

TNUMIS

MAGAZINE

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ARTICLES

EXCEPTIONAL COINS

FREE

INTERACTIVE

Editorial

Dear readers,

Welcome to this fifth issue of our magazine, where we will continue our exploration of these silent witnesses of their eras, the imprint of history shaped by kings, revolutions, and economic developments.

During the reign of **Philip VI of Valois**, France experienced profound economic and military upheavals, notably with the start of the **Hundred Years' War**. We will revisit the most beautiful French gold coins from this period.

We will then move on to the era of **Louis XVI and the constitutional coins**, which illustrate a pivotal moment in French history. With the Revolution, the redesign of the coinage accompanied the country's political transformation.

We will also examine the magnificent **Écus d'or**, true jewels of French coinage. From the **Écus d'or of Saint Louis** to the **Louis d'or of Louis XIII**, we will explore their evolution, their economic role, and their appeal to today's collectors. You'll also find exceptional new coins in our catalog, such as the incredible **Hemilitron Lipara** and a **Florin Georges of Philip VI**.

We hope this new issue will spark your curiosity and enrich your passion for numismatics.

Enjoy reading and enjoy your discoveries!



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THE GOLD COINS OF PHILIP VI



History



France



Philip VI Coins

From the reign of Saint Louis (1214-1270), the kings of France strove to centralize and unify coinage, gradually putting an end to feudal minting. This process reached its peak under Philip IV the Fair, but reached a turning point under Philip VI of Valois (1293-1350). Faced with the challenges of the Hundred Years' War, the latter overturned the monetary policy of his predecessors by increasing the issuance of precious metals to finance his kingdom and his army.

Despite the context of the crisis, Philip VI is today recognized as one of the sovereigns who produced the finest gold coins in French numismatics. His reign (1328-1350) saw the appearance of ten different types of gold coins, seven of which were struck in just four years (1337-1341) due to the financial imperatives of the conflict with England. Among them:

L'écu d'or à la chaise (1337)

Le lion d'or (1338)

Le pavillon d'or (1339)

La couronne d'or (1340)

Le double d'or (1340)

Le florin georges (1341)

L'ange d'or (1341-1342)

name. Its design reflects the high level of sophistication achieved by French gold coinage at this time.



First minted on February 4, 1341, this florin depicts Saint George slaying the dragon, framed within a polylobe decorated with fleurs-de-lis. The legend begins with a fleur-de-lis and reads: + PHILIPPVS: DEI GRACIA FRANCORVM REX, meaning "Philip, by the grace of God, King of the Franks."

On the reverse, a trefoil cross appears in the center of a quatrefoil, flanked by four fleurs-de-lis. The legend uses the traditional formula: XPC VINCIT XPC REGNAT XPC IMPERAT, meaning "Christ conquers, Christ reigns, Christ commands."

Each new issue was re-evaluated in relation to the previous one, reflecting economic developments and the financing needs of the kingdom.

LA COURONNE D'OR

Among these exceptional mintages, the gold crown stands out for its rarity and refinement. Its issue began in January 1340, but was abruptly discontinued the same year, making it one of the most difficult coins for collectors to find today.

Its obverse features a richly crafted royal crown, a symbol of sovereign power, from which it takes its

LE FLORIN OR GEORGES

In 1341, Philip VI introduced a new gold florin, called the "George florin," recognizable by its unusual obverse depicting Saint George on horseback, piercing a dragon. This figure of Saint George, perhaps chosen as a protector after the heavy naval defeat at Sluys in 1340, is all the more surprising given that he was the patron saint of England, then an enemy.



SUITE

MS+



Philip VI

Gold Florin Georges – 2nd emission – PCGS MS 63

An exceptional coin missing from most major collections, extremely rare.

Very beautiful golden patina. A splendid example.

PCGS MS 63 certified coin. Top population. One of the finest examples graded to date.

An extremely rare second issue with the four small shields of France on the reverse and central motifs on the obverse that no longer cross the legend.

110 000€

THE GOLD COINS OF PHILIP VI

NEXT



History



France



Philip VI Coins

LE DOUBLE D'OR

The Gold Double of Philip VI is one of the most prestigious and rare French coins. Its acquisition is now reserved for major collectors or institutions; it is the first large gold coin minted by a king of the Valois dynasty.

It was intended for large-scale transactions, large-scale trade, and diplomatic prestige.

The obverse depicts Philip VI seated on the throne, crowned, holding a sword and broadsword, a symbol of royal justice.

The reverse features a leafy cross (cross with lilies) within a quatrefoil.



ECU D'OR À LA CHAISE

Coin of Philip VI, referring to the Hundred Years' War. This time, it depicts the king in armor, armed with his sword and his shield bearing the fleurs-de-lis.

Its name, "gold shield with a chair," comes from the fact that it depicts Philip VI seated in a Gothic stall whose steps are adorned with saltires.

The reverse features the traditional quatrefoil and fleur-de-lis cross, with a heart-shaped quatrefoil, within a quatrefoil decorated with leaves and flanked by four stemless trefoils.



MS+ / GEM



Philip VI
Double d'or – PCGS MS 63
45 000€

MS



Philip VI
Écu d'or à la chaise – NGC MS 62
3 600€

MS



Philip IV
Petit royal d'or – NGC MS 61
45 000€

MS+



Philip VI
Chaise d'or – NGC MS 63
10 000€

MS



Jean II le Bon
Mouton d'or – NGC MS 62
Pontivy Treasure
7 500€

MS



Henry VI
Angelot d'or – Rouen – NGC MS 62
35 000€

THE GOLD COINS OF PHILIP VI

NEXT



History



France



Philip VI Coins

LE PAVILLON D'OR

The Golden Pavilion is a very fine example of Gothic coinage. The pavilion's theme is also reputed to have been adapted for the seal of majesty of King Philip VI.

Minted in 1339, this gold coin is one of Philip VI's most important coins.

The obverse depicts the King seated on a curule chair decorated with lion heads, crowned, holding the fleur-de-lis scepter in his left hand beneath a fleur-de-lis pavilion and surmounted by a lily.

The reverse features a quatrefoil cross, leafed and fleur-de-lis, curved into a heart, within a trefoiled quatrefoil flanked by four crowns.



L'ANGE D'OR

The golden angel takes its name from the Archangel Saint Michael, standing crowned and winged, holding in his right hand a long-shafted cross planted in a dragon and the shield of France in his left.

On its reverse side, we find the quatrefoiled, leafy, and fleur-de-lis cross.

An extremely rare piece that is missing from most collections.



PRESTIGE COINS FOR COLLECTORS

Owning a Philip VI gold coin means owning a piece of history, a tangible testament to the political and economic upheavals of the 14th century. Their rarity makes them sought-after coins by numismatic enthusiasts.

Don't miss the opportunity to add these exceptional coins to your collection! Discover our available coins and delve into the fascinating history of the first decades of the Hundred Years' War.



MS



Philip VI
Pavillon d'or
14 000€

MS



Philip VI
Ange d'or – NGC MS 62 – Pontivy Treasure
19 500€

MS



Henry VI
Salut d'or – Saint Lô
3 800€

MS



Philip V
Agnel d'or – PCGS MS 62
20 000 €

MS



Louis XVIII
40 Francs or – 1820 Date 2/1 – A Paris
5474 exemplary
3 500€

MS / MS+



Charles VI
Demi-Heaume d'or – La Rochelle
PCGS MS 62 – Hundred Years' War Treasure
Abbaye de la Lucerne
15 000€

HEMILITRON LIPARA



History



Lipara



Ancient Coin

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT:

Lipara, the largest of the seven Aeolian Islands in the Tyrrhenian Sea, is located about forty kilometers off the Sicilian coast. The other islands are: Alciuda, Filicudi, Panarea (the smallest), Salina, and the two best known, Stromboli and Vulcano. The latter is located only 13 miles from Cape Milazzo where the First Punic War began in 260 BC, a naval victory won by the Roman consul Gaius Duillius over the Carthaginians.

These islands were known since Antiquity under the Greek names of Lipara, Didyma, Hephaestides or Hieria, Strongyle, Phenikodes, Erikodes and Eounymos. This archipelago of volcanic origin, still active today, was placed under the protection of Hephaestus (Vulcan) who is sometimes encountered in the particular form of Aiolos (Aeolus, god of the winds) who gave his name to these islands. They are mentioned in the *Odyssey*, when Ulysses wanted to reach Ithaca, his ships were diverted by Aeolus.

Diodorus Siculus indicates that they were colonized as early as the 13th century BC, despite their harsh climate, with settlers coming from Camapnia. Only Lipara seems to have been inhabited by Sikels who were joined during the 50th Olympiad (580-576 BC) by Dorian settlers from Cnidus and Rhodes. The city of Lipara, composed of a lower town and an acropolis, included a prytaneion and several temples, dedicated to Hephaestus, Apollo, Aphrodite and Demeter. The city was surrounded by a wall and also had two ports. The island, quite poor, was renowned for its wine and olive oil.

Au cours du Ve siècle avant J.-C., les Repeated incursions by the Etruscans forced the island to equip itself with a fleet, perhaps recalled by the reverse of our hemilitron. During the Peloponnesian War, Lipara was an ally of Syracuse against Leontini. The Athenian fleet intervened twice in 427 and 426 BC, from Rhegion, to subdue the island, without causing any real damage. Lipara then seems to have come under the control of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, which is why the Carthaginians, commanded by Himilco, seized it in 396 BC. Lipara had to pay a tribute of 30 silver talents to regain its independence.



COINAGE

Coinage does not seem to have begun before the second half of the 5th century BC, around 440, or rather 425-420 BC, as G. Buceti dates it in his work, at the time of the Peloponnesian War. This first coinage, to which our hemilitron (or hexonkia and 6 globules) belongs, is also composed of litrai (or 12 onkiai), tetrantes or trionkia (3 onkiai and 3 globules), hexantes or dionkia (2 onkiai and 2 globules), and onkiai (1 onkai and 1 globule) HGC. 2/1758-1762. This first, so-called "heavy" series is based on a

litra whose mass varies between 70 and 100 grams.

For the hemilitron, we have two different types depending on whether the stern of the ship is turned to the left (HGC 2/1760) or to the right as on our example (HGC 2/1761). The weights vary between approximately 35 and 52.50 g, and 38.78 g and 43.96 g for our type.

For the hemilitron, R. Calciati isolated the two types (CNS 1, 3 and 4) of which he recorded 7 examples for the type on the left and only five for the second type with the stern on the right. G. Buceti retained four different types (2 to 6) with three types with the stern on the left (2 to 5) for a total of twenty-six examples while for our type with the stern on the right, he only retained three examples (6) which is infinitely rarer!



MS



Lipara

Islands of Sicily – Hemilitron – NGC AU ★ – Strike 5/5 – Surface 4/5

An exceptional and spectacular coin. Exemplary on a wide and thick high-relief planchet. Beautiful head of Hephaestus.

Reverse particularly well struck.

Splendid brown patina marbled with green.

Highest grade. Pedigree: Ex Triton XII (1/2009) 121 inscribed on the NGC certification label.

NGC assigns its Star designation(★), A registered trademark, for coins exhibiting exceptional visual appeal for their grade.

The finest known example of the rarest series.

110 000€

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THE CONSTITUTIONAL GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF LOUIS XVI



History



France



Constitutional coins

The constitutional period of Louis XVI, which spanned from 1791 to 1792, constituted a crucial phase in French monetary history. Marked by the transition between the Ancien Régime and the French Revolution, this era saw the issuance of unique and emblematic coins, now highly prized by numismatic collectors. This article offers a deep dive into the world of coins from this period, their historical context, their characteristics, and their value on the numismatic market.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF CONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCIES

After the convening of the Estates-General in 1789 and the storming of the Bastille, the absolute monarchy faltered. In 1791, France adopted a constitutional monarchy, limiting the powers of King Louis XVI. It was in this context that constitutional coins emerged, symbols of this new political era.

The coins minted during this period still bore the effigy of Louis XVI, but they were marked by new legends emphasizing "Liberty" and "Law," reflecting the change of regime.

THE DIFFERENT COINS OF LOUIS XVI UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

1. THE LOUIS D'OR CONSTITUTIONNEL

Although less common, the Louis d'or constitutionnel was minted in 1792 and 1793. This gold coin, of significant value, is identifiable by:

- The effigy of Louis XVI
- The caption: "Louis XVI Roi des François" (instead of "Roi de France et de Navarre").
- The reverse: the Gallic rooster or a lictor's fasces topped with a Phrygian cap, revolutionary symbols.
- 7,648 g, Gold 917‰. 23 mm



Louis d'or Constitutionnel

2. THE ÉCU CONSTITUTIONNEL (ÉCU DE 6 LIVRES)

The 6-pound ecus, minted mainly between 1791 and 1793, are sought-after coins from this period. Characteristics:

- Portrait of Louis XVI, caption: "Louis XVI Roi des François".
- Reverse: Gallic rooster, lictor's fasces and Phrygian cap, with the words "Regne de la loi".
- 29,48 g, Silver 917‰. 39 mm

Collector's tip: the state of preservation and the rarity of the mints have a strong influence on the value of these coins.



Écu de 6 Livres

3. DEMI-ÉCU DE 3 LIVRES

To facilitate current exchanges, half-ecus were also issued:

- Same iconography as the large shields.
- Small in size, but highly prized for their aesthetics and their connection to this historical period.
- 14,74 g, Silver 917‰ · 33 mm



Demi Écu de 3 Livres

MS+ / GEM



Constitution

Louis XVI – Écu 6 Livres François
 1792 A Paris – NGC MS 64
 8 500€

MS+ / GEM



Constitution

Louis XVI – 1/2 Écu 3 Livres François
 1792 A Paris – NGC MS 64+ PL
 Proof like – Flan bruni
 30 000€

GEM



Constitution

Louis XVI – 1/2 Écu 3 Livres François
 1792 A Paris – NGC MS 66
 Flan bruni – Proof
 30 000€

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THE CONSTITUTIONAL GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF LOUIS XVI

NEXT



History



France



Constitutional coins

REVOLUTIONARY SYMBOLS ON COINS

Constitutional coins were the first to incorporate revolutionary symbols:

- Lictor's fasces: unity and authority of the law.
- Phrygian cap: emblem of liberty and the Revolution.
- Scales of Justice, present, for example, on the 50-sol assignats of 1792.

These elements contrasted with previous coins, reinforcing the desire to break with the Ancien Régime.



VALUE AND RATING OF CONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCIES

The value of Louis XVI constitutional coins depends on several criteria:

- Rarity: Certain years or mints are rarer.
- Condition: A ecu in excellent (MS+) or unminted (GEM) mint can fetch several tens of thousands of euros.
- Market demand: Coins with well-marked symbols and legible legends are highly sought-after.
- Variety: Certain characteristics, such as a burnished flan or a marked patina, add to the value.

WHY COLLECT LOUIS XVI CONSTITUTIONAL COINS?

1. Witnesses of a pivotal era, they embody the transition from monarchy to Revolution.
2. Artistic and symbolic richness, meticulous engravings, emerging republican symbols.
3. A valuable investment, their rarity makes them coveted objects, with growing heritage value.

Coins from the constitutional period of Louis XVI are much more than just monetary objects: they reflect a France in the midst of change. Whether you're a passionate collector, investor, or history buff, these coins constitute a precious heritage, combining history, art, and economic value.



Louis d'or Royal Louis XVI



Louis d'or Constitutionnel Louis XVI



24 Livres or Constitutionnel

MS



Louis XVI

Louis d'or à la tête nue – 1786 A Paris

1 550€

AU+ / MS+



Louis XVI

Double Louis d'or à la tête nue – 1786 W Lille
Pedigree Vinchon 1977

2 500€

MS / MS +



Louis XVI

Écu aux branches d'olivier – 1786 Pau

800€

VF



Louis XVI

Écu aux branches d'olivier – 1790 I Limoges
39 Batzen – PCGS VF 20

3 500€

MS



Constitution

Louis XVI – 15 sols – 1791 A Paris Héron

650€

MS+



Constitution

Louis XVI – 15 sols – 1791 A Paris héron

PCGS MS 63

800€

GEM



Constitution

Louis XVI – Écu 6 livres François
1792 A Paris – 2nd semestre

6 000€

EF



Constitution

Louis XVI – Écu 6 Livres – 1792 I Limoges –
Legend Fault Farncois
Double strike reverse
Collection Alain Bouny

3 000€

TOP 7 OF THE RAREST COINS IN THE WORLD



History



World



World Coins

For hundreds of years, different monetary systems have existed around the world. Numismatics enthusiasts are delighted to find so many treasures in all corners of the globe. What are the most incredible and expensive coins? Here are the top 7 of the rarest and most valuable coins in the world.

1. One Flowing Hair dollar, silver, 1794

This Green-Contursi-Cardinal specimen was sold at auction by Stack's Bowers Galleries on January 24, 2013 in New York City for \$8.5 million. This is the world record for a single coin sale. How did the numismatic value of this dollar reach the very top? In reality, this coin is considered the first dollar issued by the U.S. federal government. The Bank of America was established in 1792 but, for the first two years, it minted copper trials and coins. Only in 1794 was the first silver dollar named Flowing Hair produced.

This copy never circulated and was kept for more than 200 years in its original condition, hence its spectacular quality. It weighs nearly 27 grams, is 2 mm thick and 35 mm in diameter. It is 89.2% silver and 10.8% copper. On the obverse is engraved a bust of liberty and on the reverse, an eagle.

Other specimens from 1794 are also sought after around the world by top numismatists. For example, the Flowing Hair Lord Oswald-Hayes-Pogue was also sold in New York, nearly \$5 million, in 2014..

2. A gold Umayyad dinar, 723

This dinar was minted in Damascus in the year 723. The gold in this coin is believed to have come directly from a mine owned by the Caliph. Its sale, carried out by Blanchard and Company, brought in a little over 6 million dollars in 2011. This dinar is therefore among the rarest and most expensive coins in the world.

3. Gold Brasher Doubloon, 1787

Au XVIII^e siècle, la banque In the 18th century, as outlined here, the central bank of the United States did not yet exist. Therefore, private entrepreneurs were creating the currencies. Ephraim Brasher was one of them and struck this doubloon in 1787 in New York. At the time, the currency that held the market was Spanish and this coin rivaled, without a doubt, the Lima doubloons.

Some numismatic experts, such as Henry Chapman and Q. David Bowers, consider this coin to be the most valuable in the world.

Seven examples of the Brasher Doubloon are known today. Six of them have the letters EB on their eagles. Only one has the silversmith's initials on the chest. In December 2011, the latter was sold by Blanchard and Company,

to a private collector, for 5,682,040 million. In March 2019, a Newlin-Davis specimen with the EB on the chest was sold for \$5.5 million by Heritage Auctions.

4. Double Eagle Twenty Dollars, Gold, 1933

Gold twenty-dollar coins were minted in the United States from 1907 until 1933, the year that marked the end of gold coinage. 500,000 twenty-dollar coins were minted that year, just before President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 6102 on April 5. As part of the New Deal policy, the government required that privately held gold be turned over to it for melting. Some coins still managed to escape the melting process. One of them belonged to King Farouk of Egypt. On July 30, 2002, it was sold by Sotheby's auction house for \$7.5 million.



Dollar Flowing Hair



GEM



Louis XVIII

20 francs or – 1815 A Paris – **PCGS MS 65**

3 600€

GEM



Charles V

Franc a pied or – **NGC MS 65**

6 500€

GEM



Louis XV

Louis d'or au bandeau – 1753 A Paris

PCGS MS 65

5 500€

GEM



Louis XVI

Double Louis d'or – à la tête nue

1786 T Nantes – **PCGS MS 65**

11 000€

GEM



Mexico

Philip V – Gold cob 1 escudo (1714) J

Error Legend – **NGC MS 65**

Shipwreck 1715 Fleet Shipwreck

10 500€

GEM



Turin

20 francs Turin argent – 1936

PCGS MS 65

3 500€

GEM



Directoire

Décime Dupré – An 4 A Paris – petit module

NGC MS 65 BN

2 900€

GEM



Turin

Essai – 5 Francs Turin 1929

Bronze Aluminium – **NGC MS 65**

1 250€



TOP 7 OF THE RAREST COINS IN THE WORLD

NEXT



History



World



World Coins

5. A silver dollar with draped bust, 1804

This coin has been dubbed “the king of American dollars” given its high authenticity. It is dated 1804, but was minted in 1834 (thirty years later). It was created as a diplomatic gift for certain sovereigns, because there were no silver dollars of that year. One coin, for example, was given to the King of Siam, the Sultan of Muscat, and the Emperors of Japan and Cochinchina.

Today, there are fifteen known specimens. The numismatic professionals have elaborated a classification according to their condition: class I (original), class II (first restrike) and class III (second restrike).

Here are some Class I specimens:

Dexter-Pogue specimen. It is named after two men. It was the numismatist D. Brent Pogue who sold this coin at auction for \$3,865,750 in 2017. The letter D is hallmarked in a cloud on the reverse of the coin. D for James V. Dexter, a collector who owned this coin for 14 years in the 19th century; Pogue held another 1804 silver dollar in his collection, named the Sultan of Muscat-Watters-Brand-Childs-Pogue. This is said to be the finest specimen known; the Mickley-Hawn-Queller specimen was sold by Heritage Auctions in 2013 for \$3 877 500;

a Watters-Childs dollar. This is the specimen that had belonged, among others, to the Sultan of Muscat. Rated Proof-68 by the Professional Coin Grading Service, this coin is considered one of the most exceptional and rare coins in the world. In 2016, Pogue put it up for auction. A bid of over \$10 million was offered, but it did not reach the consignor’s reserve price.

6. One Million Canadian Gold Dollars, 2007

In 2007, the Royal Canadian Mint produced the world’s first million dollar coin. The coin was to promote the new Royal Canadian Gold Maple Leaf coin line. The coin is made of 100 kg of 99.999% pure Troy gold and is 50 cm in diameter and 3 cm thick. This coin was sold at public auction in 2010 in Vienna for just over \$4 million.

7. Turin Twenty Francs, 1932

This modern coin, composed of 68% silver, is one of the rarest in France. A total of twenty Turin twenty-franc coins were minted as a trial run in 1932. Two of them were sealed in the foundation stone of the church of Pont-Arcy and the Aix-les-Bains thermal baths. Another one was appraised in 1991 by an expert from the Monnaie de Paris, Alain Weil. However, the

numismatist should be careful, because many twenty franc Turin coins in circulation are not real. If the ten and twenty francs were considered small coins at the time, they have become rare and expensive French coins.



1 Dollar 1804

MS+ / GEM



Louis XV

1/2 Louis d'or de Noailles – PCGS MS 64
10 500€

AU



Romanus III

Argyre – Histamenon Nomisma or – Constantinople
1 200€

Very Good Condition



South Africa

Original box – Set of 2 gold coins – Gold 1/2 Pong and Gold 1/10 Krugerrand
Treasure – Bank hoard – The Lost Hoard
4 500€

AU+



Netherlands

2 Stuiver – Province de Zélande
NGC AU Details
Treasure shipwreck Zuytdorp
800€

MS+



Semeuse

1 franc 1900 – PCGS MS 63
3 600€

G+ / VF



Directoire

5 Francs Union et Force – An 9/5 T Nantes
2 600€

MS+



Turin

Essai – 5 Francs Turin 1933 – Cupro Nickel
PCGS SP 64
1 250€

AU



Louis XIV

Demi-Louis d'or aux 4 L – A Paris
1 500€

L'ÉCU D'OR



History



France



Ecus d'or

The gold écu is one of the most iconic coins in French monetary history. First minted in 1266 during the reign of Louis IX, this coin symbolized the unification of the kingdom and became the benchmark for the French monarchy for several centuries. Here's a detailed overview of the history, value, and evolution of the gold écu throughout the reigns of the kings of France.

THE ORIGIN OF THE GOLD SHIELD UNDER LOUIS IX

In 1262, Louis IX (1214-1270), known as "Saint Louis," carried out a monetary reform that unified the kingdom's various monetary systems.

The livre tournois gradually became the standard currency, and the gold écu was first introduced in 1266, weighing approximately 4g.

The shield of Louis IX is adorned on the obverse with a shield strewn with six fleurs-de-lis and on its reverse, a fleur-de-lis cross accompanied by the Christian legend "XPC VINCIT, XPC REGNAT, XPC IMPERAT" ("Christ conquers, Christ reigns, Christ commands"). This coin marks a turning point in the history of French numismatics and quickly became a symbol of royalty.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE GOLD SHIELD UNDER SUCCESSIVE KINGS

Its name comes from the word "écu" from the Latin scutum "shield", represented on coins with the arms of the Kingdom of France.

The different types of gold écu take their names from motifs that adorn the coins, such as dolphins for the gold écu of Dauphiné or salamanders for the gold écu with salamanders



Dolphin



Salamander



Sun

Some examples of gold coins:

Louis IX (1263 à 1270) :

l'écu d'or

Philippe VI de Valois (1328 à 1350) :

l'écu d'or à la Chaise

Charles VI (1380 à 1422) :

l'écu d'or à la Couronne

Charles VII (1422 à 1461) :

l'écu d'or à la Couronne
l'écu d'or au Briquet

Louis XI (1461 à 1483) :

l'écu d'or au Soleil
l'écu d'or au Soleil du Dauphiné
l'écu d'or à la Couronne

Charles VIII (1483 à 1498) :

l'écu d'or au Soleil
l'écu d'or au Soleil du Dauphiné
l'écu d'or au Soleil de Bretagne

Louis XII (1498 à 1515) :

l'écu d'or au Soleil de Provence
l'écu d'or au Soleil du Dauphiné
l'écu d'or au Porcs-épics
l'écu d'or aux Porcs-épics de Bretagne

François Ier (1515 à 1547) :

l'écu d'or au Soleil
l'écu d'or au Soleil du Dauphiné
l'écu d'or au Soleil de Bretagne
l'écu d'or au Soleil de Provence
l'écu d'or aux Salamandres
l'écu d'or au Soleil à la petite Croix
l'écu d'or au Soleil du Dauphiné et à la petite Croix
l'écu d'or à la Croisette
l'écu d'or du Dauphiné à la Croisette

Henri II (1547 à 1548) :

l'écu d'or à la Croisette
l'écu d'or à la Croisette de Provence
l'écu d'or à L'effigie
l'écu d'or aux Croissants

Charles IX (1560 à 1574) :

l'écu d'or au Soleil
l'écu d'or au Soleil du Dauphiné

Henri III (de 1574 à 1589) :

l'écu d'or au Soleil

Charles X (1590 à 1594) :

l'écu d'or au Soleil

Henri IV (1590 à 1610) :

l'écu d'or au Soleil

Charles X (1591 à 1595) :

l'écu d'or au Soleil

Louis XIII (1610 à 1646) :

l'écu d'or au Soleil
l'écu d'or au Soleil du Dauphiné

Louis XIV (1643 à 1657) :

l'écu d'or au Soleil

NEXT —

AU



Louis XII

Écu d'or au Soleil – Aix En Provence

1 300 €

MS



François I

Écu d'or au soleil – du Dauphiné – Grenoble

2 000 €

AU / AU+



Charles IX

Écu d'or au Soleil – 1er Type

1565 H La Rochelle – 15 616 exemplary

1 800 €

AU / AU+



Louis XIII

Écu d'or au Soleil – 1615 A Paris

27 100 exemplary

1 800 €

AU



Charles IX

Écu d'or au Soleil – 1er Type

1567 E Tours – 4 661 exemplary

1 900 €

EF



François I

Écu d'or au soleil de Bretagne – Rennes

1er type

2 400 €

MS+ / GEM



Charles VI

Écu d'or à la couronne – Saint-Lô

PCGS MS 64 – Hundred Years' War Treasure

Abbaye de la Lucerne

4 000 €

MS+



Charles VI

Écu d'or à la couronne – Saint-Lô

PCGS MS 63 – Hundred Years' War Treasure

Abbaye de la Lucerne

3 500 €

THE ECU D'OR

NEXT



History



France



Ecus d'or

THE EVOLUTION TOWARDS THE LOUIS D'OR AND THE END OF THE ECU

Under Louis XIII (1610-1643), a monetary reform led to the creation of the Louis d'Or, which replaced the Ecu d'Or in everyday trade.

These new coins were distinguished by the appearance of the King's portrait on the obverse, replacing the shield.

A remnant of the Ecu d'Or can be found on the famous Louis d'Or with the shield, which has regained its shield and fleurs-de-lis.

THE VALUE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE ECU D'OR

The gold écu represented not only an important means of payment but also a political and symbolic tool. Its stability and value made it a prestigious currency used in the most important transactions, both nationally and internationally.

The weight and value of the gold écu evolved over the years, reflecting economic fluctuations, monetary reforms, and the increasing scarcity of gold.

Gold shields minted under the kings of France have survived through the ages, bearing with them the emblems of royal power, and are today sought after by collectors for their beauty and rarity. The shield is thus a piece of history, of numismatics, part of the treasures of French culture.

THE LEGACY OF THE ECU D'OR

The gold ecu has played a fundamental role in the economic history of France. Its introduction under Louis IX marked a key moment in the history of currency, and its evolution over the centuries testifies to the prosperity and grandeur of the kingdom.

Today, the gold ecu is a prized coin among numismatists.

Whether collected by reign, mint, or type, this coin remains and will remain a tangible testament to France's royal past.



Écu aux fleurs de Lys



Écu d'or de Louis XIII



Louis d'or de Louis XIII



MS



Charles VI

Écu d'or à la Couronne – Saint Lô
Trésor du Moyen-Âge
1 900 €

MS / MS+



Charles VI

Écu d'or à la couronne – Mirabel
Hundred Years' War Treasure
Abbaye de la Lucerne
3 500 €

AU+



Louis XIII

Ecu d'or au soleil – First type – 1636 L
Bayonne – Legend variety .E.
6 500 €

MS



François I

Ecu d'or à la croissette – L Bayonne
NGC MS 61 – Pedigree Emile Bourgey
1 800 €

AU+



Louis XV

Louis d'or aux Lunettes – 1727 A Paris
Treasure of rue Mouffetard
2 600 €

AU / AU+



Louis XV

Gold – Double Louis d'or – au bandeau
1745 BB Strasbourg
Treasure of rue Mouffetard
3 500 €

GEM



Louis XV

Louis d'or au bandeau – 1753/46 A Paris
Unlisted date – Treasure of rue Mouffetard
PCGS MS 64
5 000€



THOMAS

TNUMIS TOP COINS

Our customers present you with a selection of coins that are as precious as they are prestigious, to inspire you or simply to enjoy.



Private Collection

Philip VI – Lion d'Or – NGC MS63 +



Private Collection

Louis XVI – Dixième d'écu au buste habillé – Paris – Double Spectacular Strike

TNUMIS TOP COINS



Private Collection

Philip VI – Couronne d'Or – NGC MS 63



Private Collection

Napoléon I – 20 Francs Or – 1809 H La Rochelle – PCGS AU 53
Low mintage: 495 examples minted

Good condition



Collectible box

Old box – paint – XIXth century
Prelate
350 €

Good condition



19th century knife

Collector's knife – Benoit Bouvard
Boullanger Millery – 1801
450 €

Very good condition



China

3 Clays pots Hoard – 11th and 13th Century
Song Dynasty
8 000 €

Good condition



Gold Brooch

Oval gold brooch frame – detached pin
Shipwreck Treasure – SS Central America
1 400 €

Good condition



Teapot lid Collectible

blue-on-white porcelain teapot lid
Chinese Kangxi – Shipwreck treasure
Bennebroek
500 €

Good condition



Porcelain Bowl

Porcelain bowl – Logo of the Royal Mail
Steam Packet Company
Shipwreck Treasure Douro
1 950 €

Good condition



Collectible Bottle

Glass bottle – Marsden's Carminative Syrup
shipwreck Treasure – S.S. Republic
650 €

Nice set



Compass

Compass – Brass ring – Pedigree
Imperial collection – Napoleon III
700 €

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