

# The Flemish *Petit Blanc* Quarter *Groot* of Louis of Nevers (1322-1346)

by Paul A. Torongo  
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## I. An Unusual Flemish *Petit Blanc* *Piedfort*

## II. A Previously Unpublished *Petit Blanc* Sub-Type

## III. Corrected Catalog of the Flemish *Petit Blanc* Quarter *Groot*

Our ongoing investigation into the 14th century coin known as a *leeuwengroot*, or *gros compaignon*, *gros au lion*, *gezel* or *socius*, often leads us off on various relevant tangents, one of which is the study of the silver coins minted in Flanders (and elsewhere) just before minting of the *leeuwengroot* began c. May 1337.

Various recent circumstances have become *impetus* for us to investigate the  $\frac{1}{4}$  *groot* minted in Flanders until c. April 1337, sometimes known as a *petit blanc*:



*a petit blanc of the Alost mint*  
*Elsen 118-991 / 0.93 g.*

These coins were struck at Ghent (**Gaillard 189; Martiny/Torongo 9**, from c. April 1334 to about c. April, 1337) and at Alost (**Gaillard 195-196; Martiny/Torongo 3 and 6**, from c. August, 1331 to April, 1334).

The other “white money” (silver) coin in circulation at the time was the half *groot* sometimes known as a *grand blanc*, struck during the same periods.



*DNB NM-11333*

The central lion on these coins was modeled on two older Flemish coin types, struck for Robert III of Béthune (1305-1322) and Phillip of Thiette (1303-1305), respectively:



*Bibliothèque Nationale FRBNF44991694(h) / btv1b11341290s / 4.14 g. (L)*  
*Bibliothèque Nationale FRBNF449916529k) / btv1b113412489 / 3.84 g. (R)*

In turn, the central lion of the *gros compagnon* of 1337+ was loosely based upon all of these coins.



*a gros compaignon of Louis of Nevers  
Elsen 107-840 / 3.97 g. (also 112-873 & 117-1356)*

This is what Gaillard (ref. 13) had to say about these *petit blanc* coins:

- N° 189. ✚ MONETA : GANDENSIS. Lion debout dans le champ.  
 R ✚ LUDOVIC : COMES FLAND. (Un point secret sur la  
 lettre L.) Croix pattée.  
 A. gr. 1,80. (Quart de gros.) Cabinet de M. Serrure.

Il en existe des contrefaçons anciennes.

*Gaillard, p. 149* <sup>[13]</sup>

- N° 195. ✚ MONETA : ALOSTENSIS. Lion debout.  
 R ✚ LUDOVIC : COMES FLAND. Croix pattée.  
 A. gr. 1,00. (Quart de gros.) Cabinet de M. Gaillard.

Variété dans les signes qui séparent les mots : ✚ MONETA  
 ALOSTENSIS° R LUDOVIC: COMES : FLAND  
 Cabinet de M. Eug. Herry.

- N° 196. Variété. Un point secret sur la lettre L.  
 R LUDOVIC : COMES FLAND. (Un point secret sur la pre-  
 mière L).  
 A. gr. 1,00. Cabinet de M. Serrure.

*Gaillard, p. 151* <sup>[13]</sup>

## I. An Unusual Flemish *Petit Blanc Piedfort*



*Bibliothèque Nationale FRBNF44991677 / 5.73 g.  
btv1b113412739*

✠ MØNETA ✠ GANDENSIS  
✠ LVDØVIC ✠ COMES ✠ FLAND'

The central lion of this piece immediately caught our eye. It is unlike the average lion of a *petit blanc* ¼ *groot* in style, but very much like the lion on some of the Flemish *gros compagnon* struck for Louis of Nevers. Closer examination reveals that the legends are unlike any known *petit blanc* specimen, having a chevron A in GANDENSIS and double x's as interpunction.

This piece is a *piedfort*, and no actual coins of this type are known to us at this time. We should point out however, that despite its central lion, the *petit blanc* falls outside the perimeters of our *leeuwengroot* investigation, having been minted prior to May 1337, and therefore slightly outside of our area of expertise. On the other hand, because the *petit blanc* is relevant to the *leeuwengroot*, we have tended to collect photos and literature regarding this type to at least some degree. We are unaware of any literature regarding this *piedfort*, but we may have missed it if it does exist.

There are various theories as to what a medieval *piedfort* was used for, including a model to be used for engravers to make dies, or a token indicating lawful admission to a mint, or some other use. The piece under discussion looks like it was produced in the 14th century, as opposed to some other *piedfort* that appear to be Victorian copies of medieval coins.



*Louis of Nevers 'old leaf' leeuwengroten and the pedfort under discussion  
(not to scale)*



*various petit blanc and the pedfort under discussion*

Clearly, the central lion of the *piedfort* is a “closer match” to the *leeuwengroot* than to the *petit blanc*. **Is it possible that the *piedfort* is not a *petit blanc* at all, but some kind of otherwise unknown  $\frac{1}{4}$  *compagnon*, struck at some time in the early 1340’s?**

The coin that is the “closest match” is this piece, with a central lion that somewhat resembles that found on the *piedfort* under discussion (although the legends do not match):



*Elsen 23-717 / 1.03 g.*

We stated above that the *piedfort* under discussion is “...unlike any known *petit blanc* specimen, having a chevron A in GANDENSIS and double x’s as interpunction.” and that “...no actual coins of this type are known.”

Consider, however this passage from *RBN*, 1891 (ref. 97), a description of the Malines Hoard (1891):

5. Esterlin de Gand, au lion en plein champ. Gaillard, n<sup>o</sup> 189. . . . . 7 ex.  
Sur trois de ces pièces les E sont carrés ; ils sont lunaires (☉) sur trois autres. La septième a les ☉ lunaires et les mots sont séparés par des doubles croisettes (x̄) au lieu d’annelets (§).

*de Witte, RBN 1891, p. 459*<sup>[97]</sup>

Here we have De Witte describing a *petit blanc* (or perhaps a similar  $\frac{1}{4}$  *leeuwengroot*?) with x̄ interpunction (M/T —). The whereabouts of this piece (or any others like it) are currently unknown to us. (See also *The Malines (“Ghent”) Hoard (1891): Another Numismatic Tragedy*, ref. 93). See also **cat. GPB 8** below.

## II. A Previously Unpublished *Petit Blanc* Sub-Type

Gaillard 195-196 var. <sup>[13]</sup>

Haeck A2-A7 var. or B16 var. or B21 var. <sup>[15]</sup>

Martiny/Torongo 3 or 6 var. <sup>[18]</sup>

{new} cat. APB 21



*Bibliothèque Nationale FRBNF44991679m / 0.96 g.  
btv1b113412756*

✠ MONET[**T**]    Ⓞ    **T**OST[**Θ**]SIS  
✠ ◦ LVDOVIC'    Ⓞ    COMES [Ⓞ] FL**T**D'

As far as we know, this sub-type is not described in any of the previous literature, having an annulet before LVDOVIC' (which could be a pellet...).

The O's on the obverse are feeble. The T of MONETA appears to be an annulet T with the annulet too low. We have transcribed the mark after LVDOVIC' as it appears on the coin, but it may have been intended by the mint as Ⓞ.

### III. Catalog of the Flemish *Petit Blanc* Quarter *Groot*

The deeper we delved into the previous catalog of the *petit blanc*, the clearer it became that something was wrong with it.

Despite the best efforts and intentions of even the most diligent and attentive authors, errors are almost inevitable in a published work.

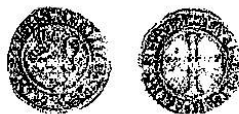
The following is, in effect, another revised list of *errata* (and *addenda*) for the book *Lodewijk van Nevers, Graaf van Vlaanderen* (ref. 18), presented with the renewed apologies of the authors.

During the writing of the Louis of Nevers book, the *petit blanc*  $\frac{1}{4}$  *groot* was “not my department”. Nevertheless, it appears that I should have proofread the section far more carefully, because it is rife with errors.

Martiny’s catalog of the *petit blanc* is based primarily upon that of Haeck (ref. 15), with Martiny’s own additions and alterations. Martiny’s catalog is a corrected version of his own previous catalog (Ghent only) in ref. 17; there is no reason to bother with the old version.

Unfortunately, Haeck’s article suffers from a reproduction problem, and many of the salient details on the illustrated coins are simply unreadable:

#### 7. Kwart groot



Vz. + MONETA: AEGOSTENSIS  
Kz. + LVDOVIC: COMES: FLAD  
MPKB (0,98 g).

*Haeck, JEGMP 1985, p. 88<sup>[15]</sup>*

This means that a comparison between Haeck’s and Martiny’s catalogs is all but impossible, leaving us with only our collection of photographs to work from. Since the focus of our own research is the *leeuwengroot*, we must admit that we have only a minimal collection of photos of *petit blanc*. (Photos of these coins are surprisingly hard to find on the Internet, and Martiny never provided me with his photos of *petit blanc*.)

However, many of the errors I discovered can easily be extracted from the photos in the book; better proofreading was indeed required in 2016. At this point, there is little point in attempting to determine which errors are typographical (although many of them are).

Some of the “errors” (?) are more along the lines of “questionable interpretations”, often involving semi-illegible coin specimens, and more often than not, the question as to whether a particular mark was intended by the mint as 8 or as 3, or sometimes as 8 or as 0. Some of the coins used as examples are, in my opinion, unreadable in certain vital areas of the legends, making a determination impossible. In other words, Martiny’s description may well be correct, but I cannot see how it is possible to make any such determination(s) from the coin examples in question.





*Stadsmuseum Aalst 3146 / 1.03 g.  
used as an example of M/T AA 3-04*

For example, according to Martiny, this reverse legend reads: ...COMES 8... but that is not what the mark after COMES looks like to me (based upon this photo); is it 8? Or is it 8? Is it 8 after all? (The mark is just under 9:00 on the reverse.) The other marks are just as hard to read.

*Nota Bene*

**In the following new catalog of *petit blanc* ¼ *grooten*, no attempt whatsoever has been made to put the sub-types into chronological order, nor to date the sub-types, nor to match up the sub-types with any known “issues” of Flemish *petit blanc* known from medieval documentation.**

We leave these tasks for some other researcher(s).

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• **THE *PETIT BLANC*** •

**Those readers who are not interested in the why’s and why not’s can skip ahead to the corrected (unillustrated) catalog on pp. 56-62 below.**

**The “Old” Catalog:**

According to Martiny, the sub-types of Louis of Nevers *petit blanc* (“*kwart groot*”) are as follows {*sic*}. **Note, however, that the transcriptions in the following list are not necessarily correct (!).** They are simply taken *verbatim* from the Martiny/Torongo book (ref. 18). Noteworthy or “unusual” letters and marks are given in red.

(The initial crosses on both faces have been omitted for the sake of legibility, both mints.)

Alost: <sup>[18]</sup>

AA 3/1 [cat. APB 1]

MONETꝛ ♂ ꝛLOSTENꝛSIS ♂  
LVDOVIC ♂ COMES ♂ FLꝛD'

AA 3/2 [cat. APB 3]

♂ MONETꝛ ♂ ꝛꝛOSTENꝛSIS  
♂ LVDOVIC ♂ COMES ♂ FLꝛD

AA 3/3 [cat. APB 4]

MONETꝛ ♂ ꝛꝛOSTENꝛSIS ♂  
LVDOVIC ♂ COMES ♂ FLꝛD'

AA 3/4 [cat. APB 5]

MONETꝛ ♂ ꝛꝛOSTENꝛSIS ♂  
LVDOVIC ♂ COMES ♂ FLꝛD'

AA 3/5 [cat. APB 6]

MONETꝛ ♂ ꝛꝛOSTENꝛSIS  
LVDOS COMES FLꝛNDRIE

AA 3/6 [no example known]

MONETAꝛ ♂ ꝛꝛOSTENꝛSIS ♂  
LVDOVIC ♂ COMES ♂ FLꝛD'

AA 3/7 [cat. APB 7]

MONETꝛ ♂ ꝛꝛOSTENꝛSIS ♂  
LVDOVIC ♂ COMES ♂ FLꝛD'

AA 3/8 [cat. APB 8]

MONETAꝛ ♂ ꝛꝛOSTENꝛSIS ♂  
LVDOVIC ♂ COMES ♂ FLꝛD'

AA 3/9 [cat. APB 9]

MONETAꝛ ♂ ꝛꝛOSTENꝛSIS ♂  
LVDOVIC ♂ COMES ♂ FLꝛD'

AA 3/10 [cat. APB 10]

MONETAꝛ ♂ ꝛꝛOSTENꝛSIS ♂  
LVDOVIC ♂ COMES ♂ FLꝛD'

AA 3/11 [cat. APB 11]

MONETAꝛ ꝛꝛOSTENꝛSIS :  
LVDOVIC ♂ COMES ♂ FLꝛD'

Alost (cont.): <sup>[18]</sup>

AA 3/12 [cat. APB 12]

ΜΟΝΕΤΑ § ΑΛΙΟΣΤΕΩΣΙΣ  
ΛΥΔΟΒΙϞ § ΚΟΜΕΣ § ΦΛΑΔ'

AA 3/13 [cat. APB 13]

ΜΟΝΕΤΑ § ΑΛΙΟΣΤΕΩΣΙΣ  
ΛΥΔΟΣ § ΚΟΜΕΣ § ΦΛΑΝΔΡΙΕ

AA 3/14 [cat. APB 14]

ΜΟΝΕΤΑ § ΑΛΙΟΣΤΕΩΣΙΣ  
ΛΥΔΟΒΙϞ § ΚΟΜΕΣ § ΦΛΑΔ'

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AA 6/1 [cat. APB 16]

ΜΟΝΕΤΑ § ΑΛΙΟΣΤΕΩΣΙΣ §  
ΛΥΔΟΒΙϞ § ΚΟΜΕΣ § ΦΛΑΔ'

AA 6/2 [cat. APB 17]

ΗΟΝΕΤΑ § ΑΛΙΟΣΤΕΩΣΙΣ §  
ΛΥΔΟΒΙϞ § ΚΟΜΕΣ § ΦΛΑΔ'

AA 6/3 [cat. APB 17]

ΗΟΝΕΤΑ § ΑΛΙΟΣΤΕΩΣΙΣ §  
ΛΥΔΟΒΙϞ § ΚΟΜΕΣ § ΦΛΑΔ'

{we see no substantial difference between AA 6/2 and AA 6/3....}

AA 6/4 [cat. APB 18]

ΜΟΝΕΤΑ § ΑΛΙΟΣΤΕΩΣΙΣ §  
ΛΥΔΟΒΙϞ § ΚΟΜΕΣ § ΦΛΑΔ'

AA 6/5 [cat. APB 19]

ΜΟΝΕΤΑ § ΑΛΙΟΣΤΕΩΣΙΣ  
ΛΥΔΟΒΙϞ § ΚΟΜΕΣ § ΦΛΑΔ'

AA 6/6 [cat. APB 20]

ΜΟΝΕΤΑ § ΑΛΙΟΣΤΕΩΣΙΣ  
ΛΥΔΟΒΙϞ § ΚΟΜΕΣ § ΦΛΑΔ'

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**Ghent:** <sup>[18]</sup>

All with **LVDØVIC** ⚡

GE 9/1 [no example known]  
**HØÑEYX** ⚡ **GAXÑDEÑSIS** **CØMES** ⚡ **FLAXD'**

GE 9/2 [cat. GPB 2]  
**HØÑEYX** ⚡ **GAXÑDEÑSIS** **CØHES** ⚡ **FLAXD'**

GE 9/3 [no example known]  
**MØÑEYX** ⚡ **GAXÑDEÑSIS** **CØMES** ⚡ **FLAXD'**

GE 9/4 [no example known]  
**MØÑEYX** ⚡ **GAXÑDEÑSIS** **CØMØS** ⚡ **FLAXD'**

GE 9/5 [cat. GPB 5]  
**MØÑEYX** ⚡ **GAXÑDEÑSIS** **CØMØS** ◦ **FLAXD'**

GE 9/6 [cat. GPB 6]  
**MØÑEYX** ⚡ **GAXÑDEÑSIS** **CØMØS** ◦ **FLAXD'**

GE 9/7 *medieval counterfeit*

GE 9/8 *medieval counterfeit*

## The “New” Catalog:

The following is an updated and corrected catalog of Flemish *petit blanc* ¼ *groot* coins. Questionable marks and letters have been pointed out, and photos (such as they are) have been provided so that the reader can make their own decisions.

In several cases, marks on the coins look like • but these may be “mashed” annulets, intended by the mint to be 8. Unfortunately, we do not have a large enough data set to be able to say whether • was ever (intentionally) used on these coins as a mark or not. Many of the 8 marks are rather feeble. At times, there is a question as to whether an annulet is double or single (or single, but double struck...).

As far as we can see, with only one or two exceptions, there is always an apostrophe after LVDOVIC' on the reverse (cross side), which is unreported by Martiny. In many cases, the apostrophe has “gone off the edge” of the flan and is almost invisible.



*The C of LVDOVIC, followed by an apostrophe  
The next mark looks like •, but what was intended by the mint? 8?  
(Alost mint)*

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## **ALOST (Aalst)**

**Martiny/Torongo AA 3**

pp. 23-28

**Martiny/Torongo AA 6**

pp. 39-41

APB 1

M/T AA 3/1

“Haeck A2”<sup>[18]</sup>

✠ ΜΟΝΕΤΑ      ⸱ ΠΛΟΣΤΕΝΣΙΣ ⸱  
✠ ΛΥΔΟΒΙΟ      [⸱] ΚΟΜΗΣ ⸱ ΦΛΩΔ'

Martiny's legend transcriptions are correct for example KBR / 1.01 g. (only), shown here below. The transcriptions are incorrect for the given example: private coll. / 1.03 g., which is quite different (see **cat. APB 2** below).



*KBR / 1.01 g.  
used for Martiny/Torongo AA 3/1, p. 21  
cat. APB 1*

APB 2

M/T AA —

✠ MONETA : ALOSTENSIS  
✠ LVDOVIC [8] COMES • FLTD'

No 8 after ALOSTENSIS  
Pellet after COMES

Whether the mark after MONETA was intended as 8 or • is debatable, but on the coin it looks like •. The mark after COMES looks like a small pellet, not a double annulet. The mark after LVDOVIC is also unclear. There is no double annulet after ALOSTENSIS, therefore this is not a M/T AA 3/1 coin.



*private coll. / 1.03 g.  
used for Martiny/Torongo AA 3/1 [sic], p. 21  
cat. APB 2*

We have no idea if this coin “belongs here” in the chronological sequence. It has only ended up here because Martiny (erroneously) used it as an example of a M/T AA 3/1 coin.

APB 3

M/T AA 3/2

“Haeck A2 var.” [18]

✠ ♂ MONETA : π[♣]OSTENSIS ?  
 ✠ ♂ LVDOVIC ♂ COMES : FLTD ?



*Collection Achille Vernier S555 / 0.76 g.  
 Palais des Beaux Arts, Lille  
 used for Martiny/Torongo AA 3/2 [sic], p. 21  
 cat. APB 3*

Once again, the marks after COMES and ALOSTENSIS look like ♣, but what the mint “intended” is unknown. Are they “mashed” annulets? The mark before MONETA is also unclear. There appears to be a small pellet over the **M** of MONETA, but this may not be an intentional mark; it does not appear to be part of the “pearl ring” above it. The mark above the foot of ALOSTENSIS is unclear; is it ♣ or ♣?

Whether or not Martiny’s description of this sub-type is correct or not, depends on the answers to these questions.



APB 4

M/T AA 3/3

“Gaillard 196”<sup>[18]</sup>

[by implication therefore: “Haeck —”]

✠ MONE[Υ]Π ⚆ ΑΛΟΣΤΕΝΣΙΣ  
✠ ΛΥΔΟΒΙϞ ⚆ ΚΟΜΗΣ [⚆] ΦΛ[Π]Δ'

Martiny’s obverse transcription is incorrect for the cited example; there is no ⚆ after ALOSTENSIS on the model coin, the description seems correct otherwise. This final ⚆ will become a chronic problem; there are a number of sub-types with this mark erroneously given after ALOSTENSIS by Martiny (likely to be typo’s).



*NBB N4649 / 0.97 g.  
used for Martiny/Torongo AA 3/3, p. 22  
cat. APB 4*

APB 5

M/T AA 3/4

“Haeck A5” [18]

✠ [◦] MONETA Ⓢ Π[...]OSTENSIS ?  
 ✠ LVDOVIC' Ⓢ COM[Ⓢ]S Ⓢ FLAD' ?



*Stadsmuseum Aalst 3146 / 1.03 g.  
 used for Martiny/Torongo AA 3/4, p. 22  
 cat. APB 5*

Unfortunately, the only photo's I have to work with are fairly unclear. The mark above the foot in ALOSTENSIS, the mark after LVDOVIC, the mark after MONETA – all unclear. It also appears that there is an annulet (pellet?) before the word MONETA (?), unreported by Martiny. The final Ⓢ is another of the same repetitive typo's mentioned here above.

Without a better look at this coin, we are unable to determine how accurate (or inaccurate) Martiny's transcriptions are:

✠ MONETA Ⓢ ΠAOSTENSIS Ⓢ *sic*  
 ✠ LVDOVIC' Ⓢ COMES Ⓢ FLAD' *sic*

APB 6

M/T AA 3/5

“Haeck —” [18]

✠ MONETA [...] <b>Α</b> [ <b>Ε</b> ]OSTENSIS	?
[✠ LV]DOS <b>CO</b> [MES... <b>FL</b> ]ΑΝΔΡΙΕ	?



*KBR / 0.86 g.*  
*used for Martiny/Torongo AA 3/5, p. 23*  
*cat. APB 6*

We do not believe it is possible to determine what mark is above the foot of the **L** in ALOSTENSIS from this photo. We also do not see how anyone can say with certainty what mark comes after MONETA. Perhaps a bit more can be seen with the coin in hand in real life. We are not certain that the **E** in COMES is not Roman.

Martiny gives **⊗ Α**[**Ε**]OSTENSIS for the obverse; we are not sure one way or the other if this is correct or not. Cf. **cat. APB 13** below.

**M/T AA 3/6**

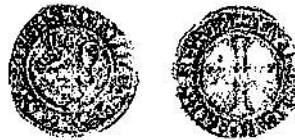
“Haeck A7 var.”<sup>[18]</sup>

✠ MONETA	⊗	AEOSTENSIS	⊗	<i>sic</i>
✠ LVDOVIC	⊗	COMES	⊗ FLAD'	<i>sic</i>

To be perfectly frank, I cannot understand why this “sub-type” was ever included in the book at all; there is no apparent model coin known. Upon what, exactly, is this “sub-type” based?

The final ⊗ is the same repetitive typo mentioned here above. Apparently, the “variation” from **Haeck A7** is the unbarred in FLAD':

7. Kwart groot



Vz. + MONETA : AEOSTENSIS  
 Kz. + LVDOVIC : COMES : FLAD  
 MPKB (0,98 g).

*Haeck, p. 88*<sup>18</sup>

With no example coin, there can be no sub-type. What is the example for **M/T AA 3/6**? Martiny's current position is that “he no longer studies these coins”<sup>[102]</sup>, so no further edification is likely to be forthcoming.

We have no other option than to completely reject this “sub-type” as non-existent (until proven otherwise)

M/T AA 3/7

“Haeck A4” [18]

✠ MONETA            ♂ APOSTENSIS  
 ✠ LVDVIC           ♂ COMES   ♂ FLAD'

Once again, we must ignore Martiny’s final ♂ (repetitive typo).

The given examples are slightly problematic. They might suffer from “mashed” annulets, or they might have pellets as interpunction, it is difficult to say. If we had an abundance of specimens with annulets, it might be possible to say that they are likely to be annulets on these coins, but that is not the case. For all we know, pellets were used as minting marks along with annulets.

In any case, we have transcribed the legends exactly as we see them on the coins. But the interpunction that was “intended by the mint” is what is truly important. Because of the pellet/annulet problem, we cannot say for sure if all of the example coin are exactly “the same” as one another or not.

The V’s, and even more so the A’s are rather unusual: ▼ ✠.

✠ MONETA            ♂ APOSTENSIS  
 ✠ LVDVIC           [⊙] COMES   [⊙] FLAD[']



*KBR / 0.93 g.  
 used for Martiny/Torongo AA 3/5, p. 24  
 cat. APB 7*

All of the marks might be 8, and the coin might match Martiny's transcription exactly.

Example Elsen 106-648 / 0.85 g. ↓

✠ MONETA	:	Α[Λ]OSTENSIS	?
✠ LVDVIC	[:]	COMES [8] FLAD'	?



*Elsen 106-648 / 0.85 g.  
used for Martiny/Torongo AA 3/5, p. 24  
cat. APB 7*

Again, all of the marks might be {"mashed"} 8 and the coin might match Martiny's transcription exactly. It is just so difficult to be sure with so few coins, and only working from photos.

✠ MONETA	⊙ [A...]OSTENSIS	?
✠ LVDOVIC	[⊙] COMES [⊙] FLAD'	?



*Elsen 118-991 / 0.93 g.  
used for Martiny/Torongo AA 3/5, p. 24  
cat. APB 7*

The L's of ALOSTENSIS of neither of the 2 Elsen coins are clear, which is a problem. The L of coin 106-648 does appear to be **li**, but the letter is not clear. The L of coin 118-991 is simply unreadable.

Can we infer from those same unusual V's and A's that these two coins are indeed the same as the KBR coin (0.93 g.) shown above?



*Elsen 59-1839 / 0.91 g.  
used for Martiny/Torongo AA 3/5, no illus.  
cat. APB 7 ?*

✠ MONEA      ⚈ A[L]OSTENSIS  
✠ LVDOVIC    [⚈] COMES   [⚈] FLAD[']

This coin was listed in the book but not pictured. It appears to have double annulets, but the mark after COMES is either too high, or it is a single annulet.

**If any of the coins shown here do indeed have pellets instead of annulets, they would fall under different (uncataloged) sub-types.**



APB 8

M/T AA 3/8

“Haeck A6”<sup>[18]</sup>

✠ MON[E...N] ⚙ [ALOSTENSIS] ?  
 ✠ LVDOVIC ⚙ COM[...]S FLAD' ?

Once again, we must ignore Martiny’s final ⚙ (repetitive typo). The only photo’s that I have of this coin are rather blurry. Nevertheless, based upon these photo’s, I would not be able to agree with Martiny’s transcription (that extra double-annulet aside, of course).

I cannot see the mark above the foot in ALOSTENSIS, but the E looks Roman and the A looks barless. I would say that FLAD has a fairly clear **L** and not an **ll**. The E of COMES is oddly ambiguous – almost as if a Roman E has been stamped over a gothic **Œ**. The T’s might be annuletted.

Example Stadsmuseum Aalst 3868 / 0.92 g. ↓



*Stadsmuseum Aalst 3868 / 0.92 g.  
 used for Martiny/Torongo AA 3/9, p. 25  
 cat. APB 8*

APB 9

M/T AA 3/9

“Haeck A7” [18]

✠ MONET[ <b>A</b>	⊗	<b>A</b> ]LOSTENSIS	?
✠ LVDOVIC'	◦	COMES ◦ FLAD'	?

Once again, we must ignore Martiny’s final ⊗ (repetitive typo). According to Martiny, there are marks ⊗ after LVDOVIC and COMES (reverse). But Martiny does not transcribe an apostrophe after LVDOVIC, which we believe is indeed present on the coin. We do not feel that these marks are ⊗, but rather ’◦ (i.e. an apostrophe and a single annulet).

The execution of the die is a bit rough. For example, there is some extra “flash” around the **A** of FLAD and the **D** has not gone well either. The **L** of LVDOVIC is also odd.

Example Stadsmuseum Aalst 3145 / 1.02 g. ↓



*Stadsmuseum Aalst 3145 / 1.02 g.  
used for Martiny/Torongo AA 3/9, p. 25  
cat. APB 9*

Note that the **only** difference between this and the next sub-type is the barless **A** in ALOSTENSIS, which is not all that clear on the coin. The crossbar (?) in the **A** of MONETA is feeble. We are unsure about both letters.

APB 10

M/T AA 3/10

“Haeck A4”<sup>[18]</sup>

✠ MONETA      ⚪ ALOSTENSIS ⚪      *sic*  
✠ LVDVIC      ⚪ COMES ⚪ FLAD'      *sic*

This is not the transcription give by Haeck for his n° A4, which has **li** in ALOSTENSIS (see cat. APB 7 = M/T AA 3/7 above, for which Martiny also cites “Haeck A4”).

Once again, we must ignore Martiny’s final ⚪ (repetitive typo).



*KBR / 0.98 g.*  
*used for Martiny/Torongo AA 3/10, p. 26*  
*cat. APB 10*

✠ MONETA      ⚪ ALOST[**e**]NSIS      ?  
✠ LVDVIC'      ⚪ COMES [°] FLAD'      ?



*Elsen 62-1213 / 0.93 g.  
cat. APB 10 ?*

According to Martiny, coin Elsen 62-1213 is also a **M/T AA 3/9** coin (listed but unillustrated in the Martiny/Torongo book). Unfortunately, we can neither confirm nor deny this assertion, based upon the only photo that we have.

If the **A**'s on the obverse of **cat. APB 9** were intended by the mint to have had crossbars, then there would be no difference between this sub-type and that (i.e. one of them would cease to exist).

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APB 10  
var.

M/T AA —



*Morton & Eden - Auction 97, Lot 42  
cat. APB 10 var.*

✠ MON[**E**]TÆ    ♂ ALOST[**E**]NSIS  
✠ LVDOVIC'    ◦ COM[**E**]S    FLAD'

There is no mark after COMES. Whether or not this was intentional is difficult to say; this might be another new sub-type (not just a variant).



*Or is this not variant at all?  
Is there a miniscule pellet between the words?*

M/T AA 3/11

“Haeck A4 var.”<sup>[18]</sup>

✠ MONETA                      ALOSTENSIS ⁂                      ?  
 ✠ LVDOVIC'                    : COMES [⁂] FLVD'                      ?

Martiny gives ⁂ after ALOSTENSIS, and ⁂ after LVDOVIC and COMES. But it seems fairly clear that there are annulets after ALOSTENSIS, the top one of which is likely to be “mashed”: ⁂. Martiny also gives an Ɔ in COMES, which is incorrect.

There appears to be ⁂ after COMES, but the bottom serif of the following F is very wide, and it is difficult to see if there is a third pellet or not. There is clearly a wedge-like apostrophe after LVDOVIC' (unmentioned by Martiny), and it appears that two pellets have been wedged in beneath it, before the following C. (Cf. the compromised D at the end, allowing for the final apostrophe). The coin is struck well and clearly, but the questions of interpretation of the interpunction remain, including whether or not pellets were ever used (intended) as marks.

Example Vernier S556 / 0.95 g. ↓



*Collection Achille Vernier S556 / 0.95 g.  
 Palais des Beaux Arts, Lille  
 used for Martiny/Torongo AA 3/11, p. 26  
 cat. APB 11*

APB 12

M/T AA 3/12

“Haeck A3”<sup>[18]</sup>

✠ MONETA    ⚡ A[L]OSTENSIS                    ?  
✠ LVDOVI[C'] [⚡] COMES [⚡] FLAD'                    ?

Martiny’s transcription does not include the annulet **Y** in ALOSTENSIS, present on the illustrated example. The **L** of the same word is not clear (specifically the mark above the foot).



*private coll. / 0.92 g.*  
*used for Martiny/Torongo AA 3/12, p. 27*  
*cat. APB 12*

Note the compromised **O** of COMES. The **V**'s are similar to those on **cat. APB 7**.

APB 13

M/T AA 3/13

✠ MO[**Q**]ETA ✠ : A**U**STENSIS  
✠ LV**D**OS COMES FLAN**D**RIE

Example Vernier S560 / 0.94 g. ↓



*Collection Achille Vernier S560 /0.94 g..  
Palais des Beaux Arts, Lille  
used for **Martiny/Torongo AA 3/13**, p. 27  
**cat. APB 13***

Martiny's transcription is correct. The coin itself is rather unusual, and does not "match" the other examples. Is it a medieval counterfeit? The central lion is too large, and his claws and bottom leg need a bit of a trim. Something odd is going on with the **N** of **MONETA**, and with the **L** of **LVDOVIC**. The entire reverse legend is different than the other coins (with the exception of **cat. APB 6**). So different, in fact, that we should probably classify this coin as another (but similar) type altogether (along with **cat. APB 6**). The letters are fairly crude, and there is no interpunction on the reverse at all.



APB 14

M/T AA 3/14

“Haeck —” [18]

✠ MONETA	⊗	A[ <del>L</del> ]OSTENSIS	?
✠ LVDOVIC'	⊗	C[ <del>Q</del> ]MES [⊗] FLAD'	?



*Elsen 106-645 / 0.94 g.  
used for Martiny/Torongo AA 3/14, p. 28  
cat. APB 14*

Martiny's transcription is (basically) correct for example Elsen 106-645 / 0.94 g. (only); see **cat. APB 15** below.

---

APB 15

M/T —

✠ MONETA            ♂ ALOSTENSIS  
✠ LVDOVIC        ♂ C[⊙]MES        ♂ FLAD'



*Collection Achille Vernier S559 /0.98 g.  
Palais des Beaux Arts, Lille  
used for Martiny/Torongo AA 3/14, p. 28  
cat. APB 15*

Martiny's M/T AA 3/14 transcription is, however, incorrect for his other illustrated example: coin Vernier S559 / 0.98 g., which clearly has **𐌺** in FLAD', not **𐌽**.

**Martiny/Torongo AA 6**  
pp. 39-41

APB 16

M/T AA 6/1

✠ MONETΛ	⊗	ΛΛOSTEΛSIS	⊗	<i>sic</i>	
✠ LVDOVIC	⊗	COMES	⊗	FLΛD'	<i>sic</i>

Example Stadsmuseum Aalst 3869 / 1.02 g. ↓



*Stadsmuseum Aalst 3869 / 1.02 g.  
used for Martiny/Torongo AA 6/1, p. 39  
cat. APB 16*

✠ MONETΛ	⊗	ΛΛOSTEΛSIS	⊗	?	
✠ [L]VDOVIC	⊗	COMES	⊗	F[L]ΛD'	?

The photo's that I have are not at all clear. I would not venture to say what the L's in any of the words are, nor whether the A of FLAD is barless or not. I cannot tell if the T of MONETA is annuletted or not. Clearly, we are once again dealing with the final ⊗ typo; other than that, I cannot say how accurate Martiny's transcription is.



*Elsen 60-1917*  
*used for Martiny/Torongo AA 6/1, no illus.*  
*cat. APB 16 ?*

This coin was listed by Martiny but not illustrated. The **L** of ALOSTENSIS looks more like **Ļ** (?). The interpunction marks are unclear, although from what we can see, they look like pellets. The coin appears to have been “repaired” (badly).

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APB 17

M/T AA 6/2

“Haeck B16”<sup>[18]</sup>

✠ MONEŸŦ      ⚡ ΠΛΩΣΤΕΝΣΙΣ  
✠ LVDOVIC      [⚡] COMES ⚡ FLΛD'

The final ⚡ repetitive typo has returned to Martiny’s transcription. He also gives **ΠOŸEŸŦ**, but the initial letter is clearly **M**. His transcription is otherwise correct. Note the Roman **E**’s. The mark after LVDOVIC looks more like a single annulet than a double. I cannot see an apostrophe after the same word.



private coll. / 0.96 g.  
used for *Martiny/Torongo AA 6/2*, p. 39  
cat. *APB 17*

Note that there appears to be no difference between this sub-type (M/T AA 6/2) and the next (M/T AA 6/3):

AA 6/2.    Vz/ ✠ ΠOŸEŸŦ⚡ΠΛΩΣΤΕΝΣΙΣ⚡  
            Kz/ ✠ LVDOVIC⚡COMES⚡RLΛD'

AA 6/3.    Vz/ ✠ ΠOŸEŸŦ⚡ΠΛΩΣΤΕΝΣΙΣ⚡  
            Kz/ ✠ LVDOVIC⚡COMES⚡RLΛD'

*Martiny/Torongo pp. 39-40*<sup>[18]</sup>

M/T AA 6/3

“Haeck B16 var.” [18]

AA 6/2. Vz/ ✠ HONET̄T̄:TL̄OSTED̄SIS̄  
Kz/ ✠ LVDOVIC̄:COMES̄:FLAD̄

AA 6/3. Vz/ ✠ HONET̄T̄:TL̄OSTED̄SIS̄  
Kz/ ✠ LVDOVIC̄:COMES̄:FLAD̄

*Martiny/Torongo pp. 39-40* [18]

I see absolutely no difference between these two transcriptions; they are identical.



*Elsen 91-981 / 0.99 g.  
used for Martiny/Torongo AA 6/3, p. 40  
cat. APB 17*

✠ [H]ONET̄T̄    ♂    TL̄OSTED̄SIS̄  
✠ LVDOVIC̄    ♂    COMES̄ ♂ FLAD̄

The only difference we can see between this and the private coll. / 0.96 g. coin shown on the previous page, is the lack of apostrophes after FLAD and after LVDOVIC.

We are not convinced that a missing apostrophe is enough to say that this is a different subtype, especially in light of the fact that Martiny’s transcriptions show no differences.

M/T AA 6/2 and ~~M/T AA 6/3~~ are one and the same. “M/T AA 6/3” does not exist.

APB 18

M/T AA 6/4

✠ MONETA	⊗	ALOSTENSIS	⊗	<i>sic</i>
✠ LVDOVIC	⊗	COMES	⊗	FLAD' <i>sic</i>

And once again we must ignore the final ⊗ repetitive typo. My only version of the example coin photo's are unclear:



*Elsen 54-1884 / 1.05 g.  
used for Martiny/Torongo AA 6/4, p. 40  
cat. APB 18*

✠ MONETA	⊗	A[L]OSTENSIS	?
✠ LVDOVIC	[⊗]	COMES [-] F[Lπ]D'	?

The mark after COMES looks more like a single pellet to me than a double annulet. The unclear L in ALOSTENSIS looks like **L̄**. The crossbars in the A's of MONETA and ALOSTENSIS are clear, however. The L of FLAD' is unclear. I cannot say how accurate Martiny's transcription is.

APB 19

M/T AA 6/5

“Haeck B16 var.”<sup>[18]</sup>

✠ MONETA      ⚡ A[...]OSTENSIS  
✠ LVDVIC'      ⚡ C[⊙]MES ⚡ FLAD'

Martiny gives **h** in ALOSTENSIS, but the letter is illegible on the example coin.

Example Elsen 87-696 / 1.01 g. ↓



Elsen 87-696 / 1.01 g.  
used for *Martiny/Torongo AA 6/5*, p. 41  
*cat. APB 19*



APB 20

M/T AA 6/6

Martiny's transcription is almost correct, but not completely.



*Collection Achille Vernier S 558 / 1.05 g..  
Palais des Beaux Arts, Lille  
used for *Martiny/Torongo AA 6/6*, p. 41  
cat. APB 20*

✠ MONET[TA]    ♂ ALOSTENSIS  
✠ LUDOVIC    ♂ CO[M]CS FLAD

Martiny gives a 'standard' **Æ** but this coin has **Æ**. There is an erroneous **C** in COMES (COMCS). The unclear **T** of MONETA may be annuleted.

APB 21

M/T AA —



*Bibliothèque Nationale FR BNF44991679m / 0.96 g.  
btv1b113412756  
cat. APB 21*

⌘ MONET[⌘] ⌘ ⌘OSTENSIS  
⌘ ◦ LVDOVIC' [⌘] COMES [⌘] FL⌘D'

This is the previously unpublished sub-type discussed in **Section II** above (pp. 7), a coin unknown to Martiny and I at the time of publication of our book. The **O**'s on the obverse are feeble and the **T** of **MONETA** appears to be an annulet **T** with the annulet too low. We have transcribed the mark after **LVDOVIC'** as it appears on the coin, but it may have been intended by the mint as **8**.

## GHENT

### Martiny/Torongo G 9

pp. 63-67

All with: **LVDØVIC' 8**

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With all due respect to Jean-Claude Martiny, it did not go at all well with his catalog of Ghent *petit blanc*.

It may be a matter of opinion, but the question must be asked: is the difference between **M** and **II** (a faulty **M**) enough to warrant a new sub-type? In both cases, the letter **M** was “intended by the mint”, and it is questionable whether the **II** is some kind of minting mark or simply a die-sinker’s error. For example:

GE —

**MØNETA** 8 **GAØDEØSIS CØMES8 FLAD'**

GE 9/1

**IIØNETA** 8 **GAØDEØSIS CØMES8 FLAD'**

GE 9/2

**IIØNETA** 8 **GAØDEØSIS CØIIES8 FLAD'**

**Is there really any substantial difference between sub-types M/T GE 9/1 and GE 9/2?**

They both have Roman **E**'s and barless **A**'s in all words, and an annulet **L** in **FLAD'**. The interpunction is identical. But there is no sub-type listed with a ‘normal’ **M** in **MONETA**. Is this correct?



This coin does not read **IIØNETA**, but rather **MØNETA**. What Martiny/Torongo sub-type is it? None of them. **M/T GE —**. Worse still, this very coin was used by Martiny as an example of what appears to be a non-existent sub-type (see below), and the example used by Martiny for his **GE 9/1** does not appear to match his transcription, leaving no examples of this “sub-type” known at all.

In effect, we are obligated to reconstruct the Ghent *petit blanc* catalog “from scratch”, so to speak.

GPB 1

M/T —

GPB 1	<b>MONEYN</b>	⊗	<b>GANDENSIS</b>	<b>COMES</b>	⊗	<b>FLAND'</b>	—
GPB 2	<b>HONEYN</b>	⊗	<b>GANDENSIS</b>	<b>COMES</b>	⊗	<b>FLAND'</b>	GE 9/2
?	<b>HONEYN</b>	⊗	<b>GANDENSIS</b>	<b>COMES</b>	⊗	<b>FLAND'</b>	GE 9/1



*Collection Achille Vernier S552 / 1.02 g.  
 Palais des Beaux Arts, Lille  
 cat. GPB 1  
 used for Martiny/Torongo GE 9/3, p. 66*

**MONEYN ⊗ GANDENSIS COMES ⊗ FLAND' ?**



*Is this a chevron A?*

The **A** of GANDENSIS appears to be **𐌶**, but we cannot be sure (it does not look barless). Otherwise, the legends match those of **M/T GE 9/1** and **MT GE 9/2** – other than the **M**'s – that on the coin shown here (Vernier S552), are clearly **M** and not **II**. Such legends are not listed in the Martiny/Torongo book (possible chevron **A** aside).

The example coin used by Martiny for **M/T 9/1** can be found under **cat. GPB 3** (Elsen 106-649 / 1.05 g.).

The example coin used by Martiny for **M/T 9/2** can be found under **cat. GPB 2** (SMA 3144 / 1.02 g.).

The example coins used by Martiny for **M/T 9/3** can be found under **cat. GPB 4** (Schulman znv0057 / 1.00 g.); and **cat. GPB 1** (Vernier S522 / 1.02 g.).

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GPB —

M/T GE 9/1

I do not believe that the example coin given by Martiny matches his transcriptions (Elsen 106-649; see **cat. GPB 3** below). If that is indeed the case, then there are no known examples of this “sub-type”, or rather, this other variant of **cat. GPB 2**.

GPB 2

M/T GE 9/2

“Gaillard 189”<sup>[18]</sup>



*Stadsmuseum Aalst 3144 / 1.02 g.  
cat. GPB 1 var.  
used for Martiny/Torongo GE 9/2, p. 64*

Other than the chevron A (?), the only substantial difference between this and the previous coin is the lack of little v's in the M's, so that they look like II.

**HOEYK 8 GANDENSIS COINES 8 FLAND'**

“Gaillard 189; Haec C21; Elsen 6; Vanhoudt G 2574; **Martiny 17-1**”<sup>[18]</sup>

Martiny's transcription for his 17-1 (ref. 17) does not match this, however (M's aside):

**MONETA ꝛ GANDENSIS COMES ꝛ FLAND'**

...but his illustrated coin is Elsen 106-649 / 1.05 g. (see **cat. GPB 3** below).



*Bibliothèque Nationale FRBNF44991676k / 1.05 g.  
btv1b11341272v  
cat. GPB 1 var.*

**MONETA ꝛ GANDENSIS COMES ꝛ FLAND[']**

This coin seems to be the same as the previous example (Stadsmuseum Aalst 3144).

GPB 3

M/T —

ΗΘΩ[... 8] ΓΑΝΔΕΩΣΙΣ COMES [◦] ΦΛΑ[D]



*Elsen 106-649 / 1.05 g.  
used for Martiny/Torongo **GE 9/1**, p. 64  
used for Martiny 17-1  
cat. **GPB 2***

According to Martiny (as **GE 9/1**), this coin has 8 after COMES, but it looks like a sole, well-centered ◦ to me. With no other specimens for comparison, I can do nothing other than classify this as I see it.

Martiny used this coin in his original catalog (ref. 17) to illustrate his **17-1**, which would become his **M/T GE 9/2**, but in his second catalog he uses it to illustrate **M/T GE 9/1**. As far as I can see, it is neither.



GPB —

M/T GE 9/3

ΜΟΝΕΤΑ ⁂ ΓΑΛΛΟΤΕΝΣΙΣ CⓈMES ⁂ FLAV' *sic*

On neither of Martiny's given examples, can I see Ⓢ in COMES.



*Schulman znv0057 (see cat. GPB 3 below)  
note the double-striking of the preceding C  
(which has been accommodated for the pellet that precedes it)*



*Vernier S552 (see cat. GPB 1 above)  
a normal, 'keyhole' O*

With no extant examples of this “sub-type” known to us, we have no option other than to leave it out of the catalog.

GPB 4

M/T GE —



*Schulman znv0057 / 1.00 g.  
used for Martiny/Torongo **GE 9/3**, p. 65  
cat. **GPB 3***

**MONETA** ⚡ **GRANDENSIS** **COMES** ⚡ **F[L]AD'** ?  
**LVDOVIC'** • ?

The mark after LVDOVIC' is not a convincing double annulet; it looks more like a single pellet (or "mashed" annulet); note the "accommodated" C that follows. If this is true, then it is yet another sub-type (and we have cataloged it as such). The L of FLAD' is unclear.

**M/T GE 9/4**

“Gaillard 189; Martiny 17-2” <sup>[18]</sup>

This “sub-type” is not illustrated in the Martiny/Torongo book (nor in Martiny’s *Munthuis in Gent*). With no example coin, there can be no sub-type. What is the example for **M/T GE 9/4**? Martiny’s cited reference – his own previous catalog – does not match his transcription (!):

**Martiny/Torongo GE 9/4** <sup>[18]</sup>: **MONETIA : GARDENSIS**      **COMES : FLAD’**

**Martiny 17-2** <sup>[17]</sup>:                      **MONETIA : GARDENSIS**      **COMES : FLAD’**

We have no other option than to reject this “sub-type” as non-existent (until proven otherwise).

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GPB 5

M/T GE 9/5

“Martiny 17-3...” etc. <sup>[18]</sup>

MONETA ꝛ GARDENSIS COMES ꝛ FLAD' sic



*Elsen 106-648 / 0.98 g.  
used for Martiny 17-3  
cat. GPB 4*

MON[...]**TA** ꝛ GARDENSIS COMES ꝛ FLAD' ?

Whether or not Martiny's transcription is correct or not comes down to the mark after COMES and what it is, a single or double annulet. It appears to me that it is a very wonky double annulet, but in theory, it could be a badly double-struck single annulet. If it is a single annulet, then the difference between this and the following sub-type is only the barred **A** in FLAD'

In addition, Martiny gives a Roman **E** in MONETA, but on the coin, the letter is questionable.

GPB 6

M/T GE 9/6

“Martiny 17-4...” etc. <sup>[18]</sup>

**MONETA : GANDENSIS COMES O FLAND'**

As far as we can tell, Martiny's transcription is correct.



*Elsen 91-984 / 0.98 g.  
used for M/T GE 9/6, p. 66  
cat. GPB 5*



*Elsen 91-984 / 0.98 g.  
used for M/T GE 9/6, p. 66  
cat. GPB 5*

---

GE 9/7     *medieval counterfeit*  
GE 9/8     *medieval counterfeit*

---

Martiny's transcription seems correct  
Martiny's transcription seems correct

GPB 7

M/T GE —



*Morton & Eden - Auction 97, Lot 41 / 0.4 g.  
cat. GPB 6*

✠ MONEΥ[Π : ΓΑ]ΝΔΕΝΣΙΣ  
✠ LVDO[VIC' : COMES] ELΛΑΝΔ

For all we know, this is a medieval counterfeit (and should therefore not have a catalog number after all). The legends are not like any of the other coins. We are unsure about a mark after COMES, but it appears that there is an annulet mashed into the S (?). The F of the final word (FLAND instead of FLAD) looks like an E.

If the new catalog is correct, if this coin is a genuine issue, and if the new catalog is in something like correct chronological order, then it is possible that this coin should come earlier in the list, because of the Roman E's in MONETA and GANDENSIS. (This coin was unknown to us at the time of the publication of the Louis of Never book, ref. 18.)

GPB 8 ?

(M/T GE —)

MONETA ꝛ GARDENSIS (?)  
LVDOVIC' ꝛ COMES \* FLAD' (?)

And finally, we have the ꝛ sub-type, reported by De Witte (ref. 97), of which we have no known examples. This sub-type may or may not actually exist (see **Section I** above).

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We know of know other examples of *petit blanc*. On the other hand, we have not really been keeping track of them properly over the years.

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## Corrected Catalog of the *Petit Blanc* Quarter Groat

The following catalog list, albeit tentative, completely supercedes that found in the Martiny/Torongo book (ref. 18). Even when the M/T numbers match the new catalog to some extent, there is no guarantee that the legend transcriptions in the book are correct. In fact, only a very few of Martiny's transcriptions are error-free (bearing in mind that he never transcribed the almost ubiquitous apostrophe after LVDOVIC').

The legend transcriptions given here are those that appear on the (semi-legible) example coins, but we are constantly dealing with a ⚙ problem, whereby some of these marks look more like • or ◦ or something similar, and we cannot be certain what mark was intended by the mint in the 14th century. We see no advantage in **assuming**, like so many numismatists before us, that **all** of these marks **must** be {were intended as} ⚙... but perhaps they were after all. Some coins with definite ◦ marks exist.

In other words: most of these transcriptions can be considered to have a question mark at the end. (The initial crosses on both faces, Alost and Ghent coins, have been omitted for the sake of legibility.)

If anyone has photo's of any *petit blanc* coins that do not match any of the sub-types given here, we would very much like to see them.

### ALOST

#### • APB 1

(M/T AA 3/1)

MONETK ⚙ ΠLOSTENSIS ⚙  
LVDOVIC [⚙] COMES ⚙ FLKD'

#### • APB 2

(M/T AA —)

MONETK : ΠLOSTENSIS  
LVDOVIC [⚙] COMES • FLKD'

#### • APB 3

(M/T AA 3/2)

⚙ [M]ONETK : Π[†]OSTENSIS  
⚙ LVDOVIC ⚙ COMES : FLKD



Alost (cont.):

• APB 4  
(M/T AA 3/3)

ΜΟΝΕ[Τ]Α ⋈ ΠΛΩΣΤΕΩΣΙΣ  
ΛΥΔΟΒΙϞ ⋈ ϞΟΜΕΣ [⋈] ΦΛ[Α]Δ'

• APB 5  
(M/T AA 3/4)

[ο] ΜΟΝΕΤΑ [⋈] Α[...]ΩΣΤΕΩΣΙΣ  
ΛΥΔΟΒΙϞ' [⋈] ϞΟΜ[Ε]Σ [⋈] ΦΛΑΔ'

• APB 6  
(M/T AA 3/5)

ΜΟΝΕΤΑ [...] Α[Λ]ΩΣΤΕΩΣΙΣ  
[ΛΥ]ΔΟΣ ϞΟ[ΜΕΣ...] ΦΛ[Α]ΩΔΡΙΕ

• APB 7  
(M/T AA 3/7)

ΜΟΝΕΤΑ ⋈ ΑΩΣΤΕΩΣΙΣ  
ΛΥΔΟΒΙϞ ⋈ ϞΟΜΕΣ ⋈ ΦΛΑΔ'

• APB 8  
(M/T AA 3/8)

ΜΟΝ[Ε...Α] ⋈ [ΑΩΣΤΕΩΣΙΣ]  
ΛΥΔΟΒΙϞ ⋈ ϞΟΜ[...]Σ ⋈ ΦΛΑΔ'

Alost (cont.):

• APB 9

(M/T AA 3/9)

MONETA    ⋈    ALIOSTENSIS  
LVDVIC'    ◦    COMES       ◦    FLAD'

• APB 10

(M/T AA 3/10)

MONETA    ⋈    ALIOSTENSIS  
LVDVIC    ⋈    COMES    ⋈    FLAD'

• APB 11

(M/T AA 3/11)

MONETA    :    ALIOSTENSIS ⋈  
LVDVIC'    :    COMES       [⋈]    FLAD'

• APB 12

(M/T AA 3/12)

MONETA    ⋈    ALI[LI]OSTENSIS  
LVDVI[C'] [⋈] COMES       [⋈]    FLAD'

• APB 13

(M/T AA 3/13)

MO[LI]ETA    ⋈    ALIOSTENSIS  
LVDOS          COMES                    FLANDRIE

Alost (cont.):

• APB 14

(M/T AA 3/14)

ΜΟΝΕΥΑ           ⊗   Α[Λ]ΟΣΤΕΝΣΙΣ  
ΛΥΔΟΒΙϞ'       ⊗   Ϟ[⊗]ΜΕΣ       [⊗]   FLAD'

• APB 15

(M/T AA —)

ΜΟΝΕΥΑ           ⊗   ΑΛΟΣΤΕΝΣΙΣ  
ΛΥΔΟΒΙϞ       ⊗   Ϟ[⊗]ΜΕΣ       ⊗   FLAD'

• APB 16

(M/T AA 6/1)

ΜΟΝΕ[Τ]Α       ⊗   ΑΛΟΣΤΕΝΣΙΣ  
[Λ]ΥΔΟΒΙϞ       ⊗   ϞΟΜΕΣ       ⊗   F[L]AD'

• APB 17

(M/T AA 6/2)

ΜΟΝΕΥΑ           ⊗   ΑΛΟΣΤΕΝΣΙΣ  
ΛΥΔΟΒΙϞ       [⊗] ϞΟΜΕΣ       ⊗   FLAD'

• APB 18

(M/T AA 6/4)

ΜΟΝΕΥΑ           ⊗   Α[Λ]ΟΣΤΕΝΣΙΣ  
ΛΥΔΟΒΙϞ       [⊗] ϞΟΜΕΣ       [·]   F[ΛΑ]D'

Alost (cont.):

• APB 19

(M/T AA 6/5)

ΜΟΝΕΤΑ     ⊘     Α[... ]ΟΣΤΕΝΣΙΣ  
ΛΥΔΟΒΙΟ΄   ⊘     ΚΟΜΕΣ           ⊘     ΦΛΑΔ΄

• APB 20

(M/T AA 6/6)

ΜΟΝΕ[ΤΑ]     ⊘     ΑΛΙΟΣΤΕΝΣΙΣ  
ΛΥΔΟΒΙΟ΄     ⊘     ΚΟ[Μ]ΕΣ           ΦΛΑΔ

• APB 21

(M/T AA —)

ΜΟΝΕΤ[Α]     ⊘     ΑΛΙΟΣΤΕΝΣΙΣ  
◦ ΛΥΔΟΒΙΟ΄   [⊘] ΚΟΜΕΣ   [⊘]     ΦΛΑΔ΄

## GHENT

### • GPB 1

(M/T GE —)

**MΘNETH**            ♂ **ΓΑΝΔΕΝΣΙΣ**  
**ΛΥΔΟΒΙϞ'**        ♂ **ϞΟΜΕΣ** ♂ **ΦΛΑΓΔ'**

### • GPB 2

(M/T GE 9/1 & GE 9/2)

**ΗΘNETH**            ♂ **ΓΑΝΔΕΝΣΙΣ**  
**ΛΥΔΟΒΙϞ'**        ♂ **ϞΘΗΕΣ** ♂ **ΦΛΑΓΔ'**

### • GPB 3

(M/T GE —)

**ΗΘN[...]**           ♂] **ΓΑΝΔΕΝΣΙΣ**  
**ΛΥΔΟΒΙϞ'**        ♂ **ϞΟΜΕΣ** [ο] **ΦΛΑΓ [D]**

### • GPB 4

(M/T GE —)

**MΘNETH**            ♂ **ΓΑΝΔΕΝΣΙΣ**  
**ΛΥΔΟΒΙϞ'**        • **ϞΟΜΕΣ** ♂ **Φ[Λ]ΑΓΔ'**

### • GPB 5

(M/T GE 9/5)

**MΘN[...]**           ♂ **ΓΑΝΔΕΝΣΙΣ**  
**ΛΥΔΟΒΙϞ'**        ♂ **ϞΟΜΕΣ** ♂ **ΦΛΑΓΔ'**

Ghent (cont.):

• GPB 6

(M/T GE 9/6)

MONETA           ⊗ GARDENSIS  
LVDOVIC'       ⊗ COMES   ◦   FLAD'

• GPB 7

(M/T GE —)

MONET[π       ⊗ Gπ]NDENSIS  
LVDOVIC'       ⊗ [COMES']   ELπND

• GPB 8 (?)

(M/T GE —)

MONETA       ⊗ GARDENSIS           (?)  
LVDOVIC'     ⊗ COMES \*       FLAD'           (?)

(Unconfirmed; reported by De Witte (ref. 97); no examples known to us)

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