

## Index of coins and currencies

The main sources used for identifying coins and units of account are: P. Spufford, *A Handbook of Medieval Exchange* (Woodbridge, 1983); *idem*, *Money and its use in Medieval Europe* (Cambridge, 1988); and J.H. Munro, *Wool, Cloth and Gold: the struggle for bullion in Anglo-Burgundian Trade, 1340-1478* (Brussels and Toronto, 1973). We are also much indebted to Dr Martin Allen and his colleagues in the Coins and Medals Department at the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge who have answered our many queries with courtesy and forbearance.

### Moneys of Account

Moneys of Account were all based on the pound (libra, lira, £) composed of 240 pence (denari, denarii), with 20 shillings (soldi or solidi) of 12 pence each. In the ledger the Venetian lira di grossi has a further subdivision, the picciolo. Thirty-two piccioli equalled one grosso and 24 grossi equalled one ducat.

£b	Libra of Barcelona
£fi	Lira a fiorini [Florence]
£fl	Flemish pound <i>groot</i> [Flanders]
£g	Lira di genoini piccoli [Genoa]
£i	Lira imperiale [Milan]
£st	pound sterling [England]
£v	Lira di grossi [Venice]
£val	Libra of Valencia

### Coins or Units of Account

a.fl.	Avignonese florin (gold)
c.fl.	Cameral florin or ducat (of the papal court, gold)
co.	écu à la couronne of the new coinage of France (gold, 1385-1475)
db.	dobla (gold, of Castile, the double dinar or double maravedi)
ecu	French écu (gold, in Nantes, Brittany)
f.fl.	Florentine florin <i>a fiorino</i> (gold)
fl.fr.	Flemish franc of gr. 36 (gold, with its value expressed in Flemish groots)
fr.fr.	French franc (gold, in Avignon)
g.fl.	Genoese florin (gold, <i>genovino d'oro</i> , also known from 1415 onwards as the Genoese ducat)
ge.64	Genevan scudo or écu of 64 per mark of Troyes (gold, with 64 coins cut from a 'mark' or block of gold weighing 8 Paris ounces)
ge.sc.	Genevan scudo or écu of 66 per mark of Troyes (gold, as above, but with two more coins cut from the mark of gold, a slight debasement or devaluation. The two coins seem to have been in circulation at the same time)
kl.	klinkaert or clinquaert (a gold coin of inferior quality struck in the Burgundian Netherlands and in circulation in Flanders and Brabant)
m.e.	mark of England (not a coin, but a unit of account of sterlings (pennies) 160 or £st 0 13s 4d)
m.g.	mark of gold of Geneva, a bar of gold weighing 8 Paris ounces

mite	mite of Flanders ( a debased silver coin equal to 1/24 of gr.)
mswt	mark of silver of the weight of Troyes, 8 Paris ounces
mt.	mouton (a French gold coin struck from the reign of Philip IV (1285-1314) onwards but exclusively used in exchange to Montpellier in the ledger)
n.e.	noble of England (gold, equal to 80 sterlings (pennies) or £st 0.6.8)
n.f.	noble of Flanders (gold, and almost certainly an imitation or counterfeit of the English noble, struck in the Burgundian Netherlands)
n.g.	gold noble (see above, n.f. The two are probably the same and the exchange rates show that neither is to be mistaken for the English noble, n.e.)
o.s.	ounce or uncia of Sicily (nominally gold, to the value of 30 silver tari, imitation quarter dinar coins. An ounce could be a coin or, more often, a sealed bag containing 30 tari)
pt.	Pieter of Brabant (gold, so called because the obverse shows St Peter holding a key)
r.fl.	Rhenish florin or Rehiengulden (gold, issued by the princes of the Rhineland under a sequence of agreements)
rd.	rider, rijder, philippus or cavalier (gold, issued 1433-51 by Philip the Good of Burgundy, valued in 1433 at 4 shillings groot, or 48 groots)
s.fl.	florin of Sicily (a unit of 6 silver tari. One ounce or uncia (above) equalled 5 s.fl.)
sal.	salut (gold, minted 1421-49 in the Lancastrian territories in northern France)
sc.	Flemish scudo or écu (gold, and one-tenth of a Flemish pound or 24 groots)
st.	sterling (silver, the English penny 240 to the £st)
v.d.	Venetian ducat (gold, 10 to the £v, 24 grossi to the ducat)

### Coins or Sub-Units of Account

d.	pence or denaro, depending on the currency
gr.	Flemish groot or groat, the <i>groot vierlander</i> of 1433-35
p.	piccolo or picciolo of the £v, 32 to the grosso
s.	shilling, schilling, soldo or sueldo, depending on the currency, and either a coin or a unit of account of 12d.

### Other Coins or Units of Account Not Yet Fully Identified

Apostolati	Probably the postulaat gulden of Utrecht and Cologne, a debased gold coin
Cutioli of Flanders	Not identified.
Ferlini	Possibly the 'vierlander', another name for the stuiver or plak, above.
Ghuglielmi	Probably the gold schilling struck first by William IV of Bavaria, count of Holland, 1404-17.
Leeuw or Lion	It cannot be the Lion issued by Philip the Good of Burgundy, since this was struck between 1454 and 1460. There were other, earlier coins known as lions, notably the chaise d'or au lion, an imitation of the French coin, struck in Brabant in the late fourteenth century, the lion d'or struck by Anthony of Brabant 1406-15, and the lion groot.

Marks of Brabant	Possibly the equivalent of the mark of Troyes of 8 Paris ounces and used in Brabantine mints.
Prachi	Possibly the plak, plaque, stuiver, or patard, the common 'light' silver coin of the Burgundian Netherlands, worth initially two groots and also used as a unit of account. In the ledger it is used in connection with cash payments.
Old money	Presumably coins predating the Burgundian recoinage of 1433-35 but still in circulation. They were lighter than the new coins and were discounted accordingly.
White money	Coins struck from a mixture of silver, copper and other alloys, with the silver content always less than the copper. They were debased coins, but vital for making small purchases at a time of general bullion shortage: see above, Prachi.