

A SMALL HOARD OF VENETIAN GROSSI FROM JORDAN

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While cataloguing the Venetian coins in the collections of the late Philip Grierson and the Fitzwilliam Museum for volume 12 of *Medieval European Coinage* (henceforth *MEC* 12)¹, I came across a group of forty-one coins that had not yet been integrated with the rest of the collection. The parcel contains forty silver *grossi* of Venice, datable to the period from 1329 to 1413, plus a single *tari d'argento* of Sicily in the name of Philip III of Spain (1598-1621). The coins came into the Museum as part of the collection of Philip Grierson, now bequeathed to the Fitzwilliam. Grierson vaguely recalled that they came to him as a gift from Henri Seyrig sometime in the late 1950s or early 1960s when Seyrig was Director of Antiquities at the French Institute of Archaeology in Lebanon, though he had no recollection of the precise date or circumstances and his correspondence with Seyrig unfortunately sheds no further light on the matter. The only indication of the parcel's provenance comes in the form of an ageing set of notes, hand-written in French, which identify the parcel simply as a 'Trésor de Jordanie (Coll. Grierson): Matapans Vénétiens'.

The Venetian coins in the Jordanian hoard include two *grossi* of Francesco Dandolo (1329-39), one of Andrea Dandolo (1343-54), three of Andrea Contarini (1368-82), thirty-three of Antonio Venier (1382-1400: fifteen type 2, 1382-94; eleven type 3/1st issue, 1394-98; seven type 3/2nd issue, 1398/99-1400), and one of Michele Steno (1400-13). Because Michele Steno became doge only in December 1400, the Venetian component of the hoard was probably removed from circulation no earlier than 1401. The weight of the Steno specimen could provide a further clue as to when this group of forty Venetian *grossi* was first deposited or closed. This is because the weight standard of the *grosso* was reduced on 10 May 1407, about halfway into Steno's dogeship, from 131 coins per mark of silver to 136 per mark, or from a theoretical weight of 1.86g per coin to 1.75g². At 1.73g, the Steno *grosso* is only marginally lighter than the new standard established in 1407, but its condition suggests that it probably lost considerably more than 0.02 g of its original weight. Although it is ultimately impossible to date the hoard securely to either before or after the reduction of the *grosso* standard on the basis of this one coin, it is probably reasonable to suppose, albeit with all due qualifications, that the Steno *grosso* in the hoard was issued before 1407. The weight of this coin and especially the fact that the parcel contains only one example from Steno's dogeship suggest that the hoard was probably removed from circulation soon after 1400, perhaps in connection with the Mongol invasion of Tamerlane, or Timur, in 1401.

Virtually all of the coins in the Jordanian hoard, including the *tari d'argento* of Philip III, are either pierced or, in the case of two specimens, broken slightly near the edge of the flan, evidently where they had originally been pierced. Most of the coins, again including the silver *tari*, are pierced by a circular hole roughly 1mm in diameter, but some of the coins are pierced by somewhat smaller holes, and others are only barely pierced by a small irregularly shaped hole. Only one of the coins, a *grosso*, is not visibly pierced, but it is scarred in a manner consistent with the coins displaying the small irregular perforations. Originally, these coins appear to have been pierced by larger circular holes like the others, but it appears that a conscious effort was made to attempt to close the holes on them. The coins were evidently strung together in a piece of jewellery, and one of the coins still retains several small strands of twisted copper wire threaded through the hole in the flan. In most cases, the piercing caused some distortion of the fabric, and it probably removed small amounts of

* I would like to express my gratitude to Philip Grierson (†), Michael Matzke, Andrea Saccocci, and Alan M. Stahl, who have all read and commented upon an earlier draft of this article.

¹ This volume will cover the coinage of northern Italy (Piedmont, Liguria, Lombardy, and the greater Veneto, including Trentino-Alto Adige and Friuli-Venezia-Giulia). Collaborating with me on the volume are Michael Matzke and Andrea Saccocci.

² N. Papadopoli, *Monete di Venezia*, 3 vols, Venice, 1893-1919, p. 234, 349-51, 382-3; J. Yvon, *Monnaies vénitienes de la Collection De Clerq*, in RN, ser. 6, 10, 1968, p. 41-2.

metal from many of the coins. The fact that the coins show signs of mounting is not at all surprising. Venetian *grossi* from hoards either known or suspected to be of Near Eastern provenance often show signs of mounting. As Philips and Tyler-Smith observed, this perhaps suggests that, once introduced in the region, Venetian *grossi* tended not to remain in circulation for very long before they were removed to be fashioned into jewellery³.

The identification of this parcel with a Near Eastern provenance presents no particular problem, and the less than certain provenance is indeed fairly typical of finds from the region. As far as I have been able to determine, no other hoards of Venetian *grossi* are known to have been found in Jordan *per se*, though in this particular instance the precise geographical area to which the term 'Jordan' refers is unclear. At any rate, finds of Venetian *grossi* from the wider region that include examples datable to the period covered in the Jordanian hoard are relatively common. No less than ten hoards that include Venetian *grossi* and were evidently removed from circulation during the fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries have come to light in Israel, Lebanon, and Syria⁴. Several other parcels including Venetian *grossi* of uncertain provenance that have appeared in trade over the last twenty years are also suspected of having an origin in the Levant⁵.

After the middle of the thirteenth century, Venetian *grossi* assumed a dominant role among western coins in trade in the eastern Mediterranean, but the introduction of the silver *carlino* of Angevin Naples in 1279 and then the *gigliato* in 1302/3 challenged the supremacy of Venetian silver coinage in the Levant. In the second quarter of the fourteenth century, as silver supplies became strained and the production of silver coins in the Venetian mint centred increasingly on *mezzanini* and *soldini*, Venetian *grossi* were becoming scarce not only in the eastern Mediterranean but also in Venice itself. By the time that the *grosso* was withdrawn from production in Venice sometime before August 1356, the dominance of Venetian silver coinage in the Levant had faded⁶. When Andrea Contarini reintroduced the *grosso* in 1379, however, it immediately re-established itself as the dominant silver coinage in the eastern Mediterranean⁷. Italian travellers in the region towards the end of the fourteenth century found that Venetian *grossi* circulated widely, and in some places they were the only European silver coins that were readily accepted. By the early fifteenth century, however, the importance of Venetian *grossi* in the eastern Mediterranean appears to have waned. Italian and Arabic sources alike attest to the increasingly widespread use of Venetian gold *ducati* throughout the Levant from the later fourteenth century, and they indicate that the *ducato* was the preferred currency in Syria around 1407⁸. The accounts of pilgrims visiting the Holy Land nevertheless suggest that Venetian *grossi* were still regarded as acceptable currency in the Near East even in the second half of the fifteenth century, and fifteenth century hoards of Venetian *grossi* from the Near East, though rarer than fourteenth century hoards, are not unknown⁹. At any rate, the Jordanian hoard appears to have been initially assembled during a period in which the circulation of Venetian *grossi* in the eastern Mediterranean had reached its apogee, and it offers a further testament to the dominance of the *grosso* in the Levant in the later fourteenth century.

Among the hoards of Venetian *grossi* that have come to light in the Near East, two hoards first published by Yvon are of particular interest in the present context. This is owing not only to their similarities with the Jordanian hoard in terms of chronological composition but also to the fact that many of the coins in these hoards likewise had been pierced or mounted. One of these hoards is of Lebanese provenance and the other was evidently found in Syria. The hoard from Lebanon, acquired

³ M. Philips and S. Tyler-Smith, *A hoard of Venetian grossi and Mamluk dirhems*, in NC, 162, 2002, p. 278.

⁴ A. M. Stahl, *Zecca: the mint of Venice in the middle ages*, Baltimore and London, 2000, p. 451-6, nos. 88, 94-5, 99-102, 106-8.

⁵ Idem, *Three parcels of Venetian grossi in the ANS Collection*, in RIN, 86, 1984.

⁶ F. C. Lane and R. C. Mueller, *Money and banking in medieval and renaissance Venice 1: Coins and moneys of account*, Baltimore and London, 1985, p. 312, 326-32.

⁷ *Ibidem*, p. 464.

⁸ N. Papadopoli, *Monete di Venezia*, p. 349-51; A. M. Stahl, *Zecca*, p. 211-12, 215-17.

⁹ B. B. Braun and R. Huckles, *A hoard of Venetian silver coins - Part I*, in *Voice of the turtle: North American Journal of Numismatics*, 5, 1966, p. 332-40; Idem, *A second hoard of Venetian silver coins*, in *Voice of the turtle: North American Journal of Numismatics*, 6, 1967, p. 79-85; J. M. Kleeberg, *Acquisitions for 1999 in the ANS Collection: Medieval*, in AJN, 12, 2000, p. 267-69.

in trade by the Cabinet des Médailles of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris sometime shortly before 1961, was originally found on the Mediterranean coast between Sidon and Tyre. It included 84 Venetian *grossi* covering precisely the same period as the Venetian coins in the Jordanian hoard, plus a further ten coins of France, Naples, Rhodes, and Tripoli, all datable to the later thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and one Arabic *dirhem* of the thirteenth century. The Venetian coins included two *grossi* of Francesco Dandolo, one of Andrea Dandolo, four of Andrea Contarini, fifty-four of Antonio Venier, and twenty-three of Michele Steno. The hoard was probably removed from circulation sometime before the end of Steno's dogeship in 1413¹⁰.

The Syrian hoard, of which the provenance is otherwise unknown, came into the Cabinet des Médailles as a part of the so-called 'Collection Louis De Clerq', donated by Count and Countess Henri de Boisgelin in 1967. The hoard consisted exclusively of Venetian *grossi* and covered a more circumscribed period between 1368 and 1413. It included one *grosso* of Andrea Contarini, fifty-three of Antonio Venier (eleven type 2, forty-two type 3), and one of Michele Steno. With the exception of one broken *grosso* of Antonio Venier, the specimen of Michele Steno is the lightest in the hoard at only 1.66g, perhaps suggesting that this particular example was struck after the reduction of the weight standard in 1407¹¹, though once again the evidence from a single specimen hardly constitutes the basis for a compelling argument.

The only mystery surrounding the Jordanian hoard concerns the presence of an early seventeenth century silver *tari* of Philip III in a group otherwise composed exclusively of Venetian *grossi*. Normally, the inclination would be to treat the *tari d'argento* as an intrusion, but the fact that the *tari* is pierced, like the *grossi*, suggests that it probably belongs with the Venetian coins. Presumably, the *grossi* were first removed from circulation sometime early in the dogeship of Michele Steno. Sometime around the beginning of the seventeenth century, the *tari* was added to the group in a piece of jewellery. It is unclear whether the *grossi* were already fashioned into a piece of jewellery at the time that the *tari* was added, but it is worth noting that the piercing of the flan on the *tari* disfigured the coin in very much the same way as on many of the *grossi*. This perhaps suggests that the *grossi* were removed from circulation soon after 1400, came to light again around 1600, and were made into a piece of jewellery only at that time.

Antonio Venier's *grossi* constitute more than eighty per cent of the Jordanian hoard, and more than half of these are type 3 *grossi*, struck without mint-masters' privy marks from 1394 to 1400. Ideally, it would be useful to see how well these coins fit into the new scheme for the classification of these same coins recently devised by Phillips and Tyler-Smith on the basis of a much larger hoard from Syria¹². Phillips and Tyler-Smith classified 640 of these coins according to the punches used to fabricate the dies with which they were struck, and they identified twelve variants plus several sub-variants. They were particularly concerned with the punches used for the head and cap of the doge, the head of St Mark, the Saint's drapery, and the book that he carried. They also paid attention to the stars on the obverse of Venier's type 3 *grossi* and the presence or absence of a pellet to the right of the standard. Stahl had already noted some of the stylistic changes in the features on Venier's type 3 *grossi* with which Phillips and Tyler-Smith were concerned¹³, but access to such a large number of these coins enabled Phillips and Tyler-Smith to fit these changes into a refined chronology. The coins had come into their hands as part of a Syrian hoard of 691 Venetian *grossi* and 393 Mamluk *dirhems*. Significantly, most of the Venetian coins in the Syrian hoard showed few appreciable signs of wear, and this is precisely what allowed them to undertake such a close study of the die-punches as represented on the coins themselves. The eighteen Venier type 3 *grossi* in the Jordanian hoard, by contrast, all show considerable signs of wear, and some of these coins are extremely worn, which makes it very difficult to fit them securely into Phillips and Tyler-Smith's

¹⁰ J. Yvon, *Deux trésors médiévaux de Méditerranée orientale*, in *Congresso internazionale di numismatica, Atti*, 2 vols, 1965, II, p. 637-40; A. M. Stahl, *Zecca*, p. 456, no. 106.

¹¹ N. Papadopoli, *Monete di Venezia*, p. 234, 349-51, 382-3; J. Yvon, *Monnaies vénitiennes*.

¹² M. Philips and S. Tyler-Smith, *A hoard of Venetian grossi*, p. 265-91.

¹³ A. M. Stahl, *Three parcels*, p. 181-204; Idem, *A fourteenth century Venetian coin portrait*, in *AMS-MN*, 30, 1985, p. 211-14; Idem, *A fourteenth century Venetian coin pattern*, in *RIN*, 95, 1993, p. 597-604; Idem, *Zecca*, p. 77.

classification scheme. There are also relatively few of them, but a close examination of Venier's coin in the Jordanian hoard nevertheless provides an opportunity to comment upon some aspects of the new scheme devised by Phillips and Tyler-Smith.

When Venier ascended to the dogeship in 1382, Venetian *grossi* were struck at 120 coins per mark of silver, each with a theoretical weight of 1.99g and about ninety-six per cent fine. This standard characterised the so-called type 2 *grossi*, which had been introduced during the dogeship of Andrea Contarini in 1369 and continued to be struck under Venier until 1394¹⁴. Although the standards of weight and fineness were evidently unchanged during the first twelve years of Venier's dogeship, Phillips and Tyler-Smith distinguished between two possible issues during this period¹⁵. One of the issues that they discerned for Venier's type 2 *grossi* features a pellet or small arc above the doge's cap, which can also be seen on some earlier type 2 *grossi* of Andrea Contarini, including one from the Jordanian hoard bearing the mint-master's initial F in the reverse field to the right of the enthroned Christ (**no. 6**). On the other issue of Venier's type 2 *grossi*, according to Phillips and Tyler-Smith, a cross surmounts the doge's cap, and this device is continued on coins that Phillips and Tyler-Smith regarded as the earlier variants of Venier's type 3 *grossi*. Phillips and Tyler-Smith therefore considered the coins with a pellet or small arc above the doges cap as the first issue of Venier's type 2 *grossi* and those with a cross above the cap as the second issue. The distinction between the first and second issues of Venier's type 2 *grossi* is peripheral to the main object of Phillips and Tyler-Smith's analysis, but it does raise questions about the changeover between the two issues, that is, if indeed the markings above the doge's cap in any way served to distinguish between different issues.

On the basis of their Syrian hoard, which contained forty-three type 2 *grossi* of Venier, Phillips and Tyler-Smith identified the mint-masters' initials F, P, and C with the second issue of these coins. I will confine my comments only to the first two of these. The initial F almost certainly represents Filippo Barbarigo, who is attested as mint-master for silver in 137[6] and again in 1381, but his employment in the mint must have ceased definitively before 18 May 1385 when he stood accused of misuse of the mint's funds¹⁶, and in fact he is identified as a 'former' mint-master on 5 July of the same year¹⁷. There are at least five *grossi* of Venier's type 2 in the Jordanian hoard with the mint-master's initial F (**nos. 7-11**). These coins are clearly from the so-called first issue, which is to say that they all feature a pellet or small arc above the doge's cap rather than a cross, and all but one of these (**no. 7**) has a five-pointed star on the reverse to the left of the enthroned Christ rather than a six-pointed star. A further four specimens in the collection of the Fitzwilliam Museum are from the first issue, and only one of these carries a six-pointed star. Another example from the Jordanian hoard with a six-pointed star and appearing to bear the initial F also appears to have a cross above the doge's cap, but the initial is almost entirely worn and the reading is uncertain (**no. 20**).

The Syrian hoard studied by Phillips and Tyler-Smith contained thirteen type 2 *grossi* of Venier with the initial F, and seven of these carried a cross above the doge's cap. Venier's type 2 *grossi* with the initial F and a cross above the doge's cap are less common than those with a pellet or small arc above the doge's cap, and the majority of published examples with the initial F are indeed of the so-called first issue with the pellet or arc over the doge's cap. Of the twelve specimens published by Stahl, for example, only two appear to have a cross above the doge's cap¹⁸, though the condition of the coins and the quality of the photographs render these readings tentative. The fact that more than half of the type 2 *grossi* of Venier with the initial F in the Syrian hoard feature a cross above the doge's cap thus offers a measure of support for the chronology put forward by Phillips and Tyler-Smith. It is only reasonable to suppose that coins struck closer to the time that the Syrian hoard

¹⁴ A. M. Stahl, *Zecca*, 70.

¹⁵ M. Philips and S. Tyler-Smith, *A hoard of Venetian grossi*, p. 267.

¹⁶ A. M. Stahl, *Office holding and the mint in early renaissance Venice*, in *Renaissance studies*, 8, 4, 1994, p. 404-6; *Idem*, *Zecca*, p. 55-6, 416.

¹⁷ *Idem*, *A prosopography of medieval Venetian Mint officials*, in *Medieval prosopography: history and collective biography*, 21, 2000, p. 56.

¹⁸ *Idem*, *Three parcels*, p. 192-3, 199-200, nos. B7-8, C5-14, esp. nos. C10, C12.

was removed from circulation would figure more prominently in the hoard, even though they are somewhat less common in modern collections. The other six with a pellet or small arc above the doge's cap all had a five-pointed star on the reverse. The star was legible on only six of the seven coins with a cross above the doge's cap, and all of these stars were six-pointed. In any event, Venier's type 2 *grossi* with the mint-master's initial F and a cross above the doge's cap must have been introduced before May 1385. If the transition from the use of a pellet or arc over the doge's cap to a cross indeed signalled the changeover from the first issue to the second as Phillips and Tyler-Smith have suggested, then the changeover must have occurred while Filippo Barbarigo was mint-master for silver.

Another coin in the Jordanian hoard from Venier's so-called first issue of the type 2 *grosso* with an arc above the doge's cap bears the mint-master's initial M (**no. 12**), for Marco Baffo, who is attested as mint-master for silver for the first time only on 20 August 1385 when he was elected to the position¹⁹. This was probably more than three months after Filippo Barbarigo had ceased to be active in the mint. Unless Baffo had served an earlier but undocumented or unknown term as mint-master for silver, the mint must have continued to strike Venier's first issue of the type 2 *grosso* after August 1385. In other words, there must have been some overlap between the two issues, if indeed the device above the doge's cap was even intended to mark separate issues, rather than a sharp division. There are three Venier type 2 *grossi* in the Jordanian hoard with the initial P, for Pietro Viaro, who is first attested as mint-master for silver on the occasion of his election to the office on 30 May 1385²⁰, after Filippo Barbarigo's tenure in the mint. One of these coins is clearly from the so-called second issue of Venier's type 2 *grossi* (**no. 15**), but another appears to have a vertical or oblong pellet extending perpendicularly above the doge's cap (**no. 14**), which perhaps suggests that it belongs to the so-called first issue. The other coin struck during Pietro Viaro's tenure is pierced through the doge's cap (**no. 13**), which makes it impossible to determine the issue. At any rate, the point of all this is that the changeover between the pellet or arc above the doge's cap and the cross is not so clearly demarcated as to suggest that these devices were intended as identifying marks for different issues.

The classification of Venier's type 3 *grossi* nevertheless constitutes the core of the Phillips and Tyler-Smith study. The first issue of this type was introduced in June 1394 to bring the *grosso* into line with the debased *soldino* introduced three years earlier²¹. The new *grosso* was cut at 127 coins to the mark rather than 120, giving it a theoretical weight of 1.88g. Officials in Venice portrayed its introduction simply as an alignment of the *grosso* to the *soldino* rather than a debasement, but it was a debasement in all but name. The mint-master's initial was removed from type 3 *grossi*, which has made it impossible to identify the masters responsible for particular issues or to determine any kind of precise sequence for them. Stahl speculated that differences in punctuation on the obverse legend might have served to distinguish the issues of different mint-masters²², but this argument has never been pursued. At any rate, minor variations in the legends and punctuation were more often the rule than the exception on medieval coins, and it seems more likely that the variations on Venier's type 3 *grossi* were arbitrary.

In October 1399, Venetian officials acknowledged that the *grosso* was now cut at 131 coins to the mark instead of 127 and indeed had been for two years, effectively indicating that there had been an unofficial reduction of the *grosso* standard in 1397, and they decided to adopt the lower standard as the new official standard²³. The reduction brought the second issue of Venier's type 3 *grossi* down to a theoretical weight of 1.82g. The novelty of Phillips and Tyler-Smith's study is that they identified some of the stylistic changes on Venier's type 3 *grossi* with the unofficial weight reduction of 1397. An assessment of this aspect of their new classification scheme is beyond the scope of this short article, but the continued use of the pellet or arc over the doge's cap after the small cross began to appear in the same place sometime before 1385 suggests that the changeover in the use of these devices did not

¹⁹ Idem, *A prosopography.*, p. 54; Idem, *Zecca.*, p. 416.

²⁰ Idem, *A prosopography.*, 128; Idem, *Zecca.*, 416.

²¹ *Ibidem*, p. 76-77.

²² A. M. Stahl, *Three parcels*, p. 184.

²³ Idem, *Zecca*, 77.

necessarily demarcate different issues. Had it done so, the changeover would have been more abrupt. In the case described above, it would seem instead that the old punches were simply replaced by new ones as they became unusable. It is not at all clear, in other words, that there were even two distinct issues of Venier's type 2 *grosso*.

In the catalogue of the coins from the Jordanian hoard given below, I have used the criteria set out by Philips and Tyler-Smith in their new classification scheme to distinguish between *grossi* of the so-called first and second issues of Antonio Venier's third type because the reduction of the *grosso* standard in 1397 at least makes it clear that there were two distinct issues. The condition of the coins in the Jordanian hoard nevertheless renders my reading of some of the coins tentative, and indeed I have avoided identifying the *grossi* of Antonio Venier's third type with the specific variants described by Philips and Tyler-Smith precisely for this reason. The indistinct nature of the changeover from the pellet or arc to the cross above the doge's cap on Venier's type two *grossi* makes it difficult to associate the different devices with specific issues and raises questions about the degree to which the various devices on *grossi* of the third type can be used to identify distinct issues at all. To test properly the classification scheme for Venier's type three *grossi* proposed by Philips and Tyler-Smith, it will be necessary to examine a larger group of these coins than were present in the Jordanian hoard, and preferably less considerably worn.

CATALOGUE

Abbreviations:

Cagiati 1911	M. Cagiati, <i>Le monete del Reame delle due Sicilie da Carlo I d'Angiò a Vittorio Emanuele II</i> , fasc. 3: <i>Dominazione spagnuola (1503-1734)</i> , Naples, 1911.
CNI VII	<i>Corpus Nummorum Italicorum</i> , vol. 7: <i>Venezia</i> , Rome, 1915.
Papadopoli 1893	N. Papadopoli, <i>Le monete di Venezia</i> , vol. 1, Venice, 1893.
PG	Philip Grierson Collection, Fitzwilliam Museum, University of Cambridge.
Philips and Tyler-Smith 2002	M. Philips and Susan Tyler-Smith, <i>A hoard of Venetian grossi and Mamluk dirhems</i> , in NC, 162, 2002, p. 265-91.

Venice

Venetian Mint-masters for Silver represented in the hoard (Stahl 2000a; 2000b, 415-17):

Filippo Barbarigo [F]: confirmed 10 May 1370, 24 May 1372, 14 January 1376, 10 December 1377, 20 July 1381, 1383; ceased before 18 May 1385.

Cristoforo Zanchani [c]: confirmed 20 July 1381, 18 November 1393, 5 July 1395.

Pietro Viaro [P]: elected 30 May 1385.

Marco Baffo [M]: elected 20 August 1385; ceased before 7 March 1391.

Unknown mintmaster [R]: 1382-1400.

Francesco Dandolo, 52nd doge, 1329-39

Grosso, 1st type (with mint-master's initial)
Standard of fineness: 965 parts AR per 1000.
Weight standard: 42.1 Venetian grains (2.178g).
Obv. [•]FRADANDVLO – D | V | X –
•SMVENETI•, standing saint facing passing

banner-staff to standing doge facing. Rev. Christ enthroned.

1 AR 2.01g (pierced) 150° (PG 19,028: Jordanian hoard, no. 1). Papadopoli 1893, 162, no. 5.1 var.; CNI VII, 64.14.

2 AR 2.10g (pierced) 0° (PG 19,029: Jordanian hoard, no. 2). Obv. •FRA•DANDVLO – D | V | X – •S•M•VENETI. Rev. as last. Papadopoli 1893, 162, no. 4.1 var.; CNI VII, 64.16 var.

Andrea Dandolo, 54th doge, 1343-54

Grosso, 1st type (with mint-master's initial)
Standard of fineness: 965 parts AR per 1000.
Weight standard: 42.1 Venetian grains (2.178g).
Obv. •ANDR•DANDVLO• – D | V | X – •SM
VENETI, standing saint facing passing banner-
staff to standing doge facing. Rev. Christ
enthroned, 4 pellets below left elbow.

3 AR 2.10g (pierced) 200° (PG 19,030: Jordanian hoard, no. 3). Papadopoli 1893, 181, no. 2.2 var.; *CNI* VII, 75.48 var.

Andrea Contarini, 60th doge, 1368-82

Grosso, 2nd type (with mint-master's initial)

Standard of fineness: 960 parts AR per 1000.

Theoretical weight: 1.99g.

Obv. ANDR•(CON)TAREN O – D | V | X – •S•M•VENETI•, standing saint facing passing banner-staff to standing doge facing r. Rev. Christ enthroned, five-pointed star l. and F r.

4 AR 1.88g (pierced) 50° (PG 19,032: Jordanian hoard, no. 5). Papadopoli 1893, 215, no. 2 var.; *CNI* VII, 95.8.

5 AR 1.92g (pierced) 110° (PG 19,033: Jordanian hoard, no. 6). Obv. ANDR•(CON)TARENO – D | V | X – •S•M•VENETI•. Rev. as last. Papadopoli 1893, 215, no. 2; *CNI* VII, 96.9.

6 AR 1.85g (pierced/broken) 230° (PG 19,031: Jordanian hoard, no. 4). Obv. ANDR•(CON)TARENO – D | V | X – •S•M•VENETI•, pellet above doge's cap. Rev. as last, c r. Papadopoli 1893, 215, no. 2; *CNI* VII, 98.31 var.

Antonio Venier, 62nd doge, 1382-1400

Grosso, 2nd type (with mint-master's initial)

Standard of fineness: 960 parts AR per 1000.

Theoretical weight: 1.99g.

Obv. [...]OVENERIO – D | V | X – •S•[...], standing saint facing passing banner-staff to standing doge facing r. Rev. Christ enthroned, six-pointed star l. and F r.

7 AR 1.90g (pierced) 40° (PG 19,047: Jordanian hoard, no. 20). Cf. *CNI* VII, 96.15-16; Phillips and Tyler-Smith 2002, 2nd type/1st issue.

8 AR 1.99g (pierced) 90° (PG 19,034: Jordanian hoard, no. 7). Obv. ANTO'VENERIO – D | V | X – •S•M•VENETI. Rev. As last. Papadopoli 1893, 229, no. 2 var.; *CNI* VII, 108.16 var.; Phillips and Tyler-Smith 2002, 2nd type/1st issue.

9 AR 1.88g (pierced) 180° (PG 19,036: Jordanian hoard, no. 9). Obv. ANTO'VENERIO – D | V | X – •S•M•VENETI. Rev. as last, five-pointed star l. Papadopoli 1893, 229, no. 2; *CNI* VII, 108.16; Phillips and Tyler-Smith 2002, 2nd type/1st issue.

10 AR 1.96g (pierced) 90° (PG 19,038: Jordanian hoard, no. 11). As last.

11 AR 1.97g (pierced) 140° (PG 19,037: Jordanian hoard, no. 10). As last.

12 AR 1.98g (pierced) 30° (PG 19,035: Jordanian hoard, no. 8). Obv. ANT[...]ENERIO – D | V | X – •S•M•VENETI. Rev. As last. Cf. *CNI* VII, 96.15-16; Phillips and Tyler-Smith 2002, 2nd type/1st issue.

13 AR 1.97g (pierced, with remnants of fitting attached) 340° (PG 19,040: Jordanian hoard, no. 13). Obv. [...] – D | V | X – •S•M•VENETI•. Rev. As last, six-pointed star l. and P r. Cf. Papadopoli 1893, 229, no. 2 var.; *CNI* VII, 106.2 var.

14 AR 1.94g (pierced) 270° (PG 19,041: Jordanian hoard, no. 14). Obv. ANTO'VENERIO – D | V | X – •S•M•VeNeTI. Rev. as last, five-pointed star l. Papadopoli 1893, 229, no. 2 var.; *CNI* VII, 106.2 var.

15 AR 1.93g (pierced) 270° (PG 19,042: Jordanian hoard, no. 15). As last. Phillips and Tyler-Smith 2002, 2nd type/2nd issue.

16 AR 1.93g (pierced) 250° (PG 19,039: Jordanian hoard, no. 12). Rev. as last, M r. *CNI* VII, 106.4; Phillips and Tyler-Smith 2002, 2nd type/2nd issue.

17 AR 1.93g (pierced) 140° (PG 19,045: Jordanian hoard, no. 18). Obv. ANTO'VENERIO – D | V | X – •S•M•VENETI. Rev. As last, five-pointed star l. and R r. Cf. Papadopoli 1893, 229, no. 2; *CNI* VII, 109.26-27; Phillips and Tyler-Smith 2002, 2nd type/1st issue.

18 AR 1.96g 260° (PG 19,043: Jordanian hoard, no. 16). As last.

19 AR 1.96g (pierced) 20° (PG 19,044: Jordanian hoard, no. 17). As last.

20 AR 1.97g (pierced) 140° (PG 19,046: Jordanian hoard, no. 19). As last.

21 AR 1.82g (pierced) 80° (PG 19,048: Jordanian hoard, no. 21). Obv. ANTO'VENERIO – D | V | X – •S•M•VENETI. Rev. as last, illegible mint-master's mark r. Cf. Papadopoli 1893, 229, no. 2; *CNI* VII, 109.26-27; Phillips and Tyler-Smith 2002, 2nd type/1st issue.

Grosso, 3rd type, 1st issue, 1394-7 (without mint-master's mark)

Standard of fineness: 952 parts AR per 1000.

Weight standard: 4 June 1394, 36.28 Venetian grains (1.877g).

Obv. ANTO.VENERIO – D | V | X – SMVENETI, standing saint facing passing banner-staff to standing doge facing r., * l. and r. Rev. •+•TIBI•LAVS• – •(ET)•GLORIA•, Christ enthroned.

22 AR 1.87g (pierced) 150° (PG 19,051: Jordanian hoard, no. 24).

- 23 AR 1.87g (pierced) 80° (PG 19,052: Jordanian hoard, no. 25). Obv. ANTO'VENERIO - D | V | X - •SM.VENETI. Rev. •+•TIBI•LAVS - •(ET)•GLORIA•.
- 24 AR 1.78g (pierced) 120° (PG 19,054: Jordanian hoard, no. 27). Obv. ANTO'VENERIO - D | V | X - •SMVENETI. Rev. as last.
- 25 AR 1.80g (pierced) 110° (PG 19,055: Jordanian hoard, no. 28). Obv. ANTO'VENERIO - D | V | X - ••SM.VENETI. Rev. •+•TIBI•LAVS• - •(ET)•GLORIA•.
- 26 AR 1.87g (pierced) 0° (PG 19,056: Jordanian hoard, no. 29). Obv. ANTO VENERIO - D | V | X - • [...]TI. Rev. as last. *CNI* VII, 110.37.
- 27 AR 1.76g (pierced) 120° (PG 19,058: Jordanian hoard, no. 31). Obv. ANTO'VENERIO - D | V | X - ••SMVENETI. Rev. as last.
- 28 AR 1.83g (pierced) 270° (PG 19,060: Jordanian hoard, no. 33). Obv. ANTO'VENERIO - D | V | X - [...]NETI. Rev. •+•TIBI•LAVS - •(ET)•GLORIA•.
- 29 AR 1.77g (pierced) 270° (PG 19,061: Jordanian hoard, no. 34). Obv. ANTO'VENERIO - D | V | X - ••S•M.VENETI. Rev. •+•TIBI•LAVS• - •(ET)•GLORIA•.
- 30 AR 1.70g (pierced) 30° (PG 19,063: Jordanian hoard, no. 36). Obv. as last. Rev. •+•TIBI•LAVS• - •(ET)•GLORIA•.
- 31 AR 1.78g (pierced) 200° (PG 19,065: Jordanian hoard, no. 38). Obv. ANTO'VENERIO - D | V | X - ••S•M.VENETI. Rev. as last.
- 32 AR 1.72g (broken) 280° (PG 19,053: Jordanian hoard, no. 26). Obv. ANTO'VeNERIO - D | V | X - ••S•M•VENETI. Rev. •+•TIBI•LAVS• - •(ET)•GLORIA•, five-pointed star l. and r. *CNI* VII, 111.43 var..
- Grosso*, 3rd type, 2nd issue, 1397-1400 (without mint-master's mark)
Taglio: 127 *grossi* per mark of silver.
Weight standard: 7 October 1399, 35.17 Venetian grains (1.82g).
Obv. ANTO'VENERIO • - D | V | X - •S•M.VENETI, standing saint facing passing banner-staff to standing doge facing r., six-pointed star l. and r. Rev. •+•TIBI•LAVS• - •(ET)•GLORIA•, Christ enthroned.
- 33 AR 1.77g (pierced) 140° (PG 19,049: Jordanian hoard, no. 22). Papadopoli 1893, 229-30, no. 3 var.; *CNI* VII, 111.39 var.; Philips and Tyler-Smith 2002, 3rd type/2nd issue.
- 34 AR 1.71g (pierced) 30° (PG 19,050: Jordanian hoard, no. 23). Obv. ANTO VENERIO - D | V | X - ••S•M.VENETI. Rev. as last. *CNI*

VII, 110.37; Philips and Tyler-Smith 2002, 3rd type/2nd issue.

35 AR 1.80g (pierced) 310° (PG 19,057: Jordanian hoard, no. 30). Obv. ANTO'VENERIO - D | V | X - ••S•M.VENETI. Rev. •+•TIBI•LAVS• - •~•GLORIA•. Philips and Tyler-Smith 2002, 3rd type/2nd issue.

36 AR 1.84g (pierced) 320° (PG 19,059: Jordanian hoard, no. 32). Obv. ANTO'VENERIO - D | V | X - • [•]SM.VENETI. Rev. as last. Philips and Tyler-Smith 2002, 3rd type/2nd issue.

37 AR 1.77g (pierced) 10° (PG 19,062: Jordanian hoard, no. 35). Obv. ANTO'VENERIO - D | V | X - •S•M.VENETI. Rev. •+•TIBI•LAVS - •(ET)•GLORIA•.

38 AR 1.80g (pierced) 20° (PG 19,064: Jordanian hoard, no. 37). Obv. as last. Rev. •+•TIBI•LAVS• - •(ET)•GLORIA•. Philips and Tyler-Smith 2002, 3rd type/2nd issue.

39 AR 1.80g (pierced) 100° (PG 19,066: Jordanian hoard, no. 39). ANTO'VENERIO - D | V | X - SMVENETI. Rev. •+•TIBI•LAVS - •(ET)•GLORIA•. Philips and Tyler-Smith 2002, 3rd type/2nd issue.

Michele Steno, 63rd doge, 1400-13

Grosso, 3rd type

Standard of fineness: 952 parts AR per 1000.

Weight standard: 35.17 Venetian grains (1.82g); from 10 May 1407, 33.88 Venetian grains (1.75g). Obv. MICHAEL•STENO - D | V | X - •S•M•VENETI, standing saint facing passing banner-staff to standing doge facing r., six-pointed star l. and r. Rev. •+•TIBI•LAVS• - (ET) GLORIA•, Christ enthroned.

40 AR 1.73g (pierced) 90° (PG 19,067: Jordanian hoard, no. 40). *CNI* VII, 117.35 var.; Papadopoli 1893, 238, no. 2 var.

Sicily

Philip III of Spain, 1598-1621

Tari d'argento

Obv. PHILIPP•III•DG•REX•ARA•VT•SI•, bust of king facing l. Rev. MARGARI + AVSTRI + CONIVNXIT, busts facing r. & l. with crown between them.

41 AR 5.72g (pierced) 350° (PG 19,068: Jordanian hoard, no. 41). Cagiati 1911, 181.1.