

André van Bastelaer's Coin Collection

Collection Catalogue  
The Royal Castle  
in Warsaw  
– Museum



The Royal Castle in Warsaw – Museum

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Coin Collection



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Revised and improved edition

The Royal Castle in Warsaw – Museum  
Warsaw 2022



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ISBN 978-83-7022-300-7

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Print and binding: *Biały Kruk*

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Gold has fascinated mankind continuously for centuries, regardless of the amount of bullion and its state of preservation. The ancient treasures of Greece, Rome and the Middle East have given rise to the legend of the riches of the great Mediterranean metropolises and Asian satrapies. The transports of gold, silver and precious stones that set off in the sixteenth century from the New World to Europe continue to fuel imagination and provide a grateful basis for numerous speculations and daring discovery expeditions. The memory of the gold rush that engulfed thousands of prospectors from Alaska, the Rio Grande basin and the tributaries of the Amazon still abounds in dramatic stories. The history of politics and economy is based on bullion coins, with gold coins paying an accounting role, serving the thesaurisation of wealth and being the best way to make large payments. The display of magnificent gold coins is therefore a brief representation of both human passions and the economic aspects of the history of civilisation. Greek staters, Roman aurei and solidi, Brabant ecus and nobles form an extraordinary series of minting achievements, which impresses with the mastery of workmanship and the great value of the bullion. A collection of such coins is extremely rare, always awe-inspiring, and sometimes arousing desire and jealousy.

The collection of gold coins on display to mark the International Numismatic Congress comes from outstanding expert and generous patron Dr André van Bastelaer (1907–1990), who donated his collections to the rebuilt Royal Castle in Warsaw. The impressive set created for almost a lifetime was the outcome of the collector's passion and family tradition dating back to the early Middle Ages. The history of Ghent, where the Van Bastelaer family came from, became the starting point for archaeological and folklore studies, which soon led to the decision to seek coins from Flanders and Brabant, and on to the full range of outstanding specimens, with a collection from antiquity onwards. This way, a set of fine numismatic items with unique aesthetic and historical values was created, which is one of the best internationally. The numismatic series remains the goal of study visits of Polish and foreign experts, scientific pilgrimages, as it were, made to commune with the beauty of gold artefacts and the mystery of human passion. At the same time, they provide an instructive contribution to understanding political history and royal ideology of past centuries. The exhibition of this collection is an important event for the academic and museum community, as it concerns the whole European history seen through the lens of means of payment, which were extraordinary works of art. The collection is the pride and treasure of the Numismatic Cabinet, which forms an integral part of the Castle's possessions.

Prof. dr hab. Wojciech Fałkowski  
Director of the Royal Castle in Warsaw – Museum



Alon Perle

## *André van Bastelaer (1907–1990)*

André-Marie-Désiré-Maurice van Bastelaer was born on 17 August 1907 in Brussels as the son of Léonce-Marie-Norbert, an engineer, and Léocadie Tuts. In 1915–1925 he was educated at Collège St. Michel of the Jesuits in Brussels, in 1925–1933 he studied medicine at the Catholic University of Leuven (Université Catholique de Louvain). In 1933, he received a medical doctor diploma in surgery with a special distinction.

André van Bastelaer's education and morals were influenced by the family tradition. The family comes from the town of Bastelare near Ghent and between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries it belonged to outstanding in Flanders. The grandfather, Dr. Désiré-Alexandre-Henri van Bastelaer (1823–1907), doctor, chemist and pharmacist by profession, was not only a vice-president of the Belgian Royal Academy of Medicine, but also a naturalist, archaeologist, writer and collector of folklore. Belonging to many scientific societies, he was a vice-president of the Royal Archaeological Society of Brussels and a long-time secretary and later president of the Royal Society of Archaeology, History and Paleontology of Charleroi; he was also among the founders of the Royal Botanical Society of Belgium. He founded a museum in Charleroi that still exists today. Although Désiré-Alexandre died five months before André van Bastelaer was born, the memories of this extraordinary personality conveyed by his father had a significant impact on his grandson. And his uncle, René van Bastelaer (1865–1940), the curator of the Print Room of the Royal Library in Brussels and an outstanding art historian, took care of the development of young André's artistic abilities and introduced him to the art of etching, which the later doctor of medicine practiced with great success throughout his life.

André van Bastelaer was interested in numismatics by his father, who collected coins himself and gave his seven-year-old son the first Roman denarii – the seed of a future great collection. Though Léonce van Bastelaer orphaned his only thirteen-year-old son, the instilled passion for numismatics survived. Especially since 1936, Dr. van Bastelaer was vigorously and passionately expanding the numismatic collection. In 1955, he became a correspondent member of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium (Société Royale de Numismatique de Belgique), in which he remained for twenty years.

Books were the third passion of Dr. André van Bastelaer's life, next to graphics and numismatics. He has amassed a wonderful, bibliophile collection of old prints.

All these passions complemented his professional activity and was a respite after hard and responsible work. In many years of practice, Dr. van Bastelaer accumulated yet another treasure—human gratitude for his kindness, modesty, righteousness and good heart.

In 1976, he came to Poland for the first time as a tourist. While visiting the National Museum in Warsaw, guided by the director, Professor Stanislaw Lorentz, he had the opportunity to learn about the losses suffered by Polish culture during World War II. He decided to donate his coin collection to Poland.

Dr. André van Bastelaer died in Brussels on May 31, 1990.





## Introduction

On the list of the honorary members of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium we can find two Poles of merit for Belgium. The first – this name opens the list – is Joachim Lelewel (1786–1861), professor of the Vilna University and a refugee of 1831. Well-known in Poland for his political activity, he is valued around the world as the creator of the foundations of medieval and Celtic numismatics, the author of classic, still quoted works in this field. In Belgium, his memory is honored as the founding father and honorary president of the Numismatic Society in 1841. The other Polish numismatist distinguished in Belgium is Canon Edmund Majkowski (1892–1951), the parish priest of Kopanica in Poznań region, an expert, researcher and collector of coins, bibliophile and archivist, extremely energetic social activist, involved, inter alia, in helping to rebuild Leuven (Louvain) after the destruction of World War I.

The numismatic ties between Poland and Belgium were maintained by a Belgian numismatist. Doctor André van Bastelaer from Brussels, a doctor, engraver, bibliophile and numismatist, donated his extraordinary numismatic collection to Poland. The significance of this gift, consisting mainly of gold coins from the Mediterranean and Western Europe, carefully selected from among the most beautiful specimens, is all the greater in Poland, given that the Polish collections of this kind, gathered over generations, were largely stolen or destroyed during World War II. While we were able to reconstruct and supplement the collections of Polish coins to some extent, the artefacts included in the world heritage, and in addition particularly expensive, because made of gold, were generally beyond the capabilities of the post-war Polish museums and private collectors.

Poles' contributions to Belgian numismatics were awarded with honorary memberships of scientific societies and academies. It is too late for such honors for the Donor, who died in 1990. Our gratitude will be expressed in this volume and the permanent exhibition of this truly royal collection and gift at the Royal Castle in Warsaw. The collection of Dr. André van Bastelaer replaced here the lost collection, once assembled by King Stanislas Augustus.

Compared to the Polish edition (2016), this edition has been corrected and revised according to the latest scientific findings.

### *The program and contents of the collection*

In the Royal Castle numismatic collection, previously including only Polish coins, the collection of doctor André van Bastelaer makes a separate group, not thematically related to other exhibits. It will not be supplemented either – it will keep the form given by its creator and donor.

It is not a monographic collection that aims to present a relatively narrow topic as completely as possible. The collection of Dr. André van Bastelaer has a much more free form: it has been limited by its creator not so much by formal, but rather by aesthetic considerations. The program of such a collection is more difficult to define, but more interesting, because its composition is a kind of original statement by the collector.

The ancient part of the collection (sixty coins) begins with a small group of six Greek coins. Among them we can see an example of extraordinary beauty: a quadruple stater with a portrait of Arsinoe II, Queen of Egypt in 279–270 B.C., sister and spouse of Ptolemy II Philadelphos, one of the most outstanding women of antiquity, deified during her lifetime, minted in her honor by her great-great-grandchildren. The stater of Lysimachus, a commander of Alexander the Great and the Hellenistic King of Thrace (and the first husband of the same Arsinoe), is not inferior to it in terms of beauty, although it is much older.

The collection of Roman and Byzantine coins had a program clearly legible in the handwritten catalogue drawn up by Dr. van Bastelaer: to illustrate each reign with a portrait, as beautiful as possible, in the best preservation state. Naturally, the chosen coins were almost exclusively gold, made by renowned artists with the greatest effort of skill. This program was close to being fully accomplished for Roman coins. In addition to the rulers, whom we know from the list of emperors, we can also find people from their families, whether they really participated in the exercise of power (e.g. Nero's mother, Agrippina), or were worshipped posthumously by their spouses or descendants (such as Antonia, Claudius's mother), and even the spouse of the heir to the throne, whose tragic fate never allowed her to become an empress (Plautilla, the spouse of Caracalla). André van Bastelaer also spared no expense and effort to obtain extraordinarily valuable Roman gold coins, found only in the largest collections of the world, such as the aurei of Mark Antony, Vitellius, Trajan, Aelius, Pertinax, Macrinus, or the solidus (aureus) of Licinius I minted in Serdica. In Poland, this collection is second to none.

The Byzantine collection (38 specimens) is less representative, but it has been gathered with not less effort, and at the same time with a respectable knowledge. These coins, very difficult in scientific classification, as well as in the selection of the most impressive specimens, are the best example of the intellectual involvement of the collection creator. It also seems that to Doctor van Bastelaer ran out of time or strength to bring the collection of Byzantine coins to such a level of representation that Roman coins achieved. Even so limited, this is one of the richest collections of gold Byzantine coins in today's Poland (probably the second after the National Museum of Warsaw).

The approach of the collection creator to its another part, numbering 295 specimens of Brabantine and Belgian coins, was different. In terms of the number, coins from today's Belgium create most of the set, and apart from gold, we can see silver and base metals here. For André van Bastelaer it was a native story and he persistently collected its memorabilia until the time in which history turned into politics and the present. Aesthetic look returns here again. In a manuscript catalogue, at the header *Léopold III*, the collector writes: "I stop here. I reject collecting contemporary Belgian coins. I even skip the disappearance of their bullion value. I believe that the complete lack of artistic or historical value deprives them of all the charm". Over time, Doctor van Bastelaer stepped back a few decades between what old and beautiful, and what new and unworthy of note, and removed from the collection coins later than the early years of Albert's I reign and a large set of Belgian Congo coins.

Brabantine coins are therefore collected according to the historical key. Starting from the earliest, eleventh-century Brussels coins, they show the history of this little duchy, which if ever was a military power, it was on a very local scale, but which will go down in the history of European civilization – along with the neighbouring County of Flanders – more distinctly than many superpowers. Located among France, Germany and England, both dominions often were the terrain of the clashes of these three powers, but they were constantly a terrain to meet their influence (until the turn of the 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> centuries, Flanders was a fief of the French Crown while Brabant – of the German; at the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, both passed from a side line of the French House of Valois to the German Habsburgs). We can observe this meeting of neighbours on coins which initially belong to the West German circle, but from the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, reach for English and French designs, and in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, we meet Spanish influences on them. A good example of coincidence of mutual influences and dependencies was the event from October 1338. At that time, in Brabantine Antwerp, gold received from the King of England to wage war against the King of France was coined under the die of the Emperor and King of Germany. The imperial coins minted at that time were strictly modelled on the contemporary coins of Duke John III of Brabant, and those in turn were created according to the French pattern.

Although generally based on foreign patterns, thanks to the role of the local trade, Brabantine and Flemish coins came to such a significance that, in turn, they served as patterns for coins of other countries themselves. Cromsterds, boddraggers (Netherlandish type of groats), postlates (Netherlandish type of florin), snaphaans (Netherlandish testoons) circulated broadly over Western Europe. All the more in the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, when the mints of Flanders and Brabant began to strike silver brought by Spanish ships from America, the coins from there – silver thalers – were taken out further, to Central and Eastern Europe. What remained on the spot, were “medals” – specimens of special purpose: multiple thalers, piedforts, mainly used for ceremonial gifts and as a boast of already created “cabinets of medals”.

Doctor van Bastelaer tried to acquire the representation of all these coins in the best specimens to his collection. He added less numerous, but especially select gold coins of medieval Flanders to Brabantine coins, as well as a series of Liège bishopric silver and a single gold Hainault coin. Thanks to this, we can admire the most beautiful Gothic coins in the collection. Such items have also been rare in Polish collections. The coins of later centuries are known from Polish finds and collections; Doctor van Bastelaer, however, had the opportunity to choose to his collection specimens that never left the Low Countries, much more beautiful than those that reached Poland before centuries in merchants' moneybags. There are also piedforts among them.

Also, the 19<sup>th</sup> century coins are a chronicle of their home history – in accordance with the then political structure, no more Brabant, but the United Kingdom of the Netherlands in the years 1814–1830 and Belgium, the new kingdom created in the former Southern Netherlands, in 1830–1831. The latter were treated by Dr. van Bastelaer with the greatest concern as the basic part of his collection. The most valuable here is the numismatic evidence of the first years of the existence of the new state. These are – except for circulation coins – specimens created for other purposes: coins struck in other metals, trial coins, as well as coins seemingly like currency issues, but made with a special technique, of matt raised portions and mirror-like field, intended for prizes, gifts and foundation deposits (cornerstones) of newly erected public buildings and monuments commemorating the gained independence. Gold 20- and 40-franc coins from the thirties, although adapted to the current monetary standards, were not struck for circulation at all, but only for these ceremonial purposes. For similar reasons, coin designs normally used to mint circulating coins from bronze were impressed in gold and silver. Such specimens were struck in very small quantities, which rarely left the borders of Belgium. The set of coins presented in the second part of the catalogue is probably the most valuable collection of Belgian coins outside Belgium, not only in Poland, but even in countries not affected by such a frequent robbery and devastation of museum collections.

The third part of the catalogue is again dominated by gold (of 190 specimens, only 12 are made of silver). A beautiful set of French coins from the 17<sup>th</sup>–19<sup>th</sup> centuries broadens the picture created by South Netherlandish coins. French coins were coming there throughout that period, and from the conquest of the Southern Netherlands by the French Republic at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, French franc became a commonly used currency there. That is the reason why Belgium, emerging from the Kingdom of the Netherlands, adopted as its currency the Belgian franc equal to the French one – both survived until 2002. In the nineteenth century, this currency standard (although under different names) was also common to many other countries: the North Italian states (and since unification, the entire Kingdom of Italy), Spain, Switzerland, and the reviving Balkan states: Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia and Romania, and at the turn of the century, even Finland and Tunisia adopted it, while Austria-Hungary, Sweden and Russia tried to adjust their currencies to it. It was the Belgian monetary authorities who cared for setting the common monetary circulation among these countries; and it was the Belgians who in 1865 led to the conclusion of the Latin Monetary Union, the prototype of today's European

monetary unification. The collection contains a range of coins minted according to the principles of the Latin Union in individual countries, although dominated by French 20-francs (*napoléon d'or*), treated with little deference and mostly not entered in the handwritten catalogue; but among them, large, impressive 100-franc specimens stand out, minted in very limited numbers and extremely rare and valuable today.

The Latin Monetary Union did not survive the First World War. The key of later selection of coins is more difficult to grasp. However, British, American and Mexican coins were recorded in the handwritten catalogue of the collection, so they were considered collector's purchases, not investments. Specimens from this period that refer to the collection's profile are gold 20 francs (or rather coin-like medals minted for the now out-of-date Latin standard of 20 francs) on the occasion of marriage of a Belgian princess with the Luxembourg heir to the throne and the jubilee of King Baldwin's reign – and a valuable 5-franc coin struck in gold, of the African state of Katanga, which existed in 1960–1963 in part of a Belgian colony that became independent, Congo-Léopoldville (today's Congo-Kinshasa).

The collection of Doctor André van Bastelaer's coins as a whole is undoubtedly a significant part of the world's cultural heritage. Its exposition and scientific importance for Polish collections has few precedents. At the same time, it is a meaningful illustration of a rare intellectual formation: an enlightened amateur and a public benefactor. It is this formation that creates the culture of nations.

### *Provenance of the coins*

Doctor van Bastelaer scrupulously recorded information about the origin of the coins in a handwritten catalogue and on coin tickets (sometimes the coin tickets come from a store; then they contain supplementary notes made by the doctor). He was fully aware of the scientific importance of this data. The catalogue was prepared in the early seventies (around 1972–1973) and is generally secondary to coin tickets, but this does not diminish its importance as a source of information, as not all the coin tickets have survived, and some are clearly supplemented later (though also by the doctor's hand). It should be noted, however, that where there is a possibility of confronting both sources, there are annual differences in the date of purchase (especially between 1956 and 1957) – perhaps some data was saved by the collector from memory.

The main suppliers of coins for Doctor van Bastelaer were Brussels antiquarians: Joseph Dillen (murdered in a German concentration camp in 1943) and Bartolommeo Franceschi (took over Charles Dupriez's company in 1952 after the death of its founder, died in 1991). Franceschi also acted as a middleman in auction purchases from Jacques Schulman in Amsterdam or at the auction of the legendary collection of King Farouk (organized by the London company Sotheby's in Cairo on 24 May 1954, the catalogue also includes purchases from March and April, certainly dated by mistake). It seems that it was through him only that in 1954–1955, Doctor van Bastelaer purchased, among others, the magnificent écus of John III and Louis of Bavaria, or an extraordinary series of piedforts from the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries from the famous collection of Robert Osterrieth from Antwerp (1869–1947) sold in 1926, and individual ancient coins from the collections of Paul Dresse de Lébioles from Liège (1901–1987), Mehdi Azizbeglou – a famous collector and art historian, noted as a resident of Syria, but active in the 1950s–1960s, both in Brussels and Tehran – or from a *collection Muller – Bruxelles*. The latter record does rather not refer to the great collection of Heinrich Müller, sold in Germany in 1938–1941, but perhaps to Paul Muller Van Isterbeek, a member of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium in 1923–1949. Initials *C. F.*, or *Fr.*, the supplier in 1942 of a series of Belgian coins in 1942 (probably through Dillen), could not be decoded. The sources of ancient

coins, also bought in renowned antiquity shops in Italy, France and Switzerland, were more varied. At least some of the purchases at the Santamaria company were made in person at Rome. While examining the coins, Doctor van Bastelaer tried to find out their previous fate, and for example, he identified the aureus of Faustina the Younger bought from Hess as a specimen from the great collection of Robert Jameson (1861–1942), sold in Paris in 1913–1932. Individual coins have notes about the origin from the collection of an American-Belgian businessman, R.P. Pflieger (1896–1955), and from the valuable French collection of Louis Théry (died 1949), sold at the Paris company Vinchon in the years 1963–1964. Unfortunately, despite using the invaluable study by Philip Grierson, 'Medieval numismatics in the southern Netherlands', we have not managed to decode all the annotations about the origin of the coins; however, we provide the undecoded ones in the hope that they will be useful to interested researchers.

The find provenance of coins was noted twice. In one case (no. 100) it was an early medieval hoard from Duffel near Antwerp, and in the other (no. 29), an unknown ancient find in Syria.

## Coin descriptions

The description of a coin in this catalogue consists of the catalogue number, name, chronology and mint. In the descriptions of the late Roman and Byzantine coins, we then give the mark of the officina. Further, if known, the name of the moneyer on medieval coins, or the medallist on modern coins, or of the mint officials who placed their marks on the coin. After detailed descriptions of the obverse and reverse, we report the metal, weight, diameter and the position of the reverse axis. We also quote Dr. van Bastelaer's descriptions of the state of preservation of the coin. Usually, such information is not entered into museum catalogues, but we believe that it will add up to the overall picture of the collection and its creator. Then follow the catalogue analogies and – if known – information about the origin of a specimen in the collection. Finally, a comment is provided if necessary.

The catalogue number, after adding ZKW.N.9510 at the beginning, corresponds to the inventory number in the collection of the Royal Castle in Warsaw (e.g. coin no. 198 has the inventory number ZKW.N.9510/198).

The name of a coin is given in the version adopted in the English-language literature, and in relevant cases, the original name is attached in parentheses. For the coins of Brabant and Flanders, we also tried to provide both original language versions, French and Dutch, starting with the primary (hence *mouton – lam*, but *daalder – daldre*). It should be emphasized that the creator of the collection, although French-speaking, avoided gallocentrism in his own descriptions of coins and, for example, he called Brabantine thalers more often *daldre* than *écu*. He did so because the Low Country thaler belonged to a different tradition than the French one, with which it is identified by the name commonly used in the literature.

In the description of the obverse and reverse, we assume it is normal that the circular legends of ancient and 19<sup>th</sup> century coins start from the bottom or left, and those of medieval and early modern ones from the top, while in both cases the letters are arranged clockwise; we only mark exceptions to this rule.

We want browsing through this catalogue to give the Reader the opportunity to visit an imaginary exhibition; therefore we did not spare any commentary explaining the role of the presented coins, the meaning and origin of their types and legends, as well as other facts, we believe, worthy of the Viewer's-Reader's attention. We have attached short biographical notes to the names of the rulers, highlighting their possible numismatic interests.

Part I, as is customary, presents Greek, Roman and Byzantine coins in sequence. We have subordinated the method of presenting the coins to the tradition and intentions of the collection creator, rather than to the customs currently accepted in science. Therefore, ancient coins depicting deceased



or non-ruling members of a dynasty are put in order according to the names of these figures, and not – as has been practiced for some time in ancient numismatics – the actual issuers. The layout of the catalogue in part III corresponds to the one usually used in publications, and presents countries in the alphabetical order of Polish names, however, all German states are grouped together, just like the Italian ones, and the British colonies and Commonwealth countries follow the metropolis. The layout of part II is subordinated to the concept of the collection creator: presenting the history of Belgium, and Brabant in particular. Hence, the coins of the Kingdom of the Netherlands are presented in two places – separately, coins from 1814–1830, when they were the valid currency in Brabant (they are usually minted in Brussels), and separately, coins minted after the division of the Netherlands in 1831. Therefore, the coin of the Waalwijk seignory, imitating the Brabantine double gros of Duchess Joanna is included where the original belongs. Similarly, the coin of the King of Germany minted in Antwerp is shown among Brabantine, not German, coins. This section also includes the coin of Katanga as a former Belgian colony.

Descriptions of the ancient coins (nos. 1–60) with accompanying information were prepared by Anita Chiron-Mrozowska, the remainder of the catalogue by Borys Paszkiewicz. The authors would like to thank all those who helped them in their work, in particular, Professor Maciej Salamon from Cracow and Doctor Arent Pol from Leyden for valuable advice given during their work, Professors Jarosław Bodzek from Cracow and Petr Vorel from Pardubice for critical review remarks that helped the authors avoid many mistakes, and Mr. Hugo Vanhoudt for corrections and additions concerning Belgian coins, made based on the Polish edition. We are grateful to Ms. Dorota Malarczyk for consulting Arabic texts. We would like to thank Doctor Adrian Popescu from the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, for granting permission to use the font designed for coin descriptions, and the guardians of the André van Bastelaer collection, Mrs. Marta Męciewska and Mr. Michał Zawadzki, curators of the Numismatic Cabinet of the Royal Castle in Warsaw, for organizational support of the work and bringing it to publication. We also thank Professor Wojciech Fałkowski, director of the Royal Castle of Warsaw, for making the English edition of our work possible. The grateful thought of the authors and readers is due to the late Mrs. Teresa Sahakian and her unwavering love of the Motherland.

*Borys Paszkiewicz*

# Catalogue



**Part I**  
Ancient  
and Byzantine coins

## MACEDONIA

### Philip II (356–336 B.C.)

Φίλιππος, born approx. 382 before Christ. After his brother's death, he exercised power in Macedonia as regent on behalf of his nephew, and after the latter's removal he proclaimed himself king in 356. After the victory in 338 at Chaeronea over the combined forces of Athens and Thebes, he became the undisputed ruler of Greece (with the exception of Sparta). He owed his successes to the reform of the army, centralization of power and solid financial foundations (gold mines in Thrace). In 337, he founded the Greek-wide League of Corinth with the goal of organizing a joint expedition against Persia. Murdered in 336.

#### 1 *Tetradrachm, [348/347–343/342 B.C.], mint of Amphipolis*

Obv. Head of Zeus laureate right; border of pellets.

Rev. Above, ΦΙΛΙΠ – ΠΟΥ Naked horseman without saddle right, holding reins in left hand, and long palm with pellet atop in right hand. Hair tied with sash called *taenia* with ends fluttering behind. Horse in parade walk. Cricket under the horse's leg.

Silver, 14.41 g, 26.3 mm, 45°.

Le Rider, mint Amphipolis II A, no. D88/R161.

Purchase: Bourgey auction, 1978, ex collection Mme Spans-Lefranc (?).



#### 2 *Stater, [340–328 or 336–328 B.C.], mint Pella II*

Obv. Head of Apollo laureate right.

Rev. Biga rushing right. Horses at gallop. Coachman holds reins in left hand, and whip in right hand. Below right, trident right. In exergue: ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ.

Gold, 8.53 g, 18.8 mm, 135°. (*Sup.*).

Le Rider, mint Pella II, no. D134/R –.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1958.



### Alexander III the Great (336–323 B.C.)

Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Μέγας, the son of Philip II and Olympias, born in 356 B.C., King of the Macedonians from 336. As the hegemon of the League of Corinth at the head of an expedition against the Persians, he entered Asia Minor in 334. A brilliant strategist, he conquered the Persian Empire and after the death of King Darius III Codomannus in 330, he proclaimed himself his successor. In the spring of 327, he set out to conquer India; he took over the country in the Indus River valley, but in the face of the resistance of his soldiers, he had to withdraw from the annexation. He died in Babylon in 323, and his vast empire was divided among his generals, the *Diadochi*, who did not participate in this expedition.

#### 3 *Stater, [330–320 B.C.], mint of Amphipolis*

Obv. Head of Athena right, wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with serpent.

Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ vertically down on right. Nike standing left, holding *stilis* in left hand and wreath in right hand. Thunderbolt mint mark on left.



Gold, 8.59 g, 18.9 mm, 160°. (*Sup.*).

Price, no. 164a (similar).

Purchase: Franceschi, 1956.

### Philip III Arrhidaeus (323–317 B.C.)

Φίλιππος Ἀρριδαῖος, the son of Philip II and the dancer Philinna, half-brother of Alexander III. After the death of the latter, though feeble-minded, he ascended the throne in 323 B.C., by the will and with support of some of Alexander's commanders. Despite the actions of his queen, the proud and energetic Eurydice, he was not successful. In 317, he and his queen fell into the hands of Olympias, the widow of Philip II, who put them both in prison and soon ordered Philip to be executed.

#### 4 *Stater*, [323–317 B.C.], mint of Abydos

Obv. Head of Athena right, wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with serpent.

Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ vertically down on right. Nike standing left, holding *stilis* in left hand and wreath in right hand. Mint mark: M ligatured with H and serpent below on the left.

Gold, 8.60 g, 18.4 mm, 0°. (*Sup.*).

Price, no. P 31 (similar).

Purchase: Franceschi, 1958.



## THRACE

### Lysimachus (306–281 B.C.)

Λυσίμαχος, born c. 361 B.C., one of the *Diadochi*, generals of Alexander the Great, after whose death he took over Thrace in the divided empire, where in 306 he proclaimed himself king. He joined Bithynia and Ionia to his sovereignty, then headed towards Macedonia. He died in 281 in the battle with Seleucus I Nicator at Corupedium.

#### 5 *Stater*, [305–281 B.C.], mint of Antigoneia (Alexandria Troas)

Obv. Diademate head of Alexander of Macedonia right, bearing horns of Ammon.

Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ vertically down on right and left. Athena enthroned left, holding winged Nike in extended right hand, left arm resting on shield with Medusa's head. On her right, spear. On left, under Athena's hand – K.

Gold, 8.51 g, 19.0 mm, 0°. (*Sup.*).

Thompson –.

Purchase: Vinchon, Paris, 1958.





## EGYPT

### Arsinoe II (Ptolemy VI or VIII)

Ἀρσινόη Φιλάδελφος, born c. 316 B.C., the daughter of Ptolemy I Soter and Berenice. C. 300, she married Lysimachus, King of Thrace. After his death in 281, against her will, she was married off to Ptolemy Ceraunus, her half-brother, King of Macedon. After escaping to Egypt, she married her brother Ptolemy II Philadelphos in 277. Deified during her lifetime with her brother and last husband. Died in 270.

#### 6 *Octadrachm of Ptolemy VI or Ptolemy VIII, minted in memory of Arsinoe II, [180-116 B.C.], mint of Alexandria*

Obv. Arsinoe's head, diademate and veiled right. K in left field.

Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Two cornucopias tied with sash. Border of pellets.

Gold, 27.66 g, 27.5 mm, 0°. (*Sup.*).

SNG Copenhagen, no. 322; Svoronos, no. 1498.

Gift of Mme D. (?), Dillen, 1942.<sup>1</sup>



This very beautiful coin deserves special attention not only because of the unusual beauty of the obverse coin design. The representation of Arsinoe is at the same time one of the first likenesses on the coin presenting the face of a historical woman, although already dead at the moment of issue, yet deified when still alive.

## ROME

### REPUBLIC

#### Julius Caesar (46–44 B.C.)

Gaius Julius Caesar, born in 100 B.C., an outstanding statesman and commander. After defeating his rivals in 48 B.C., he achieved the position of the unquestioned leader in Rome. He died as a result of the assassination of conspirators on the Ides of March (15 March) 44 B.C.

#### 7 *Aureus, [46 B.C.], mint of Rome*

Obv. C CAESAR - COS TER Head of woman (Vesta?), veiled, right. Border of pellets.

Rev. A·HIRTIVS·PR counterclockwise; *lituus*, sacrificial jug and axe. Border of pellets.

Gold, 8.07 g, 21.2 mm, 0°. (*Sup. presque f.d.c.*).

RRC, no. 466, plate LV.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1958.



Expansion of the legends: *Caius Caesar consul ter; Aulus Hirtius praefectus.*

<sup>1</sup> Both entries occur together; it could have been a gift from Mrs. Dillen, who ran the store after her husband's arrest.

## Mark Antony (43–30 B.C.)

Marcus Antonius, born in 83 B.C. Statesman and commander, the supporter and heir of Julius Caesar, in 43, together with Lepidus and Octavian, formed the Second Triumvirate. He fell into a conflict with Octavian, defeated at the sea Battle of Actium, committed suicide in 30 B.C.

### 8 Aureus, [41 B.C.], military mint in the East

Obv. **M·ANT IMP AVG III VIR·R·P C·M**

**BARBAT·Q·P** Bare head of Marcus Antonius right. Border of pellets.

Rev. **CAESAR·IMP·PONT·III·VIR·R·P·C·** Bare head of bearded Octavian right. Border of pellets.

Gold, 7.93 g, 20.50 mm, 0°. (*Quasi f.d.c.*).

RRC, no. 517/1a, plate LXII.

Purchase: Franceschi, February 1966.



Expansion of the legends: *Marcus Antonius imperator augur triumvir rei publicae constituendae* – *Marcus Barbatus questor provinciae; Caesar imperator pontifex triumvir rei publicae constituendae.*

## EMPIRE

## Tiberius (14–37)

Tiberius Claudius Nero, born in 42 B.C. The oldest son of Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia, the second spouse of Augustus, after whose death he took power in the Empire. Died in 37 A.D.

### 9 Aureus, [14–37], mint of Lugdunum (Lyon)

Obv. **TI CAESAR DIVI - AVG F AVGVSTVS**

Laureate head of emperor right. Border of pellets.

Rev. **PONTIF - MAXIM** counterclockwise from right. Seated woman (Livia) right, holding long sceptre vertically in her right hand, and olive branch in her left hand. Border of pellets.

Gold, 7.65 g, 18.9 mm, 160°. (*T.b.*).

RIC I, p. 95, no. 29.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.



Expansion of the legends: *Tiberius Caesar divi Augusti filius Augustus; Pontifex maximus.* The representation on the reverse has given rise to various interpretations. It was identified as Livia, the second spouse of Augustus and the mother of Tiberius, imagined as the personification of Peace, or as Pax Justitia, and finally – as only a priestess, Livia, venerated as the spouse of the first and mother of the second emperor who claimed the dignity of *Pontifex Maximus* (the head of the priest college).

## Claudius (41–54)

Tiberius Claudius Nero Drusus, born in 10 B.C. He was the youngest son of Nero Claudius Drusus, the younger son of Livia, brother of Tiberius, and Antonia. Proclaimed emperor in 41 A.D. by the Praetorian Guard after the death of his nephew, Caligula. Died in 54 A.D., probably poisoned on the orders of his spouse Agrippina Minor.

### 10 Aureus, [46–47], mint of Rome

Obv. TI CLAVD CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR·P·VI·IMP·XI (dashes above numerals). Laureate head of emperor right. Border of pellets.

Rev. SPQR / P P / OB C S in three lines, within oak wreath. Border of pellets.

Gold, 7.63 g, 18.8 mm, 0°. (*Sup.*).

RIC I, p. 123, no. 40.

Purchase at the Münzen und Medaillen auction, December 1957, the specimen from the Bourgey auction in 1912.



Expansion of the legends: *Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus pontifex maximus tribunicia potestate VI, imperator XI; Senatus populusque romanus, pater patriae ob cives servatos.*

## Antonia Minor (the reign of Claudius)

Antonia Minor, the younger daughter of Mark Antony and Octavia, born c. 36 B.C., died in 37 A.D., mother of Claudius, perhaps poisoned on the orders of her grandson Caligula.

### 11 Aureus of Claudius I, minted in honour of Antonia, [41–45], mint of Rome

Obv. ANTONIA - AVGVSTA Bust of Antonia facing right, wreathed with grain ears and draped on shoulders. Wavy hair tied up in ponytail at nape of neck. Border of pellets.

Rev. SACERDOS - DIVI - AVGVSTI Two flaming torches held together by garland. Border of pellets.

Gold, 7.74 g, 18.7 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

RIC I, p. 124, no. 67, plate 15 (reverse).

Purchase: Hess, 2 April 1958.



The coin belongs to a long series of commemorative coins minted by Claudius at an unspecified time, in silver and gold, in honour of his parents: his mother – Antonia, and father – Nero Claudius Drusus, the commander famous for his victories in Germania.

## Nero (54–68)

Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus, born in 37 A.D. The son of Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus and Agrippina Minor. Adopted in 50 A.D. by his stepfather, Emperor Claudius, he changed his name to Nero Claudius Caesar Drusus Germanicus. He assumed power after Claudius' death. Initially, he exercised a reign friendly to the Senate. After the death of his tutor Seneca the Younger, he introduced despotic power and bloody repression against his opponents. In the face of Galba's revolt and the praetorian rebellion, he committed suicide in 68.

### 12 Aureus, [December 60–December 61], mint of Rome

Obv. NERO·CAESAR·AVG·IMP counterclockwise. Bare head of emperor right. Border of pellets.

Rev. PONTIF·MAX. - TR·P VII COS IIII·P P counterclockwise (dashes above numerals). Roma armoured and helmeted, standing right, writing on round shield resting on her left knee. Left foot rests on helmet, next to which is dagger, bow and small shield. EX - SC in field. Border of pellets.

Gold, 7.60 g, 18.8 mm, 170°. (*Sup.*).

*RIC* I, p. 152, no. 27.

Purchase at the Münzen und Medaillen auction, 3 December 1957.



Expansion of the legends: *Nero Caesar Augustus imperator ex senatus consulto; Pontifex maximus tribunicia potestate VII consul III pater patriae.*

## Agrippina Minor (the reign of Nero)

Julia Agrippina Minor (Agrippina the Younger), born in 16 A.D. The eldest daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina the Elder, sister of Caligula. In 49, she remarried her uncle, Emperor Claudius. Murdered in 59 on the orders of her son, Emperor Nero.

### 13 Aureus of Nero, minted in honour of Agrippina, [October–December 54], mint of Rome

Obv. AGRIPP AVG DIVI CLAVD NERONIS CAES MATER counterclockwise. Two busts antithetically juxtaposed: Nero bareheaded right, and Agrippina draped on shoulders left, with strongly wavy hair, forming circular locks at temples, gathered at back of neck, falling apart on shoulders in long braids. Border of pellets.

Rev. NERONI CLAVD DIVI F CAES AVG GERM IMP TR P counterclockwise. Oak wreath, EX S C. within. Border of pellets.

Gold, 7.77 g, 18.7 mm, 100°. (*Sup.*).

*RIC* I, p. 150, no. 1, plate 17.

Purchase: Franceschi, May 1958.



Expansion of the legends: *Agrippina augusta divi Claudii Neronis Caesaris mater; Ex senatus consulto; Neroni Claudii divi filio Caesari Augusto Germanico tribunicia potestate*. In 54, soon after assuming power, Nero minted coins in honour of his stepfather, the deified Claudius, while others glorified his mother – Agrippina the Younger. Although on the obverse of the discussed coin the effigy of Nero appears together with the likeness of his mother, the legend refers to her, while the legend on the reverse is devoted to the emperor. This clearly shows both the importance of Agrippina and the gratitude that Nero had for her at that time after taking power. Not much later, he ordered coins of similar iconography to be minted again, but this time he reserved the legend on the obverse for himself.

## Galba (68–69)

Servius Sulpicius Galba, born in 3 B.C. After holding numerous high-level offices, in 60 A.D. he was appointed governor of Hispania Tarraconensis. Proclaimed emperor by his subordinate troops in a crisis caused by the death of Nero. He quickly became unpopular. Murdered on 15 January 69 as a result of a conspiracy organized by Marcus Salvius Otho.

### 14 Aureus, [July 68–January 69], mint of Rome

Obv. IMP SER GALBA CAESAR AVG P M

Head of emperor laureate right. Border of pellets.

Rev. Emperor on horseback, in military clothes, with head uncovered, in fluttering mantle turned right. Right hand raised, reins in left hand. In exergue, IMP Border of pellets.

Gold, 7.31 g, 19.4 mm, 160°. (*Sup.*).

RIC I, p. 243, no. 227, plate 26.

Purchase: Franceschi, May 1958.



The representation on the reverse is interpreted in the *RIC* (vol. I, no. 227) as the personification of Gaul – certainly erroneously. Although the representations of a horseman appeared on the coins minted by Galba in Gaul and Spain, they were his own effigies. There was also the personification of Gaul, but consistently portrayed as a woman, in a bust, with a spear and shield, and the legend: *GALLIA*. Meanwhile, the reverse of the coin in question clearly shows a man dressed in armour. Anyway, in the first edition of the *RIC* (vol. I, p. 200, no. 9), as in the *BMC* (no. 20), to which *RIC* refers in the second edition, this representation is interpreted as an image of the emperor.

## Vitellius (69)

Aulus Vitellius, born in 14 A.D., son of Lucius Vitellius the Elder. He held important offices in the state until he was proclaimed emperor on 2 January 69 by his troops in Lower Germany. He defeated the army of Marcus Salvius Otho, succumbed to the army of Vespasian. Murdered in December 69.

### 15 Aureus, [the end of April 69–20 December 69], mint of Rome

Obv. A VITELLIVS GERM IMP AVG TR P Laureate head of Emperor right. Border of pellets.

Rev. L VITELLIVS COS III CENSOR Lucius Vitellius the Elder togate left, seated on curule chair,

holding olive branch in right extended hand and eagle-tipped sceptre in left hand, left foot resting on footrest. Border of pellets.  
Gold, 7.42 g, 19.3 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).  
*RIC* I, p. 273, no. 96.  
Purchase: Hess, April 1959.



The representation on the reverse is a tribute of Vitellius to his father – Lucius Vitellius, an outstanding statesman who achieved the highest offices on the path of a great career: he was three times a consul, the governor of Syria, he was also appointed head of state during the campaign of Emperor Claudius in Britain. Lucius Vitellius died in 52 A.D.

## Vespasian (69–79)

Titus Flavius Vespasianus, born in 9 A.D. in a modest family. Proclaimed emperor on 1 July 69 by his subordinate legions stationed in Alexandria, soon supported by the Danubian legions that defeated Vitellius. Died on 24 June 79. Deified by the Senate of Rome.

### 16 Aureus, [72–73], mint of Lugdunum (Lyon)

Obv. IMP CAES VESPAS AVG P M TR P IIII PP COS IIII (dashes above numerals). Laureate head of emperor right. Border of pellets.  
Rev. PACI - AVGVSTI from left. Personification of *Pax Nemesis* standing right, in long tunic flowing downwards. In left hand, winged caduceus pointing towards spread serpent. She holds the hem of her garment in raised right hand. Border of pellets.  
Gold, 7.35 g, 19.7 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).  
*RIC* II, p. 50, no. 302, var.; *RIC* II/1, p. 143, no. 1180, plate 63.  
Purchase: Schulman, June 1966.



Expansion of the legends: *Imperator caesar Vespasianus augustus pontifex maximus tribunicia potestate (functus) IIII pater patriae consul IIII; Paci augusti*. In *RIC* (vol. II, no. 302) the published coin is almost identical, but differs in the notation of the Emperor's name in the obverse legend: VESP, instead of VESPAS.



## Domitian (81–96)

Titus Flavius Domitianus, the younger son of Vespasian, born in 51. He took power from his brother Titus. He waged numerous wars on the borders of the Empire. Hated by the Senate for his inclination towards absolutism, fell victim to a conspiracy, murdered in September 96.

### 17 Aureus, [90–91], mint of Rome

Obv. DOMITIANVS - AVGVSTVS Laureate head of emperor right. Border of pellets.

Rev. GERMANICVS COS XV Half-nude personification of defeated Germania right, seated on shield placed on the ground, propping head in gesture of sorrow with left hand, resting elbow on raised knee; supported from back with right hand. Broken spear at her side. Border of pellets.

Gold, 7.43 g, 19.5 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

RIC II, p. 173, no. 164, plate V, no. 79 (reverse); RIC II/1, p. 315, no. 699, plate 131.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957, ex collection Muller, Brussels.



## Trajan (98–117)

Marcus Ulpius Traianus, born in 53 in Hispania, adopted in 97 by Emperor Nerva after whom he took power. Died in August 117 after a great rule, which was distinguished in particular by a series of victories and territorial annexes in the East.

### 18 Aureus, [111], mint of Rome

Obv. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P Laureate, cuirassed and draped bust of emperor right. Border of pellets.

Rev. COS·V·P·P·S·P·Q·R·OPTIMO PRINC Trajan togate standing, facing left, holding scroll in his left hand, with right hand extended towards two children with outstretched arms facing him. In exergue, ALIM·ITAL Border of pellets.

Gold, 7.29 g, 20.2 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

RIC II, p. 250, no. 93, plate VIII, no. 140 (reverse); Woytek, no. 345f.

Purchase: Franceschi, November 1957, from an unspecified collection in Jerusalem.



Expansion of the legends: *Imperatori Traiano augusto Germanico Dacico pontifici maximo tribunicia potestate; Consulo V patri patriae senatus populi que romani optimo principi* and *Alimenta Italiae*. The representation of Trajan giving food to children on the reverse, bearing the legend *Alimenta Italiae*, is related to the charity campaign, initiated by Nerva, but greatly developed by Trajan. The functioning of the system known as *Alimenta Italiae* consisted in granting wealthy landowners loans, the interest of which was spent on providing food for the poorest children

of Italy. *RIC* (vol. II, no. 9) publishes a coin that is almost identical, but the obverse features an effigy of Trajan depicted only in a laurel wreath and drapery on the shoulder, while on the discussed specimen the emperor also appears in armour.

## Hadrian (117–138)

Publius Aelius Hadrianus, born in 76, adopted by Trajan, after whom he took power. He devoted a significant part of his reign to visiting the Empire provinces. One of the most talented emperors, art lover and protector. Died in 138.

### 19 *Aureus*, [136], mint of Rome

Obv. **HADRIANVS - AVG-COS III P P** Bare head of emperor right, with hem of garment below neck. Border of pellets.

Rev. **LIBERALI-T-A-S AVG VII Liberalitas** standing left, holding abacus in her right hand, and cornucopia in her left hand. Border of pellets.

Gold, 7.18 g, 19.4 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

*RIC* II, p. 369, no. 254b, plate XIV, no. 277 (reverse).

Purchase: Franceschi, November 1957, ex collection Muller, Brussels.



*Liberalitas augusti*, i.e. actions taken by the emperor to show his particular generosity, by giving away money or food, characterized Hadrian's reign and constitute an important element in determining the chronology. In the case of Hadrian, it can be assumed that the source of this charity was a genuine desire to raise the standard of living of the inhabitants of the Empire, and not only the pursuit of popularity. Personifying imperial generosity, Liberalitas was equipped with two attributes: the traditional cornucopia and the abacus (a tablet for writing down the tokens distributed to the inhabitants of Rome that could be exchanged for money or grain).

## Sabina (the reign of Hadrian)

Vibia Sabina, the great niece of Trajan, born in 83; in 100 she married Hadrian, whom she accompanied on most of his journeys. Died in 137, deified by Hadrian.

### 20 *Denarius of Hadrian, minted in honour of Sabina*, [132–134], mint of Rome

Obv. **SABINA AVGVSTA - HADRIANI AVG P P** Diademate bust of Sabina right, draped. Border of pellets.

Rev. **CONCOR-DIA AVG** Concordia sitting left, holding patera in right hand, left elbow resting on cornucopia. Border of pellets.

Silver, 3.28 g, 18.1 mm, 180°.

*RIC* II, p. 387, no. 398.



## **Aelius** (caesar 136–138) (the reign of Hadrian)

Lucius Ceionius Commodus, adopted in 136 by Hadrian, he then took the name Lucius Aelius Caesar. Died in 138.

### **21** *Aureus of Hadrian, minted in honour of Aelius, [137], mint of Rome*

Obv. L·AELIVS - CAESAR Bare head of Aelius  
left. Border of pellets.

Rev. TRIB POT COS II Concordia seated left,  
holding patera in extended right hand, left  
elbow resting on cornucopia. Border of pel-  
lets.

Gold, 7.15 g, 19.4 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

*RIC* II, p. 393, no. 441, var.

Purchase: Santamaria, April 1958.



Published in *RIC* (vol. II, no. 441) the coin  
differs in the depiction of the emperor's ef-  
figy facing right.

## **Antoninus Pius** (138–161)

Titus Aurelius Fulvius Boionius Arrius Antoninus, born in 86, adopted on 25 February 138 by Hadrian, after whom he took power. Died in 161. His reign, one of the most successful, marks the apogee of the power and prosperity of the Roman Empire.

### **22** *Aureus, [155–156], mint of Rome*

Obv. ANTONINVS AVG PI-VS P P IMP II  
Laureate head of emperor right. Border of  
pellets.

Rev. TR P POT XIX - [C]OS IIII Emperor to-  
gate, standing left, holding globe in extended  
right hand, and scroll in left hand. Border of  
pellets.

Gold, 7.26 g, 19.1 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

*RIC* III, p. 57, no. 256a.

Purchase: Franceschi, December 1956 or  
March 1957, ex collection Muller, Brussels.



## Faustina Maior (the reign of Antoninus Pius)

Annia Galeria Faustina (Faustina the Elder), the spouse of Antoninus Pius, born in 105, died in 141. Deified by her spouse who honoured her memory posthumously with a large series of coins.

### 23 *Aureus of Antoninus Pius, minted in honour of Faustina the Elder, [after 141], mint of Rome*

Obv. **DIVA - FAVSTINA** Bust of Faustina draped right. Strongly wavy hair, forming a kind of crown, pinned up high with braids in small bun. Border of pellets.

Rev. **AETER-NITAS** Fortuna standing left, holding globe in extended right hand, and rudder in left hand. Border of pellets.

Gold, 7.32 g, 19.3 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

*RIC* III, p. 70, no. 348.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1956.



Rarely did the rulers experience such great veneration as Faustina the Elder who was commemorated with numerous coins minted after her death. Many of her effigies were accompanied by this very legend: *Aeternitas*. And Faustina whose place of posthumous presence was the world of gods, in representations on the reverse was identified with Ceres, Vesta, Roma, and finally – as in this case – with Fortuna, the goddess directing the course of events.

## Faustina Minor (the reign of Antoninus Pius)

Annia Galeria Faustina (Faustina the Younger), the younger daughter of Antoninus Pius and Faustina the Elder. In 145, she married Marcus Aurelius, with whom she had at least 12 children. In 146 she was given the title of *augusta*. Died in 175, while travelling to the East with her husband.

### 24 *Aureus of Antoninus Pius, minted in honour of Faustina the Younger [after 145], mint of Rome*

Obv. **FAVSTINA AVG - PII AVG FIL** Bust of Faustina draped right. Wavy hair, braided with strings of pearls, gathered in small bun at back of head. Border of pellets.

Rev. **CONCORDIA** Pigeon walking right. Border of pellets.

Gold, 7.33 g, 19.7 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

*RIC* III, p. 93, no. 503a.

Purchase: Hess, 1958, ex collection Robert Jameson.



Coins of Faustina the Younger are difficult to be dated precisely. The *RIC* assumes that the presence of the title of *augusti filia* indicates coins minted in her honour by Antoninus Pius, while the lack of this title in the legend – coins minted by her husband, Marcus Aurelius. *Concordia* – the deified personalization of an abstract concept – played a significant role in the monetary iconography of the Empire. It could mean concord between two institutions (e.g. the Senate

and the emperor), between two rulers, later, from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, between two armies, or – as in this case – concord in the imperial family. On the coin in question, Venus is the guarantee of this concord and family harmony, represented by the dove, which was her symbol.

### Marcus Aurelius (161–180)

Marcus Annius Verus, born in 121, adopted by Emperor Antoninus, then took the name Marcus Aelius Aurelius Verus. In 139 he obtained the title of caesar, and in 145, he married the daughter of Antoninus, after whom he took power. Died in 180 and was soon deified. The emperor-philosopher, who spent a significant part of the last years of his reign in provinces, near the borders of the Empire, went down in history as the author of the famous *Meditations*.

#### 25 Aureus, [February–December 168], mint of Rome

Obv. M ANTONINVS AVC - ARM PARTH MAX Laureate head of emperor right. Border of pellets.

Rev. TR P XXII·IMP V COS III Aequitas sitting left, holding scale in right hand, and cornucopia in left hand. Border of pellets.

Gold, 7.31 g, 20.7 mm, 0°. (*Sup.*).

RIC III, p. 228, no. 189; Szaivert, no. 165-2 (sixteenth issue), p. 112.

Purchase: Franceschi, October 1957.



### Lucius Verus (161–169)

Lucius Ceionius Commodus, known as Lucius Aurelius Verus, the son of Aelius Caesar, born in 130, although adopted in 138 by Emperor Antoninus at the same time as Marcus Aurelius, he was not elevated to the rank of caesar. Nevertheless, with Marcus Aurelius assuming power, he became a co-emperor. He spent most of his reign in the East. Known for his penchant for fun, died in 169.

#### 26 Aureus, [December 164–August 165], mint of Rome

Obv. ·L·VERVS AVG - ARMENIACVS Laureate, armoured, draped bust of emperor right. Border of pellets.

Rev. TR P V·IMP II COS II Victoria half-nude standing right, holding pen in right hand, and in left hand, round shield with inscription: VIC / AVG, resting on crown of palm tree. Border of pellets.

Gold, 7.28 g, 18.5 mm, 0°. (*T.b.*).

RIC III, no. 533, p. 256; Szaivert, no. 106-10 (ninth issue), p. 107.

Purchase: Franceschi, May 1957.



## Lucilla (the reign of Marcus Aurelius)

Annia Aurelia Galeria Lucilla, the older daughter of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina the Younger, born in 147. In 164, she married Lucius Verus. Involved in 182 A.D. in a plot against her brother, Emperor Commodus, sent to solitary confinement, soon afterwards murdered in 183.

### 27 *Aureus of Marcus Aurelius, minted in honour of Lucilla, [161–162], mint of Rome*

Obv. LVCILLAE AVC ANTONINI AVG F Bust of Lucilla draped right. Wavy hair, gathered low at back of head. Border of pellets.

Rev. VOTA / PVBLI/CA· horizontally within laurel wreath, dot below. Border of pellets.

Gold, 7.39 g, 19.5 mm, 0°. (*Quasi f.d.c.*).

RIC III, p. 276, no. 790, plate XI, no. 237;

Szaivert, no. 22-2a, p. 171.

Purchase: Franceschi, January 1958, ex collection Muller, Brussels.



Expansion of the legends: *Lucillae augustae Antonini augusti filiae; Vota publica.*

## Pertinax (193)

Publius Helvius Pertinax, born in 126 in a modest family, after a great military career, at the time of Commodus death he became the prefect of Rome. Against his will, he took power after Commodus. As a result of the reforms he introduced, he quickly lost his popularity. Murdered after 86 days of reign, on 28 March 193.

### 28 *Aureus, [January–March 193], mint of Rome*

Obv. IMP CAES P HELV – PERTIN·AVG Laureate, long-bearded head of emperor right. Border of pellets.

Rev. PROVID – DEOR·COS II Providentia standing left, raises right hand towards star, and puts left hand on her chest. Border of pellets.

Gold, 6.74 g, 20.0 mm, 0°. (*F.d.c.*).

RIC IV/1, p. 8, no. 11a, plate I, no. 8.

Purchase: Franceschi, April 1958.



Expansion of the legends: *Imperator caesar Publius Helvius Pertinax augustus; Providentia deorum consul II.* It was thanks to the protection of the deities that the Romans were to gain a ruler who freed them from Commodus after years of tyranny. The star towards which Providentia, personifying the providence of the gods, draws her right hand, is most likely the symbol of Pertinax as sent from heaven to earth – *caele dimissus* – the one who was to free Rome from tyranny.



## Septimius Severus (193–211)

Lucius Septimius Severus, born in 146 in Leptis Magna in Africa, the son of Publius Septimius Geta and Fulvia Pia. An excellent soldier, occupying higher and higher command positions. Proclaimed emperor by his legions, he quickly dealt with rivals to the throne. He spent much of his reign in the provinces, in various parts of the empire. Died in Britain, in Eburacum (the present York), on 4 February 211.

### 29 *Aureus*, [202–210], mint of Rome

Obv. SEVERVS - PIVS AVG Laureate head of bearded emperor right. Border of pellets. Rev. LIBERA-LI-TAS AVG VI Liberalitas standing left, holding abacus in her right hand, and cornucopia in left hand. Border of pellets. Gold, 7.32 g, 21.2 mm, 0°. (*F.d.c.*).

RIC IV/1, p. 126, no. 278a.

Purchase: Franceschi, November 1957, ex collection Azizbeglou, Syria, from a find in Syria.



Under Septimius Severus, goods were distributed for free six times, which was personified by Liberalitas – imperial generosity. For the sixth time – the date is not definitively fixed here – it could have happened in 209, on the occasion of elevating the Emperor's younger son, Geta, to the dignity of augustus. The sixth Liberalitas took place with the participation of both sons of Septimius: Caracalla and Geta, who accompanied their father in it.

## Julia Domna (the reigns of Septimius Severus and Caracalla)

Julia Martha, the younger daughter of Julius Bassianus, the high priest of Elagabal in Emesa (Homs), born in Emesa, Syria, she married Septimius Severus in 187. A woman of high intelligence and great erudition, played a significant role alongside her husband. She starved to death after the death of her son, Caracalla, in 217.

### 30 *Aureus of Septimius Severus*, minted in honour of Julia Domna, [193–196], mint of Rome

Obv. IVLIA DO-MNA AVG Bust of Julia Domna draped right. Rhythmically wavy hair, flowing from centre of forehead to sides, covering ears, at back of head tied in oval knot made of braids intertwined several times. Border of pellets.

Rev. VENER-I - VICTR Nude Venus standing backwards, resting left elbow on pillar, holding apple in extended right hand and palm in left. Drapery flows from right hip, hanging below buttocks, pinned on the other side on column. Border of pellets.

Gold, 7.27 g, 20.4 mm, 0°. (*Sup.*).

RIC IV/1, no. 536, p. 165, plate IX, no. 1.

Purchase: Vinchon, 21 January 1958.



Like almost all empresses, Julia Domna was also identified with Venus. The first issue of coins with the effigy of Julia on the obverse and the representation of the goddess on the reverse refers to the Victorious Venus – *Venus Victrix*, the queen of beauty, whose attribute was an apple – a prize awarded to her by Paris.

### 31 *Antoninianus of Caracalla, minted in honour of Julia Domna, [211–217], mint of Rome*

Obv. **IVLIA PIA - FELIX AVG** Bust of Julia Domna on crescent, diademed and draped right. Wavy hair, tied up in lowered knot at nape. Border of pellets.

Rev. **VENVS GENETRIX** Venus draped, seated on high-backed chair left, right hand extended, holding long sceptre in left hand. Border of pellets.

Silver, 5.37 g, 22.9 mm, 180°.

RIC IV/1, p. 274, no. 388a.



The imperial title of *pia felix* was undoubtedly awarded to Julia Domna shortly after the death of Septimius Severus. It emphasized her unique position in the state as an empress mother. And the representation on the reverse of the discussed coin identifies Julia Domna, the mother of two imperial sons, upon whom hopes were pinned for continuation of a new dynasty, with *Venus Genetrix* – the mother of the entire Roman Nation.

Antoninianus is a double denarius coin created by Caracalla in 214–215 minted from a remarkably debased silver (and in the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, already from copper).

### Caracalla (211–217)

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, born in 188, the oldest son of Septimius Severus and Julia Domna, initially was named Basianus. Raised in 196 to the rank of caesar, in 198 – augustus, he took over his father's power together with his brother, Publius Septimius Geta, whom he ordered to murder in 212. He granted Roman citizenship and related rights to all free inhabitants of the Empire. His nickname, Caracalla, comes from the long Gallic tunic he used to wear. Murdered on the orders of the praetorian prefect Macrinus in 217.

### 32 *Aureus of Septimius Severus, minted in honour of Caracalla, [196?], mint of Rome*

Obv. **M·AVR ANTO-NINVS CAES** Bust of young Caracalla cuirassed and draped right.

Rev. **SEVERI·AVG·PII·FIL** *Lituus*, sacrificial knife, patera, sacrificial jug, *simpulum* and *aspergilum* lined up.

Gold, 7.20 g, 19.7 mm, 0°. (*Presque f.d.c.*).

RIC IV/1, p. 212, no. 3.

Purchase: Florange, 20 January 1958.



Expansion of the legends: *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus caesar*; *Severi augusti pii filius*. The coin minted by Septimius Severus in honour of Caracalla, still as caesar (196–198); it presents the heir to the throne as a member of the most important priestly college in Rome.



### 33 Antoninianus, [216], mint of Rome

Obv. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM Radiate, cuirassed and draped bust of emperor right. Border of pellets.

Rev. P M TR P XVIII COS IIII P P Nude Jupiter, standing in *contrapposto*, head right. Leaning on long sceptre with left hand, holding thunderbolt in right hand. Drapery on shoulders flowing down right arm. Border of pellets.

Silver, 4.83 g, 22.9 mm, 0°.

RIC IV/1, p. 252, no. 275c.



### Plautilla (the reign of Septimius Severus)

Publia Fulvia Plautilla, born between c. 185 and 189, the daughter of the all-powerful praetorian prefect Plautianus, she married Caracalla in 202. After her father's fall in 205, she was sent to the island of Lipari and murdered in 211 on the orders of Caracalla.

### 34 Denarius of Septimius Severus, minted in honour of Plautilla, [202–205], mint of Rome (the second issue)

Obv. PLAVTILLA - AVGVSTA Bust of Plautilla draped right. Wavy hair, tied up in knot at back of head. Border of pellets.

Rev. CONCORDIA - AVGG Concordia standing left, holding patera in extended right hand, and long sceptre in left hand. Border of pellets.

Silver, 3.41 g, 19.3 mm, 180°.

RIC IV/1, p. 269, no. 363a.

The legend of the reverse: *Concordia augustorum*.



### Macrinus (217–218)

Marcus Opellius Macrinus, born in 164 in a very humble family. He has gone through all stages of a political career. The praetorian prefect of Caracalla, participated in a conspiracy that led to the murder of the ruler. Proclaimed emperor by his troops on 11 April 217, deposed and executed with his son and co-emperor Diadumenian after 14 months of reign, in 218.

### 35 Aureus, [24 April–July 218], mint of Antiochia (?)

Obv. IMP C M OPEL SEV - MACRINVS AVG Laureate, cuirassed and draped bust of emperor right. Border of pellets.

Rev. LIBERALITAS - AVG Macrinus, laureate and togate and his son Diadumenian, bareheaded and togate, seated left on curule chairs set on dais, extending their right hands. Behind them, soldier holding spear, in front of them, Liberalitas standing, holding cornucopia and *abacus*.

In front of dais, small figure reaching out to the emperors. Border of pellets.  
 Gold, 7.21 g, 21.2 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).  
*RIC IV/2*, p. 7, no. 79, plate I, no. 9.  
 Purchase: Santamaria, April 1958.



The coins commemorating the Liberalitas of Macrinus cannot be dated more precisely. Probably their issue is related to the donation to the army and the free distribution of goods to the population, which took place on 24 April 218 on the occasion of raising Diadumenian to the dignity of augustus. These actions were to provide the ruler with the support of the army and favour of people. The iconographic type itself – the representation of the emperor sitting with his son on a dais, accompanied by Liberalitas, an officer standing at the back and a representative of the people on the steps of the dais – had already appeared on the coins of Septimius Severus (see *RIC IV/1*, no. 297). The coin in question is attributed to the mint of Antiochia; the basis of this hypothesis are the characteristic features of the imperial effigy on the obverse. Among the few coins of Macrinus, the gold ones are particularly rare.

### Julia Maesa (the reign of Heliogabalus)

Born before 160, the older daughter of Julius Bassianus, the high priest of Elagabalus in Emesa, sister of Julia Domna, actively participated in the plot against Macrinus. She placed her grandson Heliogabalus (218–222) on the throne and thus restored the power of the Severan dynasty. She survived the massacre in 222, in which the young emperor was killed. Died around 226, during the reign of her second grandson, Severus Alexander.

#### 36 *Denarius of Heliogabalus, minted in honour of Julia Maesa, [218–222], mint of Rome (?)*

Obv. IVLIA MAESA AVG Draped bust of Julia Maesa right. Hair tied up in lowered knot. Border of pellets.  
 Rev. SAECVLI FELICITAS. Felicitas, standing left, makes offering in front of lit altar. In left hand she holds long caduceus, and patera in extended right hand. In left field, star. Border of pellets.  
 Silver, 2.68 g, 19.0 mm, 0°.  
*RIC IV/2*, p. 50, no. 272.



### Gordian III (238–244)

Marcus Antonius Gordianus, born c. 225, the son of Gordian I's daughter of disputable name, raised to the rank of caesar in 238 by the co-emperors Balbinus and Pupienus. After murdering them, he was proclaimed emperor by the Praetorian Guard. Died in uncertain circumstances, either in battle with the Persians or at the hands of his soldiers in 244.

#### 37 *Aureus, the first issue, [the end of July 238 – the end of July 239], mint of Rome*

Obv. IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG Laureate, cuirassed and draped bust of emperor right. Border of pellets.

Rev. **VICTORIA AVG** Winged Victoria walking left, holding wreath in right hand and palm in left hand. Border of pellets.  
Gold, 5.01 g, 20.6 mm, 0°. (*Sup.f.d.c.*).  
RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 11.  
Purchase: Schulman, June 1966.



### Otacia Severa (the reign of Philip I)

Marcia Otacia Severa, spouse of Philip I the Arab (244–249).

#### 38 *Antoninianus of Philip I the Arab, minted in honour of Otacia Severa, [246–248], mint of Rome or Antiochia*

Obv. **M·OTACIL SEVERA AVG** Bust of Otacia Severa on crescent, diademate and draped right. Strongly wavy hair, braided, gathered at back of the head. Border of pellets.

Rev. **IVNO CONSERVAT** Veiled Juno standing left, holding patera in extended right hand, and long sceptre in left hand. Border of pellets.

Silver, 4.27 g, 24.4 mm, 160°.

RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 127.



### Herennia Etruscilla (the reign of Trajan Decius)

Annia Cupressenia Herennia Etruscilla, spouse of Trajan Decius (249–251).

#### 39 *Antoninianus of Trajan Decius, minted in honour of Herennia Etruscilla, [249–251], mint of Rome*

Obv. **HER ETRVS-CILLA AVG** Diademate and draped bust of Herennia Etruscilla on crescent right. Wavy hair gathered in low knot. Border of pellets.

Rev. **FECVNDITAS AV[G]**. Fecunditas standing left, holding cornucopia in left hand, raising right hand above the head of standing child. Border of pellets.

Silver, 3.16 g, 21.8 mm, 160°.

RIC IV/3, p. 127, no. 55b, plate 11, no. 2.



The personification of Fecunditas on the reverse is a tribute to Herennia as the mother of two sons and heirs to the throne: Herennius Etruscus – elevated to the dignity of caesar in 250, and a year later, augustus – and Hostilian, who became caesar in 251. Both were the hopes of Trajan Decius for the founding of a new dynasty in Rome.

## Probus (276–282)

Marcus Aurelius Probus, born c. 232. After a quick military career, shortly after Tacitus' death in 276, he was proclaimed emperor by his troops. Besides significant military successes, his reign brought an attempt to repair finances and economic life in the empire. Murdered in the autumn of 282 by a group of rebel soldiers.

### 40 Aureus, [276–282], mint of Ticinum (Pavia), Cyzicus or Antiochia

Obv. IMP C M AVR PROBVS AVG Laureate, cuirassed and draped bust of emperor. Border of pellets.

Rev. COMSERVAT [sic] AVG Sol Invictus radiate, standing in *contrapposto*, looking left. Right hand raised in solar gesture, globe in extended left hand. Border of pellets.

Gold, 6.46 g, 21.9 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

RIC V/2, p. 49, no. 307, plate II, no. 11 (reverse), and possibly no. 891, p. 115, no. 915, p. 119.

Purchase: at the Münzen und Medaillen auction, 3 December 1957.



Coins of this type were minted in three mints: in Ticinum, Cyzicus and Antiochia. The literature on the subject does not contain sufficient indications to assign the discussed specimen to one of these. Furthermore, the *RIC* does not observe the error in the reverse legend here for any issues.

The significance of the deity depicted on the reverse, the Invincible Sun – *Sol Invictus* – grew in Rome continuously from the time of the Severan dynasty, reaching its apogee during the reign of Aurelian (270–275), who proclaimed the Sun the supreme god, and his cult – a state cult.

## Diocletian (284–305)

Gaius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus, born c. 245 in a modest family, after quickly reaching high military ranks, proclaimed emperor by his troops after Numerian's death in 284. Although he was an excellent commander, he was famous primarily for numerous reforms that completely changed the face of the Empire. One of them was the introduction of tetrarchy – a system of exercising power based on the empire divided between two augusti and caesars elected jointly by them. At the end of Diocletian's reign, there was a great repressive action against Christians. He retired at the height of his powers in 305, died from natural causes on his estate in 313.

### 41 Aureus, [284–294], mint of Rome

Obv. IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust of emperor right. Border of pellets.

Rev. IOVI CO-NSER-VAT AVGG Nude Jupiter standing in *contrapposto*, looking left. Shoulders covered with chlamys flowing down behind his back. Thunderbolt in right hand, left hand resting on long sceptre. Border of pellets.



Gold, 5.07 g, 21.2 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).  
RIC V/2, p. 233, no. 134; Lukanc –.  
Purchase: Franceschi, April 1958.

The gold standard, weighing about 5.3 g, was introduced by Diocletian around 286 after a period of chaos separated by attempts to reform in the third quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The new coin was called a solidus. Today, this name is used to define only coins minted according to the standard lowered by Constantine the Great.

## Constantine I the Great (306–337)

Flavius Valerius Constantinus, born within 270–288, the son of Constantius Chlorus, augustus ruling the Western Empire, and Flavia Julia Helena (saint). After his father's death in 306, he was proclaimed emperor by his troops, which destroyed the system of exercising power based on the tetrarchy. After defeating all his competitors, in 324 he became the sole ruler of the Empire. Died in 337. By the Edict of Milan in 313, he granted his subjects the right to freely profess their religion, thus officially recognizing Christianity.

### 42 *Solidus*, [336], mint of Siscia

Obv. **CONSTANTI-NVS MAX AVG** Cuirassed and draped bust of emperor right, wearing diadem of rosettes and laurel leaves, with central medallion. Border of pellets.

Rev. **VICTORIA CONSTANTINI AVG** Half-nude, winged Victoria seated right on armour and shield, inscribing **VOT / XXX** on oval shield held by nude winged genius standing opposite. In exergue, mint mark **·SIS·**. Border of pellets.

Gold, 4.47 g, 21.8 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

RIC VII, p. 458, no. 257, plate 14.

Purchase: Schulman, June 1966.



From the time of Constantine, the *vota* – commemorating the Emperor's votive offerings – appeared more and more often on coins. The representation itself shown on the reverse – the effigy of Victoria putting an inscription on the shield – was not new: it appeared as early as in the 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D., e.g. on coins minted by Vespasian (see RIC II, no. 466).

In 309, Constantine I lowered the standard of solidus to about 4.4 g (nominally to 4.54 g) in the part of the empire ruled by him (thus in Gaul and Britain). This change was not adopted by his rivals in the Empire, nor the co-rulers – its scope grew with his power (see M.F. Hendy, *Studies in the Byzantine monetary economy c. 300–1450*, Cambridge, 1985, pp. 449–466). This was how the solidus was formed as the staple coin of the late Roman Empire. It survived in the Eastern Empire until the 11<sup>th</sup> century, and under the name *hyperpyron* even until the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

## Licinius I (308–324)

Valerius Licinianus Licinius, born c. 265. Admitted by Galerius as the co-ruler in 308 with the title of augustus, he ruled Thrace and Panonia. In 313, he defeated Maximinus Daza and conquered the provinces of the East. Together with Constantine, he proclaimed the Edict of Milan on the equality of religions in 313. In 324, he came into conflict with Constantine, by whom he was defeated and executed.

### 43 *Aureus*, [313–314], mint of *Serdica*

Obv. LICINIVS - AVGVSTVS Diademate head of emperor right. Border of pellets.

Rev. IOVI CONSER-VATORI AVGG Nude Jupiter standing in *contrapposto* left, wearing chlamys on left arm, flowing down behind his back. With his left hand he rests on long sceptre, in extended right hand he holds globe topped with figure of winged Victoria, holding wreath in her right hand. At his feet, on the left, eagle facing him, holding wreath in its beak. In exergue, mint mark ·SER·, in right field – N; border of pellets.

Gold, 5.27 g, 20.4 mm, 0°. (*Sup.*).

RIC VII, p. 479, no. 3, plate 15.

Purchase: Hess, April 1958.



Tetrarchy – a new political system with the power of equal augusti and the caesars appointed by them – was entrusted to the double protection of Jupiter and Hercules. Diocletian, the supreme ruler in the East, was identified with Jupiter, while Maximian ruling the West was seen as Hercules. In this case, however, it was not only about identifying the ruler with the deity, but about affirming the divinity of both augusti – emperors who, by appointing caesar, created new gods so to speak. This kind of divine “filiation” continued until the time of Licinius, who himself was often referred to as Jupiter.

## Constantine II (337–340)

Flavius Claudius Constantinus, the oldest son of Constantine I and Fausta, born in 316 or 317, elevated to the rank of caesar in 317. After his father’s death, he received Spain, Gaul and Britain. As a result of a conflict with his youngest brother, Constans, he conquered the territory of the latter but was killed in 340 near Aquileia.

### 44 *Solidus*, [9 September 337 – spring 340], mint of *Constantinople*

Obv. D N CONSTAN-TINVS P F AVG Head of emperor right, wearing diadem made of rosettes and laurels, with central medallion. Border of pellets.

Rev. VICTORIA CONSTANTINI AVGG Half-nude Victoria facing right, seated on armour and shield, inscribing VOT XX on shield set on her left knee and supported by nude winged genius. In exergue, mint mark CONS; border of pellets.





Gold, 4.73 g, 22.4 mm, 160°. (*Sup.*).  
RIC VIII, p. 447, no. 3, plate 21.  
Purchase: Santamaria, February 1958.

The legend of the obverse reads: *Dominus noster Constantinus pius felix augustus*. The title *Dominus noster*, instead of the *Imperator caesar* used before, emphasizes the change in the essence of power in the late empire.

An extremely rare coin (fourth degree in the scale adopted by the RIC).

## Constantius II (337–361)

Flavius Iulius Constantius, the second son of Constantine I and Fausta, born in 317. Elevated to the rank of caesar in 324. After his father's death in 337, he received all the eastern provinces of Asia Minor and Cyrenaica, and two years later, Thrace. Died in 361.

### 45 Solidus, [6 November 355 – summer 361], mint of Thessalonica

Obv. **D N CONSTANTIVS - MAX AVGVSTVS**  
Cuirassed and draped bust of emperor right, wearing diadem of two rows of pearls, with central square medallion. Border of pellets.  
Rev. **GLORIA - REI - PVBLICAE** Two enthroned personifications: on the left, helmeted Rome facing, holding spear in left hand, her left leg exposed up to knee, and on the right, Constantinopolis in *corona muralis* left, holding long sceptre in left hand, resting right foot on ship's prow, both supporting shield placed between them, inscribed with **VOT / XXX / MVLT / XXXX**. In exergue, mint mark **\*TES\***; border of pellets.

Gold, 4.54 g, 21.7 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).  
RIC VIII, p. 420, no. 195.  
Purchase: Santamaria, Rome, 1958.



The founding of Constantinople, decided in 324 – its consecration was solemnly celebrated on 30 May 330 – was the result of a mature and well-thought-out policy. For Rome, since the crisis in which the Empire fell in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, was constantly losing its economic and political importance, keeping only its prestige – a city with a thousand-year tradition. The Tetrarchs located their residences closer to the fringes of the empire: in Treveri, Mediolanum, Aquileia, Sirmium, Serdica, Thessalonica, and Nicomedia. When founding his new capital, a city that was Christian from scratch, Constantine wanted it to resemble Rome. Therefore, Constantinople was settled on seven hills, the city had fourteen quarters-districts, it had the Forum, the Capitol, the Senate, etc. Tradition, however, obliged Constantine, so Rome was to retain the priority of the former capital, which is also shown by the representation on the reverse of the coin of Constantius II: Constantinopolis occupies a secondary position – she turns to Roma who seats facing, and is situated on her left.

## Constans I (337–350)

Flavius Iulius Constans, born c. 320, the youngest son of Constantine I and Fausta, elevated to the rank of caesar in 333. After his father's death in 337, he was given Italy, Africa and the Balkans, where he later gave up Thrace and Constantinople to his brother, Constantius II. After the death of the second brother, Constantine II, who had previously conquered his territory, he remained the sole ruler of the western provinces of the Empire. Murdered in 350.

### 46 *Solidus*, [9 September 337 – end of 337], mint of Antiochia, officina I

Obv. FL IVL CONS-TANS PERP AVG Cuirassed and draped bust of emperor right, wearing diadem of two rows of pearls, with central medallion. Border of pellets.

Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Half-nude Victoria facing right, seated on armour with shield, inscribing VOT / V / MVLX on shield set on her left knee and supported by nude winged genius. In exergue, mint mark SMANI; border of pellets.

Gold, 4.34 g, 22.2 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

RIC VIII, p. 513, no. 29, plate 25.

Purchase: Santamaria, February 1958.



## Julian the Philosopher (360–363)

Flavius Claudius Iulianus, born c. 332, the son of Constantius, nephew of Constantine the Great, elevated to the rank of caesar in 355, proclaimed emperor by his army in the spring of 360 against Constantius II, whose death in 361 opened the way for him to monarchy. Killed in the campaign against the Persians in 363. A philosopher, writer, erudite, passionate supporter of the old pagan religion, hence called the Apostate. However, the second nickname used for his name, the Philosopher, seems to suit his personality better.

### 47 *Solidus*, [6 November 355–3 November 361], mint of Antiochia, officina Γ

Obv. D N IVLIANVS NOB CAES Cuirassed and draped bust of emperor right. Border of pellets.

Rev. GLORIA - REI - PVBLICAE Two enthroned personifications: on the left, helmeted Rome facing, holding spear in left hand, her left leg exposed up to knee, and on the right, Constantinopolis in *corona muralis* left, holding long sceptre in left hand, resting right foot on ship's prow, both supporting shield placed between them on which is star. In exergue, mint mark SNANF; border of pellets.

Gold, 4.49 g, 20.8 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

RIC VIII, p. 526, no. 167.

Purchase: Franceschi, February 1958, ex collection Paul Dresse de Lébioles of Liège.



The coin must most certainly be attributed to the mint of Antiochia, and the SNAN mint mark struck here should be SMAN.



## Jovian (363–364)

Flavius Jovianus, born c. 331, commander of Julian's Imperial Guard, proclaimed emperor after his death. Died in an accident on 16 February 364.

### 48 *Solidus*, [27 June 363–17 February 364], mint of Sirmium

Obv. D N IOVIA-NVS P F AVG Cuirassed and draped bust of emperor right, wearing diadem of two rows of pearls, with central medallion. Border of pellets.

Rev. SECVRITAS - REIPVBLICE [sic]. Emperor diademate, standing in military outfit, looking left, holding globe in left hand, and *labarum* with *chryzmon* in right hand. Bound captive sits at foot left, wearing Phrygian cap, facing emperor. In exergue, mint mark \*SIRM•; border of pellets.

Gold, 4.45 g, 21.2 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

*RIC* VIII, p. 393, no. 110.

Purchase at the Münzen und Medaillen auction, December 1957.



## Valentinian I (364–375)

Flavius Valentinianus, born c. 321. Proclaimed emperor in 364, after Jovian's death, a month later he proclaimed his brother Valens co-emperor, keeping the western provinces under his control. Died in 375.

### 49 *Solidus*, [25 February 364–24 August 367], mint of Thessalonica

Obv. D N VALENTINI-ANVS P F AVG Cuirassed and draped bust of emperor right, wearing diadem of two rows of pearls, with central medallion. Border of pellets.

Rev. VICTOR-IA AVGG Valentinian and Valens co-enthroned facing, jointly holding globe placed between them, \* beneath. Victoria standing behind them, her wings outstretched and hands on their shoulders. Ruler on the right is slightly smaller, holding *mappa* in left hand. Left legs of both emperors are exposed up to knee. In exergue, mint mark \*TES\*; border of pellets.

Gold, 4.50 g, 21.3 mm, 180°. (*T.t.b. à sup.*).

*RIC* IX, p. 174, no. 4a.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1958 or March 1957.



The representation on the reverse has a deep symbolic meaning – it presents both rulers as equals, sharing power and supported by Victoria standing behind them. The scarf in the hand of one of the emperors, called the *mappa*, was a valued insignia of power, and the left legs of

both rulers exposed to the knee height are a sign of their divinity. This reverse pattern was used still around 875 by King Alfred of Wessex and King of Mercia Ceolwulf II, followed by Halfdan, the Danish King of York.

## Valens (364–378)

Flavius Valens, born c. 328, the younger brother of Valentinian I, elevated by him to the dignity of augustus in 364, along with the transfer of power in the eastern provinces. He was killed in the battle with the Goths at Adrianople in 378.

### 50 *Solidus*, [25 February 364–August 367], mint of Antiochia, officina I

Obv. **D N VALENS - PER F AVG** Cuirassed and draped bust of emperor right, wearing diadem of two rows of pearls with central medallion. Border of pellets.

Rev. **RESTITVTOR - REIPVBLICAE** Diadema- te emperor standing facing, in military outfit, diademed, looking right. In right hand, he holds banner, and in left hand, globe topped with of Victoria holding wreath in extended right hand; † in left field. In exergue, mint mark **\*ANTI\***; border of pellets.

Gold, 4.44 g, 21.1 mm, 0°. (*Sup.*).

RIC IX, p. 272, no. 2d.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1955 or January 1957.



## Valentinian II (375–392)

Flavius Valentinianus, the son of Valentinian I, born in 371. A few months after his father's death (November 375), he was elevated to the dignity of augustus. He ruled the western provinces on behalf of his half-brother Gratian (died in 383), later the usurper Magnus Maximus limited his reign to Italia. Restored to power by Theodosius I. Murdered by the Frankish chief Arbogast in 392.

### 51 *Solidus*, [28 August 388–15 May 392], mint of Treveri

Obv. **D N VALENTINI-ANVS P F AVG** Cuirassed and draped bust of emperor right, wearing diadem of two rows of pearls with central medallion. Border of pellets.

Rev. **VICTOR-IA AVGG** Valentinian and Theodosius I co-enthroned facing, jointly holding globe placed between them, palm tree beneath, **T - R** in field. Victoria standing behind them, her wings outstretched and her hands on their shoulders. Emperor shown on the right holds *mappa* in left hand. In exergue, mint mark **COM**; border of pellets.



Gold, 4.47 g, 21.8 mm, 0°. (*F.d.c.*).

*RIC IX*, p. 30, no. 90a.

Purchase at the Münzen und Medaillen auction, December 1957.

## Theodosius I the Great (379–395)

Flavius Theodosius, born c. 346, an excellent commander, elevated by Gratian to the dignity of augustus of the East. He intervened in the West against the usurpation of Magnus Maximus, who overthrew Gratian and weakened Valentinian II. In 394, after defeating Eugenius who replaced the young Valentinian II, he became the sole ruler of the Empire. Died in 395.

### 52 *Solidus*, [summer 393–17 January 395], mint of Sirmium

Obv. **D N THEODO-SIVS P F AVG** Cuirassed and draped bust of emperor right, wearing diadem of rosettes and laurels, with central medallion. Border of pellets.

Rev. **VICTOR-IA AVCC** Diademate emperor standing in military outfit right, holding *labarum* with Christogram **IX** in right hand and, in extended left hand, globe topped with Victoria raising wreath in right hand. Emperor spurns half-lying captive with left leg. **S – M** in field. In exergue, mint mark **COMOB**; border of pellets.

Gold, 4.41 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

*RIC IX*, p. 161, no. 12a, var.



*RIC* (vol. IX, no. 12a) publishes a similar coin, but with the effigy of Theodosius in a pearl diadem. Meanwhile, on the coin with the same figures (*ibid.*, no. 12b), there is a different mint mark in exergue: **COMOB'**.

## Arcadius (395–408)

Flavius Arcadius, born in 377, the older son of Theodosius I, raised by his father to the rank of augustus in 383. After Theodosius' death and the division of the empire between his sons, Arcadius was given the eastern provinces. Died in 408.

### 53 *Solidus*, [397–402], mint of Constantinople, officina $\Delta$

Obv. **D N ARCADI-VS P F AVC** Cuirassed and draped bust of emperor  $\frac{3}{4}$  right, wearing crested helmet and diadem of two rows of pearls. On his right shoulder, spear pointing backwards; on the left, shield with image of horseman spearing downed enemy.

Rev. **CONCORDI-A AVG G**, officina mark  $\Delta$  Personification of Constantinopolis helmeted and enthroned  $\frac{3}{4}$  right, looking right,



holding long sceptre in right hand and, in extended left hand, globe topped with Victoria raising wreath. Right leg exposed up to knee, rested on ship's prow. In exergue: mint mark **CON[O]B**.

Gold, 4.29 g, 19.4 mm, 180°.

*RIC X*, p. 240, no. 7, plate 1.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.

#### 54 *Solidus*, [404–407/408], mint of Rome

Obv. **D N ARCADI-VS P F AVG** Cuirassed and draped bust of emperor right, wearing diadem of two rows of pearls and with central medallion. Border of pellets.

Rev. **VICTORI-A AVGGG** Diademate emperor standing in military outfit right, holding banner in right hand and, in extended left hand, globe topped with Victoria raising wreath in right hand. Emperor rests his left foot on captive turning bearded face towards him. **R – M** in field. In exergue, mint mark **COMOB**; border of pellets. From the emperor's right foot to letter **B**, thin trace of die crack.

Gold, 4.46 g, 21.0 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

*RIC X*, p. 324, no. 1251 (Milan type), p. 325, no. 1253, plate 36 (Attalus type).

Purchase: Schulman, June 1966.



This coin seems to be closer to the Milan type, but it shows a specific, slightly different than the two examples shown in the literature. It was struck in the western part of the Empire under the reign of Honorius.

### Honorius (393–423)

Flavius Honorius, born in 384, the younger son of Theodosius I, in 393 raised by his father to the rank of augustus. After the death of his father, he held dominion over the western provinces of the Empire. His reign is marked by a complete breakdown and the beginning of the fall of this part of the Empire. Died in 423.

#### 55 *Solidus*, [397–402], mint of Constantinople, officina I

Obv. **D N HONORI-VS P F AVC** Cuirassed and draped bust of emperor  $\frac{3}{4}$  right, wearing crested helmet and diadem of two rows of pearls. On his right shoulder, spear pointing backwards; on the left, shield with image of horseman spearing downed enemy. Border of pellets.

Rev. **CONCORDI-A AVCC**, officina mark I Personification of Constantinopolis helmeted and enthroned  $\frac{3}{4}$  right, looking right, holding long sceptre in right hand and, in extended



left hand, globe topped with Victoria raising wreath. Right leg exposed up to knee, rested on ship's prow. In exergue, mint mark **CONOB**; border of pellets.

Gold, 4.37 g, 20.4 mm, 180°.

*RIC X*, p. 240, no. 8, plate 1.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1956.

The coin minted in the eastern part of the Empire under the reign of Arcadius.

## Theodosius II (408–450)

Flavius Theodosius, the son of Arcadius, born in 401, elevated to the dignity of augustus in 402. He ruled the eastern provinces of the Empire, which under his long reign enjoyed relative peace – compared to the West. The most important achievement of his rule was the codification of laws (*Codex Theodosianus*). Died in 450.

### 56 *Solidus*, [441–450], mint of Constantinople, no officina mark

Obv. **D N THEODOSI-VS P F AVC** Cuirassed bust of emperor  $\frac{3}{4}$  right, wearing crested helmet and diadem of two rows of pearls. On his right shoulder, spear pointing backwards; on the left, shield with image of horseman holding globe (?) and trace of die crack.

Rev. **IMP XXXXII COS - XVII P P** Personification of Rome helmeted and enthroned  $\frac{3}{4}$  left, looking left, holding globus cruciger in right hand, and long sceptre in left hand. Shield leaned on the left side of throne. Left leg extended, rested on ship's prow. In left field, \*. In exergue, mint mark **COMOB**.

Gold, 4.44 g, 21.4 mm, 180°.

*RIC X*, p. 263, no. 321, plate 13 or p. 262, no. 285, plate 11.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1956.



The coin appears to be closer to that published in *RIC X*, no. 321.

## Valentinian III (425–455)

Flavius Placidius Valentinianus, born in 419, the son of Constantius III and Galla Placidia, the daughter of Theodosius I, proclaimed emperor in Rome in 425. During his reign, disintegration of the western provinces of the empires deepened. Murdered in 455.

### 57 *Solidus*, [425–429], mint of Constantinople, officina $\Delta$

Obv. **D N VALENTIN-IANVS P F AVC** Cuirassed bust of emperor  $\frac{3}{4}$  right, wearing crested helmet and diadem of two rows of pearls with central medallion. On his right shoulder, spear pointing backwards; on the left, shield with image of horseman spearing downed enemy. Border of pellets.

Rev. **SALVS REI - PVBLICAE**, officina mark  $\Delta$  Valentinian III and Theodosius II co-enthroned, nimbate, facing, dressed in consular robes, holding *mappae* in right hands and sceptres topped with crosses in left. Ruler on the left is slightly smaller. Above them, star. In exergue, mint mark **CONOB**; border of pellets. Gold, 4.47 g, 20.9 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).  
 RIC X, p. 258, no. 242, plate 9.  
 Purchase at the Münzen und Medaillen auction, December 1957.



The coin minted in the eastern part of the Empire under Theodosius II.

### **Marcian (450–457)**

Flavius Marcianus, born in 396. After the death of Theodosius II, the sister of the late emperor, Aelia Pulcheria, was left to choose his successor. She pointed to Senator Marcianus, an illustrious soldier of humble origin, whom she married. He ruled the Eastern Empire wisely and happily, providing several years of peace to the eastern provinces of the Empire. Died in 457.

#### **58 Solidus, [450], mint of Constantinople, officina H**

Obv. **D N MARCIA-NVS P F AVC** Cuirassed and draped bust of emperor  $\frac{3}{4}$  right, wearing crested helmet and diadem made of two rows of pearls with central medallion. On his right shoulder, spear pointing backwards; on his left, shield with image of horseman spearing downed enemy.  
 Rev. **VICTORI-A AVCCC**, officina mark **Z** Victoria standing left, holding cross on long staff in right hand. In right field, **\***. In exergue, mint mark **CONOB**.  
 Gold, 4.43 g, 20.5 mm, 180°.  
 RIC X, p. 279, no. 510, plate 19.  
 Purchase: Franceschi, 1956.



### **Leo I (457–474)**

Flavius Valerius Leo, a Thracian by descent, born c. 401, with extensive military experience, he was proclaimed Emperor of the East shortly after Marcian's death. In 473, feeling sick, he elevated his grandson Leo II to the dignity of augustus, thus settling the problem of succession. Died on 3 February 474.

#### **59 Solidus, [471 or 473], mint of Constantinople, officina I**

Obv. **D N LEO PE-RPET AVC** Cuirassed bust of emperor  $\frac{3}{4}$  right, wearing crested helmet and diadem made of two rows of pearls with central medallion. On his right shoulder, spear pointing



backwards; on his left, shield with image of horseman spearing downed enemy.

Rev. **VICTORI-A AVCCC**, officina mark I  
Victoria standing left, holding cross on long staff in right hand. In right field,  $\Delta$ . In exergue, mint mark **CONOB**.

Gold, 4.45 g, 20.3 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

*RIC X*, p. 288, no. 630, plate 24.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.



Coins of this type were minted by Leo also a few years earlier (see *RIC X*, p. 285, no. 605, plate 22), but the specimen in question, especially the obverse, is the closest to those minted in 471 or 473.

### **Zeno (474–475, 476–491)**

Tarasicodissa, Flavius Zeno of Isauria, chief of the Isaurians, husband of Aelia Ariadne, the daughter of Eastern Roman Emperor Leo I. Soon after his son, Leo II, came to power, he was elevated to the rank of emperor by him in 474. The same year, after his son's death, he became the sole ruler of the empire. During his reign, apart from external threats, there were many rebellions and political usurpations. Died in 491. Co-ruler: Leo II, the son of Zeno and Aelia Ariadne, born in 467, Emperor in 474, died in 474.

### **60 Solidus, fifth issue, [August 476–April 491], mint of Constantinople, officina 2**

Obv. **D N ZENO - PERP AYC** Cuirassed and draped bust of emperor  $\frac{3}{4}$  right, in crested helmet and diadem made of two rows of pearls with central medallion. On the right shoulder, spear pointing backwards; on his left, shield with image of horseman spearing downed enemy.

Rev. **VICTORI-A AYCCC**, officina mark 2  
Victoria standing left, holding cross on long staff in right hand. In right field,  $\ast$ . In exergue: mint mark **CONOB**.

Gold, 4.38 g, 20.1 mm, 180°.

*RIC X*, p. 309, no. 929, plate 31.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.



## EASTERN ROMAN (BYZANTINE) EMPIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

**Anastasius (491–518)**

Flavius Anastasius Dicorus, born no later than 430-431 at Dyrrachion, to an Illyrian family of Pompeius and Anastasia Constantina, was a *silentiarius* at the emperor's court. From 491, he was the emperor and second husband of Aelia Ariadne, daughter of Emperor of the East Leo I, widow of Zeno. He strengthened the eastern border, in Italia he approved to the power of the Ostrogoths, who remained his allies. Reformer and modernizer of the East Roman coinage, died in 518. The last of the Leonid dynasty.

**61 Solidus, [492?–507], mint of Constantinople, officina S**

Obv. DNANASTA - SIVSPPAVC Cuirassed bust of emperor  $\frac{3}{4}$  right, wearing crested helmet and diadem, holding spear pointing backwards in right hand, left shoulder covered with shield with image of horseman right, spearing downed enemy.

Rev. VICTOR[I] - AAVCCCS Victoria in chiton and *peplos* standing left, holding massive cross on long staff in right hand. In right field, \*. In exergue, CONO B. Second letter I obscured by spill of metal from the die crack (the second, smaller, between letters AV).

Gold, 4.44 g, 20.6 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

MIB I, no. I:4; Morrisson, no. 1/Cp/AV/02;

Wroth –.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.



Expansion of the abbreviated legends: *Dominus noster Anastasius perpetuus augustus – Victoria augustorum* and officina mark; in exergue, mint mark: *Constantinopleos obryziacum*. The design of both sides of the coin is traditional, and its face value is also a tradition, as it was established at the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

**Justin I (518–527)**

Flavius Iustinus, born between 450 and 452, a Romanized Thracian, a peasant from Bederiana near Scupi in Macedonia, officer of the imperial guard, emperor from 518, died in 527. Aware of his lack of competence as a ruler, he surrounded himself with experienced advisers. Founder of the Justinian dynasty.

**62 Semis, [518–527], mint of Constantinople, no officina mark**

Obv. DNIVSTI - NVSPPAVC Bust of beardless, diademate emperor right, wearing cuirass and *paludamentum*. Plain border.

Rev. VICTORIAAVCCC Half-nude Victoria in coat covering her legs, sits right on shield and armour, on her knees she holds shield on which she writes XXXX with right hand. In field, \* – P; in exergue, CONOB; wide border.





Gold, 2.22 g, 19.3 mm, 190°. (*F.d.c.*).

*MIB* I, no. III:4; Morrisson, no. 2/*Cp/AV/13-15*; Wroth, p. 12, nos. 7-9.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1956.

Semis (*semissis*) – half value coin, half-solidus here. Coins of this value differed in the representation of the ruler in profile. Victoria sits on a pile of war trophies and writes a symbolic number of successful years on a shield.

## Justinian I the Great (527–565)

Flavius Petrus Sabbatius Iustinianus, the son of Sabbatius and Vigilantia, sister of Justin I, adopted son of Justin I, born c. 482, *comes domesticorum*, emperor from 527, died in 565. Restorer of the Roman Empire – his generals regained Italia, the coast of Africa, part of Hispania, Sardinia and Corsica. Roman law was re-codified at the behest of the emperor. Justinian accomplished an extraordinary elevation of imperial authority.

### 63 Solidus, [542–552], mint of Constantinople, officina E

Obv. DNIVSTINI – ANVSPPAVC Bust of beardless emperor cuirassed facing, wearing crested helmet, raising globus cruciger in right hand, left shoulder covered with shield with horseman spearing enemy. Plain border.

Rev. VICTORI – AAVCCCE Victoria standing facing, in chiton and *peplos*, holding staff topped with  $\text{P}$  in right hand and globus cruciger in left hand. Star in right field. In exergue, CONOB; plain border. Graffiti: zigzags at Victoria's head.

Gold, 4.28 g, 22.2 mm, 180°. (*T.b.*).

*MIB* I, no. V:7<sup>5-6</sup>; Morrisson, no. 4/*Cp/AV/15*;

Wroth –.

Purchase: Franceschi, February 1957.



The frontal portrait of the ruler was introduced by Justinian in 538. The orb and cross symbolizes the emperor's power over the world. Scratches on coins, the so-called *graffiti*, were made for various reasons, but they are especially often found in Byzantine solidi. They are probably related to the confirmation of the coin value by moneychangers and essayers. These are valuable witnesses of money circulation, although difficult to understand.

## Justin II (565–578)

Flavius Iustinus Iunior, born c. 520, the son of Dulcidio and Vigilantia, the sister of Justinian I, *kouropalates*, emperor from 565, died in 578. He allied with the Langobards to defeat the Gepids, but then lost most of Italia to the Langobards. With time, he began to manifest a mental illness, so he adopted and appointed as successor Tiberius, who, together with Empress Sophia, held the regency from 574.

### 64 *Solidus*, [567–578], mint of Constantinople, officina A

Obv. DNI - VSTI - NVSPPAVI Bust of beardless emperor cuirassed facing, wearing crested helmet, raising globe topped with Victoria in right hand, left shoulder covered with shield with horseman. Plain border. Graffiti: 8 long, parallel scratches on the border and margin.

Rev. VICTORI - AAVCCCA Constantinopolis (*Nea Roma*) crowned and enthroned facing, head right, wearing helmet, tunic and coat, with exposed right leg, on the right shoulder *aegis*, spear in right hand, globus cruciger in left hand. In exergue, CONOB; border of thick pellets.

Gold, 4.50 g, 21.0 mm, 190°. (*Sup.*).

MIB II, no. I:4; Morrisson –; Wroth, p. 75, no. 1-2.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1956.



The obverse legend ends, as usual, with the title *augustus*, but the letter G has been significantly simplified. The emperor referred to the attributes of ancient Roman rulers (especially Theodosius I), taking the so-called *victoriola* and placing the symbol of Rome's reign over the world on the reverse (*cf.* with the solidus of Arcadius no. 53).

## Tiberius II Constantine (578–582)

Flavius Tiberius Constantinus, born c. 520, a Thracian, guard commander, adopted son of Justin II, caesar in 574, augustus from 578, died in 582. He took real power as early as 574. Unlike his predecessor, he willingly used donativa to buy peace at the borders, and especially to incite internal riots among the Empire's neighbours.

### 65 *Solidus*, [578–582], mint of Constantinople, officina Θ

Obv. ΘM TI B CONS - TANT P PAVI Bust of beardless emperor cuirassed facing, wearing crown with circular ornament and cross, raising globus cruciger in right hand, left shoulder covered with shield with horseman. Plain border.

Rev. VICTORI - AAVCCΘ Cross on four steps. In exergue, CONOB; plain border. Graffiti: Λ and X in it below on the right.

Gold, 4.43 g, 22.8 mm, 180°. (*T.t.b.*).



MIB II, no. IV:4; Morriison, no. 6/Cp/AV/08; Wroth, p. 106, no. 7.  
Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.

Despite the changes in lettering, the title still reads: *Dominus noster Tiberius Constantinus perpetuus augustus*. The reverse motif is an innovation, possibly a symbol of Calvary and a sign of victory. This motif would become very popular later on.

### Maurice Tiberius (582–602)

Flavius Mauricius Tiberius, the son of Paul, born in 539 in Arabissus in Cappadocia, adoptive son of Tiberius Constantine, husband of his daughter Constantine, emperor from 582. A happy and usually victorious leader – especially in the wars against the Persians – when he made necessary savings in the army, he was overthrown and murdered with his six sons by order of Phocas in 602.

#### 66 *Solidus*, [583/4–602], mint of Constantinople, officina S

Obv. ONMAVRC - TIBPPAVC Bust of beardless emperor cuirassed facing, wearing crested helmet with semicircular ornament, raising globus cruciger in right hand. Plain border. Die off-centre.

Rev. VICTOR I - AAVCCS Victoria standing facing in chiton and *peplos*, holding staff topped with  $\Phi$  in right hand and globus cruciger in left hand. In exergue, CONOB; plain border. Die off-centre.

Gold, 4.45 g, 20.6 mm, 190°. (*Sup.*).

MIB II, no. VI:6<sup>3</sup>; Morriison, no. 7/Cp/AV/08;  
Wroth, p. 128, no. 7.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1956.



### Phocas (602–610)

Flavius Phocas, Φλάβιος Φωκάς, born c. 547 in Thracia, centurion, proclaimed emperor by the army in 602, deposed and murdered in 610 by order of Heraclius I. The coup of Phocas provoked attacks by the Empire's neighbours, especially the Persians, with whom the war lasted more than 20 years, weakened both states and enabled Arab expansion.

#### 67 *Solidus* of 23 siliquae, [609–610], mint of Constantinople, officina I

Obv. DNNFOKAS - PERPAVI (last letter, sloping, has faint indentation at top, indicating that it was meant to represent G). Bust of Emperor Phocas facing, with pointed beard, wearing crown with cross, cuirass and *paludamentum*, raises short cross in right hand. Faint star in right field. Border of pellets.

Rev. VICTORIA - AV $\Psi$  I Victoria standing facing, wearing chiton and *peplos*, holding



staff topped with Ɱ in right hand and globus cruciger in left hand. Faint star in right field. In exergue, CONOB (second letter O struck over B). Plain border.

Irregular edge.

Gold, 4.26 g, 21.3 mm, 200°. (*Sup.*).

MIB II, no. X:16; DOC II/1 –; Morrisson –; Wroth, p. 163, no. 25, var. of legend.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.

The usurper Phocas changed the style of the hitherto conventional imperial portrait (he was probably slim and bearded indeed) and the inscription on the reverse into *Victoria augusti*, in the singular. The stars in the obverse and reverse fields are to distinguish reduced-value solidi from full-value specimens of 24 siliquae.

## Heraclius I (610–641)

Flavius Heraclius, Φλαβίος Ηρακλειος, the son of Heraclius the Elder – the exarch of Africa (Carthage) and leader of the rebellion against Phocas – and Epiphany, born c. 575, Armenian, consul in 608, emperor from 610, suffered heavy defeats from Spania to Syria but defeated the Persians and saved the Empire from complete disintegration. Died in 641. Founder of the Heraclian dynasty.

Co-rulers: Heraclius Constantine (Constantine III) – the son of Emperor Heraclius I and Eudokia, born in 612, crowned co-emperor from 613, *Senior Augustus* in 641, died after a few months of reign in 641. Heraklonas (Heraclius II) – the son of Emperor Heraclius I and his niece Martina, born in 625/6, caesar in 632, crowned co-emperor from 638, *Senior Augustus* in 641.

### 68 Solidus, [610–613], mint of Constantinople, officina €

Obv. ⱮNHERACLI - ΧΣΡΡΑΥΣ Bust of Emperor Heraclius facing, with short beard, wearing crested helmet with diadem and cross, in *paludamentum* and cuirass, holding short cross in right hand.

Rev. VICTORIA - AVSYE (trace of die crack on letter O). Cross potent on three steps. In exergue, CONOB; plain border.

Gold, 4.39 g, 21.8 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

MIB III, no. I:5; Morrisson, no. 10/Cp/AV/03;

DOC II/1 Class I (b), 3b; Wroth, p. 185, no. 6.

Purchase: Franceschi.



The imperial dress, especially the *paludamentum* (military coat) and the helmet, refer to the Justinian dynasty overthrown by Phocas, and the Calvary cross motif is a reference to Tiberius Constantine.

### 69 Solidus, [c. 625–629], mint of Constantinople, officina Δ

Obv. [ΘΘNNH€]RACIIYSEChERA CONSCPPA Busts of Heraclius (on the left) with short beard and – at equal height – of Heraclius Constantine (on the right) beardless, each wearing crown with cross, *paludamentum* and cuirass. In the middle above, small cross. Border of pellets.

Rev. VICTORIA - AVSYΔ (at letter Y trace of die crack reaching the edge). Cross potent on three steps. In exergue, CONOB. Border of pellets.

Gold, 4.50 g, 20.8 mm, 200°. (*F.d.c.*).

MIB III, no. I:21; Morrisson, type no. 2C, no var.; DOC II/1 Class II C(m), 20d; Wroth, p. 186, no. 14 (Obv.), 16 (Rev.).  
Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.

From the time of admitting Heraclius Constantine to co-rule in 613, Byzantine coins will all too often present a larger group of rulers. Their seniority is usually marked by height (here the father and son are equal – the so-called *isokephalia*) and facial hair; in the case of longer co-ruling pairs, these elements help in the dating of the coin. Legend of the obverse: *Domini nostri Heraclius et Heraclius Constantinus perpetui augusti*, on the reverse, the multiplied letter G indicating a plural form, disappeared.



## Heraclius II (641)

Flavius Constantinus Heraclius, Φλάβιος Κωνσταντῖνος Ἡράκλειος, Heraclianus, Ηρακλεωνάς, Constantine Heraclius, Heraclonas, the son of Emperor Heraclius I and Martina, born in 625/6, caesar in 632, crowned co-emperor from 638, *Senior Augustus* in 641, dethroned and mutilated in September 641, he died a little later in exile.

Co-rulers: David Tiberius, the son of Emperor Heraclius I and Martina, caesar in 641, probably co-emperor in 641; Constantine II (actually Constantine III), the son of Emperor Heraclius Constantine and Gregoria, born in 630, co-emperor from 641, independently from September 641, died in 668.

## 70 Solidus, mint of Constantinople, officina I

Obv. David Tiberius, Heraclius II and Constantine II standing facing; Heraclius taller, two latter of equal height; each wearing chlamys and crown with cross, holding globus cruciger with right hand. Heraclius with long beard and moustache. Border of pellets.

Rev. VICTORIA - AVSϞI (second letter A twisted). Cross potent on three steps. Emperor's monogram  $\eta\epsilon\rho$  in left field,  $\epsilon$  in right field. In exergue, CONOB; border of pellets. Gold, 4.48 g, 19.4 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).

MIB III, no. I:53; Morrisson, no. 10/Cp/AV/73 (Heraclius I); DOC II/1 Class IV B(m), 44g (Heraclius I); Wroth, pp. 190–192, nos. 50–80 (does not have such a combination of marks; attributes it to Heraclius I).

Purchase: Franceschi, 1956.



The obverse with three rulers appeared in 632, when Heraclonas became caesar alongside Heraclius I and Heraclius Constantine. There was no room for the names of the rulers (they are marked by the monogram on the reverse). In 641, after the death of the first two emperors, other members

of the dynasty were included in the ruling three – the representation on the coins remained unchanged. The sign  $\epsilon$ , placed on the reverse where the date of the indiction was placed on the analogous coins of Heraclius I, would correspond to the indiction year 5, i.e. 631/2 or 646/7, which does not coincide with the periods of co-power in the Heraclian dynasty, determined by the figural representation of the obverse. Therefore, W. Hahn resolves this letter as the abbreviation of  $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$  and connects it with the monogram of Heraclius (MIB III). This concept has been adopted in science.

## Constans II (641–668)

Heraclius Constantinus, Φλάβιος Ηράκλειος Κωνσταντίνος, Constans, Κώνστας, actually Heraclius Constantine III, the son of Emperor Heraclius Constantine and Gregoria, born in 630, co-emperor in 641, sole ruler from September 641, from 663 he resided in Syracuse, murdered by a courtier in 668.

Co-rulers: Constantine IV, the son of Constans II, augustus from 654; Heraclius and Tiberius, the sons of Constans II, caesars from 659.

### 71 Solidus, [651/2–654], mint of Constantinople, officina $\Delta$

Obv.  $\Theta\text{NCONC}\Sigma\text{AN} - \Sigma\text{INUSPPAV}$  (letter U mirrored). Broad bust of Constans with long beard and moustache facing, wearing *stemma* and chlamys, globus cruciger in right hand. Border of pellets.

Rev. VICTORIA - AV $\Sigma$ Y  $\Delta$  Cross potent on three steps. In exergue, CONOB; border of pellets.

Gold, 4.48 g, 20.4 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).

MIB III, no. V:23; Morrisson, no. 13/Cp/AV/36; DOC II/2 Class III (a), 19d; Wroth, p. 258, no. 31.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1956.



### 72 Solidus, [654–659], mint of Constantinople, officina $\Delta$

Obv.  $\Theta\text{NCONSTAN}\Sigma\text{IN}\Psi\text{C}\text{ONSTAN}\Sigma\text{IN}$  (last two letters connected with spill of metal in die crack). Bust of Constans with long beard and moustache facing, on the right, smaller bust of Constantine IV, beardless, facing, both of them wearing *paludamentum* and cuirass, *stemma* on their heads. Between rulers at top, small cross. Border of pellets.

Rev. VICTORIA - AV $\Sigma$ Y  $\Delta$  Cross potent on three steps. In exergue, CONOB; border of pellets.

Gold, 4.34 g, 19.5 mm, 180°. (T.t.b.).

MIB III, no. V:26; Morrisson, no. 13/Cp/AV/48; DOC II/2 Class IV (a), 25d; Wroth, p. 260, no. 50 (Obv.), p. 259, no. 43 (Rev.); Sear, no. 959.

Purchase: Franceschi, February 1957.



Legend of the obverse: *Domini nostri Constantinus cai Constantinus.*



### 73 *Solidus*, [662?–667?], mint of Constantinople, officina A

Obv. ... - **ONCZ** Bust of Constans with long beard and moustache facing, wearing helmet with cross and crest, on the right, smaller bust of Constantine IV, beardless, facing, wearing *stemma*, each in chlamys. Above them, small cross. Border of pellets.

Rev. **VICTOR-I - AVCY A** (letters A turned left). Cross potent on three steps. On the left, taller figure of Heraclius, on the right, shorter figure of Tiberius, both beardless, facing, wearing *stemma* and chlamydes, orbs and crosses in their right hands. In exergue, **CONOB**; border of pellets.

Gold, 4.32 g, 19.4 mm, 200°. (B.).

*MIB* III, no. V:31; Morriison, no. 13/Cp/AV/55; *DOC* II/2 Class VI (a), 30a; Wroth, p. 261, no. 59 (?) (Obv.), p. 260, no. 53 (Rev.).

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.



### 74 *Solidus*, [667?–668?], mint of Constantinople, officina E

Obv. **VICTORIA - AVCY E** (letters A turned left). Broad bust of Constans with long beard and moustache, facing, dressed in chlamys, in crested helmet (without cross), holding globus cruciger in his right hand. Border of pellets. Double struck.

Rev. Three figures standing, facing: in the centre, Constantine IV, on the right, shorter figure of Heraclius, on the left, even smaller one of Tiberius, each beardless, wearing *stemma* on head, and chlamys, with globus cruciger in right hand. In exergue, **CONOB**; border of pellets.

Gold, 4.38 g, 20.7 mm, 180°.

*MIB* III, no. V:41; Morriison, type 7b, no officina; *DOC* II/2 Class VII (c), 42d; Wroth, p. 262, nos. 65-68 (other officinas).

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.



## Constantine IV (668–685)

Flavius Constantinus, Φλάβιος Κωνσταντίνος, the son of Constans II and Fausta, born in 652, co-emperor in 654, *Senior Augustus* from 668, died in 685.

Co-rulers: Heraclius and Tiberius, Constantine's brothers, in 659–680/1. Constantine removed his younger brothers-co-rulers, sentenced them to mutilation, and replaced them with his own son, Justinian. He agreed to settle the Bulgarians and defended Constantinople from the Arabs (674–678). He was mistakenly assigned the nickname "the Bearded" (*Παγωνάτος*), which in fact belonged to his father.

## 75 Solidus, [669 – c. 674], mint of Constantinople, officina I (?)

Obv.  $\Theta\text{NCOI}\Gamma - \Gamma - \text{N}\Psi\text{SP}$  (vanishing legend).  
Cuirassed bust of Constantine IV beardless, slightly right, wearing crested helmet, in right hand, spear held obliquely on his right shoulder. Border of pellets.

Rev. **VICTORIA** -  $\backslash\text{SH}\text{P}$  (last character can be interpreted as I disturbed by die cracks; letter A twisted). Cross on three steps, on the left, Heraclius, on the right, shorter Tiberius, beardless, standing facing, each wearing *stemma* and chlamys, holding globus cruciger in right hand. In exergue, **CONOB**; border of pellets.

Gold, 4.48 g, 19.2 mm, 210°. (*T.b.*)

*MIB* III, no. VIII:5C; Morrisson, type 2, no officina; *DOC* II/2, Class II (c), 6 (no var. of legend); Wroth, p. 314, no. 6 var. of legend, other officina.

Purchase: Franceschi, February 1957.



## Justinian II (685–695, 705–711), first reign

Iustinianus,  $\text{I}\omega\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\text{ν}\iota\alpha\text{ν}\delta\epsilon\varsigma$ , the son of Constantine IV and Anastasia, born in 668/9, augustus with his father from 681, sole emperor from 685, deposed in 695 and exiled to Chersonesos, regained the throne in 705, again deposed and murdered in 711. Energetic, attached to Christian orthodoxy, he ruled despotically and severely, and also displaced large groups of people (including tens of thousands of Slavs from the Balkans to Anatolia), which led to his overthrow and mutilation by the strategos of Hellas, Leoncius, who was proclaimed emperor (695–698). With the help of the Bulgars and the Slavs, however, he regained power and turned against these allies, without success. Despotic rule led to the rebellion of officer Bardanes, who was proclaimed emperor under the name of Philippikos. After the murder of Justinian, his son and nominal co-ruler, six-year-old Tiberius, was also killed, ending the Heraclian dynasty.

## 76 Solidus, [692–695], mint of Constantinople, no officina mark

Obv.  $\text{I}\eta\text{SCRISTOSREX-REGNAN}\tau\text{I}\Psi\text{M}$  (letters  $\tau$  and  $\Psi$  reversed). Bust of Christ Chalkites facing, with cross behind head, in *stola* and *kolobion*; right hand blessing, in left hand, the Gospel Book. Border of dense dots.

Rev.  $\text{DI}\Psi\text{CINI} - \text{AH} - \Psi\text{SER}\Psi\text{CHRISTII}$  (?) / **CONO-B** (first letter  $\tau$  reversed, last letter of imperial title, legible only in lower part, may also be  $\Gamma$ ). Justinian II standing facing, bearded, wearing *stemma*, *divitision* and *loros*, holding cross on two steps in right hand, *akakia* in left hand. Border of pellets. Die slightly off-flan.

Gold, 4.41 g, 19.8 mm, 200°. (*F.d.c.*)

*MIB* III, no. X:8b; Morrisson, no. 15/Cp/AV/05 var. (*loros* with 3 fringes); *DOC* II/2 Class III (a), 7b (?); Wroth, pp. 331–332, no. 16 (?).

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.





Legends: *Iesus Christos Rex regnantium, Dominus Iustinianus servus Christi*. The type of Christ Pantocrator, referred to as *Rex Regnantium* (paraphrase of Apoc 19,16), appears here for the first time on a Byzantine coin and presents Christ blessing the rulers, through whom only the blessing falls to the people. The coin probably features a representation from the icon on the Bronze Gate (*Chalke*) of the imperial palace.

### Leo III the Syrian (717–741)

Leo, Λέων. Formerly known as the Isaurian, Λέων ὁ Ἰσαυρος. A villager from Germanicia (Marash) named Konon, Κόνων, born c. 675, strategos of Anatolikon in 713, proclaimed emperor in 717, died in 741.

Co-ruler: Constantine V (called Copronymus), the son of Leo III and Maria, born in 717, co-emperor from 720, sole emperor from 741, died in 775.

Leo forced the resignation of Emperor Theodosius III and ended the empire's twenty-year anarchy by establishing a new Syrian dynasty. He repelled another Arab siege of Constantinople. In 726, he forbade the cult of icons.

#### 77 Solidus, [c. 725–732], mint of Constantinople, no officina mark

Obv. ΘΝΔΛΕΟ - ΙΡΑΜϸΛ Bust of Leo III, bearded, facing, wearing *stemma* and chlamys, holding globus cruciger in right hand, *akakia* in left. Border of pellets.

Rev. ΘΝCONSϸ-ΑΝϸΙΝϸSΜ (upper parts of letters SΜ deformed by die crack). Child's bust of Constantine V, beardless, facing, wearing *stemma* and chlamys, holding globus cruciger in right hand, *akakia* in left. Border of pellets.

Gold, 4.41 g, 21.2 mm, 180°. (T.b.).

Morrisson, type 2a; DOC III/1, Class II (b), 5; Wroth, p. 367, no. 13 var. (no dot at the end of legend on Obv.); Sear, no. 1504.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1956 / February 1957.



Iconoclasm was reflected in the removal of the image of Christ from coins. The early placing the representation of a heir to the throne on coins was to strengthen the dynastic succession. Probable expansion of the abbreviated legend: *Domino Leoni Perpetuo Augusto Multos [annos]* (imperial acclamation), *Dominus noster Constantinus Minor*.

### Leo IV the Khazar (775–780)

Leo, Λέων ὁ Χάζαρος, the son of Constantine V and Irene, a Khazar princess, born in 750, augustus from 751, sole ruler from 775, died in 780.

Co-ruler: Constantine VI, the son of Leo IV and Irene of Athens, from 776.

Appointment of Constantine VI the successor led to the rebellion of the emperor's younger brothers, quickly suppressed. Leo, although an iconoclast, tried to appease the religious conflict.

#### 78 Solidus, [778–780], mint of Constantinople, officina B (?)

Obv. [LEONVSEϸ]ΘΝCONSTΑΝϸΙΝΟΣΟΝΕΟΣ•Β (initial letters of inscription visible only in lower parts). Leo IV, on the right, bearded, and Constantine VI, on the left, beardless, sitting facing on double throne, each wearing *stemma* and chlamys, holds *akakia*; cross at top. Border of pellets.

Rev. ΛΕΟΝΡΑΡΚΟΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣΡΑΤΝΡ Busts of Leo III and Constantine V, bearded, facing, each wearing *stemma* and *loros*. Dot between the busts, crosslet above. Border of pellets.

Gold, 4.46 g, 22.2 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Morrisson, no. 25/Cp/AV/06 (?); *DOC* III/1, Class II, 2; Wroth, p. 394, no. 4; Sear, no. 1584.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1956.



The entire genealogy appears on coins: on the reverse, the grandfather and father of the emperor; on the obverse, the emperor himself with his son. Legends contain more and more Greek words (though few letters): *Leon vios [kai] eggon Constantinos o neos*, *Leon pappos Constantinos patyr*.

### Nikephoros I (802–811)

Nicephorus, Νικηφόρος, Arab from Seleucia Sidera, *sakellarios*, elevated on the throne in 802 in a conspiracy against Irena, died in 811 in the Battle of Värbitsa Pass.

Co-ruler: Staurakios, the son of Nikephoros I, from 803, died in 812.

Nikephoros refused to recognize the Carolingian Empire and fought war against it for Venice. Close to a complete defeat of the Bulgarians, he was defeated by them and killed in an ambush.

### 79 *Solidus*, [803–811], mint of Constantinople, officina X

Obv. ΝΙΚΙ-ΦΟΡΟΣΒΑΣΙΛΕ΄ Bearded bust of Nikephoros facing, wearing *stemma* and chlamys, holding long cross potent in right hand and *akakia* in left hand. Border of pellets.

Rev. ΣΤΑΥΡΑ-ΚΙΣΘΕΣΠΟΨ Beardless bust of Staurakios facing, wearing *stemma* and chlamys, holding globus cruciger in right hand and *akakia* in left. Border of pellets.

Gold, 4.41 g, 21.2 mm, 180°. (*T.b.*).

Morrisson, no. 28/Cp/AV/07; *DOC* III/1, Class II, 2c; Wroth, p. 402, no. 8; Sear, no. 1604.

Purchase at Schulman's auction, June 1966.



Legends: *Niciforos basileus*, *Stauracius despotes*. In the hand of the older emperor appears a cross potent instead of the former globus cruciger.

## Theophilus (829–842)

Theophilus, Θεόφιλος, the son of Emperor Michael II the Amorian and Thekla, born in 813, made augustus (by his father) in 821, sole ruler from 829, died in 842.

Co-rulers: Constantine, the son of Theophilus and Theodora, from c. 832 to c. 839; Michael III the Drunkard (ὁ Μέθυσος), the son of Theophilus and Theodora, born in 839, co-ruler from 840, emperor from 842, died in 867.

Theophilus was excellently educated, he represented radical iconoclasm. He fought heavy battles with Arabs, both in the east and in Sicily.

### 80 Solidus (nomisma), [831–842], mint of Syracuse

Obv. ΘΕΟ-ΦΙΛΟΣ (letter F has bar at bottom). Bust of Theophilus facing, bearded, wearing *stemma* and chlamys, holding globus cruciger in right hand and *akakia* in left hand. Border of pellets. Traces of the die striking three times.

Rev. ΘΕ-ΟΦΙΛΟΣ (letter F has bar at bottom). Bust of Theophilus facing, bearded, wearing *stemma* and *loros*, holding long cross potent in right hand. Border of pellets.

Gold, 3.78 g, 16.6 mm, 160°. (*Sup.*)

Morrisson, no. 32/Sy/AV/03; *DOC* III/1, Class III, 24; Wroth, p. 424, no. 32 (Obv.), 31 (Rev.); Sear, no. 1670.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.



Although the main unit of gold, solidus, did not change since the 4<sup>th</sup> century, in the 9<sup>th</sup> century it is most often referred to in sources as *nomisma* ('a coin').

### 81 Solidus (nomisma), [830/1–840], mint of Constantinople, officina Θ

Obv. \*ΘΕΟΦΙ-ΛΟΣΒΑΣΙΛΕ'Θ Bearded bust of Emperor Theophilus facing, wearing *stemma* and chlamys, holding patriarchal cross in right hand and *akakia* in left hand. Border of pellets.

Rev. †ΜΙΧΑΗΛΣΟΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝ' Two busts facing: Michael II, bearded, on the left, and Constantine, lower and beardless, on the right; both wearing *stemma* and chlamydes. Dot between the busts, crosslet above. Border of pellets.

Gold, 4.36 g, 20.0 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*)

Morrisson, no. 32/Cp/AV/04; *DOC* III/1, Class III (d), 3e; Wroth, p. 420, no. 7; Sear, no. 1653.

Purchase: Franceschi, February 1958.



The reverse shows the deceased father and the emperor's son admitted to co-rule. Legends: *Theofilus basileus, Μιχαηλ και Constantinos.*

## Romanos I Lekapenos (920–944)

Romanus Lekapenus, *Ρωμανός Λακαπηνός*, the son of Theophylact, called the Unbearable (*Αβύστακτος*), Armenian peasant, awarded for saving Emperor Basil I with a place in the imperial guard. Born c. 870, *drungarios*, regent (*hetairiarchos*) from 919, emperor from 920, deposed in 944, died in 948. Having obtained the actual rule, Roman gave his daughter, Helena, to the underage Emperor Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus, becoming “the emperor’s father” and then emperor. He raised his own sons to the rank of co-rulers: Christopher in 921, Stephen and Constantine in 924. In 927, Christopher was ranked higher than Constantine VII, and another son, Theophylact, in 933 became the patriarch of Constantinople. He pursued a prudent, peaceful policy, and tried to distribute the tax burden more fairly. After Christopher’s death in 931, Constantine VII again became the first in the hierarchy of co-rulers, which caused that in 944 Stephen and Constantine Lekapenos imprisoned their father, made him a monk and sent him to the Princes’ Islands. However, the people of the capital rebelled against this and, in defense of Porphyrogenitus, sent both young Lekapenos after their father.

### 82 *Solidus (nomisma)*, [921–931], mint of Constantinople

Obv. ✠IHXP̄SREX - REGNANTIYM✠ (letters deformed with minor damage to the die). Christ sitting on throne with footrest facing, with cross nimbus, *stola* and *kolobion*, raising right hand in blessing and holding the Gospel Book in His left. Border of pellets. Die crack in nimbus.

Rev. ROMANE T XPICTOFOAΥGGB. (misspelling in second name). On the left, bearded bust of Romanos I facing, in *loros*, on the right, beardless bust of Christopher facing, in *chlamys*; both wearing *stemma*, hold patriarchal cross in right hands. Border of pellets.

Gold, 4.45 g, 20.9 mm, 180°.

Morrisson, no. 37/Cp/AV/02-08; DOC III/2, Class VII, 7; Wroth, p. 459, no. 35; Sear, no. 1745.

Purchase at Schulman’s auction, June 1966.



From 843, icons returned to coins. Christ enthroned on solidi was introduced by Basil I (867–886). The legend of the reverse: *Romanus et Cristoforus augusti basileis*.

## Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus (913–959)

Constantinus Porphyrogenitus, *Κωνσταντίνος Πορφυρογέννητος*, the son of Emperor Leo VI and Zoë Karbonopsina, born in 905 (before his parents entered into marriage, which in addition was the fourth relationship in his father’s life, therefore contrary to the church canons of the time), co-ruler from 908, under the care of his mother until 919, emperor in 919–920 and from 945, in fact removed from the throne in 920–945, died in 959.

Co-ruler from 945: Romanos II, the son of Constantine VII and Helena, the daughter of Romanos I.

Constantine Porphyrogenitus is known mainly as the author of *De Administrando Imperio*, a textbook addressed to his son and successor, Romanos II (*Πρός τὸν ἴδιον υἱὸν Ρωμανόν*), containing, *inter alia*, unique source news about the inhabitants of Polish lands. He was, however, a scholar and author of many other works, and he willingly entrusted the reins of government to others.

### 83 *Solidus (nomisma)*, [945–959], mint of Constantinople

Obv. ✠IHXP̄SREXREC NANTIYM Nimbate bust of Christ facing (two dots in each of the arms of nimbus cross), wearing *stola* and *kolobion*, right hand raised for blessing, in left hand the Gospel

Book. Border of pellets. Trace of die crack from arm to letter A.

Rev. **ϞΝΣΑΝΤϞΕΡΟΜΑΝΑΥϞϞΒΡ** (letters deformed). On the left, bearded bust of Constantine in *loros*; on the right, beardless bust of Romanos II in *chlamys*, both facing, wearing *stemmata*, hold double cross in right hands. Border of pellets.

Gold, 4.39 g, 20.0 mm, 180°. (B.).

Morrisson, no. 37/Cp/AV/23 var. of legend on Rev.; DOC III/2, Class XV, 15; Wroth, p. 465, no. 65 var. (correct legend); Sear, no. 1751.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.



The legend of the reverse: *Constantinos cai Romanos augusti basileis Romaion.*

## Basil II the Bulgar Slayer (976–1025)

Basilios, Βασίλειος Βουλγαροκτόνος, the son of Emperor Romanos II and Teophano, the daughter of a tavern-keeper from Laconia, born in 958, co-ruler from 960, emperor from 976, died in 1025.

Co-ruler: Constantine VIII, the brother of Basil II, from 976, sole ruler from 1025, died in 1028.

After the death of his father, Basil was a child, so Teophano adopted as her husband and emperor the eminent general, Nikephoros Phokas, who was then deposed by John Tzimiskes. Throughout his reign, Basil officially co-ruled with his younger brother. Being a talented military leader, he restored the territories of Bulgaria, Serbia and southern Italy to the empire.

### 84 *Nomisma histamenon*, [1005–1025], mint of Constantinople

Obv. **ϞΙΗΣΧΡΕΧΡΕΓΝΑΝΤΙΗΜ** Nimbate bust of Christ, bearded, facing, wearing *stola* and *kolobion* (in field of nimbus, two annulets). Right hand raised for blessing, in left hand the Gospel Book. Triple border of dots.

At top, on coin axis, trace of die crack.

Rev. **ϞΒΑ\ΙΛϞϞΟΝΣΑΝΤΙΒΡ** On the left, bearded bust of Basil wearing *stemma* and *klapotos loros*, on the right, beardless bust of Constantine VIII wearing *stemma* and *chlamys* decorated with *tablion*, both facing, holding long cross in right hands. Above Basil's head *manus Dei*. Triple border of dots.

Gold, 4.39 g, 26.4 mm, 190°. (Sup.).

Morrisson, nos. 42/Cp/AV/15 or 17; DOC III/2, Class VI (b), 6b; Wroth, p. 486, no. 12.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1956.



From the sixties of the 10<sup>th</sup> century, two types of gold coins co-existed, slightly different from each other: *νόμισμα ιστάμενον*, compliant with the solidus standard, and defective *νόμισμα τεταρτηρόν*. *Histamenon* dated to the end of his reign (Morrison, vol. II, p. 583) has an inscription on the reverse: *Basileos cai Constantinos basileis Romaion.*

## Romanos III Argyros (1028–1034)

Romanus Argyrus, Ρωμανός Αργυρός, the son of an aristocrat of the Argyros family, born in 968, *éparchos*, from 1028 the husband of Zoë, the daughter of Emperor Constantine VIII, and emperor, died in 1034. To make him his successor, Constantine VIII forced him to send his spouse to a monastery and marry Emperor's daughter Zoë. As a ruler, he did not have any major successes and died under unclear circumstances (Zoë was accused of causing his death, however rumors of his poisoning or drowning in a bathhouse are not confirmed).

### 85 *Nomisma histamenon*, mint of Constantinople

Obv. +IHSXPSREX - REGNANTIHM (letter  $\zeta$  overturned). Nimbate Christ, bearded, wearing *stola* and *kolobion*, sits on throne with straight backrest, facing, raising right hand for blessing, holding the Gospel Book in left. Double border of dots.

Rev. ΘΕΕ ΒΟΗΘ - ΡΩΜΑΝΩ On the left, bearded Romanos III standing facing, in *stemma* with two pendants, *sakkos* and *loros* (on edge of *loros*, four points), holding globus cruciger in left hand and puts right hand over his heart. On the right, Mother of God standing facing, in halo, *stola* and *maphorion*, crowns emperor with right hand, at top  $\bar{M}$   $\bar{\Theta}$ ; double border of pellets. Traces of double striking.

Gold, 4.40 g, 24.4 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Morrisson, no. 43/Cp/AV/02; DOC III/2, (d), 1d; Wroth, p. 494, nos. 2-3; Sear, no. 1819.

Purchase: Franceschi, February 1957.



Romanos III restored the icon of Christ enthroned on the obverse. Receiving imperial power from the hands of the Theotokos honours the emperor from the time of Nikephorus II Phocas (963–969). The legend: *Θεοτόκε βοηθει Ρωμανω (δεσπότη)* corresponds to this scene. The call for heavenly help to the ruler (*βοηθει*) appears from the time of Theophilos. The letters  $\bar{M}$   $\bar{\Theta}$  constantly placed at the head of the Mother of God, denote *Μητηρ Θεου*.

## Michael IV the Paphlagonian (1034–1041)

Μιχαήλ ὁ Παφλαγών, Michael Paphlagonus. He came from a simple family, born in 1010, a money-changer (he was also accused of counterfeiting coins), a lover, and from 1034, the second husband of Zoë, the daughter of Emperor Constantine VIII, and the emperor, died in 1041. He quickly removed his spouse from power, but suffering from epilepsy, he needed the support of his brother, John, who once, as the main eunuch of the palace, brought him to the court. The short reign was successful mainly in suppressing subsequent rebellions.

### 86 *Nomisma histamenon*, mint of Constantinople

Obv. +IHSXIS REXREGNANTIHM Bust of Christ facing, bearded, in *stola*, *kolobion* and nimbus with cross decorated with jewels. Triple border of dots. Spill of metal at X.

Rev. +MIX-AH-LBASILEYSRM Bearded bust of Michael IV facing, in *stemma* with two pendants, dressed in *klapotos loros* with *maniakion*, holding labarum with five pellets, topped with four



balls crosswise in right hand, and globus cruciger in left hand. *Manus Dei* blessing above. Triple border of dots.

Gold, 4.39 g, 26.0 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).

Morrisson, no. 44/Cp/AV/01; DOC III/2, (b), 1b; Wroth, p. 496, nos. 1-2; Sear, no. 1824.

Purchase: Franceschi, January 1958.

The legend of the reverse completely mixes Greek and Latin letters: *Μιχαηλ βασιλευς Ρομαιων*.



## Constantine IX Monomachos (1042–1055)

Κωνσταντῖνος Μονομάχος, Constantinus Monomachus, the son of Theodosios Monomachos, born c. 1000, the third husband of Zoë, the daughter of Emperor Constantine VIII, emperor from 1042, died in 1055. Exiled for the alleged conspiracy against Michael IV, as a result of the competition between co-ruling sisters, Zoë and Theodora, was recalled from exile and enthroned as Zoë's husband. He fought the usurpation of George Maniakes and the rebellion of Leo Tornikios. He repelled the attack of Rus'. In 1045 he peacefully annexed the Armenian kingdom of Ani. Patron of artists and writers.

### 87 *Nomisma histamenon*, mint of Constantinople

Obv. convex.  $\text{+IHSXISRCX - RC\text{G}NANTIH\text{M}}$  Christ, bearded, in cross nimbus, wearing *stola* and *kolobion*, sitting facing on lyre-backed throne, blessing with His right hand and holding the Gospel Book with five dots in left. Triple border of pellets.

Rev. concave.  $\text{+CONS\text{C} - \text{b-ASILEYSR M}}$  Bearded bust of Constantine IX facing, wearing *stemma* with two pendants, *loros* and *sakkos* with *maniakion*, holding labarum with five pellets in right hand and globus cruciger in left. Triple border of dots.

Gold, wide flan, 4.43 g, 28.0 mm, 170°. (Sup.).

Morrisson, no. 47/Cp/AV/03; DOC III/2, Class II (a), 2a; Wroth, p. 501, type 5, no. 12; Sear, no. 1829.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1956.



Under Constantine Monomachos, the *histamena* were most often cup-shaped (they were called *τραχυ*, 'uneven'), which they also kept in the future. The representation of Christ on his lyre-backed throne is probably a quote from the Chysotroklinion mosaic placed above the imperial throne.

## 88 *Nomisma histamenon*, mint of Constantinople

Obv.  $\text{†IHSXISHCXhCSIAH}\backslash\text{IhM}$  Bust of Christ Pantocrator facing, bearded, in cross nimbus, with two semi-annulets in cross corners, dressed in *stola* and *kolobion*, blessing with right hand, closing the Gospel Book with left. Triple border of pellets.

Rev.  $\text{†CΩHSC-ATH - IASILCUCRM}$  Bust of Constantine IX, bearded, facing, wearing *stemma* with two pendants and *klapotos loros* with *maniakion*, raising long cross in right hand, and holding orb with peletted cross in left hand. Triple border of dots.

Gold, 4.42 g, 26.5 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Morrisson, no. 47/Cp/AV/06; *DOC* III/2, Class III, 3; Wroth, p. 492, no. 8 (Constantine VIII); Sear, no. 1830.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1956/7.



The slightly deformed legend of the reverse contains in fact a constant content: *Constantinos basileus Romaion*. The inscription on the obverse remained unchanged since the beginning of the Macedonian dynasty, although it is also subject to gradual deformation.

## Theodora (1042, 1055–1056), second reign

$\Theta\epsilon\omicron\delta\acute{\omega}\rho\alpha$ , Theodora, the daughter of Emperor Constantine VIII and Helena, born in 980, a nun in Petrion, proclaimed augusta in 1042 along with her younger sister Zoë, died in 1056. Seated on the throne against her will, she took the trouble of reign managing her sister, nominally the chief empress. Removed from power under Constantine Monomachos, she returned to the throne after the death of Zoë and his. She ruled severely but fairly. "She enjoyed Persian gold coins every day, for which she got herself bronze chests" (Psellos VI.KM.62). The last of the Macedonian dynasty.

## 89 *Nomisma histamenon*, [1055–1056], mint of Constantinople

Obv.  $\text{†IHSXIIREX - DCSNANTIhM}$  Christ, bearded, stands facing on square *suppedion*, in dotted nimbus (dot on each arm of cross), dressed in *stola* and *kolobion*, blesses with right hand, holds the Gospel Book in left. Double pelleted border.

Rev.  $\text{†ΘΕΟΔΩΡΑ - ΑΥΓΟΝΥΚΤΑ}$  On the left, Theodora, on the right, Mother of God, both stand facing, holding labarum. Theodora in crown with four points and two pendants, dressed in *sakkos* and *loros* with *maniakion* (oval edge with cross), puts right hand over heart; on the right side of her robe, convex lines. Mother of God nimbate, wearing tunic, mantle and veil (*maphorion*), blesses with left hand; on her sides  $\bar{M}$  -  $\bar{\Theta}$ ; double outer pelleted border.





Gold, 4.43 g, 25.0 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Morrisson, no. 48/Cp/AV/02; *DOC III/2*, (a), 1a; Wroth, p. 506, no. 4 var. of legend; Sear, no. 1837.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.

Legend of the obverse still reads: *Jesus Xpistus Rex Regnantium*, on the reverse, in Greek letters: *Theodora Augusta*, much more legible.

## Isaac I Komnenos (1057–1059)

Ἰσαάκιος Κομνηνός, the son of Manuel Erotikos, born c. 1005–1007, proclaimed emperor by the army in 1057, abdicated in 1059 due to illness and entered a monastery, died in 1060/1061. The first emperor from the Komnenian dynasty, removed Michael VI Bringas from power, reformed the state, and wanted to reduce the court bureaucracy.

### 90 *Nomisma histamenon*, mint of Constantinople

Obv. convex. ΙΗΞΙΩΡΧΧ - ΡCΓΝΑΝΤΙΝΩ (letter **h** mirrored). Christ Hyperagathos facing, bearded, sitting on throne without backrest, in cross nimbus, dressed in *stola* and *kolobion*, stretching out right hand in blessing, holding Book of Gospel in left hand. Double border of pellets.

Rev. concave. +ΙCΑΚΟΣ - ΓΑ\\\\\\\\OCPM Bearded emperor standing facing, in *stemma* with pendants and military outfit (cuirass, short tunic and *sagion*, high boots). In right hand, he holds labarum with five pellets, in left, he holds hilt of sword leaning on ground. Double pelleted border.

Gold, wide flan, 4.35 g, 29.8 mm, 180°. (*T.b.*).

Morrisson, no. 50/Cp/AV/03 var. of legend; *DOC III/2*, Class I, 1; Wroth, p. 512, no. 4 var. of legend; Sear, no. 1844.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.



## Constantine X Doukas (1059–1067)

Κωνσταντῖνος Δούκας, the son of Andronikos Doukas, born in 1006, *duks*, minister of the treasury, caesar with Isaac I from 1057, sole ruler from 1059, died in 1067. Founder of the Doukid dynasty. His savings in the army seriously diminished the military potential of the Empire.

### 91 *Nomisma histamenon*, mint of Constantinople

Obv. convex. +ΙΗΣΙΩΡΧΧ - ΡCΝΑΗΤΙΝ+ (letter **h** mirrored). Christ, bearded, sits facing on lyre-backed throne, in cross nimbus, dressed in *stola* and *kolobion*; blessing with right hand, holding the Gospel Book with five pellets in left. Double border of pellets.

Rev. concave. +ΚΩΝΡΑC - ΟΔΟ\\\\ΚΑC On the left, emperor, bearded, stands facing, crowned by Mother of God, standing on the right, facing. Constantine wearing *stemma* with pendants,

dressed in *sakkos* and *loros* with *maniakion*, on edge of *loros* are five pellets. He holds globus cruciger in left hand and puts right hand over his heart. Nimbate Mother of God in *stola* and *maphorion*, blesses with left hand, on her sides Μ - Θ; double pelleted border.

Gold, 4.32 g, 25.8 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Morrisson, no. 51/Cp/AV/10; DOC III/2, Class II, 2; Wroth, p. 515, no. 6 var. of legend; Sear, no. 1848.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.



The legend of the reverse: *Κωνσταντίνος βασιλεύς ο Δούκας*.

## Eudokia Makrembolitissa (1067, 1071), first reign

*Εὐδοκία Μακρεμβολίτισσα*, the daughter of John Makrembolites, a niece of the patriarch Michael Keroularios, born c. 1021, the second spouse of Emperor Constantine X, the regent from 1067, with sons: Michael VII Parapinakes and Constantine. In 1068, she married Romanos IV Diogenes, who took over the reins of government. When Romanos fell into Seljuk captivity in 1071, Eudokia returned to power with Michael VII for a short time, but was soon exiled to a monastery where she died in 1096. She was famous for her learnedness.

### 92 *Nomisma histamenon*, [1067], mint of Constantinople

Obv. convex. +IHIXISRCIX - DCCNANTIHIM (letter h mirrored). Christ, bearded, sitting on throne with high backrest, facing, in cross nimbus, *stola* and *kolobion*, blessing with right hand, and holding the Gospel Book in left hand. Double pelleted border. On the right, trace of double striking.

Rev. concave. +NIX - Ε V - ΔΚ - ΚΩΝΣ In the centre, empress stands on *suppedion*, on the left, stands shorter Michael, on the right, even shorter Constantine, all facing. Eudokia in crown with three triangular points, dressed in *sakkos* and *loros* with *maniakion*, holds sceptre with knobs in right hand, and puts left hand over her heart. Michael holds globus cruciger in right hand and *akakia* in left, and Constantine vice versa, both in *stemma*, dressed in *loros* with *maniakion*. Double border of pellets.

Gold, 4.39 g, 28.3 mm, 170°. (*Sup.*).

Morrisson, no. 52/Cp/AV/01; DOC III/2, 1; Wroth, p. 522, no. 1 var. of legend.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1960.



The legend of the reverse: *Μιχαήλ - Εὐδοκία - Κωνσταντίνος*. In fact, the Latin alphabet has finally disappeared here.

## Romanos IV Diogenes (1068–1071)

Ρωμανός Διογένης, the son of Constantine Diogenes and the niece of Romanos III, born in 1032, commander and landowner from Cappadocia, appointed to the throne by Empress Eudokia in 1068, fell into captivity in 1071, after his return to the throne, he was overthrown and mutilated in 1072, died shortly thereafter.

Co-rulers: Eudokia, the spouse, widow of Emperor Constantine X, Michael VII, Constantius and Andronikos, the sons of Constantine X and Eudokia.

Romanos, despite his military experience and his efforts, lost Bari – the last rampart of the Empire in Italia – to the Normans, and as a result of the lack of discipline in the army and the betrayal of Caesar John Doukas, he fell into Seljuk captivity at Manzikert, from where he was released for a promise of ransom. Almost all of Asia Minor was lost. Doukas forced him to abdicate, and then – contrary to his word – he made him blind in such a way that Romanos soon died of wounds.

### 93 *Nomisma histamenon*, mint of Constantinople

Obv. concave.  $\text{Ϡ}\Psi\text{M}\text{A}\text{N}\text{S} - \text{E}\text{V}\Delta\text{K}\text{N}\text{S}\text{M}$  In the centre, bearded Christ stands facing on rectangular *suppedion*, in cross nimbus, *stola* and *kolobion*; with right hand He crowns the emperor, with left – the empress, standing on His sides facing. Emperor in *stemma*, dressed in *sakkos* and *loros* with *maniakion*, holds globus cruciger in left hand, puts right hand over his heart. Empress in crown with three triangular points, dressed in *sakkos* and *loros* with *maniakion*, holds globus cruciger in right hand, puts right hand over her heart. On the sides of Christ's head, IC - XC with contraction marks. Double border of pellets.

Rev. convex.  $\text{K}\text{W}\text{N} - \text{M}\text{X} - \text{A}\text{N}\Delta$  Michael VII in the centre, shorter Constantius on left, even shorter Andronikos on right, each standing on circular *suppedion*, in *stemma* and *loros* with *maniakion*. Michael holds labarum with pellet inside in right hand and *akakia* in left hand. Constantius holds globus cruciger in right hand and *akakia* in left hand. Andronikos holds *akakia* in right hand, and globus cruciger in left hand. Double border of pellets.

Gold, 4.44 g, 27.9 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Morrisson, no. 53/Cp/AV/02-03 var. of legend; DOC III/2, Class I, 1; Wroth, p. 524, no. 3 (Obv.), no. 1 (Rev.); Sear, no. 1859.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.



A large group of people entitled to the imperial purple and the complicated hierarchy among them caused that the representation of Christ was placed on the concave side of the trachy, usually being the reverse. Imperial persons are accompanied by names or their abbreviations.

## Michael VII Doukas Parapinakes (1071–1078)

Μιχαήλ Δούκας Παραπινάκης, the son of Emperor Constantine X and Eudokia, co-ruler from 1060, sole ruler from 1071, abdicated in 1078, died as Metropolitan of Ephesus around 1090. The empire struggled with military challenges to the west and east, losing almost all of Asia Minor to the Seljuks. The nickname “Parapinakes”, meaning “a quarter less”, referred to the debasement of the main Byzantine coin, histamenon, which already contained only about 2/3 of pure gold and instead of a bushel of wheat, one could buy a quarter (*pinakion*) less for it. “He knew in detail the minting process, [...] how much pure ore each piece of gold contains” (Psellos VII.M.2).

### 94 *Nomisma histamenon, mint of Constantinople*

Obv. convex. Bust of Christ Pantokrator, bearded, facing, in cross nimbus (five jewels on each arm of cross), dressed in *stola* and *kolobion*, right hand blessing, in left hand, the Gospel Book with twelve pellets on cover. On the sides, IC - XC with contraction marks. Double border of pellets. Traces of double striking.

Rev. concave. +MIX - ΑΗΛ - ΡΑCΙΑ Ο Δ Bearded bust of emperor facing, wearing *stemma* and *klapotos loros* with *maniakion* (on *maniakion*, nine pearls); labarum with knob on shaft in right hand, globus cruciger in left hand. Double pelleted border. Graffiti: six scratched radial lines in the upper part of the external margin, on the left, €.

Gold, 4.36 g, 28.2 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Morrisson, no. 55/Cp/AV/05 (similar); *DOC III/2*, Class II (e), 2e; Wroth, p. 530, no. 4; Sear, no. 1868. Purchase: Franceschi.



### 95 *Nomisma histamenon, mint of Constantinople*

Obv. convex. Bust of Christ Pantokrator, bearded, facing, in cross nimbus (five jewels on each arm of cross), dressed in *stola* and *kolobion*, right hand blessing, in left hand the Gospel Book, nine pellets on the cover. On the sides, IC - XC with contraction marks, single pellets above. Double border of pellets.

Rev. concave. +MIX - ΑΗΛ - ΡΑCΙΑΟΔ Bearded bust of emperor facing, wearing *stemma* and *klapotos loros* with *maniakion* (on *maniakion*, seven pearls), holding labarum with knob on shaft in right hand, and globus cruciger in left hand. Double border of pellets.

Electrum, 4.29 g, 27.1 mm, 180°. (*T.t.b.*).

Morrisson, no. 55/Cp/AV/06 (similar); *DOC III/2*, Class II (d), 2d var. (the pellets above the contraction marks unrecorded); Wroth, p. 530, no. 5; Sear, no. 1868.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.



The legend of the reverse here and on the previous coin: *Μιχαήλ βασιλεύς ο Δούκας*.

## Nikephoros III Botaneiates (1078–1081)

Νικηφόρος Βοτανειάτης, born c. 1002, commander of the army in the East, proclaimed himself emperor at Nicaea in 1077, in Constantinople from 1078 after the abdication of Michael VII, husband of Maria, a Georgian princess, ex-spouse of Emperor Michael VII, abdicated and entered a monastery in 1081, died shortly thereafter.

### 96 *Nomisma histamenon, mint of Constantinople*

Obv. convex. Christ, bearded, sits facing on throne with rectangular backrest, in cross nimbus (with pellet on each arm of cross), dressed in *stola* and *kolobion*, blessing with right hand, and holding the Gospel Book in left hand. On the sides of throne (and not of head!), IC - XC with contraction marks. Double border of pellets.

Rev. concave. +ΝΙΚΗΦΡΔΕΣΠ - ΤΩΡΟΤΑΝΙΑΤΗ Bearded emperor stands facing on *suppedion*, in *stemma*, dressed in *loros* with *maniakion*, holding five-pelleted labarum in right hand and globus cruciger in left. Double border of pellets.

Electrum, 4.43 g, 28.8 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Morrisson, type 2; *DOC III/2*, Class II, 2; Wroth, p. 536, no. 5 var. Rev.; Sear, no. 1882.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.



The legend of the reverse: *Νικηφορω δεσπότῃ τῷ Βοτανιατῇ*, this time completes the prayer for the emperor: Jesus Christ (assist) the ruler Nikephoros Botaneiates.

## Alexios I Komnenos (1081–1118)

Ἀλέξιος Κομνηνός, the nephew of Emperor Isaac I, the son of *kouropalates* John Komnenos and Anna Dalassene, born in 1048 or in 1056, ascended to the throne by the Thracian army in 1081, died in 1118. One of the most outstanding Byzantine emperors, thanks to skillful diplomacy and military valor, he expanded and strengthened the borders of the empire.

### 97 *Hyperpyron nomisma, second issue [1092/3–1118], mint of Constantinople*

Obv. convex. +ΚΕΡΟ - ΗΘΕΙ Bearded Christ Hyperagathos in cross nimbus, in tunic and *kolobion*, sits on throne without backrest, rising right hand in blessing, and holding the Book of Gospel in left hand. At head, IC - XC with contraction marks. Double border of pellets. Traces of double striking. Graffiti: X on margin above.

Rev. concave. Λ Λ C Ξ Ι Ω Δ C C Π Ο Τ, on the left; Τ Ω Κ Ο Μ Η Ν Ω on the right. Emperor standing facing, wearing *stemma*, *divitision* and chlamys, holding sceptre topped with





labarum in right hand, and, in left hand, globus cruciger over which *Manus Dei*. Graffiti: N in the margin on the right.

Gold, 4.20 g, 31.8 mm, 160°. (*T.t.b.*).

Hendy, no. I(B)ii, plate 3.10; Wroth, p. 541, no. 4.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.

Alexios in 1092 reformed the Byzantine coinage, heavily degraded by inflation, among other things, going back to the approximate traditional gold standard of solidus, called *ὑπέρπυρον*. The legend of the reverse continues the legend of the obverse and still has the form of a prayer for the emperor: *Κυριε βοηθει Αλεξιο δεσπότῃ τῷ Κομνηνω*.

## EASTERN ROMAN EMPIRE IN NICAEA

### John III Doukas Vatatzes (1222–1254)

*Ιωάννης Δούκας Βατάτζης*, probably the son of Basil Vatatzes, born c. 1192, second husband of Irene, the daughter of Theodor I Laskaris, emperor of Nicaea from 1222; in 1246 he conquered the empire of Thessalonica, regained most of the lands of the Latin Empire (including Adrianople). Died in 1254.

#### 98 *Hyperpyron*, second issue [1222–1254], mint of Magnesia

Obv. convex. Christ Hyperagathos, bearded, in cross nimbus, in tunic and *kolobion*, sitting facing on throne without backrest, raising right hand in blessing and holding the Book of Gospel in left. On the left, under Christ's arm, letter O (no corresponding sign on the right). On the sides of head, letters IC - XC, dash (contraction mark) above each pair. On the left, pelleted border, on the right plain border. Graffiti: an inverted letter T in the margin and left field.

Rev. concave. Inscriptions in two columns: left poorly struck, right T/Ω/Π/Φ; standing emperor on the left, crowned by Mother of God nimbate. Emperor in *stemma*, dressed in *divitision*, necklace and *loros*, holding labarum on long staff in right hand and *anexikakia* in left. Mother of God stands on the right, dressed in tunic and *maphorion*. At top MP, over left arm of Mother of God, U (sic instead of ΘΥ). Double border of fine pellets. Graffiti: four vertical scratches on the left (in the margin and in the place of the illegible inscription).

Gold, 4.24 g, 27.3 mm, 180°.

Similar: Hendy, no. 32:3 (Obv.), 32:1 (Rev.); Wroth, p. 559, no. 34.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.



Legible in fragments, the abbreviated legend: *Ιωαννη δεσπότῃ τῷ πορφυρογεννητῷ* (in fact, John III was not a Porphyrogenitus, but modelled his coins on those of John II Porphyrogenitus). The type of the figure on Rev. is already close to the coins of Theodore II, John's successor. Thus the coin probably comes from the end of the reign.



## **Part II**

# Belgian and Belgium related coins



## THE COUNTY OF LEUVEN

### Lambert II Balderic (1038/40–1054)

The younger son of Lambert I “the Bearded”, Count of Leuven (and Brussels?), and Gerberga, the daughter of Charles, Duke of Lower Lotharingia, the son of Louis IV of France (the last of the Carolingian dynasty), Count of Leuven and of Brussels after his elder brother, Henry I (1015–38), or after his nephew Otto whose existence is debatable. In 1047, he founded the chapter of St. Gudula at the Church of St. Michael in Brussels – today’s cathedral. In 1051 he joined the rebellion of Godfrey III, former Duke of Upper Lorraine, and Baldwin V, Count of Flanders, against Emperor Henry III. He died in a battle with the imperial army at Tournai (Doornik).

#### 99 *Denier*, c. 1040–50, mint of Brussels, Otgerus

Obv. †OTGERVSM[SPOT] between borders of pellets. Cross patée, triskelion in the angle.  
Rev. Horizontal inscription BRVOC, centre down SE, centre up LLA, in angles of the cross formed in this way, the inscription S - G - 9 - \.

Slightly hammered edge.

Silver, 1.00 g, 18.0 mm, 45°. (T.b.).

De Mey (Brabant), no. A.4; Crab, no. II; Dannenberg, no. 141 (legends), 141b (Obv. field); de Witte, no. 4; Ilisch 22.15.2.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955, ex collection Robert Osterrieth, Antwerp.



Coins were minted in Brussels since the times of Emperor Otto II (973–83). They were imitations of the Cologne pfennigs with a more or less clear name of the actual seat of the mint. They were also minted by Lambert I the Bearded (Lambrecht met de Baard, 994–1015), Count of Leuven and Brussels, but he did not put his name on them. They are known mainly from finds in Poland and Sweden. Around 1040, the legible personal name *Otgerus* appears on coins minted in Brussels, Maastricht and Tongeren. We do not know to whom to refer it – since there was no such ruler, Otgerus is considered a mint master. However, this would be unique in the then Frankish states (cf. S. Boffa, “Le monayeur Otger: un spécialiste itinérant dans les Pays-Bas au XI<sup>e</sup> siècle”, *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie* 155 (2009), pp. 209–218; P. Ilisch, “Die Münzprägung im Herzogtum Niederlothringen. II: Die Münzprägung im südwestlichen Niederlothringen und in Flandern im 10. und 11. Jahrhundert”, *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde* 100 (2014), p. 130).

Hammering the edges, which gives the coin a seemingly greater thickness and at the same time stiffens the flan and protects it from breaking, was invented in the mid-10<sup>th</sup> century in Saxony, and later also used in some neighbouring countries. The actual purpose of this operation and its place in the coin-making process are unknown and are likely to have changed over time and space. The 11<sup>th</sup>–12<sup>th</sup> century Brabantine coins were only slightly hammered on edges.

## LOWER LOTHARINGIA–BRABANT

**Godfrey I (V) the Bearded (1106–1139) or successors**

Godefroid le Barbu or Godfrey the Great, le Grand, the son of Henry II, Count of Leuven and Adela, brother of Henry III, born c. 1060–1063, the Landgrave of Brabant, Count of Brussels and Leuven from 1096, from the appointment of Emperor Henry V, Duke of Lower Lotharingia in 1106–1128, Margrave of Antwerp from 1106, died in 1139. After the death of Emperor Henry V, Godfrey took the side of Conrad III of Franconia. When Lothair of Supplinburg won the rivalry for the German throne, in 1128 he deprived Godfrey of the Duchy of Lower Lotharingia in favour of Waleran II of Limburg.

**100 Denier with a bird, the second quarter of the 12<sup>th</sup> century**

Obv. Traces of a legend. Bird passant right, looking back, pellet in front of beak, smaller pellet near chest; pelleted inner border.

Rev. Traces of a legend. Cross patée with pellets at four ends, pellets in angles, pelleted inner border.

Slightly hammered edge.

Silver, 0.71 g, 14.6 mm. (*T.b.*).

De Mey (Brabant), no. B.7; de Witte, plate A:6.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955, from the hoard of Duffel.



In the coin catalogues, this denier is attributed to Godfrey I. It is, however, a conventional attribution; the coin may be slightly later. Doctor van Bastelaer, after A. de Witte, attributed it to Brabant during the rule of Godfrey I, II or III (*époque des Godefroid*). It only appeared (in an unknown number of specimens) in the hoard of Duffel near Antwerp in Brabant, gathering coins of the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century (see Ch. Piot, “Un mot sur deux dépôts de monnaies découverts l’un à Duffel, l’autre à Willebroek”, *Revue de la numismatique belge* 5 (1850), pp. 94–97, no. 3). Margins of both sides do not contain identity data, but only pseudolegends. Hermann Dannenberg attributed similar coins with a bird for Aix-la-Chapelle, the capital of Lower Lotharingia (Dannenberg, nos. 289, 296), and so does Günter Albrecht. Apart from Godfrey I, also Godfrey II (1140–1142) and Godfrey III the Brave (1142–1190) at the beginning of his rule, can be taken into account as the issuer. See J. Baerten, “Quelques deniers brabançons du XII<sup>e</sup> siècle”, *Revue belge de numismatique et de sigillographie* 109 (1963), pp. 75–91, plate VII:18.

**Godfrey III (VII) the Brave (1142–1190)**

Godfried de Moedige, Godfrey VII, the son of Godfrey VI and Lutgardis of Sulzbach, born c. 1140, Duke of Lower Lotharingia and Count of Leuven from 1142. He remained under the guardianship of his mother to c. 1154, died in 1190.

Co-ruler: from 1183, Henry III (I), his son. In 1182–1184, Godfrey was on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

**101 Denier with a cross fleury, [1183–1190], mint of Leuven**

Obv. D - \[L]OV above. Duke’s bust left, in nasal helmet and chain mail, before him, spear with pennon charged with lion. Plain and pelleted borders.

Rev. \- \[AC - RV - X Cross fleury, in its angles, annulets and pairs of pellets. Plain and pelleted borders.



Slightly hammered edge.

Silver, 0.81 g, 15.2 mm, 70°. (*T.b.*).

De Mey (Brabant), no. B.25; Crab, no. V; de Witte, no. 15.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955.

Not fully legible inscription on the obverse was to claim *BAN[dum] DVX LOV[aniii]* and refer to the banner presented on it. The inscription on the reverse *O S[an]C[t]A CRVX* around the cross of lily refers to the participation of Godfrey III in the crusade. In place of Godfrey, the power was exercised by his son Henry III (I). According to De Mey, this denier was unique – so this would be the second known specimen! The oldest mention of denarii of the Leuven coins comes from 1156 (*denarii Lovaniensis monete*; S. Boffa, “Liste provisoire des sources éditées de l’histoire monétaire brabançonne jusqu’en 1430”, *Revue belge de numismatique* 146 (2000), p. 36, no. 17).

## Henry I (III) the Courageous (1183/90–1235)

Henri le Guerroyeur, the son of Godfrey III and Margaret of Limburg, the Count of Brussels from 1179, the Regent of Lower Lotharingia in 1182–1184, from 1183 the Duke of Brabant, from 1190 the Duke of Lothier, died in 1235. Frederick Barbarossa elevated the Landgraviate of Brabant to the Duchy and appointed Henry the first duke. This was approved by King Henry VI in 1190, subordinating the County of Leuven, the Margraviate of Antwerp, the Landgraviate of Brabant and the Dominion of the Abbey of Nivelles to the duke’s authority. The former Duchy of Lower Lotharingia remained an empty title (Duchy of Lothier), but was used by the rulers of Brabant until the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Henry I of Brabant, who was in constant conflict with his neighbours, set off on a crusade with the emperor in 1197, recaptured Beirut from the Saracens and was briefly Regent of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. In the German throne dispute, he initially took the side of the House of Welf (Otto IV), but made an about-turn several times (after the death of Philip of Swabia, he was the Staufer party’s candidate for the German throne, but at Bouvines he supported Otto again). In 1217–1218, he again participated in the crusade to Egypt. He founded many cities, incl. ’s-Hertogenbosch, he was also the first of the rulers of Brabant to mint a large-scale coinage.

### 102 Denier with a lion, [c. 1190– c. 1210]

Obv. Illegible letter (L?) or a circle above, **DVX** vertically down on right. Duke’s bust left, in nasal helmet and chain mail. In his right hand, he holds spear with pennon charged with three stripes. Plain and pelleted borders.

Rev. **LEO** Lion walking right, tail curled high, terminating in tuft. At foot of lion, three leaved branches. Border of pellets.

Slightly hammered edge.

Silver, 0.76 g, 16.8 mm, 20°. (*T.b.*).

De Mey (Brabant), no. B.28; de Witte, no. 17; Boudeau, no. 2332; Coll. Thomsen, no. 3712; Coll. De Wit, no. 1107.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955.



The mysterious representation on the reverse of this coin certainly applies to the duke and his belligerence. “He who did not allow anything to exist without its opposite, wanted the lion, proud and strong above all, [...] to have something that would inhibit its cruelty, [...] for three days a week it is sick and has a fever, which greatly weakens his pride. Nature, however, teaches it to eat hemlock, which cures it of this disease”. (Latini 174.4.) Perhaps that is what these three branches mean. A similar set of symbols is shown on the coins of William I the Bad, King of Sicily (1154–1166).

### 103 *Small denier with a duke on horseback, [c. 1210–c. 1235], mint of Leuven*

Obv. **D V** below right. Horseman galloping right, in chain mail and helmet, with sword in his right hand and shield in his left. Border of pellets.

Rev. Cross patée with arms decorated with pelleted lines (De Mey's type A), in the angles, rings with pellet and groups of four dots.

Double border of pellets.

Slightly hammered edge.

Silver, 0.60 g, 14.1 mm. (*Sup.*).

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.1; Boudeau, no. 2336; de Witte, no. 33; Coll. De Wit, no. 1108.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955.



Consecutive decades in the Brabantine coinage were filled with the issue of very small coins with cross patées with various decorations on the reverse, and varied symbols on the obverse. The symbols of the obverse sides are believed to refer to the towns where the coins were minted, but sometimes also to the duke (as certainly in the above case). Attribution of Brabant deniers with a cross corrected according to M. Blackburn, "Mint Attributions of the «petits deniers à la croix brabançonne»", *Actes du XI<sup>e</sup> Congrès International de Numismatique 3* (Louvain-la-Neuve, 1993), pp. 105–111, and S. Boffa, "Les petits deniers brabançons: État de la question, réflexions et pistes de recherche (c. 1210–c. 1295)", *Jaarboek voor Middeleeuwse Geschiedenis 10* (2007), pp. 141–177; may be subject to further corrections as science progresses.

### 104 *Small denier with a duke on horseback, [c. 1210–c. 1235], mint of Leuven*

Obv. Horseman galloping right, in chain mail and helmet, with sword in his right hand and shield in his left. Border of pellets.

Rev. Cross patée with ring with pellet in the centre and arms decorated with transverse stripes (De Mey's type H), in each angle, annulet with dot and group of four dots.

Double border of pellets.

Silver, 0.60 g, 13.0 mm. (*T.b.*).

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.10; Boudeau, no. 2337; de Witte, no. 39.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955.



### 105 *Small denier with a double-headed eagle, [c. 1210–c. 1235], mint of Halen (?)*

Obv. Double-headed eagle. Border of pellets.

Rev. Cross patée with pelleted outlines (De Mey's type F), in the angles, annulets with dots connected to the centre of cross.

Silver, 0.73 g, 14.8 mm. (*Sup.*).

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.44; de Witte, no. 133.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955.



The double-headed eagle was not yet an imperial symbol at that time; rather, it should be understood as strengthening and ennobling the symbol of the eagle.

### 106 *Small denier with a church, [c. 1210–c. 1235], mint of Antwerp (?)*

Obv. Church façade with triple-arched portal and oblique-checked roof, topped with four dots crosswise. On sides, two towers topped with domes, rings with pellets at their bottom. Between towers and church, crosses of four dots. Three vertical dots on right (symmetrical place not visible). Border of pellets.

Rev. Cross patée with saltires on arms (De Mey's type K), in each angle, annulet with dot and large pellet. Double border of pellets. Slightly hammered edge.

Silver, 0.64 g, 13.5 mm. (*T.b.*)

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.69; de Witte, no. 167.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955.



The obverse motif is traditionally interpreted as a castle, while the church character of the presented building raises no doubts (it is evidenced by, for example, a wide, triple portal). The representation of a temple on one side of the coin has been a very common motif since the Carolingian times, although sometimes, through subsequent reproducing, it actually changed into the figure of the castle.

### 107 *Small denier with the Lamb of God, [c. 1210–1235], mint of Tienen (Tirlemont) or Brussels*

Obv. The Lamb of God stands right looking back, holding in foreleg banner with five pellets saltirewise and three stripes, the spar topped with cross of pellets. Border of pellets.

Rev. Cross patée with arms decorated with pairs of pellets (De Mey's type I), in the angles, alternately annulet with dot and pellet, and arrowhead topped with pellet. Double border of pellets.

Slightly hammered edge.

Silver, 0.58 g, 12.9 mm. (*T.b.*)

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.68; Boudeau, no. 2418; de Witte, no. 163; Coll. De Wit, no. 1110.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955.



## Henry II (1235–1248), III (1248–1261) or IV (1261–1267)

Henri, Hendrik, Henry II, the son of Henry I, Duke of Brabant, and Mathilde of Flanders and Boulogne, born before 1213 (in 1207?), the Duke of Brabant from 1235, died in 1248. For the support of Emperor Frederick II, he received the County of Dalhem in 1244, but in 1247 he supported his nephew William of Holland as a candidate for the German throne.

Henry III, the son of Henry II, Duke of Brabant and Marie, daughter of King Philip of Germany, born c. 1230/31, Duke of Brabant from 1248, supporter of William of Holland, then the imperial vicar on behalf of Alfonso of Castile, died in 1261. Author of court songs. His younger half-brother, also Henry, was the founder of the Brabant dynasty in Hesse.

Henry IV, the son of Henry III, Duke of Brabant and Adelaide (Aleydis, Alix) of Burgundy, born c. 1251, duke under the guardianship of his mother, from 1261, due to physical and mental disability, he abdicated in 1267 in favour of his brother John and entered the Saint Bénigne Abbey in Dijon. Died after 1272.

**108** *Small denier with a shield with a lion, [1261–1268], mint of Leuven, Bastin*

Obv. ·N· - ·V· from left. On triangular shield with pelleted contour, lion rampant right, dot above shield, letters on sides. Border of pellets. Rev. B A S T counterclockwise (above the letter T, dash – abbreviation mark). Cross patée with arms decorated with slats and chevrons (De Mey's type B). Border of pellets. Slightly hammered edge.

Silver, 0.58 g, 12.3 mm. (*T.b.*).

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.23; Crab, no. XLVII; Boudeau, no. 2340; de Witte, no. 72.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955.



The mysterious Bastin whose name was placed on the reverse (usually abbreviated as BAST) used to be the source of many misunderstandings (e.g. it was considered a form of the name of the town of Bastogne), was probably a mint master, an entrepreneur organizing monetary production in various towns of Brabant. The letters N V next to the shield are explained as *Nobilis Vidua* and refer to the regency of Adelaide of Burgundy (1261–1268).

**109** *Small denier with a shield with a lion, [c. 1235–1267], mint of Leuven, Bastin*

Obv. ·+· - ·H·DV - CIS On triangular shield with pelleted contour, lion rampant left. Border of pellets.

Rev. B A S T counterclockwise (above the letter T, dash – abbreviation mark). Cross patée with arms decorated with dotted slats and chevrons (De Mey's type B). Border of pellets. Slightly hammered edge.

Silver, 0.57 g, 12.9 mm. (*T.b.*).

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.18; Crab, no. XLIV; Boudeau, no. 2339; de Witte, no. 63.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955.



The inscription on the obverse means *Henrici ducis*.

**Henry II (1235–1248), III (1248–1261) or IV (1261–1267) or John I (1267–1294)****110** *Small denier with a lion, [c. 1235–c. 1282] mint of Leuven (municipal?), Bastin*

Obv. Lion walking left, with split tail, border of pellets.

Rev. B A S T counterclockwise (above the letter T, dash – abbreviation mark). Cross patée with arms decorated with slats and chevrons (De Mey's type B). Border of pellets. Slightly hammered edge.

Silver, 0.58 g, 12.6 mm. (*Sup.*).

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.56; de Witte, no. 157 var.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955.





**111** *Small denier with a “bridge”, [c. 1235–c. 1282], mint of Brussels, without a moneyer's name*

Obv. So-called bridge: two parallel lines connected by five rungs, arcs at both ends; above and below “bridge”, schematic roofs in form of four fan-shaped lines; four pellets around. Rev. Cross patée decorated with pelleted strips (De Mey's type H), in the centre, ring with pellet, in the angles, alternately annulet with one dot in the centre and second one outside, and group of pellets; border of pellets. Slightly hammered edge.



Silver, 0.54 g, 12.3 mm. (*T.b.*).

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.34; Boudeau, no. 2414; de Witte, no. 117 (Obv.), no. 116 (Rev.).

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955.

The representation of the alleged bridge derives – like the “castle” – from the tradition of the Carolingian temple; it was used particularly often (in a slightly different shape) in Hainault, and in the 11<sup>th</sup> century also in Normandy, Antwerp and especially in Denmark. Some specimens also have the moneyer's name “Tenin” in the form of TI.

**Henry III (1248–1261) or IV (1261–1267) or John I (1267–1294)**

**112** *Small denier with a single-headed eagle, [before c. 1282], mint of Halen (?), Tenin*

Obv. Spread eagle, slightly tilted, with vertical feathers, six-ray star above its left wing. Rev. T € II I Cross patée decorated with pelleted strips (De Mey's type H). Slightly hammered edge.



Silver, 0.58 g, 12.7 mm. (*T.b.*).

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.78; de Witte, no. 184.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955.

**John I the Victorious (1267–1294)**

Jean le Victorieux, Jan, the son of Henry III, Duke of Brabant and Adelaide (Aleydis, Alix) of Burgundy, born in 1252, Duke of Brabant from 1267, took power in 1268, Duke of Limburg from 1288, died from a wound sustained in a duel in 1294. Famous for his chivalrous bravery and glorified in songs. As a result of the great victory at Worringen in 1288, he captured the Duchy of Limburg, from then on permanently connected with Brabant.

**113** *Small gros with an angel, [the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century], mint of Brussels*

Obv. +IOANNES:DVX:BRAB\\|E between borders of pellets. Cross feuillée.

Rev. +MONETA:BRVXELLENCIS between borders of pellets. St. Michael the Archangel standing in mantle, facing, holding spear vertically in his right hand, and raising three nails of the Passion in his left.

Silver, 2.50 g, 23.3 mm, 180°.  
De Mey (Brabant), no. C.129; Boudeau,  
no. 2350; de Witte, no. 260; Coll. Thomsen,  
no. 3722.  
Purchase: Franceschi, 1954.



Small grossi, which were twice English sterling, were the oldest Low Country grosso-type coins; they were introduced in 1275 by Margaret of Constantinople in her counties of Hainault and Flanders, perhaps based on Italian patterns. In Brabant, they began to be minted several years later, and the presented specimen belongs (judging by its weight) to the earliest. St. Michael the Archangel is the patron saint of Brussels. In the last years of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, following the example of small grossi, kwartniks began to be minted in Silesia, incl. also with St. Michael.

#### 114 *Sterling with a single lion, [c. 1275 – before 1282/3], mint of Brussels (?), Walt(er) (?)*

Obv. \***D**|**Æ**I**G**|**R**Ä**T**|**I**Ä+| between borders of pellets. Voided long cross dividing legend, in its angles, **W**|Ä|**L**|**T**|.

Rev. \***D** - **V**X**B**RÄ - **B**Ä**N**T**I** - **Æ** Shield with lion of Brabant rampant right, border of pellets.

Silver, 1.38 g, 19.0 mm, 100°. (*Sup.*).

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.116; Mayhew, no. 1a, plate 1:2; Boudeau, no. 2346; de Witte, no. 241; Coll. Thomsen, no. 3725 var.; Chautard, no. 89, plate VIII:4; Coll. De Wit, no. 1121.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955.



In the sources, these imitative sterlings were called *brabantini*. One side shows the arms of Brabantine, the other one follows an English pattern: the so-called voided cross was borrowed from the English sterlings (pennies) of King Henry III, minted until 1278. Earlier literature interpreted the letters WALT as an abbreviation of the name of mint at Walcourt in Namur, otherwise unknown; however, research by Nicholas Mayhew has shown that it is most likely the name of a Brussels mint master (as R. Serrure already believed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century).

#### 115 *Sterling with two lions, [by 1288–1294]*

Obv. **D**V**X**|**B**RÄ|**B**Ä**I**|**T**I**E**| between borders of pellets. Solid long cross, ermines in angles.

Rev. **D**V**X** - **L**I**M**B - **V**R**G**I**E** (last letter sunk twice in the die). Shield bearing lion of Brabant impaled with crowned lion rampant, double-tailed (for Limburg). Border of pellets.

Silver, 1.39 g, 18.3 mm, 0°.

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.130; Mayhew, plate 2:50; Boudeau, no. 2349; de Witte, no. 263 bis; Coll. Thomsen, no. 3730; Chautard, no. 105, plate IX:2 (as John II).

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955.





The conquest of the Duchy of Limburg by John the Victorious in 1288 resulted in the updating of the coat of arms on *brabantini*. The shape of the cross was also modernized, introducing its form used on the coins of Edward I from 1279. The side with the cross, however, moved slightly away from the English prototype, when the three pellets originally placed in the angles of the cross were replaced with an ermine motif. Part of coins of this type were inscribed with the newly acquired Limburg title while the other part read *Bruxellensis* or *Moneta Bunen*. The latter were struck in Bonn captured by Duke John during the same campaign.

### 116 *Sterling rosarius or crockard, [c. 1288]*

Obv. †I\|VX\|LIMBVRGIE between borders of pellets. Duke's bust facing, wearing diadem with three roses.

Rev. DVX|BRĀ|BĀII|TIE| between borders of pellets. Solid long cross with three pellets in each of its angles.

Silver, 1.35 g, 20.2 mm, 0°.

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.124; Mayhew, no. 43;

Boudeau, no. 2348; de Witte, no. 257; Coll. Thomsen, no. 3728; Chautard, no. 95, tabl. VIII:10; Coll. De Wit, no. 1127.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954.



This coin imitates English sterlings (pennies) of Edward I minted from 1279 and was intended for export to England. The headband of roses on the ruler's head (hence the name *rosarius*) replaces the royal crown, which the Duke of Brabant could not wear. Such sterlings had already been found in the Cardiff hoard, hidden shortly after 1288, so they were minted around the same time.

### John II the Peaceful (1294–1312)

Jean le Pacifique, Jan, the son of John I, Duke of Brabant and Margaret of Dampierre, the daughter of Count Guy of Flanders, born in 1275, Duke of Brabant and Limburg from 1294, died in 1312. In 1312, he issued the Charter of Kortenberg, ensuring that the estates of Brabant, represented in the permanently operating council, participated in power, and the subjects had the right of resistance.

### 117 *Gros with a shield (gros à l'écu)*

Obv. INOMENDOMININOSTRI:SIT BENEDICTVM / †BRĀBANTIEDVX in double circumscription separated with borders of pellets. Cross.

Rev. Shield bearing arms of Brabant (lion rampant) and Limburg (crowned lion with forked tail, rampant), in the centre of shield, rosette (?). Twelve lilies in medallions between pelleted borders in the margin.

Silver, 4.12 g, 26.0 mm, 90°. (B.).

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.163; Boudeau, no. 2358; de Witte, no. 317; Coll. Thomsen, no. 3535 var.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954.



## 118 Gros tournois, mint of Brussels

Obv. **†NOMEN:DOMINI:†IOSTRI:SIT  
BENEDICTVM / †BRABAN'TIE'DVX** in double  
circumscription separated with borders of  
pellets. Cross.

Rev. **MONETĀ:BRVXEL'** in inner circle sur-  
rounded with twelve lilies in medallions, sepa-  
rated with borders of pellets. Church façade  
topped with massive cross placed in inner  
circle, flanked by two towers with pointed  
roofs topped with pellets, decoratively cut  
portal with three pellets above it (so-called  
*château brabanton*), plain inner border.

Silver, 4.04 g, 26.3 mm, 90°. (*T.t.b.*).

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.152; Boudeau,  
no. 2353; de Witte, no. 302; Coll. Thomsen,  
no. 3736 var.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955.



Grossi tournois, so called due to belonging to the monetary system of the city of Tours in France, were the largest silver coins in Europe at that time, larger than Italian grossi and small Brabant grossi. They corresponded to three English sterlings, and were introduced in 1266 by King Louis IX the Holy. Already at the end of the century, they played an important role in the monetary markets of Flanders and Brabant. The Brabantine gros tournois belonged to a large group of imitations of the French coin, and in addition to updating the inscriptions, it was distinguished by the transformation of a schematic temple into the characteristic church with a decoratively cut portal, wrongly called *château* by nineteenth-century numismatists, just like the French original. This motif is derived from the same Carolingian iconographic pattern as the 12<sup>th</sup>-century Brabantine deniers with a church and a “bridge”. 12 lilies arranged in the margin referred to the denomination of 12 deniers tournois, which was very soon obsolete. The “gross with a shield” presented above is slightly more distant from the prototype, but also imitating grossi tournois. The motto on the reverse: *Nomen Domini nostri sit benedictum* (paraphrase of Ps 112/113,2) also derives from gros tournois. The issue could have been initiated by John I.

## 119 Sterling, mint of Brussels

Obv. **†DVX:DEBRABANTIA** between borders  
of pellets. Church façade topped with mas-  
sive cross placed in inner circle, flanked by  
two towers with pointed roofs topped with  
pellets, decoratively cut portal with three  
pellets above it (so-called *château brabanton*).  
Rev. **MON|ETĀ|BRV|XEL'** between borders  
of pellets. Long cross, with three pellets  
in each of its angles.

Silver, 1.44 g, 18.9 mm, 0°.



De Mey (Brabant), no. C.156; Boudeau, no. 2356; de Witte, no. 307; Coll. Thomsen, no. 3734; Chautard, no. 112, plate IX:9; Coll. De Wit, no. 1129.  
Purchase: Franceschi, 1954.

This coin, the reverse and standard of which refer to English patterns, while the obverse is based on the French pattern of deniers tournois, modified already according to the local tradition, is characteristic of the intersection of influences in Brabant.

### John III the Triumphant (1312–1355)

Jean le Triomphant, Jan, the son of John II, Duke of Brabant and Limburg and Margaret, a daughter of King Edward I of England, born in 1300, Duke of Brabant and Limburg from 1312 (as sole ruler from 1320), died in 1355. As a cousin of the King of England, he joined the Hundred Years' War in 1337 on his side, accepting huge English subsidies, but also acting in the interests of his towns competing with Flanders for the trade in English wool. However, he made an about-turn in 1345, when Edward III exhausted his funds.

#### 120 Gros with a lion (gros au lion), [1339–?]

Obv. †BNDICTVS: SIT: NOME: DNI: NR: IHV: XPI / I | O · DV | X · LO | T · BR | AB · in double circum-scription separated with borders of pellets.  
Cross.

Rev. MONETA [blade] BRABAN in inner circle surrounded with eleven vine leaves and lion of Limburg in medallions, separated with borders of pellets. Lion of Brabant rampant.

Silver, 3.23 g, 27.8 mm, 240°. (T.b.).

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.205; Boudeau, no. 2378; de Witte, no. 360.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954.



It is another imitation of the gros tournois. Called *grands blancs*, white gros, in official documents, gros with a lion were introduced in 1337 in Flanders, and as a result of an agreement between Louis II of Flanders and John III of Brabant, two years later also in Brabant (then also in the other Low Countries). Struck in large quantities, they gained a dominant position on the Low Country market for several dozen years, although their metal standard was quickly lowered.

#### 121 Gros with St. Peter (St. Pietersgroot), mint of Leuven

Obv. †S: PETRVS: LO · · VANIENSIS between borders of pellets. Nimbate St. Peter's half-length figure facing, in tunic, raising book in right hand and double key in left, in a double tressure of five lobes. Below, shield bearing arms of Brabant and Limburg quarterly, enters the margin.

Rev. †I · DVX: LOT: BRAB: LEB'ET: ARCIO between borders of pellets. Cross fleury with three-leaf rosette in each angle.



Silver, 2.56 g, 27.2 mm, 290°. (T.b.).

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.203; Crab, no. LXI; Boudeau, no. 2376; de Witte, no. 357 var.; Coll. Thomsen, no. 3750; Coll. De Wit, no. 1143.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954.

In the legend (*Iohannes dux Lotharingie, Brabantie, Lemburgi et marchio*) is wrongly ARCIO instead of MARCIO. The title *marchio Sacri Imperii* referred to the power over Antwerp. St. Peter appears here as the patron of Leuven.

## 122 *Écu à la chaise* (écu d'or, chaise d'or, clinckard), after 1337, mint of Antwerp

Obv. †MONAꝰ IOHIS DEI - GRAꝰ - BRABANCIE  
ꝰDVC between borders of pellets. Duke enthroned and crowned with three-pointed coronet with rosettes, wearing chain mail and surcoat, facing, among pinnacles, raising sword in right hand, and, in his left, holding shield with peletted bordure, bearing arms of Brabant and Limburg quarterly. On sides and at top, double tressure of eight lobes, trefoils in angles.

Rev. †XPꝰCꝰ VINCITꝰ XPꝰCꝰ REGHATꝰ XPꝰCꝰ  
INꝰERAT between borders of pellets; after first X trace of die crack going to edge. Elaborate cross botonnée in double tressure of four lobes adorned with vine leaves and trefoils.

Gold, 4.47 g, 29.6 mm, 90°. (Sup.).

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.179; Delmonte (or), no. 40; Boudeau, no. 2362; de Witte, no. 335.

Purchase: Franceschi, 7 February 1955, ex collection Robert Osterrieth, Antwerp.



This coin of extraordinary beauty is a reproduction of the *écu à la chaise* of Philip VI of France of 1337. The standard referred – perhaps not by accident – to Byzantine solidus-histamenon (see nos. 61ff). The legend of the obverse: *Moneta Iohannis Dei gratia Brabancie ducis*. The legend of the reverse: *Christus vincit, Christus regnat, Christus imperat*, a quote from Easter lauds, also comes from France, where it was used on reverses of gold coins from the 13<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Duke John received the right to mint a gold coin from Emperor Louis IV.

## The Roman Empire (Germany), Louis IV the Bavarian (1314–1347)

Ludwig der Bayer, the son of Louis II the Strict, Duke of Bavaria, and Matilda of Habsburg, the daughter of Rudolf I, King of the Romans, born in 1281/2, in 1310 Duke of Upper Bavaria, from 1314 King of the Romans (Germany), of Italy from 1326, Holy Roman Emperor from 1328, died in 1347. His first queen was Beatrix of Świdnica. Thanks to the second marriage with Margaret of Hainault (in 1324), he became involved in the affairs of the Low Countries, obtaining Holland and Hainault for his son William. Louis was the suzerain of John III of Brabant, but the latter refused him to participate in the Lombard expedition already in 1327, trying to maintain a balance between France, Germany and England.

### 123 *Écu à la chaise* (écu d'or, chaise d'or, clinckard), [1338], mint of Antwerp

Obv. †LVDOVICVS·DEI· - \*GRĀ· -  
ROMANORVM·IMP· between borders of pellets. Emperor enthroned and crowned with open crown, wearing chain mail and surcoat, facing, among pinnacles, raising sword in right hand, and, in his left, holding shield with peletted bordure, bearing double-headed eagle of the Empire. On sides and at top, double tressure of eight lobes, trefoils in angles.

Rev. †·XP·C·VINCI·IT·XP·C·REGNAT·XP·C·  
IN·PERAT between borders of pellets. Elaborate cross botonnée in double tressure of four lobes adorned with vine leaves and trefoils.

Gold, 4.44 g, 29.0 mm, 100°. (*Sup.*).

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.218; Delmonte (or), no. 223; de Witte, no. 374; Coll. De Wit, no. 1136 var.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Robert Osterrieth, Antwerp.



The design for this coin comes from France – it was *écu à la chaise* (*florenus ad scutum*) of King Philip VI from 1337. The Emperor borrowed this design not directly, but through the analogous coin of Duke John III of Brabant (see no. 122). In the same year 1337, King Edward III of England concluded a pact with Emperor Louis against France (it was the beginning of the Hundred Years' War), in which, in exchange for 300,000 florins (1,050 kg of gold), he was awarded the title of vicar of the empire. This allowance was struck into gold imperial coins at the Duke of Brabant's mint in Antwerp.

## Joanna and Wenceslas (1355–1383)

Jeanne, Johanna, daughter of John III, Duke of Brabant and Limburg, and Marie d'Evreux, born in 1322, in 1334–1345 spouse of Count William II of Holland, Duchess of Brabant and Limburg from 1355, abdicated in 1404, died in 1406; the last ruler of Brabant from the Leuven dynasty.

Wenceslas, Wenceslaus, Václav, the son of John I the Blind, King of Bohemia and Duke of Luxembourg, and Beatrice of Bourbon, half-brother of Emperor Charles IV, born in 1337, second husband of Joanna from 1352, Duke of Luxembourg from 1352 (two years later Luxembourg was elevated by Charles IV to the rank of a duchy), Duke of Brabant and Limburg from 1355 (until 1357 as the duke consort), died in 1383. Wenceslas was designated by his father as the heir to the family estates west of the Rhine and he grew up there; in 1366, Charles appointed him vicar of the Reich north of the Alps, and



while performing this function, Wenceslaus was involved in German politics. He practiced the poetry of troubadours and supported poets. In Brabant, the spouses struggled with the armed claims of Count Louis II of Flanders, husband of Margaret, Joanna's younger sister (they temporarily lost to him Mechelen and Antwerp). The Brabantine bourgeoisie, fearing the Luxembourg succession, was also not well disposed toward them. On the threshold of their rule, in 1356, they issued a general privilege, known as *Joyeuse Entrée* or *Blijde Intrede*, extending the Charter of Kortenberg. Until 1375, coins were struck under the name of one of the spouses (usually Joanna), then, until 1383, with the names of both.

## 124 Gros (groot), [1355–1375], mint of Vilvoorde

Obv. +IOH'ANNA:DEI:GRA'BRABA'TIE between borders of pellets. Cross pattée, upper and lower arm topped with pellet. D|V|X|C' in the angles.

Rev. +MONETA:NOVA:FILFORDENS' between borders of pellets. Shield bearing, quarterly, lion of Brabant rampant and lion of Limburg with double tail rampant, surrounded with tressure of six lobes with pellets in its angles.

Silver, 2.38 g, 26.2 mm, 0°.

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.230; Boudeau, no. 2385; de Witte, no. 396; Coll. Thomsen, no. 3766.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955.



## 125 Gouden Peter – Pieter d'or, [1381–1383], mint of Leuven, Gisbrecht van den Biessen

Obv. +WENCDELVS:Z:IOH'ANNA:DEI:GRA'BRAB:DVCES between borders of pellets. Nimbate St. Peter's half-length figure facing, raising book in scarf in right hand and double key in left hand, in a double tressure of nine lobes, adorned with lilies and trefoils. Below, shield party per cross: 1, lion rampant with double tail (for Bohemia); 2, lion rampant (for Brabant); 3, barry, lion rampant (for Luxembourg); 4, lion rampant, double queued (for Limburg); pelleted bordure.

Rev. +XPC:VIINCIT:XP'CA:REGIAT:XP'CA:IMPERAT between borders of pellets. Elaborate cross botonnée of one lozenge, in its centre, five-leaf rosette.

Gold, 4.04 g, 27.0 mm, 260°.

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.225; Crab, no. LXVI; Delmonte (or), no. 45; Boudeau, no. 2382; de Witte, no. 390; Coll. Thomsen, no. 3760; Coll. De Wit, no. 1154 var.

Purchase: Franceschi, October 1954.



This gold coin deserves attention also because it is exceptionally not an imitation of a French pattern, but a gold equivalent of the silver gros with St. Peter, patron of Leuven (see no. 121). It was very popular in the Low Countries.

126 *Gouden ryder – franc à cheval (cavalier d’or), [c. 1375?], mint of Leuven*

Obv. IOHANNAS DEI - GRACIA - BRABATIE  
 DUX (U mirrored, dash contraction mark  
 between BA) between borders of pellets.  
 Horseman in armour and surcoat filled with  
 lilies, in great helm topped by crown and lily  
 in crest, brandishing sword in right hand, on  
 armoured and caparisoned horse decorated  
 with lilies, galloping left. Plain circle around.  
 Rev. +XP'Q VINCIT XP'Q REGNAT  
 XP'Q IMPERAT Elaborate cross fleury in  
 double quadrilobe adorned with fleurons  
 and trefoils. Visible traces of circles drawn  
 with compasses through arms of cross and  
 fleurons of quadrilobe and between field and  
 margin.

Gold, 3.88 g, 29.6 mm, 0°.

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.226; Crab, no. LXVII  
 var. of legend; Delmonte (or), no. 46; Bo-  
 udeau, no. 2381; de Witte, no. 391; Coll.  
 Thomsen, no. 3764 var. Rev.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955 (on coin  
 ticket mistakenly “3/35”).



Although the “Golden Rider” depicts the ruler, he is obviously not Joanna whose name is placed around. In fact, it is a copy of the French gold coin, the first franc minted in 1360 with the name of King John II the Good, hence the Capetian lilies on the heraldic tournament outfit of the knight and his steed. Heraldic references to the actual issuers are generally absent from this and the two next gold coins.

127 *Mouton d’or – gouden lam (mottoen), [1357], mint of Vilvoorde*

Obv. +AGN'Q DEI QVI TOLL'Q PCCA  
 MVDI MISERERE NOB' between borders of  
 pellets. Nimbate Lamb of God stands left,  
 looking back, holding, in right foreleg, high  
 cross with vexillum of three stripes. Below,  
 horizontally IOH' - DUX (U mirrored). From  
 left through top to right a double thirteen-  
 lobe tressure.

Rev. +XP'Q VINCIT XP'Q REGNAT XP'Q  
 IMPERAT Elaborate cross fleury, with roset-  
 te in centre and a lily in each angle. Double  
 tressure of four angles and four lobes. Traces  
 of circles drawn with compasses through  
 arms of cross and the lower and upper points  
 of tressure. Border of pellets.

Gold, 4.60 g, 29.8 mm, 70°.





De Mey (Brabant), no. C.223; Delmonte (or), no. 43; Boudeau, no. 2380; de Witte, no. 387; Coll. Thomsen, no. 3741; Coll. De Wit, no. 1149.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1958 or January 1959.

*Mouton d'or*, created in 1311, was the main French gold coin for half a century. In 1354, John II the Good raised its weight from 4.1 to 4.7 g and the Brabantine imitation follows this standard.

Compared to the original, only the word REX has been changed to DUX. The legend of the obverse: *Agnus Dei qui tollit peccata mundi miserere nobis* (from *Ioann* 1,29), obviously corresponds with the representation of the Lamb. Contrary to popular belief, the idea of a gold coin with the Lamb of God did not arise in France, but earlier, in the last third of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, in the declining Kingdom of Jerusalem, where bezants (imitative histamena) were minted with such inscriptions on the obverse and reverse.

## 128 *Grand mouton d'or*, [1366], mint of Vilvoorde

Obv. †AGN'◊DEI◊QVI◊TOLL'◊PCCA  
◊MVDI◊MISERERE◊NOB' between borders of pellets. Nimbate Lamb of God stands left, looking back, holding, in right foreleg, high cross fleury with vexillum of three strips. Below, horizontally IOH' - DUX (U mirrored; trace of die crack in letter h). Thirteen-lobe double tressure around, within plain circle. In the margin on the vertical axis of the coin design, the lower line of the Lamb's body and on the upper and lower lines of the horizontal inscription, thin straight lines are visible, helping the engraver in the composition.

Rev. †XP'◊VIICIT'◊XP'◊REGNAT'◊XP'◊  
IMPERAT Elaborate cross fleury, with rosette in centre and a lily in each angle, in double tressure of four angles and four lobes, eight lilies around. Border of pellets. Traces of circles drawn with compasses through arms of cross and the lower and upper points of tressure.

Gold, 5.83 g, 35.5 mm, 70°.

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.222; Delmonte (or), no. 44; Boudeau, no. 2379; de Witte, no. 389; Coll. Thomsen, no. 3740.

Purchase: Franceschi, December 1954, ex collection Robert Osterrieth, Antwerp.



## Seignory of Waalwijk, John I van Brederode (1390–1402)

Jan, the son of Reinoud I, Seigneur of Brederode and Count of Gennep and Jolanda van Gennep, born c. 1370/72, seignior of Brederode and Waalwijk from 1390, in 1402 he resigned and entered the Carthusian St. John's monastery at Zelem (today in Belgian Limburg), where he devoted himself to writing. In 1409, he returned to secular life, but he failed to regain his dominions and died in 1415, fighting as a mercenary on the French side at Agincourt.

### 129 *Double gros (dubbele groot jangelaar), imitation of a Brabantine coin, [c. 1400], mint of Waalwijk, Jan Michiels*

Obv. IOH:DEI:GR\|I\|DVSI:DE:BR[Æ]D\RODE between borders of pellets. Two shields tilted towards each other. In dexter, quarterly, lion rampant, with label in the middle, and double-tailed lion rampant; the sinister shield bears lion rampant. Eagle of the Kingdom of Germany stands on shields.

Rev. MOHE|T\·DE|BRER|OEDE| / +SI:ŃO|MEN:DOM|INI:BENE|DICTVM| in double circumscription separated by borders of pellets. Long cross dividing entire type; plain inner circle. In the second and third sectors of borders, thin trace of die crack.

Silver, 2.93 g, 31.2 mm, 260°. (B.).

Lucas, no. 42.3/1.

Purchase: March 1955.



The imitation of the Brabantine double gros of Joanna as a widow (1383–1406), De Mey (Brabant), no. C.249, de Witte, no. 420.

In 1364, Joanna and Wenceslas granted the lords of Brederode (Holland) an immunized fief (*franchise*) Waalwijk in northern Brabant in exchange for the Brederode's inherited share in the seignories of Fauquemont and Montjoie. In 1400, or not much earlier, Jan van Brederode organized a mint in Waalwijk, but on 5 December 1400, his mint master, Jan Michiels, was arrested on the orders of Duchess Joanna – presumably for striking such imitations (see V. Tourneur, “Jean de Brederode et l'atelier monétaire brabançon de Waelwijck”, *Revue belge de numismatique* 81 (1929), pp. 17–23). No wonder that the presented specimen is only the third known piece of this coin (the other two are in the Nationale Numismatische Collectie – the successor of the Koninklijk Penningkabinet in Leiden, from the Zutphen 1958 hoard, and in the Cabinet des Médailles of the Royal Library in Brussels, from the Liège hoard) – we do not know other products of the mint in Waalwijk.<sup>2</sup>

The left coat of arms on the obverse refers to the Brederode family, being similar to the arms of John's nephew, Gijsbrecht van Brederode, the bishop-elect of Utrecht (1455–1456) as it is seen in the *Chronicle of Kattendijke* (leaf 525v, but the single-queued lions are deprived of labels there). At the same time it closely resembles the Bohemian-Brabantine-Luxembourg-Limburg arms from the original coin of Joanna. The meaning of the single lion shield is debatable either on original Brabantine coins or on the Waalwijk ones.

<sup>2</sup> We owe this information, along with help in identifying the coin, to Dr. Arent Pol, formerly of the Geldmuseum, Utrecht.

## Anthony of Burgundy (1406–1415)

Antoine de Bourgogne, Anton van Bourgondië, the son of Philip II the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, Count of Flanders and Artois, and Margaret, a daughter of the Count of Flanders, Artois, Franche-Comté, Nevers and Rethèl, granddaughter of John III, Duke of Brabant, brother of John the Fearless, born in 1384, regent (*ruwaart*) of Brabant in 1404, Duke of Brabant from 1406, Duke of Luxembourg from 1411, was killed at Agincourt in 1415; the first Brabantine ruler from the Burgundy line of the House of Capet-Valois, husband of Elisabeth of Goerlitz, Duchess of Luxembourg.

### 130 *Gros boddrager*, [1410–1415], mint of Vilvoorde

Obv.  $\Lambda\text{N}\text{T}\text{H}\text{O}\text{N}\text{I}\text{V}\text{S}\text{:D}\text{E}\text{I}\text{:G}\text{:D}\text{V}\text{X}\text{:B}\text{R}\text{A}\text{B}\text{A}\text{N}\text{T}\text{I}\text{E}$   
Lion wearing great helm crested with lily, sitting left; lion's tail forked and ended with two big trefoils. In field exergue,  $\text{B}\text{R}\text{A}\text{B}\text{A}\text{N}\text{T}$ ; pelleted inner border.

Rev.  $\text{M}\text{O}\text{N}\text{E}\text{T}\text{A}\text{|D}\text{V}\text{X}\text{:B}\text{R}\text{A}\text{|B}\text{A}\text{N}\text{T}\text{I}\text{E}\text{|E}\text{T}\text{:L}\text{I}\text{N}\text{B}$   
between borders of pellets. Long cross, dividing entire type, superimposed on shield party per cross: 1 and 4, lily in bordure for Burgundy-Modern; 2, lion rampant for Brabant; 3, lion with double tail rampant for Limburg.

Silver, 2.03 g, 24.9 mm, 330°. (*T.b.*).

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.265; Boudeau, no. 2392; de Witte, no. 433.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955.



*Boddrager* (literally: 'one who wears a pot'), a Flemish gros with the type of a heraldic lion in a great helm, was imitated in Brabant on the basis of the duke's ordinance of 20 December 1409.

### 131 *Double gros boddrager* (dubbele groot boddrager), [1410–1415], mint of Vilvoorde

Obv.  $\Lambda\text{N}\text{T}\text{H}\text{O}\text{N}\text{I}\text{V}\text{S}\text{:D}\text{E}\text{I}\text{:G}\text{R}\text{A}\text{:D}\text{X}\text{:B}\text{R}\text{A}\text{B}\text{A}\text{N}\text{T}\text{I}\text{E}$   
Lion wearing great helm crested with lily, sitting left, lion's tail forked and ended with two big trefoils. In field exergue,  $\text{B}\text{R}\text{A}\text{B}\text{A}\text{N}\text{T}$ ; pelleted borders.

Rev.  $\text{I}\text{O}\text{N}\text{E}\text{T}\text{A}\text{|D}\text{V}\text{X}\text{:B}\text{R}\text{A}\text{|B}\text{A}\text{N}\text{T}\text{I}\text{E}\text{|E}\text{T}\text{:L}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{B}$   
between borders of pellets. Long cross, dividing entire type, superimposed on shield party per cross: 1 and 4, three lilies in bordure for Burgundy-Modern; 2, lion rampant for Brabant; 3, lion with double tail for Limburg.

Silver, 3.92 g, 31.4 mm, 0°. (*B.*).

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.264; Boudeau, no. 2391; de Witte, no. 432; Coll. De Wit, no. 1162.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955.



## John IV (1415–1427)

Jean, Jan, the son of Anthony, Duke of Brabant and Jeanne of St. Paul (St.-Pol) and Ligny, born in 1403, Duke of Brabant from 1415, from 1418, thanks to his marriage to Jacqueline of Hainault, Count of Hainault (briefly also of Zeeland and Holland; the dispensation for the marriage was suspended as a result of intrigues in 1420, but approved in 1425), in 1420–1422 removed from power by the Estates of Brabant, died in 1427. Founder of the University of Leuven in 1425, the first university in the Netherlands.

### 132 *John's double gros (dubbele penning Jans, double penninck Jans), mint of Vilvoorde (?)*

Obv. IOHANNES:DI:GR:DVX:BRABANTIE:ET  
 :LIIB between plain borders. Two shields  
 next to each other; dexter shield party per  
 cross: 1 and 4, lily for Capetians; 2, lion  
 rampant for Brabant; 3, lion double-queu-  
 ed rampant for Limburg; sinister shield: lion  
 of Flanders rampant; on shields, hounskull  
 helmet, with torse and mantling, lily in  
 crest.

Rev. +MONETA:NOVA:DVC:BRABANTIE:ET  
 :LIIBVR between plain borders. Cross potent,  
 in angles, clockwise: lily of Capetians, lion of  
 Brabant, lily of Capetians, lion of Limburg.

Silver, 4.57 g, 34.5 mm, 270°. (*T.t.b.*).

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.276; de Witte,  
 no. 443 var.; Coll. De Wit, no. 1166 var.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955.



## Philip I of St. Paul (St.-Pol) and Ligny as Regent (1420–1422)

Philippe, Filips, the son of Anthony, Duke of Brabant, and Jeanne of St. Paul and Ligny, daughter of the Count of Luxembourg, brother of John IV, born in 1404, Count of St. Paul and Ligny from 1415, regent (*ruwaard*) of Brabant in 1420–1422, Duke of Brabant from 1427, died in 1430.

### 133 *Double gros drielandier (dubbele groot drielandier), mint of Waelhem (today Walem near Mechelen), Hendrik van Velpe (?)*

Obv. +PHS:BRAB:COM:LINGI:ET:SC:TI:PAVLI between borders of pellets. Two shields tilted towards  
 each other, each divided in four. In dexter, quarterly: lily with bordure of Burgundy-Modern  
 and lion rampant of Flanders, in sinister, quarterly: lion rampant of Brabant and lion double-  
 -queued rampant of Limburg, lily beneath. Tressure of two triple lobes decorated with lilies  
 and trefoils.

Rev. +SIT:NOMEN:DOMINI:BENEDICTVM (letter  $\alpha$  recut on the die) / +MONETA:PHI:BRAB:TI:ET  
 in double circumscription separated with borders of pellets. Cross pattée, in angles, alternately,  
 lilies and lions rampant, surrounded by plain circle.

Silver, 2.72 g, 30.4 mm, 90°. (*B.*)

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.286; de Witte, no. 452.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955.

The term *drielanders* refers to coins belonging to the integrated monetary system of Brabant, Hainault and Holland and authorized to circulate in all three countries.



### Philip of St. Paul as Duke (1427–1430)

See the note above.

### 134 *Gros cromstert* (*gros kromstaert*), [1429–1430], mint of Leuven, Hendrik van der Velpe

Obv. +PHS:DVX:BRABANTIC:Z:LIMB between pelleted and plain borders. Lion rampant right, on chest, shield party per cross: 1 and 4, lily (for Burgundy-Modern); 2, lion rampant (for Brabant); 3, lion double-queued rampant (for Limburg).

Rev. +MONÆ|TÆ:NOV|Æ:LOVÆ|NIÆNS| between plain borders. Long cross potent dividing entire type. In angles, B|R|Æ|B'|.

Silver, 2.07 g, 25.1 mm, 10°. (*T.b.*)

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.294; Crab, no. LXXXVII; Boudeau, no. 2401; de Witte, no. 459. Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955.



The new gros (originally, double gros), introduced on the basis of the ordinance of Philip of St. Paul in 1429, was called *cromstert* or *kromstaert* ('a crosier') – from the curled tail of the lion. Cromsterts were minted only until 1432.

### Philip III the Good (1430–1467)

Philippe le Bon, Filips de Goede, the son of John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy, and Margaret of Bavaria, a daughter of Count Albert of Hainault and Holland, born in 1396, Duke of Burgundy, Count of Flanders and Artois from 1419, Count of Namur from 1429, Duke of Brabant and Limburg from 1430, Count of Hainault, Zeeland and Holland from 1433, Duke of Luxembourg from 1443. A skillful diplomat, creator of the powerful complex of dominions of the Burgundian dynasty between France and Germany, which he tried to gradually merge into one, sovereign organism; founder of a great library and patron of the arts. He founded the Order of the Golden Fleece in 1430. Died in 1467.

### 135 *Patard – stuiver* (*double gros vierlander*), [1466–1467], mint of Brussels or Leuven

Obv. +PHS:DEI:GRÆ:DVX:BVVG:BRAB:Z:LIMB: between borders of pellets. Field divided into five: 1 and 4, three lilies in bordure (for Burgundy-Modern); 2, parted per pale, field bendy for Burgundy-Ancient and lion for Brabant; 3, parted per pale, field bendy for Burgundy-Ancient and lion double-tailed for Limburg; on inescutcheon, lion of Flanders.



Rev. †MONET | Λ: NOV Λ: | DVC: BR | ΛΒΛΙIT: |  
between borders of pellets. Long cross po-  
tent of one losenge with lion rampant of  
Flanders in the centre, dividing entire type;  
in angles clockwise, lily of Capetians, lion  
rampant of Brabant, same lily and double-  
tailed lion rampant of Limburg.

Silver, 3.04 g, 29.2 mm, 80°. (T.t.b.).

Crab, no. CIII; van Gelder Hoc, no. 9-1; Bo-  
udeau, no. 2405; de Witte, no. 478, Vanho-  
udt, no. 3.BS/LE.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954.



Philip the Good, with the ordinance of 23 January 1434, united the monetary system of the Burgundian Netherlands, based on the coinage of Flanders. From then until the 18<sup>th</sup> century, coins minted in various provinces presented the same standard and essentially the same type of coin designs; their origin was marked with the details of the legend (here: *moneta nova ducatus Brabantie*) and coat of arms. One of the novelties of this reign was the *stuiver* (“shooting sparks”, called *patard* in the southern provinces); it was called *vierlander* because it was minted in Brabant, Flanders, Hainault and Holland. In 1434–1437 it was minted according to the weight standard of 3.40 g, and in 1466 the issue was resumed with a weight reduced to 2.97 g, thus the presented specimen comes from the later issue. It was the equivalent of 12 deniers, so in French it was often called *sol* or *sou*, like the French 12-denier coin. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, its value was set at 1/20 of guilder. Therefore, until the most recent times, the five-cent coin was called a *stuiver* in the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

## Charles the Bold (1467–1477)

Charles le Téméraire, Karel de Stoute, Charles Martin, the son of Philip III the Good, Duke of Burgundy and Brabant, and Isabella of Portugal, born in 1433, Duke of Burgundy, Brabant and Luxembourg from 1467 (he took real power as early as 1465), landgrave of Alsace from 1469, Duke of Guelders from 1473. He sought to restore the Kingdom of Burgundy, but ruled with fiery and cruelty. He was killed in the battle with rebels at Nancy in 1477.

### 136 Double *patard* – double *stuiver*, [1468–1474], mint of Leuven

Obv. †KAROLVS: DEI: GR: DVX: BG: BR: ΛB  
ΛLIM: between borders of pellets. Shield,  
quarterly, 1 and 4, three lilies in bordure (for  
Burgundy-Modern); 2, field bendy (for Bur-  
gundy-Ancient) impaled with lion (for Bra-  
bant); 3, field bendy (for Burgundy-Ancient)  
impaled with double-queued lion (for Lim-  
burg); on inescutcheon, lion of Flanders.

Rev. †SIT: NOMEN: DOMINI: BENEDICTVM  
AN between borders of pellets. Cross fleury  
of one losenge with double-queued lion of  
Limburg (sic) in centre.

Silver, 3.16 g, 26.5 mm, 180°. (T.b.).



De Mey (Brabant), no. C.314; Crab, no. CXI; van Gelder Hoc, no. 23-1; Boudeau, no. 2407; de Witte, no. 503; Coll. Thomsen, no. 3609; Coll. De Wit, no. 1433; Vanhoudt, no. 32.LE.  
Purchase: Franceschi, 1954.

The final AN on the reverse is an abbreviation of the word *Amen*, but the annual date will soon appear in this place on the reverse, preceded by the word *anno*.

### 137 *Double briquet – double vuurijzer, 1474, mint of Antwerp*

Obv.  $\text{H}\text{K}\text{A}\text{R}\text{O}\text{L}'\text{:}\text{D}\text{E}\text{I}\text{:}\text{G}\text{R}\text{A}\text{:}\text{D}\text{V}\text{X}\text{:}\text{B}\text{O}\text{R}\text{G}\text{:}\text{B}\text{R}\text{A}\text{:}\text{Z}\text{:}\text{L}\text{I}\text{:}$ , hand (mint mark of Antwerp). Two lions sitting in front of each other, rising Burgundian steel together. Empty field exergue. Pelleted inner border. Double strike.

Rev.  $\text{S}\text{A}\text{L}\text{W}\text{:}\text{F}\text{:}\text{A}\text{C}\text{:}\text{P}\text{P}\text{L}\text{M}\text{:}\text{I}\text{:}\text{T}\text{W}\text{:}\text{D}\text{N}\text{E}\text{:}\text{A}\text{N}\text{:}\text{I}\text{4}\text{7}\text{4}\text{:}$  (square Gothic 4s) between borders of pellets. Shield bearing arms, quarterly, 1 and 4, of Burgundy-Modern; 2, Burgundy-Ancient impaled with Brabant; 3, Burgundy-Ancient impaled with Limburg; on inescutcheon, Flanders. Shield superimposed on cross fleury. Double strike.

Silver, 2.92 g, 27.0 mm, 320°. (*Sup.*).

Van Gelder Hoc, no. 34-1; Boudeau, no. 2408; de Witte, no. 507 var.; Coll. Thomsen, no. 3614; Vanhoudt, no. 48.AN.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954.



*Vuurijzer, briquet* – fire striker, was used in the symbols of the Dukes of Burgundy in connection with their dynastic Order of the Golden Fleece. This is what Charles the Brave called the new stuivers (patards), introduced in the ordinance of 27 October 1474. The legend of the reverse: *Salvum fac populum Tuum Domine (Ps 27/28,9), anno 1474*. The hand – the mint mark of Antwerp – derives from the thirteenth-century coat of arms of this city, where two hands symbolize its jurisdictional powers.

### 138 *Burgundian guilder (Bourgondische gulden, florin de Bourgogne), 1468–1474, mint of Leuven*

Obv.  $\text{K}\text{A}\text{R}\text{O}\text{L}\text{:}\text{D}\text{I}\text{X}\text{:}\text{B}\text{E}\text{G}\text{:}\text{B}\text{R}\text{A}\text{B}\text{:}\text{Z}\text{:}\text{L}\text{I}\text{M}\text{:}$  between borders of pellets. Shield bearing arms, quarterly, 1 and 4, of Burgundy-Modern; 2 and 3, Burgundy-Ancient impaled with Brabant; on inescutcheon, Flanders; all superimposed on long cross potent and surrounded with plain border.

Rev.  $\text{S}\text{A}\text{N}\text{C}\text{T}\text{V}\text{S}\text{:}\text{A}\text{N}\text{D}\text{R}\text{E}\text{A}\text{S}\text{:}$  between borders of pellets. St. Andrew the Apostle, nimbate, wearing mantle, standing  $\frac{3}{4}$  right, holding decussate cross in front of him.

Gold, 3.24 g, 22.1 mm, 240°. (*T.b.*).





Crab, no. CX; Delmonte (or), no. 68; van Gelder Hoc, no. 21-1; de Witte, no. 499; Vanhoudt, no. 30.LE.

Purchase: Franceschi, November 1954.

Coin of the rate of 24 stuivers, introduced in 1466, minted from gold, with fineness reduced to 19 carats (791/1000).

## Mary of Burgundy (1477–1482)

Marie de Bourgogne, Maria van Bourgondië, the daughter of Charles the Bold and Isabella of Bourbon, born in 1457, from 1477, as the only heiress of her father, the Countess of Franché-Comte (Eastern Burgundy) and Flanders, and the Duchess of Brabant, she granted considerable autonomy to individual provinces. From 1477, spouse of Archduke Maximilian I, died in 1482.

### 139 Briquet – vuurijzer, 1479, mint of Antwerp

Obv.  $\text{+M}^{\text{A}}\text{R}^{\text{I}}\text{A}:\text{D}^{\text{E}}\text{I}:\text{G}:\text{D}^{\text{V}}\text{C}^{\text{I}}\text{S}:\text{B}^{\text{G}}:\text{B}^{\text{R}}\text{A}^{\text{B}}:\text{Z}:\text{L}^{\text{I}}$ , tower (mint mark), between borders of pellets. Lion sitting left, head facing, holding tilted shield: quarterly, 1 and 4, three lilies in bordure (for Burgundy-Modern); 2, field bendy (for Burgundy-Ancient) impaled with lion (for Brabant); 3, field bendy (for Burgundy-Ancient) impaled with double-queued lion (for Limburg); on inescutcheon, lion of Flanders.

Rev.  $\text{+B}^{\text{E}}\text{N}^{\text{E}}\text{D}^{\text{I}}\text{C}^{\text{I}}:\text{H}^{\text{E}}\text{R}^{\text{E}}\text{D}^{\text{I}}\text{T}^{\text{I}}:\text{T}^{\text{V}}\text{E}:\text{A}^{\text{N}}:\text{I}^{\text{4}}\text{A}^{\text{9}}$  (square Gothic 4) between borders of pellets. Elaborate cross fleury.

Silver, 3.01 g, 28.0 mm, 290°. (Sup.).

Van Gelder Hoc, no. 40-1B; de Witte, no. 520; Coll. Thomsen, no. 3627 var.; Vanhoudt, no. 56.AN.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954.



The legend of the reverse, *Benedic hereditati tue* (Ps 27/28,9), continues the sentence begun on double vuurijzers (see no. 140).

### 140 Double briquet – double vuurijzer, 1479, mint of Antwerp

Obv.  $\text{+M}^{\text{A}}\text{R}^{\text{I}}\text{A}:\text{D}^{\text{E}}\text{I}:\text{G}:\text{D}^{\text{V}}\text{C}^{\text{I}}\text{S}:\text{B}^{\text{G}}:\text{B}^{\text{R}}:\text{Z}:\text{L}^{\text{I}}$ , tower (mint mark), between borders of pellets. Two lions sitting in front of each other, heads facing. Between them at top, Burgundian steel. Empty field exergue at bottom.

Rev.  $[\text{spark}]\text{S}^{\text{A}}\text{L}^{\text{W}}:\text{F}^{\text{A}}\text{C}:\text{P}^{\text{P}}\text{L}^{\text{M}}[\text{spark}]\text{T}^{\text{W}}:\text{D}^{\text{N}}\text{E}[\text{spark}]\text{A}^{\text{N}}:\text{I}^{\text{4}}\text{A}^{\text{9}}$  (square Gothic 4) between borders of pellets. Shield bearing arms, quarterly, 1 and 4, of Burgundy-Modern; 2, Burgundy-Ancient impaled with Brabant; 3, Burgundy-Ancient impaled with Limburg; on inescutcheon, Flanders. Shield superimposed on elaborate cross fleury.

Silver, 2.92 g, 26.5 mm, 340°. (T.b.).

Van Gelder Hoc, no. 39-1 (the variant with the mark of tower unrecorded); de Witte, no. 517; Vanhoudt, no. 55.AN.  
Purchase: Franceschi, 1954.

The legend on the reverse: *Salvum fac populum Tuum Domine (Ps 27/28,9)*, is continued on single vuurijzers (see no. 139).



## Philip IV (I) the Fair (1482–1506)

Philipp der Schöne, the son of Emperor Maximilian I and Mary of Burgundy, born in 1478, Duke of Burgundy and Brabant and Count of Flanders from 1482 (under his father's regency until 1494), in 1496 he married Joanna, the daughter of King Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile, King of Castile from 1504, died in 1506. Maximilian I, as regent, got into a protracted conflict with France and struggled with the rebellions of the estates in the Netherlands. He covered the costs of this policy, *inter alia*, by debasement of coinage.

### 141 Griffin (griffioen, griffon), no date [1487-1488], mint of Antwerp or Mechelen

Obv. Arched crown, DEV·PL | VS·ΛMΛ | QVΛ·ΛR | GENTV' | between borders of pellets. Shield party per pale, bearing eagle of Tyrol, and field per fess, with fess for Austria and bendy for Burgundy-Ancient. All superimposed on long cross potent. Traces of "51" in ink.

Rev. DENARI·SIMPLEX·NOIΛT GRIFONVS between borders of pellets. Griffin walking left, holding Burgundian steel in right forepaw, and flint in left forepaw.

Silver, 3.35 g, 27.5 mm, 90°. (*Sup.*).

Van Gelder Hoc, no. 70-1; de Witte, no. 561 var.; Coll. Thomsen, no. 3645 var.; Coll. De Wit, no. 1476; Vanhoudt, no. 90.AN/ME.

Purchase: Franceschi, December 1954.



The inscription on the obverse: *Deum plus ama quam argentum*, rightly warns against the low intrinsic value of this coin. The text on the reverse: *Denarius simplex nominatus grifonus*, is a rare case in the Middle Ages where the name of a unit was so clearly marked. It was introduced on 20 April 1487 as the equivalent of 2 patards (24 deniers). The lack of the ruler's name was due to the minority of Philip, on whose behalf the power was exercised by his father Maximilian I (he owns the coat of arms on the obverse and the emblem – a griffin – on the reverse). Due to the rebellion of big towns against the regent's rule, in November 1487 the mint was moved from Antwerp to Mechelen. The issue was discontinued due to the devaluation carried out in November of the following year.

### 142 *Toison d'argent* – *zilveren vlies*, 1496, mint of Antwerp

Obv. \*PH'S\*DE\*G\*ARCHID\*AVST'E\*  
DVX\*B'G\*B'\* between borders of pellets.  
Shield party per cross: 1, fess (for Austria);  
2, three lilies (for Burgundy-Modern); 3, field  
bendy (for Burgundy-Ancient); 4, lion (for  
Brabant); on inescutcheon, lion of Flanders.  
Above, seven-rayed, arched archducal cap  
decorated with ermines. All superimposed  
on cross fleury.

Rev. Lion of Brabant, INICIVM\*SAPIENCIE\*  
TIMVR\*DOMINI\*ANNO\*1496 (Gothic 4,  
with a loop) between borders of pellets. Bad-  
ge of the Order of the Golden Fleece hangs  
on two fire strikers, flames in the backgro-  
und, plain inner border.

Silver, 3.39 g, 30.8 mm, 0°. (*Sup.*)

Van Gelder Hoc, no. 110-1; de Witte, no. 605 var.; Vanhoudt, no. 140.AN.

Purchase: Franceschi, December 1954.



Another new coin, which received the name “silver fleece” from the stock of dynastic symbols, of course referred to the Order of the Golden Fleece, the badge of which was presented on the reverse. Its rate was set at 3 patards (36 deniers). The inscription on the obverse: *Philippus Dei gratia archidux Austrie dux Burgundie Brabantie*; of the reverse: *Inicium sapiencie timur* [sic, instead of *timor*] *Domini* (Ps 110/111,10, Prov 1,7, 9,10). The latter sentence was also used by Eberhard I, Duke of Württemberg (1445–1495). The Ancient Burgundy coat of arms, three bends in bordure, remained after the Burgundian line of Capetians, died out with Philip I of Rouvres in 1361. The Duchy of Burgundy was then incorporated into the French Crown, but already in 1363, King John II granted it to his youngest son, Philip II the Bold, the former Duke of Touraine, who founded a new Burgundian House. His coat of arms, a field sown with lilies surrounded by a two-colour bordure, used next to the other, has become a Burgundian-Modern arms. With the hand of Maria of Burgundy, the last of the family, both coats of arms passed to the armoury of the Habsburgs, but the Burgundian-Modern one was rarely used.

### 143 *Toison d'argent* – *zilveren vlies*, 1502, mint of Antwerp

Obv. INICIVM\*SAPIENCIE\*TIMOR\*  
DOMIN\*AN\*1502 between borders of pel-  
lets. Shield and archducal cap as on the coin  
no. 142, all superimposed on cross fleury.

Rev. [Lion of Brabant]\*PH'S\*DEI\*GRAT\*  
ARCHID\*AVST\*DVX\*B'G\*B'\* be-  
tween borders of pellets. Badge of the Order  
of the Golden Fleece hangs on two sparking  
steels, plain and pelleted inner border.

Silver, 3.37 g, 29.5 mm, 260°. Van Gelder  
Hoc, no. 117-1; de Witte, no. 605 var.; Van-  
houdt, no. 149.AN.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955.



## Charles V (1515–1556)

Carlos, Karel, the son of Philip IV (I) the Fair, King of Castile, son of Emperor Maximilian I, and Joanna the Mad, Queen of Castile, born in 1500, Duke of Burgundy and Brabant from 1515, King of Castile, León and Aragon (*i.e.* Spain united for the first time) from 1516, King of the Romans from 1519, Emperor from 1530, died in 1558. Despite the secondary role of Spain in the realm of Charles, this was the time of its greatest colonial development. In 1549, Charles instituted the inheritance of the Low Countries by his descendants, and in 1555 he handed over the rule of the Netherlands to his son, Philip II. The famous Spanish thinker Antonio de Guevara wrote to the monarch: “When your Majesty was confined to a four-day fever, a small table was brought to him, full of medals [*i.e.* coins], both of gold, and of silver, copper, and iron, certainly worthy of sight and great pride. It was delightful to see him enjoying the effigies on these medals, from reading the inscriptions on them, from recognizing the objects they depicted: all these things are not easy to read, much less understandable. Among these medals were some Greek, some Latin, some Chaldean, some Arabic, some Visigothic and even some Germanic” (Guevara, *Epistolae*, 1, 3).

### 144 *Silver real* (réal d’argent, zilveren reaal), no date [1521–1545], mint of Antwerp

Obv. KAROLVS·D·G·ROM\|P·Z·HISP·A·REX [hand], between borders of pellets. Shield with double-headed eagle of the Reich, topped by arched crown with globus cruciger. Rev. Arched crown, D·A·MICH|VIRTUTE | COTR·A·HO|STES·TVO| between borders of pellets. On long cross potent with fleurons on arms (upper arm is invisible), shield party per cross, 1 and 4, quarterly, i and ii, castle (Castile), ii and iii, lion (León), base point empty (intended to bear pomegranate of Grenada); 2 and 3, quarterly, i and ii, fess (Austria), ii, three lilies (Burgundy-Modern), iii, three bends (Burgundy-Ancient) and iii, lion (Brabant). Shield topped by open crown.



Silver, 2.84 g (pitting), 27.5 mm, 90°. (*T.b.*)

Van Gelder Hoc, no. 190-1; de Witte, no. 674 var.; Vanhoudt, no. 227.AN.

Purchase: Franceschi, October 1954.

The real was the next incarnation of the 3-patard coin, adapted to the Spanish monetary system (in Spain it was a kind of gros, minted in Aragon since the time of Peter I the Cruel, the name comes from *regalis*). Charles introduced it to the Netherlands in the ordination of 20 February 1521. The royal motto on the reverse: *Da mihi virtutem contra hostes Tuos* (from the Antiphon to the Virgin Mary).

### 145 *Karolus guilder* (Karolusgulden – Karolus d’argent, florin Karolus), no date [1544–1548], mint of Antwerp

Obv. ·CAROLVS·D·G·ROM·IMP·HISP·REX·DVX·BVRG·Z [hand]. Emperor’s bust right, in open crown with low cusps inside, in armour with two-headed eagle with sword in claws on his chest, with lion’s face on the right shoulder and drapery on the left, with badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece on thin ribbon on his chest. Thin triple inner border, with bottom dots from the legend punctuation on it; outer border of pellets. Above Emperor’s head, tiny hallmark in the shape of recessed leaf with lying convex letter v.

Rev. D·A·MIHI|VIRTUTE|CO·HOST|ES·TVOS| Shield, quarterly: 1, fess (Austria); 2, three lilies with bordure (Burgundy-Ancient); 3, three bends (Burgundy-Modern); 4, lion (Brabant), on inescutcheon, lion of Flanders. Over the shield, seven-rayed, arched archducal cap decorated

with ermines. All superimposed on cross fleury. Thin triple inner border, with bottom dots from the legend punctuation on it; outer border of pellets.

Plain edge.

Silver, 22.64 g, 39.6 mm, 180°. (*T.b.*).

Delmonte (argent), no. 1; van Gelder Hoc, no. 187-1; de Witte, no. 667; Vanhoudt, no. 224.AN. Netherlandish punch from 1814–1831 for small imported articles of precious metals, Diviš, no. 403.

Purchase: Franceschi, February 1955.



The first thalers in the Netherlands were minted in 1538 jointly by three towns: Deventer, Kampen and Zwolle, and independently of them, by Charles van Egmond, Duke of Guelders. *Karolusgulden*, introduced in the ordinance of 7 April 1544, was the first thaler of the Southern Netherlands – in the near future, thalers will become the main

product of the local mints. Its rate was set at 20 stuivers-patards (*i.e.* the pound of account) and this amount will be a constant equivalent of the Netherlandish guilder until the 20<sup>th</sup> century. *Karolus guilder*, however, was minted for a short time, only until 1552.

#### 146 *Golden real (réal d'or, gouden reaal), no date [1521–1540], mint of Antwerp*

Obv. \*KAROLVS#D#G#ROM#IMPE#Z#HISP#A' #REX[hand]-# between borders of pellets. Emperor's half-length figure  $\frac{3}{4}$  right, in arched crown, tournament armour, with faintly visible badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece on chest, holding sword point up in right hand, and globus cruciger in left hand. Rev. Arched crown (punched twice in die), **DA#MICH#VIRT#VT#CONTR#HOSTES#TVOS** between borders of pellets. Double-headed eagle, on its chest, shield as on the coin no. 144, bearing arms of Castile, León, Grenada, Austria, Burgundy-Modern, Burgundy-Ancient and Brabant; circular contour at tips of eagle's wings.

Gold, 5.31 g, 27.1 mm, 20°. (*Sup.*).

Delmonte (or), no. 97; van Gelder Hoc, no. 183-1a; de Witte, no. 659 var. #HOSTES#; Vanhoudt, no. 220.AN. Purchase: Franceschi, 7 February 1955.



Golden real or triple guilder was intended for trade with Spain. In the Netherlands, it corresponded to 60 patards.



## Philip II (1555–1598)

Felipe el Prudente, the son of Charles V, Emperor and King of Spain, and Isabella of Portugal, born in 1527, Duke of Brabant from 1555, King of Spain from 1556, King of Portugal from 1580. By defeating Turkey at Lepanto (1571) and incorporating Portugal, he made Spain a world empire, but through financial and religious oppression he led to an uprising in the Netherlands in 1568, as a result of which, the northern Protestant provinces separated from the Spanish Crown. Died in 1598.

### 147 *Half States thaler* (½ statendaalder, ½ daaldre des Etats), 1578, mint of Antwerp

Obv. **PHS·D·G·HISPZREX·DVX·BRA**, Half-length figure of king  $\frac{3}{4}$  left, in arched crown and armour, with badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece on ribbon, raising lily sceptre in his right hand, and holding in his left shield, quarterly, 1, fess (Austria); 2, three lilies in bordure (Burgundy-Modern); 3, three bends (Burgundy-Ancient); 4, lion (Brabant), on inescutcheon, lion for Flanders. Thin inner border; outer border of pellets.

Rev. **15[hand]78·PACE·ET·IVSTITIA**· Four crowned **PH** monograms arranged crosswise, floral ornaments in the angles, **S** in the centre (together with monograms it forms abbreviation 'PHS' of king's name), on sides, denomination mark **16 - S**. Plain inner border; pelleted outer border.

Plain, irregular edge.

Silver, 15.07 g, 35.6 mm, 40°. (*T.t.b.*)

Delmonte (argent), no. 118; van Gelder Hoc, no. 246-1; de Witte, no. 764; Heiss III, p. 106, no. 29 (different date); Vanhoudt, no. 375.AN.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955.



The new issue of coins was introduced on 11 February 1577 by the States General of the Netherlands, still recognizing Philip's authority. Nevertheless, the motto on all States coins has the character of a postulate to the king (Philip II used the motto: *Dominus mihi adiutor*). The coin rate was 16 stuivers (patards). The hand in date on the reverse is the mark of the Antwerp mint.

### 148 *Philip's thaler* (Filipsdaalder – daaldre Philippus), 1576, mint of Antwerp

Obv. **PHS·D·G·HISPZREX·DVX·BRA**, / **15[hand]76** from below. King's bust left, bareheaded, cuirassed and mantled, with badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece on ribbon. Border of pellets.

Rev. **·DOMINVS·MIHI·ADIVTOR·** Cross of Burgundy (stylized diagonal logs), above it, shield party per fess; upper half: 1, quarterly, castle (Castile) and lion (León); 2, pallets (Aragon) impaled with field per saltire, pallets and eagles (Sicily); *enté en point*, pomegranate of Grenada; lower half: quarterly, 1, fess (Austria); 2, three lilies in bordure (Burgundy-Modern); 3, bendy (Burgundy-Ancient); 4, lion rampant (Brabant); on inescutcheon, lion (Flanders) impaled with eagle (Tyrol). Arched crown above, two Burgundian steels on sides, badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece at bottom. Border of pellets.

Plain, irregular edge.

Silver, 33.65 g, 43.0 mm, 50°.

Delmonte (argent), no. 17; van Gelder Hoc, no. 210-1g; de Witte, no. 713; Vanhoudt, no. 298.AN.

Purchase.

*Filipsdaalder* was introduced by Philip II in the ordinance of 21 July 1557 as a silver coin with a value of half a golden real, i.e. 35, and later 50 patards. It is another form of the Low Country thaler – after Karolus guilder struck in silver, this time minted longer and more abundantly and spread much more widely. The royal motto: *Dominus mihi adiutor* from Ps 117/118.6-7.



149 *Double thaler, piedfort, no date [1586–1598], without a mint mark (Antwerp?)*

Obv. \*PHILIPPVS·D·G·HISPZ·REX·DVX·BRA· King's bust right, in arched crown, cuirassed and mantled, with badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece on ribbon. Border of pellets. Rev. ·DOMINVS·MI·HI·ADIVTOR· Shield party per fess; upper half: 1, quarterly, castle (Castile) and lion (León); 2, pallets (Aragon) impaled with field per saltire, pallets and eagles (Sicily); *enté en point*, pomegranate of Grenada; inescutcheon, five shields in cross, within a bordure charged with seven castles (Portugal); lower half: quarterly, 1, fess (Austria); 2, six lilies in bordure (Burgundy-Modern); 3, bendy (Burgundy-Ancient); 4, lion rampant (Brabant); on inescutcheon, lion (Flanders) impaled with eagle (Tyrol). All topped by arched crown and surrounded by collar of steels and sparks with badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece hanging below. Border of pellets.

Plain, irregular edge.

Silver, 61.59 g, 44.2 mm, 0°. (*Sup.*).

Delmonte (argent), no. 88; van Gelder Hoc –; de Witte, no. 832; Heiss III, p. 107, no. 36; Vanhoudt, no. 368 P2.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1958, ex collection Robert Osterrieth, Antwerp.





Piedforts (*pied-forts*, *poids forts*) are specimens usually struck with dies of circulation coins (this is the exception), but multiplied in thickness and weight, as *schenckpenninghen*, gifts to officials of the Finance Council and the Accounting Chamber and to the general mint master. They were also minted by orders of private individuals.

**150** *Golden real (réal d'or, gouden reaal), no date [1560–1577], mint of Antwerp, no mint mark, without the Portugal shield*

Obv. PHS·D·G·HISP Z REX·DVX·BRA from below. King's bust right, in arched crown, armoured and mantled, with illegible order badge on ribbon. Border of pellets.

Rev. DOMINVS·MIHI·ADIVTOR[hand]. Shield as on the coin no. 148 (but five lilies for Burgundy-Modern). All topped by arched crown, and surrounded by collar of steels and sparks with badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece hanging below. Border of pellets.

Gold, 5.30 g, 27.7 mm, 220°. (*T.b.*).

Delmonte (or), no. 112; van Gelder Hoc, no.

206-1d; de Witte, no. 699; Heiss III, p. 103, no. 6 var. of the legend; Vanhoudt, no. 251.AN.

Purchase: Franceschi, 7 February 1955.



**Francis of Alençon (1581–1584)**

François Hercule, the son of Henry II, King of France and Catherine de' Medici, daughter of Duke Lorenzo of Urbino, brother of the Kings of France: Francis II and Charles IX, and King Henry III of France and Poland, born in 1555, Duke of Alençon from 1566, Duke of Anjou from 1576, sovereign of the Netherlands from 1581, deprived of power in 1583, died in 1584.

**151** *Half-thaler, 1582, mint of Antwerp*

Obv. FRAN·F·FRAN·FRA·VNIC·REG·D·G·DVX·BRA·[hand]. Duke's bust right, in armour and ruff. Border of pellets. Graffiti: monogram  $\text{AD}$  (?) in right field.

Rev. +·AETERNVM·MEDITANS·DECVS·1582  
Shield bearing, quarterly, 1 and 4, three lilies under comble (for France); 2 and 3, lion (for Brabant). Shield topped by open crown, F - F (the duke's initials) on sides. Border of pellets.

Plain edge.

Silver, 16.58 g, 36.5 mm, 310°. (*T.b.*).

Delmonte (argent), no. 226a; de Witte, no. 796;

Vanhoudt, no. 422.AN.

Purchase: Franceschi, January 1957.



The original text of the legend, with abbreviations that emphasize the name of France more than that of Francis, should be read

as follows: *Franciscus Filius Franciae, frater unicus regis, Dei gratia dux Brabantiae*. The motto on the reverse is from Horace (*Hor. Carm. III, 25*). An interesting contemporary graffiti probably contained commemorative content related to an owner.

## Independent States (1584–1595)

### 152 *Golden lion (gouden leeuw – lion d'or), 1585, mint of Antwerp*

Obv. MO · BRA · ANTIQVA · VIRTUTE · ET · FIDE · between borders of pellets. Under Gothic canopy with pinnacles, lion sitting left, on the sides, Burgundian steels and sparks. Rev. [hand] · SIT · NOMEN · DOMINI · BENEDICTVM · 1585, between borders of pellets. Shield with, quarterly, three lilies in bordure (Burgundy-Modern), and bendy (Burgundy-Ancient) impaled with lion (Brabant); on inescutcheon, lion of Flanders. Shield superimposed on cross feuillée.

Gold, 4.08 g, 28.0 mm, 210°. (*Sup.*).

Delmonte (or), no. 128; de Witte, no. 800;

Vanhoudt, no. 433.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.



The rebellious States removed the marks of the Spanish monarch from their coins, replacing them with symbols taken from the Burgundian dynasty (*cf.* no. 192). The monetary standard itself also refers to the gold coin of Philip the Good. The motto on the obverse is from Terence (*Homo antiqua virtute ac fide*; *Ter. Adel., act III, sc. 3, line 442*).

## Albert and Elizabeth (1598–1621)

Albrecht VII, Archduke of Austria, the son of Emperor Maximilian II, King of Bohemia and Hungary, and Maria, daughter of Emperor Charles V, King of Spain, born in 1559, from 1577 Cardinal, Archbishop of Toledo from 1595, Viceroy of Portugal in 1583–1593, he renounced ecclesiastical dignity in 1598 and, as Duke of Burgundy and Brabant, took power in the Netherlands and the Free County of Burgundy as the dowry of his spouse, who in 1599 became Elizabeth (Isabel Clara Eugenia, Isabella Clara Eugenia), Archduchess of Austria, daughter of Philip II, King of Spain, and Elisabeth, daughter of Henry II, King of France, born in 1566. Elizabeth retained the post of Governor of the Low Country after her husband's death in 1621 (despite the fact that she entered the convent of Poor Clares) and died in 1633, however, she did not strike coins on her own. The early death of all the couple's children prevented the founding of the Netherlandish Habsburg line, but the archdukes brought peace as well as economic and cultural prosperity to the Spanish Netherlands.

### 153 *Triple real, 1605, mint of Antwerp*

Obv. † ALBERTVS · ETELISABET · DEI · GRATIA · Busts of Archduke Albert and Archduchess Elizabeth left. Albert wearing ruff and ribbon with badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece, lion mask on his left shoulder. Elizabeth in dress and ruff, tiara in her hair.

Rev. [hand] **ARCHID·AVST·DVCE·BVRG·ET·BRABAN** Shield party per pale, fess of Austria and bendy in bordure for Burgundy-Ancient. Shield superimposed on cross of Burgundy, archducal mitre above, badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece below, date **16 - 05** on the sides.

Irregular edge, traces of cutting the blank before striking.

Silver, 9.12 g, 30.0 mm, 90°. (*Sup.*).

Delmonte (argent), no. 245; Van Keymeulen, no. 16BRA233.82[05]; Vanhoudt, no. 594. AN.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954.

In the first period of the reign of the archdukes, the florin (guilder) system was in force, similar to that in the Northern Netherlands; in 1603, the issue of the real (worth 5 patards) was restored as the basis of the Southern Netherlands silver currency. Blanks for coining were most often obtained by cutting with scissors; traces of this treatment are visible on the edge of this specimen and many others.



### 154 *Triple real, 1608, mint of Antwerp*

Obv. **ALBERTVS·ET·ELISABET·DEI·GRATIA·...** Busts of Archduke Albert and Archduchess Elizabeth left. Albert wearing ruff and ribbon with badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece, lion mask on his left shoulder. Elizabeth in dress and ruff, tiara in her hair. Border of pellets.

Rev. **ARCHID·AVST·DVCE·BVRG·ET·BRABAN** ·[hand]. Shield party per pale, fess of Austria and bendy in bordure for Burgundy-Ancient. Shield superimposed on cross of Burgundy, archducal mitre above, badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece below, date **16 - 08** on sides. Plain outer border.

Irregular edge, traces of cutting the blank before striking.

Silver, 9.05 g, 31.3 mm, 20°.

Van Keymeulen, no. 16BRA234.171[08] (unrecorded variant); Vanhoudt, no. 594. AN.



### 155 Ducaton, 1620, mint of Brussels

Obv. 16[Archangel Michael's head topped with cross]20·ALBERTVS·ET·ELISABET·DEI·GRATIA· between borders of pellets. Busts of Archduke Albert and Archduchess Elizabeth right. Albert cuirassed, wearing mantle, ruff and ribbon with badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece, lion mask on his right shoulder. Elizabeth in dress and ruff, tiara in her hair, necklace on her chest.

Rev. ·ARCHID·AVST·DVC·ES·BVRG·BRAB·ZC. between borders of pellets. Shield quartered, in first quarter, quarterly, double-queued lion (Bohemia) and three bars (Hungary-Ancient); second quarter, 1, quarterly, castle (Castile) and lion (León); 2, pallets (Aragon) impaled with field per saltire, pallets and eagles (Sicily); *enté en point*, pomegranate of Grenada; inescutcheon, five shields in cross, within a bordure charged with seven castles (Portugal); third and fourth quarters quarterly, 1, fess (Austria); 2, three lilies in bordure (Burgundy-Modern); 3, bendy (Burgundy-Ancient); 4, lion passant (Brabant); on inescutcheon, lion (Flanders) impaled with eagle (Tyrol). Shield supported by two lions, archducal mitre above them, pair of Burgundian steels with hanging badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece underneath. Irregular edge, traces of cutting the blank before striking.

Silver, 32.35 g, 44.7 mm, 320°. (*Sup.*).

Delmonte (argent), no. 249; Van Keymeulen, no. 39BRB03.294[20]; Vanhoudt, no. 617.BS.

Ex collection Robert Osterrieth, Antwerp.



Ducaton is one of the main types of the Spanish Netherlands thalers, created under the ordination of 4 July 1618, and was equal to 3 guilders (60 patards). The head in the date is the mark of the mint in Brussels which has St. Michael the Archangel in its coat of arms.

### 156 Triple ducaton, piedfort, 1619, mint of Antwerp

Obv. 16[hand]19·ALBERTVS·ET·ELISABET·DEI·GRATIA· between borders of pellets. Busts of Archduke Albert and Archduchess Elizabeth as on coin no. 155.

Rev. ·ARCHID·AVST·DVC - ES·BVRG·BRAB·ZC. between borders of pellets. Shield, supporters and badge as on coin no. 155.

Irregular edge.

Silver, 91.33 g, 46.8 mm, 320°. (*Sup.*).

Delmonte (argent), no. 248b; Van Keymeulen, no. 39BRA02.294[19] multiple; Vanhoudt, no. 617.BS P2.

Ex collection Robert Osterrieth, Antwerp.



### 157 Patagon, no date [1613–1615], mint of Antwerp

Obv. ·[hand]·ALBE\TVS·ET·ELISABET·DEI\GRATIA Cross of Burgundy under the archducal mitre, steel superimposed in the centre, with hanging badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece and sparks. On both sides, AÆ monograms intertwined under open crowns. Plain inner border; outer border of pellets.

Rev. ·ARCHID·AVST·DVCE·BVRG·ET·BRAB·Shield as on coin no. 155, but Brabantine lion rampant. Archducal mitre above and collar of steels and sparks around the shield, badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece below. Plain inner border; outer border of pellets. Irregular edge.

Silver, 27.70 g, 44.1 mm, 160°. (*Sup.*).

Delmonte (argent), no. 254; Van Keymeulen, no. 41BRA69.314[s.d.]; Vanhoudt, no. 619.AN.

Among the various types of thalers minted in the Southern Netherlands, the most important was the patagon, initially called a silver sovereign (*souverain d'argent*, the colloquial name borrowed from the Neapolitan thaler,





*pataconne*, corresponding to the value of the local ducat of account). It was introduced by the ordinance of 4 July 1612, initially it corresponded to 48, then 50 patards; widely known and used in Germany and Central Europe, it was called *Kreuzthaler*, *Albertusthaler* (from the name of Albert), *Brabanter Thaler*. The issue lasted until 1711. A mutation of patagon was the *kronenthaler*, minted until the 19<sup>th</sup> century (see nos. 173, 178 and 180). The distinctive feature of both the original Brabantine patagon and its imitations was the oblique cross of Burgundy.

### 158 *Double ducat, no date [1600–1611], mint of Antwerp*

Obv. ·[hand]·ALBERTVS·ET·ELISABET·DEI·GRATIA Two busts facing each other: on left, Archduke Albert cuirassed, wearing ruff, ribbon with badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece and archducal mitre. On right, Archduchess Elizabeth in dress with ruff, decorated with strings of pearls, open crown on her head. Dot in the centre, pelleted and thin plain inner borders; plain outer border. Rev. ·ARCHI·AVST·DVC · BVRG·ET·BRAB·Z · between borders of pellets. Shield quartered, in first quarter, quarterly, double-queued lion (Bohemia) and three bars (Hungary-Ancient); second quarter, 1, quarterly, castle (Castile) and lion (León); 2, pallets (Aragon) impaled with field per saltire, pallets and eagles (Sicily); *enté en point*, pomegranate of Grenada; inescutcheon, five shields in cross, within a bordure charged with seven castles (Portugal); third and fourth quarters quarterly, 1, fess (Austria); 2, three lilies in bordure (Burgundy-Modern); 3, bendy (Burgundy-Ancient); 4, lion rampant (Brabant); on inescutcheon, lion (Flanders) impaled with eagle (Tyrol). Open crown above and collar of steels and sparks around the shield, badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece below. Thin plain inner border.

Gold, 6.94 g, 29.9 mm, 0°. (*Splend.*)

Delmonte (or), no. 142; Van Keymeulen, no. 1BRA69.248[s.d.]; Vanhoudt, no. 580. AN.

Purchase: Franceschi, October 1954.



The two-ducat coin referred to the Spanish double excelente of the Catholic Kings (Ferdinand V and Isabella I), a very popular gold coin, circulating both in numerous originals and in imitations produced especially in the Northern Netherlands.

### 159 *Double sovereign (dubbele soeverein, double souverain d'or), no date [1612–1613], mint of Antwerp*

Obv. [hand] ALBERTVS·ET·ELIS·ABET·DEI·GR·ATIA·ARCHIDVCES On broad throne, on left, Archduke Albert sitting facing, wearing archducal mitre, mantle, ruff and ribbon with badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece on his chest, raising sword in his right hand. On right, Archduchess Elizabeth sitting facing, wearing arched crown, mantle and ruff, holding sceptre in right hand. Plain inner border, outer border of pellets. From Elizabeth's crown, through the top of the throne to the edge, runs a thin trace of die crack.



Rev. AVSTRIÆ·DVCEBVR - GVNDIÆ·ET·BRABANT·Z Shield as on coin no 158. Archducal mitre above and collar of steels and sparks around the shield, badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece below. Plain inner border; outer border of pellets.



Gold, 11.08 g, 37.6 mm, 170°. (*Sup.*).

Delmonte (or), no. 147; Van Keymeulen, no. 33BRA109.334 var. [s.d.]; Vanhoudt, no. 612.AN.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955, ex collection Robert Osterrieth, Antwerp.

The gold coin system based on the golden sovereign (*souverain d'or*) was introduced by the ordinance of 3 April 1612, referring to the English pattern. The sovereign, equal to 6 guilders, became a coin as durable as the patagon, used for great European trade.

### Philip IV (1621–1665)

Felipe, called *el Rey Planeta*, the son of Philip III, King of Spain, and Margaret, daughter of Archduke Charles II, Duke of Styria, born in 1605, King of Spain from 1621, in 1621–1640 King of Portugal. Ruled by the favorites, he restarted the war for the Netherlands, ultimately failing. He recognized the independence of the United Provinces in 1648 and lost Portugal, but prevented the secession of Catalonia. Died in 1665.

### 160 *Ducaton, 1649, mint of Antwerp*

Obv. 16[hand]49· PHIL·III·D·G·HISP·ET·INDIAR·REX·, between borders of pellets. King's bust right, bareheaded, cuirassed and mantled, with badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece on collar on his chest and lion mask on right shoulder. Traces of the die vibration when striking are the reason for the disappearance of one stick from digits IIII.

Rev. ·ARCHID·AVST·DV·X·BVRG·BRAB·Z·. between borders of pellets. Two lions facing, each holds in one paw royal crown lifted over shield held in the other paws. Shield party per fess; upper half: 1, quarterly, castle (Castile) and lion (León); 2, pallets (Aragon) impaled with field per saltire, pallets and eagles (Sicily); *enté en point*, pomegranate of Grenada; inescutcheon, five shields



in cross, within a bordure charged with seven castles (Portugal); lower half: quarterly, 1, fess (Austria); 2, three lilies in bordure (Burgundy-Modern); 3, bendy (Burgundy-Ancient); 4, lion passant (Brabant); on inescutcheon, lion (Flanders) impaled with eagle (Tyrol). Pair of Burgundian steels with hanging badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece underneath. Double struck, a spill of metal between letters **ID** in the die crack.

Plain edge.

Silver, 32.43 g, 45.0 mm, 340°.

Delmonte (argent), no. 284, Van Keymeulen, no. 56BRA02.63[49]; Vanhoudt, no. 642.AN.



### 161 *Double ducaton, piedfort, 1633, mint of Brussels*

Obv. 16[Archangel Michael's head]33• PHIL• IIII•D•G•HISP•ET•INDIAR•REX• between borders of pellets. King's bust right, bareheaded, cuirassed and mantled, wearing ruff, badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece on ribbon on his chest and lion mask on the right shoulder.

Rev. •ARCHID•AVST•DV•X•BVRG•BRAB•Z<sup>c</sup>• between borders of pellets. Design as of coin no. 160.

Plain edge.

Silver, 64.17 g, 44.3 mm, 150°. (*Sup.*).

Delmonte (argent), no. 275a; Van Keymeulen, no. 55BRB03.63[33] multiple; Vanhoudt, no. 640.BS P2.

Ex collection Robert Osterrieth, Antwerp.



**162** *Quadruple ducaton, piedfort, 1642, mint of Antwerp*

Obv. 16[hand]42·PHIL·III·D·G·HISP·ET·INDIAR·REX· between borders of pellets. Design as of coin no. 160.

Rev. ·ARCHID·AVST·DV·X·BVRG·BRAB·Z<sup>c</sup>· between borders of pellets. Design as of coin no. 160.

Plain edge.

Silver, 129.18 g, 44.4 mm, 0°. (*Sup.*).

Delmonte (argent), no. 284c; Van Keymeulen, no. 56BRA02.63[42] multiple; Vanhoudt, no. 642.AN P4.

Ex collection Robert Osterrieth, Antwerp.

**163** *Quintuple ducaton, piedfort, 1634, mint of Antwerp*

Obv. 16[hand]34·PHIL·III·D·G·HISP·ET·INDIAR·REX· between borders of pellets. Design as of coin no. 161.

Rev. ·ARCHID·AVST·DV·X·BVRG·BRAB·Z<sup>c</sup>· between borders of pellets. Design as of coin no. 160.

Plain edge.

Silver, 156.70 g, 44.5 mm, 340°. (*Sup.*).

Delmonte (argent), no. 274d (year unrecorded); Van Keymeulen, no. 55BRA02.63[34] multiple; Vanhoudt, no. 640.AN P5.

Ex collection Robert Osterrieth, Antwerp.



### 164 Double sovereign, 1637, mint of Antwerp

Obv. 16[hand]37·PHIL·IIII·D·G·HISP·ET·INDIAR·REX· King's bust right, crowned, cuirassed and mantled, wearing ruff, badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece on ribbon on his chest and lion mask on the right shoulder. Plain inner border; outer border of pellets.

Rev. ·ARCHID·AVST·DV·X·BVRG·BRAB·Z<sup>c</sup>. Shield party per fess; upper half: 1, quarterly, castle (Castile) and lion (León); 2, pallets (Aragon) impaled with field per saltire, pallets and eagles (Sicily); *enté en point*, pomegranate of Grenada; inescutcheon, five shields in cross, within a bordure charged with seven castles (Portugal); lower half: quarterly, 1, fess (Austria); 2, three lilies in bordure (Burgundy-Modern); 3, bendy (Burgundy-Ancient); 4, lion passant (Brabant); on inescutcheon, lion (Flanders) impaled with eagle (Tyrol). Royal crown atop and collar of steels and sparks around the shield, badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece below. Plain inner border; outer border of pellets. Gold, 11.03 g, 35.0 mm, 350°. (*Sup.*).

Delmonte (or), no. 167; Van Keymeulen, no. 51BRA02.63[37]; Vanhoudt, no. 636.AN. Purchase: Franceschi, 1955.



### 165 Double sovereign, 1644, mint of Brussels

Obv. 16[Archangel Michael's head]44·PHIL·IIII·D·G·HISP·ET·INDIAR·REX· King's bust right, crowned, cuirassed and mantled, wearing badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece on ribbon on his chest and lion mask on the right shoulder. Plain inner border; outer border of pellets.

Rev. ·ARCHID·AVST·DV·X·BVRG·BRAB·Z<sup>c</sup>. Design as of coin no. 164. Plain inner border; outer border of pellets.

Gold, 11.07 g, 35.6 mm, 180°.

Delmonte (or), no. 177; Van Keymeulen, no. 52BRB03.63[44]; Vanhoudt, no. 637.BS. Purchase: Franceschi, 1954.



## Charles II the Bewitched (1665–1700)

Carlos el Hechizado, the son of Philip IV, King of Spain, and Maria Anna, the daughter of Emperor Ferdinand III, born in 1661, King of Spain from 1665, died in 1700. Physically and mentally disabled. The regency and allies managed to defend the Southern Netherlands for Spain against the attack of Louis XIV of France in 1667–1668 (Artois was lost, however, as well as parts of Flanders, Hainault and Namur). In honour of the king, in 1666, the governor of the Spanish Netherlands Francisco de Moura Cortereal, Margrave of Castel Rodrigo, named the newly erected fortress in Hainault Charles-Roi (today Charleroi).

### 166 Ducaton, 1668, mint of Brussels

Obv. •CAROL•II•D•G•HISP•ET•INDIAR•REX• / 16  
[Archangel Michael's head]68 from below,  
between borders of pellets. King's bust right,  
bareheaded, wearing mantle and collar with  
badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece.  
Rev. •ARCHID•AVST•DV•X•BVRG•BRAB•Z<sup>c</sup>•  
between borders of pellets. Design as of coin  
no. 160.

Plain edge.

Silver, 32.47 g, 44.9 mm, 20°.

Delmonte (argent), no. 326; Van Keymeulen,  
no. 89BRB29.41[68]; Vanhoudt, no. 692.BS.



### 167 Double ducaton, piedfort, 1684, mint of Antwerp

Obv. •CAROL•II•D•G•HISP•ET•INDIAR•REX• / 16  
[hand]84 from below, between borders of  
pellets. King's bust right, bareheaded, long-  
haired, cuirassed and mantled, lion mask  
on right shoulder; collar and badge of the  
Order of the Golden Fleece on his chest.  
Rev. •ARCHID•AVST•DV•X•BVRG•BRAB•Z<sup>c</sup>•  
between borders of pellets. Design as of coin  
no. 160. Double struck.

Plain edge.

Silver, 64.67 g, 44.4 mm, 10°.

Delmonte (argent), no. 335a; Van Keymeu-  
len, no. 91BRA27.41[84] multiple; Vanhoudt,  
no. 696.AN P2.

Ex collection Robert Osterrieth, Antwerp.





### 168 Ducaton, 1689, mint of Brussels

Obv. CAROL·II·D·G·HISP·ET·INDIAR·REX from left. King's bust right, bareheaded, long-haired, cuirassed and mantled, wearing collar with badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece on his chest. Archangel Michael's head under shoulder. Border of beads.

Rev. 16·89·ARCHID·AVST - · - DVX·BVRG - · - BRABAN·ZC Two lions facing, standing on console, support royal crown and shield with their paws. Shield party per fess; upper half: 1, quarterly, castle (Castile) and lion (León); 2, pallets (Aragon) impaled with field per saltire, pallets and eagles (Sicily); *enté en point*, pomegranate of Grenada; inescutcheon, five shields in cross, within a bordure charged with seven castles (Portugal); lower half: quarterly, 1, fess (Austria); 2, semé of fleurs de lys in bordure (Burgundy-Modern); 3, bendy (Burgundy-Ancient); 4, lion passant (Brabant); on inescutcheon, lion (Flanders) impaled with eagle (Tyrol). Shield surrounded by collar of steels with badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Border of beads. Metal flaw on the head of the left lion. Plain edge.

Silver, 32.77 g, 42.2 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Delmonte (argent), no. 339; Van Keymeulen, no. 94BRB45.02[89]; Vanhoudt, no. 711.BS. Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Robert Osterrieth, Antwerp.



### 169 Double ducaton, piedfort, 1694, mint of Brussels

Obv. CAROL·II·D·G·HISP·ET·INDIAR·REX Design as of coin no. 168. Adjustment marks in the upper part.

Rev. 16·94·ARCHID·AVST - · - DVX·BVRG - · - BRABAN·ZC Design as of coin no. 168.

Edge with herringbone pattern.

Silver, 65.01 g, 42.1 mm, 0°. (*Sup.*).

Delmonte (argent), no. 339b; Van Keymeulen, no. 94BRB45.02[94] multiple; Vanhoudt, no. 711.BS P2.

Ex collection Robert Osterrieth, Antwerp.



## 170 *Double sovereign, 1693, mint of Brussels*

Obv. CAROL·II·D·G· - HISP·ET·IND·REX from left. King's bust right, crowned, long-haired, cuirassed and mantled over his armour, wearing ribbon with badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece on his chest. Archangel Michael's head under shoulder. Border of beads.

Rev. 16 - 93·ARCHID·AVST·DVX·BVRG·BRABAN·ZC Crowned shield as on the coin no. 168 surrounded by collar of steels and sparks with badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece; border of beads.

Obliquely corrugated edge.

Gold, 11.08 g, 29.8 mm, 0°.

Delmonte (or), no. 192; Van Keymeulen, no. 80BRB43.12[93]; Vanhoudt, no. 706.BS.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955, ex collection R.P. Pflieger (recorded as *R. Flieger*).



## Philip V (1700–1712)

Philippe, Felipe, the son of Louis, Grand Dauphin, and Duchess Maria Anna of Bavaria, born in 1683, Duke of Anjou, King of Spain from 1700, King of Sicily and Naples in 1700–1713, Duke of Burgundy and Brabant in 1700–1712, the founder of the Spanish Bourbon dynasty, died in 1746. Through his grandmother Maria Theresa of Spain, queen of Louis XIV, Philip was the great-grandson of Philip IV, King of Spain. Thanks to French diplomacy, Charles II named Philip as his successor. After winning the Spanish throne for his grandson, Louis XIV ostentatiously broke his obligations, which led a coalition of England, Portugal, the United Provinces of the Netherlands and numerous German states to a military expedition to introduce Archduke Charles to the Spanish throne in 1704. After the protracted war, in the Peace of Utrecht in 1713 and in Rastatt a year later, Philip kept Spain, but lost almost all of its European possessions to Charles (then Emperor Charles VI) and the Duke of Savoy, and even parts of the native territory (Gibraltar and Minorca) to Great Britain. In 1724, he abdicated in favour of his son, Louis I, after whose death he returned to the throne in the same year; at the end of his reign he regained some territorial losses, mainly in Italy. In 1712, he founded the Royal Library in Madrid with a rich numismatic collection.

## 171 *Ducaton, 1703, mint of Antwerp*

Obv. PHILIPPUS V·D·G·HISPANIARUM ET INDIARUM REX King's bust right, in wig and mantel over his armour on which, on the right breast, bas-relieved nude Abundantia lying with horn in left hand; on king's neck, collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece with badge hanging on his chest; hand (mintmark) under shoulder. Radiated border. Adjustment marks in the upper and bottom parts.

Rev. 17-03·BURGUND - · DUX · - BRABAN·ZC Two lions facing, standing on console, supporting crowned shield with their paws. Shield party per fess; upper half: 1, quarterly, castle (Castile) and lion (León); 2, pallets (Aragon) impaled with field per saltire, pallets and eagles (Sicily); lower half: quarterly, 1, fess (Austria); 2, three lilies in bordure (Burgundy-Modern); 3, bendy in bordure (Burgundy-Ancient); 4, lion passant (Brabant); *enté en point*, lion (Flanders) impaled with eagle (Tyrol); on inescutcheon, three Lilies (France). Shield surrounded by collars of the Order of Holy Spirit and the Order of the Golden Fleece, with badges hanging at bottom. Border of beads.



Obliquely corrugated edge.

Silver, 32.52 g, 42.0 mm, 0°. (*Sup.*).

Delmonte (argent), no. 354c; Van Keymeulen, no. 128BRA21.02[03]<sup>3</sup>; Vanhoudt, no. 737.AN.

Purchase: Franceschi, December 1954.



## Charles VI (1703–1740)

Carlos, Karl, the son of Emperor Leopold I and Eleonore Magdalene of Palatinate-Neuburg, born in 1685, Archduke of Austria, King of Spain in 1703/10–1714 (as Charles III, he kept the title until the end of his life), Emperor from 1711, King of Bohemia and Hungary, died in 1740. After entering Spain in 1704, he took Madrid twice, in 1706 and in 1710, but only stayed longer in Catalonia. As a result of the Treaty of Rastatt (1714), he received the Spanish Netherlands, which he unsuccessfully wanted to exchange for Bavaria. Musically gifted, he composed, conducted and played the harpsichord. He collected coins and medals, employing Carl Gustav Heraeus, an outstanding Swedish-Pomeranian antiquarian (1671–1725).

### 172 Double sovereign, 1724, mint of Antwerp

Obv. CAROL·VI·D·G·ROM· - IMP·HISP·ET IND·REX from left. Bust of emperor right, in drapery, wig and laurel wreath, below, hand (mintmark). Border of pellets. Negative of the marginal legend of Rev. visible in fragments (brockage).

Rev. 17 - 24·ARCHID·AUST·DUX - BURG·BRABANT·ZC. Shield party per fess; upper half: 1, quarterly, castle (Castile) and lion (León); 2, pallets (Aragon) impaled with field per saltire, pallets and eagles (Sicily); lower half: quarterly, 1, fess (Austria); 2, three lilies in bordure (Burgundy-Modern); 3, bendy in bordure (Burgundy-Ancient); 4, lion passant (Brabant); *enté en point*, lion (Flanders) impaled with eagle (Tyrol); on inescutcheon, double-headed Eagle (Empire). Shield



<sup>3</sup> In the Van Keymeulen catalogue, a combination of legends 20.02 is mistakenly given, but the figure shows a specimen analogous to Dr. van Bastelaer's one.

topped by imperial crown and surrounded by collar of steels and sparks with badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Radiated outer border. Adjustment marks in the centre. Obliquely corrugated edge.

Gold, 11.09 g, 29.0 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Delmonte (or), no. 206; Van Keymeulen, no. 152BRA02.02[24]; Vanhoudt, no. 798.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1955.

The full imperial title given on this coin reads: *...Dei gratia Romanorum imperator Hispaniae et Indiarum rex archidux Austriae dux Burgundiae Brabantiae &c.*

## Francis I (1740–1765)

François III Etienne, Frans Stefan, the son of Leopold, Duke of Lorraine and Cieszyn from the Vaudemont line, and Princesse Elisabeth Charlotte d'Orleans, born in 1708, Duke of (Upper) Lorraine and Bar in 1729–1736, Duke of Cieszyn from 1729, Grand Duke of Tuscany from 1737, Emperor from 1745, died in 1765. In 1736 he married the heiress of the Hungarian and Bohemian crowns Maria Theresa, establishing the Habsburg-Lorraine dynasty. He relinquished his native Lorraine to King Stanislas I Leszczyński in exchange for Tuscany. As emperor, he did not play a serious political role, relieved by his spouse. Creator of the modernised Imperial Coins and Medals Collection (today's numismatic collection of Kunsthistorisches Museum) in Vienna.

### 173 Kronenthaler (kroon, couronne), 1764/3, mint of Brussels

Obv. FRANCIS·D·GRATIA - ROMAN·IMPERAT·S·A·[head of Archangel Michael].

Double-headed eagle, nimbate and crowned with imperial crown, holding sword and sceptre in claws. On chest, shield: quarterly, 1, bars (Hungary-Ancient) impaled with label and two lilies (Anjou); 2, Jerusalem cross (Jerusalem) impaled with pallets (Aragon); 3, lilies in bordure (Valois-Anjou) impaled with lion rampant (Guelders); 4, lion rampant (Jülich) impaled with crusilly fitchy, two barbels addorsed (Bar); on inescutcheon bend with three eagles (Lorraine) impaled with six balls (Tuscany). Shield topped by royal crown, surrounded by ribbon with badge of the Order of Saint Stephen hanging in the eagle's shoulders. All surrounded with collar of steels of the Order of the Golden Fleece with badge suspended at bottom serves as border. Radiated outer border. Adjustment marks.

Rev. GERM·JERO·REX LOTH·BAR·MAG·HET·DUX 1764 (in date, digit 4 repunched over 3). Burgundian cross, flaming steel superimposed on it, with badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece hanging. Imperial crown at top, royal crowns on sides. Radiated outer border.

Edge: convex inscription IN TE DOMINE [floral ornament] SPERAVI [floral ornament].

Silver, 29.47 g, 41.0 mm, 180°.



Delmonte (argent), no. 384; Van Keymeulen, no. 204BRB11.18[64]; Vanhoudt, no. 830.BS.  
Purchase: Franceschi, October 1954.

*Kronenthaler*, created in 1755, alluded to the patagon (Albertine thaler, not minted since 1711) with its designs – particularly with the Burgundian cross instead of a portrait usually placed on other thalers – but it was slightly heavier. It was rated at 54 patards and gained immense popularity, being struck in Habsburg mints until 1800. Its imitations were minted for several dozen years more in Germany, until it was withdrawn from circulation only in 1857. Expansion of the abbreviations: *Franciscus Dei gratia Romanorum imperator semper augustus Germaniae Jerosolymorum rex Lotharingiae Barri magnus Hetruriae dux*. The motto on the edge quotes Ps 30/31,2, 37/38,16, 70/71,1.

## Maria Theresa (1740–1780)

Maria Theresa, the daughter of Emperor Charles VI and Elisabeth Christine Princess of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, born in 1717, Queen of Bohemia and Hungary from 1740, Empress from 1745, Queen of Galicia and Lodomeria from 1772, died in 1780. Under the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713, Maria Theresa received the Habsburg hereditary realms with Hungary, Bohemia, Upper and Lower Austria, etc., and the Austrian Netherlands. However, her rights were questioned by the neighbours, which led to the outbreak of the War of the Austrian Succession. Maria Theresa lost almost all of Silesia (the Treaty of Dresden in 1745), and in 1743 the South Netherlands was occupied by the French. Empress regained them under the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. However, it was planned to exchange them for Bavaria, and in the Treaty of Versailles in 1757 it was agreed that in exchange for French help in regaining Silesia there would be a kingdom under the French protectorate under the rule of Philip, Duke of Parma of the cadet line of the Spanish Bourbons. In the Third Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (in 1758) this unrealized project was cancelled.

### 174 Ducaton de la reine, 1751, mint of Antwerp, Jacob Roettiers

Obv. MAR·TH·D·G·R· - JMP·G·HUN·BOH·R· from below. Bust of empress right, diademate, wearing earring, dress with brooch on shoulder, fur stole attached to brooch and flowing around neck, from back to chest. On truncation of arm, signature R: Border of pellets.

Rev. ARCH·AUS·DUX - BURG·BRAB·C·FL· Shield bearing arms, quarterly, 1, bars impaled with patriarchal cross on crowned mountain (Hungary); 2, lion crowned, double queued, rampant (Bohemia); 3, lion rampant (Brabant); and 4, crowned biscione (Milan); on inescutcheon, crowned with archducal mitre, bar (Austria) impaled with bendy (Burgundy-Ancient). Larger shield superimposed on cartouche with two crossed laurel branches underneath, and on cross of Burgundy of two gnarled logs. All topped by imperial crown. Hand (mint mark) below, date 1751 underneath. Radiated outer border.

Edge: convex inscription JUSTITIA - ET - CLEMENTIA separated by floral ornaments. Silver, 33.28 g, 41.6 mm, 170°. (F.d.c.).

Delmonte (argent), no. 375, Van Keymeulen, no. 190BRA39.08[51]; Vanhoudt, no. 813.AN.



Expansion of the abbreviated legends: *Maria Theresia Dei gratia Romanorum imperator [sic] Germaniae Hungariae Bohemiae rex archidux Austriae dux Burgundiae Brabantiae comes Flandriae.*  
Motto: *Iustitia et clementia*, paraphrases *Iudic* 5,11.

### 175 Ducaton de la reine, 1754/3, mint of Antwerp, Jacob Roettiers

Obv. **MAR·TH·D·G·R· - JMP·G·HUN·BOH·R·** from below. Bust of empress as on coin no. 174, signature **R·**.

Rev. **ARCH·AUS·DUX - BURG·BRAB·C·FL·** Design as of coin no. 174, underneath the date **1754** (digit **4** repunched over **3**). Radiated outer border.

Edge: convex inscription **JUSTITIA - ET - CLEMENTIA** separated by floral ornaments.

Silver, 33,09 g, 41,2 mm, 180°. (*T.t.b.*).

Delmonte (argent), no. 376; Van Keymeulen, no. 191BRA41.08[54]; Vanhoudt, no. 814. AN.



### 176 Double sovereign, 1750, mint of Antwerp, Jacob Roettiers

Obv. **MAR·TH·D·G·R· - JMP·G·HUNG·BOH·R·** from below. Bust of empress right, in coronet, wearing earring, dress with brooch on shoulder, fur stole attached to brooch and flowing around neck, from back to chest. On truncation of arm, signature **R·**. Border of pellets.

Rev. **ARCH·AUS·DUX - BURG·BRAB·C·FL·** (die crack in **BURG**). Shield party per pale, fess (for Austria) and bendy in bordure (for Burgundy-Ancient), superimposed on cartouche and Burgundian cross of two gnarled logs. All topped by imperial crown. Hand (mint mark) below, date **1750·** underneath. Radiated outer border.

Edge: chain-shaped ornament with dash at each link.

Gold, 11.13 g, 27.8 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Delmonte (or), no. 208; Van Keymeulen, no. 183BRA48.08[50] (the combination of legends unrecorded); Vanhoudt, no. 807. AN.



### 177 Double sovereign, 1778, mint of Brussels

Obv. MAR·TH·D·G·R·JMP·G·HUNG·BOH·R·  
from below. Bust of empress veiled right,  
dress and mantle fastened with brooch on  
shoulder. Border of pellets.

Rev. ARCH·AUST·DUX – BURG·BRAB·C·FL·  
Oval shield party per pale, fess (for Austria)  
and bendy in bordure (for Burgundy-An-  
cient), superimposed on cartouche with two  
crossed laurel branches underneath, and on  
cross of Burgundy. All topped by imperial  
crown. Head of Archangel Michael (mint  
mark) below, date 1778 underneath. Border  
of pellets.

Edge: leafy ornament.

Gold, 11.06 g, 28.2 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Delmonte (or), no. 216; Van Keymeulen, no. 185BRB50.13[78]; Vanhoudt, no. 811.BS.

Purchase: Franceschi, October 1954.



### Joseph II (1780–1790)

Joseph Benedikt August Johann Anton Michael Adam, the son of Emperor Francis I and Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, born in 1741, emperor from 1765, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Croatia, Galicia and Lodomeria from 1780, died in 1790. The liberal reforms of Joseph II aroused opposition in the Southern Netherlands (especially cancelling the *Joyeuse Entrée* in 1789) and, along with the closure of the Scheldt by the United Netherlands, which the emperor could not remedy, led to a city revolt in 1789.

### 178 Kronenthaler (kroon, couronne), 1789, mint of Brussels

Obv. IOSEPH·II·D·G·R·IMP·S·A·GER·HIER·HUNG  
·BOH·REX· Nude bust of Emperor right, in wig  
and laurel wreath. Border of pellets.

Rev. 17 [head of Archangel Michael] 89  
ARCH·AUST·DUX·BURG ♦ LOTH·BRAB·COM·  
FLAN· Burgundian cross, flaming steel super-  
imposed on it, with badge of the Order of  
the Golden Fleece hanging. Imperial crown  
at top, stylized Hungarian crown on left,  
royal Bohemian crown on right. Border of  
pellets. Minor adjustment marks.

Edge: convex inscription VIRTUTE - ET -  
EXEMPLO separated with floral ornaments.

Silver, 29.48 g, 40.7 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Delmonte (argent), no. 393; Van Keymeulen,  
no. 226BRB06.01[89]; Vanhoudt, no. 852.

Purchase: Franceschi, October 1954, ex col-  
lection Robert Osterrieth, Antwerp.





Expansion of the abbreviations: *Dei gratia Romanorum imperator semper augustus Germaniae Hierosolymorum Hungariae Bohemiae rex archidux Austriae dux Burgundiae Lotharingiae Brabantiae comes Flandriae*. The edge inscription: *Virtute et exemplo*, bears the imperial motto of Joseph II.

### 179 Double sovereign, 1788, mint of Brussels

Obv. IOSEPH·II·D·G·R·IMP·S·A·GER·HIER·HUNG·BOH·REX Nude bust of Emperor right, in wig and laurel wreath. Radiated border.

Rev. ARCH·AUST·DUX·BURG· – LOTH·BRAB·COM·FLAN· / 17 [head of Archangel Michael] 88 Oval shield party per pale, dexter, fess (for Austria) impaled with bend with three eagles (for Lorraine), sinister, bendy in bordure (for Burgundy-Ancient). All topped by imperial crown and superimposed on Burgundian cross, on which collar with badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece is suspended. Border of pellets. Adjustment marks on crown.

Edge: chain-shaped ornament with s-shaped links.

Gold, 11.08 g, 28.3 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Delmonte (or), no. 219 (the year unrecorded!); Van Keymeulen, no. 224BRB07.05[88]; Vanhoudt, no. 850.

Purchase: Franceschi, October 1954, ex collection Robert Osterrieth, Antwerp.



### Francis II (1792–1795)

Franz Joseph Karl, the son of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, later Emperor, Leopold II and Maria Luisa of Spain, born in 1768; the last Roman emperor in 1792–1806, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Galicia and Lodomeria etc., he personally commanded the war in the Netherlands against revolutionary France, but he finally lost this country in 1797; the first emperor of Austria in 1804–1835, died in 1835.

### 180 Kronenthaler (couronne), 1794, mint of Brussels

Obv. FRANC·II·D·G·R·IMP·S·A·GER·HIER·HUNG·BOH·REX· Nude bust of Emperor right, in wig and laurel wreath. Beaded border.

Rev. 17 [head of Archangel Michael] 94 ARCH·AUST·DUX·BURG ·♦ LOTH·BRAB·COM·FLAN· Design as of coin no. 178. Border of pellets.

Edge: convex inscription *LEGE - ET - FIDE* separated with floral ornaments.

Silver, 29.33 g, 40.1 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Delmonte (argent), no. 396; Van Keymeulen, no. 256BRB06.01[89]; Vanhoudt, no. 891.

Purchase: Franceschi, October 1954, ex collection Robert Osterrieth, Antwerp.

Inscription: *Lege et fide* bears the imperial motto of Francis II.



After the loss of the Netherlands by Austria in 1794, when the popular kronenthaler became a “homeless” coin, it was minted in large quantities at the Habsburg mints in Austria, Hungary and Lombardy, and in the 19<sup>th</sup> century it started to be imitated in Germany. Similarly, the double sovereign of Francis II, closing the issue of this important Southern Netherlandish monetary standard, was minted after the country was lost by the Habsburgs, in Venice (see no. 564).



## NIVELLES (?) ABBEY

### 181 *Denier*, [c. 1235 – c. 1275]

Obv. Church: tower, the whole facade of which is filled with gateway, in it is crosier facing left, conical roof topped with cross ended with pellets. On the sides are sloping walls with three pellets, finished with crosses made of four pellets.

Rev. Cross patée decorated with pelleted strips (De Mey's type H), in angles alternating staffs ending with rings and unclear spindle-shaped figures.

Slightly hammered edge.

Silver, 0.56 g, 12.1 mm. (B.).

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.65; Boudeau, no. 2423.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1955.



This coin belongs to the small deniers with the Brabantine cross, the crosier visible on it, however, suggests that it was not minted in the mint of a secular ruler. It is believed that it comes from the Nivelles Abbey in south Brabant, which had the minting right from the 11<sup>th</sup> century.

## CITY OF BRUSSELS

**182** *36-stuiver daalder, klippe, 1580, mint of Brussels*

Obv. ✠PERFER-ET-OB DVRA✠BRVXELLA between plain borders. Shield bearing arms of Brussels: St. Archangel Michael kills devil with sword. Above, face value ·36·ST·, 15 - 80 on the sides. Round coin design on square surface.

Rev. empty.

Plain edge, traces of clipping.

Silver, 25.00 g, 33.0×33.2 mm. (*Sup.*).

Delmonte (argent), no. 216; de Witte, no. 823; Vanhoudt, no. 540.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1958.

Token coinage was minted during the siege of Brussels by Spanish troops led by Duke Alexander Farnese of Parma (1579–1580). The imperative addressed to the inhabitants of Brussels, the motto of the Stoics, refers to Ovid, who used such a phrase twice, in quite different contexts: *Perfer et obdura, dolor hic tibi proderit olim* (Ovid. *Amores* 3, 11a, 7), and *Perfer et obdura; multo graviora tulisti, eripuit cum me principis ira tibi* (Ovid. *Trist.* 5, 11, 7).



## BRABANT AND FLANDERS

**John III Triumphant and Louis I de Crécy**

See notes on pp. 86 and 126.

**183** *Quarter-gros (billon), after 1339, mint of Ghent or Halen*

Obv. †MONETĀ:HALENS Cross potent in pelleted inner border.

Rev. †MONETĀ:GANDENSIS Lion rampant left (of beholder) in pelleted inner border.

Silver, 1.02 g, 17.6 mm, 70°. (*T.b.*).

De Mey (Brabant), no. C.221b; De Mey (Flandre), no. 174; de Witte, no. 384.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954.

The coin minted under the agreement between the rulers of both countries of 3 December 1339, unifying the mint standards.



## FLANDERS

### Louis I of Crécy (1322–1346)

Lodewijk van Nevers, Louis de Dampierre, the son of Louis de Nevers from the Dampierre family, Count of Mehun, and Joan, Countess of Rethel, born c. 1304, Count of Flanders and Nevers from 1322, Count of Rethel from 1328, killed at Crécy in 1346. Louis loyally supported the kings of France, disregarding the interests of his cities, which traded intensively in wool with England. This caused rebellions of the population, which removed the count from the throne several times.

#### 184 *Florin, [1336–1337], mint of Ghent or Bruges*

Obv. L'FLAND' - COMES. Stylized Florentine lily. Border of pellets.

Rev. †S·ION† - NNES·B·[lion's head left]. Standing St. John the Baptist facing in camel's wool cloak, blessing with right hand, holding sceptre with pellet topped with cross in left hand.

Gold, 3.41 g, 19.9 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

De Mey (Flandre), no. 119; Coll. Vernier, no. 1(1); Delmonte (or), no. 451; Gaillard, no. 183; Coll. De Wit, no. 1302.

Purchase at the Vinchon auction, 22 October 1963, ex collection Louis Théry.



Legends: *Ludovicus Flandrie comes – Sanctus Iohannes Baptista*. Louis I was the first Count of Flanders to mint a gold coin; apart from 217,000 florins minted in the Florentine pattern within two years (*cf.* nos. 562 and 492), it was also *royal d'or*, *écu d'or* and *ange d'or*. Even though St. John the Baptist was the patron saint of Ghent, he appears on this coin as the patron saint of Florence.

### Louis II of Male (1346–1384)

Lodewijk, Louis de Male, the son of Louis I, Count of Flanders and Nevers, and Margaret, daughter of King Philip V of France, born in 1330, Count of Flanders from 1346, in 1382 he inherited from his mother the counties Artois and Franche-Comté (i.e. the Free County of Burgundy), died in 1384. After death of John III, as the husband of the latter's younger daughter, Margaret of Brabant, he tried without success to capture the Duchy of Brabant, but he took Antwerp and Mechelen (Peace of Ath, 1357). He maintained neutrality in the Hundred Years' War. At the beginning and end of his reign, like his father, he struggled with city revolts.

#### 185 *New écu (nieuw gouden schild, chaise d'or au lion), [1370/3–1384], mint of Ghent or Mechelen*

Obv. †LVDVICVS·DEI· - ·GR† - COM·F·DNS·FLAND' between borders of pellets. Count enthroned, wearing headband of three rosettes, chain mail and surcoat, facing, among pinnacles, raising sword in right hand, and, in his left, holding shield with peletted bordure, bearing lion of Flanders. On sides and at top, double tressure of eight lobes, trefoils in angles.

Rev. †XPC·VIICIT·XPC·REGIAT·XPC·IMPERAT between borders of pellets. Elaborate cross botonée in double quadrilobe with angles decorated with rosettes outside and leaves inside. Thin trace of die crack on horizontal axis.

Gold, 4.45 g, 29.8 mm, 0°. (*Sup.*).  
 De Mey (Flandre), no. 205; Coll. Vernier,  
 no. 20(22); Delmonte (or), no. 466; Gaillard,  
 no. 218; Coll. De Wit, no. 1317.  
 Purchase: Franceschi, 1958.

It was a return to the *chaise d'or* standard,  
 known among others from Brabant from  
 1338–1339. 1,459,359 specimens were minted.  
 Legends: *Ludovicus Dei gratia comes et  
 dominus Flandrie, Christus vincit, Christus  
 regnat, Christus imperat*. The title *comes* re-  
 ferred to Royal Flanders, a fief of the French  
 Crown, whereas *dominus* meant Louis's rule  
 over Imperial Flandres, a fief of the Holy  
 Roman Empire.



### 186 *Flandres d'or* – *gouden Flandre*, [1369–1370], mint of Ghent

Obv. +L·VDOVIC·DEI·G·COM·F·DNS·  
 FLANDRI·E between borders of pellets. Count  
 in armour standing facing, in jupon emblazo-  
 ned with lion of Flanders and in mantle, he-  
 adband of roses on his head, in right hand,  
 sword pointed upwards, left hand leaned on  
 shield with lion suspended on column sup-  
 porting Gothic canopy decorated with pin-  
 nacles; on left, on floor, lies great helm, crow-  
 ned and crested with lion's head between two  
 tufts of feathers; thin convex line on horizon-  
 tal axis. In exergue, FLANDRES; pelleted inner  
 border broken by exergue at bottom but con-  
 tinued as thin plain line.

Rev. +BENEDICTVS·QVI·VENIT·IN·NOMINE  
 DOMINI between borders of pellets. Round  
 shield with lion of Flanders rampant lying in  
 the centre of elaborate cross fleury. In angles,  
 F | L | A | D' | (dash contraction mark above  
 letter A), double quadrilobe tressure  
 around with trefoils in angles.

Gold, 4.11 g, 31.6 mm, 100°. (*Sup.*).

De Mey (Flandre), no. 203; Coll. Vernier, no. 19(21); Delmonte (or), no. 464; Gaillard, no. 217;  
 Coll. De Wit, no. 1316.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1958.



This coin resembles the French *franc à pied* of Charles V and this is what classical literature calls  
 it. Meanwhile, it is heavier than the alleged original (which weighs 3.82 g), and in written sour-  
 ces it is called *deniez d'or qui s'appelle Flandres* or *Flandres d'or*. 684,500 specimens were minted  
 from 21 April 1369 to 5 August of the following year. Reverse legend: *Benedictus qui venit in  
 nomine Domini* (Ps 117/118,26; Matth 21,9, 23,39; Mar 11,9; Luc 13,35, 19,38; Ioann 12,13).

### 187 *Oude gouden helm – grand heaume d'or*, [1367–1368]

Obv. L-V-DOVICVS:DEI:GR:COM:G:DNS:  
FLANDR-IG between borders of pellets. Two lions hold tilted shield, above which great helm, crowned and crested with lion's head between two bunches of feathers. Above, Gothic canopy on two columns, decorated with pinnacles. In field exergue, FLANDRES .  
Rev. +BENEDICTVS:QVI:VENIT:IN:NOMINE  
DOMINI between borders of pellets. Elaborate cross feuillée, in angles, F | L | A | N | and final D' with dot inside in quadrilobe tressure in centre. Spread eagle above each letter in angle. All in double tressure of eight lobes and eight angles, trefoil from outside in each bend. Barely visible outlines of convex vertical and transverse axes.

Gold, 6.77 g, 36.2 mm, 160°. (*F.d.c.*).

De Mey (Flandre), no. 199; Coll. Vernier, no. 16(18); Delmonte (or), no. 462; Gaillard, no. 216.

Purchase: Franceschi, May 1955, ex collection Brandt (probably Virgil M. Brand from Chicago, 1861–1926, the creator of a huge collection of coins of universal nature).

336,000 pieces were struck.



### 188 *Gehelmede gouden leeuw – lion d'or*, [1365–1370], mint of Ghent

Obv. LV-DOVICVS:DEI:GR:COM:G:DNS:  
FLANDR-IG between borders of pellets. Lion sitting left, in great helm crowned and crested with lion's head between two bunches of feathers. Two columns support Gothic stalls decorated with pinnacles. In field exergue, FLANDRES .  
Rev. +BENEDICTVS:QVI:VENIT:IN:NOMINE  
DOMINI between borders of pellets. Elaborate cross feuillée of one losenge, in angles, F | L | A | N | and within losenge, D' with dot inside. All in tressure of 20 lobes. Barely visible outlines of convex vertical and transverse axes.

Gold, 5.38 g, 34.1 mm, 200°. (*Sup.*).

De Mey (Flandre), no. 196; Coll. Vernier, no. 13(15); Delmonte (or), no. 460; Gaillard, no. 214; Coll. De Wit, no. 1315.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1955.



The standard was introduced in 1365, and rated at 40 gros. 1,253,025 specimens were



struck. The type was patterned upon French *lion d'or* of Philip VI of 1338, where the lion kept guard at the enthroned king's feet. In Flanders, the lion gained a symbolic self-determination by sitting on the throne itself.

## Philip II the Bold (1384–1404)

Philippe le Hardi, Filips de Stoute, the son of King John II the Good of France, and the Bohemian princess Judith (Bonne of Luxembourg), born in 1342, Duke of Burgundy from 1363, from 1369, husband of Margaret III, daughter and heiress of Count Louis II of Flanders, Count of Flanders and Artois from 1384, died in 1404. Fighting bravely alongside his father at Poitiers in 1356, he fell into English captivity; after his release, he was awarded the Duchy of Burgundy as a prize. He became the founder of the second Burgundian line of Capetian-Valois.

### 189 Noble, [from 1388], first minted in Ghent, then in Mechelen, then in Bruges

Obv. P-HS-DEI-GRAT-DVX-BVRG-COMES-Z-DNS-FLAND between borders of pellets. Half-figure of duke wearing headband of roses, chain mail and surcoat, standing facing in ship with rolled sail, holding sword with the point up in right hand, and in left, shield bearing lilies in bordure (for Burgundy-Modern) and bendy (for Burgundy-Ancient) quarterly. On gunwale, leopards and pairs of lilies alternately; sea wave at bottom.

Rev. +IHC-AVTEM-TRANSIENS-PER-MEDIUM-ILLORVM-IBAT between two borders of pellets. Elaborate cross fleury, with duke's initial P in centre and a crowned leopard in each angle, in a double tressure of eight lobes, adorned with trefoils at its angles. From last I to large tressure, small trace of die crack. Gold, 7.61 g, 34.2 mm, 300°. (*Sup.*).

Coll. Vernier, no. 28(31); Delmonte (or), no. 474; Deschamps de Pas (Bourg.), pp. 32–33, no. VIII:15; Coll. De Wit, no. 1330. Purchase: Franceschi, 1955.

The Flemish nobles were ordained on 1 October 1388. They replaced previously minted imitations of French coins. The model for them was English coin of Edward III, minted from 1344.

The representation of the king on a ship was supposed to express the rule of England at sea, strengthened by victory at Sluis on the shores of Flanders in 1340. Lions of Flanders on the nobles are not rampant but passant, to make it look like the English original. The obverse legend reads: *Philippus Dei gratia dux Burgundie comes et dominus Flandrie*. The reverse legend: *Iesus autem transiens per medium illorum ibat* (Luc 4,30), also taken from the English prototype, was to protect the coin against theft. Nobles were also imitated in the Baltic area.





## Philip III the Good (1419–1467)

Biographic note – see p. 95.

### 190 *Noble of the third issue, [1428–1434]*

Obv. **†P·H·S·DEI·GR·DVX·BVRG·COMES·Z·DN·S·FLAND·** Half-figure of duke wearing headband of roses, armour and surcoat, standing facing in ship with rolled sail, holding sword point upwards in right hand, and in left, shield bearing lilies in bordure (for Burgundy-Modern) and bendy (for Burgundy-Ancient) quarterly, lion of Flanders on inescutcheon. On ship's aftercastle, lion rampant. On gunwale, two leopards and two lilies; sea waves at bottom. Inner border pelleted, outer border plain.

Rev. **†IH·C·AVTEM·TRANSIGNS·PER·MEDIUM·ILLORVM·IBAT** Elaborate cross fleury with a crowned leopard in each angle, in double tressure of eight lobes, trefoils at its angles. Inner border pelleted, outer border plain.

Gold, 6.84 g, 34.5 mm, 180°.

Coll. Vernier, nos. 35(40)–36(41) var. of punctuation; Delmonte (or), no. 483; Deschamps de Pas (Bourg.), p. 98, no. XX:42.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1956 or January 1957.



The last issue of the Flemish nobles was introduced by the ordinance of 7 November 1428.

### 191 *Denier d'or Philippus (gouden rijder, cavalier d'or), [1434–1447], mint of Ghent*

Obv. **PH·S·DEI·GR·DVX·BVRG·COMES·Z·FLANDRIE** between borders of pellets; under first G dot (Ghent mint mark). Duke in tournament armour with helmet torted and crested with double lily, brandishing his sword to strike in right hand, galloping on horseback right; on horse's saddle cloth, two Burgundian steels; in exergue, **†FL·D·**.

Rev. **†SIT·NOMEN·DOMINI·BENEDICTVM·AMEN** [fire striker] between borders of pellets. Shield bearing, 1 and 4, three lilies in bordure (for Burgundy-Modern); 2, bendy (Burgundy-Ancient) impaled with lion (Brabant); 3, bendy (Burgundy-Ancient) impaled with double-tailed lion (Limburg) quarterly; on inescutcheon, lion of Flanders. Shield superimposed on cross feuillée. Plain circle around.

Gold, 3.61 g, 28.1 mm, 120°.



Coll. Vernier, no. 38(43); Delmonte (or), no. 487; van Gelder Hoc, no. 1-2; Coll. Thomsen, no. 3585; Deschamps de Pas (Bourg.), pp. 99–100, no. XXI:44; Vanhoudt, no. 1.GE.  
Purchase: Franceschi, 1955.

Minted on the basis of the ordinance of 12 October 1433, the first gold coin of the unified system covering Flanders, Brabant, Hainault and Holland. It replaced the previously minted gold écus called clinckards, had a value of 24 stuivers (patards) and corresponded to a ducat. 944,099 pieces were minted in Flanders. The reverse legend: *Sit nomen Domini benedictum amen* (Ps 112/113,2).

### 192 Golden lion (gouden leeuw, lion d'or), [1454–1460], mint of Bruges or Ghent, Jehan Blancpain

Obv. PH S DE I GR A DVX BVRG COM FL A HD between borders of pellets. Lion sitting left under Gothic canopy supported by two columns. Burgundian steels and sparks on the sides. Thin trace of die crack runs from letter F to P.

Rev. + SIT N O M E N D O M I N I B E N E D I C T V M A M E N [fire striker] between borders of pellets. Shield bearing, 1 and 4, three lilies in bordure (for Burgundy-Modern); 2, bendy (Burgundy-Ancient) impaled with lion (Brabant); 3, bendy (Burgundy-Ancient) impaled with double-tailed lion (Limburg) quarterly; on inescutcheon, lion of Flanders. Shield superimposed on cross fleury. Plain circle around.

Gold, 4.23 g, 31.8 mm, 30°.

Coll. Vernier, no. 41(46); Delmonte (or), no. 489; van Gelder Hoc, no. 3-2; Coll. Thomsen, no. 3586; Deschamps de Pas (Bourg.), p. 102, no. XXI:51; Vanhoudt, no. 16.BG.  
Purchase: Franceschi, 1955.



The coin minted on the basis of the ordinance of 18 January 1454. Due to the increase in the price of gold, it was minted with ore slightly worse than the fineness used so far (958/1000). It was worth 30 patards. 569,659 pieces were minted in Flanders. The maker of the die, Jehan Blancpain, was a die cutter at the Hainault mint in Valenciennes. The type of a lion under a canopy returned to coinage 120 years later (see no. 152) as an expression of aspirations for independence of the States of the Netherlands.

### Mary of Burgundy (1477–1481)

Biographic note – see p. 98.

### 193 Burgundian guilder (Bourgondische gulden, florin de Bourgogne), mint of Bruges

Obv. M A R I A | D V C I S S | A B G C O | F L A D | between borders of pellets. Shield bearing, 1 and 4, three lilies in bordure (for Burgundy-Modern); 2, bendy (Burgundy-Ancient) impaled with lion (Brabant); 3, bendy (Burgundy-Ancient) impaled with lion (Limburg); on inescutcheon, lion (Flanders). Shield superimposed on long cross potent dividing margin.

Rev. ∴**SANCTVS**∴ - **ANDREAS**∴ between borders of pellets. St. Andrew the Apostle nimbate, wearing mantle, standing  $\frac{3}{4}$  left, holding decussate cross in front of himself.

Gold, 3.39 g, 23.1 mm, 0°. (*Sup.*).

Coll. Vernier, no. 58(63) var. of lettering; van Gelder Hoc, no. 37-3b; Delmonte (or), no. 497; Deschamps de Pas (Bourg.), p. 131, no. XIII:68; Vanhoudt, no. 52.BG.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1958.



The coin with an exchange rate of 24 patards, introduced in 1466, minted from gold with fineness reduced to 19 carats (792/1000). The legend of the obverse: *Maria ducissa Burgundie comitissa Flandrie*.

## Philip IV the Fair (1482–1506)

Biographic note– see p. 99.

### 194 *Guilder with St. Philip* (Philippusgulden, florin St. Philippe), *third issue, no date [1499–1503], mint of Bruges*

Obv. † **PHS·DEI·GR·A·ARCHID·AVST·DVX·BG·C·F** between borders of pellets. Cross fleurdelisée, in its centre, quatrefoil with lily, in angles alternating lily and archducal arched mitre.

Rev. **S·PH·C·INT·C·E·D·E·** - **PRO·NOBIS·** between borders of pellets. St. Philip the Apostle nimbate, standing facing, wearing mantle, holding cross on long staff in his right hand, supporting shield with his left. Shield bearing, quarterly, 1, fess (for Austria); 2, three lilies in bordure (Burgundy-Modern); 3, bendy (Burgundy-Ancient); 4, lion (Brabant); on inescutcheon, lion (Flanders). Shield topped by archducal arched mitre.

Gold, 3.35 g, 26.2 mm, 100°. (*Sup.*).

Coll. Vernier, no. 94(100) var. of punctuation; van Gelder Hoc, no. 115-5a; Delmonte (or), no. 510; cf. Coll. Thomsen, no. 3653; Deschamps de Pas (Autr.), p. 122, no. VII:82 var. of legend; Vanhoudt, no. 147.BG. Dr. van Bastelaer mistakenly considered this coin to be Brabantine, see de Witte, no. 599.

Purchase: Franceschi, December 1954.



The coin introduced in 1496, with a relatively much reduced gold fineness (16 carats, i.e. 663/1000) and an exchange rate of 25 patards. Legends: *Philippus Dei gratia archidux Austriae dux Burgundie comes Flandrie*; *Sancte Philippe intercede pro nobis*. The lily at the beginning of the obverse legend is the Bruges mint mark.

**Philip IV of Spain (1621–1665)**

Biographic note – see p. 111.

**195 Sovereign (souverain d'or), 1653, mint of Bruges**

Obv. ·PHIL·IIII·D·G·HISP·ET·INDIAR·REX·♣ Crowned lion rampant left, raising sword in right paw, and leaning left on ball resting on pedestal. In field exergue, date **1653**. Pelleted inner border.

Rev. ·ARCHID·AVST·DVX·BVRG·CO·FLAN·ZC, die crack between G and C. Shield party per fess; upper half: 1, quarterly, castle (Castile) and lion (León); 2, pallets (Aragon) impaled with field per saltire, pallets and eagles (Sicily); *enté en point*, pomegranate of Grenada; inescutcheon, five shields in cross, within a bordure charged with seven castles (Portugal); lower half: quarterly, 1, fess (Austria); 2, three lilies in bordure (Burgundy-Modern); 3, bendy (Burgundy-Ancient); 4, lion passant (Brabant); on inescutcheon, lion (Flanders) impaled with eagle (Tyrol). Arched crown atop and collar of steels and sparks around the shield, badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece below. Pelleted inner border.

Irregular edge.

Gold, 5.52 g, 29.0 mm, 0°. (*Sup.*).

Van Keymeulen, no. 53V44.81 (punctuation variant not listed in this year); Delmonte (or), no. 561; Vanhoudt, no. 638.BG.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1955.

**HAINAULT****Albert of Bavaria (1389–1404)**

Albert de Bavière, Aalbrecht van Beieren, the son of Emperor Louis IV of Bavaria and Margaret, Countess of Holland and Hainault, born in 1336, Duke of Lower Bavaria (as Albert I, with brothers) in 1349–1353, under the Ratisbon Agreement of 1353, the Duke of Bavaria-Straubing, regent (*ruwaard*) of Hainault and Holland from 1358 in place of his brother, William V the Mad after whom he inherited both counties in 1389, died in 1404. In Bavaria-Straubing in 1387–1397, his son Albert II, who did not survive his father, ruled as regent, followed by his younger son John. Albert, married to Margaret of Silesia-Brzeg, gained considerable importance in European politics. In 1390, he incorporated the Walcourt seignury into Hainault. In 1396–1401 he conquered part of Frisia. His courts in the Hague and Straubing gathered artists and builders.

**196 Couronne d'or, mint of Valenciennes**

Obv. ·DVX·ALBERTVS·DEI·GR·COMES·HAINONIE between borders of pellets. Shield quarterly, barry-bendy (for Bavaria) and lion rampant (for Hainault), topped by arched crown. Plain circle around.

Rev. +XPCꝰVINCIꝰXPCꝰREGNATꝰXPCꝰ  
INPERAT between borders of pellets. Cross  
*fleurdelisée* of one losenge, rosette in the  
centre, in quadrilobe decorated with trefoils,  
open crowns in its corners.

Gold, 4.07 g, 30.1 mm, 40°. (*Sup.*).

Delmonte (or), no. 295; Chalon, no. 117 var.  
(different punctuation and rosette in the  
centre of Rev.).

Purchase: March 1959.



The coin imitates the French *écu d'or à la couronne* of Charles VI, minted from 1385 (*cf.* coin no. 394). The arched crown topping the shield is still the imperial insignia at that time (French originals display the open crown); Albert introduces himself with it as the son of the emperor.

## LIÈGE, PRINCE-BISHOPRIC

### John VI of Bavaria (1389–1418)

John the Pitiless (Jan zonder Genade, Jean sans Pitié), the youngest son of Albert Count of Holland and Duchess Margaret of Silesia-Brzeg, born c. 1374, Prince-Bishop elect of Liège in 1389-1418, administrator of the Cambrai Bishopric in 1411–1417, governor in Bavaria-Straubing from 1397. He never obtained the necessary ordination and treated his episcopal domain as a secular fief. John bloodily suppressed the rebellion of the Liège townspeople in 1408. After the death of his brother William in 1418, he gave up ecclesiastical dignities and became a secular Count of Holland, part of which, however, along with Hainault, he had to relinquish to his niece Jacqueline and her husband John IV of Brabant. He married the Bohemian princess Elisabeth of Görlitz, the widow of Duke Anthony of Burgundy and heiress of Luxemburg. Died, probably poisoned, in 1425. Considered a shrewd politician, patron of artists.

### 197 Gold griffin (gouden griffioen, griffon d'or), mint of Liège

Obv. +IHOHꝰSꝰDEꝰBAVVꝰIAꝰELꝰCꝰLEODꝰZꝰCOꝰ  
ꝰLOSSꝰ between borders of pellets. Griffin sit-  
ting left, holding in claws shield barry-bendy  
for Bavaria and lion for Hainault quarterly.

Rev. +SITꝰNOMENꝰDOMINIꝰBENEDICTVMꝰX  
ꝰHOCꝰ between borders of pellets. Elaborate  
cross fleury, in the centre, Bavarian shield  
barry-bendy in tressure. In each angle, lion  
rampant.

Gold, 3.79 g, 29.0 mm, 135°. (*Sup.*).

Delmonte (or), no. 316; Chestret de Haneffe,  
no. 279.

Purchase at the Schulman's auction, Febru-  
ary 1966, ex collection Paul Tinchant (1893–  
1981).



Expansion of the abbreviated legends: *Iohannes de Bavaria electus Leodiensis et comes Lossensis* (Looz County was bought by the Bishop of Liège in 1367); *Sit nomen Domini benedictum ex hoc [nunc et usque in saeculum]* (Ps 112/113.2).



## John IX van Horne (1484–1505)

The son of Jacob I, Count of Horne, and Johanna of Mörs, born c. 1450. Prince-Bishop of Liège from 1483 (he took over the cathedral in 1484), died in 1505. In 1487, he made the peace of St. Jacob with Archduke Maximilian, ensuring internal order in the principality destroyed by the wars of Charles the Bold. Shortly before his death, he had to leave Liège, running away from a revolt.

### 198 *Guilder postulat* (postulaatgulden, Hoornsgulden), [1492–1505], mint of Liège (?)

Obv. †IOHs' ★DĒHORŦ★ĒPS' ★LEODIĒ'. between borders of pellets. Shield hatched with concave slanted grid, bearing voided cross; on inescutcheon, three horns (arms of the County of Horne). Double tressure of three lobes and three wedges.

Rev. ☉SΛNCTVS - LΛMBERTV' between borders of pellets. Standing figure of Saint Lambert in pontific robes  $\frac{3}{4}$  left, blessing with right hand and holding crosier in left.

Gold, 2.38 g, 23.3 mm, 110°. (*Sup.*).

Delmonte (or), no. 333; Chestret de Haneffe, no. 386; Coll. De Wit, no. 1236.

Purchase: Franceschi, February 1958.



St. Lambert the Bishop is the patron saint of the Liège Bishopric. The legend of the obverse: *Johannes de Horn episcopus Leodiensis*. Guilders of John van Horne, due to their extremely low value (they were made of only 10-carat gold, i.e. 417/1000 fineness), were valued at  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the rhinegulden and commonly called *Hoornsgulden*. This name was later adopted by other Low German base gulden. The name *postulaatgulden* was established earlier, when Rudolf of Diepholz minted similarly low-value coins as the postulated (*postulatus*) Bishop of Utrecht (1423–1432).

## Érard de la Marck (1506–1538)

Erhard, Eberhard, the son of Robert I, Lord of Sedan and Governor of Bouillon from the cadet line of the counts of Berg, and Joan de Saulcy (de Marlay), brother of Robert II, Lord of Sedan and Bouillon, born in 1472, Prince-Bishop of Liège from 1506, Bishop of Chartres in 1507–1525, Cardinal from 1520 (nomination announced in 1521), Archbishop of Valencia from 1520, died in 1538. Initially, he supported the King of France, Louis XI, with whom he set off on a military expedition against Genoa in 1507, but after the king's death he joined Emperor Charles V. Being hostile to the Reformation, he gave his principality peace and reconstruction.

### 199 *Snaphaan* – snaphaen, no date [after 1520]

Obv. ERARD'★D' MΛR'★CΛ'★DINΛL★Z-ĒPS'★LEO' between borders of pellets. Shield tierced per fess: 1, half of Lion rampant (for Bishopric of Liège); 2, chequy (for County of Mark); 3, void (originally: or, for County of Mark). Shield superimposed on elaborate cross fleury.

Rev. SΛNCTVS★hV-BERT-' ★ between borders of pellets. St. Hubert right, in hunting outfit and bonnet, on horseback, blows horn, turning backwards. Hound running at bottom. On the right, deer standing backwards and turning head to horseman, separating legend.

Plain, cracked edge.

Silver, 7.58 g, 34.6 mm, 10°.

Delmonte (argent), no. 431; Chestret de Haneffe, no. 441 var.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1958 or March 1959.



Expansion of the abbreviated obverse legend: *Erardus de Marca cardinalis et episcopus Leodiensis*. Snapphaan is a silver coin type introduced in 1509 by Charles van Egmond, Duke of Guelders, characterized by the representation of a horseman wearing a helmet with rooster feathers and a coat of arms on the cross. The name in Dutch means a type of shotgun, but is usually explained by analogy with the older German Schnap-pahn as “road robber” (literally “rooster catcher”) and associated with the representation on the Guelderish coin. Snapphaan corresponded to 6 stuivers (patards) and was one of the attempts to create a large silver coin. Instead of a duke, the Liège coin depicts a saint (without rooster feathers), but otherwise faithfully follows the Gelderish pattern; it was certainly established after 1520 (as evidenced by the Cardinal’s title).



### George of Austria (1544–1557)

Georges d’Autriche, Georg von Österreich, the illegitimate son of Emperor Maximilian I and Margaret von Edelsheim, born in 1504 or 1505, Bishop of Brescia in 1526–1538, Bishop of Bressanone (Brixen) in 1526–1539, Archbishop of Valencia from 1538, Prince-Bishop of Liège from 1544, died in 1557. In external politics, he collaborated with his cousin, Emperor Charles V, who promoted his career. In Liège he was remembered as a caring ruler.

### 200 Thaler (daalder), 1550, mint of Liège or Hasselt

Obv. **GEORGIVS★AB★AVSTRIA★DEI★GRA**  
 Shield with pointed base, four-field, bearing fess barred (for Bastard of Austria) and lion (for Habsburg) quarterly, suspended under tournament helmet mantled facing, crowned and crested with five peacock feathers (for Bouillon). On sides of shield, date **15 - 50** (last digit punched twice in the die). Plain and pelleted inner border; plain outer border.  
 Rev. **EPS★LEO-D★DVX★BVLL★CO★LOSS★**  
 between borders of pellets. Knight in armour and open helmet with ostrich feathers galloping left on armoured horse, raising his sword to strike. Below, dragon left.  
 Plain edge.  
 Silver, 27.95 g, 39.6 mm, 90°. (*T.t.b.*)  
 Delmonte (argent), no. 438; Chestret de Hanneffe, no. 485 var. of legend.  
 Purchase: Franceschi.



Bishop George began the regular issue of Liège thalers in 1545. Titles, continuing from the obverse on the reverse: *Georgius ab Austria Dei gratia episcopus Leodiensis dux Bullioniensis comes Lossensis*. Geoffrey de Bouillon, the future Guardian of the Holy Sepulchre, sold the Duchy of Bouillon to the Bishop of Liège in 1096, in order to embark on a crusade. In 1482–1521 it was pledged, and in 1552 it was seized by the King of France.

### Gerard van Groesbeek (1564–1580)

A Guelderish nobleman, born in 1517, Prince-Bishop of Liège from 1564 (ordained in 1565), Abbot of Stavelot from 1577, Cardinal from 1578, died in 1580. He struggled with the rebellions of Protestants in Hasselt and Maaseik in 1567. In view of the war for the independence of the Netherlands in 1577, he declared neutrality, which saved the principality from destruction.

#### 201 *Rijksdaalder* (Reichsthaler), 1571, mint of Hasselt

Obv. GERARD'★A'★GROISB'★EPS'★LEO'★D'★BVL'★CO'★LO' between borders of pellets. Fess waivy on decoratively curved shield suspended under a torted tournament helmet with tall hat on which probably sheep's head; mantling.

Rev. MAXIMILI'★II'★ROMA'★IMP'★SEM'★AVGV'★1571 between borders of pellets. Double-headed eagle nimbate, imperial crown above.

Plain edge.

Silver, 29.18 g, 40.9 mm, 270°.

Delmonte (argent), no. 451; Chestret de Hanneffe, no. 514.

Purchase: Franceschi, March 1958.

The reverse name and title of the emperor (*Maximilianus II Romanorum imperator semper augustus*) indicates that the coin is *Reichsmünze* meeting the rules of the Reich mint ordinance, hence the name of *rijksdaalder*.



### Maximillian Henry of Bavaria (1650–1688)

Maximilien-Henri de Bavière, the son of Albert VI, Duke of Bavaria-Leuchtenberg, and Matilde, Landgravine of Leuchtenberg, born in 1621, coadjutor of the Bishopric of Hildesheim in 1633, coadjutor of the Archbishopric of Cologne in 1642, Dean and coadjutor of Liège in 1649, Bishop of Hildesheim, Prince-Bishop of Liège, Archbishop of Cologne, Duke of Westphalia and elector of the Holy Roman Empire from 1650, Bishop elect of Münster in 1683 (not approved), died in 1688. Although he was not ordained a priest until 1651, he treated his priestly duties solemnly. He exercised power in Liège in an absolute manner, in constant conflict with the townsmen of the capital city. He supported Louis XIV in the war with the Northern Netherlands and, having failed, made a separatist peace. As a result, the bishopric was occupied by France in 1675–1676. The bishop was a collector and a great expert on coins, products made of gold and precious stones, he was also a jeweller.

#### 202 *Ducaton*, 1671, mint of Liège

Obv. [chalice]MAX•HEN•D•G•A•C•P•E•EP•ET•PRINC•LEOD•1671 Bust of bishop right, in zucchetto put on wig. Border of pellets. From the second N to the border, runs slight trace of die crack.

Rev. **SVPREMVVS·BVLLONI·ENSIS·DVX** Shield with pointed base, quarterly, 1 and 4, barry-bendy for Bavaria, 2 and 3, lion for Palatinate; on inescutcheon – Fess of Bouillon; shield is held by two lions, with the other paws raising the prince's mitre; from second L to shield, trace of die crack, adjustment marks on the entire surface.

Plain edge.

Silver, 32.09 g, 43.2 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Delmonte (argent), no. 473; Chestret de Hanneffe, no. 641.

Purchase.

Legend: *Maximilianus Henricus Dei gratia archiepiscopus Coloniensis princeps elector, episcopus et princeps Leodiensis, supremus Bullonienis dux*. The Duchy of Bouillon belonged to the bishops of Liège again in 1559–1676.



## Sede vacante (1723–1724)

### 203 Patagon (daalder), 1724, mint of Liège

Obv. ⚔ **S·LAMBERTUS·PATRONUS·LEODIENSIS·**  
⚔ Bust of St. Lambert mitred, in episcopal robes left. Border of pellets.

Rev. ⚔ **MONETA·NOVA·CAPLI·LEOD·SEDE·VACANTE** Oval shield bearing, quarterly, 1, fess (for the Duchy of Bouillon); 2, three lions rampant (Margraviate of Franchimont); 3, four bars (County of Looz); 4, three horns (County of Horne); on inescutcheon, column topped with globus cruciger, standing on three steps (Bishopric-Principality of Liège). Shield placed on cartouche, the latter on ermine mantle covered with duke's mitre. Date **17 - 24** on the sides of mitre. Border of pellets. Adjustment marks in bottom right part of margin.

Obliquely reeded edge.

Silver, 27.78 g, 39.6 mm, 180°.

Delmonte (argent), no. 485; Chestret de Hanneffe, no. 671.

Purchase.



The legend of the reverse: *Moneta nova capituli Leodiensis sede vacante*. Minting of *sede vacante* coins in Liège from 1688, following the model of Rome (there for the first time in 1521), was rather commemorative than economic in nature.

**Sede vacante (1771–1772)****204 Patagon (daalder), 1771, mint of Liège**

Obv. **S. LAMBERTUS PATRONUS LEODIENSIS**  
 1771 Bust of St. Lambert mitred, in episcopal robes left. Border of pellets.

Rev. **\*MONETA NOVA CAPL-I. LEOD. SEDE. VACANTE** Oval shield, colours marked with hatchings, quarterly: 1, gules, fess argent (Duchy of Bouillon); 2, argent, three lions crowned rampant sable (Margraviate of Franchimont); 3, gules, four bars or (County of Looz); 4, or, three horns argent (County of Horne), and inescutcheon gules, column argent on three steps (Bishopric-Principality of Liège). Shield placed on cartouche, the latter on ermine mantle covered with duke's mitre. Border of pellets. Faint adjustment marks in the middle part.

Edge: ornament of overlapping leaves.

Silver, 27.79 g, 39.7 mm, 180°.

Delmonte (argent), no. 488; Chestret de Hanneffe, no. 697 var. of legend.

**BELGIUM****United States (1790)**

The policy of Emperor Joseph II led to a rebellion in the Southern Netherlands (the so-called Brabant Revolution). Troops formed by refugees in the United Provinces defeated the imperial army at Turnhout in 1789 and representatives of 11 states formed the United Belgian States. At the end of 1790, Habsburg troops quelled the rebellion – also in neighbouring Liège – and regained control of the country for the new emperor, Leopold II. Most of Joseph II's reforms were cancelled.

**205 Silver lion (lion d'argent – zilveren leeuw), 1790, mint of Brussels**

Obv. **DOMINI EST REGNUM** from left. On console, lion standing right looking back, holding sword in right paw and supporting oval shield (or, represented by hatching) with inscription **LI/BER/TAS** with left. In exergue, date **1790**. Border of pellets.

Rev. [head of Archangel Michael] **ET IPSE DOMINABITVR GENTIVM** Sun surrounded by eleven shields of provinces and cities, colours represented by hatching: Flanders (or, lion), West Flanders (or, lion, **W F** above it), Limburg (argent, crowned lion), Namur (or, crowned lion), Tournai (gules, tower, in chief azure, three lilies), Tournaisis (gules, tower and crosier), Mechelen (paly, or and sable, inescutcheon with Imperial Eagle), Brabant (sable, lion), Hainault (quarterly, or, lions), Guelders (azure, crowned lion), Luxembourg (barry, argent and azure, crowned lion). Inner border plain; outer border of pellets.

Edge: convex inscription **QVID FORTIVS LEONE** separated by floral ornaments.

Silver, 32.73 g, 41.0 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).



Delmonte (argent), no. 395; Van Keymeulen, no. 239BRB01.01[90]; Vanhoudt, no. 870. Purchase: Franceschi, October 1954.

Established on 11 January 1790, the Sovereign Congress of the United Belgian States, during the other, two hundred years later, revolt against the Habsburgs, again brought to life coins with the program name “lion”. As at the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, their rate was 3½ guilders, while the guilder, being restored after a long break, was worth 20 stuivers. The biblical quotation on the edge (*Iudic 14:18*) applies to the heraldic beast of Brabant and Flanders. The circular legends of the obverse and reverse form a whole (also a biblical quotation: *Domini est regnum et ipse dominabitur gentium, Ps 21/22,29*) claiming that free states do not need earthly kings.



## 206 Gold lion (lion d'or – gouden leeuw), 1790, mint of Brussels

Obv. DOMINI EST REGNVM. Design as of coin no. 205.

Rev. [head of Archangel Michael] ET IPSE DOMINABITVR GENTIVM Design as of coin no. 205.

Edge: chain ornament.

Gold, 8.27 g, 25.3 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Van Keymeulen, no. 238BRB01.01[90]; Vanhoudt, no. 869.

Purchase: Franceschi, October 1954.



The rate of the gold lion was 12 guilders.

## THE UNITED NETHERLANDS

### Prince William VI (1813–1815)

Willem Frederik, the son of William V, Prince of Orange, Hereditary Governor of the United Netherlands, and Princess Wilhelmina of Prussia, born in 1772, Prince of Nassau-Dietz in 1803–1806, also received the secularized Fulda Abbey, exiled by Napoleon I; in 1813, the sovereign Prince of the United Provinces, the General Governor of the Southern Netherlands in 1814, and the King of the United Netherlands and Grand Duke of Luxembourg from 1815, abdicated in 1840, died in 1843. In the anti-Napoleonic coalition in 1793–1795 he was considered a good commander. In Brussels, he inaugurated his reign by throwing copper coins, which earned him the nickname of the Copper King. As king, he cared for the development of trade, renewed the University of Leuven and founded new colleges in Ghent and Liège. The inhabitants of the southern provinces considered themselves under-represented in the regime introduced by William, and did

not participate in the colonial prosperity of the North. The imposition of the Dutch language and the domination of Protestantism in public education contributed to the rebellion of the southern provinces in 1830 and their separation from the kingdom, and an eight-year war did not recover the losses. In 1839, the Duchy of Limburg was separated from the Netherlands as a member of the German Confederation under the authority of the King of the Netherlands.

### 207 Ducat, 1814, mint of Utrecht

Obv. **CONCORDIA.RES. - PAR.CRES.TRA.** tiny shield party per bend (mint mark). Standing knight  $\frac{3}{4}$  right, holding sword resting on his right arm and bunch of seven arrows tied with ribbon in extended left hand; **I8 - I4** on the sides.

Rev. **MO.ORD. / PROVIN. / FOEDER. / BELG AD. / LEG. IMP.** horizontally, on square plate surrounded by arabesques.

Obliquely reeded edge.

Gold, 3.49 g, 20.6 mm, 0°.

Van Keymeulen, no. 263U05.04[14]; Vanhoudt, no. 911.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1963.



The Dutch ducat, minted from 1586 until today, was the main gold coin in Europe in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The one presented here comes from the last issue with the name of the United Provinces of the Netherlands (*moneta ordinum provinciarum foederatarum Belgii ad legem imperii*), replaced in 1816 with the name *regni Belgii*. The obverse inscription, used on Northern Netherlandish coins from independence: *Concordia res parvae crescunt – Traiectum*, contains the name of the province (Utrecht) and the motto of the Dutch Republic, taken from Salustius (*Nam concordia parvae res crescunt, discordia maximae dilabuntur*; Sall. *Bell. Iug.* 10). The side with the knight follows Hungarian florins from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the reverse – the gold Moroccan dinars, minted from 1544 and very popular in their time. Dutch ducats, in turn, were also the subject of numerous imitations, incl. in Poland.

### King William I (VI) (1813/5–1840)

See the note above.

### 208 3 guilders, 1823, mint of Brussels, Jacques-Joseph-Louis de Bourgogne Herlaer (mint director), Auguste François Michaut (medallist)

Obv. **WILLEM KONING - DER NED. G. H. V. L.** Nude, sidebearded bust of king right. On truncation of neck, incuse signature **MICHAUT**; at bottom, next to each other, anchor and oil lamp (Michaut's marks). Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **18 - 23 . MUNT VAN HET KONINGRYK DER NEDERLANDEN .** Shield azure billettée or (in hatching), lion crowned rampant, raising sword in right paw, and holding bunch of seven arrows tied with ribbon in left. Shield topped by royal crown, **3 - G** on sides, palm leaf (de Bourgogne's mark) and letter **B** (mint mark) below. Border of semi-pellets.

Edge: incuse inscription **★ GOD ★ ZY★ MET ★ ONS** (letter Y and star overlap).

Silver, 32.29 g, 40.2 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Van Keymeulen, no. 266BRB07.01[23]; Vanhoudt, no. 916.BS.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1958/9.



After the unification of the Netherlands in 1815, the monetary system of the Northern Netherlands was adopted; meanwhile, in the south, French money was already dominant from the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The minting of new coins – apart from Utrecht – also in Brussels, did not help. In the royal titles on the obverse there is – until 1890 – the abbreviated title of Grand Duke of Luxembourg after the title of King of the Netherlands. The motto on the edge is a translation from the New Testament (*Rom 8: 31*): [*Si*] *Deus pro nobis* [*quis contra nos*]. Due to the doctrinal significance of the *Letter to the Romans* for Dr. Martin Luther, it is especially readily used in Protestant countries (*cf. nos. 496–500*). This year and the mint of a three-guilder coin is considered to be an extraordinary rarity.



**209** *5 guilders, 1826, mint of Brussels, Jacques-Joseph-Louis de Bourgogne Herlaer (mint director), Auguste François Michaut (medallist), Joseph Pierre Braemt (engraver)*

Obv. WILLEM KONING - DER NED. G. H. V. L. Nude, sidebearded bust of king left. On truncation of neck, traces of the medallist's incuse signature; ★ (Braemt's mark) at bottom. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. 18 - 26. MUNT VAN HET KONINGRYK DER NEDERLANDEN. Arms and crown as on coin no. 208. 5 - G on sides of shield, palm leave (de Bourgogne's mark) and letter B (mint mark) below. Border of semi-pellets. Reeded edge.

Gold, 3.36 g, 18.4 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Van Keymeulen, no. 262BRB07.01[26]; Vanhoudt, no. 915.BS.



The gold five-guilder coin was ordained on 22 December 1825. It was to be used as an auxiliary to the ten-guilder coin.

**210** *10 guilders, 1825, mint of Brussels, Jacques-Joseph-Louis de Bourgogne Herlaer (mint director), Auguste François Michaut (medallist)*

Obv. WILLEM KONING - DER NED. G. H. V. L. Nude, sidebearded bust of king left. On truncation of neck, incuse signature MICHAUT; anchor and oil lamp next to each other at bottom. Border of semi-pellets. Small adjustment marks at top.

Rev. **18 - 25.MUNT VAN HET KONINGRYK DER NEDERLANDEN.** Arms and crown as on coin no. 208. **10 - G** on sides of shield, palm leave (de Bourgogne's mark) and letter **B** (mint mark) below. Border of semi-pellets. Edge: incuse inscription **★ GOD ★ ZY★ MET ★ ONS.**

Gold, 6.72 g, 22.4 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Van Keymeulen, no. 261BRB07.01[25]; Vanhoudt, no. 614.BS.



Ten-guilder coins, slightly larger than the Prussian Friedrichs d'or, were, in the system established on 28 September 1816, the main coin of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Due to the flawed relationship of gold and silver prices in coins, an excessive amount of them was minted. In 1839, their mint standard was lowered.

## BELGIUM

### Leopold I (1831–1865)

Léopold Georges Christian Frédéric, Leopold Joris Christiaan Frederik, the youngest son of Francis Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, and Augusta of Reuß-Ebersdorf, born in 1790, a Russian officer in 1805–1814, the Duke of Kendal in 1816 (he married Charlotte Augusta, the daughter of the Prince of Wales and the expected heiress to the British throne, who died in 1817), refused the offer of the Greek crown, but in 1831 was elected King of the Belgians by the National Congress, died in 1865. Despite the domination of Catholicism in Belgium, he retained the Protestant denomination (Queen Louise-Marie née Bourbon-Orleans and their children were Catholics). Skillful politician and mediator, generally respected in Europe. His balanced policy defended Belgium from the Dutch invasion (the London Peace in 1839) and saved it from a pan-European wave of internal struggles in 1848, despite a serious economic crisis caused by Belgian industry being cut off from Dutch markets.

### 211 1 centime, 1862, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROIDES BELGES**

/ **1862** Decorative royal initial **L** under royal crown with ribbons. Border of pellets.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** Lion sitting left on console, looking back, resting right forepaw on the Tables of Law with incuse inscription **CONSTITUTION / BELGE / 1831 / ★** In exergue, **1 CENT.<sup>E</sup>**, dash below; curved **BRAEMT F.**, in minute letters, at edge. Border of pellets.

Reeded edge.

Bronze, 1.81 g, 16.6 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. C1.1.



*L'union fait la force* ("Unity makes strength") – is the armorial motto of Belgium and the Order of Leopold (*l'Ordre de Léopold – Leopoldsordre*). It was already used before the Belgian Revolution as a call for unity in the independence efforts of liberal progressives and conservative

Catholics; after 1830 it was adopted as the motto of the new state (similar in meaning to the old motto of the United Provinces, see no. 207). In 1887, it was also adopted by another kingdom of the Saxe-Coburg dynasty, Bulgaria.

**212** *1 centime, proof in silver, 1832, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

/ **1832** Design as of coin no. 211.

Rev. as coin no. 211.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 2.34 g, 17.4 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 23.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**213** *1 centime, proof in gold, 1832, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. and Rev. as for the previous coin.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 3.33 g, 17.4 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause –; Delmonte (or), no. 1277; Dupriez, no. 22.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1953, ex collection of the Nothomb family.



Jean-Baptiste, Baron Nothomb (1805–1881) was a Belgian liberal politician, a member of the constitutional assembly in 1831. He probably received a commemorative coin struck in gold as a participant in these events.

**214** *2 centimes, 1833, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

/ **1833** Decorative royal initial L under royal crown with ribbons. Radiated border. Traces of the reverse die negative (brockage) with mirrored inscription on the Law Board ...**LGE** / ...**831**.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** Lion sitting left on console, looking back, resting right forepaw on the Tables of Law with incuse inscription **CONSTITUTION / BELGE / 1831 / ★** In exergue, **2 CENT.<sup>S</sup>**, dash below, curved **BRAEMT F.**, in minute letters, at edge. Radiated border.

Reeded edge.

Bronze, 3.84 g, 22.1 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. C2, Dupriez, no. 59.



These coins were mostly overstruck from Netherlandish cent coins; here, however, the overstrike marks come from the technical error in the mint.

**215** 2 centimes, 1836 (overstrike), mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**  
/ **1836** Decorative royal initial **L** under royal crown with ribbons. Border of pellets. Traces of earlier die with the initial **W** under royal crown, **18 - 27** on the sides.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** Lion sitting left on console, looking back, resting right forepaw on the Tables of Law with incuse inscription **CONSTITUTION / BELGE / 1831 / ★** In exergue, **2 CENT.<sup>S</sup>**, dash below, curved **BRAEMT F.**, in minute letters, at edge. Border of pellets. Traces of an earlier die with an outline of coat of arms, digit **1** and twig on the left.

Reeded edge.

Bronze, 3.45 g, 22.2 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. C2.



The coin was overstruck on a Dutch cent of 1827. When creating the Belgian monetary system, it was based on the French franc, which was in common circulation in Belgium. Small copper coins, however, were not minted in France, and coins from the 18<sup>th</sup> century were still in use. Hence the urgent need to mint large amounts of copper in Belgium, satisfied in the simplest possible way.

**216** 2 centimes, proof in silver, 1833, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**  
/ **1833** Decorative royal initial **L** under royal crown with ribbons. Radiated border.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** Lion sitting left on console, looking back, resting right forepaw on the Tables of Law with incuse inscription **CONSTITUTION / BELGE / 1831 / ★** In exergue, **2 CENT.<sup>S</sup>**, dash below, curved **BRAEMT F.**, in minute letters, at edge. Radiated border. High edge on the right.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 4.09 g, 22.1 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 55.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**217** 5 centimes, proof in silver, 1833, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

/ **1833** Decorative royal initial **L** under royal crown with ribbons. Radiated border. Edge raised on the right.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** Lion sitting left on console, looking back, resting right forepaw on the Tables of Law with incuse inscription **CONSTITUTION / BELGE / 1831 / ★** In exergue, **5 CENT.<sup>S</sup>**, dash below, curved **BRAEMT F.**, in minute letters, at edge. Radiated border. High edge on the right.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 10.86 g, 28.2 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 45.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**218** Medal 5 centimes, 1856, 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the inauguration (French version), mint of Brussels, Adolphe Christian Jouvenel

Obv. Personification of Brussels enthroned left, in walled crown, tunic and drapery, barefoot; holding the Hand of Justice in left hand, and stretching right hand with laurel wreath and palm branch towards the bust of Leopold I, standing on the left and facing  $\frac{3}{4}$  right, in uniform and coat, bareheaded, on pedestal covered with garlands. In centre of pedestal, initial **L** surrounded by floral ornament, two miniature lions at bottom. Under extended right foot of Brussels, signature ...**VENEL**. On right, behind throne, Tables of Law (Constitution). In exergue, in minute letters, **XXI JUILL.MDCCCLVI**; border of pellets.

Rev. **XXV: / ANNIVERSAIRE / DE / L'INAUGURATION / DU ROI** horizontally, in laurel wreath. Border of pellets.

Reeded edge.

Copper, 10.01 g, 28.3 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause, no. KM M1; Dupriez, no. 583.

Purchase: Dillen 1941.



Jean-Léon Guioth (*Histoire numismatique de la Belgique*, Bruxelles, 1869, vol. 2, pp. 242–243) explains the seated figure as the personification of Brussels. According to Charles Piot, the personification represents Belgium, and the ornament around the royal monogram is Ouroboros (Charles Piot, *Catalogue des coins, poinçons et matrices de monnaies, médailles, jetons, sceaux, cachets et timbres, dressé en exécution de l'arrêté royal du 18 décembre 1841*, ed. 2., Bruxelles, 1880, p. 328, no. 2742). Both authors must be regarded as contemporary evidence.



**219** *Medal 5 centimes, 1856, 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the inauguration (Dutch version), mint of Brussels, Adolphe Christian Jouvenel*

Obv. as coin no. 220.

Rev. In laurel wreath, horizontal inscription **XXV: / VERJAERDAG / VAN / S'KONINGS / INHULDING**, border of pellets.

Reeded edge.

Bronze, 9.89 g, 28.4 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. KM M2; Dupriez, no. 585.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954.



This is the first instance of a Belgian coin – not yet put into circulation – with an inscription in the Flemish (*i.e.* Dutch) language version. The practice of parallel issue of coins with French and Flemish inscriptions will only be introduced from 1882.

**220** *Medal 5 centimes, 1856, silver mines in Membach, mint of Brussels, Adolphe Christian Jouvenel*

Obv. Personification of Brussels enthroned left, in walled crown, tunic and drapery, barefoot; holding the Hand of Justice in left hand, and stretching right hand with laurel wreath and palm branch towards the bust of Leopold I, standing on the left and facing  $\frac{3}{4}$  right, in uniform and coat, bareheaded, on pedestal covered with garlands. In centre of pedestal, the initial **L** surrounded by floral ornament, two miniature lions at bottom. Under extended right foot of Brussels, signature **JOUVENEL**. On the right, behind throne, the Tables of Law (Constitution). In exergue, in minute letters, **XXI JUILL.MDCCCLVI**; border of pellets.



Rev. **PREMIER ARGENT EXTRAIT DES MINES BELGES / PAR LA SOCIÉTÉ DE MEMBACH** at top, **SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE / POUR FAVORISER L'INDUSTRIE NATIONALE** at bottom. Horizontal inscription **XXV<sup>ME</sup> / ANNIVERSAIRE / DE L'INAUGURATION / DU REGNE DE / LEOPOLD I. / ROI DES BELGES**; under the ornament, minute **B**. Around the field, 25 five-pointed stars, rays radiate from the highest, and pelleted inner border. Outer border of pellets.

Reeded edge.

Copper, 10.25 g, 28.4 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Dupriez, no. 581.

Purchase: Franceschi, July 1954.

Membach (Membaxh) has been part of the municipality of Baelen–Bailou in the north of the Province of Liège since 1977. In 1852, the company *Société anonyme des mines et fonderies de plomb de Membach* opened a zinc and lead ore mine in the Vesdre (Weser) valley. After a few



years, the ore resources turned out to be too small, the extraction costs were too high, and the mine was closed (see Christian Rutsch, *Eupen und Umgegend*, Eupen: Julius Mayer 1879, pp. 236–237).

**221** *Proof medal 5 centimes, 1856, silver mines in Membach, mint of Brussels, Adolphe Christian Jouvenel*

Obv. as for the previous coin.

Rev. as for the previous coin. In the margin at bottom, letter **T** from the upper line is connected with letter **D** from the bottom line with trace of die crack.

Reeded edge.

Bronze, 9.69 g, 28.4 mm, 180°.

Dupriez, no. 581.

Purchase: Dillen, 1942.



**222** *5 centimes, 1859, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROIDES BELGES**

/ **1859** Design as of coin no. 217.

Rev. as coin no. 217. Several thin convex scratches indicating die crack.

Reeded edge.

Bronze, 9.93 g, 28.5 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. C3; Dupriez, no. 690.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**223** *Pattern 5 centimes, 1859, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** Lion sitting left on console, looking back, resting right forepaw on the Tables of Law with incuse inscription **CONSTITUTION / BELGE / 1831 / ★** In exergue, **BELGIQUE / 1859** . Border of pellets.

Rev. **ESSAI MONÉTAIRE / \* CENTIMES \* Large 5** . Border of pellets.

Edge: in the centre, a row of small concave rectangles.

Cupronickel, 2.54 g, 17.6 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 682.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



Belgium was the first European country (and the second in the world after the United States of America) to introduce cupronickel coins into circulation (in the ordinance of Leopold I of 9 February 1860). This innovation was preceded by a series of pattern coins with a value of 5, 10 and 20 centimes in 1859–1860. They were, *inter alia*, to demonstrate the technical capabilities of the new material. As a result, it was decided to use dies with a very deep relief – in practice, it turned out that those dies cracked quickly (see below). Cupronickel allowed both too large copper coins and too small silver coins to be withdrawn from circulation.

## 224 5 centimes, 1863/2, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt

Obv. ✪ **LEOPOLD PREMIER ROI DES BELGES** In field covered with fine grid (convex squares, concave lines), incuse 5; in longitudinal tressure below, **CENTIMES**, incuse five-pointed star beneath. Plain inner border; outer border of semi-pellets. Traces of radiated die crack.



Rev. **L' UNION FAIT LA FORCE** / ★ **1863** ★ (digit 3 repunched over 2). Lion rearing left. Field covered with fine grid (convex squares, concave lines). Under lion's paws, tressure with minute signature **BRAEMT**. Plain inner border; outer border of semi-pellets. Traces of radiated die crack. Edge: three partly overlapping rows of small concave rectangles.

Cupronickel, 3.05 g, 19.2 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*)

Krause, no. C6; Dupriez, no. 902.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.

## 225 Pattern 5 centimes, 1864, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt

Obv. as for the previous coin.

Rev. **L' UNION FAIT LA FORCE** / ★ **1864** ★ Lion rearing left. Field covered with fine vertical grid (convex squares, concave lines). Under lion's paws, tressure with minute signature **BRAEMT**. Plain inner border; outer border of semi-pellets.



Plain edge.

Cupronickel, 2.96 g, 19.1 mm, 180°. Proof strike. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*)

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 915.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.

## 226 10 centimes, 1832, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES** / **1832** Decorative royal initial **L** under royal crown with ribbons. Pelleted outer border. Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** Lion sitting left on console, looking back, resting right forepaw on the Tables of Law with incuse inscription **CONSTITUTION / BELGE / 1831** / ★ In exergue, **10 CENT**<sup>s</sup>, dash below, curved **BRAEMT F.**, in minute letters, at edge. Pelleted border.



Reeded edge.

Bronze, 19.45 g, 32.6 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*)

Krause, no. C4; Dupriez, no. 14.

Purchase: Dillen, 1942.



Dr. van Bastelaer considered this coin a trial piece (*essai*) – presumably this is how the antiquarian wrote it.

**227** 10 centimes, 1832, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt

Obv. and Rev. as for the previous coin, edges slightly elevated.

Reeded edge.

Bronze, 19.78 g, 32.4 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).

Krause, no. C4; Dupriez, no. 19.

Purchase: Dillen, 1942.



**228** 10 centimes, proof in silver, 1832, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt

Obv. and Rev. as coin no. 226.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 23.14 g, 32.4 mm, 180°. (F.d.c., ch.br.).

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 10.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**229** 10 centimes, proof in silver, 1848, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES / 1848** Decorative royal initial **L** under royal crown with ribbons. Pelleted outer border, slightly raised edge.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** Lion sitting left on console, looking back, resting right forepaw on the Tables of Law with incuse inscription **CONSTITUTION / BELGE / 1831 / ★** In exergue, **10 CENT**<sup>s</sup>, dash below, curved **BRAEMT F.**, in minute letters, at edge. Pelleted border, slightly raised edge.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 24.78 g, 33.0 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).  
 Krause –; Dupriez, no. 383.  
 Purchase: Franceschi, April (sic) 1954, ex  
 collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



**230** *10 centimes, 1849, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener (Obv.),  
 Joseph Pierre Braemt (Rev.)*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER ROI DES BELGES**  
 / **1849** between borders of pellets. Bare head  
 of king left.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** Lion sitting  
 left on console, looking back, resting right  
 forepaw on the Tables of Law with incuse  
 inscription **CONSTITUTION / BELGE /**  
**1831** / ★ In exergue, **10 CENT<sup>s</sup>**, dash below,  
 curved **BRAEMT F.**, in minute letters, at  
 edge. Pelleted border.

Reeded edge.

Copper, 19.14 g, 32.5 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.,  
 ch.br.*).

Krause, no. KM M5; Dupriez, no. 441.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection  
 Farouk, King of Egypt.



**231** *Medal 10 centimes, 1853, marriage of the heir to the throne,  
 mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER ROI DES BELGES / 1853** between borders of pellets. Bare head  
 of king left.

Rev. **L.L.PH.M.V.DUC DE BRABANT M.H.A.DUCHESSE DE BRABANT / 21 22 AOUT** Bare  
 heads of the heir to the throne (Léopold Louis Philippe Maria Victor, Duke of Brabant, later  
 Leopold II) and consort (Marie Henriette Amalia of Austria) right. Under duke's neck truncation,  
 signature **LEOP. WIENER** in minute letters. Border of pellets.

Reeded edge.

Bronze, 20.16 g, 32.7 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 557.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**232** *Medal 10 centimes, 1853, marriage of the heir to the throne, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous coin, but on Rev. the first **M** punched twice in the die.

Bronze, 19.50 g, 32.6 mm, 180°.

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 557.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**233** *Pattern 10 centimes, 1859, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** Lion sitting left on console, looking back, resting right forepaw on the Tables of Law with incuse inscription **CONSTITUTION / BELGE / 1831 / ★** In exergue, **BELGIQUE / 1859** . Radiated border.

Rev. **ESSAI MONETAIRE / \* CENTIMES** \* Large **10** . Radiated border, slightly raised edge.



Edge: in the centre, a row of small concave rectangles.  
 Cupronickel, 4.04 g, 20.7 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).  
 Krause –; Dupriez, no. 678.  
 Purchase: Dillen, 1941.

**234** *10 centimes, 1863, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. ✱ **LEOPOLD PREMIER ROI DES BELGES** In a field covered with fine grid (convex squares, concave lines), incuse **10**; below in longitudinal tressure, **CENTIMES**, incuse five-pointed star beneath. Plain inner border; radiated outer border.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** / ★ **1863**

★ Lion rearing left. Field covered with fine grid (convex squares, concave lines). Under lion's paws, tressure with minute signature **BRAEMT**. Plain inner border; radiated outer border. Traces of radiated die crack. Edge: two, partly overlapping, rows of small concave rectangles.

Cupronickel, 4.45 g, 21.5 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).

Krause, no. C7; Dupriez, no. 900.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941 or 1942.



**235** *10 centimes, 1863, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt; antiquarian counterfeiting of a trial coin*

Obv. as for the previous coin; traces of radiated die crack.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** / ★ **1863**

★ Lion rearing left. Field covered with fine grid (convex squares, concave lines). Under lion's paws, tressure with minute signature **BRAEMT**. Plain inner border; radiated outer border. Traces of radiated die crack.

Edge: two, partly overlapping, rows of small concave rectangles.

Cupronickel coated with bronze, 4.46 g, 21.6 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).

Krause, no. C7; Dupriez, no. 900.

Purchase: Dillen, 1942.



Preserved round shop coin ticket with a handwritten inscription *1863 / Essai 10 cent. / BR / 10* [price]. Thus it was sold as a 10 centimes struck in bronze, Dupriez, no. 899. The weight corresponds to cupronickel specimens. Cf. coin no. 321 – it is also an alleged rare trial coin crafted from a common circulating coin, purchased from the same source.



**236** 20 centimes, 1852, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. as coin no. 237. In the bottom part, a long, thin trace of die crack.

Rev. as coin no. 237. In the upper part, long, thin trace of die crack.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 1.00 g, 15.2 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause, no. C14; Dupriez, no. 523.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**237** 20 centimes in bronze, 1852, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

Bare head of king left; minute signature **L.W.** below. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** On shield sable (in hatching), lion rampant. Shield topped by royal crown. **20 - C<sup>ES</sup>** on sides. The whole surrounded by two laurel branches tied with ribbon at bottom; **1852** under tying. Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Bronze, 1.69 g, 15.1 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause –; Dupriez –.

Purchase: Franceschi, October 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



**238** 20 centimes, 1858, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. as for the previous coin.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** On shield sable (in hatching), lion rampant. Shield topped by royal crown. **20 - C<sup>ES</sup>** on the sides. The whole surrounded by two laurel branches tied with ribbon at bottom; **1858** under tying. Border of semi-pellets. In the background, contour of the king's head from the obverse (brockage).

Reeded edge.

Silver, 0.99 g, 15.2 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. C14; Dupriez, no. 602.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**239** Pattern 20 centimes, 1859, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt

Obv. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** Lion sitting left on console, looking back, resting right forepaw on the Tables of Law with incuse inscription **CONSTITUTION / BELGE / 1831 / ★** In exergue, **BELGIQUE / 1859** . Radiated border.

Rev. **ESSAI MONÉTAIRE / \* CENTIMES \*** Large **20** . Radiated border, slightly raised edge. Edge: in the centre, a row of small concave rectangles.

Cupronickel, 6.02 g, 22.9 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).  
Krause, no. KM Pn43 (silver); Dupriez, no. 656.  
Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



#### 240 Pattern 20 centimes, no date [1860], mint of Brussels

Obv. **VINGT CENTIMES / ROYAUME DE BELGIOUE** [sic] between borders of pellets. Lion rearing left.  
Rev. **L'UNION · FAIT · LA · FORCE** between borders of pellets. Head of lion facing.  
Plain edge.  
Bronze, 7.62 g, 25.3 mm, 180°.  
Krause –; Dupriez, no. 811.  
Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



Preserved shop coin ticket with description and price 25.

#### 241 Pattern 20 centimes, 1860, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt

Obv. **LEOPOLD I ROI DES BELGES / ★ 1860**  
★ Bare head of king right; signature **BRAEMT** below. Plain inner border. Off-centre.  
Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE / ★ 20 C. ★**  
Lion rearing left. Plain inner border; outer border of semi-pellets. Upper parts of letters and the outer border faintly struck.  
Edge: convex ring at obverse, in the centre, a row of small concave rectangles.  
Silver, 8.27 g, 26.0 mm, 180°. Proof strike. (F.d.c.).  
Krause –; Dupriez, no. 747.  
Purchase: Dillen, 1942.



#### 242 Pattern 20 centimes, 1860, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt

Obv. **ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE / ★ 1860 ★**  
In a field covered with fine grid (concave squares, convex lines), incuse digits **20**; plain inner border, radiated outer border.  
Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE / ★ 20 C.<sup>s</sup> ★**  
Lion rearing left. Plain inner border; in the margin outer border of semi-pellets. Traces of radiated die crack.  
Plain edge.  
Cupronickel, 7.05 g, 25.7 mm, 180°. (F.d.c., ch.br.).  
Krause –; Dupriez, no. 734.  
Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**243** *Pattern 20 centimes, 1860, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE / ★ 1860**

★ In a field covered with fine grid (convex squares, concave lines), incuse digits **20**; plain inner border; radiated outer border.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE / ★ 20 C.<sup>s</sup>**

★ In a field covered with fine grid (convex squares, concave lines), lion rearing left. Under lion's paws, signature **BRAEMT**. Plain inner border; outer border of semi-pellets. Traces of radiated die crack.

Edge: in the centre, a row of small concave rectangles.

Cupronickel, 7.79 g, 25.7 mm, 170°. (*F.d.c.*)

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 717.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**244** *Pattern 20 centimes, 1861, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **LEOPOLD I ROI DES BELGES / ★ 1861**

★ Bare head of king right; signature **BRAEMT** below. Plain inner border; outer border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE / ★ 20 C.<sup>s</sup>**

★ Lion rearing left. Plain inner border; outer border of semi-pellets.

Plain edge.

Cupronickel, 6.96 g, 25.4 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*)

Krause, no. KM Pn51; Dupriez, no. 753 or 852.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**245** *Quarter-franc, 1834, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

King's head left, wearing oak wreath. On truncation of neck, incuse signature **BRAEMT / F.** Border of semi-pellets.

Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  / **FRANC / 1834 / ★** in oak wreath.

Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 1.28 g, 15.5 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*)

Krause, no. C9; Dupriez, no. 101.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**246** *Quarter-franc, 1834, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.

Silver, 1.25 g, 15.6 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. C9; Dupriez, no. 101.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



247 *Quarter-franc, proof in gold, 1834, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**  
King's head left, wearing oak wreath. On truncation of neck, incuse signature **BRAEMT / F.** Border of semi-pellets. Scratches.

Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  / **FRANC / 1834** / ★ in oak wreath. Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 1.79 g, 15.2 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 95; Delmonte (or), no. 1273.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



248 *Quarter-franc, proof in silver, 1843, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**  
King's head left, wearing oak wreath. On truncation of neck, incuse signature **BRAEMT / F.** Border of semi-pellets.

Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  / **FRANC / 1843** / ★ in oak wreath. Border of semi-pellets. In the background, contour of the king's head from the obverse (brockage).

Reeded edge.

Silver, 1.25 g, 15.6 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 204.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



249 *Quarter-franc, 1844, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**  
King's head left, wearing oak wreath. On truncation of neck, incuse signature **BRAEMT / F.** Border of semi-pellets.

Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  / **FRANC / 1844** / ★ in oak wreath. Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 1.26 g, 15.7 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. C9; Dupriez, no. 215.

Provenance: C. F., 1942 (according to the coin ticket; Fr. 42 in the hand-written catalogue). See no. 321.



250 *Quarter-franc, proof in silver, 1849, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES** Bare head of king left; minute signature **L W** below. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** On shield sable (in hatching), lion rampant. Shield topped by royal crown.  $\frac{1}{4}$  - **F** on sides. The whole surrounded by two laurel branches tied with ribbon at bottom; **1849** under tying. Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 1.24 g, 15.6 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*, *ch.br.*).

Krause, no. C15; Dupriez, no. 431/3.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



## 251 *Quarter-franc, 1850, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

Bare head of king left; minute signature **L W** below. Border of semi-pellets. Thin radiated die crack at top.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** On shield sable (in hatching), lion rampant. Shield topped by royal crown.  $\frac{1}{4}$  - **F** on the sides. The whole surrounded by two laurel branches tied with ribbon at bottom; **1850** under tying. Border of semi-pellets. Thin die cracks at top.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 1.24 g, 15.5 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. C15; Dupriez, no. 497.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



## 252 *Half-franc, proof in gold, 1833, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

King's head left, wearing oak wreath. On truncation of neck, incuse signature **BRAEMT / F**. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev.  $\frac{1}{2}$  / **FRANC / 1833 / ★** (last digit of the date punched twice in the die) in oak wreath. Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 2.98 g, 18.2 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*, *ch.br.*).

Krause –; Delmonte (or), no. 1272; Dupriez, no. 34.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



## 253 *Half-franc, 1834, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

King's head left, wearing oak wreath. On truncation of neck, incuse signature **BRAEMT / F**. Border of semi-pellets. Thin radiated die cracks at top and bottom.

Rev.  $\frac{1}{2}$  / **FRANC / 1834 / ★** in oak wreath.



Border of semi-pellets.  
Reeded edge.  
Silver, 2.47 g, 18.7 mm, 180°. (*T.b.*)  
Krause, no. C10; Dupriez, no. 94.  
Purchase: Dillen, 1941.

**254** *Half-franc, proof in silver, 1843, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

King's head left, wearing oak wreath. On truncation of neck, incuse signature **BRAEMT / F**. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev.  $\frac{1}{2}$  / **FRANC** / **1843** / ★ (star punched twice in the coin design) in oak wreath. Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 2.49 g, 18.4 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. C10; Dupriez, no. 202.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



**255** *Half-franc, proof in silver, 1849, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

Bare head of king left; minute signature **L WIENER** below. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** On shield sable (in hatching), lion rampant right. Shield topped by royal crown.  $\frac{1}{2}$  - **F** on sides. The whole surrounded by two laurel branches tied with ribbon at bottom; **1849** under tying. Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 2.52 g, 18.3 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*)

Krause, no. C16; Dupriez, no. 428.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



**256** *Half-franc, proof in silver, 1850, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

Bare head of king left; minute signature **L WIENER** below (letters arranged unevenly). Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** On shield sable (in hatching), lion rampant. Shield topped by royal crown.  $\frac{1}{2}$  - **F** on sides. The whole surrounded by two laurel branches tied with ribbon at bottom; **1850** under tying. Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 2.51 g, 18.5 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*)

Krause, no. C16; Dupriez, no. 485.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.





**257** *1 franc, 1833, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

King's head left, wearing oak wreath. On truncation of neck, incuse signature **BRAEMT / F.** Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **1 / FRANC / 1833 / ★** in oak wreath. Border of pellets. Adjustment marks on the edge and in the upper part of wreath.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 5.01 g, 23.1 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. C11; Dupriez, no. 33.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1958.



**258** *1 franc, 1834, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. as for the previous coin.

Rev. **1 / FRANC / 1834 / ★** in oak wreath.

Border of pellets. Slight adjustment marks in the upper part of wreath.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 5.01 g, 23.1 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause, no. C11; Dupriez, no. 90.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**259** *1 franc, 1844, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

King's head left, wearing oak wreath. On truncation of neck, incuse signature **BRAEMT / F.** Border of semi-pellets. Adjustment marks in the upper and lower part of the portrait.

Rev. **1 / FRANC / 1844 / ★** in oak wreath.

Border of pellets.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 5.00 g, 23.2 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. C11; Dupriez, no. 211.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**260** *1 franc, 1849, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

Bare head of king left; minute signature **L.WIENER** below. Border of semi-pellets.

Thin radiated die crack.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** On shield sable (in hatching), lion rampant. Shield topped by royal crown. **1 - F** on sides. The whole surrounded by two laurel branches tied with ribbon at bottom; **1849** under tying.

Border of semi-pellets. In the background, outline of king's profile (brockage).



Reeded edge.  
 Silver, 5.01 g, 23.4 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).  
 Krause, no. C17; Dupriez, no. 427.  
 Purchase: Dillen, 1941.

**261** *2 francs, 1834, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**  
 King's head left, wearing oak wreath. On truncation of neck, incuse signature **BRAEMT / F**. Border of semi-pellets. In legend on the left, trace of die crack.

Rev. **2 / FRANCS / 1834 / ★** in oak wreath. Border of semi-pellets. Adjustment marks.  
 Edge: incuse inscription **DIEU PROTEGE LA BELGIQUE**.

Silver, 10.05 g, 27.4 mm, 200°. (F.d.c., ch.br.).  
 Krause, no. C12; Dupriez, no. 84.  
 Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**262** *2 francs, 1834, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**  
 King's head left, wearing oak wreath. On truncation of neck, incuse signature **BRAEMT / F**. Border of semi-pellets. Slight adjustment marks at bottom.

Rev. **2 / FRANCS / 1834 / ★** in oak wreath. Border of semi-pellets. Adjustment marks.  
 Edge: incuse inscription **DIEU PROTEGE LA BELGIQUE**.

Silver, 10.01 g, 27.4 mm, 200°. Proof-like striking. (F.d.c.).  
 Krause, no. C12; Dupriez, no. 89.  
 Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



**263** *Pattern 2 francs, 1849, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**  
 (dash under first L). Bare head of king left; minute signature **L.WIENER** below. Border of pellets.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** On shield sable (in hatching), lion rampant. Shield topped by royal crown. **2 - F** on sides. The whole surrounded by two laurel branches tied with ribbon at bottom; **1849** under tying. Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.  
 Silver, 9.95 g, 27.5 mm, 180°. Proof striking. (F.d.c., ch.br.).  
 Krause –; Dupriez, no. 417.  
 Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



**264** *Medal 2 francs, 1856, 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the inauguration (Dutch version), mint of Brussels, Adolphe Christian Jouvenel*

Obv. Personification of Brussels enthroned left, in walled crown, tunic and drapery, barefoot; holding the Hand of Justice in left hand, and stretching right hand with laurel wreath and palm branch towards the bust of Leopold I, standing on the left and facing  $\frac{3}{4}$  right, in uniform and coat, bareheaded, on pedestal covered with garlands. In centre of pedestal, the initial **L** surrounded by floral ornament, two miniature lions at bottom. Under extended right foot of Brussels, signature **JOUVENEL**. On the right, behind throne, the Tables of Law (Constitution). In exergue, in minute letters, **XXI JULL. MDCCCLVI**. Border of pellets.



Rev. **XXV: / VERJAERDAG / VAN / S'KONINGS / INHULDING** horizontally, in laurel wreath. Border of pellets.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 10.04 g, 27.6 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause, no. KM M7; Dupriez, no. 577.

Purchase: Franceschi, July 1954.

**265** *Medal 2 francs, 1856, 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the inauguration (French version), mint of Brussels, Adolphe Christian Jouvenel*

Obv. as for the previous coin. On Brussel's right foot toe and on pedestal, a branched trace of die crack.

Rev. **XXV: / ANNIVERSAIRE / DE / L'INAUGURATION / DU ROI** horizontally, in laurel wreath. Border of pellets. On the left, from wreath to the edge, thin radiated die crack. Reeded edge.



Silver, 9.97 g, 27.5 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause, no. KM M6; Dupriez, no. 574.

Purchase: Dillen 1941.

**266** *Medal 2 francs, 1856, 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the inauguration (French version), mint of Brussels, Adolphe Christian Jouvenel*

Obv. and Rev. as for the previous coin (the same dies).

Reeded edge.

Silver, 9.95 g, 27.6 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. KM M6; Dupriez, no. 574.

Provenance: C. F.



**267 Medal 2 francs, 1856, silver mines in Membach, mint of Brussels, Adolphe Christian Jouvenel**

Obv. Personification of Brussels enthroned left, in walled crown, tunic and drapery, barefoot; holding the Hand of Justice in left hand, and stretching right hand with laurel wreath and palm branch towards the bust of Leopold I, standing on the left and facing  $\frac{3}{4}$  right, in uniform and coat, bareheaded, on pedestal covered with garlands. In centre of pedestal, the initial **L** surrounded by floral ornament, two miniature lions at bottom. Under extended right foot of Brussels, signature **JOUVENEL**. On the right, behind throne, the Tables of Law (Constitution). In exergue, in minute letters, **XXI JUIL. MDCCCLVI**. Border of pellets.

Rev. **PREMIER ARGENT EXTRAIT DES MINES BELGES / PAR LA SOCIÉTÉ DE MEMBACH** at top, **SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE / POUR FAVORISER L'INDUSTRIE NATIONALE** at bottom. Horizontal inscription **XXV<sup>ME</sup> / ANNIVERSAIRE / DE L'INAUGURATION / DU REGNE DE / LEOPOLD I. / ROI DES BELGES**; under the ornament, minute **B**. Around the field, 25 five-pointed stars, rays radiate from the highest, and pelleted inner border. Outer border of pellets.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 9.94 g, 28.3 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*)

Dupriez, no. 580.

Purchase: Franceschi, July 1954.



**268 Pattern 2 francs, 1859, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener**

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**  
Bare head of king left; minute date **1859** below. Radiated border.

Rev. **ESSAI MONÉTAIRE / ★ TITRE 0,850**  
★ Large **2F<sup>s</sup>** Rope inner border; radiated outer border.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 9.96 g, 28.1 mm, 180°. Proof striking. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*)

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 616.

Purchase: Dillen, 1942.



The lowering of the silver fineness from 900/1000 to 850/1000 in 2-franc coins was due to the efforts to stabilize the monetary circulation by limiting full-value silver coins to 5-francs.

**269** *2½ francs, 1848, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

Bare head (smaller) of king left; minute signature **L. WIENER** below. Pelleted border.

Rev. **L' UNION FAIT LA FORCE** On shield sable (in hatching), lion rampant. Shield topped by royal crown. **2½ - F.** on sides. The whole surrounded by two laurel branches tied with ribbon at bottom; **1848** under tying. Pelleted border.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 12.52 g, 30.4 mm, 180°. Proof-like striking (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause, no. C19; Dupriez, no. 379.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.

2½-franc coins, unknown in the French monetary system, were introduced in Belgium by the ordinance of 31 March 1847.



**270** *Pattern 2½ francs in copper, 1848, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.

Copper, 11.15 g, 30.4 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 380.

Purchase: Franceschi, April (sic) 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



**271** *2½ francs, 1849, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES** Bare head (larger) of king left; minute signature **L. WIENER** below. Border of pellets.

Rev. **L' UNION FAIT LA FORCE** On shield sable (in hatching), lion rampant. Shield topped



by royal crown. 2½- F. on sides. The whole surrounded by two laurel branches tied with ribbon at bottom; **1849** under tying. Pelleted border.  
Reeded edge.  
Silver, 12.46 g, 30.5 mm, 180°.  
Krause, no. C19.1.



**272** *2½ francs, 1849, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. and Rev. as for previous coin, but proof-like striking.  
Reeded edge.  
Silver, 12.51 g, 30.9 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*)  
Krause –; Dupriez, no. 411.  
Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



**273** *2½ francs, 1849, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**, Bare head (smaller) of king left; minute signature **L. WIENER**; below. Border of pellets.  
Rev. **L' UNION FAIT LA FORCE** On shield sable (in hatching), lion rampant. Shield topped by royal crown. 2½- F. on sides. The whole surrounded by two laurel branches tied with ribbon at bottom; **1849** at bottom under tying. Radiated outer border.  
Reeded edge.  
Silver, 12.55 g, 30.8 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*)  
Krause, no. C19; Dupriez, no. 415.  
Purchase: Dillen, 1941.





**274** 5 francs, 1832, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt

**Obv.** LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES

King's head left, wearing oak wreath. On truncation of neck, incuse signature **BRAEMT / F.** Pelleted border.

Rev. **5 / FRANCS / 1832 / ★** in oak wreath. Pelleted border.

Edge: incuse inscription **★ DIEU PROTEGE LA BELGIQUE.**

Silver, 25.92 g, 37.5 mm, 180°. Proof-like striking. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. C13; Dupriez, no. 3.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1966.



**275** 5 francs, 1833, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt

**Obv.** LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES

(after last **S** metal flaw). King's head left, wearing oak wreath. On truncation of neck, incuse signature **BRAEMT / F.** Pelleted border. At top and bottom, adjustment marks.

Rev. **5 / FRANCS / 1833 / ★** in oak wreath. Pelleted border.

Edge: incuse inscription **★ DIEU PROTEGE LA BELGIQUE.**

Silver, 24.98 g, 37.4 mm, 180°. Varnished. Proof-like striking. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause, no. C13; Dupriez, no. 26.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



**276** *Restrike 5 francs, 1842, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

King's head left, wearing oak wreath. On truncation of neck, incuse signature **BRAEMT / F.** Pelleted border.

Rev. **5 / FRANCS / 1842 / ★** in oak wreath. Pelleted border.

Plain edge.

Silver, 27.34 g, 37.3 mm, 190°. Proof strike.

Krause, no. KM Pn31; Dupriez, no. 191.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941/2.

Doctor van Bastelaer's note: *refrappe très récente*. The specimen is remarkably heavier than original ones.



**277** *5 francs, 1849, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

King's head left, wearing oak wreath. On truncation of neck, concave signature **BRAEMT / F.** Pelleted border.

Rev. **5 / FRANCS / 1849 / ★** in oak wreath. Pelleted outer border.

Edge: convex inscription **★★★ DIEU PROTEGE LA BELGIQUE.**

Silver, 24.92 g, 37.2 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).

Krause, no. C13; Dupriez, no. 406.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**278** *5 francs, proof in copper, 1849, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES** King's head left, wearing oak wreath. On truncation of neck, incuse signature **BRAEMT / F.** Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **5 / FRANCS / 1849 / ★** in oak wreath. Border of semi-pellets.

Plain edge.

Copper, 19.73 g, 37.1 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 405.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



**279** *5 francs, 1849, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES** Bare head of king left; minute signature **L. WIENER** below. Border of pellets. On the left at edge, slight die crack.

Rev. **L' UNION FAIT LA FORCE** On shield sable (in hatching), lion rampant right. Shield topped by royal crown. **5 - F** on sides. The whole surrounded by two laurel branches tied with ribbon at bottom; **1849** under tying. Border of pellets.

Edge: convex inscription **★★★ DIEU PROTEGE LA BELGIQUE.**

Silver, 24.97 g, 37.4 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. C20; Dupriez, no. 410.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**280** 5 francs, 1849, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

Bare head of king left; minute signature **L. WIENER** below. Border of pellets.

Rev. as for the previous coin.

Edge: convex inscription **★★★ DIEU PROTEGE LA BELGIQUE.**

Silver, 25.04 g, 37.3 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. C20; Dupriez, no. 410.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.

**281** 5 francs, proof in bronze, 1849, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. as for the previous coin.

Rev. **L' UNION FAIT LA FORCE** On shield sable (in hatching), lion rampant. Shield topped by royal crown. **5 - F** on sides. The whole surrounded by two laurel branches tied with ribbon at bottom; **1849** under tying (digit **4** punched twice in die). Border of pellets; raised edge at top. Between digit **5** and the lower leaf thin trace of die crack.

Edge: convex inscription **★★★ DIEU PROTEGE LA BELGIQUE.**

Bronze, 20.61 g, 37.5 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 408.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



**282** *5 francs, 1851/0, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROIDES BELGES**

Bare head of king left; minute signature **L. WIENER** below. Border of pellets.

Rev. **L' UNION FAIT LA FORCE** On shield sable (in hatching), lion rampant. Shield topped by royal crown. **5 - F** on sides. The whole surrounded by two laurel branches tied with ribbon at bottom; **1851** under tying (last digit **1** repunched over **0**), dot over the date. Border of pellets.

Edge: convex inscription **★★★ DIEU PROTEGE LA BELGIQUE.**

Silver, 25.00 g, 37.4 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. C20; Dupriez, no. 512.

Purchase: Franceschi, April (sic) 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



**283** *5 francs, 1865, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. as for the previous coin, raised edge.

Rev. **L' UNION FAIT LA FORCE** On shield sable (in hatching), lion rampant. Shield topped by royal crown. **5 - F** on sides. The whole surrounded by two laurel branches tied with ribbon at bottom; **1865** under tying (digit **5** punched twice in die). Border of pellets.

Edge: convex inscription **★★★ DIEU PROTEGE LA BELGIQUE.**

Silver, 24.90 g, 37.4 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., sup.*).

Krause, no. C20; Dupriez, no. 927.

Provenance: C. F. 42 (in catalogue: Fr. 42 – see no. 321).





**284** *Medal 5 francs, 1853, marriage of the heir to the throne, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROIDES BELGES**  
Bare head of king left; minute signature **L. WIENER** below. Border of pellets.

Rev. **L.L.PH.M.V. DUC DE BRABANT M.H.A.DUCHESSE DE BRABANT / 21-22 AOUT 1853** Bare heads of Léopold Louis Philippe, Duke of Brabant, heir to the throne (later Leopold II), and his spouse Maria Henriette of Austria right, under duke's neck; minute signature **LEOP.WIENER** . Border of pellets.

Edge: convex inscription **★★★ DIEU PROTEGE LA BELGIQUE.**

Silver, 25.04 g, 37.4 mm, 180°. Proof-like striking. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause, no. KM M8; Dupriez, no. 539.

Provenance: C. F. 42 (in catalogue: *Fr. 42* – see no. 321).



31,739 pieces were minted.

**285** *Medal 5 francs, 1853, marriage of the heir to the throne, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROIDES BELGES**  
Bare head of king left; minute signature **L. WIENER** . Border of pellets.

Rev. **L.L.PH.M.V. DUC DE BRABANT M.H.A.DUCHESSE DE BRABANT / 21-22 AOUT 1853** (beginning of the date tightly arranged, recut on die). Bare heads of Léopold Louis Philippe, Duke of Brabant, heir to the throne (later Leopold II), and his spouse Maria Henriette right, under duke's neck, minute signature **LEOP.WIENER** (letters **OP** overlap). Border of pellets.

Edge: convex inscription **★★★ DIEU PROTEGE LA BELGIQUE.**

Silver, 24.91 g, 37.6 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. KM M8; Dupriez, no. 539.

Provenance: C. F. 42 (in catalogue: *Fr. 42* – see no. 321).





**286** 10 francs, 1849, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

Bare head of king right, under neck truncation, signature **L.W.** . Border of semi-pellets. On the left, in the legend, traces of two small die cracks.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** on the top, **3,166 1849 900/M** in bottom margin. Shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant, on ermine mantle topped by royal crown. **10 - F.** on sides. Border of semi-pellets. Above mantle, negative of king's profile from the obverse; six radiated traces of die crack.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 3.17 g, 17.5 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. C24; Delmonte (or), no. 1266; Dupriez, no. 398.

Purchase: Dillen, 1937.



The issue of gold 10-franc coins was ordered by the ordinance of 31 March 1847. They were proportional to the mint rate of 1832 (data on the statutory weight and fineness are given on the reverse), but such coins had not yet existed in the French system, which served as the model so far. They were not minted in France until 1850. 37,000 Belgian 10-francs were minted, but most were melted down.

**287** 10 francs, proof in copper, 1849, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

King's head right, under neck truncation, signature **L.W.**; border of semi-pellets.

Rev. as for the previous coin, but only one die crack – from crown to the left towards the edge.

Reeded edge.

Copper, thick flan, 2.30 g, 17.5 mm, 180° (varnished). (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 400.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



**288** 10 francs, 1850, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

Bare head of king right, under neck truncation, signature **L.W.** . Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** on the top, **3,166 1849 900/M** in bottom margin. Shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant, on ermine mantle topped by royal crown. **10 - F.** on sides. Border of semi-pellets. Above mantle, the negative of King's profile from the obverse.



Reeded edge.

Gold, 3.16 g, 17.5 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. C24; Delmonte (or), no. 1266; Dupriez, no. 457.

Purchase: Dillen, 1942.

**289** *20 francs, proof in gold, 1835, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

King's head right, wearing oak wreath. On truncation of neck, incuse signature **BRAEMT / F.** Radiated border.

Rev. **20 / FRANCS / 1835 / ★** in oak wreath. Radiated border.

Edge: concave shallow inscription **★ DIEU PROTEGE LA BELGIQUE** (actually, characters leaning in the opposite direction).

Gold, 6.46 g, 21.2 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause –; Delmonte (or), no. 1262; Dupriez, no. 112.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1953, ex collection Jean-Baptiste, Baron of Nothomb.



The gold 20 and 40 franc coins (strictly corresponding to the French ones) were prescribed in the ordinance of 5 June 1832, but they were not minted for circulation, confining themselves to French coins. The few specimens of proof quality were used for representation purposes (*cf.* no. 302).

**290** *20 francs, proof in silver, 1835, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

King's head right, wearing oak wreath. On truncation of neck, incuse signature **BRAEMT / F.** Radiated border.

Rev. **20 / FRANCS / 1835 / ★** in oak wreath. Radiated border.

Plain edge.

Silver, 4.52 g, 21.6 mm, 180°.

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 117.

Purchase: Dillen, 1942.



**291** *20 francs, proof in gold, 1841, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. as for the previous coin.

Rev. **20 / FRANCS / 1841 / ★** in oak wreath. Radiated border.

Edge: concave shallow inscription **★ DIEU PROTEGE LA BELGIQUE** (leaning in the opposite direction).

Gold, 6.45 g, 21.2 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause –; Delmonte (or), no. 1262; Dupriez, no. 174.

Purchase at the auction of Schulman, February 1966.



**292** 20 francs, proof in bronze, 1864, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

Bare head of king right; under neck truncation, signature **L WIENER**. Border of pellets. Along the bottom line of the legend on the left and along the signature, thin trace of die crack.

Rev. **20 / FRANCS / 1864** in wreath of two oak branches tied in bottom. Pelleted border. Plain edge.

Copper, 3.93 g, 21.4 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 910.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



Probably minted slightly later (cf. no. 296!).

**293** 20 francs, 1865, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

Bare head of king right; under neck truncation, signature **L. WIENER** (letter **N** punched twice in die, letter **R** converted from **H**). Border of pellets.

Rev. **20 / FRANCS / 1865** In wreath of two oak branches tied in bottom part. Pelleted border.

Edge: concave shallow inscription **★ DIEU ★ PROTEGE ★ LA ★ BELGIQUE.**

Gold, 6.43 g, 21.4 mm, 180°.

Krause –; Delmonte (or), no. 1264; Dupriez, no. 924.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1971 (or any of the next specimens).



Doctor van Bastelaer's note: "Very large numbers were minted: in 1865 1,026,103 pcs and in 1866 (without changing the date) 522,310 pcs."

**294** 20 francs, 1865, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROI DES BELGES**

(third letter **E** punched twice in die). Bare head of king right; under neck truncation, signature **L. WIENER**. Border of pellets.

Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.

Gold, 6.44 g, 21.4 mm, 180°.

Krause –; Delmonte (or), no. 1264; Dupriez, no. 924.



**295** 20 francs, 1865, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. as for the previous coin (the same die).  
 Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.  
 Gold, 6.44 g, 21.6 mm, 180°.  
 Krause –; Delmonte (or), no. 1264; Dupriez,  
 no. 924.

**296** 20 francs, 1865, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROIDES BELGES**  
 Bare head of king right; under neck truncation,  
 signature **L WIENER**. Border of pellets.  
 Probably the same die as no. 292, but no  
 cracks yet (!).  
 Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.  
 Gold, 6.42 g, 21.4 mm, 180°.  
 Krause –; Delmonte (or), no. 1264; Dupriez,  
 no. 924.

**297** 25 francs, 1848, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROIDES BELGES**  
 Bare head of king right, under neck truncation,  
 signature **L.WIENER**. Radiated border.  
 Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** on the top,  
**7,915 - 18-48 - 900/M** in bottom margin.  
 Shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant,  
 surrounded with collar of the Order of Le-  
 opold with lions, crowns and monograms **L**,  
 badge of which in civil version (without  
 swords) hangs at bottom. The whole on er-  
 mine mantle topped by royal crown. Hand  
 of Justice and sceptre topped with lion, cros-  
 sed under mantle. **25 - F<sup>ns</sup>** on sides. Border  
 of pellets. Above mantle, negative of king's  
 profile from the obverse. Five radiated die  
 cracks.  
 Reeded edge.  
 Gold, 7.91 g, 22.4 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).  
 Krause, no. C25; Delmonte (or), no. 1260; Dupriez, no. 373.  
 Purchase: Dillen, 1937.



The issue of gold 25-francs was ordered by the ordinance of 31 March 1847. They were proportional to the mint rate of 1832, but such coins had not yet existed in the French system, which served as the model so far. Data on the statutory weight and fineness are given on the reverse.

**298** 25 francs, proof in copper, 1848, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. as for the previous coin.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** on the top,  
**7,915 - 18-48 - 900/M** in bottom margin.

Shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant, surrounded with collar of the Order of Leopold with lions, crowns and monograms **L**, badge of which in civil version hangs at bottom. The whole on ermine mantle topped by royal crown. Hand of Justice and sceptre topped with Lion, crossed under mantle. **25 - F<sup>cs</sup>** on sides. Border of pellets.

Edge: concave shallow inscription ★ **DIEU**  
**\\OTEGE L\ BELGIQ\\**.

Copper, 4.41 g, 22.1 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 370.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



**299** 25 francs in copper, 1848, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROIDES BELGES**

Bare head of king, under neck truncation, signature **L. WIENER**. Pelleted outer border.

Rev. as for the previous coin.

Edge: concave shallow inscription ★ **DIEU**  
**PROTEGE LA BELGI\\**.

Copper, 4.34 g, 22.1 mm, 180°.

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 370.



**300** 25 francs, 1849, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROIDES BELGES**

Bare head of king right, under neck truncation, signature **L. WIENER**. Pelleted border.

Rev. Shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant, surrounded with collar of the Order of Leopold, badge of which hangs at bottom. The whole on ermine mantle topped by royal crown. Hand of Justice and sceptre topped with lion, crossed under mantle. **25 - F<sup>cs</sup>**

on the sides, from the left in the margin **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE**, from the left in the margin **7,915 - 18-49 - 900/M**, border of pellets.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 7.92 g, 22.3 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. C25; Delmonte (or), no. 1260; Dupriez, no. 396.

Purchase: Franceschi, December 1954.



**301** 25 francs, 1850, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROIDES BELGES** (on first **O** and fourth **E** thin die cracks). Bare head of king (slightly larger) right; underneath it, at edge, a signature **L. WIENER**. Pelleted outer border.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** on the top, **7,915 - 18-50 - 900/M** in bottom margin. Shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant, surrounded with collar of the Order of Leopold, badge of which hangs at bottom. The whole on ermine mantle topped by royal crown. Hand of Justice and sceptre topped with lion, crossed under mantle. **25 - F<sup>cs</sup>** on sides. Border of pellets. Four thin radiating die cracks.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 7.91 g, 22.5 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).

Krause, no. C25; Delmonte (or), no. 1260; Dupriez, no. 454.

Purchase: Dillen, April 1942.

Only 74,155 were struck.

**302** 40 francs, proof in gold, 1834, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROIDES BELGES** King's head right, wearing oak wreath. On truncation of neck, incuse signature **BRAEMT / F**. Pelleted border.

Rev. **40 / FRANCS / 1834 / ★** in oak wreath. Radiated border.

Edge: concave shallow inscription **★ DIEU PROTEGE L\ BELGIQUE** (leaning in the opposite direction).

Gold, 12.91 g, 26.3 mm, 180°. (F.d.c., ch.br.).

Krause, no. KM Pn3; Delmonte (or), no. 1257; Dupriez, no. 62.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



10 specimens were minted. A note from Dr. van Bastelaer: *Il n'a été frappé – en vertu de la loi du 5 juin 1832 – que fort peu de ces pièces de 40 et 20 Frs. (en 1834, 35, 38 et 41.) « ...elles n'ont pas été battues comme monnaies. Un petit nombre d'exemplaires de collection seulement furent frappés pour être offerts à certaines personnalités ou placés dans les fondations de quelques monuments »* (“Revue belge de Numismatique”, 1850, p. 98–99 – cité par Alph. De Witte dans *Catalogue des poinçons et matrices du Musée de l'Hotel des Monnaies de Bruxelles*, 1912, p. 141).



**303** 40 francs, proof in silver, 1834, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt

Obv. and Rev. as for the previous coin.  
Plain edge.  
Silver, 7.21 g, 26.2 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).  
Krause –; Dupriez, no. 65.  
Purchase: Dillen, 1942.

Dr. van Bastelaer's note: *refrappe? Se méfier de toutes les pièces à tranche lisse, œuvres des faussaries* [four surnames follow here]. *Ici, j'hésite, la pièce n'ayant que 26 mm au lieu de 27 qu'ont les frappes.*



**304** 40 francs, proof in gold, 1835/4, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROIDES BELGES**  
King's head right, wearing oak wreath. On truncation of neck, incuse signature **BRAEMT / F.** Pelleted border.

Rev. **40 / FRANCS / 1835 / ★** (last digit of the date probably converted on the die from 4) in oak wreath. Radiated border.

Edge: incuse shallow inscription **★ DIEU PROTEGE LA BELGIQUE** (leaning in the opposite direction).

Gold, 12.90 g, 26.3 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).  
Krause, no. KM Pn8; Delmonte (or), no. 1257; Dupriez, no. 108.  
Purchase: Franceschi, 1953, ex collection Jean-Baptiste, Baron Nothomb.

10 pieces were minted.



**305** 40 francs, 1841, mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROIDES BELGES**  
King's head right, wearing oak wreath. On truncation of neck, incuse signature **BRAEMT / F.** Radiated border; slight adjustment marks at bottom.

Rev. **40 / FRANCS / 1841 / ★** in oak wreath. Radiated border. Slight adjustment marks at top.

Edge: incuse inscription **DIEU PROTEGE LA BELGIQUE** (leaning in the opposite direction).

Gold, 12.86 g, 26.4 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).  
Krause, no. KM Pn29; Delmonte (or), no. 1257; Dupriez, no. 173.  
Purchase: Franceschi, March (sic) 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.

10 pieces were minted.



**306** *Medal 40 francs, 1856, 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the inauguration (French version), mint of Brussels, Adolphe Christian Jouvenel*

Obv. Personification of Brussels enthroned left, in walled crown, tunic and drapery, barefoot; holding the Hand of Justice in left hand, and stretching right hand with laurel wreath and palm branch towards the bust of Leopold I, standing on the left and facing  $\frac{3}{4}$  right, in uniform and coat, bareheaded, on pedestal covered with garlands. In centre



of pedestal, the initial **L** surrounded by floral ornament, two miniature lions at bottom. Under extended right foot of Brussels, signature ...**OUVENEL**. On the right, behind throne, Tables of Law (Constitution). In exergue, in minute letters, **XXI JUILL.MDCCCLVI**. Border of pellets. On the toe of Brussels' right foot and on the pedestal a branched die crack.

Rev. **XXV: / ANNIVERSAIRE / DE / L'INAUGURATION / DU ROI** horizontally, in laurel wreath. Border of pellets.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 12.82 g, 27.5 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause, no. KM M10; Dupriez, no. 570.

Purchase: Franceschi, July 1954.

Despite a similar die crack of Obv., coin no. 265 was struck with a different die! 449 specimens were minted.

**307** *Medal 100 francs, proof in gold, 1853, marriage of the heir to the throne, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD PREMIER - ROIDES BELGES**

Bare head of king left; minute signature **L. WIENER** below. Border of pellets.

Rev. **L.L.PH.M.V. DUC DE BRABANT M.H.A. DUCHESSE DE BRABANT / 21-22 AOUT 1853** Bare heads of Léopold Louis Philippe, Duke of Brabant, heir to the throne (later Leopold II), and his spouse Marie Henriette of Austria right, under duke's neck, minute signature **LEOPWIENER**. Border of pellets.

Edge: convex inscription **★★★ DIEU PROTEGE LA BELGIQUE.**

Gold, 32.22 g, 37.5 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause, no. KM M11; Delmonte (or), no. 1254; Dupriez, no. 538.

Purchase: Franceschi, December 1965.



482 specimens were struck. It was the first so large gold coin in the franc countries (the earlier one was minted according to the same standard in Piedmont, but under the name of 100 liras). It was not until the following

year that Napoleon III ordered 100 franc coins. The increase in gold issues was associated with the increase in its supply on global markets after the discovery of gold deposits in California (1848) and Australia (1851).

**308** *Medal 100 francs, proof in gold, 1853, marriage of the heir to the throne, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous coin (Rev. die-identical).

Gold, 32.15 g, 37.5 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause, no. KM M11; Delmonte (or), no. 1254; Dupriez, no. 538.

Purchase: Dillen, 1937.



**309** *Medal 5- or 100-francs, proof in bronze, 1853, marriage of the heir to the throne, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **L.L.PH.M.V. DUC DE BRABANT  
M.H.A.DUCHESSE DE BRABANT / 21 22  
AOUT 1853** Bare heads of Léopold Louis Philippe, Duke of Brabant, heir to the throne (later Leopold II), and his spouse Marie Henriette of Austria right, under duke's neck, minute signature **LEOP.WIENER**. Border of pellets.

Rev. **L.L.PH.M.V. DUC DE BRABANT  
M.H.A.DUCHESSE DE BRABANT / 21-22  
AOUT 1853** Same type as Obv.

Edge: convex inscription **★★★ DIEU  
PROTEGE LA BELGIQUE.**

Bronze, 20.55 g, 37.0 mm, 0°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Dupriez, no. 537.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



The obverse and reverse are struck with dies of 5 or 100 francs (the only visible difference of both sides is the lack of a hyphen on the day dates on the obverse).

### 310 *Medal, visit of ministers to the mint, 1861, mint of Brussels*

Obv. **HOTEL DES MONNAIES À BRUXELLES**

Anchor, at its bottom a hive with bees, on the left (of the viewer) an oval shield of the coat of arms of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the right the similar shield of Belgium. The whole surrounded by two laurel branches crossed at bottom. Plain border.

Rev. Vertically, caduceus, at top curved **VISITE**, from left horizontally **DE / SON EXC: / LE BN. / GERICKE / VAN / HERWYNEN**; on the right **DE / FRERE- / ORBAN / MINISTRE / DES FINANCES**; at bottom, **27 MARS 1861** in curve. Plain border.

Reeded edge.

Copper, 8.88 g, 27.7 mm, 170°.

Dupriez, no. 836.

Provenance: C. F.



The medal commemorates the visit to the Brussels Mint of Belgium's Minister of Finance Walthère Frère-Orban (1812–1896) and the resident minister of the Netherlands, Joseph Louis Baron Gericke van Herwynen (1814–1899). The dies for this medal are registered by Piot, no. MCLXXXVIII.

### 311 *Medal, visit of ministers to the mint, 1861, mint of Brussels*

Obv. and Rev. as of the previous medal.

Plain edge.

Cupronickel, 8.74 g, 27.4 mm, 0°. (F.d.c.).

Dupriez, no. 829.

Provenance: C. F., 1942.



## Leopold II (1865–1909)

Léopold Louis Philippe Marie Victor, Leopold Lodewijk Filips Maria Victor, the son of King Leopold I and Louise of Orleans, French princess, born in 1835, Duke of Brabant from 1840, King of the Belgians from 1865, ruler of Congo in 1885–1908, died in 1909. He acquired and founded the Congo Free State as a private enterprise, from which he drew great profits, and turned a large part of them into public buildings, with which he adorned in great numbers Brussels, Antwerp and Ostend. Although he never visited Congo in person, an extremely ruthless and bloody government was exercised on his behalf there. The disclosure of the atrocities sparked an international scandal and forced the king to sell the Congo to Belgium, where it became extremely unpopular.

### 312 *1 centime, 1901/1899 (Dutch version), mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **LEOPOLD II KONING - DER BELGEN / 1901** (date repunched over 1899 on die). Decorative royal initial **L** under royal crown with ribbons. Border of pellets.

Rev. **EENDRACHT MAAKT MACHT** Lion sitting left on console, looking back, resting right forepaw on the Tables of Law with incuse inscription **BELGISCHE / GRONDWET / 1831 / ★**

In exergue, **1 CENT**<sup>M</sup>, dash below; curved **BRAEMT F.**, in minute letters, at edge. Pelleted outer border.

Reeded edge.

Bronze, 2.03 g, 16.6 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. Y1.1; Dupriez, no. 1369.



From 1882, Belgian coins were minted simultaneously in two language versions: French and Dutch.

### 313 *1 centime, 1901 (French version), mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **LEOPOLD II ROI - DES BELGES** ★ / **1901** (the digit **9** repunched over **8** on the die). Decorative royal initial **L** under royal crown with ribbons. Border of pellets. Die crack in **II ROI** and in pelleted border.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** Lion sitting left on console, looking back, resting right forepaw on the Tables of Law with incuse inscription **CONSTITUTION / BELGE / 1831 / ★** In exergue, **1 CENT**<sup>E</sup>, dash below; curved **BRAEMT F.**, in minute letters, at edge. Border of pellets.

Reeded edge.

Bronze, 2.04 g, 16.8 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. Y1; Dupriez, no. 1366.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



### 314 *1 centime, 1907 (French version), mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **LEOPOLD II ROI - DES BELGES** ★ / **1907**. Decorative royal initial **L** under royal crown with ribbons. Border of pellets.

Rev. as for the previous coin.

Reeded edge.

Bronze, 2.06 g, 16.6 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. Y1.



### 315 *2 centimes, 1876 (French version), mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt*

Obv. **LEOPOLD II ROI - DES BELGES** ★ / **1876** Decorative royal initial **L** under royal crown with ribbons. Border of pellets.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** Lion sitting left on console, looking back, resting right forepaw on the Tables of Law with incuse inscription **CONSTITUTION / BELGE / 1831 / ★** In exergue, **2 CENT**<sup>S</sup>, dash below; curved **BRAEMT F.**, in minute letters, at edge. Border of pellets.





Reeded edge.

Bronze, 4.04 g, 22.0 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).

Krause, no. Y2; Dupriez, no. 1205.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.

### 316 5 centimes, 1901 (Dutch version), mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt

Obv. ✠ **LEOPOLD II KONING DER BELGEN**

In field covered with fine grid (convex squares, concave lines), incuse 5, in longitudinal tressure below, **CENTIEMEN**, incuse five-pointed star beneath. Plain inner border; pelleted outer border.

Rev. **EENDRACHT MAAKT MACHT / ★ 1901 ★** (on both letters **M**, first **A** and second **I**, die cracks). Lion rearing left. Field covered with fine grid (convex squares, concave lines). Under lion's paws, tressure with signature **BRAEMT**. Plain inner border; outer border of semi-pellets. Plain edge.

Cupronickel, 3.01 g, 19.1 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).

Krause, no. Y3.3; Dupriez, no. 1357.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



### 317 5 centimes, 1901 (French version), mint of Brussels, Alphonse Michaux

Obv. **ROYAUME DE - BELGIQUE ★ / • 1901 •** Two intertwined royal initials **L** under royal crown. Radiated border.

Rev. **5 / C<sup>ES</sup>** on right. Bent laurel branch on left; minute signature **A.MICHAUX** at bottom near edge. Radiated border.

Plain edge. 3.6 mm hole in the centre.

Cupronickel, 2.50 g, 19.1 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).

Krause, no. Y12; Dupriez, no. 1362.

Purchase: Dillen, January 1942.



### 318 10 centimes, 1898 (Dutch version), mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt

Obv. ✠ **LEOPOLD II KONING DER BELGEN**

In field covered with fine grid (convex squares, concave lines), incuse 10, in longitudinal tressure below, **CENTIEMEN**, incuse five-pointed star beneath. Plain inner border; radiated outer border.

Rev. **EENDRACHT MAAKT MACHT / ★ 1898 ★** Lion rearing left. Field covered with fine grid (convex squares, concave lines), under lion's paws, tressure with signature **BRAEMT**. Plain inner border; pelleted outer border.

Plain edge.

Cupronickel, 4.47 g, 21.2 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).

Krause, no. Y4.1; Dupriez, no. 1290.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.





**319** 10 centimes, 1901 (French version), mint of Brussels, Joseph Pierre Braemt

Obv. ❁ **LEOPOLD II ROI DES BELGES** In field covered with fine grid (convex squares, concave lines), incuse **10**, in longitudinal tressure below, **CENTIMES**, incuse five-pointed star beneath. Plain inner border; pelleted outer border.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE / ★ 1901** ★ Lion rearing left. Field covered with fine grid (convex squares, concave lines). Under lion's paws, tressure with signature **BRAEMT**. Plain inner border; pelleted outer border. Plain edge.

Cupronickel, 4.65 g, 21.2 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).

Krause, no. Y4; Dupriez, no. 1344.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**320** 10 centimes, 1905 (French version), mint of Brussels, Alphonse Michaux

Obv. **ROYAUME DE - BELGIQUE ★ / • 1905 •** Two intertwined royal initials **L** under royal crown. Pelleted border.

Rev. **10 / C<sup>ES</sup>** on right. Bent laurel branch on left; minute signature **A.MICHAUX** at bottom near the edge. Pelleted border.

Plain edge. 3.8 mm hole in the centre.

Cupronickel, 4.02 g, 22.2 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).

Krause, no. Y13.1; Dupriez, no. 1557.

Purchase: Dillen, February 1942.



**321** 25 centimes, 1908 or 1909, date converted into 1907 (French version), mint of Brussels, Alphonse Michaux; antiquarian forgery

Obv. **ROYAUME DE - BELGIQUE ★ / • 1907 •** (digit **7** engraved on the coin in place of the original **8** or **9**). Two intertwined royal initials **L** under royal crown. Pelleted border.

Rev. **25 / C<sup>ES</sup>** on right. Bent laurel branch on left; minute signature **A.MICHAUX** at bottom near edge. Pelleted border.

Plain edge. 4.6 mm hole in the centre.

Cupronickel, 6.36 g, 25.9 mm, 180°. (B.).

Krause, no. Y14.

Provenance: *Fr 42* (annotation in the catalogue).



The entry in the handwritten catalogue corresponds to the note *C. F. 1942* on some coin tickets. The shop coin ticket with which Dr. van Bastelaer bought the coin is preserved here, with the inscription: *1907. / 25 cent / (anne rare) / 4* [price]. A similar ticket from Dillen was kept by the

purchaser with the coin no. 235 (also reworked for collectors' purposes), and – also from Dillen – with the real trial coin no. 343. Presumably then *C. F.* or *Fr* means some collection sold by Dillen in 1942.

### 322 25 centimes, 1908 (French version), mint of Brussels, Alphonse Michaux

Obv. **ROYAUME DE - BELGIQUE** ★ / · **1908**

· (left dot was originally punched in the die nearer the digit **1**, and then removed). Two intertwined royal initials **L** under royal crown. Pelleted border.

Rev. **25** / **C<sup>ES</sup>** on right. Bent laurel branch on left; minute signature **A.MICHAUX** at bottom near edge. Pelleted border.

Plain edge. 4.5 mm hole in the centre.

Cupronickel, 6.53 g, 25.9 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. Y14; Dupriez, no. 1672.

Purchase: Dillen, January 1942.



### 323 50 centimes, 1866, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD II ROI - DES BELGES** (on first **O** and fourth **E** thin die cracks). Bearded head of king left; signature **L WIENER** below at edge. Pelleted border.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE / 18 - 66**  
Shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant, surrounded with collar of the Order of Leopold, badge of which in civil version (without swords) hangs at bottom; collar hung on the Hand of Justice and sceptre topped with lion crossed under the shield. **50 - C<sup>s</sup>** on sides. Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 2.48 g, 18.2 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. Y5; Dupriez, no. 1049.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



### 324 50 centimes, 1886/66 (French version), mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. as for the previous coin; die with no cracks.

Rev. as for the previous coin, but the date **18 - 86** (the second digit **8** repunched over **6**).

Reeded edge.

Silver, 2.47 g, 18.2 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause, no. Y5; Dupriez, no. 1243.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**325** 50 centimes, 1899/86 (Dutch version), mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD II KONING - DER BELGEN**  
(letter **R** punched twice in die). Bearded  
head of king left; signature **L. WIENER** be-  
low at edge. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **EENDRACHT MAAKT MACHT / 18**  
- **99** (last two digits repunched over **86**).

Shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant,  
surrounded with collar of the Order of Le-  
opold, badge of which in civil version (wi-  
thout swords) hangs at bottom; collar hung  
on Hand of Justice and sceptre topped with  
lion, crossed under shield. **50 - CN** on sides.  
Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 2.45 g, 18.3 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).

Krause, no. Y5.1; Dupriez, no. 1311.

Provenance: C. F. 42 (according to the handwritten catalogue, purchased at Dillen's in 1941.).



**326** 50 centimes, 1901 (French version), mint of Brussels,  
Thomas Jules Vinçotte

Obv. **LEOPOLD II ROI - DES BELGES**  
Long-bearded head of king left.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** (thin trace of  
die crack runs through almost entire in-  
scription). Lion sitting right and looking  
back, resting left forepaw on the Tables of  
Law. **1901** on left. In exergue, **50<sup>CS</sup>**. In-  
cuse signature **VINCOTTE** below at edge in cu-  
rve.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 2.49 g, 18.2 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).

Krause, no. Y15; Dupriez, no. 1338.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**327** 50 centimes, 1901 (French version), mint of Brussels,  
Thomas Jules Vinçotte

Obv. as for the previous coin.

Rev. as for the previous coin, with no traces  
of die crack.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 2.52 g, 18.3 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. Y15; Dupriez, no. 1338.



**328** *Pattern 50 centimes, 1901 (French version), mint of Brussels,  
Thomas Jules Vinçotte*

Obv. **LEOPOLD II ROI - DES BELGES**

Long-bearded head of king left.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** Lion sitting right and looking back, resting left forepaw on the Tables of Law, partially covered with palm leaf. **1901** on left. In exergue, **50<sup>CS</sup>**. Incuse signature **VINCOTTE** below at edge in curve.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 2.54 g, 18.2 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. KM Pn69; Dupriez, no. 1334.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**329** *50 centimes, 1907 (French version), mint of Brussels,  
Thomas Jules Vinçotte*

Obv. **LEOPOLD II ROI - DES BELGES**

Long-bearded head of king left. Incuse signature **Th VINCOTTE** at bottom near edge.

Radiated border.

Rev. **50 / CENT<sup>S</sup> / 1907**, two branches around, ivy and oak, tied in bottom part with ribbon. Radiated border.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 2.47 g, 18.1 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. Y16; Dupriez, no. 1625.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**330** *50 centimes, 1909 (Dutch version), mint of Brussels,  
Thomas Jules Vinçotte*

Obv. **LEOPOLD II KONING - DER BELGEN**

Long-bearded head of king left. Incuse signature **Th.VINCOTTE** at bottom near edge.

Radiated border.

Rev. **50 / CENT<sup>N</sup> / 1909**, two branches around, ivy and oak, tied in bottom part with ribbon. Radiated border.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 2.51 g, 18.1 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. Y16.1; Dupriez, no. 1686.

Provenance: C. F. 42 (according to the handwritten catalogue, purchased at Dillen's in 1941).



**331** *1 franc, 1866, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD II ROI - DES BELGES** Bearded head of king left; signature **L WIENER** below at edge. Pelleted border.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE / 18 - 66** Shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant, surrounded with collar of the Order of Leopold, badge of which in civil version (without swords) hangs at bottom; collar hung on Hand of Justice and sceptre topped with lion, crossed under shield. **1 - F** on sides. Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 5.02 g, 23.3 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).

Krause, no. Y6; Dupriez, no. 1042.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941/2.



**332** *1 franc, 1887 (Dutch version), mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD II KONING - DER BELGEN** Bearded head of king left; signature **L WIENER** below at edge. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **EENDRACHT MAAKT MACHT / 18 - 87** Shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant, surrounded with collar of the Order of Leopold, badge of which in civil version (without swords) hangs at bottom; collar hung on Hand of Justice and sceptre topped with lion, crossed under shield. **1 - F** on side. Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 5.02 g, 23.4 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).

Krause, no. Y6.1; Dupriez, no. 1249.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**333** *1 franc, 1880, 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of independence, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD I - ★ - LEOPOLD II** Heads of beardless Leopold I and bearded Leopold II right. Signature **L WIENER** at bottom near edge. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE / 1830 - 1880** Shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant, surrounded with collar of the Order of Leopold, badge of which in civil version (without swords) hangs at bottom; collar hung on Hand of Justice and sceptre topped with lion, crossed under the shield. **1 - F** on sides. Border of semi-pellets.



Reeded edge.  
 Silver, 4.97 g, 23.3 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).  
 Krause, no. Y9; Dupriez, no. 1221.  
 Purchase: Dillen, 1941.

**334** *1 franc, 1880, 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of independence, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.  
 Silver, 5.02 g, 23.3 mm, 180°.  
 Krause, no. Y9; Dupriez, no. 1221.



**335** *Pattern 1 franc, 1901 (French version), mint of Brussels, Thomas Jules Vinçotte*

Obv. **LEOPOLD II ROI - DES BELGES**  
 Long-bearded head of king left.  
 Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** Lion sitting right and looking back, resting left forepaw on the Tables of Law, partially covered with palm leaf. **1901** on left. In exergue **1 FC**. Incuse signature **VINCOTTE** below at edge in curve.  
 Reeded edge.  
 Silver, 5.21 g, 23.3 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).  
 Krause, no. KM Pn70; Dupriez, no. 1332.  
 Purchase: Franceschi, 1973.



**336** *1 franc, 1909 (Dutch version), mint of Brussels, Thomas Jules Vinçotte*

Obv. **LEOPOLD II KONING - DER BELGEN**  
 Long-bearded head of king left. Incuse signature **TH VINÇOTTE** at bottom near edge. Border of pellets.  
 Rev. **1 / FRANK / 1909**, two branches around, ivy and oak, tied in bottom part with ribbon. Border of pellets.  
 Reeded edge.  
 Silver, 4.96 g, 22.9 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).  
 Krause, no. Y17.1; Dupriez, no. 1684.  
 Purchase: Dillen, 1941.





**337** *1 franc, 1909 (French version), mint of Brussels, Thomas Jules Vinçotte*

Obv. **LEOPOLD II ROI - DES BELGES**

Long-bearded head of king left. Incuse signature **TH.VINÇOTTE** at bottom near edge. Border of pellets.

Rev. **1 / FRANC / 1909**, two branches around, ivy and oak, tied in bottom part with ribbon. Border of pellets.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 4.99 g, 23.0 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. Y17; Dupriez, no. 1682.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**338** *2 francs, 1867, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD II ROI - DES BELGES**

(small die cracks in the second part of inscription; the last **S** punched twice in die). Bearded head of king left; signature **L WIENER**

below at edge. Pelleted border.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE / 18 - 67**

Shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant, surrounded with collar of the Order of Leopold, badge of which in civil version (without swords) hangs at bottom; collar hung on Hand of Justice and sceptre topped with lion, crossed under shield. **2 - F** on the sides.

Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 10.01 g, 27.2 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. Y7; Dupriez, no. 1079.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**339** *2 francs, 1880, 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of independence, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD I - ★ - LEOPOLD II** Heads of beardless Leopold I and bearded Leopold II right. Signature **L . WIENER** at bottom near edge. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE, 1830 - 1880** Shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant, surrounded with collar of the Order of Leopold, badge of which in civil version (without swords) hangs at bottom; collar hung on Hand of Justice and sceptre topped with lion, crossed under the shield. **2 - F** on sides. Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.



Silver, 9.97 g, 27.2 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).  
 Krause, no. Y10; Dupriez, no. 1219.  
 Purchase: Dillen, 1941.

**340** *Pattern 2 francs, 1901 (French version), mint of Brussels, Thomas Jules Vinçotte*

Obv. **LEOPOLD II ROI - DES BELGES**

Long-bearded head of king left.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE** Lion sitting right and looking back, resting left forepaw on the Tables of Law, partially covered by palm leaf. **1901** on left. In exergue **2 F<sup>CS</sup>**. Incuse signature **VINCOTTE** below at edge in curve.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 9.97 g, 27.1 mm, 180°. (F.d.c., ch.br.).

Krause, no. KM Pn71; Dupriez, no. 1330.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



**341** *2 francs, 1909 (French version), mint of Brussels, Thomas Jules Vinçotte*

Obv. **LEOPOLD II ROI - DES BELGES**

Long-bearded head of king left. Incuse signature **Th. VINÇOTTE** at bottom near edge. Border of pellets.

Rev. **2 / FRANCS / 1909**, two branches around, ivy and oak, tied in bottom part with ribbon. Border of pellets.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 9.98 g, 27.3 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).

Krause, no. Y18; Dupriez, no. 1680.



**342** *2 francs, 1909 (French version), mint of Brussels, Thomas Jules Vinçotte*

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.

Silver, 9.97 g, 27.1 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).

Krause, no. Y18; Dupriez, no. 1680.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**343** *Uniface die trial of 2 francs, no date [1904] (Dutch version), mint of Brussels, Thomas Jules Vinçotte*

Obv. **LEOPOLD II KONING - DER BELGEN**

Long-bearded head of king left. Incuse signature **TH.VINÇOTTE** at bottom near edge, border of pellets.

Rev. empty.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 10.00 g, 27.0 mm. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 1488.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



Preserved shop coin ticket (as no. 235 and 321) with the handwritten text: 1901. / *Essai du Or.* / 15. [price]. Corrections in pencil by the hand of Dr. van Bastelaer: date crossed out and 1904 / *Dup[riez]*. [1505 (?) – crossed out] 1488. Apart from the information about the gold, the data seems to apply to this specimen. It was probably *lapsus calami*, as the price of a gold specimen would be much higher.

**344** *5 francs, 1865, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD II ROI - DES BELGES** Bearded head of king left; signature **LEOP WIENER** below at edge. Border of pellets.

Rev. **L' UNION FAIT LA FORCE** On shield sable (in hatching), lion rampant. Shield topped by royal crown. **5 - F** on sides. The whole surrounded by two laurel branches tied with ribbon at bottom; **1865** under tying. Border of pellets.

Edge: convex inscription **★★★ DIEU**

**PROTEGE LA BELGIQUE.**

Silver, 25.05 g, 37.6 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. Y8; Dupriez, no. 968.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.



**345** *Pattern 5 francs in copper, 1866, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD II ROI - DES BELGES**

Head of king with shorter beard left; signature **LEOPWIENER** under the truncation of neck. Border of pellets.

Rev. **L' UNION FAIT LA FORCE** On shield sable (in hatching), lion rampant. Shield topped by royal crown. **5 - F** on sides. The whole surrounded by two laurel branches tied with ribbon at bottom; **1866** under tying. Border of pellets.

Plain edge.

Copper, 22.71 g, 37.0 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*, *ch.br.*).

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 995.

Purchase: Franceschi, October 1954.



**346** *5 francs, 1867, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD II ROI - DES BELGES**

Bearded head of king left; signature **LEOP. WIENER** under truncation of neck. Border of pellets.

Rev. **L' UNION FAIT LA FORCE** On shield sable (in hatching), lion rampant. Shield topped by royal crown. **5 - F.** on sides. The whole surrounded by two laurel branches tied with ribbon at bottom; **1867** under tying. Border of pellets.

Edge: convex inscription **★★★ DIEU PROTEGE LA BELGIQUE.**

Silver, 25.05 g, 37.3 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. Y8; Dupriez, no. 1074.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957/8.



**347** *5 francs, 1871, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD II ROI - DES BELGES** Bearded head of king left; signature **LEOP WIENER** below at edge. Border of pellets.  
Rev. **L' UNION FAIT LA FORCE** On shield sable (in hatching), lion rampant. Shield topped by royal crown. **5 - F** on sides. The whole surrounded by two laurel branches tied with ribbon at bottom; **1871** under tying. Border of pellets.

Edge: convex inscription **★★★ DIEU PROTEGE LA BELGIQUE.**

Silver, 24.99 g, 37.2 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. Y8; Dupriez, no. 1131.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



**348** *5 francs, 1876, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. as for the previous coin.

Rev. **L' UNION FAIT LA FORCE** On shield sable (in hatching), lion rampant. Shield topped by royal crown. **5 - F** on sides. The whole surrounded by two laurel branches tied with ribbon at bottom; **1876** under tying. Border of pellets.

Edge: convex inscription **★★★ DIEU PROTEGE LA BELGIQUE.**

Silver, 25.04 g, 37.3 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. Y8.





**349** 5 francs, 1880, 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of independence, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener (Obv.), Charles Wiener, Eugène Devaux (Rev.)

Obv. **LEOPOLD I - ★ - LEOPOLD II** Heads of beardless Leopold I and bearded Leopold II right. Signature **LEOP WIENER** at bottom near edge. Radiated border.

Rev. Woman (Belgium) draped, wearing stephane and necklace, stands barefoot in *contrapposto*, leaning on lion sitting on right, looking left. In her left hand, she holds palm and laurel twigs, and in her left, stone table inscribed with **CONSTITUTION / BELGE** and laurel wreath. On her left, *Colonne du Congrès – Kongreszuil* in Brussels standing in rays of rising sun and date **1830**, on her right, *Palais de Justice – Justitiepaleis* in Brussels and date **1880**. Beneath lion's paws, signature **E.DEVAUX.INV.** In exergue, signature **CH.WIENER.FEC.** Radiated border.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 24.98 g, 37.4 mm, 180°. Proof-like striking. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause, no. KM M9; Dupriez, no. 1213.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.

Original coin ticket from the shop. 6,714 specimens were struck.



**350** 5 francs, 1880, 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of independence, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener (Obv.), Charles Wiener, Eugène Devaux (Rev.)

Obv. and Rev. as for the previous coin.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 25.02 g, 37.2 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. KM M9; Dupriez, no. 1213.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.





**351** 5 francs, proof in copper, 1880, 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of independence, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener (Obv.), Charles Wiener, Eugène Devaux (Rev.)

Obv. and Rev. as no. 349.

Plain edge.

Copper, 25.13 g, 37.0 mm, 0°. Varnished.

(F.d.c.).

Krause, no. KM M9a; Dupriez, no. 1225.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**352** Pattern 10 francs, 1867, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD II - ROI DES BELGES / 1867** Bearded head of king right; below, at truncation of neck, signature **L W** . Pelleted border.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE / 10 - FR.** Round shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant, surrounded with collar of the Order of Leopold, badge of which in civil version (without swords) hangs at bottom. The whole on ermine mantle decorated with lions and laurel bordure, topped by royal crown. Radiated border.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 3.21 g, 19.5 mm, 180°. Proof strike. (F.d.c., ch.br.).

Krause, no. KM Pn55; Delmonte (or), no. 1295; Dupriez, no. 1054.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



**353** 20 francs, 1867, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD II - ROI DES BELGES / 1867** Bearded head of king right; below, at truncation of neck, signature **L W** . Pelleted border.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE / 20 - FR.** Round shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant, surrounded with collar of the Order of Leopold, badge of which in civil version (without swords) hangs at bottom. The whole on ermine mantle decorated with lions and laurel bordure, topped by royal crown. Pelleted border.

Edge: convex inscription ★★★★★ **DIEU ★  
PROTEGE ★ LA ★ BELGIQUE.**

Gold, 6.47 g, 21.6 mm, 180°. Proof-like striking. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause, no. Y19; Delmonte (or), no. 1294; Dupriez, no. 1050.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



### 354 20 francs, 1867, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. and Rev. as for the previous coin, but non-proof striking.

Edge: convex inscription ★★★★★ **DIEU ★  
PROTEGE ★ LA ★ BELGIQUE.**

Gold, 6.42 g, 21.5 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Krause, no. Y19; Delmonte (or), no. 1294; Dupriez, no. 1053.

Purchase: Dillen, 1937.



### 355 20 francs, 1868, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD II - ROI DES BELGES / 1868** Bearded head of king right; below, at truncation of neck, signature **L W** . Pelleted border.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE / 20 - FR.** Round shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant, surrounded with collar of the Order of Leopold, badge of which in civil version (without swords) hangs at bottom. The whole on ermine mantle decorated with lions and laurel bordure, topped by royal crown. Pelleted border.

Edge: convex inscription ★★★★★ **DIEU ★  
PROTEGE ★ LA ★ BELGIQUE.**

Gold, 6.44 g, 21.4 mm, 180°. (*Quasi f.d.c.*).

Krause, no. Y19; Delmonte (or), no. 1294; Dupriez, no. 1088.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1971.



### 356 20 francs, 1869, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD II - ROI DES BELGES / 1869** Bearded head of king right; below, at truncation of neck, signature **L W** . Pelleted border.

Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.

Gold, 6.43 g, 21.4 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Krause, no. Y19; Delmonte (or), no. 1294; Dupriez, no. 1101.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1966.



**357** 20 francs, 1870, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD II - ROI DES BELGES / 1870**

Bearded head of king right, neck slightly longer than in previous years, at truncation of neck, signature **L W** . Pelleted border.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE / 20 - FR**  
Round shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant, surrounded with collar of the Order of Leopold, badge of which in civil version (without swords) hangs at bottom. The whole on ermine mantle decorated with lions and laurel bordure, topped by royal crown. Pelleted border.

Edge: convex inscription **★★★★★ DIEU ★ PROTEGE ★ LA ★ BELGIQUE.**

Gold, 6.45 g, 21.3 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. Y19.1; Delmonte (or), no. 1294; Dupriez, no. 1113.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1971.



**358** 20 francs, 1871, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD II - ROI DES BELGES / 1871** Bearded head of king right; below, at truncation of neck, signature **L W** . Pelleted border. Small die crack runs from the first **L** to the edge.

Rev. and edge as for previous coin.

Gold, 6.42 g, 21.3 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. Y19.1; Delmonte (or), no. 1294;

Dupriez, no. 1129.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1971.



**359** 20 francs, 1874, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD II - ROI DES BELGES / 1874** Bearded head of king right; below, at truncation of neck, signature **L W** . Pelleted border. Small die crack runs from the first **O** to the edge.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE, 20 - FR**  
Round shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant, surrounded with collar of the Order of Leopold, badge of which in civil version (without swords) hangs at bottom. The whole on ermine mantle decorated with lions and laurel bordure, topped by royal crown. Pelleted border.

Edge: convex inscription **★★★★★ DIEU ★ PROTEGE ★ LA ★ BELGIQUE.**

Gold, 6.43 g, 21.4 mm, 180°. (T.b.).

Krause, no. Y19.1; Delmonte (or), no. 1294; Dupriez, no. 1174.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1955.



**360** 20 francs, 1875, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD II - ROI DES BELGES / 1875** Bearded head of king right; below, at truncation of neck, signature **L W** . Pelleted outer border.

Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.

Gold, 6.43 g, 21.3 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. Y19.1; Delmonte (or), no. 1294;

Dupriez, no. 1185.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1955.

**361** 20 francs, 1876, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD II - ROI DES BELGES / 1876** Bearded head of king right; below, at truncation of neck, signature **L W** . Pelleted border.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE / 20 - FR** (first letter **F** punched twice in die). Round shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant, surrounded with collar of the Order of Leopold, badge of which in civil version (without swords) hangs at bottom. The whole on ermine mantle decorated with lions and laurel bordure, topped by royal crown. Pelleted border.

Edge: convex inscription **★★★★★ DIEU ★ PROTEGE ★ LA ★ BELGIQUE**.

Gold, 6.46 g, 21.5 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. Y19.1; Delmonte (or), no. 1294; Dupriez, no. 1196.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.

**362** 20 francs, 1877, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener

Obv. **LEOPOLD II - ROI DES BELGES / 1877** Bearded head of king right; below, at truncation of neck, signature **L W** . Pelleted outer border.

Rev. **L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE / 20 - FR** Round shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant, surrounded with collar of the Order of Leopold, badge of which in civil version (without swords) hangs at bottom. The whole on ermine mantle decorated with lions and laurel bordure, topped by royal crown. Pelleted border.

Edge: convex inscription **★★★★★ DIEU ★ PROTEGE ★ LA ★ BELGIQUE**.

Gold, 6.45 g, 21.2 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause, no. Y19.1; Delmonte (or), no. 1294; Dupriez, no. 1209.

Purchase: Dillen, 1941.



**363** *20 francs, 1878, mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD II - ROI DES BELGES / 1878** Bearded head of king right; below, at truncation of neck, signature **L W** . Pelleted border.

Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.

Gold, 6.45 g, 21.4 mm, 180°. (*T.b.*).

Krause, no. Y19; Delmonte (or), no. 1294;

Dupriez, no. 1210.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1966.



**364** *20 francs, 1882 (French version), mint of Brussels, Léopold Wiener*

Obv. **LEOPOLD II - ROI DES BELGES / 1882** Bearded head of king right; below, at truncation of neck, signature **L W** . Pelleted border.

Rev. and edge as for the coin no. 362.

Gold, 6.44 g, 21.5 mm, 180°. (*T.b.*).

Krause, no. Y19; Delmonte (or), no. 1294;

Dupriez, no. 1228.

Purchase: Franceschi, February 1957.



**Albert I (1909–1934)**

Albert Léopold Clément Marie Meinrad, Albert Leopold Clemens Marie Meinrad, the son of Philip, Count of Flanders, and Mary, née Princess of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born in 1875, King of the Belgians from 1909, died while climbing in the Ardennes in 1934. He proclaimed the country's neutrality and rejected the German ultimatum that violated it in 1914. He personally commanded the army and took part in the fighting as an airman. He led to the real equality of the two languages of Belgium.

**365** *1 franc, 1910 (French version), mint of Brussels, Godefroid Devreese*

Obv. **·ALBERT·ROI· - ·DES·BELGES·** Head of king left; signature **G.DEVREESE**. at bottom near edge.

Rev. **·L'UNION·FAIT·LA·FORCE·** counterclockwise; **1 / FRANC / 1910** surrounded by oak and laurel branches tied at top with ribbon.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 4.99 g, 23.0 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. Y34.





**366** *1 franc, 1912 (French version), mint of Brussels, Godefroid Devreese*

Obv. as for the previous coin.

Rev. **·L'UNION·FAIT·LA·FORCE·** counterclockwise; **1 / FRANC / 1912** surrounded by oak and laurel branches tied at top with ribbon.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 4.97 g, 23.0 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. Y34.

**367** *1 franc, 1914 (Dutch version), mint of Brussels, Godefroid Devreese*

Obv. **·ALBERT·KONING· - ·DER·BELGEN·** Head of king left; signature **G.DEVREESE.** at bottom near edge.

Rev. **·EENDRACHT·MAAKT·MACHT·** counterclockwise; **1 / FRANK / 1914** surrounded by oak and laurel branches tied at top with ribbon.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 5.11 g, 23.2 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. Y34.1.

**368** *1 franc, 1914 (French version), mint of Brussels, Godefroid Devreese*

Obv. **·ALBERT·ROI· - ·DES·BELGES·** Head of king left; signature **G.DEVREESE.** at bottom near edge.

Rev. **·L'UNION·FAIT·LA·FORCE·** counterclockwise; **1 / FRANC / 1914** surrounded by oak and laurel branches tied at top with ribbon.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 4.98 g, 22.9 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. Y34.

**369** *2 francs, 1912 (Dutch version), mint of Brussels, Godefroid Devreese*

Obv. **·ALBERT·KONING· - ·DER·BELGEN·** Head of king left; signature **G.DEVREESE.** at bottom near edge.

Rev. **·EENDRACHT·MAAKT·MACHT·** counterclockwise; **2 / FRANK / 1912** surrounded by oak and laurel branches tied at top with ribbon.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 10.00 g, 27.1 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. Y35.1.





**370** *Pattern 10 francs, 1912 (French version), mint of Brussels, Godefroid Devreese*

Obv. ·ALBERT·ROI· - ·DES·BELGES· Bust of king in uniform and cloak left, with star of the Order of Leopold on his chest. Border of pellets.

Rev. Shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant, surrounded with collar of the Order of Leopold with lions, crowns and monograms **L**, badge of which in civil version (without swords) hangs at bottom. Collar hung on Hand of Justice and sceptre topped with lion, crossed under shield. The whole on ermine mantle topped by royal crown. **10 - F.** on sides; signature **G.DEVREESE** on left near the edge; **19-12** at bottom. Border of pellets.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 4.65 g, 19.3 mm, 180°. Proof striking.

Krause –; Delmonte (or), no. 1333; Dupriez, no. 1939.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



**371** *10 francs, proof in silver, 1912 (French version), mint of Brussels, Godefroid Devreese*

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.

Silver, 3.77 g, 19.2 mm, 180°.

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 1940.

Purchase: Dillen, June 1942.



**372** *Pattern 20 francs, 1911 (French version), mint of Brussels, Godefroid Devreese*

Obv. ·ALBERT·ROI· - ·DES·BELGES· Bust of king in uniform and cloak left, with star of the Order of Leopold on his chest; minute signature **G.D.V.** on left near edge. Border of semi-pellets. Thin die crack runs from first **E** to edge.

Rev. Shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant, surrounded with collar of the Order of Leopold with lions, crowns and monograms **L**, badge of which in civil version (without swords) hangs at bottom. Collar hung on Hand of Justice and sceptre topped with lion, crossed under shield. The whole on ermine mantle topped by royal crown. **20 - F.** on sides; signature **G.DEVREESE** on



right near edge; traces of the same signature removed from die on left; **19 - 11** at bottom. Border of semi-pellets.

Edge: convex inscription ★★★★★ **DIEU ★ PROTEGE ★ LA ★ BELGIQUE.**

Gold, 6.22 g, 21.2 mm, 180°. (F.d.c.).

Krause, no. KM Pn83; Delmonte (or), no. 1327; Dupriez, no. 1856.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.

### 373 20 francs, 1914 (Dutch version), mint of Brussels, Godefroid Devreese

Obv. ·**ALBERT·KONING·** - ·**DER·BELGEN·**

Bust of king in uniform and cloak left, with star of the Order of Leopold on his chest; minute signature **G.D.V** on left near edge. Pelleted border.

Rev. Shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant, surrounded with collar of the Order of Leopold with lions, crowns and monograms **L**, badge of which in civil version (without swords) hangs at bottom. Collar hung on Hand of Justice and sceptre topped with lion, crossed under shield. The whole on ermine mantle topped by royal crown. **20 - F.** on sides; signature **G.DEVREESE** on left near edge; **19 - 14** at bottom. Pelleted border.



Edge: convex inscription ★★★★★ **GOD BESCHERME ★ BELGIE ★.**

Gold, 6.44 g, 21.1 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. Y37.1; Delmonte (or), no. 1331; Dupriez, no. 1981.

### 374 20 francs, 1914 (Dutch version), mint of Brussels, Godefroid Devreese

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.

Gold, 6.44 g, 21.1 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. Y37.1; Delmonte (or), no. 1331;

Dupriez, no. 1981.

Purchase: rue du Midi, 1937.



### 375 20 francs, 1914 (Dutch version), mint of Brussels, Godefroid Devreese

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.

Gold, 6.44 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. Y37.1; Delmonte (or), no. 1331;

Dupriez, no. 1981.



**376** 20 francs, 1914 (Dutch version), mint of Brussels, Godefroid Devreese

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.  
Gold, 6.45 g, 21.1 mm, 180°.  
Krause, no. Y37.1; Delmonte (or), no. 1331;  
Dupriez, no. 1981.



**377** 20 francs, 1914 (French version), mint of Brussels, Godefroid Devreese

Obv. ·ALBERT·ROI· - ·DES·BELGES· Bust of king in uniform and cloak left, with star of the Order of Leopold on his chest; minute signature **G.D.V.** on left near edge. Pelted border.  
Rev. Shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant, surrounded with collar of the Order of Leopold with lions, crowns and monograms **L**, badge of which in civil version (without swords) hangs at bottom. Collar hung on Hand of Justice and sceptre topped with lion, crossed under shield. The whole on ermine mantle topped by royal crown. **20 - F.** on sides; signature **G.DEVREESE** on right near edge; **19-14** at bottom. Pelted border.  
Edge: convex inscription ★★★★★ **DIEU ★ PROTEGE ★ LA ★ BELGIQUE.**  
Gold, 6.44 g, 21.3 mm, 180°. Proof-like striking (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).  
Krause, no. Y37; Delmonte (or), no. 1330; Dupriez, no. 1973 or 1977.  
Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



**378** 20 francs, 1914 (French version), mint of Brussels, Godefroid Devreese

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.  
Gold, 6.46 g, 21.1 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).  
Krause, no. Y37; Delmonte (or), no. 1330;  
Dupriez, no. 1973 or 1977.  
Purchase: Franceschi, 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



**379** 20 francs, 1914 (French version), mint of Brussels, Godefroid Devreese

Obv. ·ALBERT·ROI· - ·DES·BELGES· Bust of king in uniform and cloak left, with star of the Order of Leopold on his chest; minute signature **G.D.V.** on left near edge. Pelted border. From epaulette through star to edge runs clear die crack.  
Rev. as coin no. 377.  
Edge: convex inscription ★★★★★ **DIEU ★ PROTEGE ★ LA ★ BELGIQUE.**  
Gold, 6.44 g, 21.2 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).  
Krause, no. Y37; Delmonte (or), no. 1330;  
Dupriez, no. 1876.  
Purchase: rue du Midi, 1937.



**380** *Pattern 100 francs in silver, 1912 (Dutch version), mint of Brussels, Godefroid Devreese*

Obv. ·ALBERT·KONING· - ·DER·BELGEN· Bust of king in uniform and cloak left, with star of the Order of Leopold on his chest; minute signature **G.D.V** on left near edge. Border of pellets.

Rev. Shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant, surrounded with collar of the Order of Leopold with lions, crowns and monograms **L**, badge of which in civil version (without swords) hangs at bottom. Collar hung on Hand of Justice and sceptre topped with lion, crossed under shield. The whole on ermine mantle topped by royal crown. **100 - FRK** on sides; signature **G.DEVREESE** on the left near edge; **19-12** at bottom. Pelleted outer border. Edge: convex inscription **★★★★★ GOD BESCHERME ★ BELGIE ★**.

Silver, 17.50 g, 35.3 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 1929.

Purchase: Franceschi, March (*sic*) 1954, ex collection Farouk, King of Egypt.



**381** *Pattern 100 francs in copper, 1912 (French version), mint of Brussels, Godefroid Devreese*

Obv. ·ALBERT·ROI· - ·DES·BELGES· Bust of king in uniform and cloak left, with star of the Order of Leopold on his chest; minute signature **G.D.V.** on left near edge. Pelleted border. Thin die crack runs through star alongside edge.

Rev. Shield sable (in hatching) with lion rampant, surrounded with collar of the Order of Leopold with lions, crowns and monograms **L**, badge of which in civil version (without swords) hangs at bottom. Collar hung on Hand of Justice and sceptre topped with lion, crossed under shield. The whole on ermine mantle topped by royal crown. **100 - FR<sup>S</sup>** on sides; signature **G.DEVREESE** on left near edge; **19-12** at bottom. Pelleted outer border. Edge: convex inscription **★★★★★ DIEU ★ PROTEGE ★ LA BELGIQUE**.

Copper, 15.25 g, 35.3 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c., ch.br.*).

Krause –; Dupriez, no. 1927.

Purchase: Dillen, 1942.



### **Baldwin I (1951–1993)**

Baudouin Albert Charles Leopold Axel Marie-Gustave, Boudewijn Albert Karel Léopold Axel Marie Gustaaf, the son of Leopold III, King of the Belgians and Astrid, née Princess of Västergötland, born in 1930, the King of the Belgians after his father abdicated in 1951, died in 1993. In 1960, he married Fabiola, née Countess de Mora y Aragón. As a ruler, he turned out to be, above all, a tactful mediator between social forces.

#### **382** *50 francs, 1960, the king's wedding, mint of Brussels, Gaston Lamquet (mint master), Carlos van Dionant de Cacérès (medallist)*

Obv. **BALDVINVS - FABIOLA / ·XV·XII·MCMLX**· Heads of Queen Fabiola and King Baldwin left; under truncation of king's neck, signature **C.VAN DIONANT**.

Rev. **BELGICA** at top. Two shields, square and oval; in dexter, lion rampant (for Belgium); in sinister, quarterly: bend wavy with seven six-ray stars and five pallets; inescutcheon parted per bend, tree and fox couchant (for Mora y Aragón); royal crown at top, two laurel branches on sides, near edge; under the left, lamb's head (for Lamquet), and under the right, head of St. Michael the Archangel  $\frac{3}{4}$  right (Brussels mint mark). **F / 50** in the middle between the shields; minute signature **C.v.D.** below.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 12.31 g, 30.2 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. Y65.



#### **383** *50 francs, 1960, the king's wedding, mint of Brussels, Gaston Lamquet (mint master), Carlos van Dionant de Cacérès (medallist)*

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.

Silver, 12.43 g, 30.2 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. Y65.





**384** *Medal weighing 20 francs in gold, 1976, 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the king's reign, mint of Brussels, Robert Vogeleeer (mint director), Antoon Luyckx (medallist Obv.), Marc Severin (medallist Rev.)*

Obv. **BAUDOUIN - ROI DES BELGES - 1951 - 17 juillet - 1976** Head of king left, indistinct signature under the neck truncation.

Rev. **B** topped by royal crown; a bent ear of wheat beneath; next to it, on left, a blackbird expanding wings, letter **V** on chest (Robert Vogeleeer's mark); on the right, head of Archangel Michael  $\frac{3}{4}$  right (Brussels mint mark).

Edge: 25 convex five-pointed stars.

Gold, 6.44 g, 21.1 mm, 180°. Proof striking.

The medal was also made in Dutch and Latin versions.



## KATANGA

### Republic (1960–1963)

Province of Belgian Congo, proclaimed independence in 1960, conquered by Congo-Léopoldville in 1963.

**385** *5 francs, proof in gold, 1961, struck probably in France with dies made in King's Norton Mint*

Obv. + **KATANGA** + in incuse letters. Bunch of bananas .

Rev. **BANQUE / NATIONALE** at top, **5FR** on left, **1961** at bottom. Slanting Katanga cross. Plain edge.

Gold, 13.31 g, 26.2 mm, 0°.

Krause, no. Y1.

The so-called Katanga cross, a bronze cross 15 to 50 cm wide, was a primitive currency popular in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries in the Congo Basin. Its image was placed on the first coins of independent Katanga to refer to local money traditions. Also, in Greco-Roman antiquity, the representations on coin designs of the oldest coins often referred to pre-monetary measures of value. The circulating 5-franc coin was made of bronze, but 20,000 specimens were minted in gold.





## THE NETHERLANDS

### William III (1849–1890)

Willem Alexander Paul Frederik Lodewijk, William Alexander Paul Frederick Louis, the son of William II, later King of the Netherlands and Grand Duke of Luxembourg, and Grand Princess Anna Pavlovna, daughter of the Russian Emperor, born on in 1817, King of the Netherlands and Grand Duke of Luxembourg from 1849, Duke of Limburg from 1849-1866, died in 1890. Opposed to curtailing royal power, he instituted personal rule in Luxembourg. Violent and militant, he was liked by the people.

#### 386 10 guilders, 1879, mint of Utrecht, Philip Hendrik Taddel (mint director), Johan Philip Mathias Menger (medallist)

Obv. ★ **GOD ZIJ MET ONS** ★ / **KONING WILLEM DE DERDE** Bare head of king right. On truncation of neck, incuse **J.P.M.M.** Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN** / [axe – mark of P.H. Taddel] **1879** [caduceus – the mint mark]. Shield azure biletée or (in hatching), lion with a coronet, in his dexter paw a sword and in the sinister paw six (!) arrows bound together. Shield topped by royal crown. **10 - G** on sides. Border of semi-pellets.

Gold, 6.70 g, 22.5 mm, 180°.

Delmonte (or), no. 1212; Schlumberger, no. 154.



### Wilhelmina (1890–1948)

Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, the daughter of William III, King of the Netherlands and Grand Duke of Luxembourg, and Princess Emma of Waldeck and Pymont, born in 1880, Queen of the Netherlands from 1890 (under her mother's regency until 1898), in 1940–1945 in exile in England, she relinquished royal duties to her daughter Juliana in 1947 and abdicated to her a year later, died in 1962. Extremely popular in the country and abroad, brave and enterprising (considered the richest woman in the world thanks to capital investments), she willingly participated in governments, but she is mostly remembered for the consistent resistance to Germany during both World War I and II.

#### 387 10 guilders, 1897, mint of Utrecht, Hugo Laurens Adriaan van den Wall Bake (mint director)

Obv. ★ **GOD ZIJ MET ONS** ★ / **KONINGIN WILHELMINA** Bust of queen in pearl necklace left. Border of pellets.

Rev. **KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN** / [halberd – Wall Bake's mark] **1897** [caduceus – the mint mark]. Shield azure biletée or (in hatching), lion with a coronet, in his dexter paw a sword and in the sinister paw seven arrows bound together. Shield topped by royal crown. **10 - G**, on sides. Border of pellets.



Reeded edge.  
Gold, 6.72 g, 22.7 mm, 180°.  
Schlumberger, no. 164.

**388** *10 guilders, 1911, mint of Utrecht, Copius Hoitsema (mint director)*

Obv. **KONINGIN WILHELMINA · GOD ZIJ MET ONS** Bust of queen right, in diadem and ermine mantle. Border of semi-pellets.  
Rev. **KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN** / [seahorse – C. Hoitsema's mark] **1911** [caduceus – mint mark]. Shield azure biletée or (in hatching), lion with a coronet, in his dexter paw a sword and in the sinister paw seven arrows bound together. Shield topped by royal crown. **10 - G** on sides. Border of pellets.



Reeded edge.  
Gold, 6.73 g, 21.6 mm, 180°.  
Schlumberger, no. 166.

**389** *10 guilders, 1932, mint of Utrecht, Copius Hoitsema (mint director)*

Obv. **KONINGIN WILHELMINA · GOD ZIJ MET ONS** Head of queen right, with pin in her hair. Border of pellets.  
Rev. **KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN** / [seahorse – C. Hoitsema's mark] **1932** [caduceus – mint mark]. Shield azure biletée or (in hatching), lion with a coronet, in his dexter paw a sword and in the sinister paw seven arrows bound together. Shield topped by royal crown. **10 - G** on sides. Border of pellets.



Reeded edge.  
Gold, 6.71 g, 22.4 mm, 180°.  
Schlumberger, no. 174.

**Juliana (1948–1980)**

Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, the daughter of Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, and Duke Henry (Wladimir Albrecht Ernst) of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, born in 1909, Queen of the Netherlands from 1948, abdicated in 1980 in favour of her daughter Beatrix, died in 2004.

**390** *2½ guilders, 1960, mint of Utrecht, J.W.A. van Hengel (mint director), L.O. Wenchebach (engraver)*

Obv. · **JULIANA KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN** Head of queen right, with hairnet and earring in her ear, below, the engraver signature **W**. Border of pellets.

Rev. **NEDERLAND** at bottom. Shield bilet-tée, lion with a coronet, in his dexter paw a sword and in the sinister paw seven arrows bound together. Shield topped by royal crown. **19-60** / **2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-G** on sides; below, fish (van Hengel's mark) and caduceus (mint mark). Border of pellets.

Edge: incuse inscription ★ **GOD** ★ **ZIJ** ★ **MET** ★ **ONS**.

Silver, 14.97 g, 33.0 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. Y62.



**391** *2½ guilders, 1962, mint of Utrecht, J.W.A. van Hengel (mint director), L.O. Wenchebach (engraver)*

Obv. as for the previous coin.

Rev. **NEDERLAND** at bottom. Shield bilet-tée, lion with a coronet, in his dexter paw a sword and in the sinister paw seven arrows bound together. Shield topped by royal crown. **19-62** / **2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-G** on sides; below, fish (van Hengel's mark) and caduceus (mint mark). Border of pellets.

Edge: incuse inscription ★ **GOD** ★ **ZIJ** ★ **MET** ★ **ONS**.

Silver, 15.05 g, 33.0 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. Y62.



## LUXEMBOURG

**Charlotte (1919–1964)**

Charlotte Aldegonde Élise Marie Wilhelmine, the daughter of William IV, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, Duke of Nassau, and Infanta Marie Anne of Portugal, born in 1896, Grand Duchess of Luxemburg from 1919, in 1940–1944 in exile in England, abdicated in 1964 in favour of her son Jean Bourbon of Parma, died in 1985. The grand-ducal power was significantly limited with Charlotte's accession to the throne, but the ruler was remembered primarily for the resistance to Germany during World War II.

**392** *Medal weighing 20 francs in gold, 1953, marriage of the heir to the throne, mint of Brussels, Edmond Goergen (designer), Oscar De Clerck (medallist)*

Obv. **PRINCESSE JOSEPHINE-CHARLOTTE-JEAN GRAND-DUC HERITIER**

Bare heads of Grand Duchess Josephine Charlotte, Princess of Belgium, and Grand Duke John right; underneath them in curve **GOERGEN.P. / DE CLERCK.S.** Border of arcs and points.

Rev. **GRAND DUCHE DE LUXEMBOURG / 9 · 4 · 1953**, Under arched crown, two letters J (the other one mirrored); the whole in oak wreath. Border of arcs and points. Reeded edge.

Gold, 6.46 g, 21.0 mm, 0°.

Delmonte (or), no. 405; Krause, no. Fr12.



The medal was minted in 25,573 specimens.

**393** *Medal weighing 20 francs in gold, 1953, marriage of the heir to the throne, mint of Brussels, Edmond Goergen (designer), Oscar De Clerck (medallist)*

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous medal.

Gold, 6.46 g, 21.0 mm, 0°.

Delmonte (or), no. 405; Krause, no. Fr12.

Purchase: Franceschi, 17 December 1971.





**Part III**  
Coins of the world



FRANCE

**Charles VI the Mad** (1380–1422)

Charles le Fou, also called le Bien Aimé, the son of Charles V the Wise, King of the Franks of the Capetian-Valois dynasty, and Joan, the daughter of Peter I, Duke of Bourbon, born in 1368, King of the Franks from 1380. His mental illness caused a struggle between the Burgundian and Armagnac factions for power in the kingdom, and consequently – the English invasion. Died in 1422.

**394 Écu d'or à la couronne, [1388]**

Obv. +KAROLVS:DEI:GRACIA:FRANCORVM  
:REX [sic] between borders of pellets. Shield  
with three fleurs-de-lis and central point,  
topped by open crown. Thin circular inner  
border.

Rev. +XPC★VINCIIT★XPC★REGIAT★XPC  
★IMPERIAT Cross fleurdelisée of one losen-  
ge; five-pointed star (recut on die) in centre.  
Double tressure of four arcs decorated with  
four lilies and four open crowns. Pelleted  
inner border; rope outer border.

Gold, 4.01 g, 30.5 mm, 315°. Slight clipping  
of the edge. (Sup.).

Duplessy, no. 369A.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1958.



It comes from the second issue, on 28 February 1388. The designated exchange rate for this coin was 22 sols and 6 deniers tournois. The legend of the reverse: *Christus vincit, Christus regnat, Christus imperat*, a quote from Easter lauds, was placed on the reverse of French gold coins from the 13<sup>th</sup> century to the revolution. This text was also delivered during royal coronations, creating a special bond between the royal sacrum and the reign of the Saviour (see coin no. 122). *Écus d'or à la couronne* were imitated in the Low Countries (cf. coin no. 196).

**Louis XIII** (1610–1643)

Louis le Juste, the son of Henry IV, King of Navarre and France of the Capetian-Bourbon dynasty, and Marie de' Medici, born in 1601, King of France and Navarre from 1610 (until 1614 under his mother's regency), died in 1643. Power was first exercised by the Queen-Mother, then by royal favourites. In 1624, the real power was taken over by Armand-Jean du Plessis de Richelieu, Bishop of Luçon and Cardinal, who greatly strengthened the state and the position of the king.

**395 Double louis (louis d'or), 1643, mint of Paris (Paris), Jean Varin**

Obv. LVD·XIII·D·G - FR·ET·NAV·REX (letter G corrected on die). Laureate head of king right; date  
·1643· under portrait. Radiated border.

Rev. .CHRS+ - .REGN. - .VINC. - .IMP. Eight letters L arranged crosswise; in centre, circle with A  
(Paris mint mark); in angles, lilies, above each pair of letters, royal crown; radiated border.

Gold, 6.69 g, 24.7 mm, 90°. (Sup.).

Duplessy, no. 1298.

Purchase: Franceschi, November 1957.

Double *louis*, a coin at the rate of 10 livres tournois, later called the *louis d'or*, minted on the basis of the royal declaration of 31 March 1640, was to replace Spanish pistols circulating in France; most often Spanish coins were re-struck into French. For 150 years, the *louis d'or* predominated in a large part of Germany and the southern Netherlands. Jean Varin (Warin), an excellent medallist from Liège (he lived in the years 1607–1672) and admitted to the Paris Mint thanks to the protection of Cardinal Richelieu, introduced a screw press for general use in France, which enabled quick and accurate minting process of large coins. His beautiful portrait of Louis XIII *à la mèche courte* also inspired Polish makers of coin dies of King John Casimir.



### Louis XIV (1643–1715)

Louis Dieudonné, the son of Louis XIII, King of France and Navarre, and Anne, Princess of Spain, born in 1638, King of France and Navarre from 1643 (until 1654 under regency), died in 1715. Expansive in all directions, his policy provided France with a superpower position and territorial gains in Western Germany (Alsace and superiority on Lorraine Bishops, as well as the Free County of Burgundy), but entangled it in many lengthy and costly wars, none of which achieved the assumed goals. Among other things, Louis attacked the Netherlands, referring to the Brabantine inheritance law (the War of Devolution, 1667–1668, then the Dutch War, 1672–1679) and obtaining Artois and parts of Flanders, Hainault and Namur. The Palatinate War (1689–1697) led to the formation of a circle of states opposing French aggression, and soon the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–1714), which also did not give Louis the Netherlands, consumed considerable forces. Protestants, driven out of France in 1685, largely moved to Berlin, giving rise to the future power of the Brandenburg-Prussian state. The policy towards the nobility that ended the series of rebellions and local wars was a success. The king was a great patron of arts and literature. He was taught numismatics (in the famous painting) by Jean Varin himself. In 1650, the king founded the Cabinet des médailles, today part of the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris.

### 396 *Écu aux trois couronnes, 1715, mint of Paris*

Obv. LVD·XIII·D·G· - FR·ET·NAV·REX♣, dot under the third letter. Bust of king in wig and ancient armour. Border of pellets. Adjustment marks in the middle part.

Rev. SIT·NOMEN·DOMINI·BENEDICTVM☉1715 Three royal crowns and three fleurs-de-lis alternately, surrounding letter A in centre. At top, child's head surrounded by rays of sun. Border of pellets. At beginning of legend, traces of an earlier striking. Adjustment marks in centre.

Edge: convex inscription: DOMINE SALVUM FAC REGEM separated by arabesques.

Silver, 30.31 g, 41.3 mm, 180°. (T.b.).

Duplessy, no. 1568.

Purchase: May 1957.

French coins displayed not only the letter mint mark (here A – for Paris), but also numerous other moneyer's and control marks, such as a child's head, a rosette and a dot below the legend. The latter means that the was minted in the second half of the year. The motto of the reverse: Ps 112/113,2; of the edge: Ps 19/20,10; both were constantly used on silver coins. The motto:

*Domine salvum fac regem [et exaudi nos in die qua invocaverimus te]* is also the first line of the motet sung at the end of services with the King of France at least from the time of Louis XIII. The motet was probably created in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The motto appears on the ceiling of the royal chapel in Versailles, and on coins it still appears as late as the times of the Restoration (see coins nos. 415–420). *Écu blanc*, the French thaler, was introduced in 1641; it corresponded initially to 60 sols (3 livres). Three-crown écus were minted from May 1709 to 1715. This was the last type of Louis XIV coin after four so-called reformations. The *écu* rate was then already 5 livres tournois.



### 397 *Double louis d'or aux quatre L*, 1695, mint of Dijon (*réformation*)

Obv. LUD·XIV·D·G[sun, knight's lance] - FR·ET·NAV·REX Laureate and wiggled head of king right, date 1695 below. Radiated border.

Rev. CHRS - REGN - VINC - IMP, crescent with horns up and unreadable small mark. In the centre, circle with letter P (mint mark); around, four lilies arranged in cross, topped by royal crowns; between lilies, letters L. Radiated border. Slight traces of previous coin design on the entire surface.

Gold, 13.43 g, 31.2 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Duplessy, no. 1439A.

Purchase: Franceschi, May 1955.



Louis XIV, wanting to finance the wars waged in the last decades of his reign, used recoinages while changing rates of coins. Such an operation, called *réformation*, was carried out in 1690, 1693, 1701 and 1704. Large silver coins (whole, half and quarter-thalers) and gold ones were re-struck without melting. This double louis d'or is the result of the second reformation, from issue ordered in September 1693, which is marked with a crescent.

## Louis XV (1715–1774)

Louis le Bien-Aimé, the son of Louis, Duke of Burgundy, the Petit Dauphin, and Marie Adelaide, Princess of Sardinia, born on in 1710, King of France and Navarre from 1715 (under the regency until 1723), died in 1774. He continued the policy of his great-grandfather Louis XIV. In the War of the Polish Succession, he obtained Upper Lorraine, and in the War of the Austrian Succession in 1745–1747, he occupied the entire Austrian Netherlands, but it was not possible to keep this conquest in the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748). This war, and then the lost Seven Years' War, placed a heavy burden on France and led to the financial crisis.

### 398 *Écu vertugadin, 1716, mint of Reims (réformation)*

Obv. **LVD·XV·D·G·FR·ET·NAV·REX** [acorn].

Bust of king right, in a cloak over his armour; rosette at bottom. Radiated border. On the entire surface, especially in the upper part, visible traces of previous coin design: the reverse of *écu aux trois couronnes* of Louis XIV, perhaps also adjustment marks.

Rev. **·SIT·NOMEN·DOMINI·S·BENEDICTVM** ♦

**1716** Round shield with three fleurs-de-lis, small double dot in the centre of the coin design, topped by royal crown. Radiated outer border. Traces of previous coin design at top and bottom parts.

Edge: convex inscription **DOMINE SALVUM FAC REGEM** separated by arabesques.

Silver, 30.49 g, 44.0 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Duplessy, no. 1651A.

Purchase.

*Écu*, much later called *vertugadin* (from the form of the royal mantle; *vertugadin* is the farthingale, the frame for a women's dress that was no longer fashionable at that time), was introduced by another "reformation" of 14 December 1715. Its rate was 5 livres to-urnois. The letter S in the reverse legend is the mark of the mint of Reims, the rosette – of the reformation.



### 399 *Écu au bandeau, 1760, mint of Amiens, Joseph Charles Roettiers*

Obv. **LVD·XV·D·G·FR· - ET ·NAV · REX·** Nude bust of king, wigged, left. On truncation of neck, signature **CJR**; below, mint mark (probably star deformed by die crack). Radiated border.

Rev. **· SIT NOMEN DOMINI X BENEDICTUM** ♥ **1760** Three fleurs-de-lis in oval shield, topped by royal crown; around, two laurel branches tied in bottom part with ribbon. Radiated border. Adjustment marks in the middle part.

Edge: convex inscription **DOMINE SALVUM FAC REGEM** separated by arabesques.

Silver, 29.38 g, 41.3 mm, 180°.

Duplessy, no. 1680.

Purchase: October 1957.

The thaler with an oval coat of arms surrounded by laurel branches, *écu neuf*, was introduced after the monetary crisis of 1721–1726. In Germany, where it gained considerable popularity, it was called *Laubtaler*. Its rate in France was 6 livres, and the issue lasted until the revolution. The letter X in the reverse legend is the Amiens mint mark.



#### 400 *Louis d'or „de Noailles”, 1717, mint of Paris*

Obv. LVD·XV·D·G·FR·ET·NAV·REX·♣ / 1717  
Nude bust of king, wigged, in royal crown, left. Border of wedges. Small adjustment marks in the centre.

Rev. CHRS· - REGN· - VINC· - IMP·★ Letter A (mint mark), around, shield arranged in a cross and covered with royal crowns, bearing alternately arms of France and Navarre, with lilies placed radially between them. Border of wedges. Slight adjustment marks in the centre.

Edge with herringbone pattern.

Gold, 12.14 g, 27.7 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Duplessy, no. 1630.

Purchase: Franceschi, November 1957.



#### 401 *Double louis d'or au bandeau, 1746, mint of Strasbourg, Joseph Charles Roettiers*

Obv. LUD·XV·D·G·FR· - ET NAV·REX Nude bust of king, wigged, left. On truncation of neck, initials *CJR*; ♥ below. Radiated border.

Rev. CHRS· · REGN· · VINC· · IMPE ·★ 1746  
Oval shields of France and Navarre topped by one crown. **B** mint mark below. Radiated border. Adjustment marks in the middle part.





Edge: ornament of leaves, hardly visible.  
 Gold, 16.31 g, 29.7 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).  
 Duplessy, no. 1642.  
 Purchase: Franceschi, February 1957.

### Louis XVI (1774–1792)

Louis August, the son of Dauphin Louis and Princess Maria Josepha of Poland, born in 1754, King of France and Navarre from 1774 (title from 1791: King of the French), dethroned in 1792, murdered in 1793. He led global politics, supporting the independence of the United States and the Emperor of Vietnam Gia Long, he counteracted British interests in India. In the country, a well-disposed and gentle ruler was unable to reconcile the conflicting interests of social classes in the face of the crisis of state finances. Indecisiveness led to his overthrow, imprisonment and death.

#### 402 *Écu aux lauriers*, 1790, mint of Arras, Pierre Simon Benjamin Duvivier

Obv. LUD·XVI·D·G·FR· - ET NAV·REX· Bust of king in dress of Order of the Holy Spirit left. On truncation of arm, signature B·DUVIV·F·, ★ (mint master mark) below. Fragment of radiated border and slight loss of edge.

Rev. ·SIT NOMEN DOMINI / W / BENEDICTUM [half of lily] 1790; in the word BENEDICTUM letter B punched twice on die, and letter D repunched on original N. Oval shield with three fleurs-de-lis, small dot in centre. Shield topped by royal crown. Two laurel branches on sides, tied with ribbon at bottom.

Edge: convex inscription \OMINE SALVUM FAC REGEM separated by arabesques, very indistinct.

Silver, 29.18 g, 40.2 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Duplessy, no. 1708.

Purchase: October 1957.



Letter **W** in the margin of the reverse is the mark of the mint of Arras, moved from Lille.

#### 403 *Louis d'or á la tête nue*, 1787, mint of Paris, Pierre Simon Benjamin Duvivier (medallist), Jean Dupeyron de la Coste (president)

Obv. LUD·XVI·D·G·FR· - ET NAV·REX· Nude bust of king, wigged, left. On truncation of neck, signature DUVIV; below, Dupeyron's mark – heron. Pelleted outer border. Adjustment marks on the portrait.

Rev. CHR·S·REGN·VINC·IMPER [lyre] 1787 Two joined shields of France and Navarre, topped by one crown; under them, mint mark A. Pelleted outer border.





Edge: chain-shaped ornament, blurred in places.

Gold, 7.66 g, 24.4 mm, 180°.

Duplessy, no. 1707.

Purchase: Franceschi, October 1956.

**404** *Double louis d'or aux lunettes, 1778, mint of Lille, Pierre Simon Benjamin Duvivier*

Obv. LUD·XVI·D·G·FR· - ET NAV·REX· Bust of king in dress of the Order of Holy Spirit. On truncation of arm, signature B·DUVIV·; below, the mint master mark – rafter. Pelleted border. Adjustment marks visible on the legend.

Rev. CHR·S· REGN· VINC· IMPE [half of lily] 1778 Oval shields with arms of France and Navarre topped by one crown; mint mark below – the letter W. Pelleted border.

Edge: floral ornament.

Gold, 16.30 g, 28.6 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Duplessy, no. 1703.

Purchase: Franceschi, May 1957.



**405** *Double louis d'or á la tête nue, 1792, mint of Paris, Pierre Simon Benjamin Duvivier (medallist), Alexandre Roëttiers de Montaleau (director)*

Obv. LUD·XVI·D·G·FR· - ET NAV·REX, dot under the first D. Nude bust of king wigged left. On truncation of neck, signature DUVIV·; below, mint master mark – leopard (Roëttiers de Montaleau). Pelleted border. Slight adjustment marks on the portrait.

Rev. CHR·S· REGN· VINC· IMPER [lyre] 1792 Two shields of France and Navarre topped by one crown, under them, letter A (mint mark). Pelleted border. Slight adjustment marks in the centre.

Edge: floral ornament.

Gold, 15.24 g, 29.6 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Duplessy, no. 1706.

Purchase: Franceschi, February 1957.



The last French royal coin of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

**406** *Half-écu constitutionnel, 1792, mint of Paris, Augustin Dupré (medallist), Alexandre Roëttiers de Montaleau (director)*

Obv. LOUIS XVI ROI - DES FRANÇOIS· / 1792, dot under the letter U. Nude bust of king wigged left; leopard, mint master mark (for Roëttiers de Montaleau), between truncation of neck and date. Pelleted border.

Rev. **REGNE DE LA LOI**. Winged nude genius writes on board resting on altar: **CONSTITUTION**; on left: mint master mark: lyre, fasces, Phrygian cap on them; on right, rooster and the mint mark **A**, on plinth of altar, incuse signature **DUPRE**. In exergue **L'AN 4 DE LA LIBERTÉ**; pelleted outer border. Edge: convex inscription **LA NATION - LA LOI - ET LE ROI** separated by ornaments with lily.

Silver, 14.59 g, 32.4 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*)

Duplessy, no. 1719.

Purchase: Franceschi, June 1955.

In addition to the date from the birth of Christ, the coin shows the date “year 4 of freedom”. The so-called constitutional coinage, reflecting the new state system in iconography – the constitutional monarchy – was introduced by the act of 11 January 1791, but the first coins appeared in the following year. The half-écu corresponded to the 3 livres tournois.



## First Republic – National Convention (1792–1796)

### 407 6 livres, 1793, mint of Paris, Augustin Dupré (medallist), Alexandre Roëttiers de Montaleau (director)

Obv. **·REPUBLIQUE FRANÇOISE· / ·L'AN II·** separated by mint master marks: lyre and leopard (Roëttiers de Montaleau). In oak wreath, **SIX / LIVRES**. and mint mark **A** under horizontal line. Radiated border.

Rev. **REGNE DE LA LOI**. Winged nude genius writes on board resting on altar: **CONSTITUTION**; on left, fasces, on them, Phrygian cap; rooster on right; on plinth of altar, incuse signature **D[UPRE.]**. In exergue **1793**. Radiated border. Adjustment marks.

Edge: convex inscription **[LI]BERTE. - EGALITE.**, separated by ornaments with Phrygian cap and plain parts (?).

Silver, 29.43 g, 39.5 mm, 180°. (*T.b.*)

Rep., no. 2.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1955.



Instead of “years of freedom”, the date on the coin follows an even more recent calculation: “years of the republic”. The 6-livre coin was to replace the royal *écu neuf*. From August 1793, the division of the livre (the French pound, previously the unit of account) into 100 centimes was in force. Due to the inflation of paper money in France, silver coins were sent *en masse* abroad, *inter alia*, to the Netherlands.

**408** *24 livres, 1793, mint of Lyon, Augustin Dupré (medallist), Jean-Claude Gabet (director)*

Obv. ·**REPUBLIQUE FRANÇOISE**· / ·**L'AN II**· separated by mint master marks: eagle's head and bee (Gabet). In oak wreath, **24 / LIVRES**· and mint mark **D** under horizontal line. Radiated border.

Rev. **REGNE DE LA LOI**. Winged nude genius writes on board resting on altar **CONSTITUTION**, on left, fasces, on them, Phrygian cap; rooster on right; on plinth of altar, incuse signature **DUPR[E.]**. In exergue **1793**. Radiated border. Adjustment marks.

Edge: floral ornament.

Gold, 7.62 g, 24.3 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Rep., no. 1.

Purchase: Franceschi, ex collection Jean-Baptiste Baron of Nothomb.



It is a republican version of the louis d'or. Like silver coins, it did not maintain in circulation in France. With this date, only 2,465 specimens were minted in Lyon – it is a great rarity today.

**Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul (1799–1804)**

The son of Carlo Buonaparte and Maria Letizia Ramolino, born in 1769, the first Consul of the French Republic in 1799–1804, Emperor of the French in 1804–1814, 1815, King of Italy in 1805–1814, died in 1821.

**409** *20 francs, the 12<sup>th</sup> year of the Republic [1803/4], mint of Paris, Pierre-Joseph Tiolier (medallist), Charles-Pierre de l'Espine (director)*

Obv. **BONAPARTE - PREMIER CONSUL**. Nude bust of Bonaparte; calligraphic signature **Tiolier** below. Serrated border.

Rev. **REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE**. / **AN 12**. separated by marks of de l'Espine and mint: rooster and letter **A**, each between pair of dots. **20 / FRANCS**. in laurel wreath. Serrated border.

Edge: incuse inscription **★.DIEU PROTEGE ..LA FRANCE**.

Gold, 6.46 g, 21.1 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Rep., no. 24.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1955.



The French franc (although the tradition of this monetary unit and its links with the southern Netherlands dates back to the 14<sup>th</sup> century, cf. coin no. 126) was established in 1795 as a result of renaming the livre, the customary French monetary and accounting unit. The Monetary Act of the 7<sup>th</sup> Germinal of XI (28 March 1803) established a permanent parity for the franc in gold and silver. The result is a gold 20-franc coin, popularly called *napoléon d'or*, the basic gold coin of nineteenth-century Europe, also of Belgium.

**410** *40 francs, the 12<sup>th</sup> year of the Republic [1803/4], mint of Paris, Pierre-Joseph Tiolier (medallist), Charles-Pierre de l'Espine (director)*

Obv. **BONAPARTE - PREMIER CONSUL**. Nude bust of Bonaparte, below, calligraphic signature **Tiolier**. Pelleted border.

Rev. **REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE. / AN 12.** separated by de l'Espine's and mint marks: rooster and letter **A**, each between pair of dots. **40 / FRANCS** in laurel wreath. Pelleted border.

Edge: incuse inscription **★DIEU PROTEGE LA FRANCE**.

Gold, 12.88 g, 21.1 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Rep., no. 23.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1955.



**Napoleon I (1804–1814, 1815)**

**411** *5 francs, 1814, mint of Paris, Pierre-Joseph Tiolier (medallist), Nicolas Gui Antoine Brenet (chief engraver), Charles-Pierre de l'Espine (director)*

Obv. **NAPOLEON - EMPEREUR**. Nude bust of emperor laureate right. On truncation of neck, signature **BRENET**; below, calligraphic **T**. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **EMPIRE FRANÇAIS. / 1814.** separated by de l'Espine's and mint marks: rooster and letter **A**. **5 / FRANCS** in laurel wreath. Border of semi-pellets.

Edge: incuse inscription **★DIEU PROTEGE LA FRANCE**.

Silver, 24.88 g, 37.4 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Rep., no. 24.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954.



**412** *40 francs, 1806, mint of Paris, Pierre-Joseph Tiolier (medallist), Jean-Pierre Droz (chief engraver), Charles-Pierre de l'Espine (director)*

Obv. **NAPOLEON - EMPEREUR**. Nude bust of emperor laureate left. On truncation of neck, incuse signature **DROZ F.**; below, calligraphic **T**. Die cracks in legend. Border of wedges.

Rev. **REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.** / [rooster] **1806. A** (marks of de l'Espine and the mint). **40 / FRANCS.** in laurel wreath. Border of pellets.

Edge: incuse inscription ★ **DIEU PROTEGE LA FRANCE.**

Gold, 12.90 g, 26.1 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Rep., no. 39.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954.



The combination of the republican name of the state and the imperial title of the ruler on one coin is noteworthy. It wasn't until 1809 that the definition of France as an empire came on coins. The borders of France grew immeasurably, and both the Rome and Utrecht mints struck francs.

**413** *40 francs, 1811, mint of Paris, Pierre-Joseph Tiolier (medallist), Jean-Pierre Droz (chief engraver), Charles-Pierre de l'Espine (director)*

Obv. **NAPOLEON - EMPEREUR**. Nude bust of emperor laureate left. On truncation of neck, incuse signature **DROZ F.**; below, calligraphic **T**. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **EMPIRE FRANÇAIS.** / [rooster] **1811. A** (marks of de l'Espine and the mint). **40 / FRANCS.** in laurel wreath. Border of semi-pellets.

Edge: incuse inscription ★ **DIEU PROTEGE LA FRANCE.**

Gold, 12.84 g, 26.2 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Rep., no. 57.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1954.





414 40 francs, 1811, mint of Paris, Pierre-Joseph Tiolier (medallist),  
Jean-Pierre Droz (chief engraver), Charles-Pierre de l'Espine (director)

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.  
Gold, 12.87 g, 26.2 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).  
Rep., no. 57.



**Louis XVIII (1814–1824)**

Louis Stanislas Xavier, the son of the Dauphin Louis and Maria Josepha of Poland, born in 1755, Count of Provence, from 1814 King of France and Navarre, died in 1824. In 1791–1794, he stayed mainly in Belgium (Mons, Namur, Brussels, Arlon), and after its occupation by France – also in Poland and Lithuania. In 1795 he proclaimed himself king and did not accept the title of King of the French, offered to him by the Senate after the fall of Napoleon I, assuming in 1814 real power as the legal successor of the Bourbons. As King of France, however, he tried to reconcile the parties and accepted some of the systemic changes left over from the revolutionary quarter of the century.

415 20 francs, 1815, mint of Paris, Pierre-Joseph Tiolier (medallist and chief  
engraver), Charles-Pierre de l'Espine (director)

Obv. **LOUIS XVIII - ROI DE FRANCE** Bust of king in tailcoat and wig right, below, calligraphic signature **Tiolier**. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **PIECE DE - 20 FRANCS** / [rooster]  
**1815 A** (de l'Espine's and mint marks). Shield with three fleurs-de-lis, topped by crown, surrounded with laurel branches tied in bottom part, in the margin.

Edge: incuse inscription **DOMINE SALVUM  
FAC REGEM.**

Gold, 6.41 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.  
Rep., no. 89.



The Bourbon restoration reinstated the pre-revolutionary symbols and the essential content of the inscriptions – but the Pyrenean Kingdom of Navarre in the royal title was forgotten and Latin was not returned. However, both the franc monetary standard established in 1803 and the gold 20 franc coin (*napoléon d'or*) as the basic gold coin were maintained. Due to the difference between the statutory and market ratio of silver and gold, gold coins flowed beyond the French border in huge amounts, contributing to the strengthening of the franc's position in neighbouring countries, although freed from French occupation.



- 416** 40 francs, 1817, mint of Paris, Auguste François Michaut (medallist), Pierre-Joseph Tiolier (chief engraver), Charles-Pierre de l'Espine (director)

Obv. **LOUIS XVIII - ROI DE FRANCE**. Nude bust of king right; signature **MICHAUT F.** under truncation of neck, Tiolier's mark – horse's head – below. Radiated border.

Rev. Shield azure (in hatching), three fleurs-de-lis, topped by crown, **40 - F** on sides; around, laurel branches tied in bottom part; at bottom, rooster, **1817 A** (de l'Espine's and mint marks). Radiated border.

Edge: incuse inscription **DOMINE SALV\\ FAC REGEM** [sic], traces of filing.

Gold, 12.69 g, 26.0 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Rep., no. 92.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.



- 417** 40 francs, 1817, mint of Paris, Auguste François Michaut (medallist), Pierre-Joseph Tiolier (chief engraver), Charles-Pierre de l'Espine (director)

Obv. and Rev. as for the previous coin.

Edge: incuse inscription **DOMINE SALVUM FAC REGEM** †.

Gold, 12.88 g, 26.1 mm, 180°. (*B.*).

Rep., no. 92.



- 418** 40 francs, 1818, mint of Lille, Auguste François Michaut (medallist), Pierre-Joseph Tiolier (chief engraver), Alexandre Beaussier (director)

Obv. as for the previous coin.

Rev. Shield azure (in hatching), three fleurs-de-lis, topped by crown, **40 - F** on sides; around, laurel branches tied in bottom part; at bottom, [caduceus] **1818 W** (mint mark).

Serrated border.

Edge as for the previous coin.

Gold, 12.86 g, 26.2 mm, 180°. (*T.b.*).

Rep., no. 92.



**Charles X (1824–1830)**

Charles-Philippe, the son of Dauphin Louis and Princess Maria Josepha of Poland, born in 1757, Count of Artois, King of France from 1824, abdicated in 1830, died in 1836. He emigrated as early as in 1789, organizing foreign support for the endangered monarchy. In 1814 he became the head of the provisional government, and under Louis XVIII he was an opponent of his brother's conciliatory policy, and continued this attitude after assuming the throne. Overthrown by the July Revolution, he abdicated in favour of his grandson.

**419** *5 francs, 1828, mint of Lille, Auguste François Michaut (medallist), Nicolas-Pierre Tiolier (chief engraver), Alexandre Beaussier (director)*

Obv. **CHARLES X ROI - DE FRANCE**. Nude bust of king left, below, the signature **MICHAUT**. and calligraphic **T** (for Tiolier). Pelleted border.

Rev. Shield azure (in hatching), three fleurs-de-lis, topped by crown, **5 - F** on sides; around, laurel branches tied in bottom part, at bottom, [caduceus] **1828 W**. Pelleted border.

Edge: incuse, lily and the inscription **DOMINE SALVUM FAC REGEM**.

Silver, 24.92 g, 37.2 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Rep., no. 102.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1971.



**420** *40 francs, 1830, mint of Paris, Auguste François Michaut (medallist), Nicolas-Pierre Tiolier (chief engraver), Jean-Pierre Collot (director)*

Obv. **CHARLES X - ROI DE FRANCE**. Nude bust of king right; below, signature **MICHAUT**. and calligraphic **T** (for Tiolier). Pelleted border.

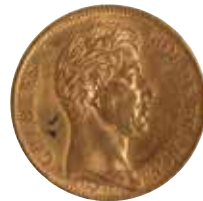
Rev. Shield azure (in hatching), three fleurs-de-lis, topped by crown, **40 - F** on sides; around, laurel branches tied in bottom part, at bottom, [anchor] **1830 A**. Pelleted border.

Edge: incuse, lily and the inscription **DOMINE SALVUM FAC REGEM**.

Gold, 12.87 g, 26.1 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Rep., no. 102.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1971.



## Louis Philippe I (1830–1848)

Louis-Philippe, the son of Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke of Orléans (Philippe Égalité) and Louise Marie Adelaïde de Bourbon-Penthièvre, born in 1773, King of the French from 1830, abdicated in 1848, died in 1850. A descendant of the side line of the Bourbons, he left France during the reign of terror in 1793. He travelled the world to settle in England in 1800. He returned to the country in 1815, seen as an opponent of the ruling dynastic line. When the July Revolution forced Charles X to abdicate, Duke of Orleans, appointed regent to underage Henry V, did not allow the protégé to be declared king and he himself reached for the crown. The uprising in the southern Netherlands, which gave rise to Belgium, and the November Uprising in Poland broke out on the same wave of turmoil in 1830. In 1832, Louis Philippe gave his daughter Marie Louise to Leopold I, King of the Belgians. The economic crisis led to the outbreak of another revolution, in February, which forced him to step down in favour of his grandson, Philip. However, the National Assembly proclaimed the Second Republic.

### 421 5 francs, 1834, mint of Paris, *Joséph François Domard (medallist), Nicolas-Pierre Tiolier (chief engraver), Jean-Pierre Collot (director)*

Obv. **LOUIS PHILIPPE I - ROI DES FRANÇAIS** Head of king in oak wreath right; signature **DOMARD.F.** below. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **5 / FRANCS / 1834** in laurel wreath tied in bottom part with ribbon; at bottom, anchor (Collot), star (Tiolier) and **A.** Border of semi-pellets.

Edge: convex ★★★, convex inscription **DIEU PROTEGE LA FRANCE.**

Silver, 25.00 g, 37.1 mm, 180°. (*T.t.b.*)

Rep., no. 119.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1971.



Three fleurs-de-lis finally disappeared from the coins and the French coat of arms, and the monarch now styled himself “King of the French” – which was also a return to the past, but earlier: until the end of the Valois dynasty in 1589, the title of “King of the Franks” usually appeared on coins.

### 422 40 francs, 1836, mint of Paris, *Joséph François Domard (medallist), Nicolas-Pierre Tiolier (chief engraver), Jean-Pierre Collot (director)*

Obv. **LOUIS PHILIPPE I - ROI DES FRANÇAIS** Head of king in oak wreath left; signature **DOMARD.F.** below. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **40 / FRANCS / 1836** in laurel wreath tied in bottom part with ribbon; at bottom, anchor, star and **A.**

Edge: convex ★★★, convex inscription **DIEU PROTEGE LA FRANCE.**

Gold, 12.82 g, 26.3 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*)

Rep., no. 116.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.



## II Republic (1848–1852)

### 423 20 francs, 1850, mint of Paris, Louis Merley (medallist), Jean-Jacques Barré (chief engraver), Charles-Louis Dierickx (director)

Obv. **REPUBLIQUE** ★ - **FRANÇAISE** Head of woman (interpreted as Ceres) in wreath of oak and ears of grain right; fasces with the hand of justice on left; laurel branch on right; signature **L.MERLEY.F.** below. Serrated border.

Rev. **LIBERTE EGALITE FRATERNITE** / [hand] **1850** [dog's head] (Dierickx's and Barré's marks). **20 / FRANCS** in laurel-oak wreath tied in bottom part with ribbon; **A** (mint mark) beneath. Serrated border.

Edge: convex ★★ ★, convex inscription **DIEU PROTEGE LA FRANCE.**

Gold, 6.41 g, 21.0 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 128.



### 424 20 francs, 1851, mint of Paris, Louis Merley (medallist), Jean-Jacques Barré (chief engraver), Charles-Louis Dierickx (director)

Obv. as for the previous coin.

Rev. **LIBERTE EGALITE FRATERNITE** / [hand] **1851** [dog's head]. **20 / FRANCS** in laurel-oak wreath tied in bottom part with ribbon; **A** beneath. Serrated border.

Edge: as for the previous coin.

Gold, 6.43 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 128.



### 425 20 francs, 1851, mint of Paris, Louis Merley (medallist), Jean-Jacques Barré (chief engraver), Charles-Louis Dierickx (director)

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.

Gold, 6.45 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 128.



## Napoleon III (1852–1870)

Charles-Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte, the son of Louis, King of Holland, brother of Napoleon I, and Hortense de Beauharnais, stepdaughter of Napoleon I, born in 1808. He consistently tried to overthrow the July Monarchy, and having obtained the presidency of the Second Republic in 1848, he transformed it in 1852 into the Second Empire. The government, initially authoritarian, was gradually democratized. He modernized France, rebuilt her international position (he supported the unification of Italy, weakening Austria, defeated Russia in alliance with Great Britain in the Crimean War, gained influence in Egypt), significantly expanded the colonial empire, led to the economic boom of the country, improved the position of wage workers, but significantly indebted the state. He conducted a wide-ranging campaign to protect and reconstruct medieval monuments. When he started making efforts to join Belgium and Luxembourg, he was tricked into a war with Prussia by Prime Minister Otto von Bismarck. He was defeated at Sedan in 1870 and captured, which led to his overthrow and the declaration of the Third Republic the following year. Died in 1873. He was an amateur historian and published, *inter alia*, two-volume *Histoire de Jules César* (unfinished; the third volume was later added by Eugène Stoffel).

### 426 5 francs, 1854, mint of Paris, Jean-Jacques Barré (medallist and chief engraver), Charles-Louis Dierickx (director)

Obv. **NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR** Bare head of emperor right; at bottom, signature **BARRE** between dog's head and hand (Barré's and Dierickx's marks). Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANCAIS** In laurel wreath tied in bottom part, **5 / FRANCS / 1854; A** (mint mark) beneath. Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 1.61 g, 14.4 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 146.



The tiny gold 5-franc coins were introduced by the decree of Napoleon III of 12 December 1854. Their appearance was related to a significant increase in the supply of gold after the discovery of California and Australian deposits.

### 427 5 francs, 1854, mint of Paris, Jean-Jacques Barré (medallist and chief engraver), Charles-Louis Dierickx (director)

Obv. and Rev. as for the previous coin.

Plain edge.

Gold, 1.60 g, 14.2 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 146.



### 428 5 francs grand module non laurée, 1860, mint of Paris, Jean-Jacques Barré (medallist), Albert-Désiré Barré (chief engraver), Charles-Louis Dierickx (director)

Obv. **NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR** Bare head of emperor right; at bottom, signature **BARRE** between hand and anchor (Dierickx's and A.-D. Barré's marks). Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANCAIS** In laurel wreath tied in bottom part, **5 / FRANCS / 1860; A** (mint mark) beneath. Border of semi-pellets.





Reeded edge.  
 Gold, 1.60 g, 16.8 mm, 180°.  
 Rep., no. 147.

**429** *5 francs grand module – aurée type, 1862, mint of Paris, Albert-Désiré Barré (medallist and chief engraver), Alfred Renouard de Bussière (director)*

Obv. **NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR** Laureate head of emperor right; signature **BARRE** between bee and anchor (de Bussière's and A.-D. Barré's marks). Border of semi-pellets.  
 Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANÇAIS** In laurel wreath tied in bottom part, **5 / FRANCS / 1862; A** beneath. Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.  
 Gold, 1.60 g, 16.8 mm, 180°.  
 Rep., no. 162.



**430** *10 francs non aurée, 1859, mint of Paris, Jean-Jacques Barré (medallist), Albert-Désiré Barré (chief engraver), Charles-Louis Dierickx (director)*

Obv. **NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR** Bare head of emperor right; at bottom, signature **BARRE** between hand and anchor (Dierickx's and A.-D. Barré's marks). Border of semi-pellets.  
 Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANÇAIS** In laurel wreath tied in bottom part, **10 / FRANCS / 1859; A** (mint mark) beneath. Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.  
 Gold, 3.18 g, 18.9 mm, 180°.  
 Rep., no. 145.



The 10-franc coins were already established by the ordinance of 8 November 1830. They were, however, only minted after the price of gold fell in 1850. Belgian 10-francs appeared a little earlier.

**431** *10 francs non aurée, 1859, mint of Paris, Jean-Jacques Barré (medallist), Albert-Désiré Barré (chief engraver), Charles-Louis Dierickx (director)*

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.  
 Gold, 3.18 g, 18.9 mm, 180°.  
 Rep., no. 145.





- 432 10 francs non laurée, 1859, mint of Strasbourg, Jean-Jacques Barré (medallist), Albert-Désiré Barré (chief engraver), Alfred Renouard de Bussièrè (director)

Obv. **NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR** Bare head of emperor right; signature **BARRE** between bee and anchor (de Bussièrè's and A.-D. Barré's marks). Border of semi-pellets. Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANÇAIS** In laurel wreath tied in bottom part, **10 / FRANCS / 1859**; **B** (mint mark). Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 3.18 g, 18.9 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 145.



- 433 10 francs, laurée type, 1867, mint of Paris, Albert-Désiré Barré (medallist and chief engraver), Alfred Renouard de Bussièrè (director)

Obv. **NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR** Laureate head of emperor right; signature **BARRE** between bee and anchor (de Bussièrè's and A.-D. Barré's marks). Border of semi-pellets. Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANÇAIS** In laurel wreath tied in bottom part, **10 / FRANCS / 1867**; **A** (mint mark) beneath. Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 3.22 g, 18.9 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 161.



- 434 20 francs non laurée, 1855, mint of Paris, Jean-Jacques Barré (medallist and chief engraver), Charles-Louis Dierickx (director)

Obv. **NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR** Bare head of emperor facing right; at bottom, signature **BARRE** between dog's head and hand (Barré's and Dierickx's marks). Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANÇAIS** In laurel wreath tied in bottom part, **20 / FRANCS / 1855**; **A** (mint mark) beneath. Pelleted border.

Edge: convex inscription **★★★ ★DIEU ★**  
**PROTEGE ★ LA ★ FRANCE ★**.

Gold, 6.37 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 142.



- 435 20 francs non laurée, 1856, mint of Paris, Jean-Jacques Barré (medallist), Albert-Désiré Barré (chief engraver), Charles-Louis Dierickx (director)

Obv. **NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR** Bare head of emperor right; at bottom, signature **BARRE** between hand and anchor (Dierickx's and A.-D. Barré's marks). Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANCAIS** In laurel wreath tied in bottom part, **20 / FRANCS / 1856**; **A** beneath. Pelleted border.

Edge as for the previous coin.

Gold, 6.43 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 142.



- 436 20 francs non laurée, 1858, mint of Paris, Jean-Jacques Barré (medallist), Albert-Désiré Barré (chief engraver), Charles-Louis Dierickx (director)

Obv. as for the previous coin.

Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANCAIS** In laurel wreath tied in bottom part, **20 / FRANCS / 1858**; **A** beneath. Radiated border.

Edge as coin no. 434.

Gold, 6.45 g, 21.4 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 142.



- 437 20 francs non laurée, 1858, mint of Paris, Jean-Jacques Barré (medallist), Albert-Désiré Barré (chief engraver), Charles-Louis Dierickx (director)

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.

Gold, 6.44 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 142.



- 438 20 francs non laurée, 1859, mint of Paris, Jean-Jacques Barré (medallist), Albert-Désiré Barré (chief engraver), Charles-Louis Dierickx (director)

Obv. **NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR** Bare head of emperor facing right; at bottom signature **BARRE** between hand and anchor (Dierickx's and A.-D. Barré's marks). Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANCAIS** In laurel wreath tied in bottom part, **20 / FRANCS / 1859**; **A** beneath. Radiated outer border.

Edge: convex inscription **★★★ ★DIEU ★ PROTEGE ★ LA ★ FRANCE ★**.

Gold, 6.39 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 142.



**439** 20 francs non laurée, 1859, mint of Strasbourg, Jean-Jacques Barré (medallist), Albert-Désiré Barré (chief engraver), Alfred Renouard de Bussière (director)

Obv. **NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR** Bare head of emperor facing right; at bottom, signature **BARRE** between bee and anchor (de Bussière's and A.-D. Barré's marks). Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANCAIS** In laurel wreath tied in bottom part, **20 / FRANCS / 1859**; mint mark **BB** beneath. Border of semi-pellets.

Edge as coin no. 438.

Gold, 6.43 g, 21.3 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 142.



**440** 20 francs non laurée, 1860, mint of Paris, Jean-Jacques Barré (medallist), Albert-Désiré Barré (chief engraver), Charles-Louis Dierickx (director)

Obv. **NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR** Bare head of emperor right; at bottom, signature **BARRE** between hand and anchor (Dierickx's and A.-D. Barré's marks). Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANCAIS** In laurel wreath tied in bottom part, **20 / FRANCS / 1860**; **A** beneath. Radiated border.

Edge as coin no. 438.

Gold, 6.44 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 142.



**441** 20 francs, laurée type, 1861, mint of Paris, Albert-Désiré Barré (medallist and chief engraver), Alfred Renouard de Bussière (director)

Obv. **NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR** Laureate head of emperor right; under neck truncation, bee (de Bussière's mark), and below it, signature **BARRE**. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANÇAIS** Shield azure (in hatching) with eagle expanding wings and sitting on thunderbolt, surrounded with collar of the Order of Legion of Honour. The whole superimposed on crossed sceptre and Hand of Justice, covered by ermine mantle filled with bees and topped by eagle crown.

**20 - FR** on sides; at bottom, **A 1861** [anchor] (mint's and Barré's marks). Pelleted border.

Edge: convex inscription **★★★ ★DIEU ★ PROTEGE ★ LA ★ FRANCE ★**.

Gold, 6.44 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 159.



**442** *20 francs, aurée type, 1862, mint of Paris, Albert-Désiré Barré (medallist and chief engraver), Alfred Renouard de Bussière (director)*

Obv. **NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR** Laureate head of emperor right; under neck truncation, bee (de Bussière's mark), and below it, signature **BAR[RE]**. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANÇAIS** Shield azure (in hatching) with eagle expanding wings and sitting on thunderbolt, surrounded with collar of the Order of Legion of Honour. The whole superimposed on crossed sceptre and Hand of Justice, covered by ermine mantle filled with bees and topped by eagle crown. **20 - FR** on sides; at bottom, **A 1862** [anchor] (mint's and Barré's marks). Pelleted border. Edge as for the previous coin.

Gold, 6.46 g, 21.3 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 159.



**443** *20 francs, aurée type, 1863, mint of Paris, Albert-Désiré Barré (medallist and chief engraver), Alfred Renouard de Bussière (director)*

Obv. as coin no. 442.

Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANÇAIS** Shield azure (in hatching) with eagle expanding wings and sitting on thunderbolt, surrounded with collar of the Order of Legion of Honour. The whole superimposed on crossed sceptre and Hand of Justice, covered by ermine mantle filled with bees and topped by eagle crown. **20 - FR** on sides; at bottom, **A 1863** [anchor] (mint's and Barré's marks). Radiated border. Edge as coin no. 441.

Gold, 6.48 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 159.



**444** *20 francs, aurée type, 1863, mint of Strasbourg, Albert-Désiré Barré (medallist and chief engraver), Henri Delbecque (director)*

Obv. **NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR** Laureate head of emperor right; under neck truncation, crosslet (Delbecque's mark), and below it, signature **BARRE**. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANÇAIS** Shield azure (in hatching) with eagle expanding wings and sitting on thunderbolt, surrounded with collar of the Order of Legion of Honour. The



whole superimposed on crossed sceptre and Hand of Justice, covered by ermine mantle filled with bees and topped by eagle crown. **20 - FR** on sides; at bottom, **BB 1863** [anchor] (mint's and Barré's marks). Border of semi-pellets.

Edge as coin no. 441.

Gold, 6.44 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 159.

**445** *20 francs, aurée type, 1864, mint of Paris, Albert-Désiré Barré (medallist and chief engraver), Alfred Renouard de Bussière (director)*

Obv. **NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR** Laureate head of emperor right; under neck truncation, bee (de Bussière's mark), and below it, signature **BARRE**. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANÇAIS** Shield azure (in hatching) with eagle expanding wings and sitting on thunderbolt, surrounded with collar of the Order of Legion of Honour. The whole superimposed on crossed sceptre and Hand of Justice, covered by ermine mantle filled with bees and topped by eagle crown.

**20 - FR** on sides; at bottom, **A 1864** [anchor] (mint's and Barré's marks). Pelleted border.

Edge as coin no. 441.

Gold, 6.43 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 159.



**446** *20 francs, aurée type, 1864, mint of Strasbourg, Albert-Désiré Barré (medallist and chief engraver), Henri Delbecque (director)*

Obv. **NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR** Laureate head of emperor right; under neck truncation, crosslet (Delbecque's mark), and below it, signature **BARRE**. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANÇAIS** Shield azure (in hatching) with eagle expanding wings and sitting on thunderbolt, surrounded with collar of the Order of Legion of Honour. The whole superimposed on crossed sceptre and Hand of Justice, covered by ermine mantle filled with bees and topped by eagle crown.

**20 - FR** on sides; at bottom, **BB 1864** [anchor]. Pelleted border.

Edge as coin no. 441.

Gold, 6.43 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 159.





**447** 20 francs, *laurée type*, 1865, mint of Paris, Albert-Désiré Barré (medallist and chief engraver), Alfred Renouard de Bussière (director)

Obv. as coin no. 445.

Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANÇAIS** Shield azure (in hatching) with eagle expanding wings and sitting on thunderbolt, surrounded with collar of the Order of Legion of Honour. The whole superimposed on crossed sceptre and Hand of Justice, covered by ermine mantle filled with bees and topped by eagle crown. **20 - FR** on sides; at bottom, **A 1865** [anchor] (mint's and Barré's marks). Pelleted border. Edge: convex inscription **★ ★ ★ ★ DIEU ★ PROTEGE ★ LA ★ FRANCE ★**.

Gold, 6.43 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 159.



**448** 20 francs, *laurée type*, 1866, mint of Paris, Albert-Désiré Barré (medallist and chief engraver), Alfred Renouard de Bussière (director)

Obv. as coin no. 445.

Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANÇAIS** Shield azure (in hatching) with eagle expanding wings and sitting on thunderbolt, surrounded with collar of the Order of Legion of Honour. The whole superimposed on crossed sceptre and Hand of Justice, covered by ermine mantle filled with bees and topped by eagle crown. **20 - FR** on sides; at bottom, **A 1866** [anchor] (mint's and Barré's marks). Pelleted border. Edge as coin no. 447.

Gold, 6.47 g, 21.4 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 159.



**449** 20 francs, *laurée type*, 1866, mint of Strasbourg, Albert-Désiré Barré (medallist and chief engraver), Henri Delbecque (director)

Obv. **EMPIRE - FRANÇAIS** Shield azure (in hatching) with eagle expanding wings and sitting on thunderbolt, surrounded with collar of the Order of Legion of Honour. The whole superimposed on crossed sceptre and Hand of Justice, covered by ermine mantle filled with bees and topped by eagle crown. **20 - FR** on sides; at bottom, **B 1866** [anchor] (mint's and Barré's marks). Border of semi-pellets. Edge as coin no. 447.

Gold, 6.44 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 159.





**450** 20 francs, *laurée type*, 1867, mint of Paris, Albert-Désiré Barré (medallist and chief engraver), Alfred Renouard de Bussière (director)

Obv. **NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR** Laureate head of emperor right; under neck truncation, bee (de Bussière's mark), and below it, signature **BARRE**. Border of semi-pellets.  
 Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANÇAIS** Shield azure (in hatching) with eagle expanding wings and sitting on thunderbolt, surrounded with collar of the Order of Legion of Honour. The whole superimposed on crossed sceptre and Hand of Justice, covered by ermine mantle filled with bees and topped by eagle crown. **20 - FR** on sides; at bottom, **A 1867** [anchor] (mint's and Barré's marks). Pelleted border.  
 Edge as coin no. 447.  
 Gold, 6.44 g, 21.3 mm, 180°.  
 Rep., no. 159.



**451** 20 francs, *laurée type*, 1867, mint of Strasbourg, Albert-Désiré Barré (medallist and chief engraver), Henri Delbecque (director)

Obv. **NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR** Laureate head of emperor right; under neck truncation, crosslet (Delbecque's mark), and below it, signature **BARRE**. Border of semi-pellets.  
 Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANÇAIS** Shield azure (in hatching) with eagle expanding wings and sitting on thunderbolt, surrounded with collar of the Order of Legion of Honour. The whole superimposed on crossed sceptre and Hand of Justice, covered by ermine mantle filled with bees and topped by eagle crown. **20 - FR** on sides; at bottom, **SB 1867** [anchor] (mint's and Barre's marks). Pelleted border.  
 Edge as coin no. 441.  
 Gold, 6.46 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.  
 Rep., no. 159.



**452** 20 francs, *laurée type*, 1868, mint of Paris, Albert-Désiré Barré (medallist and chief engraver), Alfred Renouard de Bussière (director)

Obv. as coin no. 450.  
 Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANÇAIS** Shield azure (in hatching) with eagle expanding wings and sitting on thunderbolt, surrounded with collar of the Order of Legion of Honour. The whole superimposed on crossed sceptre and



Hand of Justice, covered by ermine mantle filled with bees and topped by eagle crown. **20 - FR** on sides; at bottom, **A 1868** [anchor] (mint's and Barré's marks). Pelleted border.  
Edge as no. 441.  
Gold, 6.44 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.  
Rep., no. 159.

**453** *20 francs, aurée type, 1868, mint of Paris, Albert-Désiré Barré (medallist and chief engraver), Alfred Renouard de Bussière (director)*

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.  
Gold, 6.44 g, 21.3 mm, 180°.  
Rep., no. 159.



**454** *20 francs, aurée type, 1868, mint of Strasbourg, Albert-Désiré Barré (medallist and chief engraver), Henri Delbecque (director)*

Obv. **NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR** Laureate head of emperor right; under neck truncation, crosslet (Delbecque's mark), and below it, signature **BARRE**. Border of semi-pellets.  
Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANÇAIS** Shield azure (in hatching) with eagle expanding wings and sitting on thunderbolt, surrounded with collar of the Order of Legion of Honour. The whole superimposed on crossed sceptre and Hand of Justice, covered by ermine mantle filled with bees and topped by eagle crown. **20 - FR** on sides; at bottom, **BB 1868** [anchor] (mint's and Barre's marks). Pelleted border.



Edge: convex inscription **★★★ ★DIEU ★ PROTEGE ★ LA ★ FRANCE ★**.  
Gold, 6.42 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.  
Rep., no. 159.

**455** *20 francs, aurée type, 1869, mint of Strasbourg, Albert-Désiré Barré (medallist and chief engraver), Henri Delbecque (director)*

Obv. **NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR** Laureate head of emperor right; under neck truncation, crosslet (Delbecque's mark), and below it, signature **BARRE**. Border of semi-pellets.  
Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANÇAIS** Shield azure (in hatching) with eagle expanding wings and sitting on thunderbolt, surrounded with collar of the Order of Legion of Honour.



The whole superimposed on crossed sceptre and Hand of Justice, covered by ermine mantle filled with bees and topped by eagle crown. **20 - FR** on sides; at bottom, **BB 1869** [anchor] (mint's and Barre's marks). Pelleted border.  
Edge as no. 454.  
Gold, 6.45 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.  
Rep., no. 159.

**456** *50 francs non laurée, 1857, mint of Paris, Jean-Jacques Barré (medallist), Albert-Désiré Barré (chief engraver), Charles-Louis Dierickx (director)*

Obv. **NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR** Bare head of emperor right; under neck truncation, hand (Dierickx's mark), and below it, signature **BARRE** . Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANÇAIS** Shield azure (in hatching) with eagle expanding wings and sitting on thunderbolt, surrounded with collar of the Order of Legion of Honour. The whole superimposed on crossed sceptre and Hand of Justice, covered by ermine mantle filled with bees and topped by eagle crown. **50 - FR** on sides; at bottom, **A 1857** [anchor] (mint's and A.-D. Barré's marks). Border of semi-pellets.

Edge: convex inscription **★★★★DIEU ★ PROTEGE ★ LA ★ FRANCE.**

Gold, 16.05 g, 28.0 mm, 180°. (*T.b.*).

Rep., no. 141.

Purchase: Lille, 1937.



50-franc gold coins were introduced by Napoleon III's decree of 12 December 1854.

**457** *50 francs non laurée, 1857, mint of Paris, Jean-Jacques Barré (medallist), Albert-Désiré Barré (chief engraver), Charles-Louis Dierickx (director)*

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.

Gold, 16.12 g, 28.1 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 141.



**458** *50 francs non laurée, 1858, mint of Paris, Jean-Jacques Barré (medallist), Albert-Désiré Barré (chief engraver), Charles-Louis Dierickx (director)*

Obv. **NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR** Bare head of emperor right; under neck truncation, hand (Dierickx's mark), and below it, signature **BARRE** . Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANÇAIS** Shield azure (in hatching) with eagle expanding wings and sitting on thunderbolt, surrounded with collar of the Order of Legion of Honour. The whole superimposed on crossed sceptre and Hand of Justice, covered by ermine mantle filled with bees and topped by eagle crown. **50 - FR** on sides; at bottom, **A 1858** [anchor] (mint's and A.-D. Barré's marks). Border of semi-pellets.



Edge: convex inscription ★★★★★DIEU ★ PROTEGE ★ LA ★ FRANCE.  
 Gold, 16.12 g, 28.2 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).  
 Rep., no. 141.  
 Purchase: Lille, 1937.

**459** *50 francs non laurée, 1859, mint of Paris, Jean-Jacques Barré (medallist), Albert-Désiré Barré (chief engraver), Charles-Louis Dierickx (director)*

Obv. as coin no. 458.  
 Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANÇAIS** Shield azure (in hatching) with eagle expanding wings and sitting on thunderbolt, surrounded with collar of the Order of Legion of Honour. The whole superimposed on crossed sceptre and Hand of Justice, covered by ermine mantle filled with bees and topped by eagle crown. **50 - FR** on sides; at bottom, **A 1859** [anchor] (mint's and A.-D. Barré's marks). Border of semi-pellets.  
 Edge as for the previous coin.  
 Gold, 16.14 g, 28.0 mm, 180°. (*T.t.b.*).  
 Rep., no. 141.  
 Purchase: Lille, 1937.



**460** *100 francs non laurée, 1858, mint of Paris, Jean-Jacques Barré (medallist), Albert-Désiré Barré (chief engraver), Charles-Louis Dierickx (director)*

Obv. **NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR** Bare head of emperor right; under neck truncation, hand (Dierickx's mark), and below it, signature **BARRE**. Border of semi-pellets.  
 Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANÇAIS** Shield azure (in hatching) with eagle expanding wings and sitting on thunderbolt, surrounded with collar of the Order of Legion of Honour. The whole superimposed on crossed sceptre and Hand of Justice, covered by ermine mantle filled with bees and topped by eagle crown. **100 - FR<sup>s</sup>** on sides; at bottom, **A 1858** [anchor] (mint's and A.-D. Barré's marks). Border of semi-pellets.  
 Edge: convex inscription ★★★★★DIEU ★ **PROTEGE ★ LA ★ FRANCE**.  
 Gold, 32.27 g, 34.8 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).  
 Rep., no. 140.  
 Purchase: Lille, 1937.



The largest gold coin in France was also introduced by the decree of Napoleon III of 12 December 1854. 92,050 specimens were minted in 1858.

**461** *100 francs, aurée type, 1869, mint of Paris, Albert-Désiré Barré (medallist and chief engraver), Alfred Renouard de Bussière (director)*

Obv. **NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR** Laureate head of emperor right; under neck truncation, bee (de Bussière's mark), and below it, signature **BARRE**. Border of semi-pellets.  
 Rev. **EMPIRE - FRANÇAIS** Shield azure (in hatching) with eagle expanding wings and sitting on thunderbolt, surrounded with collar of the Order of Legion of Honour. The whole superimposed on crossed sceptre and Hand of Justice, covered by ermine mantle filled with bees and topped by eagle crown.

**100 - FR<sup>s</sup>** on sides; at bottom, **A 1869** [anchor] (mint's and A.-D. Barré's marks). Border of semi-pellets.

Edge as for the previous coin.

Gold, 32.25 g, 35.2 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Rep., no. 157.

Purchase: Lille, 1937.



**III Republic (1871–1940)**

**462** *10 francs, 1907, mint of Paris, Jules Clément Chaplain (medallist), Auguste Patey (chief engraver)*

Obv. **REPUBLIQUE - FRANÇAISE** Head of woman right, in Phrygian cap and oak wreath; in field at bottom on right, signature **J.C.C.**. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **LIBERTE-EGALITE-FRATERNITE** Rooster walking left, flower at its feet. On sides, **10 - Fcs**. In exergue, date **1907** between cornucopia and torch (marks of mint administration and Patey). Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 3.22 g, 18.9 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 199.



**463** *20 francs, 1875, mint of Paris, Augustin Dupré (medallist), Auguste Barré (chief engraver), Alfred Renouard de Bussière (director)*

Obv. **RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE** Winged nude genius writes on board resting on altar. On left, bunch of fasces with hand of justice; on right, rooster vigilant. In exergue, calligraphic signature **Dupré**. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ FRATERNITÉ** / [bee] **A** [anchor] (marks of de Bussière, mint and Barré). In oak wreath, **20 / FRANCS / 1875** Border of semi-pellets.



Edge: convex inscription ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ **DIEU**  
 ★ **PROTEGE** ★ **LA** ★ **FRANCE**.  
 Gold, 6.45 g, 21.3 mm, 180°.  
 Rep., no. 186.



**464** *20 francs, 1876, mint of Paris, Augustin Dupré (medallist), Auguste Barré (chief engraver), Alfred Renouard de Bussière (director)*

Obv. as for the previous coin.  
 Rev. **LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ FRATERNITÉ** /  
 [bee] **A** [anchor] (marks of de Bussière, mint  
 and Barré). In oak wreath, **20 / FRANCS /**  
**1876** Border of semi-pellets.  
 Edge as for the previous coin.  
 Gold, 6.46 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.  
 Rep., no. 186.



**465** *20 francs, 1878, mint of Paris, Augustin Dupré (medallist), Auguste Barré (chief engraver), Alfred Renouard de Bussière (director)*

Obv. as coin no. 463.  
 Rev. **LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ FRATERNITÉ** /  
 [bee] **A** [anchor] (marks of de Bussière, mint  
 and Barré). In oak wreath, **20 / FRANCS /**  
**1878** Border of semi-pellets.  
 Edge as coin no. 463.  
 Gold, 6.45 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.  
 Rep., no. 186.



**466** *20 francs, 1890, mint of Paris, Augustin Dupré (medallist), Jean Lagrange (chief engraver)*

Obv. as coin no. 463.  
 Rev. **LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ FRATERNITÉ** /  
 [cornucopia] **A** [fasces with axe] (marks of  
 mint administration, mint and Lagrange). In  
 oak wreath, **20 / FRANCS / 1890** Border of  
 semi-pellets.  
 Edge as coin no. 463.  
 Gold, 6.44 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.  
 Rep., no. 186.





**467** 20 francs, 1892, mint of Paris, Augustin Dupré (medallist), Jean Lagrange (chief engraver)

Obv. as coin no. 463.

Rev. **LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ FRATERNITÉ** / [cornucopia] **A** [fasces with axe] (marks of mint administration, mint and Lagrange). In oak wreath, **20 / FRANCS / 1892** Border of semi-pellets.

Edge as coin no. 463.

Gold, 6.44 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 186.



**468** 20 francs, 1893, mint of Paris, Augustin Dupré (medallist), Jean Lagrange (chief engraver)

Obv. as coin no. 463.

Rev. **LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ FRATERNITÉ** / [cornucopia] **A** [fasces with axe] (marks of mint administration, mint and Lagrange). In oak wreath, **20 / FRANCS / 1893** Border of semi-pellets.

Edge as coin no. 463.

Gold, 6.45 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 186.



**469** 20 francs, 1893, mint of Paris, Augustin Dupré (medallist), Jean Lagrange (chief engraver)

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.

Gold, 6.46 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 186.



**470** 20 francs, 1897, mint of Paris, Augustin Dupré (medallist), Jean Lagrange (chief engraver)

Obv. as coin no. 463.

Rev. **LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ FRATERNITÉ** / [cornucopia] **A** [fasces with axe] (marks of mint administration, mint and Lagrange). In oak wreath, **20 / FRANCS / 1897** Border of semi-pellets.

Edge: convex inscription ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**DIEU ★ PROTEGE ★ LA ★ FRANCE.**

Gold, 6.44 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 186.



**471** 20 francs, 1898, mint of Paris, Augustin Dupré (medallist), Auguste Patey (chief engraver)

Obv. as coin no. 463.

Rev. **LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ FRATERNITÉ** / [cornucopia] **A** [torch] (marks of mint administration, mint and Patey). In oak wreath, **20 / FRANCS / 1898** Border of semi-pellets.

Edge as coin no. 470.

Gold, 6.45 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 186.



**472** 20 francs, 1901, mint of Paris, Jules Clément Chaplain (medallist)

Obv. **REPUBLIQUE - FRANÇAISE**· Head of woman right, in Phrygian cap and oak wreath; in field at bottom on right, signature **J.C. / CHAPLAIN** Ornamented border.

Rev. **LIBERTE·EGALITE·FRATERNITE**· Rooster walking left, flower and grass at its feet. On sides, **20 - F<sup>cs</sup>** . In exergue, date **1901**. Ornamented border.

Edge: convex inscription **DIEU PROTEGE LA FRANCE**, pairs of flowers as stops.

Gold, 6.46 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 197.



**473** 20 francs, 1904, mint of Paris, Jules Clément Chaplain (medallist), Auguste Patey (chief engraver)

Obv. as for the previous coin.

Rev. **LIBERTE·EGALITE·FRATERNITE**· Rooster walking left, flower and grass at its feet. On sides, **20 - F<sup>cs</sup>** . In exergue, date **1904** between torch (for Patey) and cornucopia (for mint administration). Ornamented border.

Edge as for the previous coin.

Gold, 6.44 g, 21.1 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 197.



**474** 20 francs, 1905, mint of Paris, Jules Clément Chaplain (medallist), Auguste Patey (chief engraver)

Obv. as coin no. 472.

Rev. **LIBERTE·EGALITE·FRATERNITE**· Rooster walking left, flower and grass at its feet. On sides, **20 - F<sup>cs</sup>** . In exergue, date **1905** between torch (for Patey) and cornucopia (for mint administration). Ornamented border.

Edge as coin no. 472.

Gold, 6.45 g, 21.1 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 197.



**475** 20 francs, 1906, mint of Paris, Jules Clément Chaplain (medallist),  
Auguste Patey (chief engraver)

Obv. as coin no. 472.

Rev. **LIBERTE·EGALITE·FRATERNITE·**  
Rooster walking left, flower and grass at its feet. On sides, **20 - F<sup>cs</sup>**. In exergue, date **1906** between torch (for Patey) and cornucopia (for mint administration). Ornamented border.

Edge as coin no. 472.

Gold, 6.46 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 197.



**476** 20 francs, 1907, mint of Paris, Jules Clément Chaplain (medallist),  
Auguste Patey (chief engraver)

Obv. as coin no. 472.

Rev. **LIBERTE·EGALITE·FRATERNITE·**  
Rooster walking left, flower and grass at its feet. On sides, **20 - F<sup>cs</sup>**. In exergue, date **1907** between torch (for Patey) and cornucopia (for mint administration). Ornamented border.

Edge: convex inscription: [flower] **LIBERTE**  
[flower] **EGALITE** [flower] **FRATERNITE**  
[flower].

Gold, 6.45 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 198.



From 1901 on, the French government waged a bitter campaign against Christianity, calling it "the separation of church and state." It was only five years later that the call unto God was noticed on the coin edges and replaced with the repeated motto from the reverse.

**477** 20 francs, 1908, mint of Paris, Jules Clément Chaplain (medallist),  
Auguste Patey (chief engraver)

Obv. as coin no. 472.

Rev. **LIBERTE·EGALITE·FRATERNITE·**  
Rooster walking left, flower and grass at its feet. On sides, **20 - F<sup>cs</sup>**. In exergue, date **1908** between torch (for Patey) and cornucopia (for mint administration). Ornamented border.

Edge as coin no. 476.

Gold, 6.45 g, 21.3 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 198.



**478** 20 francs, 1910, mint of Paris, Jules Clément Chaplain (medallist),  
Auguste Patey (chief engraver)

Obv. as coin no. 472.

Rev. **LIBERTE·EGALITE·FRATERNITE·**  
Rooster walking left, flower and grass at its  
feet. On sides, **20 - F<sup>cs</sup>**. In exergue, date  
**1910** between torch (for Patey) and cornu-  
copia (for mint administration). Ornamented  
border.

Edge as coin no. 476.

Gold, 6.45 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 198.



**479** 100 francs, 1901, mint of Paris, Augustin Dupré, Auguste Barré  
(? – medallists), Auguste Patey (chief engraver)

Obv. **RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE** Winged  
nude genius writes on board resting on  
altar the word **CONSTI- / TUTION**; on left,  
bunch of fasces with hand of justice; on  
right, rooster vigilant. In exergue, calligra-  
phic signature **Dupré**, on the left, the si-  
gnature **A.B.**, at top in margin outer border  
of semi-pellets.

Rev. **LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ FRATERNITÉ /**  
[cornucopia] **A** [torch] (marks of mint ad-  
ministration, mint and Patey). In oak wreath,  
**100 / FRANCS / 1901** Border of semi-  
pellets.

Edge: convex inscription **★★★★★ DIEU ★**  
**PROTEGE ★ LA ★ FRANCE.**

Gold, 32.28 g, 35.0 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 184.



10,121 specimens were minted. The signa-  
ture **A.B.**, introduced on 100-franc coins, not  
used in the lower denominations of this de-  
sign, probably refers to an adaptation of  
Dupré's 18<sup>th</sup>-century design by Auguste Bar-  
ré (1811–1896).

**480** 100 francs, 1911, mint of Paris, Augustin Dupré, Auguste Barré  
(? – medallists), Auguste Patey (chief engraver)

Obv. as for the previous coin.

Rev. **LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ FRATERNITÉ** /  
[cornucopia] A [torch] (marks of mint administration, mint and Patey). In oak wreath,

**100 / FRANCS / 1911** Border of semi-pellets.

Edge: convex inscription ★★ **LIBERTE** ★  
**EGALITE** ★ **FRATERNITE**.

Gold, 32.24 g, 35.0 mm, 180°.

Rep., no. 184B.



GREECE

**Otto** (1832–1862)

Otto Friedrich Ludwig, Ὀθων-Φρειδερίκος-Λουδοβίκος, the son of Louis I, King of Bavaria, and Princess Therese of Saxe-Altenburg, born in 1815, King of Greece from 1832 (under regency until 1835), abdicated in 1862, died in 1867. Greece, supported by Great Britain, France and Russia, won independence from Turkey in 1821–1829. When the first head of state, Governor Ioannis Kapodistrias was murdered, the three powers (without the participation of the Greeks) decided to transform Greece into a kingdom with Otto, still juvenile, on the throne (the London Conference of 1832). The crown was brought from Bavaria, the power was initially also exercised by the regency council brought from Bavaria (the so-called *Βαυαρικρατία*), and then by Otto himself as the absolute ruler. He moved the capital from Nafplion to Athens – a then neglected small town. The king ordered extensive archaeological research before building the capital. He established basic public institutions there (university, polytechnic university, library, garden, seats of the king and parliament). In 1843, the king was forced to establish the constitution. He remained a Catholic and Queen Amalia of Oldenburg was a Lutheran, which hurt their popularity in the Orthodox country, apart from high taxes and the consequences of failed involvement in the Crimean War on the side of Russia. In 1862, as a result of intrigues between the three powers, Otto was overthrown and returned to Bavaria. Until the end of his life, he generously though secretly supported the Greek uprising in Crete.

**481** 20 drachmas, 1833, mint of Munich, Carl Friedrich Voigt

Obv. **ΟΘΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ** Bare head of king left, signature **ΦΟΙΓΤ** below. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **20 ΔΡΑΧΜΑΙ 1833** (letter Δ repunched on Λ on die). Shield azure (in hatching), Greek cross, on intersection of arms, square barry-bendy (for Bavaria). Shield topped by royal crown; around, two laurel branches tied in bottom part with ribbon. Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 5.75 g, 20.8 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Krause, no. C17; RNME XVIII, no. 25.12.2.1 3/2.

The new Greek drachma was created on 20 (8) February 1833. It corresponded to 1/6 of the Spanish piaster. The 20-drachma coins, which were to stabilize the new currency also in gold, were minted only once, with a minimum of 17,550 specimens.



### George I (1863–1913)

Γεώργιος, Vilhelm, the son of Christian IX, King of Denmark from the Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg dynasty, and Louise, Princess of Hesse-Kassel, brother of Frederick VIII, King of Denmark, born in 1845, King of the Greeks from 1863, murdered in 1913. Appointed to the throne – at the suggestion of the three powers – by the National Assembly, at the beginning of his reign he received the Ionian Islands from Great Britain. Much more skilful, but also happier than his predecessor, George enlarged the country to include Thessaly, but was defeated in a semi-spontaneous war against Turkey in 1897. Only the First Balkan War (1912–1913) resulted in the annexation of Epirus and Aegean Macedonia. The king was shot by an anarchist half a year before his planned abdication.

#### 482 20 drachmas, 1884, mint of Paris, Jean Auguste Barré (medallist), Jean Lagrange (chief engraver)

Obv. ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ Α΄ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ / A 1884 BAPPE (marks of mint and medallist). Bare head of King George right. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ / [cornucopia] 20 ΔΡΑΧΜΑΙ [fasces on axe] (marks of mint administration and chief engraver of France, J. Lagrange). Shield azure (in hatching) bearing Greek cross and surrounded by ribbon with badge of the Order of Redeemer; at bottom, ribbon with motto ΙΣΧΥΣ ΜΟΥ Η ΑΓΑΠΗ ΤΟΥ ΛΑΟΥ The whole covered by ermine mantle topped with royal crown. Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 6.44 g, 21.4 mm, 180°. (T.t.b.).

Krause, no. Y26; RNME XVIII, no. 25.12.3.1 3/22.



Greece adopted the franc standard in 1867 and joined the Latin Monetary Union the following year. Golden 20-drachma coins, minted from 1876 in Paris, corresponded to the napoléon d'or. Motto *Ισχύς μου η αγάπη του λαού* ("My strength is the love of the people") is a translation of the motto *Folkets kærlighed, min styrke* of the last King of Denmark from the older line of the Oldenburg dynasty, Frederick VII (1848-1863), after whom it was taken over by the rulers from the Glückburg line including George I, and in 1915, after George's death, it was used for the then created Greek Order of George I.



**483** 20 drachmas, 1884, mint of Paris, Jean Auguste Barré (medallist),  
Jean Lagrange (chief engraver)

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.  
Gold, 6.44 g, 21.3 mm, 180°.  
Krause, no. Y26; RNME XVIII, no. 25.12.3.1  
3/22.



SPAIN

**Philip V** (1700–1746)

Biographic note – see p. 117.

**484** 4 escudos ( $\frac{1}{2}$  onça), 1732, mint of Madrid, Juan José García Caballero  
and Fernando Vázquez (assayers)

Obv. **PHILIP·V·D·G·HISPAN·ET IND·REX**  
/ ☉**1732**☉ Bust of king right, wigged and  
armoured, with collar of the Order of the  
Golden Fleece on his chest. Ribbed border.  
Rev. **INITIUM SAPIENTLÆ TIMOR DOMINI**  
/ ·**I·M·F·** (initials of the assayers and mint),  
above the letter **M** open crown. Shield with  
quartered arms of Castile (castle) and León  
(lion), inescutcheon with three fleurs-de-lis  
of France, *enté en point*, pomegranate of  
Grenada. Shield topped by royal crown. Rib-  
bed border.

Edge ornamented with pellets.  
Gold, 13.50 g, 30.6 mm, 0°. (*Sup.*).  
Castán & Cayón, no. 6677.  
Purchase: Bourgey, 1956.



Motto on the reverse: *Initium sapientiae timor  
Domini* (*Ps* 110/111,10; *Prov* 1,7, 9,10).

**Alfonso XIII** (1886–1931)

Alfonso León Fernando María Jaime Isidro Pascual Antonio, the posthumous son of King Alfonso XII and Archduchess Maria Christina of Austria, born in 1886, the King of Spain from birth (took power in 1902), deposed in 1931 (he abdicated only in 1941), died in 1941. The king remained neutral in World War I, but in 1920–1926, Spain fought a victorious war with the Rifens for northern Morocco. Attempts to reform the country torn by social and ethnic conflicts did not bring any reassurance. Ultimately, in 1923, the king supported the coup d'état and the dictatorship of General Miguel Primo de Rivera – relatively mild and evoking widespread hopes for stabilization. The fall of the dictatorship compromised the king who left the country where the Second Republic was proclaimed. General Francisco Franco at the head of the national uprising (1936–1939) refused to restore Alfonso to the throne – it was only in 1975 that Franco appointed Alfonso's grandson, later King John Charles I, as his successor.

**485** 100 pesetas, 1897/1897, mint of Madrid, Bartolomé Maura y Montaner (medallist), Arturo Sandoval, Antonio García González and Remigio Vega Vega (essayers)

Obv. **ALFONSO XIII POR - LA G· DE DIOS** / ★ **1897** ★ On the stars (denoting the mint of Madrid), incuse date **18 - 97** . Bare head of king right. Under truncation of neck, minute signature **B·M·** Border of semi-pellets. Rev. **REY CONST<sup>L</sup>· - DE ESPAÑA / S·G· 100 PESETAS** ·v· (signatures of essayers). Shield, quarterly, 1, castle (Castile); 2, lion (León); 3, four pallets (Aragon); 4, chains with an emerald in centre of eight arms of links; in-escutcheon, three fleurs-de-lis of France; *enté en point*, pomegranate of Grenada. Shield topped by royal crown, on the sides, Hercules Pillars, on them, ribbon with incuse inscription **PLUS - ULTRA** and suspended collar and badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Border of semi-pellets. Reeded edge. Gold, 32.29 g, 35.0 mm, 180°. Castán & Cayón, no. 13899.



From 19 October 1868, a monetary system modelled on the French was in force in Spain, and the peseta was equal to the franc. The 100-peseta coin (149,762 issued) was equivalent to the French 100-francs. *Plus ultra* is the motto of the Emperor and King of Spain Charles V (I), constantly placed on the coins of his successors. The royal title: *por la Gracia de Dios Rey Constitucional de España*.

## MEXICO

### United Mexican States (1867–)

**486** 20 pesos, “1959” [presumably restrrike from 1960–1971], mint of Mexico City

Obv. **ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS** Eagle devouring snake sits on prickly pear on island, at bottom oak and laurel branches tied (emblem of Mexico); date **1959** slanting up on right. Border of decorative serration. Rev. **VEINTE PESOS / ★ 15 Gr. ORO PURO** ★ in double arc; on the stars, incuse letters **G P**. Circular Aztec stone calendar. Border made of decorative serration.



Edge: incuse inscription **INDEPENDENCIA Y LIBERTAD**.

Gold, 16.66 g, 27.4 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. KM 478; Harris, no. 152.

#### 487 50 pesos, 1923, mint of Mexico City

Obv. **ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS** On prickly pear, eagle rising facing, with snake in its beak, at bottom oak and laurel branches tied with ribbon (emblem of Mexico). Border of decorative serration.

Rev. **50 / PESOS** horizontally on left, **37.5Gr. / ORO / PURO** on right. Winged, half-nude woman walking on rocks facing, raising wreath in right hand and broken chain in left hand. Dates **1821 - 1923** below on sides. Border made of decorative serration.

Edge: incuse inscription **INDEPENDENCIA Y LIBERTAD**.

Gold, 41.72 g, 37.0 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. KM 481; Harris, no. 153.

The Mexican 50 pesos, introduced for the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of independence and hence called the *centenario*, is the largest regularly minted gold coin in the modern world.



#### 488 50 pesos without face value, 1943, mint of Mexico City

Obv. as for the previous coin.

Rev. **37.5Gr. / ORO / PURO** horizontally, repeated on both sides. Winged, half-nude woman walking on rocks facing, raising wreath in right hand and broken chain in left hand. Dates **1821 - 1943** below on sides. Border made of decorative serration.

Edge as for the previous coin.

Gold, 41.62 g, 37.1 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. KM 482; Harris, no. 154.



**489** 50 pesos, 1945, mint of Mexico City

Obv. as coin no. 487.

Rev. **50 / PESOS** horizontally on left, **37.5Gr.**  
/ **ORO / PURO** on right. Winged, half-nude  
woman walking on rocks facing, raising wreath  
in right hand and broken chain in left hand.  
Dates **1821 - 1945** below on sides.  
Border made of decorative serration.

Edge: incuse inscription **INDEPENDENCIA  
Y LIBERTAD.**

Gold, 41.62 g, 37.1 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. KM 481; Harris, no. 155.



**490** 50 pesos, 1946, mint of Mexico City

Obv. as coin no. 487.

Rev. **50 / PESOS** horizontally on left, **37.5Gr.**  
/ **ORO / PURO** on right. Winged, half-nude  
woman walking on rocks facing, raising wreath  
in right hand and broken chain in left hand.  
Dates **1821 - 1946** below on sides.  
Border made of decorative serration.

Edge as for the previous coin.

Gold, 41.66 g, 37.1 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. KM 481; Harris, no. 155.



**491** 50 pesos, "1947" [presumably restrike from 1949–1972],  
mint of Mexico City

Obv. as coin no. 487.

Rev. **50 / PESOS** horizontally on left, **37.5Gr.**  
**/ ORO / PURO** on right. Winged, half-nude  
woman walking on rocks facing, raising wreath  
in right hand and broken chain in left  
hand. Dates **1821 - 1947** below on sides.  
Border made of decorative serration.

Edge as coin no. 489.

Gold, 41.71 g, 37.0 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. KM 481; Harris, no. 155.



## GERMAN STATES

### AUSTRIA AND STYRIA

#### **Albert II the Wise (1330–1358)**

Albrecht der Weise, also: Albrecht der Lahme, Albert the lame, the son of Albert I, King of the Romans and Elizabeth of Carinthia, Gorizia and Tyrol, born in 1298, Bishop-elect of Passau in 1313–1317, Duke of Austria and Styria from 1330, Duke of Carinthia and Margrave of Carniola from 1336, died in 1358. Until 1339, he co-ruled with his brother, Otto IV the Merry. From 1330, he was partially paralyzed. Albert was valued by European rulers as a mediator. He issued legal statutes for Styria and Carinthia. He began the construction of the Albertine Choir in St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna.

**492** Florin, no date [c. 1350–1358], mint of Judenburg

Obv. **DVX·FLB - ERTVS** Fleur-de-lis florencée.

Double struck.

Rev. **S·IOH̄A - NNE·B** St. John the Baptist  
nimbate, standing facing in camel's wool  
coat, holding cross on long handle in left  
hand and blessing with his raised right hand.  
In margin, between saint's right hand and  
head, small pointed shield with fess (Austrian  
arms).

Smooth, irregular edge.

Gold, 3.54 g, 20.2 mm, 160°. (*Sup.*).

Gamberini, no. 671.

Purchase: Franceschi, December 1954.





The first Austrian gold coin imitates the Florentine florin, replacing only the name of Florence with the name of the duke and the mint mark with his shield (*cf.* coins nos. 184 and 562). The basis for the issue of florins were local gold deposits, soon depleted. As the coin does not bear the name of the country, Belgian numismatists mistakenly attributed it to Albert of Bavaria, Count of Hainault (1358–1404), and for this reason it was included in the collection.

## AUSTRIA

### Francis Joseph I (1848–1916)

Franz Joseph, Ferenc József, the son of Francis Charles, Archduke of Austria, and Sophia, Princess of Bavaria, grandson of Francis I, Emperor of Austria, born in 1830, from 1848, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Galicia, Lodomeria and Illyria, died in 1916. He assumed the throne after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I, caused by the events of the Springtime of Nations. Until 1860, he exercised absolute rule. A series of military and political disasters led to a thorough reform of the state, from which in 1867 the autonomous Kingdom of Hungary was separated, and the parliamentary form of government and regional autonomy of individual Austrian countries were adopted. After Austrian influence was expelled from Italy, he directed the expansion of the monarchy to the Balkans. The accession of Austria-Hungary to World War I led to the collapse of the monarchy in 1918, which, however, the emperor did not live to see.

#### 493 4 ducats (trade coin), 1912, mint of Vienna

Obv. **FRANC·IOS·I·D·G·AVSTRIAE  
IMPERATOR** Laureate bust of emperor right, in ermine mantle, with four order collars. Pelleted border.

Rev. **HVNGAR·BOHEM·GAL·(4)LOD·ILL·  
REX A·A·1912** Double-headed imperial eagle, on its heads royal crowns, above them Rudolf's crown with ribbons, in its right foot, sword and sceptre, in its left, globus cruciger. Inescutcheon paly of three, 1, lion (for Habsburg); 2, fess (for Austria); 3, bend with three eagles (for Lorraine); surrounded by collar of the Order of Golden Fleece, at bottom suspended three other order badges. Pelleted border.

Obliquely reeded edge.

Gold, 13.90 g, 39.6 mm, 0°. (*T.b.*). Schlumberger, no. 531.

Purchase: Rue du Midi, 1937.

One of the most popular trade coins, minted in large amounts from 1852 until 1914; it was not intended for normal monetary circulation. Expansion of the abbreviated legend: *Franciscus Iosephus I Dei gratia Austriae imperator, Hungariae Bohemiae Galiciae Lodomeriae Illyriae rex, archidux Austriae.*





**494** 100 crowns, 1912, mint of Vienna, Stephan Schwartz

Obv. **FRANC·IOS·I·D·G·IMP·AVSTR·REX  
BOH·GAL·ILL·ETC·ET AP·REX HVNG·**  
Head of emperor right; signature **ST·  
SCHWARTZ** below. Pelleted border.

Rev. **·C CORONÆ - MDCCCCXII·** Double-  
headed imperial eagle, royal crowns on its  
heads, Rudolf's crown with ribbons above;  
in its right foot, sword and sceptre, in its left,  
globus cruciger. Inescutcheon paly of three,  
1, lion (for Habsburg); 2, fess (for Austria);  
3, bend with three eagles (for Lorraine);  
surrounded by collar of the Order of the  
Golden Fleece. Below, horizontally **100 -  
COR· / 1912** . Pelleted border.

Edge: incuse inscription **VIRIBVS - VNITIS**  
separated by ornaments.

Gold, 33.81 g, 37.0 mm, 0°. (*Sup.*).

Schlumberger, no. 654.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1959.



The crown currency was introduced in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy on 2 August 1892, with a separate coinage for Austria and Hungary. Until 1901, gold coins were not in common circulation, but deposited in vaults, they secured the stability of the new currency. The 100-crown coin was decreed on 18 August 1907. Expansion of the abbreviated obverse legend: *Franciscus Iosephus I Dei gratia imperator Austriae, rex Bohemiae Galiciae Illyriae et caetera et apostolicus rex Hungariae*. Motto: *Viribus unitis*, was the motto of Emperor Francis Joseph.

**Federal State (1934–1938)**

**495** 100 shillings, 1936, mint of Vienna

Obv. **OESTERREICH / ·100 SCHILLING·**  
Double-headed eagle nimbate; inescutcheon  
with fess of Austria.

Rev. **MAGNA·MATER·AUSTRIAE / 1936**  
Statue of nimbate Madonna and Child of  
Mariazell.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 23.52 g, 33.2 mm, 0°. (*F.d.c.*).

Schlumberger, no. 696.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1959.



The Romanesque statue of the Madonna of  
Mariazell, a cult pilgrimage destination, da-  
tes from the 12<sup>th</sup> century (the dress is later).

## PRUSSIA

**William II (1888–1918)**

Friedrich Wilhelm Albert Victor, the son of Frederick III, King of Prussia and German emperor, and Victoria, British princess, born in 1859, King of Prussia and German Emperor from 1888, deposed in 1918, died in 1941. He is considered responsible for the outbreak of World War I – he pursued war policy throughout his reign, and its axis was rivalry with Great Britain. However, he was also a protector of science and arts, as well as the reform of public education. After his defeat in war, forced to abdicate, he was granted asylum in the Netherlands.

**496 5 marks, 1907, mint of Berlin, Emil Weigand (Obv.), Otto Schultz (Rev.)**

Obv. **WILHELM II DEUTSCHER KAISER KÖNIG V. PREUSSEN** Head of emperor right, mint mark **A** below. Border of pellets.  
 Rev. **DEUTSCHES REICH 1907 / ★ FÜNF MARK ★** Eagle, over its head, crown of the German Empire with ribbons. Inescutcheon, surrounded by insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle, bearing crowned eagle of Prussia (on its head, die crack), with sceptre in its right foot and orb in its left; on its chest, shield per cross of Zollern. Border of pellets.  
 Edge: incuse inscription **GOTT MIT UNS** separated with floral ornaments and crosses.  
 Silver, 27.76 g, 38.2 mm, 0°. (*Sup.*)

Jäger, no. 104.

Purchase: Franceschi, February 1966.

The German mark was created shortly after the establishment of the Second German Reich, on 4 December 1871, and introduced into circulation on 9 July 1873. Despite the preservation of the federal states sovereignty, the issue of money came under the control of the federal authorities, which was marked with a uniform reverse with the coat of arms and name of the Reich, while individual states had the other face at their disposal, usually placing on it a portrait of the ruler, as William II in this case, not as the emperor, but the King of Prussia. Dr. van Bastelaer included these coins in his collection because they had the right to circulate in Belgium during the German occupation of World War I. In fact, gold coins were not in circulation during the war. For the motto, see the coin no. 208.



**497** 5 marks, 1914, mint of Berlin, Paul Sturm (Obv.), Otto Schultz (Rev.)

Obv. **WILHELM II DEUTSCHER KAISER KÖNIG VON PREUSSEN** Bust of emperor right, in uniform and coat, with badge of the Order of the Black Eagle on his chest. Mint mark **A** below. Border of pellets.

Rev. **DEUTSCHES REICH 1914 / ★ FÜNF MARK ★** Eagle, over its head, crown of the German Empire with ribbons. Inescutcheon, surrounded by insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle, bearing crowned eagle of Prussia, with sceptre in its right foot and orb in its left; on its chest, shield per cross of Zollern. Border of pellets.

Edge as for the previous coin.

Silver, 27.79 g, 38.2 mm, 0°. (Sup.).

Jäger, no. 114.

Purchase: Franceschi, February 1966.



**498** 20 marks, 1910, mint of Berlin, Emil Weigand (Obv.), Otto Schultz (Rev.)

Obv. **WILHELM II DEUTSCHER KAISER KÖNIG V. PREUSSEN** Head of emperor right. Mint mark **A** below. Border of pellets.

Rev. **DEUTSCHES REICH 1910 / ★ 20 MARK ★** Eagle and border as for the previous coin.

Edge: incuse inscription **GOTT MIT UNS** separated with floral ornaments and crosses.

Gold, 7.96 g, 22.5 mm, 0°. (Sup.).

Jäger, no. 252.

Purchase: Franceschi, February 1966.



The official name of this coin was the double crown (*Doppelkrone*) – not inserted in legends, however, it did not catch on in practice.

**499** 20 marks, 1913, mint of Berlin, Paul Sturm (Obv.), Otto Schultz (Rev.)

Obv. **WILHELM II DEUTSCHER KAISER KÖNIG VON PREUSSEN** Bust of emperor right, in uniform and coat, with badge of the Order of the Black Eagle on his chest. Mint mark **A** below. Border of pellets.

Rev. **DEUTSCHES REICH 1913 / ★ 20 MARK ★**

★ Eagle and border as on coin no. 497.



Edge: incuse inscription **GOTT MIT UNS** separated with floral ornaments and crosses.  
 Gold, 7.97 g, 22.4 mm, 0°. (*Sup.*).  
 Jäger, no. 253.  
 Purchase: Franceschi, February 1966.

**500** *20 marks, 1914, mint of Berlin, Paul Sturm (Obv.), Otto Schultz (Rev.)*

Obv. as for the previous coin.  
 Rev. **DEUTSCHES REICH 1914 / ★ 20 MARK ★** Eagle and border as on coin no. 497.  
 Edge: incuse inscription **GOTT MIT UNS** separated with floral ornaments and crosses.  
 Gold, 7.95 g, 22.5 mm, 0°. Jäger, no. 253.



## RUSSIA

### Alexander III (1881–1894)

Александръ Александровичъ, Alexandr Alexandrovich, the son of Alexander II Nikolaevich, emperor of All Russia, and Maria Alexandrovna (Maximiliane Wilhelmine), Princess of Hesse, born in 1845, Emperor of All Russia from 1881, died in 1894. He exercised an absolute and very oppressive power. The role of local self-governments was reduced, and non-Russian nationalities were intensely russified. Pogroms and restrictions inspired by the authorities induced Russian Jews to emigrate to the Kingdom of Poland, where the restrictions did not apply, or abroad. He made an alliance with France. Music and ballet lover. "Tiberius of the Russian history of the nineteenth century, the embodiment of an almost mystical desire to deprive Poles of their national identity" (Grzymala-Siedlecki).

**501** *5 roubles, 1888, mint of Saint Petersburg, Apollon Grashof (mint master), Abraham Avnerovich Grilikhes son (Obv.) and Avner Girshevich Grilikhes father (Rev. – engravers)*

Obv. ⓄБ.М.АЛЕКСАНДРЪ III ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖЕЦЪ ВСЕРОССИЙСКІЙ Head of emperor right. Radiated border.

Rev. **5 РУБЛЕЙ 1888 Г.** Double-headed imperial eagle with crowns on its heads and third suspended at top; on its chest, shield with St. George (coat of arms of the Tsardom of Muscovy) surrounded by the insignia of

the Order of St. Andrew the Apostle the First-Called; eight coats of arms on its wings: of the Kazan Tsardom (dragon), the Kingdom of Poland (eagle), the Tsardom of Tauric Chersonese (double-headed eagle with shield with Orthodox cross on its chest), conjoined arms of the Grand Principalities of Kyiv (Archangel Michael), Novgorod (throne, on the sides, two bears, crossed cross and sceptre) and Vladimir (lion rampant with cross), the Astrakhan Tsardom (crown and sabre), the Siberian Tsardom (crown, bow, crossed arrows and two sabres), the Georgian Tsardom (St. George killing dragon) and the Grand Duchy of Finland (lion with sabre and sword surrounded with stars); sceptre and globus cruciger in its feet. Radiated outer border.



Edge: incuse inscription **ЧИСТАГО ЗОЛОТА 1 ЗОЛОТНИКЪ 34,68 ДОЛЕЙ (А.Г)** (the mint standard and mint master initials).

Gold, 6.44 g, 21.5 mm, 0°.

Schlumberger, no. 180; Uzdenikov, no. 0291.

The official name of the five-rouble coin was half-imperial. Thanks to the small correction of the coin rate from 1886, it corresponded exactly to the French and Belgian 20-franc coin. Only then (after almost a hundred years' break) emperors' portraits were placed on Russian coins.

**502** *5 roubles, 1889, mint of Saint Petersburg, Apollon Grashof (mint master), Abraham Avnerovich Grilikhes son (Obv.) and Avner Hirshovich Grilikhes father (Rev. – engravers).*

Obv. as for the previous coin.

Rev. **5 РУБЛЕЙ 1889 Г.** Eagle as for the previous coin. Radiated border.

Edge: incuse inscription **ЧИСТАГО ЗОЛОТА 1 ЗОЛОТНИКЪ 34,68 ДОЛЕЙ (А Г).**

Gold, 6.44 g, 21.4 mm, 0°.

Schlumberger, no. 181; Uzdenikov, no. 0294.



**Nicholas II (1894–1917)**

Николай Александровичъ, Nikolai Alexandrovich, the son of Emperor Alexander III Alexandrovich and Maria Feodorovna (Marie Dagmar), Princess of Denmark, born in 1868, the Emperor of All Russia from 1894, abdicated in 1917, murdered in 1918. Good education and sincere devotion to state affairs did not ensure him good reign. Repressive and inconsistent internal rule, severe defeats in the Japanese War (1904–1905) and World War I (from 1914) along with court scandals and a harsh winter of 1916/17 led to riots in Petrograd, which turned into a revolution. The emperor was forced to abdicate, arrested, and after a year and a half, murdered with his family by communists.

**503** *Half-imperial (7 roubles 50 kopecks), 1897, mint of Saint Petersburg, Apollon Grashof (mint master), Anton Vasiutyns'kyĭ (Obv.), Avner Hirshovich Grilikhes father (Rev. – engravers)*

Obv. **Б.М. НИКОЛАЙ II ИМПЕРАТОРЪ - И САМОДЕРЖЕЦЪ ВСЕРОСС.** Portrait of emperor right. Radiated border.

Rev. **7 РУБЛЕЙ 50 КОПѢЕКЪ 1897 Г.** Eagle as on coin no. 501. Radiated outer border.

Edge: incuse inscription **ЧИСТАГО ЗОЛОТА 1 ЗОЛОТНИКЪ 34,68 ДОЛЕЙ (А Г).**

Gold, 6.42 g, 21.4 mm, 0°.

Schlumberger, no. 216; Uzdenikov, no. 0316.



After the monetary reform of 3 January 1897, the half-imperial was no longer a five-rouble coin, but still remained the equivalent of the 20-franc coin of the Latin Union countries.



**504** *Half-imperial (7 roubles 50 kopecks), 1897, mint of Saint Petersburg, Apollon Grashof (mint master), Anton Vasiutyns'kyi (Obv.), Avner Hirshovich Grilikhes father (Rev. – engravers)*

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.  
Gold, 6.43 g, 21.4 mm, 0°.  
Schlumberger, no. 216; Uzdenikov, no. 0316.



SWITZERLAND

**Confederation (1848–)**

**505** *10 francs, 1916, mint of Bern, Fritz Landry*

Obv. **HELVETIA** Bust of girl left with braid around her head, with edelweiss on her robe, against background of mountains; on left, incuse signature **F. LANDRY**. Border of pellets.

Rev. **10 - FR / 1916** horizontally. Swiss cross in rays above; branches of rhododendron and gentiana below. Mint mark **B** beneath. Border of pellets.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 3.23 g, 19.0 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

HMZ, no. 2-1196f; Schlumberger, no. 59.



The new Swiss franc, corresponding to the French one, was established by the Council of the Confederation on 7 May 1850. Initially, only silver coins were minted. Gold ones – only 20 francs – appeared in 1883. Gold 10-francs of the standard of the Latin Union were introduced in Switzerland as late as 1912. The personification of Helvetia against the background of the mountains, common to all gold coins in F. Landry's design, introduced to the mint as a result of a competition from 1895, is popularly known as Vreneli.

**506** *20 francs, 1891, mint of Bern*

Obv. **CONFEDERATIO - HELVETICA**  
Head of woman left, in wreath and stephane inscribed with **LIBERTAS** incuse. Border of pellets.

Rev. Shield gules (in hatching), Swiss cross; five-pointed star above; on sides, **20 - FR**, date **1891** below. The whole in laurel and oak wreath; mint mark **B** beneath. Border of pellets.

Edge: convex inscription **DOMINUS ★★★ PROVIDEBIT ★★★★★★★★**.





Gold, 6.44 g, 21.3 mm, 180°.  
HMZ, no. 2-1194g; Schlumberger, no. 12.

The motto: *Dominus providebit* (from *Gen 22:8*), was placed on Bernese coins from 1716. It is not agreed whether 13 stars are a random number, and the stars only serve to fill the edge (this was claimed, among others, by the mint's director Paul Adrian), or does this refer to the 13 cantons of "l'ancien Corps helvétique", i.e. before the Napoleonic invasion in 1798 (as in the communiqué about new coins in the *Revue suisse de numismatique* of 1896).

**507** 20 francs, "1935" [restrike from 1945–1947], mint of Bern, Fritz Landry

Obv. **HELVETIA** Bust of girl left with braid around her head, with edelweiss on her robe, against background of mountains; on left, incuse signature **F. LANDRY** . Border of pellets.

Rev. **20 - FR / L 1935 B** (signatures). Shield gules (in hatching), Swiss cross. Shield suspended from ribbon on oak branch. Border of pellets.

Edge: 22 convex five-pointed stars.

Gold, 6.45 g, 21.1 mm, 180°.

HMZ, no. 2-1195bb; Schlumberger, no. 49.



20-franc coins with the date 1935 were minted in significant numbers in the years 1945–1947 with an additional L mark (*lingot*), because they did not constitute the legal tender after the devaluation of the franc in 1936. The stars on the edge represent the 22 cantons of the Confederation (excluding Jura, created in 1982).

**508** 20 francs, "1935" [restrike from 1945–1947], mint of Bern, Fritz Landry

Obv., Rev. and edge as of coin no. 507.

Gold, 6.45 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

HMZ, no. 2-1195bb; Schlumberger, no. 49.



**509** 20 francs, "1935" [restrike from 1945–1947], mint of Bern, Fritz Landry

Obv., Rev. and edge as of coin no. 507.

Gold, 6.45 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

HMZ, no. 2-1195bb; Schlumberger, no. 49.



**510** 20 francs, "1935" [restrike from 1945–1947], mint of Bern, Fritz Landry

Obv., Rev. and edge as of coin no. 507.  
 Gold, 6.45 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.  
 HMZ, no. 2-1195bb; Schlumberger, no. 49.

**511** 100 francs, 1925, mint of Bern, Fritz Landry

Obv. **HELVETIA** Bust of girl left with braid around her head, with edelweiss on her robe, against background of mountains; on left, incuse signature **F. LANDRY**. Border of pellets.

Rev. **100 - FR / 1925** horizontally. Swiss cross in rays above; branches of rhododendron and gentiana below. Mint mark **B** beneath. Border of pellets.

Edge: convex inscription **DOMINUS PROVIDEBIT** and stars in groups of 10 and 3. Gold, 32.29 g, 35.6 mm, 180°. Proof-like striking. (*F.d.c.*)

HMZ, no. 2-1193a; Schlumberger, no. 20.  
 Purchase: Franceschi, 1958.



The 100-franc coins, still according the standard of the Latin Monetary Union, were introduced in 1925. 5,000 specimens were minted, of which c. 1,200 were melted down before issue.

## TUNISIA

**Ali III** (1882–1902)

Ali Muddat ibn al-Husayn, the son of Bey Husayn II from the Husainid dynasty, born in 1817, Bey of Tunis from 1882, died in 1902. As heir to the throne during the reign of his brother Muhammad III as-Sadiq, he commanded the army. In 1871, the bey stopped paying tribute to the Turkish sultan, gaining actual (but not internationally recognized) independence. In 1881, the French invasion made Tunis a protectorate, nominally still under Turkish sovereignty (the Treaty of Bardo, 1881). Under the La Marsa Conventions (1883), the power of the bey was significantly limited in favour of the French resident general. In response to the complaints of his subjects, the elderly Ali Bey declared helplessness.

**512** 20 francs, 1891 A.D., 1308 A.H., mint of Paris, Jean Lagrange  
(chief engraver)

Obv. **Ali / Muddat / bey / Tunis / 20 frank / 1308 sanat** horizontally in Arabic letters, between branches of palm and olive. Border of pellets.

Rev. **TUNISIE / 20 / FRANCS / 1891**; below, mint mark **A** between marks of French mint administration and chief engraver: cornucopia and bunch of fasces with axe. In margin, arabesques connecting five-pointed star at top and crescent moon at bottom, between borders of pellets.

Edge: convex ornament of alternating stars and crescents.

Gold, 6.44 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. KM 227.



In 1887, apart from the value in rials, Tunis coins also received face value in the French francs (25 rials = 15 francs). In 1891, the Tunis franc was introduced as the currency of Tunis, corresponding to the standard of the Latin Monetary Union, and thus of Belgium.

**513** *20 francs, 1892 A.D., 1309 A.H., mint of Paris, Jean Lagrange (chief engraver)*

Obv. *Ali / Muddat / bey / Tunis / 20 frank / 1309 sanat* horizontally in Arabic letters, between branches of palm and olive. Border of pellets.

Rev. **TUNISIE / 20 / FRANCS / 1891**; below, mint mark **A** between marks of French mint administration and chief engraver: cornucopia and bunch of fasces with axe. In margin, arabesques connecting five-pointed star at top and crescent moon at bottom, between borders of pellets.

Edge: convex ornament of alternating stars and crescent moons.

Gold, 6.44 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Krause, no. KM 227.



**Muhammad IV al-Hadi (1902–1906)**

The son of Bey Ali III, born in 1855, Bey of Tunis from 1902, died in 1906. Unlike his father, he resisted the colonial authorities; in 1904, during a dispute with the resident general of France Stephen Pichon over the appointment of Grand Vizier, he suffered a stroke and paralysis.

**514** *20 francs, 1904 A.D., 1322 A.H., mint of Paris, Auguste Patey (chief engraver)*

Obv. *Muhammad al-Hadi / Muddat / bey / Tunis / 20 frank / 1322 sanat* horizontally in Arabic letters, between branches of palm and olive. Border of pellets.

Rev. **TUNISIE / 20 / FRANCS / 1904**; below, mint mark **A** between marks of French mint administration and chief engraver: cornucopia and torch. In margin, arabesques connecting five-pointed star at top and crescent moon at bottom, between border of pellets.

Edge: convex ornament of alternating stars and crescent moons.  
Gold, 6.45 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.  
Krause, no. KM 234.



**515** *20 francs, 1904 A.D., 1322 A.H., mint of Paris, Auguste Patey (chief engraver)*

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.  
Gold, 6.44 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.  
Krause, no. KM 234.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**516** *2½ dollars (quarter-eagle), Indian Head type, 1908, mint of Philadelphia, Bela Lyon Pratt*

Obv. Convex field, all coin design elements are recessed in it. **LIBERTY** at top, **1908** at bottom, six five-pointed stars on left, seven on right. Head of Indian in headdress left, under ornaments of neck, signature **B.L.P.**  
Rev. Convex field, all coin design elements are recessed in it. **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / 2½ DOLLARS**. Eagle in natural stylization sitting left on bundle of arrows and holding laurel twig in right foot. **E / PLURIBUS / UNUM** in left field; **IN / GOD / WE / TRUST** in right field.  
Reeded edge.  
Gold, 4.18 g, 17.8 mm, 180°.  
Harris, no. 16.



The motto *In God we trust* comes from the song by Francis Scott Key *The Star-Spangled Banner* from the war of 1812 (there in the form: *In God is our trust*). It was introduced on coins during the Civil War in 1864, and in 1956 it was officially announced as the motto of the Union. The motto *E pluribus unum*, with a complicated history (it occurs, among others, in Heraclitus, in the poem *Moretum* ascribed to Virgil, and in St. Augustine, and in the 18<sup>th</sup> century it was in the vignette of the London periodical *The Gentleman's Magazine*, collecting reprints from other newspapers), in 1782 it was placed on the obverse of the Great Seal of the United States (this figure is considered the state coat of arms). Since 1786, it has been placed on American coins.

**517** *2½ dollars (quarter-eagle), Indian Head type, 1910, mint of Philadelphia, Bela Lyon Pratt*

Obv. Convex field, all coin design elements are recessed in it. **LIBERTY** at top, **1910** at bottom, six five-pointed stars on left, seven on right. Head of Indian in headdress left, under ornaments of neck, signature **B.L.P.**  
Rev. as for the previous coin.  
Reeded edge.  
Gold, 4.16 g, 17.7 mm, 180°.  
Harris, no. 16.



**518** *2½ dollars (quarter-eagle), Indian Head type, 1925, mint of Denver, Bela Lyon Pratt*

Obv. Convex field, all coin design elements are recessed in it. **LIBERTY** at top, **1925** at bottom, six five-pointed stars on left, seven on right. Head of Indian in headdress left, under ornaments of neck, signature **B.L.P.**  
Rev. Convex field, all coin design elements are recessed in it. **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / 2½ DOLLARS**. Eagle in natural stylization sitting left on bundle of arrows and holding laurel twig in right foot. Mint mark **D** at arrowheads. **E / PLURIBUS / UNUM** in left field; **IN / GOD / WE / TRUST** in right field.  
Reeded edge.  
Gold, 4.18 g, 17.8 mm, 180°.  
Harris, no. 16.



**519** *5 dollars (half-eagle), Coronet type, 1901, mint of San Francisco, Christian Gobrecht*

Obv. Bust of woman left, combed into bun fastened with string of pearls; over forehead stephane with inscription **LIBERTY**, date **1901** at bottom. In margin, 13 six-pointed stars; pelleted border.  
Rev. **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / FIVE D.** Eagle rising, shield with stars and strips on its chest, laurel branch in its right foot, three arrows in its left. Above its head, **IN GOD WE TRUST** on ribbon. Mint mark **S** at bottom. Border of pellets.  
Reeded edge.  
Gold, 8.35 g, 21.5 mm, 180°.  
Harris, no. 29.



**520** *5 dollars (half-eagle), Indian Head type, 1909, mint of Denver, Bela Lyon Pratt*

Obv. Convex field, all coin design elements are recessed in it. **LIBERTY** at top, **1909** at bottom, six five-pointed stars on left, seven on right. Head of Indian in headdress left, under ornaments of neck, signature **B.L.P.**  
 Rev. Convex field, all coin design elements are recessed in it. **UNITED-STATES-OF-AMERICA / FIVE-DOLLARS** . Eagle in natural stylization sitting left on bundle of arrows and holding laurel twig in right foot. Mint mark **D** (convex!) at arrowheads. **E / PLURIBUS / UNUM** in left field; **IN / GOD / WE / TRUST** in right field.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 8.36 g, 21.5 mm, 180°.

Harris, no. 30.



**521** *5 dollars (half-eagle), Indian Head type, 1910, mint of Philadelphia, Bela Lyon Pratt*

Obv. Convex field, all coin design elements are recessed in it. **LIBERTY** at top, **1910** at bottom, six five-pointed stars on left, seven on right. Head of Indian in headdress left, under ornaments of neck, signature **B.L.P.**  
 Rev. Convex field, all coin design elements are recessed in it. **UNITED-STATES-OF-AMERICA / FIVE-DOLLARS** . Eagle in natural stylization sitting left on bundle of arrows and holding laurel twig in right foot. **E / PLURIBUS / UNUM** in left field; **IN / GOD / WE / TRUST** in right field.

Shallow reeded edge, at top of Obv., traces of filed solder.

Gold, 8.27 g, 21.4 mm, 180°.

Harris, no. 30.



**522** *5 dollars (half-eagle), Indian Head type, 1912, mint of Philadelphia, Bela Lyon Pratt*

Obv. Convex field, all coin design elements are recessed in it. **LIBERTY** at top, **1912** at bottom, six five-pointed stars on left, seven on right. Head of Indian in headdress left, under ornaments of neck, signature **B.L.P.**  
 Rev. Convex field, all coin design elements are recessed in it. **UNITED-STATES-OF-AMERICA**





/ **FIVE·DOLLARS** . Eagle in natural stylization sitting left on bundle of arrows and holding laurel twig in right foot. **E / PLURIBUS / UNUM** in left field; **IN / GOD / WE / TRUST** in right field.  
Reeded edge.  
Gold, 8.36 g, 21.5 mm, 180°.  
Harris, no. 30.

**523** *10 dollars (eagle), Coronet type, 1881, mint of Philadelphia, Christian Gobrecht*

Obv. Bust of woman left, combed into bun fastened with string of pearls; over forehead stephane inscribed with **LIBERTY**, date **1881** at bottom. In margin, thirteen six-pointed stars; pelleted border.  
Rev. **·UNITED · STATES OF · AMERICA · / TEN D.** Eagle rising, shield with stars and strips on its chest, laurel branch in its right foot, three arrows in its left. Above its head, **IN GOD WE TRUST** on ribbon. Border of pellets.  
Reeded edge.  
Gold, 16.70 g, 27.1 mm, 180°.  
Harris, no. 35.



**524** *10 dollars (eagle), Indian Head type, 1908, mint of Philadelphia, Augustus Saint-Gaudens*

Obv. Head of young, long-haired woman left, wearing Indian war bonnet inscribed with **LIBERTY**; date **1908** at bottom; at upper part of edge, thirteen six-pointed stars.  
Rev. **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / TEN DOLLARS** . Eagle in natural stylization sitting left on bundle of arrows and holding laurel twig in right foot. **IN / GOD WE / TRUST**, in left field; **E / PLURIBUS / UNUM** in right field.  
Edge: 46 convex six-pointed stars.  
Gold, 16.71 g, 27.0 mm, 180°.  
Harris, no. 37.



**525** *10 dollars (eagle), Indian Head type, 1913, mint of Philadelphia, Augustus Saint-Gaudens*

Obv. Head of young, long-haired woman left, wearing Indian war bonnet inscribed with **LIBERTY**; date **1913** at bottom; at upper part of edge, thirteen six-pointed stars.  
Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.  
Gold, 16.73 g, 26.9 mm, 180°.  
Harris, no. 37.



**526** 10 dollars (eagle), Indian Head type, 1914, mint of Denver,  
Augustus Saint-Gaudens

Obv. Head of young, long-haired woman left, wearing Indian war bonnet inscribed with **LIBERTY**; date **1914** at bottom; at upper part of edge, thirteen six-pointed stars.

Rev. **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / TEN DOLLARS**. Eagle in natural stylization sitting left on bundle of arrows and holding laurel twig in right foot. Mint mark **D** at arrowheads. **IN / GOD WE / TRUST**, in left field; **E / PLURIBUS / UNUM** in right field.

Edge: 48 convex six-pointed stars.

Gold, 16.71 g, 27.1 mm, 180°.

Harris, no. 37.



**527** 10 dollars (eagle), Indian Head type, 1916, mint of San Francisco,  
Augustus Saint-Gaudens

Obv. Head of young, long-haired woman left, wearing Indian war bonnet inscribed with **LIBERTY**; date **1916** at bottom; at upper part of edge, thirteen six-pointed stars.

Rev. **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / TEN DOLLARS**. Eagle in natural stylization sitting left on bundle of arrows and holding laurel twig in right foot. Mint mark **S** at arrowheads. **IN / GOD WE / TRUST**, in left field; **E / PLURIBUS / UNUM** in right field.

Edge as for the previous coin.

Gold, 16.71 g, 27.0 mm, 180°.

Harris, no. 37.



**528** 10 dollars (eagle), Indian Head type, 1932, mint of Philadelphia,  
Augustus Saint-Gaudens

Obv. Head of young, long-haired woman left, wearing Indian war bonnet inscribed with **LIBERTY**; date **1932** at bottom; at upper part of edge, thirteen six-pointed stars.

Rev. **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / TEN DOLLARS**. Eagle in natural stylization sitting left on bundle of arrows and holding laurel twig in right foot. **IN / GOD WE / TRUST**, in left field; **E / PLURIBUS / UNUM** in right field.

Edge as coin no. 526.

Gold, 16.71 g, 27.0 mm, 180°.

Harris, no. 37.



**529** 20 dollars (double eagle), Coronet type, 1904, mint of Philadelphia, James B. Longacre

Obv. Head of woman left, with hair braided in bun; above the forehead, pearly stephane inscribed with **LIBERTY**, date **1904** at bottom. In margin, thirteen six-pointed stars. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / TWENTY DOLLARS** Eagle displayed, cartouche with stars and strips on its chest, laurel branch in its right foot and bunch of arrows in its left, on sides, ribbons with inscription **E PLURIBUS - UNUM**, above the eagle's head, part of solar disc inscribed with **IN GOD WE / TRUST**, thirteen five-pointed stars around. Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 33.42 g, 34.4 mm, 180°.

Harris, no. 37.



**530** 20 dollars (double eagle), Saint-Gaudens type, 1924, mint of Philadelphia, Augustus Saint-Gaudens

Obv. **LIBERTY** at top. Woman facing with blowing hair, climbing rock in rays of the Sun, holding torch in her right hand, laurel branch in her left, oak branch at her feet; on the left in the distance, Capitol, date **1924** on the right, and lower, monogram **ASG**. Border of six-pointed stars.

Rev. **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / TWENTY DOLLARS** at top in the double margin. Eagle flying left in rays of Sun; at bottom, above solar disc, **IN GOD WE TRUST**. Edge: convex inscription **E PLURIBUS UNUM** and stars.

Gold, 33.43 g, 34.4 mm, 180°.

Harris, no. 44.



**531** *20 dollars (double eagle), Saint-Gaudens type, 1927,  
mint of Philadelphia, Augustus Saint-Gaudens*

Obv. **LIBERTY** at top. Woman facing with blowing hair, climbing rock in rays of the Sun, holding torch in her right hand, laurel branch in her left, oak branch at her feet; on the left in the distance, Capitol, date **1927** on the right, and lower, monogram **ASG** . Border of six-pointed stars.  
Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.  
Gold, 33.43 g, 34.1 mm, 180°.  
Harris, no. 44.



**532** *Bullion (non-circulating) coin "50 dollars" – 1 ounce, 1986,  
mint of Philadelphia, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Miley Busiek*

Obv. **LIBERTY** at top. Woman facing with blowing hair, climbing rock in rays of the Sun, holding torch in her right hand, laurel branch in her left, oak branch at her feet; on the left in the distance, Capitol, date **MCMLXXXVI** on the right, and lower, monogram **ASG** . Border of six-pointed stars.  
Rev. **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / 1 OZ. FINE GOLD – 50 DOLLARS**. Female eagle with a pair of eaglets in nest, to which eagle arrives with laurel branch, **E PLURIBUS / UNUM** on left, **IN GOD / WE TRUST** on right; under nest, signatures **MB** and **JW** .  
Reeded edge.  
Gold, 34.02 g, 32.7 mm, 180° . Polished field.



## HUNGARY

### Matthias I Corvinus (1458–1490)

Hunyadi Mátyás, the son of John Hunyadi, governor of the Kingdom of Hungary, and Elizabeth Szilágy, born in 1443, King of Hungary from 1458, King of Bohemia from 1469, died in 1490. Elected to the Hungarian throne thanks to his father's merits (died in 1456) and the efforts of his uncle Mihály Szilágy. Despite being aware of the increasing danger posed by Turkey, Matthias directed Hungary's expansion to the west. Initially, he made an alliance with George, the King of Bohemia (he married George's daughter, Catherine). However, he turned against his father-in-law when the Catholic party summoned him to the Bohemian throne. He subdued Lower Austria, Styria, part of Carinthia, Moravia, Silesia and Lusatia. He founded a university in Pozsony (Bratislava). Patron of humanists, collector of coins and medals.

### 533 Florin (forint, Gulden), no date [1470–1477], mint of Nagybánya (Baia Mare)

Obv. **MATHIAS·D·G - R·VNGARIE** Veiled Madonna sitting with Child in right arm, enthroned facing, Hunyadi raven at her feet standing left, with ring in its beak. Border of radiated lines.

Rev. **S·LADISL - AVS·REX** Bearded king (St. Ladislaus) nimbate, standing facing in cloak over his armour and in open crown, holding bardishe in his right hand, and globus cruciger in his left. Letter **Ń** in left field, in right field, shield with crossed hammers (the marks of the mint and the municipal mint board). Border of radiated lines.

Plain edge.

Gold, 3.54 g, 21.0 mm, 340°. (*Sup.*).

Pohl (Ggn), no. K12-1; Lengyel, no. 39/1.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1965.



Hungarian florin, minted from 1326, in the 15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> centuries, was one of the most important European gold coins; it served, among others, as model of the Dutch ducat (see coin no. 207). In 1381 it was listed among the coins approved in Brabant; that was the case throughout the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Saint Ladislaus, the Hungarian king in 1077–1095, canonized in 1192, from the mid-fourteenth century was depicted on Hungarian coins as the patron of the kingdom (“the eternal king”). From the time of Matthias Corvinus, he was accompanied and gradually replaced by Madonna, presumably under the influence of the terror of the Turkish onslaught.



**Francis Joseph I (1848–1916)**

Biographic note – see p. 255.

**534 4 forints = 10 francs, 1871, mint of Kremnica (Körmöcbánya)**

Obv. **FERENCZ JÓZSEF I·K·A·CS·ÉS M·H·S·D·O·AP·KIR**· Laureate head of emperor right, mint mark **K·B**· below. Pelleted border.

Rev. **MAGYAR - KIRÁLYSÁG / ★ 1871 ★**  
 Shield, quartered, 1, chequy (for Croatia); 2, three crowned heads of leopards (Dalmatia); 3, two bars wavy, star and marten (Slavonia); 4, half-eagle, crescent and seven castles (Transylvania). On escutcheon of pretence, barry (Hungary-Ancient) impaled with patriarchal cross topping crowned mountain (Hungary-Modern). Shield topped by Crown of Saint Stephen. On the sides **10 / Fr**· - **4 / Frt**·  
 Plain inner border; pelleted outer border.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 3.19 g, 19.1 mm, 0°.

Huszár, no. 2119.



Dual currency coins minted according to the ordinance of 9 March 1870 were aimed at enabling Austria-Hungary to join the Latin Monetary Union. The attempt was unsuccessful and coins, instead of functioning on the domestic market, became the currency of international trade. Expansion of the abbreviated obverse legend: *Ferencz József Isten kegyelméből ausztriai császár és Magyar-, Horvát-, Slavon-, Dalmátországok apostoli királya* ('Francis Joseph, by God's grace, the Emperor of Austria and the Apostolic King of Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia').

**535 8 forints = 20 francs, 1875, mint of Kremnica (Körmöcbánya)**

Obv. **FERENCZ JÓZSEF I·K·A·CS·ÉS M·H·S·D·O·AP·KIR**· Laureate head of emperor right, mint mark **K·B**· below. Pelleted border.

Rev. **MAGYAR - KIRÁLYSÁG / ★ 1875 ★**  
 Shield, quartered, 1, chequy (for Croatia); 2, three crowned heads of leopards (Dalmatia); 3, two bars wavy, star and marten (Slavonia); 4, half-eagle, crescent and seven castles (Transylvania). On escutcheon of pretence, barry (Hungary-Ancient) impaled with patriarchal cross topping crowned mountain (Hungary-Modern). Shield topped by Crown of Saint Stephen. On the sides **20 / Fr**· - **8 / Frt**·  
 Plain inner border; pelleted outer border.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 6.44 g, 21.3 mm, 0°.

Huszár, no. 2115.





## GREAT BRITAIN

### Victoria (1837–1901)

Alexandrina Victoria, the daughter of Edward August, Duke of Kent and Strathearn, and Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, granddaughter of King George III, born in 1819, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 1837, Empress of India from 1876, died in 1901. The last British queen of the Hanoverian dynasty. She was the niece of the King of the Belgians, Leopold I, with whom she was very close. In 1840, she married the nephew of her mother and Leopold, Francis Albert Augustus, the younger prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who was called Prince Albert in Great Britain. She strengthened the authority of the monarchy, while limiting its role to mainly ceremonial.

#### 536 *Half-sovereign (half-pound), Young Head type, 1884, Royal Mint, London, William Wyon*

Obv. **VICTORIA DEI GRATIA / 1884** Head of queen left, with hair tied up high. Pelleted border.

Rev. **BRITANNIARUM - REGINA FID:DEF:** Shield bearing, quarterly, 1 and 4, three leopards of England; 2, lion in bordure of Scotland; 3, harp of Ireland. Shield on cartouche, topped by St. Edward's crown. Pelleted border. Reeded edge.

Gold, 3.95 g, 19.3 mm, 180°.

Spink, no. 3861.



The portrait of the eighteen-year-old queen was kept on coins with slight modifications until 1886. Contrary to almost all European countries (except Switzerland), the Latin title has also been kept to this day.

#### 537 *Half-sovereign (half-pound), Jubilee Head type, 1892, Royal Mint, London, Sir Joachim Edgar Boehm, Bart. R.A. (Obv.)*

Obv. **VICTORIA - DEI GRATIA** Bust of queen left, in order dress, widow's veil and small crown. Medallist's initials not visible. Pelleted border.

Rev. **BRITANNIARUM - REGINA FID:DEF:** / **18-92** Shield bearing, quarterly, 1 and 4, three leopards of England; 2, lion in bordure of Scotland; 3, harp of Ireland. Shield on cartouche, topped by St. Edward's crown. Pelleted border. Reeded edge.

Gold, 3.93 g, 19.3 mm, 180°.

Spink, no. 3869B.



The queen is wearing the so-called Small Diamond Crown of Queen Victoria, a miniature

of the Imperial State Crown, made at her request to the widow's veil. The latter tops the coat of arms on the reverse, thus marking the title of Empress of India, adopted by Victoria in 1877, even though the title was omitted in the coin's legend.

**538** *Half-sovereign (half-pound), Jubilee Head type, 1892, Royal Mint, London, Sir Joachim Edgar Boehm, Bart. R.A. (Obv.)*

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.  
Gold, 3.95 g, 19.2 mm, 180°.  
Spink, no. 3869B.



**539** *Half-sovereign (half-pound), Old Head type, 1897, Royal Mint, London, Thomas Brock (Obv.), Benedetto Pistrucci (Rev.)*

Obv. **VICTORIA·DEI·GRA·BRITT·REGINA·FID·DEF·IND·IMP·** Bust of queen left, in order dress, veil put on diadem. Under portrait, signature **T·B·** Pelleted border.

Rev. On raised horse, nude rider (Saint George) in Roman helmet and winding cloak, with sword in right hand, tramples dragon fallen to ground. In exergue, **1897**. Pelleted border. Reeded edge.

Gold, 3.96 g, 19.2 mm, 0°.  
Spink, no. 3878.



Expansion of the abbreviated legend: *Victoria Dei gratia Britanniarum regina Fidei defensor Indiae imperatrix*. Doubling the letter T in the abbreviation means plural form.

**540** *Half-sovereign (half-pound), Old Head type, 1898, Royal Mint, London, Thomas Brock (Obv.), Benedetto Pistrucci (Rev.)*

Obv. as for the previous coin.  
Rev. On raised horse, nude rider in Roman helmet and winding cloak, with sword in right hand, tramples dragon fallen to ground. In exergue, **1898**. Pelleted border. Reeded edge.

Gold, 3.99 g, 19.2 mm, 0°.  
Spink, no. 3878.



**541** *Sovereign, Jubilee Head type, 1892, Royal Mint, London, Sir Joachim Edgar Boehm, Bart. R.A. (Obv.), Benedetto Pistrucci (Rev.)*

Obv. **VICTORIA D : G : - BRITT:REG:F:D:**

Bust of queen left, in order dress, widow's veil and small crown. On truncation of shoulder, signature **J.E.B.** Ribbed border.

Rev. On raised horse, nude rider (Saint George) in Roman helmet and winding cloak, with sword in right hand, tramples dragon fallen to ground. In exergue, **1892** and minute signature **B. P.** Ribbed border.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 7.98 g, 22.0 mm, 0°.

Spink, no. 3866C.



Sovereign was the official name of the one-pound gold coin introduced in 1489; it was divided into 20 shillings (the pound was traditionally a unit of account of silver; most transactions were made in silver shillings). It served, inter alia, as the model for the sovereigns of the Spanish (Austrian) Netherlands in 1612–1795 (see coin no. 159 and some subsequent ones to 179, 195 and 564). On the basis of the ordinance of 22 June 1816, its issue was resumed, with a lower weight, but not changed for the next 150 years. Apart from the gold 20-franc, it was the main gold coinage of 19<sup>th</sup>-century Europe.

**542** *Two pounds, Jubilee Head type, 1887, Royal Mint, London, Sir Joachim Edgar Boehm, Bart. R.A. (Obv.), Benedetto Pistrucci (Rev.)*

Obv. **VICTORIA D : G : - BRITT:REG:F:D:**

Bust of queen left, in order dress, widow's veil and small crown. On truncation of shoulder, signature **J. E. B.** Ribbed border.

Rev. On raised horse, nude rider (Saint George) in Roman helmet and winding cloak, with sword in right hand, tramples dragon fallen to the ground. In exergue, **1887** and minute signature **B.P.** Ribbed border.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 15.97 g, 29.3 mm, 0°.

Spink, no. 3865.

Purchase: Lille, 1937.



The two and five-pound coins from the year of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the queen's reign were put into circulation to a small extent, kept mainly as souvenirs.

**543** *Five pounds, Jubilee Head type, 1887, Royal Mint, London, Sir Joachim Edgar Boehm, Bart. R.A. (Obv.), Benedetto Pistrucci (Rev.)*

Obv. **VICTORIA D : G : - BRITT:REG:F:D:**  
 Bust of queen in the order dress, widow's veil and small crown. On truncation of shoulder, signature **J. E. B.** Ribbed border.

Rev. On raised horse, nude rider (Saint George) in Roman helmet and winding cloak, with sword in right hand, tramples dragon fallen to the ground. In exergue, **1887** and minute signature **B.P.** Ribbed border.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 39.92 g, 36.1 mm, 0°.

Spink, no. 3864.

Purchase: Lille, 1937.



**544** *Five pounds, Jubilee Head type, 1887, Royal Mint, London, Sir Joachim Edgar Boehm, Bart. R.A. (Obv.), Benedetto Pistrucci (Rev.)*

Obv., Rev. and edge as for the previous coin.

Gold, 39.91 g, 36.1 mm, 0°.

Spink, no. 3864.

Purchase: Lille, 1937.



**545** *Five pounds, Old Head type, 1893, Royal Mint, London, Thomas Brock (Obv.), Benedetto Pistrucci (Rev.)*

Obv. **VICTORIA·DEI·GRA·BRITT·REGIN  
A·FID·DEF · IND·IMP·** Bust of queen left, in order dress, veil put on diadem. Under portrait, signature **T·B·** Pelleted border.

Rev. On raised horse, nude rider (Saint George) in Roman helmet and winding cloak, with sword in right hand, tramples dragon fallen to ground. In exergue, **1893** and minute signature **B.P.** Ribbed border.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 39.98 g, 36.1 mm, 0°.

Spink, no. 3872.

Purchase: Lille, 1937.



**Edward VII (1901–1910)**

Albert Edward, the son of Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Queen Victoria, born in 1841, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India from 1901, died in 1910. The first king of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha that changed the name to Windsor in 1917. In 1863, he relinquished the right to succession in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha to his younger brother, Alfred. He spent the long years of succession to the British throne rather carelessly, although together with William Ewart Gladstone he put forward an interesting project to transform the union of Great Britain and Ireland into a dualist monarchy similar to Austria-Hungary, which was ultimately not adopted. Upon assuming the throne, he solemnly undertook both ceremonial and political duties, displaying considerable diplomatic talents enhanced by his personal charm. He supported the reform of the army and navy. He strengthened relations with France and Russia, but he did not avoid the deepening conflict with Germany, which finally led – after Edward's death – to the outbreak of World War I.

**546** *Half-sovereign (half-pound), 1905, Royal Mint, London, George William de Saulles (Obv.), Benedetto Pistrucci (Rev.)*

Obv. **EDWARDVS VII D: G: BRITT: OMN:  
REX F: D: IND: IMP:** Head of king right. Under portrait, signature **DeS** · Pelleted border.

Rev. On raised horse, nude rider (Saint George) in Roman helmet and winding cloak, with sword in right hand, tramples dragon fallen to the ground. In exergue, **1905** and minute signature **B P** . Ribbed border.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 3.99 g, 19.3 mm, 0°.

Spink, no. 3974.



The phrase *Britanniarum omnium rex* appears here in the royal titles.

**547** *Two pounds, 1902, Royal Mint, London, George William de Saulles (Obv.), Benedetto Pistrucci (Rev.)*

Obv. **EDWARDVS VII DEI GRA: BRITT: OMN: REX FID: DEF: IND: IMP:** Head of king right. Under portrait, signature **DE S.** Pelleted border.

Rev. On raised horse, nude rider (Saint George) in Roman helmet and winding cloak, with sword in right hand, tramples dragon fallen to ground. In exergue, **1902** and minute signature **B. P.** Ribbed border.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 15.97 g, 28.5 mm, 0°.

Spink, no. 3967.

Purchase: Lille, 1937.



**548** *Five pounds, 1902, Royal Mint, London, George William de Saulles (Obv.), Benedetto Pistrucci (Rev.)*

Obv. **EDWARDVS VII DEI GRA: BRITT: OMN: REX FID: DEF: IND: IMP:** Head of king right. Under portrait, signature **DE S.** Pelleted border.

Rev. On raised horse, nude rider (Saint George) in Roman helmet and winding cloak, with sword in right hand, tramples dragon fallen to the ground. In exergue, **1902** and minute signature **B.P.** Ribbed border.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 39.91 g, 36.1 mm, 0°.

Spink, no. 3965.

Purchase: Lille, 1937.



**George V (1910–1936)**

George Frederick Ernest Albert, the son of King Edward VII and Princess Alexandra of Denmark, born in 1865, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India from 1910, died in 1936. Active in internal and external politics, he contributed to a compromise solution to the problem of Ireland. The Statute of Westminster, issued in 1931, granted independence to Canada, the Irish Free State and the Union of South Africa (in 1942 Australia was included). The king founded a famous collection of postage stamps.

**549** *Half-sovereign (half-pound), 1911, Royal Mint, London, Sir Edgar Bertram MacKennal (Obv.), Benedetto Pistrucci (Rev.)*

Obv. **GEORGIVS V D.G.BRITT:OMN:REX F.D.IND:IMP:** Head of king left. On truncation of neck, signature **B.M.** Pelleted border.



Rev. On raised horse, nude rider (Saint George) in Roman helmet and winding cloak, with sword in right hand, tramples dragon fallen to the ground. In exergue, **1911** and minute signature **B.P.** Ribbed border.  
Reeded edge.  
Gold, 4.00 g, 19.3 mm, 0°.  
Spink, no. 4006.



## SOUTH AFRICA

### George V (1910–1936)

See the biographic note above.

#### 550 *Sovereign, 1928, mint of Pretoria, Sir Edgar Bertram MacKenna (Obv.), Benedetto Pistrucci (Rev.)*

Obv. **GEORGIVS V D.G. BRIT: OMN: REX F.D. IND: IMP:** Head of king left. On truncation of neck, signature **B.M.** Pelleted border.  
Rev. On raised horse, nude rider (Saint George) in Roman helmet and winding cloak, with sword in right hand, tramples dragon fallen to ground. On ground, signature **SA;** in exergue, **1928** and minute signature **B.P.** Ribbed border.  
Reeded edge.  
Gold, 7.99 g, 22.0 mm, 0°.  
Spink, no. 4004.



The gold coins minted in the colonies differed from the metropolitan ones only in the mint marks added on the reverse. SA stands for *South Africa*.

## AUSTRALIA

### Victoria (1836–1901)

Biographic note – see p. 274.

#### 551 *Sovereign, 1870, mint of Sydney, Leonard Charles Wyon*

Obv. **VICTORIA D:G: BRITANNIAR: REG: F: D: / 1870** Bust of queen wreathed left. Pelleted border.  
Rev. **SYDNEY MINT / ONE SOVEREIGN** Within laurel wreath, **AUSTRALIA** horizontally, St. Edward's crown above. Pelleted border.  
Reeded edge.  
Gold, 7.97 g, 22.0 mm, 180°.  
Krause KM# 4.

The Australian gold coinage began in 1852. In 1855–1870, Australian sovereigns and half-sovereigns were minted in Sydney; in the last year, 1870, 1,220,000 sovereigns were minted. The legend 'Australia' was to prevent coins from being exported to the mother country, even though Australia has not yet been established as a single country. From 1871 on, Australian mints had British designs with the added initials of the mints in Sydney, Melbourne or Perth.



**552** *Sovereign, Young Head type, 1882, mint of Sydney, William Wyon*

Obv. **VICTORIA DEI GRATIA / 1882** Head of queen left. with hair tied up high. On the truncation of neck, minute signature **W. W.** Pelleted border.

Rev. **BRITANNIARUM - REGINA FID:DEF:** Shield bearing, quarterly, 1 and 4, three leopards of England; 2, lion in bordure of Scotland; 3, harp of Ireland. Shield on cartouche, topped by St. Edward's crown and surrounded by two laurel branches. At bottom, mint mark **S** and under it, a rose, thistle and shamrock (symbolic plants of England, Scotland and Ireland). Pelleted border.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 7.97 g, 22.2 mm, 180°.

Spink, no. 3855.



**553** *Sovereign, Young Head type, 1886, mint of Melbourne, William Wyon (Obv.), Benedetto Pistrucci (Rev.)*

Obv. **VICTORIA D: G: BRITANNIAR: REG: F: D:** Head of queen left, with hair tied up high. On truncation of neck, signature **W. W.**; mint mark **M** under portrait. Pelleted border.

Rev. On raised horse, nude rider (Saint George) in Roman helmet and winding cloak, with sword in right hand, tramples dragon fallen to ground. On ground, mint mark **M**; in exergue, date **1886** and barely visible signature **B. P.** Ribbed border.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 7.98 g, 22.0 mm, 180°.

Spink, no. 3857C.



**554** *Sovereign, Old Head type, 1897, mint of Melbourne, Thomas Brock (Obv.), Benedetto Pistrucci (Rev.)*

Obv. **VICTORIA·DEI·GRA·BRITT·REGINA·FID·DEF·IND·IMP** Bust of queen left, in order dress, veil put on diadem. Under portrait, signature **T·B**. Pelleted border.

Rev. On raised horse, nude rider (Saint George) in Roman helmet and winding cloak, with sword in right hand, tramples dragon fallen to the ground. Mint mark **M** on ground; in exergue, **1897** and minute signature **B . P**. Ribbed border.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 7.98 g, 22.1 mm, 0°.

Spink, no. 3875.



**555** *Sovereign, Old Head type, 1898, mint of Sydney, Thomas Brock (Obv.), Benedetto Pistrucci (Rev.)*

Obv. as for the previous coin.

Rev. On raised horse, nude rider (Saint George) in Roman helmet and winding cloak, with sword in right hand, tramples dragon fallen to the ground. Mint mark **S** on ground; in exergue, **1898** and minute signature **B . P**. Ribbed border.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 7.98 g, 22.0 mm, 0°.

Spink, no. 3877.



**Edward VII (1901–1910)**

Biographic note – see p. 278.

**556** *Sovereign, 1902, mint of Perth, George William de Saulles (Obv.), Benedetto Pistrucci (Rev.)*

Obv. **EDWARDVS VII D: G: BRITT: OMN: REX F: D: IND: IMP** Head of king right. Under portrait, signature **DE S**. Pelleted border.

Rev. On raised horse, nude rider (Saint George) in Roman helmet and winding cloak, with sword in right hand, tramples dragon fallen to the ground. Mint mark **P** on ground; in exergue, **1902** and minute signature **B . P**. Ribbed border.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 8.00 g, 22.0 mm, 0°.

Spink, no. 3972.



**557** *Sovereign, 1906, mint of Melbourne, George William de Saulles (Obv.), Benedetto Pistrucci (Rev.)*

Obv. as for the previous coin.

Rev. On raised horse, nude rider (Saint George) in Roman helmet and winding cloak, with sword in right hand, tramples dragon fallen to the ground. Mint mark **M** on ground; in exergue, **1906** and minute signature **B. P.** Ribbed border.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 7.98 g, 22.2 mm, 0°.

Spink, no. 3971.



**558** *Sovereign, 1908, mint of Perth, George William de Saulles (Obv.), Benedetto Pistrucci (Rev.)*

Obv. as coin no. 556.

Rev. On raised horse, nude rider (Saint George) in Roman helmet and winding cloak, with sword in right hand, tramples dragon fallen to the ground. Mint mark **P** on ground; in exergue, **1908** and minute signature **B. P.** Ribbed border.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 7.98 g, 21.9 mm, 0°.

Spink, no. 3972.



**George V (1910–1936)**

Biographic note – see p. 279.

**559** *Sovereign, 1919, mint of Perth, Sir Edgar Bertram MacKenna (Obv.), Benedetto Pistrucci (Rev.)*

Obv. **GEORGIUS V D.G.BRITT:OMN:REX F.D.IND:IMP:** Head of king left. On truncation of neck, signature **B.M.** Pelleted border.

Rev. On raised horse, nude rider (Saint George) in Roman helmet and winding cloak, with sword in right hand, tramples dragon fallen to the ground. Mint mark **P** on ground; in exergue, **1919** and minute signature **B.P.** Ribbed ring at edge.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 7.98 g, 22.0 mm, 0°.

Spink, no. 4001.



## Elizabeth II (1952–)

Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, the daughter of King George VI and Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, née Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorn, born in 1926, Queen of Great Britain and (Northern) Ireland as well as other States and Lands, head of the Commonwealth from 1952.

### 560 *Bullion (non-circulating) coin “100 dollars” – 1 ounce, 1987, mint of Perth, Dora de Pédery-Hunt (Obv.), Stuart Devlin (Rev.)*

Obv. **ELIZABETH II - AUSTRALIA / ·100 DOLLARS**· Bust of queen right, with open crown and necklace. On truncation of neck, barely legible signature **DPH**. Border of pellets.  
Rev. **THE AUSTRALIAN NUGGET 1 OZ. FINE GOLD / ·1987**· Irregular lump of golden nugget, in lower part, incuse signature **SD, WELCOME STRANGER 1869** below. Rayed field. Border of pellets.  
Reeded edge.  
Gold, 31.19 g, 32.0 mm, 0°.  
Krause, no. KM 92.

The *Welcome Stranger* presented on the reverse is a 70.9 kg nugget found in Victoria in 1869, containing 69.6 kg of pure gold, and is one of the largest and cleanest in the world. A similar bullion coin with a new obverse was minted in Perth in 2011 to commemorate the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the issue of Australian gold bullion coins of this type.



## CANADA

## Elizabeth II (1952–)

### 561 *Bullion (non-circulating) coin “50 dollars” – 1 ounce, 1986, the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa*

Obv. **ELIZABETH II / 50 DOLLARS 1986** Bust of queen right, in open crown.  
Rev. **CANADA / FINE GOLD - 1 OZ OR PUR** Maple leaf, on the sides **9999 - 9999**.  
Reeded edge.  
Gold, 31.13 g, 30.0 mm, 0°.  
Krause, no. KM 125.1.

Canadian coin-shaped bars, known as *maple leaves*, are among the most popular forms of gold bullion in the world.



## ITALIAN STATES

## FLORENCE

**562 Florin, no date [c. 1290–1303], mint of Florence**

Obv. †FLOR - ENTIA Fleur-de-lis. Border of pellets merging into plain one.

Rev. ·S·IOH̄A - NNE·S·B St. John the Baptist nimbate, standing facing in camel's wool coat ("developed" style) holding cross on long handle in left hand and blessing with his raised right hand. In margin, between saint's right hand and head, mint mark – miniature of altar. Border of pellets merged into plain one.

Plain edge, traces of cutting.

Gold, 3.51 g, 19.6 mm, 140°. One small clipping. (*Sup.*).

Bernocchi, series IV, no. 151 (mark: plate II: 8).

Purchase: Franceschi.



In November 1252, after defeating Pisa and Siena, the city council of Florence decided to commence the issue of a gold coin weighing 1/8 ounce of pure gold and the value of libra (240) silver denari. Thanks to the large amounts of ore flowing through the mint, excellent workmanship and guaranteed value, the Florentine florin was the main gold coin in Central Europe for 200 years, flowing mainly through the Flanders market. It also had countless imitations (see nos. 184 and 492), also in the Netherlands. The obverse shows a lily flower (*flos*), the canting emblem of Florence, the reverse – the standing patron of the city. Therefore, most European gold coins weighing 3.5 g and lighter will show a standing figure on one side (see nos. 193, 194, 198, 207 and 533). In 1303, a system of moneyers' marks was introduced, allowing most specimens to be dated with an accuracy of six months, but the earliest issue is dated only on the basis of minor changes in the figure of the saint and the presence of individual marks in hoards. The mint mark on this coin (altar) did not appear in hidden hoards until 1291 (see M. De Benetti (a cura di), *Il tesoro di Albarese. Un ripostiglio di fiorini d'oro del XIII secolo*, 2015).

## VENICE

**Pietro Gradenigo (1289–1311)**

Pietro Gradenigo, the son of Marco Gradenigo, born in 1251, elected Doge in 1289, died in 1311. He came from one of the oldest Venetian (so-called apostolic) families; supporter of the oligarchy. Reformer of the system of Venice towards an aristocratic republic.

**563 Ducat (zecchino), no date [1289–1311], mint of Venice**

Obv. ·PE·GRADONICO on right; ·S·M·VENETI vertically down on left, DVX vertically down in middle. On left, St. Mark nimbate ¾ right, bearded, in long robe and barefoot, holding Gospel in his left hand, and, with his right hand, giving pennant to Doge in mitre and mantle kneeling left on right side. Border of pellets.

Rev. ·SIT·T·XPE·DAT·Q·TV - REGIS·ISTE·DV·CAT· In mandorla with pelleted bordure, Christ standing facing in cross halo, blessing with raised right hand, and holding Gospel in His left. On



the left, four stars, on the right, five (partly blurred). Border of pellets.

Plain edge.

Gold, 3.55 g, 20.1 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Coll. Thomsen, no. 1855; CNI VII, p. 52, no. 1.

Purchase: Franceschi.



The Venetian ducat was created by the order of the Council of Forty of 31 October 1284, following the (metrological) pattern of Florentine florin and was minted unchanged (except for the name of the Doge) until the fall of the Republic in 1797. The obverse shows the scene of the Doge's investiture by St. Mark (inscriptions: *Sanctus Marcus Venetiarum – Petrus Gradonico dux*), the reverse – the Transfigured Christ, surrounded by nine angelic choirs, symbolized by the stars, and surrounded by an almond nimbus (inscription: *Sit Tibi Christe datus quem Tu regis iste ducatus*, Leonian hexameter of unknown origin – maybe from the Venetian liturgy – it probably gave the name to the coin). These coins gained great importance in the Eastern and Levantine trade. The later gold coins of many countries owe their name to the ducat.

## Francis II (1797–1805, 1814–1835)

Franz Joseph Karl, the son of Leopold II, Grand Duke of Tuscany, later emperor, and Princess Maria Luisa of Spain, born in 1768; the last Roman Emperor in 1792–1806, Duke of Venice from 1797 under the Treaty of Campo Formio, the first Emperor of Austria from 1804 (he lost Venice to Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy in the Peace of Pressburg in 1805), King of Lombardy and Venice from 1814, died in 1835.

### 564 Sovereign, „1793” [1823], mint of Venice

Obv. FRANC·II·D·G·R·IMP·S·A·GE·HIE·HV·BO·

REX· Bust of emperor right, in wig, laureate.

Mint mark V below. Radiated outer border.

Rev. ARCH·AVST·DVX·BVRG·LOTH·BRAB·

COM·FLAN·1793· Oval shield party per pale,

dexter, fess (for Austria) impaled with bend

with three eagles (for Lorraine), sinister, ben-

dy in bordure (for Burgundy-Ancient). All

crowned with imperial crown and superim-

posed on Burgundian cross, on which collar

with badge of the Order of the Golden Fle-

ece is suspended. Border of pellets.

Edge: ornament of leaves.

Gold, 11.08 g, 29.1 mm, 0°. (*F.d.c.*).

Schlumberger, no. 83; CNI VIII –.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1957.



Expansion of the abbreviated legends: *Franciscus II Dei gratia Romanorum imperator semper augustus Germaniae Hierosolymorum Hungariae Bohemiae rex, archidux Austriae dux Burgundiae Lotharingiae Brabantiae comes Flandriae*. The titles indicate that this coin is a continuation of the issue of Brabant's double sovereigns. However, it was minted in Venice, after Austria lost the Southern Netherlands, although this fact was hidden by backdating. Due to the transfer of the minting, this standard was adopted (as a single sovereign, *sourano*) in the monetary system of northern Italy in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## MONACO

**Charles III (1856–1889)**

Charles Honoré, the son of Florestan I, Prince of Monaco, and Marie Louise Caroline Gibert de Lametz, born in 1818, Prince of Monaco from 1856, died in 1889. He saved the independence of the principality by giving France 4/5 of its territory; he founded a casino in Monte Carlo (the locality was named in his honour) and sea baths, ensuring the prosperity of the principality from tourism. Membre d'honneur of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium from 1885.

**565** *100 francs, 1886, mint of Paris, François J.H. Ponscarne (medallist), Jean Lagrange (chief engraver)*

Obv. **CHARLES III PRINCE DE MONACO**  
Head of prince right, signature **PONSCARME**  
and the mint mark **A** below. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. [anchor] **CENT - FRANCS** / [cornucopia] **1886** [fasces with ax]. Coat of arms of the Principality of Monaco: shield fusily argent and gules (in hatching), held by two monks standing on console, the right one holds lowered sword in his right hand, the left one raises sword in his right hand, and in his left hand he holds the sword scabbard, from the console hangs ribbon with the poorly legible motto **DEO IVVANTE**; the whole on ermine mantle topped with princely crown. Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 32.26 g, 35.1 mm, 180°. (*T.t.b.*).

Schlumberger, no. 5; CNI III, p. 566, no. 5.



The principality, under the protectorate of France, was an actual member of the Latin Monetary Union. From 1882, it ordered representation coinage of 100 franc coins in Paris. 15,000 specimens were minted with the date 1886. *Deo Juvante* is the motto of the principality and the Order of Saint Charles, established in 1858 by Charles III.

**Albert I (1889–1922)**

Albert Honoré Charles, the son of Charles III, prince of Monaco, and Countess Antoinette de Merode, born in 1848, sovereign prince of Monaco since 1889, died in 1922. Traveller, oceanographer, founder of the Oceanographic Institute of Paris and the Oceanographic Museum of Monaco, Membre d'honneur of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium from 1899.

**566** *100 francs, 1904, mint of Paris, Oscar Roty (medallist), Auguste Patey (chief engraver)*

Obv. **ALBERT I PRINCE - DE MONACO** Bust of prince left, draped on left shoulder. Signature **O.Roty** below. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **DEO JVVANTE** incuse on ribbon at top. **CENT FRANCS** at bottom. Oval shield fusily argent and gules (in hatching), topped with a princely crown, surrounded by palm and laurel

branches tied in bottom part with ribbon, with cornucopia next to it, **A**, torch (mint mark and moneyers' marks). On sides, **19** - **04** . Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 32.26 g, 35.3 mm, 180°. (*Sup.*).

Schlumberger, no. 13; CNI III, p. 567, no. 5.

With the date 1904, 10,000 coins of 100-francs were minted.



## PIEDMONT

### Subalpine Gaul (Galia Subalpina, Repubblica Subalpina, 1800–1802)

An ephemeral satellite state founded by the French “liberating” Italy after their victory over the Austrians at Marengo. In 1802, it was incorporated into France.

#### 567 *Marengo (20 francs), year 10 of the Republic [1801/2 – recte 1801], mint of Turin (?), Amadeo Lavay*

Obv. **LIBERTE' EGALITE' / ⌘ERIDANIA⌘**

In laurel wreath, **20 / FRANCS**, ornamental line, below **L'AN10** . Border of pellets.

Rev. **L' ITALIE DÉLIVRÉE À MARENGO**

Laureate bust of Minerva, draped, in helmet. Signature of medallist **A·L** below. Border of pellets.

Edge: ornament made of small leaves.

Gold, 6.45 g, 22.3 mm, 180°. (*F.d.c.*).

Schlumberger, no. 436; CNI II, p. 415, no. 3;

Biaggi & Dhénin, no. AP/224 c.



According to King Victor Emmanuel III (the author of the *CNI*), the coin officially named “marengo” was minted in Paris. It was issued for two years (in the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> years of the Republic) – in the second year it was 8,487 specimens. It fully complied with French standards and even had only French inscriptions. It is an example of the expansion of the franc currency along with the French troops. The name of the country “Eridania” refers to the identification of the Po river with the mythical river Eridanus.

## KINGDOM OF SARDINIA

**Charles Albert (1831–1849)**

Carlo Alberto Amedeo, the son of Charles Emanuel, Prince of Carignano from the cadet line of the House of Savoy, and Maria Christina of Saxony, born in 1798, Regent of Sardinia in 1821, Governor of Sardinia in 1829–1831, King of Sardinia (titular King of Cyprus and Jerusalem), Prince of Piedmont and Duke of Savoy from 1831, abdicated in 1849, died in 1849. Initially, he exercised absolute rule, but in 1848 he gave the kingdom a constitution. He abdicated after the defeat inflicted by Austria at the Battle of Novara.

**568** 100 liras, 1834, mint of Turin, Giuseppe Ferraris (medallist),  
Luca Podestà (engraver)

Obv. **CAR· ALBERTVS D· G· REX SARD· CYP· ET HIER·** / 1834 Bust of king left. On truncation of shoulder, signature **FERRARIS**. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **DVX SAB· GENVAE ET - MONTISF· PRINC· PED·** & / incuse **P** in oval (Podestà's mark) eagle's head right (Turin mint mark) **L· 100** . Shield gules (in hatching), Savoy Cross; shield topped with royal crown and surrounded by collar of Order of the Annunciation and laurel branches tied with ribbon. Border of semi-pellets. At bottom, adjustment marks. Reeded edge.

Gold, 32.25 g, 34.2 mm, 180°.

Schlumberger, no. 183; CNI I, p. 454, no. 38; Biaggi & Dhénin, no. 407 b.



Expansion of the abbreviated legends: *Carolus Albertus Dei gratia rex Sardiniae Cypri et Hierosolymorum dux Sabaudiae Genuae et Montisferrati princeps Pedemontii*. The lira equal to the franc remained the currency of the Kingdom of Sardinia after the Napoleonic Wars, officially approved in 1816. The 100-lira coin, minted from 1832 (royal patent of 29 May 1832), is the first implementation of the 100-franc standard in gold, the next ones were in Belgium as late as 1853 (see no. 307) and France in 1854 (see no. 460). The year 1834 was minted in Turin and Genoa, 37,232 specimens were made in the first of the mints.

## KINGDOM OF ITALY

**Victor Emanuel II (1849–1878)**

Vittorio Emanuele Maria Alberto Eugenio Ferdinando Tommaso, the son of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia and Duke of Savoy, and Archduchess Maria Teresa of Tuscany, born in 1820, King of Sardinia in 1849–1861, King of Italy from 1861, died in 1878. Father of united Italy, occupied Lombardy, Massa and Carrara in 1859, Tuscany, Parma with Plaisance, Modena and Reggio, part of the Papal States and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in 1860, Veneto in 1866 and, in 1870, the rest of the Papal States with Rome.

**569** 10 liras, 1863, mint of Turin, Giuseppe Ferraris (medallist)

Obv. **VITTORIO EMANUELE II** / 1863 Head of king (large) left, signature **FERRARIS** below. Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. **REGNO - D'ITALIA / T** (calligraphic) **L•10 BN** [monogrammed] – the mint mark and the signature of the National Bank (*Banca Nazionale*). Shield gules (in hatching), Savoy Cross; shield topped with royal crown and surrounded by collar of Order of Annunciation and laurel branches tied with ribbon. Border of semi-pellets. At bottom, adjustment marks.  
Reeded edge.

Gold, 3.20 g, 18.6 mm, 180°.

Schlumberger, no. 50; CNI I, p. 467, no. 33; Biaggi & Dhénin, no. 436 a.



## Umberto I (1878–1900)

Umberto Ranieri Carlo Emanuele Giovanni Maria Ferdinando Eugenio, the son of Victor Emmanuel II, King of Italy, and Archduchess Maria Adelaide, born in 1844, King of Italy from 1878, murdered in 1900. Famous for his bravery demonstrated in the Third War of Independence in 1866. He came closer to Germany and Austria-Hungary, began the Italian expansion in Abyssinia, where his troops were defeated at Adua. Valued for charity work. He was shot and killed by an anarchist in retaliation for the Milan massacre by General Bava-Beccaris, which he approved.

### 570 20 liras, 1880, mint of Rome, Filippo Speranza (medallist)

Obv. **UMBERTO I - RE D'ITALIA / 1880**  
Head of king left. On truncation of neck, incuse signature **SPERANZA** . Border of semi-pellets.

Rev. Shield gules (in hatching), Savoy Cross; shield topped with royal crown and surrounded by collar of the Order of Annunciation. On sides, **L - 20**; at top, five-pointed star in rays; in margin, oak and laurel branches tied in bottom part, where also, on the left, mint mark **R** . Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 6.42 g, 21.2 mm, 180°.

Schlumberger, no. 64; CNI I, p. 481, no. 5 (Biaggi & Dhénin, no. 453, are missing this date).



## PAPAL STATES

### Alexander VI (1492–1503)

Rodrigo Borgia (de Borja y Borja), the son of Jofré de Borja y Doms and Isabel de Borja, born in 1431, Pope since 1492, died in 1503. One of the most secularized popes, he was mainly engaged in great politics. He appointed, inter alia, the world demarcation line between Spanish and Portuguese possessions.

### 571 Florin di camera (fiorino di camera), mint of Rome

Obv. ◦**ALEXANDER**◦ - ◦**VI•PONT•MAX**◦ (traces of lineation in legend). Shield with papal arms parted in pale, dexter, bull passant right, bordure with nine fires in it; sinister three bars. Shield topped by two crossed keys and tiara, plain quadrilobe tressure. Rope border.



Rev. ·SANCTVS·PETRVS· - ·ALMA·ROMA· Boat, with St. Peter leaning left pulling net out of waves. Plain inner border. In the margin from left traces of lining the legend. Border of pellets. Plain edge.

Gold, 3.38 g, 21.9 mm, 40°.

Muntoni, I, p. 66, no. 8; Friedberg, no. 31.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1960.



The new papal title on the coins: *pontifex maximus*, used from the times of Alexander VI to Benedict XVI, referred to Roman coins (cf. nos. 9ff).

## Benedict XIV (1740–1758)

Prospero Lorenzo Lambertini, the son of Marcello Lambertini and Lucrezia Bulgarini, born in 1675, Cardinal in 1726, Bishop of Ancona in 1727, Archbishop of Bologna in 1731, Pope from 1740, died in 1758. Conciliatory by nature, he led to an end of protracted political conflicts in Italy. Protector of science and a generous assistant to museums.

### 572 Zecchino, 1751, year 11 of the pontificate, mint of Rome

Obv. BEN·XIV·P·M·- A - XI· - 1751 Ecclesia sits on cloud, raises two Peter's keys in her right hand, and in her left hand holds a model of temple topped with dome. Radiated border.

Rev. REPENTE - DE·CÆLO Coat of arms on cartouche (colours marked with hatchings): paly per three, or and gules, crossed St. Peter's keys at top, tiara and Dove of the Holy Spirit above. Radiated border.

Gold, 3.40 g, 22.0 mm, 0°.

Muntoni, III, p. 176, no. 19; Friedberg, no. 231.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1960.



The inscription of the reverse *Repente de coelo* – from Act 2,2. The year of the pontificate, usually used on modern papal coins, was written in the form of A[nno] XI.

## Pius VI (1775–1798/9)

Count Giovanni Angelo Braschi, the son of Marcantonio Braschi and Anna Teresa Bandi, born in 1717, lawyer, Treasurer of the Apostolic Camera in 1766, Cardinal in 1773, Pope from 1775, imprisoned in 1798, died in 1799. Fighting the tendency of rulers and republics to take control of local churches, Pius fell into conflict with revolutionary France. This led to two French invasions of Rome, the robbery of the collections and the abduction of the pope to France, where he died. An ephemeral republic was proclaimed in Rome.

### 573 Zecchino, 1776, year 2 of the pontificate, mint of Rome

Obv. PIVS·VI· - PONT·M·A·II On cartouche, quarterly (colours marked with hatchings): 1 and 4, or, double-headed eagle with open crown suspended above it; 2 and 3, azure, three fleurs-de-lis and fess with three stars; on inescutcheon gules, human head on dexter blows in lily bush, three stars in chief. Above the shield, crossed Peter's keys and tiara. Plain and radiated borders.



Rev. **AVXILIVM·DE·SAN·CTO·** - 1776 Ecclesia sits on cloud, raising two Peter's keys in her right hand, and holding a model of temple topped with dome in her left hand. Plain and radiated borders.

Gold, 3.42 g, 21.2 mm, 0°.

Muntoni, IV, p. 19, no. 8a; Friedberg, no. 243.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1960.



The inscription of the reverse *Auxilium de sancto* – from Ps 19/20.3.

## Pius VII (1800–1823)

Gregorio Luigi Barnaba Count Chiaramonti, the son of Scipione Chiaramonti and Marquise Giovanna Ghini, born in 1742, Benedictine from 1758, Bishop of Tivoli from 1782, Bishop of Imola from 1785, Pope from 1800, died in 1823. In 1804 he crowned Napoleon as emperor, but this did not prevent another French invasion of Rome and the occupation of the Papal States in 1808. In 1809–1814, the pope was imprisoned by the French. Along with the restitution of the Papal States after the fall of Napoleon, he also restored the Jesuit Order (abolished by Clement XIV in 1773).

### 574 *Doppia romana, year 3 of the pontificate [1802/3], mint of Rome, Mons. Antonio Lante Montefeltro della Rovere (the mint president)*

Obv. **PIVS VII - PON·M·A·III** Under tiara and crossed keys, cartouche with oval shield parted in pale, in dexter, double cross on three hills and the inscription **PAX**, in sinister, bend with three Moorish heads, blindfolded, in chief, three stars. Plain and radiated borders.

Rev. **ΛPOSTOLOR: - PRINCEPS** St. Peter seated facing on cloud, raising his right hand for blessing. In exergue, oval coat of arms of Antonio Lante with three eagles, with cardinal's tasselled hat. Plain and radiated borders.

Edge: ornament of rings and pellets.

Gold, 5.46 g, 23.3 mm, 0°.

Muntoni, IV, p. 77, no. 1b; Schlumberger, no. 3.



Doppia (pistol) was originally a double florin, minted from the 15<sup>th</sup> century in Milan. In the Papal States, it was lowered in value and constituted an autonomous gold standard, equal to three scudi.

### 575 *Doppia romana, year 10 of the pontificate [1809/10], mint of Rome, Mons. Antonio Lante Montefeltro della Rovere (the mint president)*

Obv. **PIVS VII - PON·M·A·X** Under tiara and crossed keys, cartouche with oval shield parted in pale, in dexter, double cross on three hills and the inscription **PAX**, in sinister, bend with three Moorish heads, blindfolded, in chief, three stars. Plain and radiated borders.

Rev. **APOSTOLOR** (most of the letters show marks of recutting on the die) - **PRINCEPS** St. Peter seated facing on cloud, raising his right hand for blessing. In exergue, oval coat of arms

of Antonio Lante with three eagles (?), with cardinal's tasselled hat. Plain and radiated borders.

Edge: ornament of rings and pellets.

Gold, 5.34 g, 23.0 mm, 0°.

Muntoni, IV, p. 77, no. 1f; Schlumberger, no. 7.



**576** *Doppia romana, year 18 of the pontificate [1817/18], mint of Rome, Mons. Giuseppe Zambelli de Turribus (the mint president)*

Obv. **PIVS VII · P·M·A·XVIII·** Under tiara and crossed keys, cartouche with oval shield parted in pale, in dexter, double cross on three hills and the inscription **PAX**, in sinister, bend with three Moorish heads, blindfolded, in chief, three stars. Pelleted and radiated borders.

Rev. **APOSTOLORUM · PRINCEPS·** St. Peter seated facing on cloud, raising his right hand for blessing. In exergue, shield of Giuseppe Zambelli, quartely, 1 and 4, lion rampant; 2 and 3, battlemented gate tower, topped by cardinal's tasselled hat. Plain and radiated borders.

Edge: hardly visible traces of ornament.

Gold, 5.47 g, 22.6 mm, 0°.

Muntoni, IV, p. 77, no. 3; Schlumberger, no. 9.



**577** *Doppia romana, year 18 of the pontificate [1817/18], mint of Rome, Mons. Giuseppe Zambelli de Turribus (the mint president)*

Obv. and Rev. as for the previous coin.

Edge: chain ornament.

Gold, 5.43 g, 22.7 mm, 0°.

Muntoni, IV, p. 77, no. 3; Schlumberger, no. 9.



**578** *Doppia romana, year 22 of the pontificate [1821/2], mint of Bologna*

Obv. **PIVS · VII· - PONT·M·A·XXII** Under tiara and crossed keys, a cartouche with oval shield parted in pale, in dexter, double cross on three hills and the inscription **PAX**, in sinister, bend with three Moorish heads, blindfolded, in chief, three stars. At bottom, mint mark **B**.

Rev. **APOSTOLORVM · PRINCEPS** St. Peter seated facing on cloud, raising his right hand for blessing. Border of pellets.

Edge: floral ornament.

Gold, 5.44 g, 22.6 mm, 0°.

Muntoni, IV, p. 82, no. 36a; Schlumberger, no. 14.



## Pius VIII (1829–1830)

Francesco Saverio Castiglioni, the son of Ottavio Castiglioni and Sanzia Ghislieri, born in 1761, Bishop of Montalto in 1800, Cardinal and Bishop of Cesena in 1816, penitentiary in 1821, prefect of the Congregation of the Index in 1822, Pope from 1829, died in 1830. Confrontational against Protestantism and hostile to the liberation aspirations of the oppressed nations, he nevertheless supported the July Revolution in France.

### 579 *Scudo romano, 1830, year 1 of the pontificate, mint of Bologna, Carl Friedrich Voigt*

Obv. **PIVS VIII. PONT. - MAX. ANNO I.** / c.  
VOIGT 1830 Bust of Pope right, in pontifical vestments and zucchetto. Border of semi-pellets.  
Rev. **ISTI SVNT PATRES TVI VERIQVE PASTORES** Standing side by side in coats over tunics, St. Peter with keys in his right hand, and St. Paul with sword in his left hand, raising his right hand in a gesture of teaching. In exergue, mint mark **B**. Border of semi-pellets.

Reeded edge.

Silver, 26.42 g, 37.9 mm, 0°.

Muntoni, IV, p. 89, no. 6.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1960.

The scudo, the Italian thaler, was equal to the Spanish piaster. The motto: *Leo, Serm.* 80.1.



## Gregory XVI (1831–1846)

Bartolomeo Alberto Mauro Cappellari della Colomba, the son of Giovanni Cappellari and Giulia Cesa-Pagani, born in 1765, Camaldolese from 1783, abbot of San Gregorio al Celio in Rome in 1805, Procurator General of the Camaldolese monks in 1807, General of the Order in 1823, Cardinal in 1826, Prefect of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, Pope from 1831, died in 1846. Although extremely conservative in his views (he did not allow the construction of the railway in the Papal States) and opposed to all popular movements, he strongly condemned the slave trade. He seriously enriched the Roman museum collections.

### 580 *10 scudi romani, 1835, year 5 of the pontificate, mint of Bologna, Nicolò Cerbara*

Obv. **GREGORIUS·XVI· - PON·MAX·AN·V**  
Bust of pope in pontifical robe and zucchetto to left; under truncation of shoulder, **B. N.C.**  
Border of pellets.

Rev. **10 / SCVDI / 1835** horizontally in laurel wreath. Border of pellets.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 17.33 g, 28.3 mm, 180°.

Muntoni, IV, p. 95, no. 22; Schlumberger, no. 46.

Purchase: Franceschi, 1960.



The constant ratio between gold and silver, which made it possible to replace the autonomous *doppia* with gold coins corresponding to the multiples of silver *scudi*, was introduced by Gregory XVI in the ordinance of 11 January 1835.

### Pius IX (1846–1870/78)

Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti, the son of Girolamo Mastai Ferretti and Caterina Sollazzi, born in 1792, Archbishop of Spoleto in 1827–1832, Bishop of Imola in 1832, Cardinal in 1840, Pope from 1846, lost the Papal State in 1870, died in 1878. Friendly to the changes of times (and kind to Poland), well-deserved in his charity work, Pius was elected despite Austria's opposition and gave the Papal States a constitution. This did not save him from the popular revolt of 1848 and his escape to Gaeta in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (Rome was a republic again until June 1849). In 1860, he lost most of the Papal States to the Kingdom of Italy, and since he rejected compromise proposals, he kept Lazio only with the military help of France. The fall of Napoleon III also entailed the occupation of this area by the Kingdom of Italy in 1870. The Pope did not accept the proposal of settlement and excommunicated the King of Italy.

#### 581 100 liras, 1869, year 24 of the pontificate, mint of Rome, Carl Friedrich Voigt

Obv. **PIVS IX PONT.** - **MAX.A.XXIV** Bust of pope in pontifical robe and zucchetto left, below, the signature **C. VOIGT**. Border of pellets.

Rev. **STATO PONTIFICIO** In laurel and oak wreath, **100 / LIRE / 1869** horizontally. Mint mark **R** at bottom. Border of pellets.

Reeded edge with wider and narrower serration.

Gold, 32.27 g, 35.4 mm, 180°.

Muntoni, IV, p. 108, no. 38c; Schlumberger No. 146.

Purchase: Franceschi.



Pope Pius IX, in his ordinance of 18 June 1866, adopted the French monetary system for the Papal States (*lira pontificia*), as it was made previously in the Kingdom of Italy. The 100-lira gold coin, minted in minimal amounts, corresponds to French and Belgian 100-franc coins. Only 450 specimens were minted with the latest date 1869/XXIV. The fall of the Papal States terminated the papal coinage.

### Pius XI (1922/1929–1939)

Ambrogio Damiano Achille Ratti, the son of Francesco Ratti and Teresa Galli, born in 1857, papal nuncio to Poland and Lithuania in 1919–1920, Cardinal in 1921, Archbishop of Milan in 1921, Pope from 1922, founder of the Vatican City State in 1929, died in 1939.

#### 582 100 liras, 1935, year 14 of the pontificate, mint of Rome, Aurelio Mistruzzi (designer), Attilio Silvio Motti (engraver)

Obv. **PIVS·XI·PONT·** - **MAX·ANNO·XIV** Bust of Pope in pontifical robe and zucchetto right. Signatures **MISTRVZZI** - **A·MOTTI·INC·** at edge. Raised border.

Rev. **STATO DELLA CIT-TA` DEL VATICANO**

Christ in cross halo standing facing, raises sceptre in His right hand, globe in His left, child kneeling at His feet with open crown on pillow. **LIRE - 100** on sides; **1935** in exergue. Raised border.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 8.81 g, 23.7 mm, 180°.

Muntoni, IV, p. 117, no. 1e; Schlumberger, no. 174.

Purchase: Franceschi, February 1958.



Pursuant to the Lateran Treaty, on 11 February 1929, the Papal States (now, the State of the Vatican City) was recreated, having, inter alia, the right of coinage according to the Italian norms. These coins are commemorative rather than circulating in nature. The presented coin was minted in 2,015 specimens.

### **Pius XII (1939–1958)**

Eugenio Maria Giuseppe Pacelli, the son of Filippo Pacelli and Virginia née Graziosi, born in 1876, papal nuncio to Munich in 1917, titular Archbishop of Sardis in 1917, nuncio to Berlin in 1919–1929, Cardinal, secretary of state and chamberlain in 1929, Pope from 1939, died in 1958.

### **583** *100 liras, 1945, year 7 of pontificate, mint of Rome, Aurelio Mistruzzi*

Obv. **PIVS·XII·PONTIFEX·MAXIMVS·ANNO·VII** Bust of Pope in pontifical robe and zucchetto right, at truncation of shoulder, signature **MISTRVZZI**, below is laurel branch with two leaves, one of which obscures first letter of the circular legend.

Rev. **STATO·DELLA·CIT-TA`·DEL·VATICANO** Caritas sitting facing barefoot, with baby at her breast, small children on the left and right, **CAR-ITAS** on sides. In exergue, **L·100 / 1945**.

Reeded edge.

Gold, 5.20 g, 20.8 mm, 180°.

Muntoni, IV, p. 122, no. 2c; Schlumberger, no. 184.

Purchase: Franceschi, February 1958.

The coin was minted in 1,000 specimens.







## Abbreviations

Obv.      obverse  
Rev.      reverse

## Coin condition grades

(as given in the handwritten catalogue of the collection)

B.            *beau*  
T.b.        *très beau*  
T.t.b.      *très très beau*  
Sup.        *superbe*  
Splend.    *splendide*  
F.d.c.      *fleur de coin*  
Ch.br.      *champs brillants*

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## Coin dealers

- Bourgey  
antique shop Etienne and Emile Bourgey, Paris, 7 rue Drouot 9c (now, Sabine Bourgey-Louis).
- Dillen  
antique shop Jeff (Joseph) Dillen, Brussels (after 1943 run by the widow).
- Florange  
Jules Florange, 17 rue de la Banque, Paris; auction company established in 1892, J. Florange died in 1937, in the 1950s the company was owned by Nadia Kapamadji (died in 1978).
- Franceschi  
antique shop Bartolommeo Franceschi, Brussels, 10 Rue de la Croix de fer (from 1952, Charles Dupriez's successor; Bartolommeo handed over the enterprise to his son Druso in 1986, and died in 1991).
- Hess  
Adolph Hess Nachf. AG, Haldenstrasse 5, Lucerne (until 1931 Frankfurt; from 1995 Hess Divo AG).
- Münzen und Medaillen AG  
Malzgasse 25, Basel, formerly Adolph E. Cahn (in Frankfurt), 1933–1942 Münzhandlung Basel (since 2004, the subsidiary Die Münzen & Medaillen GmbH in Weil am Rhein, Germany, has continued operations).
- Santamaria  
antique shop and auction company Pietro & Pio Santamaria, 35 Piazza di Spagna, Rome (operated in 1893–1992).
- Schulman  
auction company Jacques (Jacob) Schulman, Amsterdam, Keizergracht 448 (established in 1880, operated until 1990; re-opened in 2006 as Schulman b.v. by Eddy Absil, an immigrant from South Africa).
- Vinchon  
Jean Vinchon, auction company in Paris, 77 rue Richelieu (successor of the Paris company Mario Ratto, currently Jean Vinchon Numismatique, run by Françoise Berthelot-Vinchon).
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