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William R. Day, Jr, Michael Matzke, Andrea Saccocci, General editor Elina Screen

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MEDIEVAL EUROPEAN COINAGE, VOLUME 12

This volume of *Medieval European Coinage* is the first comprehensive survey of the coinage of northern Italy c. 950–1500, bringing the latest research to an international audience. It provides an authoritative and up-to-date account of the coinages of Piedmont, Liguria, Lombardy and the greater Veneto, which have never been studied together in such detail on a broad regional basis. The volume reveals for the first time the wider trends that shaped the coinages of the region and offers new syntheses of the monetary history of the individual cities. It includes detailed appendices, such as a list of coin hoards, indices and a glossary, as well as a fully illustrated catalogue of the northern Italian coins, including those of Genoa, Milan and Venice, in the unrivalled collection of the Fitzwilliam Museum, largely formed by Professor Philip Grierson (1910–2006).

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MEDIEVAL EUROPEAN COINAGE

Medieval European Coinage, a British Academy Research Project, is a major international reference series for medieval historians, numismatists and archaeologists which considers the European coinage of *c.* 450 to *c.* 1500 by region. Established by Professor Philip Grierson (1910–2006) to provide a comprehensive account of the coinage and written by experts in the field, each volume in the series is accompanied by a fully illustrated catalogue of coins from the unrivalled collection of the Fitzwilliam Museum.

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MEDIEVAL EUROPEAN COINAGE

WITH A CATALOGUE OF THE COINS IN THE
FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM, CAMBRIDGE

12 Italy (I)
(Northern Italy)

WILLIAM R. DAY, JR.
MICHAEL MATZKE
and
ANDREA SACCOCCI



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In Memoriam

PHILIP GRIERSON

(1910–2006)

and

MARK BLACKBURN

(1953–2011)

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PREFACE

This volume of *Medieval European Coinage* (*MEC*), which covers the medieval coins of northern Italy (Piedmont, Liguria, Lombardy, greater Veneto) from the later tenth century to the beginning of the sixteenth, is the fourth in the series to appear, and the second specifically on Italian coinage. It is numbered 12 in the series, Italy I, in accordance with the original arrangement of the volumes. The various regions, provinces, lordships, communes and city-states of northern Italy formed an ostensibly homogenous political unit only during the first decades of the period covered in this volume. For this volume, we have preferred ‘northern Italy’ to ‘north Italy’ to describe the region covered here, because it includes only six of the eight regions comprising the modern official area ‘Nord Italia’ (the Val d’Aosta, Piedmont, Liguria, Lombardy, Trentino–Alto Adige/Südtirol, Veneto, Friuli–Venezia Giulia and Emilia–Romagna); the mints of Val d’Aosta will be described together with Savoy in *MEC* 17, Kingdoms of Arles and Lorraine, and those of Emilia–Romagna in *MEC* 13, Central Italy. For much of the period, political power was highly fragmented. The coinages covered in this volume are nevertheless related in varying degrees, but sufficiently distinct from those of south Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and most of central Italy to warrant separate treatment.

Work on *MEC* 12 began in 1999. At that time, the volume was to have been written by Philip Grierson and Michael Matzke, the latter of whom replaced Lucia Travaini as Grierson’s assistant when Travaini received an appointment to the Chair in Numismatics at the University of Milan in 1998. In addition, Andrea Saccocci agreed to write the parts of the volume on the greater Veneto (Friuli–Venezia Giulia, Trentino–Alto Adige/Südtirol and Veneto proper) and on Mantua; he has worked on the volume while employed by the University of Udine (1999 to date). In 2000, Matzke was appointed Assistant Keeper of Coins and Medals in the Fitzwilliam Museum with responsibility for ancient coins, which made it impossible for him to continue in the role of Grierson’s full-time assistant in writing *MEC* 12. He nevertheless wished to maintain direct involvement in the volume and continued to work on it while employed by the University of Marburg/Lahn (2001–6), the Historisches Museum Basel (2006 to date) and the Inventar der Fundmünzen der Schweiz (Bern, 2015 to date) and teaching also at the University of Freiburg im Breisgau. Matzke was replaced as Grierson’s assistant in 2001 by William Day, who continued to work on *MEC* 12 until late 2003 when the period of the relevant grants ended. Day then turned his attention to *MEC* 13 on central Italy in connection with a new grant, working mainly on that until the end of the grant in May 2008, while continuing to work on *MEC* 12 to the extent possible. Work on the Italian volumes effectively drew to a halt during the academic year 2008–9 when Day went to Florence to take up the Jean-François Malle Fellowship at the Villa I Tatti (the Harvard University Center for Italian Renaissance Studies), where he pursued other related lines of research. He returned to Cambridge at the beginning of the 2009–10 academic year and, with Matzke and Saccocci, started

to complete work on *MEC* 12 at the beginning of 2010. Progress slowed considerably in 2011 when Day took on a consultancy in financial history, but resumed in 2012, and the work on the volume was completed in 2014.

In the meantime, Grierson died in 2006, a few months after his ninety-fifth birthday, before he had the opportunity to contribute substantially to this volume. His arrangement and descriptions of the north Italian coins in his collection nonetheless provided the point of departure for work on it. His broad vision and teachings have also helped to shape the volume. Needless to say, his insights are reflected throughout, not only by reference to his numerous relevant publications but also occasionally even in his own words, drawn from unpublished papers and notes incorporated into the text wherever appropriate. Mark Blackburn, who was Grierson's co-author on *MEC* 1 and took over as General Editor of the series, died in 2011 after a long struggle with cancer. His successor as General Editor is Elina Screen.

Since its inception in 1982, the *Medieval European Coinage* project has been based in the Fitzwilliam Museum of the University of Cambridge and has enjoyed the support of the British Academy as one of its Research Projects. Much of the work towards this volume has been funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (formerly the Arts and Humanities Research Board), which financed the employment of Matzke and then Day in the Fitzwilliam Museum (1998–2008), while Day's work on the project in 2010 was funded by grants from the Newton Trust of the University of Cambridge, the Marley Fund of the Fitzwilliam Museum and the British Academy. The series' publishers are Cambridge University Press. We are very grateful to all these bodies for their generous support and encouragement, and for the patience they have displayed in the delays over producing this volume. We also wish to mention the Italian (government) Ministry of Instruction, Universities and Research (i.e. Ministero dell'Istruzione, dell'Università e della Ricerca) for its financial support of the project *Ritrovamenti monetali dell'antichità*, which its director, Giovanni Gorini, generously allowed us to draw upon for the compilation of the appendix on coin hoards and single-finds.

To complete a work of this scale and complexity, we have had to draw on the goodwill and expertise of many scholars and friends, and we wish to thank them for the help and advice they have given us. In particular, we would like to mention Martin Allen (University of Cambridge), Ermanno Arslan (Milan), Michele Asolati (University of Padua), Giacomo Astengo (Genoa), Monica Baldassarri (University of Pisa), Marco Bazzini (Parma), Fabrizio Benente (University of Genoa), Armando Bernardelli (Musei Civici, Vicenza), David Broomfield (Linton, Cambridgeshire), Barbara Burstein (Fitzwilliam Museum), Bruno Callegher (University of Trieste), Giulio Carraro (University of Udine), Andrea Cavicchi (Gubbio), Luigi Colombetti (Pavia), Barrie Cook (British Museum), Carlo Crippa (Milan), Cristina Crisafulli (Museo Correr, Venice), José Diaz Taberner (formerly of the Inventar der Fundmünzen der Schweiz, Bern), Michael Döbele (Berlin), Tom Eden (London), Giorgio Fea (Cuneo), Walter and Dario Ferro (Savona), Giulio Fiaschini (Savona), Renzo Gardella (Genoa), Luca Gianazza (Varese), Giovanni Gorini (University of Padua), Dick Hodges (Bar Hill, Cambridgeshire), Jonathan Jarrett (University of Leeds), Richard Kelleher (Fitzwilliam Museum), Andreas Kistner (Cologne), Peter Northover (University of Oxford), Roberta Parise, Valeria Vettorato and all the staff at the Museo Civico Bottacin in Padua (namely Marco Callegari, Carla Pettenuzzo, Pamela Turetta), Lorenzo Passera (Centro regionale di catalogazione, Passariano – Udine), Carlo Pedrazzi (Genoa), Marcus Phillips and Susan Tyler-Smith (Biggleswade, Bedfordshire), Luigi Provero (University of Turin), Eimear Reilly (Fitzwilliam

Museum), Elina Screen (University of Oxford), Alan M. Stahl (Princeton University), Lucia Travaini (University of Milan), Alberto Varesi (Pavia) and Andy Woods (Yorkshire Museum). We would also like to express our gratitude to the following institutions: Ashmolean Museum (Oxford), Banca Carige (Genoa), British Library and British Museum (London), Cambridge University Library, Civiche raccolte numismatiche di Milano, Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Asti, Historisches Museum Basel, Inventar der Fundmünzen der Schweiz (IFS, Bern), Landesmuseum Württemberg (Stuttgart), Medagliere reale nell'Armeria reale di Torino, Münzkabinett der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin, Musei civici d'arte e storia di Brescia, Musei civici di Castello Visconteo (Pavia), Museo archeologico nazionale di Parma, Museo civico Bottacin (Padua), Museo civico di Casale Monferrato, Museo civico di Castelvechio (Verona), Museo civico Correr (Venice), Museo civico di Torino, Museo Giovanbattista Andreani di Cherasco (prov. Cuneo), Museo nazionale romano (Rome), Museo Priamàr (Savona), Rätisches Museum (Chur), Soprintendenza per i beni archeologici del Friuli-Venezia Giulia (Trieste), Soprintendenza per i beni archeologici del Piemonte (Turin), Soprintendenza per i beni archeologici del Veneto (Padua), Soprintendenza per i beni archeologici per la Liguria (Genoa), Soprintendenza per i beni archeologici per la Lombardia (Milan), Schweizerisches Landesmuseum (Zürich) and Staatliche Münzsammlung München.

Work on this volume began more than a decade ago. At that time, the state of knowledge and research on many of the coinages treated herein had advanced relatively little since the publication of the relevant volumes of the *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum* (CNI II–VII, 1911–22) and still reflected nineteenth-century scholarship. To provide a more up-to-date assessment of the coinage of northern Italy c. 1000–1500 and to situate the coinage more fully within its historical context, the authors have carried out a great deal of new research. Above all, they eschewed the approach characteristically taken in older studies, which tended to focus on individual mints, and adopted a broad regional and supra-regional perspective. This has enabled them to demonstrate that the development of individual mints and their coinage corresponded to wider patterns and thereby to present a far more coherent picture of the coinage and monetary history of the Italian north.

The authors have prepared this volume in close collaboration. While still working full-time on *MEC*, Michael Matzke made a first draft of the catalogue and carried out preliminary research towards the chapters that he would later write as well as those eventually taken over by William Day. After succeeding Matzke in 2001, Day oversaw subsequent drafts of the catalogue, collated data on coin finds from various sources into a single database from which the appendix on hoards and finds was subsequently constructed, compiled a database of the relevant bibliography, drafted the General Introduction on Historical Background as well as much of the text for the sections of the Liguria and Piedmont chapters, drafted the various apparatus and compiled the general index. Matzke wrote the sections of the Lombardy chapter, excluding Mantua, plus the Lombard sections in the chapter on Royal and Imperial Coinages as well as the sections on the early coinage of Genoa (until 1339) in the Liguria chapter and on the coinages of Asti and Montferrat in the Piedmont chapter. Andrea Saccocci wrote all of the Veneto chapter plus the Veneto component in the chapter on Royal and Imperial Coinages as well as the section on Mantua in the Lombardy chapter. He also wrote the General Introduction on Coinage, which summarises the main findings of the research that went into this volume, and contributed substantially to the apparatus, including the index of coin inscriptions.

NOMENCLATURE

(a) PROPER NAMES

The difficulties inherent in selecting the most suitable forms for personal and place names in a reference work of this sort are discussed in *MEC* 1, xxi; *MEC* 14, xix–xx; and most recently in *MEC* 6, xxvi–xxx. In this volume, the approach differs from the one adopted for *MEC* 1 and 14 in that English is used for personal names only for kings, emperors and popes. For the most part, other individuals are referred to by the ‘national’ forms of their names, which has become more common in the literature in English over the past few decades. Most rulers in northern Italy during the period under consideration are thus identified by the modern Italian forms of their names, but there are some notable exceptions. Foreign rulers who exercised authority over parts of northern Italy at one time or another are identified either by the national forms of their names or, in the case of foreign kings or emperors, by the English equivalents. The Angevin kings of Naples who governed parts of the Piedmont in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and the kings of France who sometimes ruled over Asti, Genoa and Milan are thus identified by the English forms of their names. In some cases, however, it is more appropriate to identify local rulers in northern Italy by their German names. The early patriarchs of Aquileia and the counts of Gorizia and Tyrol were Germanic and ruled over parts of northern Italy where Germanic peoples probably made up significant proportions of the population. In Italy’s South Tyrol, even today, some three-quarters of the inhabitants speak German as their first language.

For place names, common English forms are used whenever they exist – such as Genoa rather than Genova, Milan rather than Milano, Venice rather than Venezia and so on – but conventional modern forms are otherwise used. This volume therefore uses the modern Cortemilia instead of the older form Cortemiglia, which is perhaps more familiar in the numismatic literature, and Masserano instead of the now antiquated Messerano. In discussing the coinage of the counts of Tyrol, both German and Italian forms are often given for the places covered, first the German and then the Italian in brackets since German was and still is the predominant language in the region.

The personal names included in the list below are limited for the most part to the names of individual rulers and minting authorities, though titles and certain other names of genealogical significance are also included. Place names are limited to mint cities, especially where their modern names differ from their medieval names, a few other important cities that were not mint cities and other names of geographical significance.

<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Other forms</i>
Aleramus	Aleram	Aleramo	
Alexandria	Alexandria	Alessandria	
Ancisa		Incisa	
Anselmus	Anselm	Anselmo	Anselm (Germ.)
Antonius	Anthony, Antony	Antonio	Antoine (Fr.), Anton (Germ.)
Aque		Acqui	
Aquilegia		Aquileia	
Ast, Hasta		Asti	
Avenio		Avignone	Avignon (Fr.)
Bartholomeus	Bartholomew	Bartolomeo	Bartholomäus (Germ.)
Bauzanum, Pons Drusi		Bolzano	Bozen (Germ.)
Bergamum, Pergamum		Bergamo	
Bonifacius	Boniface	Bonifacio	Bonifaz (Germ.)
Bononia		Bologna	
Brixia, Brisia		Brescia	
Brixina		Bressanone	Brixen (Germ.)
Carolus	Charles	Carlo	Karl (Germ.)
Carvacorium, Crepachorium		Crevacuore	
Clavadium		Chivasso	
Cohors Aemilia or Curtis Aemilia		Cortemilia, Cortemiglia	
Comes	Count	Conte	Comte (Fr.), Graf (Germ.)
Comitatus	County	Contea	Comté (Fr.), Grafschaft (Germ.)
Comum, Cumum		Como	
Conradus	Conrad	Corrado	Konrad (Germ.)
Corsica	Corsica	Corsica	Corse (Fr.)
Cristoforus	Christopher	Cristoforo	Christoph (Germ.)
Cuneum		Cuneo	
Dertona, Terdona		Tortona	
Districtus	District	Distretto	Distrikt (Germ.)
Dolianens		Dogliani	
Ducatus	Duchy	Ducato	Duché (Fr.), Herzogtum (Germ.)
Dux	Duke	Duca	Duc (Fr.), Herzog (Germ.)
Eporedia, Yporegia		Ivrea	
Federicus	Frederick	Federico, Federigo	Frederic (Fr.), Friedrich (Germ.)
Florentia	Florence	Firenze	Florenz (Germ.)
Forum Iulii		Udine	
Franciscus	Francis	Francesco	Franz (Germ.)
Georgius	George	Giorgio	Georg (Germ.)
Gilardus	Willard		
Goricia		Gorizia	Görz (Germ.), Gorica (Slov.)
Gotifredus	Geoffrey	Gotifredo	Gottfried (Germ.)
Guillelmus	William	Guglielmo	Guillaume (Fr.), Wilhelm (Germ.)

Nomenclature

xxv

<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Other forms</i>
Henricus	Henry	Enrico, Arrigo	Henri (Fr.), Heinrich (Germ.)
Iacobus, Jacobus	Jacob, James	Giacomo, Jacopo	Jakob (Germ.)
Ianua	Genoa	Genova	Gênes (Fr.), Genua (Germ.)
Imperator	Emperor	Imperatore	Empereur (Fr.), Kaiser (Germ.)
Imperium	Empire	Impero	Kaiserreich (Germ.)
Iohannes	John	Giovanni	Jean (Fr.), Johann (Germ.)
	Joanna	Giovanna	Jeanne (Fr.), Johanna (Germ.)
Langobardia	Lombardy	Lombardia	Lombardei (Germ.)
Laudae, Laudens, Laus Pompeia		Lodi	
Leonhardus	Leonard	Leonardo	Leonhard (Germ.)
Liguria	Liguria	Liguria	Ligurien (Germ.)
Lodovicus, Ludovicus, Aloysius	Louis	Lodovico, Ludovico, Luigi, Alvise	Louis (Fr.), Ludwig, Aloysius (Germ.)
Luonz			Lienz (Germ.)
Mainardus		Mainardo	Meinhard (Germ.)
Mantua	Mantua	Mantova	Mantoue (Fr.), Mantua (Germ.)
Marca, Marcha	Marquisate	Marchesato	Markgrafschaft (Germ.)
Marchio	Marquis	Marchese	Markgraf (Germ.)
Mediolanum	Milan	Milano	Mailand (Germ.)
		Mesocco	Misox (Germ.)
Modoetia		Monza	
Mons Ferratus	Montferrat	Monferrato	
Mutina		Modena	
Neapolis	Naples	Napoli	Neapel (Germ.)
Novaria		Novara	
Ossola		Domodossola	
Otto	Otto	Ottone	Otto (Germ.)
Papia		Pavia	
Patavium	Padua	Padova	Padua (Germ.)
Pedemontis	Piedmont	Piemonte	Piémont (Fr.), Piemont (Germ.)
Peregrinus	Pilgrim	Pellegrino	Pèlerin (Fr.), Pilger (Germ.)
Petrus	Peter	Pietro	Pierre (Fr.), Peter (Germ.)
Philippus	Philip	Filippo	Philipp (Germ.)
Placentia		Piacenza	
Populus	People	Popolo	Volk (Germ.)
Portus Naonis		Pordenone	
Portus Tisana		Latisana	
Punçonum		Ponzone	
Rex	King	Re	Roi (Fr.), König (Germ.)
Rodigium		Rovigo	
Rudolphus	Rudolph	Rodolfo	Rudolph (Germ.)
	Sardinia	Sardegna	Sardinien (Germ.)
Savo, Savona, Saona, Sagona		Savona	

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Nomenclature

<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Other forms</i>
Segusium		Susa	
Sigismundus	Sigismund	Sigismondo	Sigismund (Germ.)
Tarvisium		Treviso	
Taurinum, Augusta Taurinorum	Turin	Torino	Turin (Germ.)
Teodorus	Theodore	Teodoro	Theodor (Germ.)
Tergeste		Trieste	Triest (Germ.)
Tridentum	Trent	Trento	Trient (Germ.)
Venetia	Venice	Venezia	Venedig (Germ.)
Vercellae, Vercelle, Varce		Vercelli	
Volcherus	Wolfker	Volchero	Wolfger, Volker (Germ.)

(b) THE NUMERATION AND DATING OF KINGS AND EMPERORS

The dating of rulers is based on current usage in the most up-to-date handbooks and encyclopaedias, namely the *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani* (*DBI*), other national biographical collections and the *Lexikon des Mittelalters* as well as specific literature where necessary. Discrepancies sometimes arise where rulers exercised authority over more than one major territory or as a result of differing historiographic traditions. The western emperors, for example, ruled not only over the kingdom of Italy but also over the German and Burgundian kingdoms and later over Bohemia and Hungary. In this volume, their numeration follows the German tradition because they were German in origin and because, during the period under consideration here, their coronation as German kings also entitled them to exercise authority over the Burgundian and Italian kingdoms. The Ottonian sovereign Henry II (1002/4–24, emp. 1014) is thus numbered here according to the German tradition, even though no king of this name had ever ruled in Italy before him. The Hohenstaufen King Conrad (1138–52) similarly has the ordinal number ‘III’ in this volume, even though he was merely the second ruler of this name in Italy, as indeed the inscriptions on the Italian coins of Genoa and Asti describe him.

Where appropriate, references to rulers give their dates in curved brackets. In the cases of kings and emperors, the dating refers, to the extent possible, to the period in which they were effectively recognised in Italy and their names could appear in the legends of Italian coins. The dates given for the Ottonian King Henry II (1004–24, emp. 1014) consequently do not take into account the two years during which he was pretender to the Italian crown and his rival Arduin of Ivrea exercised effective rule (1002–4). For present purposes, Henry’s reign effectively began with his overthrow of Arduin because it was only then that his rule had implications for the coinage. Arduin, by contrast, maintained his claim to the Italian crown for another decade but without implication for the coinage. Similarly, the dates given for the reign of Henry VII of Luxembourg take into account only the period from his arrival in Italy and coronation in Milan (1310–13, emp. 1312), after more than five decades during which the royal power had been absent from Italy. This principle makes it possible to take into account the ‘reign’ of Henry’s son John (1330–3) even though, as king of Bohemia, he had no right to exercise authority over the Italian kingdom. John nevertheless obtained recognition of his authority from a number of north Italian cities, including Cremona

and Parma. A similar approach is adopted for the Angevin kings of Naples and the Savoyard princes of Achaia in Piedmont.

(c) COIN NAMES

Coin names are discussed in greater detail in the Glossary (App. 4, *passim*), but it is useful for readers to have a concordance of the most common coin names in the various languages, especially where they differ significantly.

<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Other forms</i>
Denarius	Penny	Denaro	Denier (Fr.), Denar or Pfennig (Germ.)
Ducatus	Ducat	Ducato	Dukat (Germ.)
Florenus	Florin	Fiorino	Gulden (Germ.)
Grossus	Groat	Grosso	Gros (Fr.), Groschen (Germ.)
Ianuinus		Genovino	
Libra	Pound	Lira	Pfund (Germ.)
Marca, Marcha	Mark	Marca (rarely Marco)	Mark (Germ.)
Medalia	Half-penny	Medaglia, Maglia	Hälbling (Germ.)
Miliarensis		Miliarese, Migliarese	Millarès (Fr.)
Obolus	Obol or half-penny	Obolo	Obol (Germ.)
Quatrinus	Four-pence	Quattrino	Vierer (Germ.)
Scutus		Scudo	Écu (Fr.), Schild (Germ.)
Sextinus		Sesino	
Solidus	Shilling	Soldo	Sou (Fr.), Schilling (Germ.)

ABBREVIATIONS

This list includes abbreviations used in the text and in the catalogue, other than those that are defined at the heads of the pages in the catalogue on which they occur. Abbreviations for periodicals and serials are given at the beginning of the bibliography.

acq.	acquired
Æ	copper or bronze
ANS	American Numismatic Society, New York City
App.	appendix
AR	silver
A	gold
B	billon
bibl.	bibliography
BM	British Museum, London
BN	Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris
bt	bought
C.	count
c.	<i>circa</i>
cf.	compare
chap(s).	chapter(s)
CNI	<i>Corpus Nummorum Italicorum</i> , see Bibliography
coll.	collection
D.	duke
d	penny, <i>denarius</i> , <i>denaro</i> , <i>denar</i> , <i>denier</i> , <i>pfennig</i>
d.	died
dep.	deposited (closed); deposited
descr.	described
doc(s).	document(s)
dwt	pennyweight
ed.	editor
edn	edition
eds.	editors
emp.	emperor, empress
Eng.	English
<i>et al.</i>	<i>et alii</i> (= and others)

List of abbreviations

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ex	from (used in describing coin pedigrees)
ex.	exergue
fd	found
fl.	flourished (was alive)
FM	Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge
Fr.	French
g	gram(s)
Germ.	German
Gr.	Greek
gr.	grain(s)
illus.	illustrated
i.m.	initial mark
incl.	includes, including
Ital.	Italian
k.	king
Lat.	Latin
l	pound (i.e. unit of currency or account), <i>libra, lira, livre, pfund</i>
l.	left
m.	married
marq.	marquis, marquess
MEC	<i>Medieval European Coinage</i> , see Bibliography
MGH	<i>Monumenta Germaniae Historica</i> , see Bibliography
mm	millimetre(s)
n.	note
NAA	neutron activation analysis
n.d.	no date
no(s).	number(s)
n.p.	no place of publication
obv.	obverse
PG	Philip Grierson collection
pl(s).	plate(s)
prov.	provenance
r.	right
ref(s).	reference(s)
repr.	reprint(ed)
rev.	reverse
s	shilling, <i>solidus, soldo, sous, schilling</i>
SG	specific gravity
Sp.	Spanish
trans.	translated
var.	variant, variety
vol(s).	volume(s)
w.	with
wt	weight