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MÜNZENHANDLUNG



THE DE WIT COLLECTION  
OF MEDIEVAL COINS

1000 YEARS OF EUROPEAN COINAGE

PART II: GERMANY, SWITZERLAND,  
AUSTRIA, BOHEMIA, MORAVIA, HUNGARY,  
SILESIA, POLAND, BALTIC STATES,  
RUSSIA AND THE GOLDEN HORDE

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## GERMANY

When in 911 the death of Louis the Child heralded the end of the Carolingian Era, a deliberate search began for a predecessor from other than Carolingian circles to be able to reshape kingdom. Thus, the high nobles of Franconia and Swabia elected the duke of Franconia to be their king as *Konrad I*.

That completed the transformation of the East Frankish Realm into 'Germany' (at the time called otherwise, "Germania" in Latin and in the popular language "Theodisk-land" - land of the people). This new realm distinguished itself from other political systems on a few essential points. It had, for instance, a chosen king, who had no residence (he travelled from palatinate to palatinate). Later, Christianity came to play an important role in the empire, which would entail a close connection with Italy. Eventually, this connection would turn sour and degenerate into a conflict between the pope and the emperor - spanning several ages - on the issue of investiture (*Investiturstreit* - Investiture Controversy).

Originally, the borders of the German Empire encompassed the old East Frankish Realm (that after the treaties of Verdun and Meerssen also incorporated Lorraine); later, Italy (down to south of Rome) and Burgundy (*Arelate*) would be added.

The German king was elected by the "high" nobles of the realm, though whom this vague term precisely designated was subject to controversy. The *Golden Bull* of 1347 would put an end to all doubt by establishing a precise electoral procedure. The king now proclaimed himself *Rex Romanorum*. He was coronated in Aachen, the old city of Charlemagne.

In 800, Charlemagne had been crowned emperor by Pope Leo III. It had been Alcuin's vision: the emperor as the keeper of Christianity and the protector of Rome. Charlemagne had himself thought of this task as abstract and had fully realised that real power lay in worldly kingship. The imperial title became heritable, though coronations no longer were conducted by the Pope in Rome, which reduced true significance. Eventually, the office would travel to Northern Italy. Otto I would finally restore the stature of the imperial title, in its original sense. The German *Kaiser* derives from *caesar* and *emperor* can be traced back to *imperator*, both origins Latin. The Ottonians therefore proclaimed themselves *Imperator Augustus*, from the 10th century *Imperator Romanorum* and from the 11th century *Romanorum Imperator Augustus*. Only a king could become emperor, but not all kings did: in the period from 962 to 1493 there were 266 years without an emperor.

### **Konrad I.**

The moment Conrad I was elected, it was already obvious that both other tribal duchies, Saxony and Bavaria, at that time a bit more outlying in the realm, were considerably more important than Franconia and Swabia and that measures reflecting this state of affairs would have to be taken on succession. At his demise in 918, Conrad therefore suggested Henry, Duke of Saxony, as successor.

### **Heinrich I.**

Hardly an interrex, Henry I much rather was the founder of one of Germany's major dynasties. But before he did so he had to overcome some hindrances. At home Henry had to combat the tribal duchies and from abroad came the Vikings, scaling the walls of his realm, while Hungarian assaults left him no rest and the Slavic peoples living beyond the east border posed another source of incessant trouble. The raids of the Vikings finally abated, Henry paid the Hungarians tribute and kept the Slavs at bay with a carrot-and-stick policy, alternating political cooperation with war.

### **Otto I.**

In 936, Otto I, the son of Henry I, succeeded. His was a reign of change, by the end of which many things would never be the same. In 951 Otto left for Italy, where Margrave Berengar II of Ivrea had had himself crowned king. In that same year, Otto had himself crowned king of the Lombards. By then, he already had his mind set on the imperial throne, but Rome turned a deaf ear and Otto returned to Germany empty-handed. However, gradually gaining power, he felt strong enough to unchain himself from the Hungarians. He ceased paying tribute and brought war upon himself in 955 at the Battle on the Lechfeld, where he crushed the Hungarians. Thus was their defeat that they immediately abandoned their raiding habits, withdrew to the plain of Hungary and took up farming. Otto's homefront efforts, aimed at consolidating his south border, ironically did more for his cause in Rome than all the promoting he had done in the years before; driving off the Hungarians afforded him an aureole of holiness: the saviour of Christianity. In 962, Otto went to Italy again and was crowned emperor in Rome by the pope. Otto became the highest worldly authority within christianity and protector of its church.

The relationship with Italy, shaped by these events, had several peculiar sides to it: though the German Emperors were regularly called upon by the Italians in their times of need, they nevertheless were always treated as strangers. For the emperors on the other hand, Italy was a rich source of income and was not in the least perceived as the epitome of refined culture. In the course of time, Italy would demand more and more attention by the emperors, which sometimes drew it away from affairs in Germany.



As there was a constant struggle for power with both the tribal duchies and nobility, clergy formed the main supportive pillar of the German kings. Nonetheless, the office of king of Germany must have been influential, in view of the many marriages with other European royal lineage. Otto I found a balance between kingship and emperorship that he managed to hold, but from Otto III, kingship had been completely engulfed by emperorship with all the attendant consequences.

#### **Otto II.**

The second marriage of Otto I was to Adelheid of Burgundy, his son and successor Otto II married the Byzantine princess Theophanu, establishing a connection with the Byzantine emperor. Theophanu would die at a young age and, thus, Adelheid would continue to play a significant role in further history.

#### **Otto III.**

The rich tradition of the West and the East Roman Empire greatly appealed to Otto III and he sought to model his realm on these empires, taking up residence in Rome. Apart from that he appointed some of his favourites as pope - his cousin Bruno as Gregory V and his friend Gerbert as Sylvester II. As Otto III spent a great deal of his time in Rome, the situation in Germany deteriorated.

#### **Heinrich II.**

In 1002, the high nobles of the realm elected Henry II, duke of Bavaria and grandson of a brother of Otto I, king. Contrary to his predecessor, he occupied himself more with Germany and less with Italy. He, too, had to oppose the high nobles in the empire, the slaves and rebellious Italian aristocracy. Along with Henry, who had been crowned emperor in 1014, the Saxonian Dynasty expired.

#### **Konrad II.**

The high nobles then elected the duke of Carinthia and owner of a large estate in Rhineland-Palatine king as Conrad II. To secure more support by his chief vassals he ordained that their office henceforth be hereditary.

#### **Heinrich III.**

His son Henry III was again driven by Christian zeal. He and his wife Agnes endeavoured preaching the word of reformation that had come drifting from France (Cluny), not only in Germany but throughout the Christian world. He went to Rome, forced the pope to step down, restored order in the church and went on to appoint four consecutive German popes.

#### **Heinrich IV.**

At his death in 1056, Henry III left but one son, 6 years old (Henry IV). His mother Agnes of Poitiers acted as his guardian. During the long guardianship, many changes took place: never again would an emperor possess the vast influence his predecessors had, never again would the emperor be able to impose his will upon the pope, let alone depose him. However, the situation at the borders grew more stable and the realm prospered, monastic life flourished and the population increased (also due to a warming climate that enabled larger crops). Still, under Henry IV a conflict started that would upset the situation for a long time to come: the *Investiturstreit* (Investiture Controversy), the struggle between emperor and pope, the two highest authorities in Christianity. The emperor claimed to be divinely appointed, whereas the Cluny Reform not only asserted that the Pope was the true representative of Christ on earth, but also that all worldly power was vested in him. The conflict began in 1076 when the pope excommunicated Henry IV, thereby freeing the clerical and worldly high nobles of their pledge of fealty as vassals. Henry IV felt he was left with no choice other than to most humbly travel to Canossa and beg the pope for forgiveness. The pope lifted the excommunication, but not for long, as Henry IV never really intended to abide by the pope's rule; he was once again excommunicated. The council Henry IV subsequently called deposed the pope and chose an antipope, who crowned him emperor in 1084. From that moment on, there were a papal and an imperial church. Due to all this Italian commotion, Germany fell behind in importance and when the First Crusade was set out upon in 1098, there were hardly any Germans among the ranks. In the course of time, the emperor gradually lost power.

#### **Heinrich V.**

Under Henry V, the Investiture Controversy continued. At a certain point, the pope declared to be willing to give up all the church's worldly possessions for clerical investiture. The solution came in 1122 in Worms: the emperor renounced clerical investiture and the pope agreed to secular investiture remaining with the emperor. The emperor's influence on episcopal appointments was still substantial, however, only in Germany, since he had to renounce this right in Italy as well as in Burgundy. The church had not fully won and the emperor had not lost all. The controversy would drag on for another two centuries.

#### **Lothar III.**

On the demise of Henry V, the Saxonian duke Lothair III of Süpplingenburg was chosen. His obvious successor was Henry the Proud, who not only was duke of Bavaria, but also had inherited the ducal title of Saxony after his father-in-law had died. Yet, heritable succession was no longer wished and the nobles were wary of Henry's wealth. Therefore, a successor was elected from among the Hohenstaufens:

**Konrad III.**

Impressed by the sermons of Bernhard of Clairvaux, Conrad, together with the French king Louis VII, took part in the Second Crusade. To Conrad this conveyed the yearned-for sense of being an ecclesiastical leader. The crusade entirely failed and upon his return he designated his cousin Frederick as his successor instead of his son.

**Friedrich I. Barbarossa**

With the coronation of Frederick Barbarossa, the second glorious era in German history dawned, after the reign of Otto I. Frederick alternated his presence in Italy and in Burgundy. His primary objective was consolidation. At home, he left Henry the Lion the duchies Saxony and Bavaria. In Burgundy, he consolidated things by marrying Beatrice of Burgundy, the heiress. After that, Poland and Denmark were brought back under imperial suzerainty, which cleared the path towards restoring imperial power in Italy. In 1155, Frederick Barbarossa was crowned emperor, but in 1159 Alexander III was elected pope. This immediately caused a conflict (episcopal appointments in Italy, possessions of the church, etc). Yet, contrary to the period under Henry IV, the whole of Germany now supported their emperor. Eventually, this led to the Peace of Venice (1177) with the pope and to the Accord of Constance (1183) with the Lombardian cities. The emperor regained his right to appoint bishops in Northern Italy, the cities came under imperial rule once again, though with considerable autonomy: they could elect their own magistrates. Frederick Barbarossa was now at the apogee of his power and wished to crown his glory with a crusade. He took up the cross in the Third Crusade, but tragically drowned in the Saleph (1190).

**Heinrich VI.**

Beforehand, he had determined that his son succeed him as Henry VI. Even though he did not have his father's strength, the latter had provided for a special bride: Constance of Sicily. This constellation was to finally fulfil the long-cherished dream of the German emperors since the days of Otto I: winning South Italy.

In 1194, Henry and Constance enforced their claim to the throne. In Palermo, Henry received the crown of Sicily and thereby became ruler over a rich dominion. When he died at the age of 30, he was entombed in the cathedral of Palermo, proof of his Italian aspirations.

**Philipp von Schwaben - Otto IV. Welf**

Henry's son Frederick II was very young at his death and a regency of more than ten years ensued. In Italy things deteriorated and in Germany, a few of the German princes put forward Philip of Swabia. Not everybody supported this choice and another faction elected as their king Otto IV, son of Henry the Lion. Meanwhile in Italy, the young Pope Innocent III was turning Rome into the most solid institution of Christianity. Philip was excommunicated, stayed on, but was murdered 1208. Otto IV was quickly unanimously acknowledged and went to Rome to receive the imperial crown. Yet, as Otto again undertook to gain supremacy in Italy, the pope renewed his ban and instead forthrightly supported 15-year-old Frederick II.

**Friedrich II.**

Frederick II was the last of the flamboyant kings. He considered himself Italian primarily: he lived in South Italy and seldomly visited Germany. He felt he had the blood of Charlemagne, Otto I and Frederick Barbarossa running through his veins. The union of the kingdoms of Italy and Sicily more and more hemmed in the ecclesiastical state. The pope tried forcing a breach by calling for a crusade. Frederick's promise to reconquer the Holy Places aroused little support in Germany, North Italy and Sicily and so he abandoned his plan. The pope, the successor of Innocent III held Frederick to his promise and excommunicated him. Still, Frederick commenced his crusade, even if excommunicated. He did not attempt to capture Jerusalem, but rather entered negotiations with the sultan of Egypt (the heir of Saladin). Result: Jerusalem would be given back to the Christians. The new bone of contention directly became the fact that no agreement should be reached with the enemies of Christ. Frederick had himself crowned king of Jerusalem, after marrying the daughter of the last king. Upon his return to Italy, conflict with the pope directly arose. When Frederick died at 56, he was neither a loser nor a winner.

When Frederick had left Germany at the beginning of the 1220s to hardly ever set a foot there again, he left matters to his son Henry. The feudal lords received the privilege of hereditary succession and the cities grew more and more independent. Under Frederick, Germany took huge leaps toward a new constitutional order, or more specific, a federation of territorial principalities, not so much ruled by the king as rather presided over by him.

Had Henry VII been a stronger king, things might have developed otherwise for Germany, yet, there was no way around his father, the emperor, whose title exuded a certain magic. The young king died in a dungeon. Once would Frederick visit Germany (1237). Then, the last struggle for power with the pope began. From Lyon, the pope started by appointing a counterking: William of Holland. Frederick left Germany to be defended by his 2nd son Conrad (child of the queen of Jerusalem). At Frederick's death, the battle between William of Holland and Conrad remained to be won. On his father's death, Conrad went to Italy, where he died himself in 1254. He only had a son of 2 years old, acknowledged by nobody.



In Italy, Manfred, a bastardson of Frederick's, attempted conquering the Kingdom Sicily. Manfred was the leader of the Ghibellini (who claimed to fight on the pope's side), the Guelfi or Welfs were the opposing party. The conflict wouldn't be resolved and the pope asked Charles of Anjou to help defeat the Hohenstaufens ultimately. Manfred died in 1266 in Benevento and the pope gave Charles of Anjou the Kingdom Sicily in fief.

In 1245, Pope Innocent IV declared Frederick a persecutor of the church who disturbed the peace and deposed him as a tyrant. Frederick, who continued to lead a life of splendour and glory in Italy, let Germany sink into anarchy. The country lay in ruins, everybody fighting for himself.

#### **Interregnum - Richard of Cornwall - Alfons X. von Kastilien**

In 1257, the Prince-electors attempted to appoint a king. There were two candidates: Richard of Cornwall, related to the Welfs, who, however, scarcely went to Germany, and Alfons X of Castile, a grandson of Frederick II by his mother, who never went to Germany. As a result, confusion grew. In the interregnum, everybody, significant or trivial, struggled for power.

#### **Rudolf von Habsburg**

It took the prince-electors until 1273 to unanimously elect Rudolf of Habsburg. Rudolf's wealth was far smaller than the Wittelsbachs' or the Welfs' and even less did he exert such influence, but that was exactly what the prince-electors had intended. Rudolf was not related to the Hohenstaufens, he came from the Alsace and Switzerland. He posed no threat from the point of view of the mighty princes of the realm. Rudolf was mainly backed by the cities.

During the *interregnum*, Ottokar II of Bohemia had usurped the Babenberg inheritance. Rudolf claimed it back and went to war with Ottokar, who was killed in battle. Rudolf gave his son the inheritance, putting the Habsburg House among the most influential in Europe. Of course, Rudolf endeavoured to have his son Albert appointed as his successor, but he failed.

#### **Adolf von Nassau**

The German princes once again elected an insignificant person: Adolf of Nassau. Albert would not have it and took up arms against Adolf, killing him in 1298.

#### **Albert**

Albert was now king himself and lent more splendour to kingship, but before long he was murdered, in 1308.

#### **Heinrich VII. von Luxemburg**

The Prince-electors were so afraid of hereditary succession that they chose the powerful prince Henry VII of Luxemburg. He was the first German king whose native language was French.

He did not care about Italy, where the Ghibellini and the Welfs were still fighting. The pope eventually fled to Avignon. The Ghibellini sought Henry's aid, who finally came to their defence after having hesitated for a long time. He was both honoured and despised in Italy (cf. Dante, p. 154 at the bottom) and would eventually die there.

Before he died, Henry had arranged his son's marriage to the heiress to the Přemyslid king of Bohemia and, thus, had counterbalanced Habsburg power. The Hohenstaufens still did not have an official residence, but from now on, Prague and Vienna would in effect be the capitals of Germany.

#### **Ludwig V. von Bayern**

1314, a choice once again had to be made: between Frederick of Austria (son of Albert, grandson of Rudolf) and duke Louis of Bavaria from the powerful Wittelsbach House. The decision would be in favour of Louis.

Under Louis, the last phase of the Investiture Controversy took place. From Avignon, the Pope wanted to decide which pretender he favoured. Naturally, Louis contested this course of events. A new period of banishments and excommunications ensued.

Louis went to Italy and had himself crowned emperor by an antipope. However, he did not interfere in any of Italy's internal affairs. Among others, he met Marsilius of Padua there, a scholar who believed that emperorship should be restored to its ancient Roman form and that society should be released of the dominant influence of the church.

The *Königshof* (royal court) in Munich would then become the refuge of whoever wanted to oppose the church and its richness and thirst for worldly power, which caused even more wrath in Avignon. One of the results in Germany was that, for a period of ten years, there would be no religious worship in the cities. In all of Germany, a movement started to no longer tolerate papal interference, which in actual effect was the precursor to Luther's reformation.

Meanwhile, Louis had allied with England in the Hundred Years' War. The pope in Avignon put up Charles of Luxembourg as a rival candidate for Louis, but the latter died before a conflict could arise.

### **Wenceslas**

Wenceslas was not loved in Germany. Yet, the German prince-electors were alert, as they were wary of letting Germany be plummeted into the same chaos as the church.

Thus, 1400, they decided that Wenceslas, too, had to go and in his place appointed Rupert of the Palatine (virtually nothing had happened during the 20-year reign of Wenceslas).

### **Ruprecht von der Pfalz**

Rupert was of Wittelsbach lineage, however, he saw no chance to put an end to the chaos in the church, nor could he bring to concur the antagonists within Germany.

### **Sigismund**

Rupert died in 1410, but Wenceslas would not return. Wenceslas' younger brother Sigismund, who by then was king of Hungary, was subsequently elected.

The sheer enormity of the disorder within the church could no longer be neglected. After Sigismund's attempts to negotiate had proved in vain, he called the Council of Constance in 1415. Numerous noblemen of many houses attended, but Sigismund was the driving force. The council finally acceded to sending three popes away and choose a new one: Martin V (see under Rome). However, Martin did everything to restore the former papal position of power. Martin went straight to the kings to negotiate, handing out all kinds of rights. The vision of a church having regained its original purity was shattered: the Council of Constance ended up founding the same tainted church it had sought to purify.

Sigismund then had his agents assassinate John Hus. The death of Wenceslas in 1419 left Sigismund the rightful heir, but the murder of John Hus had caused such rancor, that the Hussite War broke out (see under Bohemia).

### **Albrecht von Habsburg**

Upon the death of Sigismund, the Luxembourg House became extinct. His only daughter Elisabeth was married to Albert of Austria, from the House Habsburg.

After only two years Albert died, having accomplished nothing. At that time, his wife was expecting his son Ladislaus the Posthumous (see under Hungary). There would be a double regency: George Podiebrad in Prague and Matthias Corvinus in Pest.

### **Friedrich III.**

The Prince-electors exhibited total disregard for this state of affairs and elected Albert's successor, his cousin Archduke Frederick III (Duke of Styria and Carinthia). Despite his very long reign, the latter hardly managed to achieve anything.

The influence of the church increased again and when the Turks in 1453 took Constantinople, Frederick took no action whatsoever (he scarcely left his residence). As the Turks were making headway, Matthias Corvinus drove Frederick from his court in Vienna and took up residence there himself (see under Hungary).

Instead of braving the great dangers in the east, Frederick strove to annex Lorraine, to thus bridge the gap between the Netherlands and the duchy Burgundy, which he wished to be one united kingdom. He failed wretchedly. The only option left was to have his only son Maximilian propose to Mary of Burgundy. The marriage would stimulate the further development of the Burgundian House, however without a royal crown, (see under Burgundian Netherlands).

Towards the end, Bohemia and Hungary grew separate more and more and upon the demise of George Podiebrad and Matthias Corvinus both territories went to Poland.

Frederick was a passive ruler, who disliked going to war with other countries and much rather engaged in arranging marriages, giving rise to the later motto of the Habsburg House *Let others wage wars, but you, happy Austria, shall marry*. Neither in Germany nor in Italy would Frederick have any influence.

### **Karl IV. von Luxemburg**

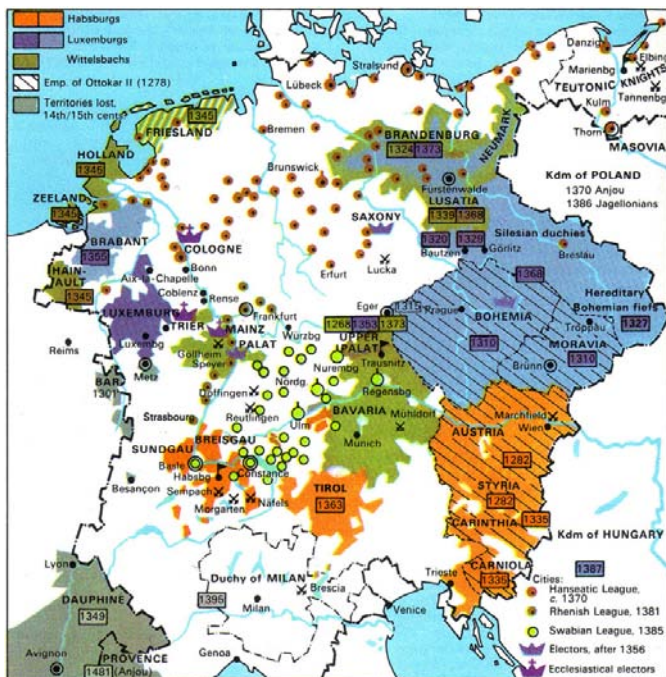
Charles of Luxembourg had been put forward by the pope as counterking in 1346 and when he was unanimously chosen one year after, upon Louis' demise, it meant the end of the Investiture Controversy. A few years later, Charles presented the *Goldene Bulle* (Golden Bull), a constitution of sorts, determining the procedure for the election of the king and acknowledging that the pope's consent formed no factor in it. The king was to be elected by the seven prince-electors: the three prince-bishops of Cologne, Trier and Mainz, and the four secular princes: the count palatine on the Rhine, the duke of Saxony, the margrave of Brandenburg and, after a lot of deliberation, the king of Bohemia.

Charles and his son Wenceslas would rule from Prague, the realm's capital, for 50 years. Charles was crowned emperor in Rome and king of Burgundy in Arles. He was artistic and peaceable, but above all noteworthy for his endeavours concerning the Golden Bull. Charles had his youngest son Sigismund marry the heiress of Hungary.

Under Charles, the church as an institution fell into decay. Avignon was under French influence, but France fared ill in the Hundred Years' War (see under Rome).



House or Dynasty	Name	Reign	Counterking / Year of Imperial Coronation
Franken	Konrad I.	911-919	-
Ottonen (Sachsen)	Heinrich I.	919-936	-
	Otto I., der Große	936-973	962
	Otto II.	973-983	967
	Otto III.	983-1002	996
Salier	Heinrich II., der Heilige	1002-1024	1014
	Konrad II.	1024-1039	1027
	Heinrich III.	1039-1056	1046
	Heinrich IV.	1056-1105	1084
Sachsen	Heinrich V.	1106-1125	1111
	Lothar III. von Supplinburg	1125-1137	1133
	Konrad III.	1138-1152	-
Staufer	Friedrich I., Barbarossa	1152-1190	1155
	Heinrich IV.	1190-1197	1191
	Philipp von Schwaben	1198-1208	Counterking / -
	Otto IV. Welf	1198-1215	Counterking / 1209
Welfen	Friedrich II.	1215-1245	1220
	Konrad IV.	1250-1254	-
	Wilhelm von Holland	1247-1256	Counterking / -
Interregnum	Alfons X. von Kastilien	1257-1275	-
	Richard von Cornwall	1257-1272	-
Habsburg	Rudolf I. von Habsburg	1273-1291	-
Nassau	Adolf I. von Nassau	1291-1298	-
Habsburg	Albrecht I. von Habsburg	1298-1308	-
Luxemburg	Heinrich VII. von Luxemburg	1308-1313	1312
Bayern-Pfalz	Ludwig IV. der Bayer (Wittelsbach)	1314-1347	1328
	Karl IV. von Luxemburg	1347-1378	1355
Luxemburg	Wenzel I. von Luxemburg	1378-1400	-
	Ruprecht I. von Wittelsbach	1400-1410	Counterking / -
	Sigismund I. von Luxemburg	1410-1419 / 1419-1437	Counterking / 1433
	Albrecht II. von Habsburg	1438-1439	-
Habsburg	Friedrich III.	1440-1493	1451
	Maximilian I.	1486/1493-1519	1508



The German Emoire in the 10th and 14th century (Maps taken from The penguin Atlas of World History. Volume One, Harmondsworth 1974, p.142 and 194.

### Germany in the 10th and 11th century

The history of Germany, lacking a direct administration, is reflected in the numismatic history. Whereas other nations had one coin, like England or (gradually developing) France, in Germany one after the other secular and clerical institution acquired the right of mint. In France, for instance, such fragmentation was waning, while at the same time in Germany it was gaining momentum.

The right of mint had always been a royal prerogative. But the enormous shattering meant that others had to be granted the same right as well. The German kings themselves minted on a modest scale (the king was free to mint where and as he pleased). Two possibilities have to be distinguished:

(1). The king struck coin at his own mint (imperial mint). Sometimes, whole series of kings struck coin at the same mint throughout the ages,

(2). If the privilege of mint was granted to a bishop, for instance, the king would as a rule initially continue exercising the exclusive right of mint for a period of time. Only his name would then appear on the coins. After that (usually around 1020), coins started bearing the name of the king together with that of the bishop, eventually giving way to a sole mention of the bishop's name around 1030.

Secular and clerical institutions minted all the more. They naturally required the permission of the king (the privilege of mint or *Münzrechtsverleihung*) and, as the king's power, especially in the beginning, was mainly based on the support of the clergy, it comes as no surprise that they were awarded this privilege most frequently.

Towards the end of the Carolingian realm, only Carolingian *denarii* and presumably a form of English money were common. Of course, this led to imitation. The total German territory was divided in three parts:

- the part south of the Main (mainly Bavaria and Bohemia) followed Carolingian tradition. Bohemia would soon imitate English coins, contrary to Bavaria.
- the north east part traded with both the east and the north. After a brief initial period of imitating the Carolingian coins, they developed their own type with a raised edge and (often characterised as meaningless) script: *Sachsenpfennige*.
- The region around Cologne. Here, trade (with England among others) was vitally important. Still, the English coins were not imitated, instead of which an own type surfaced: the Colonia type with S-COLONIA-A.

In the 12th-13th century, international trade declined and a period began in which coins practically only were of local significance. It was the age of the *Regionalpfennig*. Here, too, important differences can be seen:

- North-Germany opted for simple uniface pennies.
- the Rhine region (where trade continued to be an important factor) kept to striking double-faced coins.
- Middle-Germany chose uniface pennies of a larger size (*Brakteaten* - bracteates). Where all other coins were plain in appearance, the large bracteate epitomised the height of roman art. They truly are the most beautiful coins manufactured in the Middle Ages.
- South-Germany adopted a uniface penny (bracteate), smaller in size, but of high artistic calibre.

In view of the development of international trade (from the end of the 13th century), it can hardly be called surprising that regional pennies could not bear up. The system of pennies was overwhelmingly scattered (not only did it comprise a great number of varieties, but within single denominations coins varied substantially in weight and size); it was not equipped to meet the demands of international trade. Along with the creation of new coin types, this caused cooperative associations (*Münzvereine*) to emerge, providing a sound basis with respect to other countries, but also bringing the scattered system up to standards (see the article "Münzverein" by P. Berghaus in: LdM VI, 936).

Around 1300, a few coin types emerged that imitated foreign types (the French *Gros Tournois* in particular). This, however, was limited to the Rhine region (which due to its location would continue to be important for trade) and Bohemia, which in 1300 introduced the *Prager Groschen*, a coin that was imitated in Meissen. Alongside these coins, which were tailored for international trade, numerous regional types would still be used or even created new for the purpose of local trading (like the *Heller*, for instance).



## MÜNZVEREINE (COIN TREATIES)

### Der Wendische Münzverein

The main objective of the *Wendische Münzverein* was to check the circulation of the inferior money from Denmark.

The threat posed by Danish King Valdemar served to bring together the Hanseatic cities. The period of prosperity the Hanseatic League saw, once the Peace of Stralsund had been signed in 1370, coincided with the continuous deterioration of Danish coins, which were eventually almost entirely made of copper. Consequently, coin treaties were aimed at counteracting the negative effects of Danish money, though they also arose from the need to align the monetary systems of countries within a treaty (scattering).

As was usual when founding a *Münzverein*, preliminary deliberations were initiated between cities, dioceses, etc. In March of 1365, seven cities convened in Stralsund, and talks were resumed in October 1365 in Rostock.

On 19 June 1373, the first coin treaty was ratified by eight cities. Its legal tender became the Witten and directives governing the design of ob- and reverse were issued for each city. Sometimes cities would abandon a *Münzverein*, sometimes other cities would join. Cities that failed to comply with agreements were fined and excluded (as in the case of Kiel).

Under the treaty of 1392, Dreilinge and Sechslinge were introduced (the Witten disappear, only to return in 1398) as well as Hohlpfennige with a border of rays.

### Der Rheinische Münzverein

The *Rheinische Münzverein* was created to establish a common gold coin after the example of the Florentine florin. The image on one side would be the same as that of the original florin - John the Baptist - and the other side was to bear the arms of the parties to the treaty (replacing the lily on Florentine coins).

This *Münzverein*, too, was preceded by an agreement between several lords possessing the right of mint. In 1348, the archbishops of Cologne and Trier met with Luxembourg and Jülich, in 1354 and 1357 the group would reconvene in different constellations.

In 1385/6, the *Kurrheinische Münzverein* was agreed upon by the archbishops of Cologne, Mainz, Trier and the count palatine. The treaty was regularly renewed, parties on and off abandoning the treaty and acceding it again.

The weight was set at 3.50 gr and the fineness at 23 kt. In 1409, the fineness was brought down to 22 kt., in 1417 to 20 kt., in 1419 to 19 kt. and in 1488 to 18½ kt. Later, the Weisspfennig (Albus) was included under the treaty.

The *Rheinische Münzverein* was of great importance for the economy in the late Middle Ages, because it safeguarded the currency's stability.

### Der Rappenmünzbund

The Rappenmünzbund was a treaty that attempted to unify the coins in the Upper Rhine region. Again the preliminary deliberations, in 1311, between the duke of Austria and Basel.

In 1387, the Rappenmünzbund was founded by 28 parties from the Alsace, Switzerland and territories on the Upper Rhine (such as Breisgau).

In 1403, a new treaty superseded, this time involving less parties: Austrian regents in the Alsace, Breisgau and Sundgau, Basel, Freiburg, Colmar and Breisach. Uniface coins used were the Stäbler and the double Stäbler and the Rappen. 120 Rappen equalled one Rhenish guilder.

A decree of 1403 provided that the coin show the arms of the city or region in question (the word Rappen derives from raven, a bird depicted in the arms of Freiburg) and that its weight be 0.35 gr. In 1425, the Plappart was introduced. The Rappenmünzbund would last until 1584.

## BRACTEATES

Normally, striking double-faced coins was manual labour in the Middle Ages. Using an upper and lower die and a flan in between, coins were struck one at a time.

The flan of a bracteate would be razor-thin and thus not suitable for a coin by coin production, let alone a double-faced type. Therefore, it was struck in batches as a uniface coin.

The choice would then be between using the same die as an upper or a lower die. Both varieties appear. Most usual in producing bracteates was the lower-die method. Ten, or a few more, thin flans went into a small cylinder, a flat upper die closing it off and the image of the lower die would be struck onto the flans (the pressure on the flans during striking was very high, leaving only the three lowest showing a clear image). Sometimes this technique was reversed (the lower die thus being flat), but only incidentally so (see Abbey Nordhausen, no. 2226).

Whether a cylinder containing ten flans was actually used was long questioned, until the Erfurt hoard of 1994 brought to surface several cylinders with coins, exactly as they were struck.

Romanic artists allowed their creativity free rein on the bracteates. Perhaps that is why, at a constant weight, the sizes steadily increased. Romanic artistry came into full blossom in the bracteates. Regrettably, the names of only three artists have survived the ages, because they were indicated on their coins. In the preface to the auctioning of his own collection, Cahn pleaded for the conduct of research into the differences and similarities in styles so as to picture together an idea of what kind of artists had been at work here, even if the respective identities would remain unknown.

The bracteates, especially the large ones, were poor coins as such and the method of striking did nothing to increase their life-cycle. They have always been regarded as coins intended for limited circulation. In view of this, the fact that Frederick Barbarossa took large numbers of bracteates on his crusade - as became obvious from the Barbarossa hoard - does seem peculiar.

The modest area of circulation facilitated something else as well: the yearly demonetisation (*Münzverrufung*). Each year, usually during the annual fair, all coins were to be returned, replacing them with new coins that, of course, were worth less. Sometimes, the device was altered little and the old dies could virtually be used again, other times altogether new coins were manufactured. The difference in value between the returned coins and the new ones issued was a tax of sorts, but it ended up in the pocket of the minting lord as a rule. When in need of a lot of money (or actually in dire straits) the lord would call a demonetisation twice a year. One instance was Magdeburg's archbishop Wichmann of Seeburg, whose state of affairs was such that he had to carry through half-yearly demonetisations. Demonetisations would often apply to the bracteates, but as it was a sovereign right, it was also applied in regions of denat circulation.



## SACHSENPENNIGE HOLZKIRCHENPENNIGE OTTO-ADELHEID-PFENNIGE

Simple coins were struck at a very early stage to facilitate trade with the east. In the countries there, Poland, Balticum, Russia and Scandinavia, simple coins were preferred over pure silver. They became known under the name *Sachsenpfennige* or *Wendenpfennige*.

They invariably lack all script, a few lines and a single ring constituting the only symbols that can be found on these coins. They typically are immobilised coins (immobilised = effigy and text remain the same, but there is no meaning attached to the text).

That the region of origin lay at the borders of the empire is self-evident. C. Kilger suggests the Saale region, bordered on the east by the Elbe, Magdeburg its northernmost place.

These coins were struck in large quantities. They are rarely found in German territory, rather in the countries they were used for trade with (the money travelling in one direction). We can distinguish *Sachsenpfennige* for trade with Slavic peoples and the *Holzkirchenpfennige* for trade with Scandinavia. Contents of hoards support this division.

Later, these coins would be increasingly used for internal circulation, known as *Otto-Adelheidpfennige*, the name of the mint (Magdeburg) appearing on the coins.

These coins date back to before the days of Otto I (although they were still manufactured long after his time). Surprise has been expressed at the fact that the name of Henry I, for instance, never appears on these coins. This is not that strange as far as I am concerned. There was after all, apart from the brisk trade with the Slavic people, also quite some dispute with them. To include a king's name on a coin was to show authority, the obvious display of which was not always the wisest of choices.



### Sachsenpfennige

#### *Carolingian type*

B. Kluge ("Sachsenpfennige und Otto-Adelheidpfennige" in *Exposition Otto der Grosse, Magdeburg und Europa*, Mainz 2001, part 1, p. 417) comments that minting in this region started entirely anew and was not able to rely on experience gained by others. This theory is sustained by the argument that these coins invariably show a raised edge, a trait seen nowhere else. On the other hand, these coins, scriptless but with a raised edge, were direct imitations of Carolingian coins (showing the small temple). The weight, too, is within Carolingian range.

Other than these short-lived, scriptless imitations, coins struck in Bavaria and Bohemia constitute the only instances of Carolingian coin types being copied.

- 1515 Pfennig. A: Carolingian temple III O III O III O III, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle O III + III + III. Dannenberg: 1329, Kilger: 1.4, KN A 4. 1.820 gr. Well struck and very fine specimen 150,--  
 Berliner Münzcabinett - Berlin, Auction 16 (1982), no. 547.  
 Dannenberg: 1329. Wendenpfennig of the 1st type.  
 Kilger attributes this one to Otto III (983-1002), Halle-Giebichenstein  
 Personally, I see a greater resemblance with Kilger 1.3 (attribution to Seligenstadt-Gittelde-Goslar), but he refers to Dannenberg: 1325 which is Kilger 1.1 (see no. 1516).



1516

- 1516 Pfennig. A: Carolingian temple, cross in the centre IIIIOIIIIOIIIIOIII, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle +IIIIIIIIIOIIIIIIII (one pellet within the O). Dannenberg: 1325, Kilger: 1.1, KN1. 1.484 gr. Fine patina, very fine + 150,--  
 Berliner Münzcabinett - Berlin, Auction 17 (1983),no. 343.  
 Dannenberg: 1325. Wendenpfennig of the 1st type.  
 Kilger attributes this one to Otto I-Otto III (962-996), Magdeburg.  
 Kilger: Eastern Saxony region / Northern Saxony region. Anonymous mint KN 1 (Magdeburg).



1517

1518

#### Saxonian types

This short-lived imitating of Carolingian types gave way to the real *Sachsenpfennige*. They were smaller in size, they all had a raised edge and hardly leave any room for text.

The weight dropped to about 1 gr., but fluctuations were substantial.

After the slave insurrection of 983, the significance of trade decreased and can reasonably be assumed to have had an effect on the production of these *Sachsenpfennigen*.

These *Sachsenpfennige*, the Saxonian and the episcopal types, have two matters in common:

Their text, often referred to as meaningless, i.m.o. show a fixed pattern: four letters (in a cross-pattern), always interrupted by two wedges. The four letters often form the word CRVX.

The diameter of the inner circle is always 9 mm, that of the outer circle mostly 13 mm (but fluctuates by 1 mm). In the case of each coin, this is indicated: (diameter outer circle in mm / diameter inner circle in mm), in the text only the four letters are indicated (as far as they are legible).

- 1517 Pfennig. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle, R: Broad cross with a pellet in one angle. Dannenberg: 1337, Kilger: 5.1.4.B, Sal D 4:1/2. 1.005 gr. (14/8). Very fine 20,--  
 Müller - Solingen, Auction 26 (1979), no. 1524.  
 Dannenberg: 1337 Wendenpfennig of the 4th type.  
 Kilger attributes this to Henry IV (1056-1106)? - Südliches Saalegebiet, Naumburg, Polen.
- 1518 Pfennig. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle X .. - .. V .. - .., R: Broad cross. Dannenberg: 1337, Kilger: 5.1.4.B, Sal 4:1/2. 0.969 gr. (13/9). Very fine 20,--  
 Müller - Solingen, Auction 26 (1979), no. 1522  
 Dannenberg: 1337 Wendenpfennig of the 4th type.  
 Kilger attributes this to Henry IV (1056-1106)? - Südliches Saalegebiet, Naumburg, Polen.



1519

- 1519 Pfennig. A: Cross in circle of 12 pellets, R: Broad cross with crescent and pellet in two angles, one pellet in the other angles. Dannenberg: 1339, Kilger: 5.2.1.B, Mol A 5: 1/1. 1.170 gr (13/9). Weakly struck at the edge, very fine 20,--  
 Hirsch - München, Auction 152 (1986), no. 1098.  
 Dannenberg: 1339 var. Wendenpfennig of the 4th type.  
 Kilger attributes this to Henry IV (1056-1106)? - Meissen.



- 1520 Pfennig. A: Cross in circle of 12 pellets with one cross in each angle .... VAO...., R: Cross with two pellets and two crosses in the angles. Dannenberg: --, Kilger: 5.2.1.B, Mol 5: 1/2. 0.744 gr (13/9). Traces of encrustation, very fine 15,--  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 26 (1979), no. 1526.  
Dannenberg: -, Wendenpfennig of the 4th type.  
Kilger attributes this to Henry IV (1056-1106)? - Meissen.  
This number much more resembles the drawing in Kilger than no. 1521.

- 1521 Pfennig. A: Cross with the limbs ending in pellets, one cross in two angles and three pellets in the other angles, R: Broad cross with one small cross in two angles. Dannenberg: 1339, Kilger: 5.2.1.B ?, Mol A5: 1/2. 0.890 gr (13/9). Traces of verdigris, very fine 15,--  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 26 (1979), no. 1521.  
Dannenberg: 1339 Wendenpfennig of the 4th type.  
Kilger attributes this to Henry IV (1056-1106)? - Meissen.  
Dannenberg 1339 falls in group 5, with crosier, often meaning a crosier on the edge in the text. No such thing here. Hence listed under group 4.  
This coin most resembles Mol A5:1/2, though it is no exact match. The obverse of the coin in hand very distinctly shows two crosses that I do not see in the picture.



- 1522 Pfennig. A: Cross, with two long and two short limbs, in circle of 12 pellets, R: Broad cross with crescent and pellet in two angles and one pellet in the other angles ....V C C G.... Dannenberg: --, Kilger: 5.2.1.A, Mol A 3o. 0.675 gr (13/9). A little off centre, very fine 15,--  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 26 (1979), no. 1519.  
Dannenberg: -, Wendenpfennig of the 4th type.  
Kilger attributes this to Conrad II (1024-1039) - Henry IV (1056-1106)? - Meissen.

- 1523 Pfennig. A: Cross with two rings and two pellets in the angles, R: Broad cross. Dannenberg: 1347, Kilger: 5.1.4.B, Sal D 4o. 0.482 gr (13/8). Bent and a little weakly struck, very fine 20,--  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 26 (1979), no. 1513.  
Dannenberg: 1347 Wendenpfennig 4th type (Dannenberg 1347 belongs to group 5 (with crosier), the crosier appearing in the text. No such thing here. Hence listed under group 4).  
Kilger attributes this to Henry IV (1056-1106)? - Southern Saale Region-Naumburg-Poland.



- 1524 Pfennig. A: Cross in square of 12 pellets C R V X in the legend, R: Cross with crescent and pellet in two angles and one pellet in the other angles V E R H in the legend. Dannenberg: 1335, Kilger: 5.2.1.A, Mol A 2. 1.198 gr (15/9). Very fine 20,--  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 26 (1979), no. 1517.  
Dannenberg: 1335 a-c Wendenpfennig of the 4th type.  
Kilger attributes this to Conrad II (1024-1039) - Meissen.  
This is the first coin showing a legend on both sides with a meaning to it. The CRVX is reminiscent of the English coins of Aethelred, a type that was also copied elsewhere in Germany (see under Stade no. 1612, period Henry the Good 976-1016, this was the example also used in Bohemia). The letters VERH remain unexplained.



1525

- 1525 Pfennig. A: Cross with E, circle with pellet, pellet and circle in the angles  $\Delta X (E R) G$ , R: Broad cross  $\Delta X . .$  Dannenberg: 1348, Kilger: 5.1.4.A, Sal D 3:1. 1.049 gr (17/9). Flan crack, very fine 15,--  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 26 (1979), no. 1525.  
Dannenberg: 1348 Wendenpfennig of the 5th type.  
Kilger attributes this to margravian-archepiscopal - Südliches Saalegebiet, Naumburg.

#### Episcopal types

In addition to the general *Sachsenpfennige*, other varieties were manufactured that hint at a Christian origin. Sometimes very clearly, e.g. by showing a crosier in the centre field, other times very subtly, e.g. by placing a crosier on the edge (see no. 1526), in the rest of the text.



1526

1527

1528

- 1526 Pfennig. A: Cross X Y S T, R: Broad cross X, crosier G T. Dannenberg: 1337, Kilger: 5.1.4.B, Sal D 4:1/2. 0.944 gr (13/9). Very fine to extremely fine 25,--  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 26 (1979), no. 1514.  
Dannenberg: 1337 Wendenpfennig of the 4th type.  
Kilger attributes this to Henry IV (1056-1106)? - Südliches Saalegebiet-Naumburg-Polen.
- 1527 Pfennig. A: Crosier between two triangles, five pellets l., two pellets r., R: Broad cross with V and pellet in two angles. Dannenberg: 1973a, Kilger: 5.1.5.B, Sal E 3:2. 0.985 gr (12/9). Very fine 15,--  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 26 (1979), no. 1502.  
Dannenberg: 1973a Wendenpfennig of the 5th type.  
Kilger attributes this to archepiscopal coinage - Halle-Giebichenstein-Merseburg-Wallhausen.  
Here the crosier towards the right instead of towards the left as on Kilger's coin.
- 1528 Pfennig. A: Crosier between two triangles, five pellets l. and r., R: Broad cross, in two angles V and pellet, one pellet in the other angles. Dannenberg: 1340, Kilger: 5.1.5.B, Sal E 3:1. 1.117 gr (13/9). Very fine 15,--  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 26 (1979), no. 1518.  
Dannenberg: 1340 (1972, 1973, 2181) Wendenpfennig of the 4th type.  
Kilger attributes this to archepiscopal coinage - Halle-Giebichenstein-Merseburg-Wallhausen.



1529

1529

1530

1530

- 1529 Pfennig. A: Cross with the limbs ending in pellets, in the angles alternating pellet and cross with two pellets, R: Broad cross with two crosiers CRVX. Dannenberg: 1339, Kilger: 5.2.1.B. Mol 5:2. 0.903 gr (13/9). Very fine 15,--  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 26 (1979), no. 1501.  
Dannenberg: 1339 Wendenpfennig of the 5th type.  
Kilger attributes to episcopal coinage - Meissen.
- 1530 Pfennig. A: Hand beneath flag O T . V ..., R: Broad cross with crosier, pellets in two angles. Dannenberg: 2182, Kilger: 5.1.6, Sal F 1. 1.002 gr (13/9). Very fine 15,--  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 26 (1979), no. 1510.  
Dannenberg: 2182 Wendenpfennig of the 9th type.  
Kilger attributes this to Henry IV (1084-1106) - archepiscopal - Halle-Giebichenstein.



- 1531 Pfennig. A: Hand beneath flag V ..., R: Broad cross with crozier, pellets in two angles. Dannenberg: 2182, Kilger: 5.1.6, Sal F 1. 0.972 gr (12/9). Reverse a little off centre, very fine 25,--  
 Müller - Solingen, Auction 26 (1979), no. 1509.  
 Dannenberg: 2182: Wendenpfennig of the 9th type.  
 Kilger attributes this to Henry IV (1084-1106) - archiepiscopal - Halle-Giebichenstein.  
 Compared to Kilger 5.1.6 the hand and the banner are the other way around (left = right and vice versa).
- 1532 Pfennig. A: Cross with one ring in each angle, R and X between triangles, R: Broad cross R and C between triangles. Dannenberg: 1338, Kilger: 5.1.4.A, Sal D 3-4. 1.018 gr (19/9). Dark patina, weakly struck at the edge, very fine 20,--  
 Franceschi - Brussel 1974.  
 Dannenberg: 1338 Wendenpfennig of the 4th type.  
 Kilger attributes this to margraval-archiepiscopal coinage - southern Saale region, Naumburg.  
 This group is not shown in Kilger, but is a part of this series.



- 1533 Pfennig. A: Crosier between cross and circle with pellet, R between triangles, R: Broad cross, R and A between triangles. Dannenberg: 1346, Kilger: 5.1.5.A var, Sal E 2:3. 0.934 gr (16/9). Flan crack, fine to very fine 15,--  
 Müller - Solingen, Auction 26 (1979), no. 1504.  
 Dannenberg: 1346 Wendenpfennig of the 5th type.  
 Kilger attributes this to archiepiscopal - Halle-Giebichenstein-Merseburg-Wallhausen.  
 Kilger's drawing shows a short cross on the obverse, while this distinctly has a cross with a long arm.
- 1534 Pfennig. A: Fanshaped flag with ETO (O with pellet in it) beneath, circle in one angle + . MAGIRAMIC, R: Broad cross with crescent and pellet in two angles and one pellet in the other angles, crozier in the legend. Dannenberg: 1351, Kilger: 5.2.2, Mol B.1. 1.186 gr (15/9). Very fine 20,--  
 Müller - Solingen, Auction 26 (1979), no. 1505.  
 Dannenberg: 1351 Wendenpfennig of the 7th type.  
 Kilger attributes this to margraval-episcopal coinage - Meissen.  
 This is another attempt at providing something more than a totally meaningless text, the letters ETO, hidden in the cross. The obverse text brings Magdeburg to mind.



- Alpha and Omega type*
- 1535 Pfennig. A: Alpha, Omega and S with stripe, R: Cross MEIO and triangles. Dannenberg: 1333, Kilger: S.1.3.A, Sal C1. 1.236 gr (17/10). Slightly corroded, very fine 30,--  
 Münzzentrum - Köln 1979.  
 Dannenberg: 1333. Wendenpfennig of the 3rd type.  
 Kilger attributes this to Heinrich II (1014-1024) - Merseburg  
 A peculiar coin, because it is the first instance of a straightforward indication of the Christian  $\Lambda \Omega$  (alpha and omega) in the centre. A similar coin is known from Deventer (a coin in the name of Henry II and DAVENTRIA). Since the Deventer coin shows an entire text, the alpha and omega type with illegible text appears to be a predecessor of the Deventer coin. (cf. nos.1052-1053, Part I).

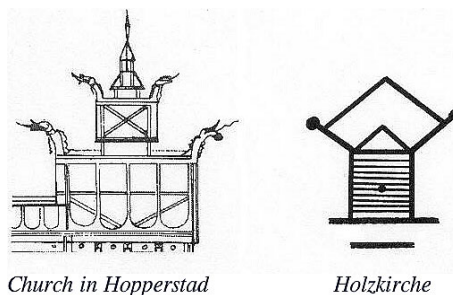
## Holzkirchenpfennige

For the purpose of trade with Scandinavia a new type was introduced that gives some more insight into this coinage than the *Sachsenpfennige*: the *Holzkirche* type. Kluge says this name derives from “waagrecht verlaufenden ‘Balken’ in der Kirche” (the horizontal beams in a church). The question is: was the *Holzkirche* a German novelty or is it a continuation of the Carolingian temple? A continuation is out of the question, as the small temple on the Carolingian coins was clearly a Christian symbol, as the text *CHRISTIANA RELIGIO* shows. The *Holzkirche* has another origin.

J. Cahn (Das Gebäude auf den Otto-Adelheid-Pfennigen, Mitt. f. Münzsammler 1929, p. 382-383) was the first to write about the origin of the *Holzkirche*. His conclusions were: the coins with the *Holzkirche* come from the region of the Middle Rhine (Mainz-Worms-Speyer, period Otto I), the *Holzkirche* is not a realistic picture of an edifice, but merely a symbol. Cahn assumes there were no wooden churches, only churches made of stone (which is incorrect) and tends towards *Fachwerkhäuser* (half-timbered houses).

K. Sieburg wrote an article in response to Cahn’s (Das Gebäude auf den Otto-Adelheid-Pfennigen, Frankf. Münzzeitung N.F. 1930, p. 145-149). He had the coins originate in the Harz region. He rightly states that stone churches were often preceded by wooden churches. Although stone had become a quite common building material in the Carolingian age, there were some regions where the wooden church withstood weather and changing times. Sieburg then states “Eine Rekonstruktion der ältesten uns erhaltenen Baureste des deutschen Holzbaues ergibt, im Vergleich mit den Münzbildern der Otto-Adelheid-pfennige, dass das Münzbild so genau mit der Rekonstruktion übereinstimmt, wie es genauer auf einer solchen Münze gar nicht möglich ist” (the comparison of a reconstruction of the oldest German timber structures left standing with the devices on Otto / Adelheid coins shows that the device matches the reconstruction to an accuracy not to be surpassed on such a coin). In expressing this view, Sieburg concurs with Dannenberg “Doch dürfen wir nicht glauben, dass wir es immer mit einem wirklichen Bauwerk, so zu sagen einem Kirchen-Porträt zu thun haben” (yet, we may not assume that we are always dealing with actual edifices: a church portrait, so to speak) (Dannenberg: p. 17), to which Sieburg adds “sondern nur für das allgemeine Sinnbild einer solchen” (but only for the general emblem of such).

Still, I wonder whether this is totally correct. After all, the coins showing the *Holzkirche* were intended for Scandinavia, so something had to be come up with that the population there would appreciate. In Norway, for instance, *Holzkirchen* are a national symbol. When Olaf Tryggvason at the turn of the 10th century allied himself with the Christian church, the peasants and petty kings disapproved. They wished to retain their ancient belief, something expressed in what was known as the *Stabkirche* (stab = mast, representing memories of the old days of sailing - viking ships). The *Stabkirche* was also called *Holzkirche*, a symbol which, to my mind, was chosen for its appeal to the people and the petty kings. In the case of the *Holzkirche* the (peasant) population turned against a Christian belief that was imposed from above. The spirit of the heathen royal houses lived on in the *Holzkirchen*. These churches were ornamented with heads such as were also found on viking ships.



The dragons’ heads protruding from the church were a symbol still fraught with meaning in these times, that sought to “das Böse mit dem Bösen zu bannen und dieses gleichzeitig in ein Gutes, dem Menschen Nützlich, zu verwandeln” (drive out evil with evil and at the same time transform it into something of use to people, see E. Burger: *Norwegische Stabkirchen*, Köln, 1978, p. 36-37 and footnote 9).

Even though the *Holzkirchen* were i.m.o. heathen churches, still there sometimes was an allusion, very subtle, to Christianity, e.g. by adding  $\Lambda$  and  $\omega$  next to the church. Something similar was the picture of a hand at the beginning (see under Deventer in Part I). Here, too, the addition  $\Lambda$  and  $\omega$ , at the beginning, which later degenerated into adding meaningless letters. Here, in the case of the *Holzkirche*, we see the same development (see table 16 accompanying the article of Vera Hatz, see under *Holzkirche - Otto-Adelheid*).

The *Holzkirche* types develop as follows:

- Using completely meaningless legend, see nos. 1536 and 1537,
- Using legible text, the meaning of which is obscure, see nos. 1538 and 1539
- A legible mention of Magdeburg, see no. 1540
- Showing ODDO in de angles of the cross and DI GRA REX *and* ATEAHEHI on the reverse, see nos. 1541 and 1542

The *Holzkirche* type was copied in several places, such as in Quedlinburg (no. 1799), Mainz (no. 2076), Speyer (no. 2138), Würzburg (no. 2311).



*Holzkirchen general*

- 1536 Pfennig. A: Holzkirche with ring and between six pellets, G between pellets and rectangles, R: Broad cross, N E O D between triangles. Dannenberg: 1332, Kilger: 4.2.2, MgHP: 3.2. 0.942 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 30,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1979.  
Dannenberg: 1330 Wendenpfennig of the 2nd type (Magdeburg).  
Kilger attributes this to Gero - Hunfried (1102-1051) - Halle-Giebichenstein.  
MgHP: 3:3 (the three pellets appear on as well Magdeburg as on Halle-Giebichenstein, but Magdeburg always has a cross in the Holzkirche, here it is a ring, which is seen on the Halle-Giebichenstein variety. Incidentally, I find this coin more reminiscent of Kilger: MgHP 3:2, but the coin in hand does not show the R on the obverse.
- 1537 Pfennig. A: Holzkirche with cross and between triangles, legend made of rectangles and crosier with pellet, R: Cross, legend made of rectangles and D - N. Dannenberg: 1330, Kilger: 4.2.1, MgHP1. 1.397 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine + 25,--  
Hirsch - München 1987.  
Ex: Hirsch - München, Auction 152 (1986), no. 1098.  
Dannenberg: 1330 (Magdeburg) Wendenpfennig of the 2nd type.  
Kilger attributes this to Giselhar - Hunfried (981-1051) - Magdeburg  
Kilger: Anonymous mint MGHP 1 (Magdeburg). MgHP 1 (On Kilger's drawings the crosier does appear on the Magdeburg coin, however not on the Halle-Giebichenstein variety).  
Archbishops: Giselher (981-1004)?, Tagino (1004-1012)?, Gero (1012-1023)? or Hunfried (1023-1051)?



- 1538 Pfennig. A: Holzkirche with cross and between triangles, M G D between rectangles, R: Cross, N E O D between rectangles. Dannenberg: 1330, Kilger: 4.2.1, MgHP1. 1.493 gr. Dark patina, very fine 50,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 23 (2003), no. 2020.  
In Catalogue: "Wendische Nachprägung des Pfennigs Dannenberg 643".  
Kilger: Anonyme Münzstätte MgHP1 (Magdeburg).
- 1539 Pfennig. A: Holzkirche with cross in it and two crosses at the gable + DIIGIH...IEEV, R: Small cross MENOMI.... Dannenberg: 643, Kilger: 4.1.1, Mg A 4. 1.398 gr. A little weakly struck at the edge, very fine 50,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 23 (2003), no. 2016.  
For the reverse text, Kilger provides: NNOMIDNIIMEN (the coin cannot contain this number of letters). For the obverse text, Kilger gives MAGADABEGS (but not much of it can actually be read).  
Kilger attributes this to Giselhar (981-1004)? - Magdeburg.  
Here we find, for the first time, somewhat christian signs: The cross in the Holzkirche and the crosses at the gable.



**OTTO III (983-1002)**

*Holzkirche - Magdeburg*

1540 Denar - 1002. A: Cross with O T T O in the angles + DA GRA REX, R: Holzkirche + MAGADABVBG. Dannenberg: 639, Kilger: 4.1.1, Mg A3. 1.508 gr  
 Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 93 (2004), no. 4569. Dark patina, very fine to extremely fine  
 Ex: Kennepohl collection. 100,--  
 Bought from Bruno Dorfmann, april 1959.

**Otto-Adelheid-Pfennige**

The *Otto-Adelheidpfennige* have always posed a number of problems for numismatists. A few of the questions are: Which Otto is indicated? In which period were they manufactured and what part did Adelheid play in this?

Otto is always accompanied by the indication REX, i.e. the coins either indicate the king's period of Otto I (936-962) or that of Otto III (983-996). In the past, this issue caused a lot of controversy and Menadier and Dannenberg in particular were its main opposing forces. Menadier asserted that this type was supposedly struck directly after the marriage of Otto I to Adelheid in 951, whereas Dannenberg maintained that this type belonged to the period beginning 991 when Adelheid, after Theophanu's demise, solely assumed regency for the minor Otto III. Now we know from hoards that the existence of this type before 962 cannot be proved, so the coining lord must be Otto III.

Variegating on Dannenberg's theory, Kluge proved that this type must have been struck after 983. He reasons that the slave insurgency of 983 directly ensued the crushing defeat against the Arabs in 982 near Cotrone, and that 983 was also the year Otto II died. A new monetary system was devised and Kluge thinks it very likely that Otto III, king at a very young age, would next to his own have his grandmother's name appear, who was after all the Saxonian Dynasty incarnate. Minting would have begun in 984.

Goslar, location of the silvermines of Rammelsberg, was long thought to have been mint. The silvermines of the Rammelsberg, however, were not discovered until 970 (which leaves the theories of both Dannenberg and Kluge intact). Lately, some doubt has risen as to Goslar being the mint and the possibility of several mints in the Elbe-Saale region, close to the border with the Slavic peoples is considered more realistic. Magdeburg could also have played an important role in this version.

There are two types: one showing the famous *Holzkirche* and the other depicting a head facing right. The *Holzkirche* type is older than the one with the head, to my mind (even though Vera Jammer supposes the opposite), an opinion shared by Berghaus (see LdM VI, 1578) who, concurrent with Kluge, dates the *Holzkirche* types back to starting 983 and the head types to starting 995.



**OTTO III and ADELHEID (984-995)**

*Holzkirche / Otto-Adelheid-Pfennige*

This type is extensively examined by Vera Hatz (Zur Frage der Otto-Adelheid-Pfennige, in: Commentationes de nummis saeculorum, Stockholm, 1961, p. 105 et seqq.). She distinguishes 4 types, one with the head (type I) and three with a *Holzkirche* (type II, III and IV). Interesting is type IV, which has signs next to the *Holzkirche*. First pellets, then a crosier (Table 14) and then the Λ and ω (type IV, sub 19, table 16), which would later be corrupted into a jumble of symbols, letters etc. This brings us back to the comments on the Λ en ω next to the hand in the Deventer mint type, letters that were replaced by random letters and symbols. In that case, in imitation of the English prototypes, the type with Λ and ω was the oldest. The Hand of God or Christ, along with the Λ and ω, would symbolise the church. As to why this Λ and ω type is not classified as the oldest, the text provides no information.

1541 Pfennig. A: Cross with O - D - D - O in the angles + DI GRA + REX, R: Holzkirche + ATEAHEHI. Dannenberg: 1167. 1.545 gr.  
 Dark patina, well centered, very fine to extremely fine specimen  
 Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 283 (1974), no. 275. 150,--



- 1542 Obol. A: Cross with O - D - D - O in the angles (+ D)\I GRA + (REX), R: Holzkirche + ATEAH(EHI). Dannenberg: 1169a. 0.678 gr Weakly struck, very fine 75,--  
 Winter - Düsseldorf, Auction 44 (1982), no. 7.



#### Head - Otto-Adelheid

The head is generally assumed to be imitated from Aethelred's coins, with reference to Stade. An Aethelred type was indeed imitated in Stade, but the head on the *Otto-Adelheidpfennige* not at all resembles the Aethelred types. The older English types should much rather be considered, such as an Aethelstan type (North: 674), which is not altogether surprising, as Aethelstan was a brother of the first wife of Otto I, the daughter of Edward the Elder, who, incidentally, also used these left-facing heads. Thus, it could have been an ode to Edith, his first wife, whom he married in 930 and who died in 946. The head type was imitated in a number of places, among others by Bernhard I of Saxony (973-1011, see no. 1537), and Henry the Good of Stade (976-1016, see no. 1611).

- 1543 Pfennig. A: Head I. OTTO ADELDE(IDA), R: Cross with O - D - D - O in the angles + DI (GRA) + REX. Dannenberg: 1164c, Hatz: I, 3B. 1.221 gr. Dark patina, weakly struck at the edge, very fine 200,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1981.



- 1544 Pfennig. A: Head I. OTTO RE(X ADELDE)IDA, R: Cross with O - D - D - O in the angles + DI(GRA) + REX Dannenberg: 1164. 1.377 gr. Weakly struck at the edge and a little off centre, very fine + 200,--

Lanz - München, Auction 113 (2002), no. 546.  
 Ex: Cahn collection 31 (M&M Auction 87).  
 Kluge OA B/b.  
 The difference between this and the last coin is that one has OTTO REX ADELDEIDA and the other OTTO ADELDEIDA.

## SACHSEN

### DUCHY SACHSEN

At the formation of Saxony, the Liudolfings took centre stage. During the Saxonian Wars, the Franks granted them properties in the Leine region.

The elevation of Henry I to German king in 919 brought Saxony to its first apogee, Saxony holding the central position in the realm for more than a century.

*Reichsunmittelbare Marken* or imperially immediate marks (among others, the mark of the Billung family) and the *mittleren* or middle (Northern March, Mark Lausitz and Meissen) strengthened the position of nobility, much of which was nullified by the slave uprising of 983.

The Ottones had to share their power with the Billung dynasty - that held ducal dignity from 973, the counts of Stade and the counts of Northeim. This prevented Saxony from becoming a unity, even if the Billung family was the principal force.



### HEINRICH I (919-936)

The oldest known Liudolfing was Liudolf who held a form of ducal dignity in the eastern part of Saxony. He was married to Oda Billung, which signifies the ties with the Billung family.

He was succeeded by his son Otto the Illustrious, who died 912. Under Otto's rule, "Saxony enjoyed an autonomy approximating independence". His brother Bruno († 880) was duke of North Saxony and founded Brunswick in 861.

In 891, Otto was succeeded by Henry I, who, in 919, was crowned the second king of Germany. Until 936, he also kept on the title of duke of Saxony. Upon his decease in 936, Otto I pronounced Hermann Billung *Princeps Militiae* in Saxony.

- 1545 Pfennig. A: Bust l. HENRICVS REX (?), R: D - V - X - + cross-shaped in field with pellet in the middle EVDVCLIES. Dannenberg: --. 1.389 gr. Dark Patina, very fine 150,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 14 (1990), no. 2990.  
Therefore, if this coin is attributable to Henry I, it must be from the period 919-936 when he was both duke and king. It is the only way I can explain the combination of REX and DVX.



### BERNHARD I (973-1011)

- 1546 Pfennig - Bardowick. A: Broad cross + APLUS....R, R: Star with eight rays, one pellet at the end of each ray DVX (weakly struck). Dannenberg: --. 0.969 gr. Weakly struck, very fine 75,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1978.  
This coin has a vague reverse similar to no. 1516 (Sachsenpfennige).  
There is a resemblance to Jesse: 13.  
Under his own name, Bernhard I struck coin in Lüneburg or Bardowick after the type known from Magdeburg (as Sachsenpfennig). The first mention of Bardowick as mint is in 965 (taken from Jesse).



- 1547 Pfennig - Jever (?). A: Head I. BERN ARDVS DVX, R: Small cross NOMINI D-NI AMEN (N). Dannenberg: 585, Fiala: 524, Jesse: 11, Kilger: 3.2.3, Lün? A, Slg. Bonhoff: 60 (this specimen). 1.508 gr. A little weakly struck at the edge, otherwise well struck and very fine specimen 250,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1978.  
Ex: Bonhoff collection, no. 60.  
33.2.3 Group, Lun A (Kilger puts a question mark beside Lüneburg).  
Kluge (1991): 236 also puts a question mark beside Lüneburg. The same, Lüneburg accompanied by a question mark, is seen in Kluge (no. II.14) in Cat. Otto der Grosse, Magdeburg und Europa, p. 1.  
Because coin no. 1546, which may have to be attributed to Bernhard I, is from Bardowick and it bears a portrait (imitated from the Otto-Adelheid coins) Jever perhaps should be considered (the specimens underneath bearing a portrait are from Jever).



### BERNHARD II (1011-1059)

We classified the coins from the county Emden under East Frisia and the coins from Jever here. We followed Kilger's classification because he writes: "Die Grafschaft Östringen mit der Münzstätte Jever gehörte seit dem 10. Jahrhundert dem Herrschaftsbereich der sächsischen Herzöge und der billungischen Grafen an. Jever versorgte vermutlich den Bedarf an Silbermünzen in der Jaderregion. Die Herausbildung eines eigenen Münzfusses grenzte Östringen als den östlichen Teil Ostfrieslands deutlich von Westfriesland ab. Im Gegensatz zu der Münzstätte in Emden, die im Verlauf des 11. Jahrhunderts von verschiedenen Obrigkeiten kontrolliert wurde, konnten sich die Billunger in Jever behaupten." (The county Östringen with its mint Jever had been under Saxonian ducal and Billung comital rule since the 10th century. The mint Jever presumably covered the Jade region's need for silver coins. The development of an own coinage standard clearly separated Östringen from West Frisia as the easternmost part of East Frisia. In contrast to the authorities in Emden, where control over the mint changed hands several times in the course of the 11th century, the Billung dynasty stood their ground in Jever.)

- 1548 Pfennig - Jever. A: Stylized head r., R: Cross OVNOV..... Dannenberg: 1298, Jesse: 63, Kilger: 2.2.1.B. 0.980 gr. A little off centre, very fine 50,--  
Olding - Osnabrück 1998.  
Imitation of a Billung Pfennig.  
Jesse (63) provides an extensive elucidation: "Buchenau schlägt Aldenburg vor. Dbg: 1298 = Voßberg 301 und Dietrichsfeld 10 und Lübeck 109, alle nach billungischen Vorbildern, die aber auch im westlichen Teil des Herzogtums (s. Fund Dietrichsfeld) entstanden sein können."  
As to the text, Jesse gives: A: VINO.... and R: VONNOHV...  
Jesse p. 45: "Die friesischen Münzen des Fundes von Dietrichsfeld gehen auf 0.77, 0.8 und 1.00 gr. und die Pfennige der Grafen Bruno und Egbert im 11. Jahrhundert auf 0.67 gr. Aldenburg ist ein um 968 gegründeter nordelbinger Bischofssitz der später nach Lübeck verlegt wurde. Buchenau hält in Aldenburg byzantinische und andere Nachprägungen für möglich und denkt vor allem daran, ob hier nicht der Wendenfürst Uto und sein christlicher Sohn Gottschalk, der 1066 der heidnisch-slavisches Reaktion zum Opfer fiel, gemünzt haben könnten."  
Kilger: 2.2. Jade region, 2.2.1 Jever, 2.2.1.B Herzog Bernhard II.
- 1549 Pfennig - Jever. A: Bearded head I., R: "Kirchenfahne" (Flag of the Church). Dannenberg: 591-593, Jesse: 32-33; Kilger: 2.2.1, Jev C. 1.071 gr. Small flan defect, good portrait, very fine 125,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1979.  
See also Jesse and Fiala (Bardowik).  
Kilger: 2.2 Jade Region , 2.2.1 Jever. This coin Jev.C3 (the legend does not match Kilger at all).



1550

- 1550 Pfennig - Jever. A: Bearded head r. N.....DIE.....I....., R: "Kirchenfahne" (Flag of the Church) + IC...V...H...-ICI (C retrograde). Dannenberg: 591 var. 0.816 gr.

Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 15 (1990), no. 1.

Ex: Buchenau collection (147) - Helbing 65.

Ex: Stalling collection (1).

Duke Bernhard II - 2.2. Jade Region - 2.1.1 Jever. Kilger does not know this coin, he only provides the head facing left.

**Extremely rare.** Magnificent portrait, very fine +

250,--



1551



1552



### DIETMAR (?-1048)

Dietmar was from Saxonian ducal lineage, (presumably) being the brother of Bernhard II. For the question as to how a count was able to strike coin in a duchy, Kilger provides the following: "Die jüngeren Brüder der sächsischen Herzöge werden in den Quellen als Grafen bezeichnet. Neben den Herzögen treten die Billunger Grafen auch als selbstständige Akteure in Erscheinung. Eine eigenständige und gegen König und Herzog unabhängige Rolle entwickelten die Grafen vermutlich auch in der Münzprägung." (The younger brothers of the Saxonian dukes are referred to in literature as counts. Next to the dukes, the Billung counts acted independently. The role the counts played was autonomous, independent from both king and duke; it probably also extended to coining).

- 1551 Pfennig - Jever. A: Triquetra with rings + NVOTEAIOS, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle + HIADMERSV. Dannenberg: 1291, Jesse: 43, Kilger: 3.2.4, Ne I A:1. 0.990 gr. Very fine

Dombrowski - Münster 1973.

Text obverse: this is the text from Kilger. I.m.o. there is something between the O and the T and the letters I and O are most certainly inverted.

In the reverse text, the S is missing.

Kilger. 3.2.4. Anonymous mint (Hamburg/Jever). Group Ne Ia.

Hamburg should also be considered for the mint, because of its significance for the Saxonian ducal house.

100,--

### ORDULF (1059-1071)

- 1552 Pfennig - Jever. A: Crowned head facing. + DVX ODDO (retrograde), R: Cross with one pellet in each angle DVX ODDO. Dannenberg: 595, Jesse: 34, Kilger: 2.2.1, Jev D 2:1 (this specimen). 0.943 gr. Very fine +

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1978.

Kilger: 2.2 Jade Region, 2.2.1 Jever. Jev D 2.1 (this specimen).

75,--



1553



### HERMANN (1059-1086)

- 1553 Pfennig - Jever. A: Crowned head facing + HEREMON, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle + DEHEREI (retrograde). Dannenberg: 597, Jesse: 35, Kilger: 2.2.1, Jev D 2:3. 0.726 gr.

Weakly struck, very fine

WAG - Dortmund, Auction 9 (1997), no. 1028.

This group D represents the last known group of pfennige from Jever. The period of their coinage is roughly the same as that of the tenure of office of Count Hermann (Kilger).

75,--

Ordulf was succeeded by his son Magnus as duke of Saxony. His only issue of two daughters left the male Billung line extinct. The sheer size of Lothar of Supplingenburg's possessions, partly made up of those of his wife Richenza, enabled him to go against the will of Henry V and appoint Konrad von Wettin to margrave of Meissen and the Ascanian Albert the Bear to margrave of Lausitz. Lothar's heiress in 1137 wedded Henry the Proud (duke of Bavaria), who as a result became duke of Saxony, thus uniting the two largest duchies Saxony and Bavaria.



1554

### HEINRICH der STOLZE (1137-1139)

1554 Pfennig - Bardowick. A: Barbarized S-COLONIA-A monogram, R: Temple over bow with cross in the centre. Dannenberg: 1778-1779, Hävernick: 717-718, Jesse: 47-48, Kilger: 3.2.2, B 1, Slg. Bonhoff: 66. 0.967 gr. A little weakly struck, very fine +

50,--

Rauch - Wien, Auction 28 (1982), no. 868.

Kilger: 3.2.2. Bardowick, Kg/Ks Heinrich IV. 3. Nordsächsischer Raum, 3.2. Niederelbregion.

The bent lower part with the cross in between (on the reverse) appears similarly in Henry the Lion coinage.

That this coin was struck in Bardowick is generally accepted as certain. In view of the style of the church, I think it should be dated not far before the coin of Henry the Lion. That means only Lothar and Henry the Proud can be considered for duke of Saxony. As the style closely resembles Henry the Lion's coin, we classified it under Henry the Proud for now.

Here, too, the ending NII of COLONII has become a widening flight of stairs. A similar transformation can be seen in the oldest coins of Osnabrück (12th century).

Kühn, too, refers to this piece (Münzen und Geld zur Zeit Heinrichs des Löwen im Raum Braunschweig und Lüneburg, in: Heinrich der Löwe und seine Zeit, Exposition cat. Braunschweig 1995), no. 277. He makes no comments as to the coining lord, but does subscribe to Bardowick for the mint.

Even during his life, Emperor Lothair III had named his son-in-law Henry the Proud his successor. However, Lothair's death in 1137 prompted the Hohenstaufens to swiftly execute a coup by electing Conrad of Swabia. At the 1138 imperial diet, the princes not only assented to this nomination but also forced Henry the Proud to relinquish both his duchies. He refused and brought an imperial ban (*Reichsacht*) upon himself. Bavaria went to Leopold IV of Babenberg and Saxony to Albert the Bear. In 1139, an agreement was reached stipulating that Henry the Proud was to retain Saxony up



to the imperial diet in Worms in 1140, which would then reach a final decision. Never ceasing his attempts to win Bavaria back, he suddenly died (20 October 1139 in Quedlinburg, where Beatrix von Winzenburg was abbess at the time).

His son, Henry the Lion, was only 10 years old and came under the guardianship of his uncle Welf VI and his grandmother Richenza (wife of Lothair). Not until after Richenza's death in 1141 would peace be reached between the Hohenstaufens and the Welfs. At the imperial diet of 10 May 1142 Henry regained Saxony. On 17 September 1156, Henry was again appointed duke of Bavaria and so the situation of under his father's rule was restored.

Henry the Lion was a most powerful man in Germany, second only to the emperor. In 1166, he built the fortress Dankwarderode in Brunswick as well as the St. Blasius Cathedral and the *Löwendenkmal* (Lion's Memorial). Although the Staufers still had no residence, Henry the Lion chose himself Dankwarderode as his residency.

The *Ducatus Saxonie* was a special imperial title (the Billungs were dukes in Saxony, whereas Henry the Lion was duke of Saxony). He strove to transform his duchies into an *übermächtige Gebiets Herrschaft* (superior territorial rule). Although the converse is sometimes argued (Henry the Lion und seine Zeit (Exposition Braunschweig 1995, part 1, p. 208), the miniature from the Gospel Book Henry the Lion, 1185-1188 to my mind illustrates this theory).

If at first his relationship with Frederick Barbarossa was good, after the Peace of Venice (1177) Frederick was prepared to abandon Henry (Henry's refusal to take part in Frederick Barbarossa's Italian campaign was only of secondary importance). The Treaty of Venice, which meant a complete reversal of Frederick's policy towards Italy (the dispute between Frederick Barbarossa and Pope Alexander III was resolved), was arranged by the archbishop of Cologne, Philip of Heinsberg, a confidant of Frederick Barbarossa's.

At the imperial diet of Würzburg, the imperial ban was imposed on Henry, becoming final at the imperial diet of Gelnhausen. At this diet, Philip of Heinsberg drew up the "Gelnhauser Urkunde", a deed dividing the Duchy Saxony: the main part, Westphalia, went to the Archbishopric Cologne, the inheritance Sommerschenburg went to Louis of Thuringia and the rest to Albert the Bear.

Yet, Henry managed to retrieve his inheritance. Though on one condition only: three years of exile. He went to live with his father-in-law King Henry II of England (to whose daughter Matilda he was married). In 1185, Frederick Barbarossa granted him permission to return, but his refusal to take up the cross along with Frederick on the 3rd crusade led to another banishment. Upon the demise of Frederick Barbarossa (1190) he returned, but his attempts at expanding his possessions were without success.

The coinage of Henry the Lion is rather modest. In Brunswick only three types bearing his bust were struck, and further only coins bearing the lion (in numerous varieties); apart from those, smaller-sized coins were struck in Lüneburg, also exclusively showing the lion. Despite the fact that Henry the Lion maintained a princely state and his reign coincided with the apogee of romanesque die-cutting artistry (bracteates), his coins, for all their workmanship, seriously lack in variation.



1555

### HEINRICH der LÖWE (1142-1180)

- 1555 Pfennig (Agrippiner) - Bardowick. A: Cross with one ring in each angle + HEINRIC DVX, R: Stylized edifice with ring and two stars in centre, christogram above between two pellets, four stripes l. and r. Hävernick: 721ff., Jesse: 54, Slg. Bonhoff: 67. 0.754 gr Nice patina, small edge fault, very fine 100,--  
Tietjen - Hamburg, Auction 47 (1984), no. 1060.  
Ex: Anders Christensen collection.



1556

- 1556 Dünnpfennig - Wegeleben. A: Lion l. + HENRICVS DVX, R: Wall with four towers. Berger: 574, Fiala: 90, Slg. Bonhoff: 534, Welter: 74. 0.886 gr. **R** Well struck specimen, very fine 500,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1982.  
Kühn no. 278 is a similar specimen, though with a different reverse, reading BRVNESVIC (retrograde). Kühn finds the attribution of this no. 278 to Henry the Lion dubious, it could also be Henry the Proud. Coins from Henry the Lion's early days often bear the inscription HENRICVS PVER.



1557

1558

- 1557 Brakteat - Braunschweig. A: Bust of the duke with sword and flag between two towers and over architectural frame with lion r. in it, ring above (+ HEINRICVS LEO DVX). Berger: 578, Denicke: 3, Fiala: 24, Slg. Bonhoff: 348, Welter: 4. 0.683 gr. **RR** Legend not visible, otherwise very fine + 400,--  
Elsen - Brussel 2005.  
From list 233, no. 500.
- 1558 Brakteat - Braunschweig. A: Lion l. between two pellets-in-annulets + P NESVVICH . DVX . LEO . INBRVNESVVICH Berger: 619, Denicke: 34, Fund Mödesse: II:17a, Slg. Bonhoff: 364, Welter: 45. 0.797 gr. Extremely fine specimen 250,--  
Grabow - Berlin 1968.  
I.m.o. the text should be read as follows: VNESVVICH DVX LEO IN BRUNESWICH = HEINRICH DVX LEO IN BRVNESWIK (Henry the Lion duke in Brunswick).



- 1559 Brakteat - Lüneburg. A: Lion l., divided tail. Berger: 373, Fiala: 276, Slg. Bonhoff: 77, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 47, Slg. Löbbecke: 171, Welter: 95. 0.534 gr.  
A little off centre and small edge fault, otherwise almost extremely fine 75,--  
Spink - London, Auction 38 (1984), no. 347.  
Ex: Collection Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh.
- 1560 Brakteat - Lüneburg. A: Lion l., divided tail. Berger: 382, Fiala: 276, Slg. Bonhoff: 77, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 47, Slg. Löbbecke: 171, Welter: 95. 0.500 gr.  
Extremely fine 75,--  
Schulman - Amsterdam 1980.

In the year 1180, the eastern part of Saxony fell to the Ascanian Bernhard III (a son of Albert the Bear, see under Brandenburg), along with the ducal title. This part retained the name Saxony (as a whole also named Saxony-Anhalt). His possessions lay far apart: Lauenburg and Wittenberg (establishing the later division). Under Bernhard, the territory further fell apart.  
In its mints Wittenberg and Köthen, the Magdeburg example set the standard.



**BERNHARD III (1180-1212)**

- 1561 Pfennig - Bardowick. A: Head r. with sword + INDVISENSIS, R: Architectural frame over bow, under the bow smaller edifice with wall and gate. Berger: --, Jesse: 117. 0.717 gr.  
RR Small flan defect and a little uncentered, very fine to extremely fine 250,--  
Toderi - Florence 1974.  
This coin is attributed to Bernhard of Saxony, mint Bardowick. The text (which remains unexplained) is read as INDISENSIS.  
"Bardowick war nach dem Sturze Heinrichs des Löwen mit dem Herzogtum zunächst an den Askanier Bernhard, Sohn Albrechts des Bären, übergegangen, und dieser hat hier bis zur Zerstörung der Stadt im Jahre 1189 und wahrscheinlich darüber hinaus, wie aus Urkunden von 1197 und 1228 hervorgeht, eine Münztätigkeit ausgeübt." (After Henry the Lion had been toppled, Bardowick, along with the duchy, initially devolved on the Ascanian Bernhard, son of Albert the Bear. He was presumably engaged in coining activities, up until the destruction of the city in 1189 and probably beyond that, as emanates from deeds from 1197 and 1228). Hoards support this, as P.J. Meier has demonstrated.  
"Von hier sind Pfennige Bernhards ausgegangen, die sich in Stil, Technik und besonders im Gewicht von seinen anderen Prägungen stark unterscheiden. Sie sind wiederum das Vorbild gewesen für Pfennige von Otto I. oder II. von Brandenburg und der Grafen Heinrich von Gardelagen in Salzwedel" (From here, Bernhard issued pfennige, differing greatly in style, technique and especially in weight from his other known types. They, in turn, served as examples for the pfennige of Otto I or II von Brandenburg and of Count Henry of Gardelagen in Salzwedel (taken from Jesse)).



- 1562 Pfennig - Bardowick. A: Bust l. with helmet, sword and lis, DINSVISENSIS, R: Edifice.  
Berger: 2695, Jesse: 120. 0.530 gr.  
RR Well struck and extremely fine specimen 200,--  
Schulman - Amsterdam 1969.  
See the comment with no. 1561.  
Similar types were struck by Otto III (1184-1205) in Brandenburg (cf. Dannenberg: Die Brandenburgischen Denare, fig. 1, 2 and 2a). They, however, clearly read + OTTO MARIIO EST or something to this effect. Under no. 2b, Dannenberg lists this specimen, giving the same text and placing it in Saxony.



1563



1564



- 1563 Brakteat - Köthen. A: Armoured duke standing with raised sword and shield between two towers. Berger: 1761, Nau: 193.45, Slg. Bahrfeldt: 1103, Slg. Friedensburg: 1604, Thormann: 81. 0.755 gr. Magnificent and well struck specimen, extremely fine 500,--  
Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 317 (1987), no. 319.
- 1564 Brakteat - Wittenberg. A: Head in architectural frame. Berger: 1842, Nau: 193.39, Slg. Bonhoff: 878, Thormann: 188. 0.698 gr. Nice Patina, extremely fine 200,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 73 (2004), no. 1309.



1565



1566



- 1565 Brakteat - Wittenberg. A: Duke seated on bow with sword and sceptre. Berger: 1838, Fund Nordhausen: 134, Nau: 193.37, Slg. Bonhoff: 869, Thormann: 200. 0.646 gr. Very fine + 200,--  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 75 (1993), no. 2420.
- 1566 Brakteat - Wittenberg. A: Duke seated on bow with sword and sceptre. Berger: 1838, Fund Nordhausen: 134, Nau: 193.37, Slg. Bonhoff: 869, Thormann: 200. 0.759 gr. Dark patina, flan defect at the edge, very fine 150,--  
Münzen und Medaillen Deutschland, Auction 6 (2000), no. 526.  
From Münzen und Medaillen - Basel, Auction 24 (1962), no. 239.



1567



1568



- 1567 Brakteat - Wittenberg. A: Duke standing with sword and flag. Berger: 1829, Nau: 193.42, Slg. Bonhoff: 877, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 543, Thormann: 214. 0.799 gr. Attractive specimen, nice toned, small edge fault, almost extremely fine 150,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 73 (2004), no. 1308.
- 1568 Brakteat - Wittenberg. A: Lion l. ✠ ERNARDVS . DVX . V. Berger: 1821, Nau: 193.35, Slg. Bonhoff: 867, Thormann: 219. 0.756 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, very fine specimen 150,--  
Tietjen - Hamburg 1979.  
The card said ex. 378 11/77, ex. 214?.

## ELECTORATE SACHSEN

Upon the demise of Bernhard III of Saxony in 1212, the territory was divided in Saxony-Wittenberg (that would continue as Saxony) under Albert I (1212-1260) and in Saxony-Anhalt, under Henry the Fat (see nos. 1683 - 1685). Albert received prince-electoral dignity.



1569



### ALBRECHT I (1212-1260)

- 1569 Brakteat - Wittenberg. A: Duke standing with shield and flag DVX SAX ONIE. Berger: 2919, Slg. Bonhoff: 888, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 557, Slg. Löbbbecke: 559 (Bernhard III.), Thormann: 30. 0.639 gr. Very fine 100,--  
Münzenauktion - Essen, Auktion 41 (1981), no. 1434.



1570



- 1570 Brakteat - Wittenberg. A: Armoured knight on horseback r., holding banner, three pellets-in-annulets in the field. Fund Borne: 93, Slg. Bonhoff: 893 (this specimen). 0.528 gr. Expressive style, very fine to extremely fine 150,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1978.  
Ex: Fürstenberg collection (Helbing 1933, no. 16)  
Ex: Bonhoff collection, no. 893.

## ELECTORATE SACHSEN-WITTENBERG

Albert's sons, Albert II and Johann I (†1285) ruled an undivided duchy. In 1296, Albert II ceded parts of the territory to Johann's sons, creating two duchies: Saxony-Wittenberg (carrying on the title of prince-electoral) and Saxony-Lauenburg.



1571



### RUDOLF I (1298-1356)

- 1571 Pfennig - Wittenberg. A: Head in architectural frame - gothic portal with bust of Maria, R: Coat of arms in quadrilobe (Balkenschild mit Rautenschild). Fund Pratau: 15, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 572, Thormann: 175. 0.449 gr. Dark patina, fine to very fine 25,--  
Tietjen - Hamburg 1979.

## ELECTORATE SACHSEN

In 1422, the Wittenberg branch of the Ascanians became extinct. Emperor Sigismund now had to deal with Lauenburg claims and with claims by the Hohenzollern family from Brandenburg. He transferred the Prince-electorate Saxony-Wittenberg to the Wettin Frederick IV, Margrave of Meissen, who thus acquired prince-electoral dignity.

The Duchy Saxony-Wittenberg had by then become insignificant, but together with the Margraviate Meissen and the Landgraviate Thuringia a powerful alliance was formed, that would last 400 years. The name was shortened to Prince-electorate Saxony and the capital and residence would be the somewhat far-off Dresden.



### FRIEDRICH II der SANFTMÜTIGE (1428-1464)

In 1428, Frederick II the Gentle succeeded his father Frederick I the Belligerent as prince-elect of Saxony (1428-1464). He was only 16 years old on succeeding and reigned jointly with his brother Sigismund. There was no guardianship. Sigismund stepped down from government on religious grounds in 1437.

When, in 1440, Landgrave Frederick the Gentle of Thuringia died, Wettin possessions became once again united.

Though not for long, as Duke William forced a new division in 1445: Frederick II received the Kur possessions, the Land Meissen and the cities of Altenburg and Zwickau, William received Thuringia and the Fränkische Kreis. This caused a war between the brothers that would not end until 1451.

Coins were struck in the old mints of Meissen, not in the old Saxony-Wittenberg. Apparently, the latter region was so insignificant that the electors did not bear the title DVX SAXONIE on coins. The first one to do so would be William III.

- 1572 Schildgroschen - Gotha (Countermark Hessen). A: Floriated cross in multilobe with C - R V in the angles, shield of Landsberg + F o DEI o GRACIA o TVRING o LANT, R: Heraldic lion of Meissen with shield (Pfahlschild) of Landsberg, annulet behind the lions tail + GROSSVS o MARSCH o MISNENSIS. Krug: 729/3, Krusy: X.17.7. 2.700 gr.

Coin: Fine to very fine, Countermark: Very fine

125,--

Dombrowski - Münster 1979.

Groschen 1440-1442, counter-mark: lion shield

At each change of government in Wettin lineage, the partition of the CRVX was placed one field ahead or one field back.



- 1573 Judenkopfgroschen - Freiberg. A: Floriated cross with lion shield in multilobe and V - C R in the angles shield of Landsberg o F o DEI o GRACIA o TVRINGE o LANG o, R: Jewish head as ornate crest on helmet o GROSSVS o MARCH o MISNENSIS. Krug: 766/1. 2.938 gr.

Very fine +

150,--

Berliner Münzcabinett - Berlin, Auction 14 (1982), no. 618.

Judenkopf- or Bärtige (bearded) Groschen.

The text on the obverse is interrupted by the Landsberg Pfahlschild (escutcheon). 1444-1456.



1574

- 1574 Landsberger Pfennig - Zwickau. A: Shield of Landsberg \* + \* LAND. Krug: 827. 0.391 gr. Very fine 50,--  
 Laugwitz & Menzel - Berlin, Auction 2 (1978), no. 341.  
 Hohlpfennig \* + \* = Mintmark.



1575

- 1575 Schwertgroschen - Leipzig. A: Floriated cross in quadrilobe with V - C R in the angles ☙ F o DI o GRACIA TVRINGE o LANG, R: Heraldic lion of Meissen with shield of Landsberg ☙ GROSSVS o MARCH o MISNENSIS. Krug: 887/10. 2.716 gr. Extremely fine to uncirculated 100,--  
 Laugwitz - Berlin 1981.  
 The text on the obverse interrupted by the Kur escutcheon.  
 1456-1457.  
 This single mass issue by the prince-electoral in Leipzig can be traced back to the fact that he did not have to transfer any coining profit to his brother Duke William. Hence, the simple Kur escutcheon over the floriated cross.



1576

- 1576 Schwertgroschen (Countermark Halberstadt). A: Floriated cross in quadrilobe with V - C R in the angles ☙ F o DI o GRACIA TVRINGE o LANG, R: Heraldic lion of Meissen with shield of Landsberg ☙ GROSSVS o IIARCH o IIISNENSIS. Krug: 935, Krusy: H.1.3. 2.116 gr. Coin: Very fine, Countermark: Extremely fine 100,--  
 Tietjen - Hamburg, Auction 30 (1979), no. 1379.  
 Leipziger Münzmeister Hans Stockart 1462.



1577

- 1577 Hohlheller (1461/1462) - Freiberg. A: Lion above esutcheon of Landsberg between two annulets. Krug: 965. 0.155 gr. Small crack at the edge, very fine 50,--  
 Laugwitz & Menzel - Berlin, Auction 2 (1978), no. 346.



1578

### FRIEDRICH II - FRIEDRICH - SIGISMUND (1428-1436)

In the period 1428-1436, common Schildgroschen were struck by Prince-electoral Frederick II, Landgrave of Thuringia, Frederick and Duke Sigismund. The coins were struck in the reinstated mint of Freiburg, under the moneyer Liborius Senftleben.

- 1578 Schildgroschen - Freiberg. A: Floriated cross with lion in shield, quadrilobe with X - C - V - R in the angles. ✠ F o F o S o DEI o GRACIA o TVRING o LANG, R: Heraldic lion in shield, small cross above rose on cross GROSSVS o MARCH o MISNEHSIS. Krug: 980/3. 2.725 gr. Very fine + 50,--  
Numismatica - Wien, Auction 15 (1977), no. 1587.



1579

1580

- 1579 Schildgroschen - Freiberg (Countermark Hessian City?). A: Floriated cross with lion in shield, quadrilobe with X - C - V - R in the angles. ✠ F o F o S o DEI o GRACIA o TVRING o LANG, R: Heraldic lion in shield, small cross above rose on cross GROSSVS o MARCH o MISNEHSIS. Krug: 980/3, Krusy: X.18,?. 2.756 gr. Coin and Countermark very fine 75,--  
Auktioner - Basel, Auction 11 (1980), no. 1313.  
The countermark is a round stamp that came through only half.

### WILHELM III (1445-1482)

William III was the brother of Frederick II. William was married to the daughter of Emperor Albert II (1437-1439). This caused him to believe himself of high nobility and able to claim various high offices. It all proved an illusion.

In 1445, the Wettin lands were repartitioned, William receiving Thuringia among other territories. War between William and the prince-electoral ensued (Saxonian Brother War). Not until 1451, would peace be signed by the two brothers.

William always bore the title of landgrave on his coins, with the sole exception of the Rautengroschen, struck from 1457, on which he indicated himself DVX SAXONIE. In 1465, the independent privilege of coining of Wilhelm III ended.

- 1580 Rautengroschen (1454-1467) - Gotha (Countermark Erfurt). A: Floriated cross in quadrilobe with V - C - R in the angles, above shield (Rautenkranzchild) + W o DI o G(RA)CIA o DVX o SAXONIE, R: Heraldic lion of Meissen with shield of Landsberg (Pfahlschild) + GROSSVS o MARCH o MISNENSS. Krug: 1314/11, Krusy: E.3.16. 2.391 gr. Coin: Very fine, Countermark: Very fine to extremely fine 75,--  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 26 (1979), no. 1691.  
Countermark: ½ wheel of Erfurt.

In 1464, Ernest and Albert succeeded their father and jointly governed the undivided dominion. An important event was what is known as the *Leipziger Teilung* (Leipzig Division). It provided the enlarged Prince-electorate to be divided among Ernest and his brother Albert. Thus, the Ernestine line and the Albertine line emerged. Ernest, as prince-elector, would, of course, carry on Ernestine lineage and Albert remained duke. The division caused Wettin influence to wane.

Albert is the same figure we already encountered as *gubernator* of Frisia (see under Frisia: nos. 834 and 835).

In the second half of the 15th century, problems with the Hohenzollern family steadily increased, a rivalry that would last centuries. One of the possessions at issue was Magdeburg. In 1476, Ernest had his eleven-year-old son appointed archbishop in Magdeburg, his daughter Hedwig became abbess of Quedlinburg in 1458 and upon his return from Rome in 1480, his youngest son Albert became archbishop of Mainz. For the time being, the prince-elector had secured all these offices.



1581

**ERNST - ALBRECHT - WILHELM III (1465-1482)**

Both young Wettins Ernest and Albert shortly minted in Freiberg and Leipzig in joint name prior to the monetary reform of 1465.

The reform of 4 April 1465 led to a common coinage by Ernest and Albert together with their uncle William III of Thuringia.

When Duke William died in 1482, Meissen and Thuringia were reunited until 1485.

- 1581 Zwitter-Horngroschen - Freiberg (1467). A: Shield (Balkenschild) of Saxony under helmet with ornate crest + E o A o D'G o DVCS o SAX o TVR o L o HARCH o HIS 67, R: Shield (Löwenschild) of Thüringen under helmet with ornate crest + W o D o G o DVX o SAX o TVR o L o HARCH o HIS o. Krug: 1383, Levinson: I-112b. 2.922 gr. Very fine + 75,--

Laugwitz & Menzel - Berlin, Auction 2 (1978), no. 367.



1582

1583

- 1582 Spitzgroschen - Leipzig (1475). A: Shield (Balkenschild / Rautenkranzchild) \* E o W o A o D o G o DVCS o SX o TV o L o HA o MIS, R: Shield of Landsberg (Pfahlschild) in trefoil \* GROSSVS o NOVVS o HARCH o HS 75. Krug: 1510, Levinson: I-148. 1.531 gr. Very fine 40,--

Winter - Düsseldorf 1982.

This type is based on a new coin ordinance (1474/5) through which the Wettins sought to ensure a greater constancy in the coin's value.

**FRIEDRICH III - ALBRECHT - JOHANN (1486-1500)**

In 1486, Frederick III the Wise succeeded his father Ernest (1464-1486) as prince-elector of Saxony (he was a grandson of Frederick II the Gentle).

He coined in his own name, together with Duke Albert and his brother John. When Albert was away, acting in his capacity as *gubernator* of Frisia, his brother Duke George (in 1492 and 1499) appeared on coins in his stead (see also under Middenfriesland, no. 834 and 835 of Part I).

- 1583 1/2 Schwertgroschen - Zwickau and Schneeberg (1492). A: Shield (Kurschild) in trefoil ♣ F o A o H o D o G o DVCS o SAX o TV o LA o HAHS, R: Divided shield of Meissen and Landsberg in trefoil ♣ GROSSVS o NOVVS o DVCVN o SAXOIE 92. Krug: 1721, Levinson: I-293. 2.002 gr. Very fine 40,--

Coin Investment - den Haag, Auction 8 (1977), no. 824.

From coin hoard Wijnandsrade, no. 10.



1584

- 1584 1/2 Schwertgroschen - Freiberg. A: Shield (Kurschild) in trefoil \* FAH o D o G o DVX o SAX . TV . LIAR . IIS, R: Divided shield of Meissen and Landsberg in trefoil \* GROSSVS o NOVVS o DVCVM o SAXOIE. Krug: 1814. 2.153 gr. Very fine to extremely fine

40,--

Coin Investment - den Haag, Auction 8 (1977), no. 823.

From coin hoard Wijndrade, no. 8.

1/2 Schwertgroschen n. d. (struck after 1495).



1585

- 1585 Bartgroschen - Zwickau (1492). A: Bust of the elector r. with sword ♥ FRID'E ♥ LC o IO : ♥ DVCS : ♥ SAXO, R: Crowned helmet with ornate crest of Saxony between 14 - 92. + GROSSVS o NOWS o ZWICKAVIE. Krug: 1851, Levinson: I-291. 2.354 gr. RR Very fine

500,--

Berliner Münzkabinett - Berlin, Auction 13 (1981), no. 506.

Obverse: E LC = Elector.

The four shields in the obverse text are the Kur shield, Bindenschild (escutcheon with a fess) and two lion shields. It is the first coin bearing a portrait. The bearded Groschen largely constituted an exclusive coinage.



1586

- 1586 Zinsgroschen - Freiberg. A: Shield (Kurwappen) under helmet with ornate crest of Thuringia FRI \* AL \* IO \* D \* G \* DVCIS \* SAXON \*, R: Shield (Rautenschild) under helmet with ornate crest of Saxony GROSSVS \* NOVVS \* DVCVM \* SAXON \*. Krug: 2051. 2.095 gr. Dark patina, very fine +

50,--

Höhn - Leipzig, Auction 25 (2000), no. 1686.



1587

1587 Schreckenberger - Annaberg. A: Angel holding shield (Kurwappen) ✚ FRIDERICVS : ALBERTVS : IOHANNES, R: Coat of arms \* GROSSVS : NOVVS : DVCVM : SAXONIE. Krug: 2115. 4.638 gr  
Very fine 100,--

Laugwitz & Menzel - Berlin, Auction 2 (1978), no. 393.

Engelgroschen = 3 Zinsgroschen.

Schreckenberger (= Engelgroschen) struck after 1498.

„Als Ausprägungsort wird die am Schreckenberge (Pölberg) bei St. Annaberg in einer Mühle neu eingerichtete Münze ausersehen, wonach die Geldstücke den Namen Schreckenberger (auch Mühlsteine oder Engelsgroschen) erhalten hatten.“ (The mint was to be the newly equipped mint in a mill situated at the Schreckenber (Pölberg) near St. Annaberg and the coins were consequently termed Schreckenberger (or Mühlsteine (millstones) oder Engelsgroschen (angel Groschen)).

Arms on the reverse: 1 and 3 lion shield (in 1: crowned lion, in 3 uncrowned lion), 2 imperial eagle, 4 Landsberger Pfahlschild and the Bindenschild as in escutcheon.

The brisk manufacturing of Engelgroschen has to be viewed as a measure precautionary to the planned transition to large silver coinage in the year 1500. This is also apparent from the form of the letters that is no longer medieval.

Clover leaf = moneyer Augustin Horn.

## NORTHERN GERMANY

The whole of the region North Germany breaks down as follows:

- A few territories that border on the North Sea or lie inland from there, such as the Archbishopric Bremen, the County Oldenburg and the monastery in Wildeshausen.
- The free cities of Hamburg and Lübeck (with the territory of Schleswig-Holstein in between),
- The territories on the Baltic Sea. These are primarily Mecklenburg and Pomerania.

## COUNTY OLDENBURG

First mentioned in 1108 under Egilmar I (1088-1108) as *comes in confinio Saxonie et Frisie potens et manens*. Around that time these counts were Vogt of the Alexander monastery in Wildeshausen.

In the first half of the 12th century the castle Oldenburg on the Hunte became the centre of power. In 1149, the rulers were known as the counts of *de Aldenburg*.

After Egilmar II (1108-1143), Wildeshausen went its own way. This line became extinct in 1270. Wildeshausen then fell to the archbishops of Bremen.

From 1167 to its fall in 1180, Oldenburg temporarily belonged to Henry the Lion. Through the separation of Delmenhorst I, Oldenburg was regained under Johann XI (1301-1345). Conrad II (1368-1386) and Moritz III (1386-1420) are respectively the grandson and the greatgrandson of Johann XI.



1588

### KONRAD II (1368-1386)

1588 Swaren. A: Head facing with mitre and sword over shield of Oldenburg, small cross l. + MONETA - ..... R: Bishop facing on throne with blessing hand and shield of Oldenburg in l. hand .....- IAMBERTVS. Grote: --, Kavvelage/Trippler: 57. 1.087 gr. Small flan crack, very fine 100,--

Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 15 (1990), no. 43.

From Auction Knyphausen, Catalogue IV (5256).

Ex: Stalling collection (43).

See Hoard Bremen 48d.

This coin can be attributed to both Conrad II and Moritz III.



1589

- 1589 Swaren. A: Head facing with mitre and sword over shield of Oldenburg, pellet between mitre and sword + MO....A - ....BO..., R: Bishop facing on throne with blessing hand and shield of Oldenburg in l. hand, small star r. + SA..CTVS - .....VS. Grote: zu 9. 0.930 gr. **RR** Very fine to extremely fine 150,--
- Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 15 (1990), no. 44.  
 Ex: H. S. Rosenberg Han (3285).  
 Ex: Stalling collection (44).  
 Cf. Großherzoglich Oldenburgische Slg. 6, Fd. Bremen 49b.  
 This coin can be attributed to both Conrad II and Moritz III.

### MONASTERY OF ST. ALEXANDER IN WILDESHAUSEN

Monastery founded by Waltbert, grandson of Widukind. Waltbert had brought the relics of St. Alexander from Rome with him, which caused this monastery to become a famous place of pilgrimage. It was granted immunity and royal protection by Louis the German. Bishop Liudolf of Osnabrück ceded it to Emperor Otto II.

Archbishop Adalbert of Hamburg-Bremen sought to turn Wildeshausen into a suffraganate. Until 1270, the counts of Oldenburg were *Vogt* of the monastery, after which it went to the archbishopric Bremen.



1590

- PROBST OTTO zur LIPPE (1231-1248)**
- 1590 Pfennig. A: Bishop on throne with crosier and book ✠ LVDOL. - ....., R: Cross with the limbs ending in pellets, one small cross in each angle + M . NETA PRE PO. 0.914 gr. **RR** Weakly struck at the edge, very fine 1.000,--
- Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 15 (1990), no. 122.  
 Ex: Stalling collection (122).  
 Ex: Buchenau and Heye collection (5213).  
 Ex: Danziger collection (1032).  
 From hoard Brümmerlohe.  
 Cf. Zeitschrift für Numismatik XV, p. 269.6, Fd. Lechtingen 29a var.



1591

- VOGT FRIEDRICH von SCHAGEN (1360-1386)**
- 1591 Pfennig. A: Bishop on throne with blessing hand and book .....ETA - ....., R: Head of St. Paulus with sword l. and shield r. \* SAN..... - .. AVLVS. Grote: --, Slg. Bonhoff: 49. 0.934 gr. **R** in this condition, well struck and very fine + specimen 150,--
- Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 15 (1990), no. 129.  
 Ex: Stalling collection (129).  
 Cf. Fd. Bremen 44 var.

## DIOCESE BREMEN

The diocese of Bremen emerged from the missionary work by Willehad. On 1 November 789, the consecration of the first church St. Petri took place. There would be only three bishops until 845.

## ARCHDIOCESE HAMBURG-BREMEN

The diocese Hamburg was founded in 831 by Louis the Pious. The task was: proselytising the Swedes, the Danes and the Baltic Sea slaves. The first bishop was Ansgar from Corvey. A year later he received the pallium, which elevated Hamburg to archbishopric. In 847, Ansgar was driven away by the Danes. He became bishop of Bremen. In the following year King Louis the German united the dioceses of Hamburg and Bremen.

In the same year, however, the imperial synod transferred the see of the diocese from the diocese Hamburg to Bremen. In Hamburg, only a cathedral chapter was left.

### ADALBERT (1043-1066)

King Henry III in 1043 appointed Adalbert archbishop of Hamburg-Bremen. He was a stalwart of Henry III. He was not in Bremen a lot, travelled a great deal, particularly with Henry III. After three popes were deposed at the synod of Sutri, Henry called upon him in 1046 to become pope. He declined. He was more engaged in building up his diocese in order to withstand the Billungs, during which, he acted as though duke.

He played a major part in proselytism in Scandinavia. Consequently, Pope Leo IX appointed him papal vicar for the north in 1053.

His influence was such that he in 1062 eclipsed Archbishop Anno of Cologne. In 1066, he lost his position as adviser to King Henry IV, in which the archbishops of Cologne and Mainz particularly had had their hand. From 1069, he gained again in influence, but never managed to recover his old glory.



- 1592 Denar. A: Head r. with crosier in front ....TTCC .... (retrograde), R: Two keys, six pellets in triangle B S ..... Dannenberg: 1777, Jesse: 62, Kilger: 3.1.1 Brem D. 1.122 gr. Weakly struck, very fine

200,--

Henzen - Amerongen 1993.

From list December '93, no. 1297.

Only known type of Adalbert.

The texts in Dannenberg 1777 (= unknown mint) are partly different: obverse text: + MIIITCESSO and reverse ESVBTIRSI. The teeth of the keys form the letters ER. Dannenberg: "Eine häufige Erscheinung in unseren Funden, in vielen Verschiedenheiten vorkommend. Als Vorbild sind die Trierschen Denare 471 anzusehen (für die späteren auch 473, 475, 476 und 480)." (They commonly occur in our hoards, in many varieties. The Trier Denars 471 provide fine examples of it (for the later ones also 473, 475, 476 and 480)) On the Trier coins, the small head faces right.

Jesse: "Friesisch ist der Pfennig mit den zwei Schlüssel Dbg: 1777 = Voßberg: 321. Vgl. Buchenau Blätter für Münzfreunde 1905, S. 3290f., sowie im Anschluß an Dbg. 1160 Fund Dietrichsfeld 24 mit zwei gekreuzten Krummstäben." (The pfennig with the two keys is Frisian Dbg: 1777 = Voßberg: 321. Cf. Buchenau Bl.f.Münzfr.1905, p. 3290et seq., and after Dbg. 1160 Hoard Dietrichsfeld 24 with two crossed crosiers) For the texts Jesse provides: Obv: RIIIITCESSO + and Rev: BSPVSE.

In Kilger listed under: 3. North Saxonian area.

3.1.1. Bremen. This coin would then be 3.1.1.D corresponding with Dannenberg: 1377 and Jesse: 62.

Ilisch - Jonsson in BBMG 1, p. 41-48.

Period: 1050-1070.

## ARCHDIOCESE BREMEN

### GERHARD II von der LIPPE (1219-1258)

Gerhard was dean of the cathedral in Paderborn and count von der Lippe.



1593



- 1593 Brakteat. A: St. Petrus sitting on bow with two keys in hands. Berger: 50, Jungk: 11, Slg. Bonhoff: 20. 0.510 gr. Very fine + 150,--  
 Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 20 (1991), no. 1145.  
 Ex: Knyphausen collection.  
 St. Peter is Bremen. Is always portrayed with his attributes: book, key, cock, cross. Bremen always shows two keys.

### HILDBOLD von WUNSTORF (1258-1273)

Of Hilbold von Wunstorf not much is known. His scriptless bracteates are hard to determine.



1594



1595



- 1594 Brakteat. A: Bust of the bishop facing with crosier and book (?). Berger: 61, Jungk: --, Slg. Bonhoff: 38. 0.475 gr. Small edge break, very fine 50,--  
 Kunst und Münzen - Lugano, Auction 25 (1985), no. 20.  
 Cf. Fd. v. Siedenburg, nr. 4.  
 Possibly the bishop holds in his left hand a small tower with pellet on top, and not a book. This would indicate either Bremen (cf. Berger: 57-58) or Verden (cf. Berger: 92-96).
- 1595 Brakteat. A: Bust of the bishop facing with two keys. Berger: --, Jungk: 19, Slg. Bonhoff: -. 0.469 gr. Small edge break, very fine 50,--  
 Kunst und Münzen - Lugano, Auction 25 (1985), no. 19.

### GISBERT von BRONKHORST (1273-1306)

From the known Dutch (Guelders) house of Bronkhorst. Gisbert strove towards a better relationship with the city of Bremen. Gisbert and his successors had no political meaning, solely archbishops of princely families could count on being afforded a sort of authority.



1596



- 1596 Brakteat. A: Head of the bishop facing in circle of pellets. Berger: --, Jungk: cf. 36, Slg. Bonhoff: 45. 0.511 gr. Small crack at the edge, very fine 50,--  
 Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 20 (1991), no. 1174.  
 Cf. Fd. Siedenburg 93.

**HEINRICH II von SCHWARZBURG (1463-1496)**

Johann Rode proposed Heinrich von Schwarzburg for the office of archbishop of Bremen. He was only 23 years old at the time. A year later, he became bishop of Münster.

In 1474, Heinrich took control over the Hanseatic cities and devastated major parts of the land of Oldenburg. Practically during his whole tenure of office, Heinrich battled Count Gerd of Oldenburg (1448-1487). In 1481, this count was neutralised and peace was restored.

Heinrich von Schwarzburg introduced a new monetary system: gold guilders, double groats, groats and Schwaren.



- 1597 Goldgulden - Bremen. A: St. Petrus with key and book over shield of Schwarzburg HINRICVS DEI GRA ARC' BR', R: Shield of Bremen - Schwarzburg on long cross dividing legend MONE NOVA BREM ENSIS Fb.: 427, Jungk: 62 var. 2.929 gr.

Elsen - Brussel -2003.  
From list 223, no. 575.

Well struck specimen, small flan, almost extremely fine

1.000,--



- 1598 Doppelgroten - Bremen. A: Three shields (Bremen, Schwarzburg and Münster) with B in centre hNS DEI GRA' A' EPI BRE, R: Shield of Bremen on long cross dividing legend MON NOVA BREM ESIS. Jungk: 80. 3.056 gr.

Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 15 (1990), no. 261.  
Ex: Stalling collection (261).

Small double struck, very fine +

250,--

**JOHANN III RODE (1497-1511)**

Johann Rode was of Bremen nobility. He was a weak figure, who mainly relied on his powerful co-adjutor.



- 1599 4 Grote - 1499. A: St. Petrus with tiara, nimbus, book and key on throne over shield of Rode \* IOH'S DEI \* GR ARC \* EPI \* BR, R: Key + MONETA \* NOVA \* BREMENSIS \* 1499 \*. Jungk: 112, Levinson: I-404. 2.947 gr.

Edge break and small scratches, otherwise well struck very fine specimen  
Tietjen - Hamburg, Auction 36 (1980), no. 1238.

150,--

## CITY BREMEN

Of importance is the period 1369-1454 "Vor erlangter Münzfreiheit" (before the attained freedom of mint).

The city of Bremen received the mint as a lien from the archbishops for several periods: 1369-1395, 1409-1412, 1423-1433 and 1434-1454. However, the city is generally thought to have minted throughout this period.

For the duration of the lien the archbishops struck coin in Bremervörde. The lien ended under Heinrich von Schwarzburg, he executed the right of mint himself again. Not until 1541 would the city acquire the right of mint again.

The dies of the Schwaren are, without exception, larger than the flans. Two types can be distinguished: (I) On the obverse St. Peter with sword and key (after Münster example) and on the reverse a seated Willehad with a blessing hand and book, and

(II) On the obverse the arms of Bremen, on the reverse St. Peter with sword and key.

The coins under II are younger than those under I.



- 1600 Swaren. A: City-arms with key, three pellets in each angle + NONETA ✠ BREINENSIS ✠, R: Bust of St. Petrus with sword and key + SANDVS PETRVS. Jungk: 387, Jesse: 715 var. 0.895 gr.

Very fine

30,--

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 124 (2005), no. 3305.

Period: 1372-1395, type II.

## HAMBURG - NEUSTADT

In 983, Hamburg is laid in ruins as a result of the slave war.

The eastern colonisation in the 12th century led to the foundation of the Neustadt (new city), next to the old Domsiedlung (cathedral settlement). In 1189, Count Adolf III of Holstein managed to persuade Emperor Frederick Barbarossa to grant both the old and the new settlement shipping free of toll on the Elbe. In 1201, Hamburg, along with Holstein, was ceded to the Danes for a period of 26 years. In 1216, the old and the new city were joined. After the Danish occupation had ended, the archbishop of Bremen relinquished his rights to the counts of Holstein.

No coins are known of for the old city of Hamburg.



1601

### ALBRECHT von ORLAMÜNDE (1201-1225)

- 1601 Brakteat. A: Tower between two smaller towers with cross on top, over wall with gate. Berger: 179, Hatz: 59, Nau: 192.4, Slg. Bonhoff: 137, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 75. 0.497 gr.

Well struck, very fine to extremely fine

250,--

Müller - Solingen, Auction 26 (1979), no. 1486.

Albert of Orlamünde as city-holder of King Valdemar II of Denmark (1202-1241).

Hatz: 59, Fund Bokel: 25, Fund Bünstorff: 33.

The city gate with three towers appears as early as the first Hamburg coins after which it came to be the city's arms.

**CITY HAMBURG**

The old and new city were joined in 1216 and thus Hamburg was created. In 1241, an alliance was forged with Lübeck and Hamburg acquired city rights in 1270. Hamburg subsequently joined the Wendische Münzverein.



- 1602 Witten. A: Tower between two smaller towers o MONETA o HAMBVRGENS', R: Cross with nettles in the angles ✚ BENEDICTVS ‡ DEVS. Gaed.: 1091, Jesse: 303. 1.266 gr. Very fine 50,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.  
Witten predating the Münzverein.
- 1603 Dreiling n. d. (struck after 1392). A: Shield of Hamburg nettle leaf MONETA † HAMBURGENS, R: Shield of Hamburg nettle leaf BENEDICTVS † DEVS. Gaed.: 1168, Jesse: 417. 0.939 gr. Small double struck, very fine 30,--  
Henzen - Amerongen 2003.  
According to treaty 1392 (this Dreiling is mentioned as early as 1382).



- 1604 Hohlpfennig. A: Small nettle leaf within gate of the stylized castle of Hamburg. Gaed.: 1371, Jesse: 174. 0.386 gr. Small edge fault, very fine 30,--  
Winter - Düsseldorf, Auction 36 (1979), no. 48.  
2nd half of the 14th century.
- 1605 Hohlpfennig. A: Small nettle leaf within gate of the stylized castle of Hamburg. Gaed.: 1388, Jesse: 175. 0.447 gr. Dark patina, very fine 30,--  
SKA - Bern 1980.  
1st half of the 15th century.



- 1606 Hohlscherf (struck around 1430). A: Small nettle leaf within gate of the stylized castle of Hamburg. Gaed.: 1417, Jesse: 178. 0.135 gr. Fine to very fine 30,--  
Winter - Düsseldorf, Auction 36 (1979), no. 49.
- 1607 Blaffert. Nettle leaf beneath two towers. Gaed.: 1252, Jesse: 279. 0.484 gr. Very fine 75,--  
Tietjen - Hamburg, Auction 96 (2005), no. 265.  
By virtue of the treaty with Lüneburg of either 1438 or 1449.  
Ex: Oldenburg Auction, May 1981, no. 351.



1608

- 1608 Goldgulden n. d. (1440/1493). A: Petrus with key and book r., head l., shield with nettle leaf between his feet MONETA o NO' HAMBVRGE', R: Orb in trefoil + FRIDERICVS ꝛ RO' NOB' o REX o. Fb.: 1085, Gaed.: 266 var, Jesse: --. 3.294 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, very fine to extremely fine 500,--  
Tietjen - Hamburg, Auction 66 (1992), no. 1.  
With title of Friedrich III (1440-1452/93).



1609

- 1609 Schilling. A: Castle of Hamburg + MONETA o NOVA nettle leaf HAMBVRGEN, R: Ornamented cross with quatrefoil and nettle leaf in centre + SIGNO \* CRVCIS \* SALVEMVR. Gaed.: 906, Jesse: 521. 1.948 gr. Very fine 50,--  
Henzen - Amerongen 2005.  
From list 165, no. 1615.  
By virtue of the treaty of 1468.



1610

- 1610 Doppelschilling n. d. (1463/1468). A: Maria with child over shield with nettle leaf between two towers and two annulets CONSERVA NOS ꝛ DNA, R: Shield of Hamburg on long ornamented cross dividing legend MONE NOVA HAMBURGE. Gaed.: 745, Jesse: 530. 3.351 gr. Nice tone, a little weakly struck at the edge, extremely fine 150,--  
Tietjen - Hamburg, Auction 96 (2005), no. 183.  
Ex: Oldenburg Auction (1978), no. 89.

**STADE**

County in the Saxonian Northern March. This house of high nobility started with Liuthar who perished in the battle near Lenzen in 929.

His son Henry I († approx 976) was count in the territories along the lower Elbe and lower Weser course. He was married to Judith († before 973), daughter of the Conradine Udo. They had four children: Henry the Good, Siegfried († 1037), Cunigunde, married to Siegfried, Count of Walbeck and mother of Thietmar of Merseburg and Liuthar-Udo († 994).

Taking on the double name Liuthar-Udo became a practice. Thus, Siegfried's son was named Liuthar-Udo I (1034-1057).

There was a kinship to the Ottonians, Salians, Welfs, Billungs and the counts of Kiev, as well as to numerous other noble houses.

The last count of Stade was Udo IV (1128-1130), wedded to Breatrix of Winzenburg (not the Beatrix from Quedlinburg). He was succeeded by Conrad, a direct descendant of Siegfried of Walbeck's and Cunigunde's.


**HEINRICH der GUTE (976-1016)**

- 1611 Denar. A: Diademed head l. HEINRICVS COD, R: Small cross NOMNI DNI AMEN (= NOMINI DOMINI AMEN, retrograde). Dannenberg: 1608a, Jesse: 21, Kilger: 3.2.1, Sta? A2. 1.294 gr. **RR** Well struck and very fine specimen 500,--

Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 4 (1986), no. 1791.

Ex: Buller collection - Osnabrück.

The drawing in Dannenberg exactly matches this coin. The comments on the letters O and M also apply.

Could this coin be from the Hoard Leissower Mühle (Frankfurt/Oder, 1894), buried approximately 1016?

To my mind, this coin should be dated before no. 1612, because it constitutes an imitation of the Otto-Adelheid-Pfennige and these must lie before Aethelred's time in England (see under Sachsenpfennige). Kilger also adheres to this chronology (p. 184)

The *Nomini Domini* is also found on the coins of Olaf Skötkonung (LL: 9).

Jesse: 21, Kilger: Sta? A2.

- 1612 Denar. A: Bust with sceptre l. (+ HEIN)RICVS : CM, R: Double lined cross with C - R - V - X in the angles (...)ZA ME FECIT. Dannenberg: 1607/1607a, Jesse: 20, Kilger: 3.2.1, Sta? A3. 1.362 gr. **RR** Traces of encrustation, weakly struck at the edge, otherwise very fine + 500,--

Hirsch - München, Auction 149 (1986), no. 646.

The moneyer's full name is HROZA. Dannenberg claims the name can be found on the coins of Olaf Skötkonung, but no such indication can be found in Lagerquist. HROZA = HORSZA was the famous leader of the Saxons at their conquest of England in 449.

This coin is a faithful copy of the Crvx type of King Aethelred II of England (978-1016). The Crvx type was struck in England between 991 and 997. This coin is one of the very few that indicates the name of the moneyer (see for a discussion of moneyer and die cutter the elucidation after no. 2235).

Jesse: 20, Kilger: Sta? A3.

**LIUTHAR UDO I (1034-1057)**

- 1613 Denar. A: Bearded head facing + VOAS ..... NI, R: Architectural framework with cross on top + VE ..... EA Dannenberg: 1311, Jesse: --, Kilger: --. 0.746 gr. **R** A little weakly struck at the edge, very fine 200,--

Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 6 (1987), no. 1461.

Ex: Terberger collection.

Ex hoard of Ludwiszcze (1060-1065), 169 (this specimen portrayed).

Cf. Jesse 28 (attributes this coin to Udo II (1057-1082)).

Dannenberg attributes it to Hildesheim.

Jammer (p. 82) puts a question mark beside Udo II.



**BARDOWICK**

**ANONYMOUS**



1614

1614 Denar. A: Cross with II - II - CI- III in the angles + ? NVOHIMNK, R: Temple ❁ IICI + ILOHCNN. Hävernick: cf. 222. 0.833 gr. **RR** Small edge fault, very fine to extremely fine Münzzentrum - Köln 1981. The inscription in the cross is a corrupted form of PILGRIM. Was under Lower Elbe. Based on Kilger p. 190 (copy of Andernach) I relocated it to Bardowick. Hatz concurs on this coin having to be placed in the region Bardowick (corr). Not listed with Kilger, nor anywhere else.

250,--

**KIEL**

Count Adolf IV of Holstein, in the course of his urbanisation policy, promoted the foundation of Kiel (which was completed by his sons Johann I and Gerhard I in 1242). This afforded Kiel the position of most important city in Holstein.

German merchants presumably enjoyed certain privileges. The influence of the sovereign on the city increased when in 1321 the Schaumburger counts of Plön became lord of the city.



1615

1615 Witten n. d. (struck before 1379). A: Nettle leaf over ship ❁ MONETA ❁ KILENSIS, R: Short cross with pellet-in-quadrefoil in the centre ❁ CIVITAS o HOLSACIE. Jesse: 341. 1.389 gr. **R** A little weakly struck, very fine + Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 15 (1990), no. 846. Ex: Stalling collection (846). Bought at Han Meuss, Münzenhandlung - Hamburg. Before the introduction of the Münzverein in 1379. Cf. Lange 7a (var).

750,--

**LÜBECK**

**FRIEDRICH I (1152-1180)**

Count Adolf II of Holstein, in 1143 in his territory Wagrien, founded the city of Lübeck. He took the name from the Slavic Liubice (Old Lübeck).

The city developed rapidly and soon challenged the dominant position of Henry the Lion's Bardowick. In 1156, Henry the Lion prohibited the *Fernhandel* (long-range trade). In 1190, Count Adolf III of Holstein built a "countercity" in the north that coalesced with Lübeck in 1226.

After the fall of Henry the Lion, Frederick Barbarossa in 1181 set the borders (deed may be false, but acknowledged by Frederick II). Upon his return, Henry the Lion again became lord of the city Lübeck. From 1192, Count Adolf III of Holstein fulfilled the office and from 1201 to 1225 Knut VI and Valdemar II of Denmark. In 1226, Frederick II grants Lübeck *Reichsfreiheit* (imperial immediacy).



1616

1616 Hälbling. A: Crowned head facing between two crosiers + OACLVSERI, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle. Ring of 12 crescents. Jesse: --, 0.414 gr. **RR** A little off centre on small flan, very fine + Willems - Bennekom 1991. Although Berghaus positively denies this being a Lübeck coin, I choose to adhere to this theory for now. Cannot be Frederick i.m.o., as he is never portrayed with two crosiers during his tenure as emperor. The figure portrayed must be a cleric. This coin resembles Jesse 82 most, of which the weight is not double that of the coin in hand, but 0.51 - 0.60 gr.

150,--


**ALBRECHT von ORLAMÜNDE (1203-1225)**

- 1617 Brakteat. A: Bust of the king facing between two crosses over architectural framework. Berger: 238, Fd. Bokel: 57, Slg. Bonhoff: 159 (this specimen). 0.514 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine 300,--  
 Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 293 (1977), no. 159.  
 Ex: Bonhoff collection, nr. 159.  
 As cityholder of King Valdemar II of Denmark (1202-1241).  
 These coins were introduced in Lübeck after Henry the Lion had ceded the city to Frederick Barbarossa in 1181. Danish supremacy did nothing to change this and their use was continued after the city, in 1226, along with freedom, was granted the right of mint by Frederick II.

**CITY**

- 1618 Witten. A: Double-headed eagle + MONETA ∘ LVVICENS, R: Cross with quatrefoil in the centre + CIVITAS ∘ IMPERIAL. Behrens: 47 f, Jesse: 302. 1.340 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 50,--  
 Dombrowski - Münster 1973.  
 Witten prior to their introduction by the Münzverein in 1379.  
 From this moment the city pronounced itself CIVITAS IMPERIALIS.



- 1619 Sechsling n. d. (struck since 1403), 1st subtype. A: Shield with double-headed eagle and one pellet in each angle \* MONETA x LVVICENS', R: Shield with double-headed eagle and one pellet in each angle \* CIVITAS IMPERIAL'. Behrens: 57 h, Jesse: 410. 1.729 gr. Nice patina, very fine 50,--  
 Tietjen - Hamburg, Auction 96 (2005), no. 138.  
 Group of varieties with short legends; die cut very hastily. The "spheres" are spherical only very roughly, the dotted shield edges and inner border of dots are so impure that for the most part the dots can only be assumed to be there.



- 1620 Sechsling. A: Shield with double-headed eagle and three pellets above + MONETA ♣ LVVICENS, R: Shield with double-headed eagle and three pellets above CIVITAS ♣ IMPERIALIS. Behrens: 57 m, Jesse: 423. 1.219 gr. Fine patina, flan defect on the reverse, very fine 40,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1973.  
 Pursuant to the 1403 treaty.
- 1621 Hohlscherf (1/2 Pfennig). A: Crowned head facing. Behrens: 29, Jesse: 190. 0.188 gr. Traces of encrustation, very fine + 50,--  
 Dombrowski - Münster 1978.  
 Struck around 1400.
- 1622 Witten. A: Double-headed eagle + MONETA O LVVICEN, R: Double-headed eagle O CIVITAS ∘ IMPERIAL. Behrens: 49 h, Jesse: 434. 1.101 gr. Very fine 30,--  
 Tietjen - Hamburg 1980.  
 Pursuant to the 1403 and 1406 treaties.



1623

- 1623 Schilling. A: Double-headed eagle + o MONETA o NOVA o LVVICENSIS o, R: Short cross with city-arms in quatrefoil in the centre + CRVX o FVGAT o OMNE o MALVM o. Behrens: 63, Jesse: 522. 2.246 gr. Very fine
- Künker - Osnabrück 1992.  
From list 99, no. 331.  
Pursuant to the 1468 treaty.

75,--

## MECKLENBURG

Mecklenburg history is very diversified. It started as a principality in 1167 under Pribislav and was divided into four parts in 1237. They gradually coalesced, until 1329 brought a new division: Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Stargard. Both became duchies in 1348. In 1471 the Mecklenburg-Stargard line ended and Mecklenburg was once again united as a single duchy.

### PRINCEDOM MECKLENBURG (- 1329)

The fortress Mecklenburg originally lay south of Wismar (under Otto III, in 995, called "Michelenburg"). It was the Abrodites' main fortress, later, in the 10th century it became the residence of the Nacomides. In 1167, it was the seat of Pribislav, but it lost its significance to Old Lübeck later. In 1256, residence was taken up in Wismar.

Henry the Lion had given Pribislav the Abrodite lands in fief in 1167. This Abodrite sovereign was a stalwart of Henry the Lion, and his son and successor Borwin wedded Henry the Lion's daughter, thus creating the Principality Mecklenburg. The County Schwerin was added. The episcopal see was moved from Mecklenburg to Schwerin (first mention of Schwerin is in 1018 by Thietmar of Merseburg as *Zuarin*). After the imperial ban had been declared on Henry the Lion, King Valdemar II brought these territories under Danish feudal tenure. This ended in 1227, at the Battle of Bornhöved.

In 1236, Henry Borwin II died, his lands, all of them Saxonian fiefs, were divided among his four sons:

- Mecklenburg under Johann I
- Werle under Nikolaus I
- Rostock under Henry Borwin III and
- Parchim I under Pribislav II.

In 1256, Parchim II was added to Mecklenburg, in 1314 Rostock and in 1317 Stargard were added. Then, in 1329, they were divided anew.



1624

1625

- 1624 Stierkopfrakteat (1230/1240). A: Bull head, tower between the horns, above pellet. Berger: 281, Jesse: 148, Oertzen: 27, Slg. Gaettens: 15. 0.538 gr. Dark patina, very fine 100,--  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 30 (1980), no. 2904.  
Ex: Hannemann collection, no. 2904.
- 1625 Stierkopfrakteat (1240/1280). A: Bull head with shield (V?) between the horns. Berger: --, Jesse: --, Oertzen: 89. 0.444 gr. Fine to very fine 30,--  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 30 (1980), no. 2917.  
Ex: Hannemann collection, no. 2917.



1626



1627



- 1626 Stierkopfbrakteat (1280/1335). A: Bull head. Berger: 303, Jesse: --, Oertzen: 122. 0.351 gr. Very fine + 50,--  
 Müller - Solingen, Auction 30 (1980), no. 2927.  
 Ex: Hannemann collection, no. 2927.
- 1627 Stierkopfbrakteat (1280/1335). A: Bull head with cross between the horns. Berger: 306, Jesse: --, Oertzen: 141. 0.392 gr. Flan crack and edge break, very fine 30,--  
 SKA - Bern 1980.  
 In the literature this specimen always has a smooth edge, but here it clearly has rays.

### DUCHY MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN

In 1329, the dominion was divided two ways: Mecklenburg-Schwerin under Albrecht I and Mecklenburg-Stargard under Johann I.  
 In 1348, King Charles IV declared the Saxonian fief void and created two duchies. Albert and Johann both receive ducal dignity.



1628



1629



1630



- 1628 Stierkopfbrakteat (1325/1375). A: Crowned bull head with short curls. Oertzen: 153. 0.415 gr. Dark patina, very fine + 50,--  
 SKA - Bern 1980.
- 1629 Stierkopfbrakteat (1325/1375). A: Bull head with star between the horns. Oertzen: 159. 0.396 gr. Very fine 30,--  
 Müller - Solingen, Auction 30 (1980), no. 2948.  
 Ex: Hannemann collection, no. 2948.
- 1630 Hohlpfennig. A: Bull head with flower of three pellets (trefoil?) between the horns. Oertzen: 179. 0.261 gr. Small flan crack, very fine 30,--  
 Müller - Solingen, Auction 30 (1980), no. 2954.  
 Ex: Hannemann collection, no. 2954.  
 From the turn of the 14th century.



1631



1632



- 1631 Hälbling. Bull head with flower between the horns. Oertzen: 188. 0.119 gr. Very fine 30,--  
 Müller - Solingen, Auction 30 (1980), no. 2957.  
 Ex: Hannemann collection, no. 2957.  
 From the turn of the 14th century.
- 1632 Denar. A: Bull head with crown (lis), R: Great star with six rays. Oertzen: 224. 0.260 gr. A little off centre, very fine 50,--  
 Müller - Solingen, Auction 30 (1980), no. 2965.  
 Ex: Hannemann collection, no. 2965.  
 1350-1500.



**Wismar**

City in Mecklenburg. Its origins date back to the turn of the 12th century, when Flemish, Westphalian and Lowersaxonian merchants settled in Wismar (encouraged by the princes of Mecklenburg). Wismar emerged in 1167 west and north of the *acqua Wissemare*. Five km to the south lay the Slavic castle Mecklenburg. In 1269, a *nova civitas* emerged. In 1257, Mecklenburg was annulled and Prince Johann issued a decree *in castro Wysmarie*.



1633

1633 Witten. A: Crowned bull head with hanging tongue \* CIVITAS : MAGNOR, R: Floriated cross with star in centre \* MONETA : WYSMAR. Jesse: 365, Kunzel: 2 H/h, Oertzen: 264. 1.101 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine

50,--

Müller - Solingen, Auction 30 (1980), no. 3617.  
Ex: Hannemann collection, no. 3617.  
Pursuant to the 1379 treaty.



1634

1634 Witten. A: Floriated cross with pellet-in-annulet in the centre \* MONETA : WYSMARI, R: City-arms \* CIVITAS : MAGNOPOI. Jesse: 383, Kunzel: 5 D/b. 1.187 gr. Very fine to extremely fine  
Tietjen - Hamburg - 1980.  
Pursuant to the 1387 treaty.

50,--



1635

1635 Hohlscherf (1/2 Pfennig). A: Shield. Jesse: 201, Kunzel: 35, Oertzen: 195, Slg. Gaettens: 1519. 0.122 gr. R Irregular flan, very fine

50,--

**Rostock**

City in Mecklenburg. On the east bank of the river lay a Slavic castle: *Roztoc* (broadening river). It was laid in ruins in 1161 by Valdemar I of Denmark. In 1218, Henry Borwin I, Prince of Mecklenburg (1179-1227) granted Rostock freedom of toll. The right of mint was acquired in 1323. There regularly were tensions between Rostock and (foreign) powers (especially Denmark). The significance of the city was mainly based on the *Fernhandel*.



1636

1636 Witten. A: Griffon \* MONETA \* ROSTOKCES', R: Cross with pellet-in-quatrefoil in the centre \* CIVITAS \* MAGNOPOLP. Evers: S. 390.4, Grimm: 764, Jesse: 307, Oertzen: 292. 1.368 gr. Small flan crack, otherwise very fine +

75,--

Müller - Solingen, Auction 30 (1980), no. 3468.  
Ex: Hannemann collection, no. 3468.  
Witten predating the establishment of the Münzverein in 1379, on Lübeck foot.



1637

- 1637 Witten. A: Griffon ✠ MONETA ✕ ROSTOKCES', R: Cross with pellet-in-quatrefoil in the centre ✠ CIVITAS MAGNOPOL. Evers: S. 390.4, Grimm: 764, Jesse: 307, Oertzen: 292. 1.189 gr. Very fine 50,--  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 30 (1980), no. 3473.  
Ex: Hannemann collection, no. 3473.  
Witten predating the establishment of the Münzverein in 1379, on Slavic foot.



1638

1639

- Güstrow**  
1638 Witten. A: Bull head ✠ CIVIT ✕ DNI ✕ DWERLE, R: Cross with quatrefoil in the centre ✠ MONETA : GVSTROWE. Jesse: 326 var, Oertzen: 462. 1.029 gr. A little weakly struck, very fine 100,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 23 (2003), no. 2186.  
Witten predating the establishment of the Münzverein in 1379.

- Gnoien**  
1639 Witten. A: Griffon l. CIVITAS ☉ NAGNOPOL, R: Cross with quatrefoil in the centre NONETA ☉ GROGENSIS. Jesse: 319, Oertzen 435. 0.491 gr. Small end of the flan, very fine 75,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 23 (2003), no. 2185.  
Witten predating the establishment of the Münzverein in 1379, at Slavic standard.

## DUCHY MECKLENBURG

Mecklenburg-Stargard ended along with Ulrich's line in 1471, causing Mecklenburg to be united.

### MAGNUS and BALTHASAR (1477-1503)

Magnus was the first ruler over all of Mecklenburg. Balthasar was the brother of Magnus II. Before he became duke of Mecklenburg, he had been bishop of Schwerin.

Upon the demise of Magnus II in 1503, another division loomed, but in the end the dominion was jointly governed.



1640

- 1640 Dreiling - Güstrow. A: Cross DVCV' . MAGNOPOLENS, R: Coat of arms of Mecklenburg, : MONET . NOVA GVSTROW. Kunzel: 24 A/b, Schulten: 2089, Slg. Gaettens: 87. 0.810 gr. Very fine + 50,--  
Schulten - Frankfurt, Auction 5-10-81 (1981), no. 1206.



1641



1642



1641



- 1641 Doppelschilling - Güstrow. A: Shield with bull head over long cross dividing legend DVCV' o MANG NOPO LENS, R: Three shields MONE NOVA GVSTO. Evers: S. 42.1 (1/2 Reichsort), Kunzel: 4 A/c, Slg. Gaettens: 64. 4.246 gr. Very fine 150,--  
Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 43 (1998), no. 2351.
- 1642 Sechsling - Güstrow. A: Shield with bull head over long cross dividing legend DVCV MAG NOP : LENS, R: Shield with bull head, B above + MONT NOVA GVST ROWE. Kunzel: 16 F/d, Slg. Gaettens: 85. 1.235 gr. Very fine 75,--  
Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 117 (2003), no. 3275.  
Kunzel: Combination is not verified.  
This coin does not appear in Jesse. (under no. 1492 a coin appears that was struck under the treaty of 1492 containing the texts MONE NOVA GVST / DVCV MAGN NOPO LENS).  
B = Jacob Brasch, moneyer in Güstrow 1497-1501.

### ALBRECHT VII der SCHÖNE (1503-1547)



1643



- 1643 Dreiling. A: Bull head ♣ ALBART . DE GRA . DVX, R: Coat of arms of Stargard ♣ MONC o NO o DVC o MANO. Evers: S. 68.4, Kunzel: 76 B/c, Schulten: 2128, Slg. Gaettens 159. 0.814 gr. Very fine + 30,--  
Henzen - Amerongen 1991.  
From list nov. 1991, no. 629.  
Albert VII was a son of Magnus II.  
Although, starting around 1500, Guldengroschen, Talers and Doppelschillinge were struck in abundance, this quaint medieval coin was also kept on.

## PRINCEDOM RÜGEN

The castle of Garz was the primary residence of the princes of Rugen in the 12th century and, at the same time, a place of worship of the deity Ruginwit. Situated centrally on the island, Rugard near Bergen was the most important place, but Arcona was where Svetovid was worshipped.

In the 11th century, there was feudal dependence on the Danish kings. Then, the Rojane attacked the island. Their power was however broken by Valdemar I, aided by Henry the Lion (1159-1168). In 1168, the place of worship Arcona was devastated and the princes Tezlaw Jaromar I became tributary. Christianity was introduced (the region came under the diocese Roskilde).

The Principality Rügen also encompassed the facing mainland.

After Jaromar II (grandson of Jaromar I) had died, his two sons Wizlaw II and Jaromar III reigned the island. Upon the demise of Wizlaw II, it was divided: Wizlaw III received Rügen and Sambor Stralsund. Until 1325 (the demise of Wizlaw III) descendants of Jaromar I reigned the island, after that the dukes of Pomerania.

### JAROMAR II (1249-1260) or WIZLAW (1260-1302)



1644



- 1644 Brakteat - Stralsund. A: Wall over crown with flag and cross above. Dannenberg: 150, Jesse: -- (cf. 154). 0.481 gr. RR Dark patina, very fine + 500,--  
Peus - Frankfurt a/M, Auction 368 (2001), no. 1368.  
From "Eine bedeutende Sammlung Pommern" Bd. 3.  
Fd. Karrin: 9.

## POMMERN

Pomerania means “land by the sea”. The first mention dates back to 1046 when Prince Zemuzil paid tribute to King Henry in Merseburg.

At the beginning of the 12th century, Poland, led by Boleslav III, invaded the territory and took Kolberg and Nakel.

With Wartislaw I and Ratibor I, the Griffit dynasty took control (lasting until 1637). The territory, encompassing Köslin and extending to the east (Stolp ao) was ruled by the Ratiborides (a side branch of the Griffit dynasty). After the line ended, the territory temporarily fell to the Ascanians (1228) and subsequently to the Griffits in 1317.

In 1295, both the dynasty of the Griffits and their lands diverged: a duchy Stettin and a duchy Wolgast (in between were the territories of the diocese Kammin, around Kolberg, Köslin and Bublitz).



- 1645 Pfennig - 11th century. A: Barbarized bust + O G ..... , R: Hand + ... O + CC E C O. Fiala: 1044. 0.927 gr. Small scratches, very fine  
Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 18 (1990), no. 2683.  
Westslaven in Pommern und Mecklenburg (11th century).

150,--

### DUCHY POMMERN-WOLGAST

First lord was Boleslav IV (1295-1309). Pomerania-Wolgast held up until 1326 when another division took place.

In 1319/20, the Ascanian House in Brandenburg became extinct. Pomerania attempted to cast off feudal overlordship of the Wittelbach House. In 1338, feudal dependency of the Duchy Stettin (Duke Barnim III) on Brandenburg ceased and it became an imperial fief (Louis the Bavarian), Charles IV in 1348 granted Barnim III and the dukes of Wolgast the whole of Pomerania and Rügen in fief, thus creating a dominion, worthy of the title principality, within the German Empire.

Meanwhile (1326), the Duchy Pomerania-Wolgast was split in Hither and Further Pomerania and the Duchy Stettin remained unchanged.

#### Stralsund

Wislaw III of Rügen granted the city freedom of toll and the right of mint in 1318.

When the princely house of Rügen became extinct, Stralsund resisted the claims by the dukes of Pomerania-Wolgast and those by the dukes of Mecklenburg. From 1325, Stralsund fell under the dukes of Pomerania, although in a largely autonomous construction.



- 1646 Hohlpfennig. A: Flag (? , line with triangles) with ray. Dannenberg: --, Sobietzky: 38. 0.378 gr. Very fine  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.
- 1647 Hohlpfennig. A: Banner r., above, beyond and r. pellet. Jesse: -- (cf. 219-220); Sobietzky: cf. 63. 0.335 gr. Very fine  
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 124 (2005), no. 3603.  
Around 1250/1270.

50,--

50,--



- 1648 Hohlpfennig. A: Banner l. with ray l. Berger: 335, Dannenberg: 153 a, Jesse: 217, Sobietzky: 42. 0.424 gr. Very fine +  
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 124 (2005), no. 3605.  
Around 1260/1280.

50,--

### Demmin

From the 12th century on, it changed hands many times. In 1147, Erik V of Denmark besieged Demmin, but to no avail; in 1164 it was devastated by Henry the Lion. In 1211 conquered by Valdemar II of Denmark (until 1227). Later, Demmin would acquire city rights.



1649

- 1649 Hohlpfennig. A: Lis on wall. Berger: 316, Dannenberg: 104, Jesse: 221. 0.260 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine 30,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 124 (2005), no. 3589.  
Around 1260-1280.

### DUCHY STETTIN

Emerged after the division of 1295. First duke Otto I (1295-1344). The duchy would continue to exist until 1464 when Otto III died. The territory encompassed Stettin and several smaller surrounding towns. Stettin is a very old city, known since 2,500 years, though not documented until the 12th century. In 1124-1128, Pomerania was proselytised by Otto of Bamberg, while the Polish prince Boleslav III converted the heathen Pomeranians. Stettin at that time was the most famous Pomeranian city. Around mid 12th century, Germans started settling in Stettin. In 1237, Duke Barnim I granted several rights, a process that would repeat itself in the centuries to come.

In the 15th century, a conflict arose between the city council and the tradesmen (who destroyed the town hall in 1427). In 1428, Duke Casimir V had the ringleader of the insurrection banished and executed.

#### Pyritz

In 1124 Otto von Bamberg started his "Pommernmission". Pyritz was from now the clerical centre. During the 14-15th century Pyritz was part of the duchy Stettin.



1650

- 1650 Vierchen - 1480. A: Shield with rose ☙ MONETA . NOVA . PI, R: Griffon l. over three annulets, one pellet r. Slg. Pogge: 1355 (without the annulets). 0.438 gr. Weakly struck, fine to very fine 50,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 124 (2005), no. 3600.

### DUCHY VORPOMMERN

In 1326, the Duchy Pomerania-Wolgast was divided into Hither Pomerania (Wolgast) and Further Pomerania (Stolp).

Hither Pomerania started with Barnim IV (1326-1365). After he died, a second division took place: Wolgast under Bolislav VI and Barth under Wartislav VI.

Erik II (1457-1474) is the last ruler of the part Wolgast. He allied with Poland, and when in 1464 the Stettin line died along with Otto III, Erik II managed to thwart the transfer of Stettin to Brandenburg, not without the restriction of having to acknowledge the supremacy of Brandenburg however.

The last ruler of the part Barth, Wartislav X, died in 1478.

Erik II took Sophia, a daughter of Boleslav IX from the part Stargard of Further Pomerania, for his wife. From this marriage Boleslav X was born (see under Pomerania).

#### Stralsund



1651

- 1651 Witten. A: Ray ☉ MONETA SVNDENSIS, R: Cross with ray in one angle ☉ DEVS ☉ IN ☉ NOMINE + TVO. Dannenberg: 259, Jesse: 310. 1.184 gr. Very fine + 50,--  
Schulman - Amsterdam 1978.  
Witten before the Münzverein of 1379.



1652 Witten (Countermark Münster). A: Ray o MONETA o SVNDENSIS, R: Cross with ray in one angle DEVS o IN o NOMINE o TVO. Dannenberg: 259, Jesse: 310, Krusy: M6.1. 1.115 gr. Coin and Countermark very fine 100,--  
 Auktiones - Basel, Auction 11 (1980), no. 1304.  
 Witten before the Münzverein of 1379.

1653 Sündischer Witten. A: Shield with ray l. + MONETA o SVNDENSIS, R: Shield with ray l. + DEVS o IN o NONINE TVO. Jesse: 443. 0.721 gr. Very fine 25,--  
 Tietjen - Hamburg, Auction 96 (2005), no. 250.  
 After the treaties of 1403 and 1406. It is remarkable that a ray alone stands vertical, while the ray in the shield is turned to the left 45°.

Name taken from the Pomeranian ducal house of the Griffits. Regularly mentioned in the 13th century, its foundation officially took place in 1250. The city was governed by an advocatus on behalf of the dukes of Pomerania. The "Golden Privilege" of 1452 meant that Greifswald and other cities in Hither Pomerania could safeguard their independence from feudal overlordship.

### Greifswald



1654 Grosspfennig - after 1424/5. A: Griffon l. \* MONETA GRIPESW, R: Shield over long cross dividing legend \* DA LAV DEN DEO. Jesse: 493 var. 1.486 gr. A little off centre, very fine 75,--



### Usedom

1655 Vinkenaug. A: Helmet l. with ornate crest of peacocks feathers, R: Griffon l. Dannenberg: 320, Slg. Pogge: 1584. 0.328 gr. Very fine 20,--  
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 124 (2005), no. 3613.  
 Around 1420.

### Gollnow

1656 Pfennig. A: Two crescents between four stars, R: Griffon. Dannenberg: 207, Slg. Pogge: 1342. 0.221 gr. Very fine 25,--  
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 124 (2005), no. 3593.

## DUCHY HINTERPOMMERN

Further Pomerania started with Bolislav V (1326-1374). Certain relations had great influence, such as the marriage of his daughter Elisabeth to Charles IV in 1363; the Stolp Duke Erik I became king of Denmark-Sweden-Norway as Erik VII.

In 1374, the territory was subdivided into Stolpe (Wartislav VII) and Stargard (Bolislav VIII).

The son of Wartislav VII was crowned king of Denmark, Sweden and Norway as Erik I. The son of Bolislav VIII, Bolislav IX only had a daughter Sophia.

This Sophia wedded Erik II who was duke in Hither Pomerania (part Wolgast). From this marriage, Boleslav X was born (see under Pomerania).

In 1478, lastly, Bogislav X (son of Erik II) united the lands that had become separated in 1295. In 1493, the Treaty of Pyritz acknowledged feudal supremacy of Brandenburg, but would also eventually lead to the independence of Pomerania.

### Stolp

Stolp was the centre of the land Stolpe. In 1227, it stood under Duke Barnim I of Pomerania, after that under the duchy of the Samborides (Gdansk Pomerania). Ecclesiastically, it came under Gnesen. In 1278, Duke Mestwin II (of Danzig, 1266-1295) acquiesced the foundation of a monastery. After Mestwin's death, castle and land went to the Swenzons.

In 1307, it fell under the margraves of Brandenburg. In 1317: a possession of the Griffit duke Wartislav IV of Pomerania. From 1329 to 1341, Stolp was a lien held by the Teutonic Order. After that it returned to the Griffit duke. Ecclesiastically it now came under the diocese Kammin.

In 1377, Further Pomerania was split into Stolp and Stargard. Stolp was the residence of Pomerania-Stolp. The construction of a ducal castle inside the city walls was however thwarted by its citizens.



1657

- 1657 Vinkenaue. A: Three wavy lines, R: Griffon I. Dannenberg: 258, Slg. Pogge: 1379. 0.215 gr. Very fine 25,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 124 (2005), no. 3602.  
Around 1370.

### Stargard

First mentioned in 1140. In 1240, the duke of Pomerania Barnim I ceded the city to the bishop of Kammin, and got it back in 1248 in a trade.

After the division of 1377, Stargard came under Boleslav VIII, whose granddaughter would eventually achieve the unity.



1658

- 1658 Vierchen um 1430. A: Griffon I., R: Cross with one star in each angle. Dannenberg: 245, Kopicke: 8502. 0.457 gr. A little weakly struck, very fine 40,--  
Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 385 (2005), no. 2829.  
Reign of Bogislav IX (1418-1446).  
The obverse is described as a griffin, but to me it looks rather like a peacock fanning out its tail (as can be seen on coins of Usedom, cf. no. 1655).

## DUCHY POMMERN

Boleslav X was born from the marriage of Erik II (of the Wolgast part of Hither Pomerania) and Sophia (of the Stargard part of Further Pomerania). 1464 saw the line Stettin of the House Griffit becoming extinct and in 1478 Wartislav X of Barth died (Hither Pomerania).

Thus, Boleslav X became duke of all Pomerania. Problems with Brandenburg continued to exist, in spite of Boleslav's marriage to the daughter of Prince-Elector Frederick II. In 1479, this took an end. Boleslav went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land and returned to Pomerania in 1498. Stettin became the new capital. A new period shortly dawned, stifled by the demise of Boleslav X in 1523, when the land was divided into Wolgast and Stettin once again, and would later be fragmented further.

### BOGESLAW X (1474-1523)



- 1659 Schilling (Damm) - 1496. A: Griffon l. ✠ BVOSLAVS o DVX o STETTIN, R: Shield of Rügen on long cross dividing legend MON ETA o N OVA o D AM 96. Dannenberg: 384, Frey: 436, Levinson: I-352, Schulten: 2769. 1.309 gr. Extremely fine 75,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1981.
- 1660 Witten (Stettin) - 1501. A: Griffon l. \* BVOSLAVS . DVX . STETIENSI, R: Shield on long cross dividing legend MONE NOVA STET IN 1501. Dannenberg: 390. 1.157 gr. Flan defect at the edge, very fine 25,--  
NKR - 1971.

## DIOCESE KAMMIN

In 1107, Kammin was the castle and residence of Duke Wartislav I. It was the first important target for Otto of Bamberg in his mission among the Pomeranians. In 1185, Kammin became a fief of Cnut IV.

The see of the bishop of Pomerania in 1175/6 was transferred to Kammin and furnished with privileges by Duke Kasimir I. He granted the church the right of free nomination of bishops and nomination of prelates as well as immunity. That in itself afforded an exceptional position, which was only intensified when Pope Clemens III decreed that the diocese Kammin would come directly under Rome.

This special position had to be defended against the archbishops of Magdeburg and of Gnesen. Around 1300, 220 archdeaconries fell under Kammin.

### Kolberg

Mentioned by Thietmar of Merseburg as diocese *Salsa Cholbergensis*. It fell under the diocese Gnesen. In 1125, Otto of Bamberg consecrated the church of St. Mary.

In 1248, Duke Barnim I left the land Kolberg to the bishop of Kammin (in exchange for Stargard) as the core of a new clerical area.

In 1255, Bishop Hermann of Gleichen and Duke of Pomerania, Wartislav III, founded a new city, next to the old city, falling under the bishop whose see was also there. In the 15th century, disputes arising (particularly over salt mining and the use of the harbour) between the city and the bishops prompted the dukes to intervene.



- 1661 Hohlpfennig. A: Two crossed crosiers. Dannenberg: 101 a, Jesse: 223. 0.316 gr. Very fine 20,--



- 1662 Vinkenaue. A: Two crossed crozier symbols with one pellet in each angle, R: Two crossed crozier symbols with one pellet in each angle. Dannenberg: 186 b, Slg. Pogge: 1327. 0.342 gr. Very fine 20,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 124 (2005), no. 3596.  
Around 1420.

### Koslin

- 1663 Vinkenaue. A: Head of John the Baptist facing, R: o Z o. Dannenberg: 187, Slg. Pogge: 1326. 0.286 gr. Very fine 25,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 124 (2005), no. 3594.  
Around 1420.

## BRANDENBURG-ANHALT

### BRANDENBURG - HEVELLER

Pribislav Henry was prince in the land of the Brandenburg and the Havolane. His predecessor Meinfried was murdered in 1127. The second part of his name (Henry) indicates that he was converted to Christianity. Most subjects did not follow their king into the new religion. He joined the eastern Saxonian grands and drove back the *Götzendiener* (idolaters). He bore the royal title and held *Herrschaftszeichen* (royal insignia or *diadema regni sui*). A *Fahnenlanze* (lance with pennon) features on his coins, which means that he owned a "Fahnlehen" (lay fief) from the empire.

His will, which stated that he wished to bequeath his land to Albert the Bear and the Zauche (land to the south of the Havel) to the latter's son Otto, must have carried the approval of King Conrad III.

He was wedded to Petrisa (also a Christian name). On the eve of the Wend Crusade in 1147, Pribislav and Petrisa laid down their crowns in the church of Leitzkau (to the southeast of Magdeburg) in a symbolic cession of the dominion to the prince of the apostles. On Petrisa's death, all was free for the hereditary succession of Albert the Bear and, thus, the Havolane land became the Slavic root of emerging Brandenburg.

### PRIBISLAW HEINRICH (1127-1150)



- 1664 Dünnpfennig. A: Prince on horseback with banner r., cross behind him + HEINRICVS (retrograde), R: Edifice between two towers + BRANDENBVRG (retrograde). Berger: 1650, Bahrf.: 1, Slg. Bonhoff: 783, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 364. 0.832 gr. Weakly struck as usual, very fine + 200,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1980.



- 1665 Dünnpfennig. A: Prince on horseback with banner r., cross behind him + HEINRICVS (retrograde), R: Edifice between two towers + BRANDENBVRG (retrograde). Berger: 1650, Bahrf.: 1, Slg. Bonhoff: 783, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 364. 0.868 gr. Well struck specimen with fine patina, very fine to extremely fine 300,--  
Elsen - Brussel, Auction 25 (1992), no. 112.



- 1666 Dünnpfennig. A: Armoured bust facing with sword and flag (+ HEIN BR)AND, R: Bust of princess Petrisa facing, star l., four pellets r (+ PET)RI(SSA). Berger: 1652, Bahrf: 3, Slg. Bonhoff: 785, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 368. 0.870 gr. **R** Uncentered, very fine + 150,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 46 (1982), no. 717.

### MARCH BRANDENBURG

The March Brandenburg came into existence on 11 June 1157.

#### ALBRECHT I der BÄR (1134-1170)

Albert the Bear was the son of the Ascanian Otto the Rich and Eilika (daughter of Duke Magnus of Saxony). His epithet "the Bear" was perhaps an honorary title to balance the Lion of Henry the Lion.

In 1124, he became margrave of the Eastern March and in 1134 of the Northern March (which would later become the heart of Brandenburg). Acquiring the Northmark in fief had brought his goal - acceding to the ducal office - nearer. But when King Lothar died in 1137 and his cousin Henry the Proud rose to the office of duke, his dream was over once and for all.

The Northern March grew to be his main territory. In 1150, he inherited the dominion of Pribislav Henry who died without issue. This was not accepted without dispute however. In Pribislav's lands, a rebellion of Lusatians and heathens broke out. Taking advantage of the turmoil, Jaxa of Köpenick seized control and would not be defeated until 1157. On 11 June 1157, Jaxa of Köpenick's overthrow marked the birth of the March Brandenburg. Its title henceforth would be *Marchio in Brandenborgh*.

A close cooperation evolved between the archbishop of Magdeburg and Wichmann of Seeburg (both adversaries of Henry the Lion's). In 1170, Albert the Bear and Henry the Lion reconciled.



- 1667 Brakteat. A: Armoured bust facing with sword and shield over wall and between two towers + BRAND(ENBVR)G. Berger: 2895, Bahrf.: 14 a, Slg. Bonhoff: 787, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 371, Slg. Löbbecke: 423. 1.006 gr. **R** A little weakly struck at the edge, extremely fine 1.000,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 73 (1992), no. 2882.  
Ex: G.A. Hoecke and G. Hoecke collection.  
Attribution of this coin - Albert or Jaxa? - has always been ambiguous, all the more as it only indicates Brandenburg and not, as on no. 1668, Albert's name. Originally attributed to Jaxa, it was later generally taken to be struck under Albert the Bear (Bahrfeld 14a and Nau 193.27).  
Fund Michendorf: 5.  
Nau points out the likeness with the St. Moritz Pfennige of Magdeburg. They also served as an example for the coins of Jaxa of Köpenick (today, Köpenick is a part of the city of Berlin).
- 1668 Brakteat. A: Armoured count on horseback with shield and banner, star behind him A - L - B - R - E - H (retrograde). Berger: 1656, Bahrf: 13b, Slg. Bonhoff: 789, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 374, Thormann: 540. 0.844 gr. Extraordinary well struck specimen, almost extremely fine 400,--  
Berliner Münzcabinett - Berlin, Auction 15 (1982), no. 447.  
The count on the horse has practically the same head as the first St. Mauritius bractate of Magdeburg (cf. no. 1753). The time of both coins could be the same. Should there be the same die-cutter? This corresponds to the theory of Nau (mentioned in the last number).



1669

1670

- 1669 Brakteat - Wegeleben - Ballenstedt - Ascherleben. A: Armoured count standing with sword and banner between two towers. Berger: 1755, Bahrf.: 33, Nau: 189.53, Slg. Bonhoff: 542, Thormann: 23. 0.794 gr. **R** Almost extremely fine 1.000,--  
Elsen - Brussel, Auction 83 (2005), no. 1060.  
Ex: Reuttner von Weyl collection.

**OTTO II (1184-1205)**

- 1670 Brakteat - Salzwedel. A: Three towers with key in gate. Berger: 1690, Bahrf.: 104, Slg. Bonhoff: 839, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 122. 0.586 gr. Pleasingly toned, extremely fine 150,--  
Grabow - Berlin 1968.

*Fundgruppe A2 - after 1192*

Margrave Otto II harboured religious ambitions. In 1196, he bequeathed his Ascanian properties to the Archbishopric of Magdeburg and received it back in fief. Otto was childless.

Under Otto II, the bracteates still took a central position (in Salzwedel at the light standard of 0.55 gr, in Brandenburg and Stendal at the heavy standard of 0.90 gr). Otto had few denarius types struck.



1671

- 1671 Denar - Salzwedel? A: Key in architectural framework with two towers, R: Eagle l. Bahrf.: 112 a, Dannenberg: 5, Eberhagen: 8, Slg. Bonhoff: 844. 0.504 gr Very fine to extremely fine 50,--  
Coin Investment - Lisse, Auction 36 (1990), no. 1216.  
This denarius was presumably struck in Salzwedel after the death of Henry of Gardelegen, therefore after 1192.

Albert II (1185-1220), the halfbrother of Otto II, was of a much more belligerent disposition. He married the daughter of the Meissen margrave of Landsberg and Lausitz, Conrad II.

Albert did strike some bracteates, but during his reign, the denarii took the upper hand. A new denarius was issued each year, in Stendal as in Brandenburg alike.

**JOHANN I and OTTO III (1220-1267)***Fundgruppe A4 - 1225-1260/65*

Albert's sons, Johann I and Otto III, are considered to have been the most important rulers of the medieval March Brandenburg. Upon the demise of their father, they were just 7 and 6 years of age. Guardianship fell to the archbishops of Magdeburg, and then changed hands to their mother Mechthild. Their tenure of office commenced in 1225. They together ruled for 30 years and expanded their territory significantly.

The land was divided in 1260 resp. 1266/68 for purposes of inheritance. Still, this should be seen as an internal Ascanian affair. Once more, bracteates were struck, but also denarii, portraying both brothers on one coin.



1672

- 1672 Denar - around 1260. A: Count standing with two sceptres, between wings of an eagle, R: Four towers with cross in circle between them, eagles head l. above. Bahrf.: 231, Dannenberg: 66. 0.738 gr. A little off centre, very fine to extremely fine 40,--  
Toderi - Florence 1977.  
Dannenberg, H.D.: "Vielleicht nimmt das Münzbild auf einzelne Besitzzugewinne dieser Zeit Bezug (Lebus, Uckermark, Neumark, umstrittene Lehnshoheit über Lübeck)."

**OTTO IV (1267-1308) and OTTO V (1267-1298)**
*Fundgruppe A5 - 1265-1293*

The throne of Johann and Otto devolved to their children, the son of Johann, Otto IV "with the arrow" (1267-1308) of the older line of Johan and Otto's son, Otto V "the long" of younger Ottonian lineage. The lands were once again not divided territorially, but only according to income rights and authorities.



- 1673 Denar - around 1275. A: Count standing with two wings of an eagle, R: Wall with two towers beneath shield with eagle over letter A. Bahrf.: 230, Dannenberg: 83. 0.678 gr. A little off centre, very fine 60,--  
 Franceschi - Brussel 1973.  
 The letter A does not refer to Albert. A satisfactory explanation has not been provided to date. Suggestions are: A = Treaty of Arnswalde (1269), Battle of Abbensen (1279), while Friedensburg assumes that the A is part of Alpha and Omega (Friedensburg 1913, p. 59-66).



- 1674 Denar - around 1280. A: Armoured count with flag and shield (eagle) on horseback l., R: Great cross with one small tower in each angle. Bahrf.: 257, Dannenberg: 88. 0.690 gr. Almost extremely fine 75,--  
 Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 50 (1990), no. 45.

**OTTO IV and OTTO V, or the other margraves of both lines (1267-1308)**
*Fundgruppe A6*

After Johann and Otto had died, the five following margraves reigned:

From John's line: John II, Otto IV and Conrad I, and

From the Ottonian line: Otto V and Albert III.

Otto IV was a famous figure. The Heidelberg *Manesse-Liederhandschrift* (Manesse song manuscript) describes him as the first poet of the March Brandenburg (later, Woldemar's wife would have a coin portray her to resemble a picture in this song manuscript).

Conrad was a modest man, Otto V maintained important relations with Bohemia and Albert harboured religious aspirations. The latter acquired the March Landsberg in 1291 and proclaimed himself "margrave of Landsberg".

Minting was not shared. The right of coinage remained a common sovereign right.



- 1675 Denar. A: Count standing between the letters T - T and O - O, R: Small cross in circle OTTO . MARCHI . Bahrf.: 193 a, Dannenberg: 129. 0.760 gr. Well struck and very fine specimen 50,--  
 Franceschi - Brussel 1973.  
 Dannenberg, H.D.: "Vielleicht ein Gedächtnisdenar auf den 1295 verstorbenen Sohn des Markgrafen Otto V."
- 1676 Denar - around 1300. A: Count standing between four shields with eagles, R: Shield with eagle and the letters O - T - O in the angles. Bahrf.: 195, Dannenberg: 130. 0.703 gr. Well struck and very fine specimen 30,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1978.  
 Dannenberg, H.D.: "Möglicherweise wurde der Denar nach dem Tode Otto VII geschlagen (gest. 1298, ältere Linie, ein Sohn Markgraf Konrads) oder nach dem Ableben Ottos V „der Lange“ (gest. 1298)."



- 1677 Denar - around 1305-1310. A: Count standing between two helmets with crest of an eagle's wing and two towers, R: Cross with one head of an eagle l. in each angle. Bahrf.: 567, Dannenberg: 146. 0.630 gr. Very fine  
Holleman - Enschede 2005.

30,--

### WALDEMAR the GREAT (1308-1319) and the INTERREGNUM (1319-1323)

#### *Fundgruppe A7 – 1310/12-1323*

When Otto IV died in 1308, the March Brandenburg had reached its greatest size. Although, at the time of Conrad's death, his son Waldemar was not yet of age, the entire and undivided dominion was already at his disposal. Waldemar began his reign by selling liens of territories and rights in order to pursue his strategy of enrichment. Under him political and socio-economical decline set in. In August 1319, he suddenly died.



- 1678 Denar - around 1315/1318. A: Count standing with wings of an eagle, R: Three leaves (Lindenblätter) bounded by lines in trefoil with one small trefoil in each angle. Bahrf.: 557, Dannenberg: 167. 0.492 gr. Small flan, very fine  
Dorau - Berlin 1983.

30,--

Waldemar's wife Agnes attempted to secure succession, but others, such as Rudolf I of Sachsen-Wittenberg, also tried to gain supremacy over the territory. A situation much like civil war ensued.



- 1679 Denar - around 1320. A: Mounted princess l. with falcon on the l. hand (symbol for an eagle?), R: Three leaves of an oak-tree and three leaves of a lime-tree alternating. Bahrf.: 581, Dannenberg: 175. 0.857 gr. Dark tone, small flan, very fine

30,--

Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 383 (2005), no. 2695.

Dannenberg, H.D.: "Vermutlich hat Markgräfin Agnes diesen Denar nach Waldemars Ableben prägen lassen, um ihre Ansprüche als Nachfolgerin (?) und auf ihr Leibgedinge in der Alt- und Mittelmark zu dokumentieren. Das Vorderseitenbild ähnelt sehr der Abbildung einer reitenden Fürstin mit Jagdfalken in der Heidelberger Manesse-Liederhandschrift." (Margravess Agnes presumably had this denarius struck after Waldemar's demise to document her claims to the status as heiress and to the thirds in the Old and Middle March. The obverse bears the likeness to the image of a princess on horseback carrying a falcon in the Heidelberg Manesse song manuscript.). Cf. illustration on the next page.



*C. Manesse del. 17r., Konradin der Junge von Hohenstaufen auf Falkenjagd.*

This situation, much like a civil war, prompted Louis the Bavarian to seize the unoccupied imperial fief in 1323. He granted his eight-year-old son Louis (who would later be named "the Elder") Brandenburg in fief. Up to 1373 three sons of Louis the Bavarian would reign Brandenburg.

Succeeding Otto VIII, Emperor Charles IV united Brandenburg with his Bohemian possessions upon signing the Treaty of Fürstenwalde (1373). His children were granted Brandenburg in fief, causing it to be partitioned into several marches.

The end of the 14th century saw the rise of the lords of Quitzow, who dealt in brigandry and soon unveiled themselves as adversaries of the margraves. They increasingly posed a threat. In 1404, Berlin and Frankfurt/Oder were de facto Quitzow territory. This induced abutting lords to also start seizing territories.

The situation was resolved in 1410 when the prince-electors, with the aid of Viscount Frederick of Nuremberg, elected Sigismund king. Upon the death in 1411 of Jost, Margrave of Brandenburg, Sigismund nominated his protagonist Frederick *Landeshauptmann und Verweser* (governor and regent) of Brandenburg. He battled the Quitzows and other intruders. In 1415/17, Sigismund bestowed a heritable title of prince-elector on Frederick I, thereby initiating the House Hohenzollern, which would rule Germany from 1871 until 1918.

### FRIEDRICH II (1440-1470)



1680



1680 Groschen - Brandenburg. A: Shield with eagle hanging on rope through a loop between two rosettes + FREDERICVS o D o G o IIN o I o ELECTOR, R: Shield hanging on rope through a loop between two rosettes + MONETA o NO o MARCH o BRANDBRG. Bahrf: 33. 2.342 gr.

Kunst und Münzen - Lugano 1985.

Traces of encrustation, very fine

50,--



1681



1682



1681 Hohlpfennig - Stendal. A: City-arms (half of an eagle and four stones) in circle of 21 rays. Bahrf: 19d. 0.331 gr. Very fine

Münzzentrum - Köln 1973.  
Ex: Killisch v. Horn collection.

15,--

1682 Hohlpfennig - Frankfurt / Oder. A: Helmet with crest. Bahrf: 16. 0.309 gr. Small edge fault, almost extremely fine

Münzzentrum - Köln 1973.

25,--



**ANHALT**

After the death of Duke Bernhard of Saxony in 1212, Ascanian possessions devolved on Henry I the Fat (1212-1244), who received the actual estate between the East-Harz and the Middle Elbe. He became count, but soon was elevated to prince-elector. His ancestors would not acquire ducal dignity until 1807. The seniority principle entailed the 1270 three-way division: Aschersleben (went to the diocese Halberstadt in 1315, along with the city of Anhalt), Bernberg and Köthen. Major territorial expansions (1307/19) were the acquisition of Zerbst and the County Arnstein-Barby, later followed by Nienburg/Sachsen, Gernrode and Hecklingen.



**SUCCESSOR HEINRICH I - since 1245**

- 1683 Brakteat - Aschersleben, Wegeleben, Köthen. A: Prince standing facing between two towers with sword and cross made of pellets. Berger: 1788, Fund Borne: 63, Thormann: 334. 0.520 gr. Magnificent dark patina, very fine to extremely fine 100,--  
Grün - Heidelberg, Auction 44 (2005), no. 607.
- 1684 Brakteat - Aschersleben, Wegeleben, Köthen. A: Prince standing facing with two swords between four towers. Berger: --, Fund Borne: 66, Thormann: 318. 0.589 gr. Well struck and very fine + specimen 75,--  
Schulman - Amsterdam 1971.
- 1685 Brakteat - Aschersleben, Wegeleben, Köthen. A: Prince sitting facing with two swords. Berger: 1802, Fund Borne: 79, Thormann: 395. 0.591 gr. Very fine 50,--  
Höhn - Leipzig, Auction 32 (2002), no. 2147.

**BRAUNSCHWEIG-LÜNEBURG**

When Henry the Lion died in 1195, he left his three sons Henry the Long, Otto (IV) and William the estate (Brunswick-Lüneburg-Göttingen). From 1195 to 1202, the three brothers reigned jointly with Henry the Long, who was also count palatine of the Rhine, as *primus inter pares*. When Otto became king as Otto IV in 1198, a new era began for the Welf Dynasty. Otto took over things and Henry the Long was demoted to a background position. The marriage of the youngest brother William to the sister of Danish king Valdemar in 1202 (in Paderborn) caused the estate to be divided: Henry the Long received Hannover and Göttingen, Wilhelm was given Lüneburg and Otto Brunswick. This last move in particular was intended to win back power. In spite of his kingship, Otto did not manage to handle family affairs as required (the reason as to why he did not elevate the family's extensive possessions to a duchy remains clouded in mystery). As a result, Henry stepped back in. Henry temporarily joined forces with Philip of Swabia, however, after the latter's assassination in 1208, Henry returned to the Welf fold. He abdicated his office of count-palatine in favour of his son, who died not before long. Thus the palatinate was lost for good and in 1214, Otto of Wittelsbach was granted the territory in fief. At the time of William's death in 1213, Otto also administrated Lüneburg and he was nominated guardian over Otto the Child, William's son. In 1218, Otto died himself.

**HEINRICH der LANGE - WILHELM (1195-1227)**



- 1686 Brakteat - Lüneburg. A: Heraldic lion r. over small tower. Berger: 454, Fiala: 133, Slg. Bonhoff: 104, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 37. 0.608 gr. Very fine + 75,--  
Künker - Osnabrück 1982.



1687



1688



- 1687 Brakteat - Lüneburg. A: Heraldic lion l., tower with wall and smaller tower behind him. Berger: 485, Fiala: 455 (Johann), Slg. Bonhoff: 106, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 38, Welter: 238 (Johann). 0.547 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 100,--  
Künker - Osnabrück 1982.
- 1688 Brakteat - Lüneburg. A: Heraldic lion r., head facing, with divided tail, pellet-in-annulet r. Berger: 494, Fiala: 128, Nau: 191.5, Slg. Bonhoff: 102, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 35. 0.541 gr. Very fine + 75,--  
Münzen & Medaillen - Stuttgart 2000.  
From list 11, no. 227.



1689



1690



- 1689 Brakteat - Lüneburg. A: Heraldic lion r., head facing, within architectural framework. Berger: 507, Fiala: 297, Slg. Bonhoff: 112. 0.533 gr. Nice patina, very fine to extremely fine 100,--  
Gorny - München 1980.
- 1690 Brakteat - Lüneburg. A: Crowned heraldic lion l. with shield Berger: 520, Fiala: 466-467, Slg. Bonhoff: 117, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 53. 0.536 gr. Extremely fine 75,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1978.



1691



1692


**OTTO IV (1195-1218)**

- 1691 Brakteat - Lüneburg. A: Crowned heraldic lion r. (OTTO DE LVNEBVRG). Berger: 401, Fiala: 161, Slg. Bonhoff: 81, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 39, Welter: 149 a. 0.500 gr. Dark patina, very fine + 75,--  
Künker - Osnabrück 1982.
- 1692 Brakteat - Lüneburg. A: Crowned heraldic lion r. with cross behind him. Berger: 422, Fiala: 173, Slg. Bonhoff: 85, Welter: 146. 0.402 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 100,--  
Künker - Osnabrück 1982.



1693



1694

**OTTO das KIND (1227-1252)**

- 1693 Brakteat - Braunschweig. Heraldic lion r., head facing, over wall with gate + OTTO DVX DE BRVN. Berger: 687, Denicke: 112, Fiala: 279, Slg. Bonhoff: 389, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 210, Welter: 195. 0.743 gr Extremely fine 100,--  
Kricheldorf - Stuttgart 1976.

**OTTO der STRENGE (1277-1330)**

- 1694 Brakteat - Lüneburg. A: Heraldic lion r. over crescent. Berger: 526, Fiala: 463, Slg. Bonhoff: --, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 228. 0.364 gr Small flan crack, very fine 50,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.

**ALBRECHT der GROSSE (1252-1279)**

1695



1696



- 1695 Brakteat - Braunschweig. A: Heraldic lion l., head facing. Berger: 708, Denicke: 174, Slg. Bonhoff: 399, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 218. 0.660 gr. Small edge fault, very fine to extremely fine 50,--  
Koslowski - Hamburg 1979.
- 1696 Brakteat - Braunschweig. A: Heraldic lion l., head facing, over wall with gate. Berger: 722, Denicke: 141, Slg. Bonhoff: 402. 0.882 gr. Very fine 50,--  
Koslowski - Hamburg 1979.

**CITY OF BRAUNSCHWEIG**

In 1296, the right of mint was sold as a lien to the city of Brunswick. Coinage 1296-1498.



1697



1698



- 1697 Brakteat. A: Heraldic lion r., head facing, over letter R. Berger: 897, Denicke: 281, Schönemann: 9.33, Slg. Graba: 519. 0.631 gr Very fine specimen with nice patina 75,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1973.
- 1698 Ewiger Pfennig. A: Heraldic lion l. Berger: 993, Denicke: 343, Slg. Bonhoff: 424, Slg. Löbbecke: 262. 0.456 gr. Well struck specimen, extremely fine 50,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1979.

**CITY of LÜNEBURG**

In 1293, the mint was sold to the city of Lüneburg.



- 1699 Blaffert. A: Lion standing, two towers r. Bahrf.: 27, Jesse: 287. 0.436 gr. Very fine + 75,--  
 Tietjen - Hamburg, Auction 96 (2005), no. 278.  
 By virtue of the treaty with Hamburg of 1438 or 1449.  
 Ex: Künker Auction 13 (1989), no. 3067.
- 1700 Witten. A: Heraldic lion l. \* MONETA LVNEBOREh, R: Cross with ring and small lion in centre + SIT . LAVS . DEO . PATRI. Bahrf.: 10, Jesse: 391. 1.335 gr. **RR** Very fine 150,--  
 Tietjen - Hamburg 1980.  
 This Witten presumably was struck by virtue of the treaty of 1389.



- 1701 Witten. A: Heraldic lion l. MONETA ∂ LVNEBE BOR, R: Heraldic lion l. + SIT \* LAV + SIT \* PATRI. Jesse: 438 var. 1.065 gr. Small scratches, very fine to extremely fine 30,--  
 Tietjen - Hamburg 1980.  
 Struck by virtue of the treaties of 1403 and 1406.
- 1702 Schilling. A: Wall with three towers and city arms in gate + MONETA NOVA LVNEBORGE', R: Cross + GLORIA o LAVS o DEO o PATRI o. Jesse: 515. 2.187 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, very fine 75,--  
 Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 312 (1984), no. 3062.  
 Ex: Bonin collection.  
 Cf. Bahrfeld: 476e.  
 Struck after 1433.

**CITY of HANNOVER**

In 1322, the right of mint was sold to the city of Hannover.



- 1703 Hohlpfennig. A: Long cross over stylised helmet with crest. Slg. Bonhoff: 202. 0.499 gr. Darkly toned, very fine to extremely fine 50,--  
 Elsen - Brussel 2005.  
 From list 231, no. 689.  
 Buck & Meier: 33.  
 Struck from 1322.



- 1704 Kreuzgroschen - 1501. A: Shield of Hannover, three annulets around + MON o NOV HANOVERS : 1501, R: Cross with one clover in each angle + SALVEI : CRVX : BENIGLLA. Buck/Meier: 88, Schulden: 1131. 1.865 gr. A little weakly struck, very fine + 100,--  
Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 105 (2001), no. 3612.

### GOSLAR

In 922, Henry I founded a *vicus* here. There were important silver mines near the Rammelsberg. A mountain village emerged there and later a market place in the valley (*villa Goslaria*).

Around 1000, Henry II moved the royal palatinate Werla to Goslar, whereby Goslar became the venue of numerous conventions. Other settlements were created under Henry III, such as St. Jacob and Frankenberg.

By the middle of the 11th century Goslar showed the outlines of a city, a process that would be completed in 1100. There is a privilege for Quedlinburg from 1042 that mentions the rights of the *mercatores de Goslaria et de Magdeburgo*. In 1131, Goslar became a *civitas*.

Goslar suffered from the feud between the Staufers and the Welfs, and also had to endure a lot from the dukes of Brunswick (who took and sacked the city in 1206).

The monastery church (cathedral) was founded by Henry III as an imperial monastery and consecrated to the saints Simon and Judas in 1050. Little is known of these two apostles (they both are mentioned but once in the various gospels Matthew 10.3-4, Mark 3.18, Luke 6.15-16 and Acts 1.13). A full account of this legend can be found in the *Legenda Aurea*. Simon, the zealot, preached in Egypt, Judas, the confessor, in Mesopotamia. Together they travelled to Persia. They worked wonders there, however, they were eventually taken into captivity in the city of Suanir. They were led to the temple of the sun and murdered, upon which a bolt of lightning split the temple in three and reduced the sorcerers to coals. The king then built a splendid church for the two saints.

The cathedral and the imperial palatinate formed a separate burrough. Goslar flourished in the middle of the 13th century, after which the economic situation declined.

For the coins from the days of Otto I (the Otto-Adelheid-Pfennige) that are often ascribed to Goslar, an attribution that has lately given rise to serious doubt, see under Sachsenpfennige.

As soon as the cathedral had been consecrated to the saints Simon and Judas in 1050, Henry IV started using the image of the two small heads (and a legend to go with them) on his Goslar coins (no. 1705). This type was the example for the Frisian pfennige of Egbert II (1068-1090), see under Central Frisia (cf. nos. 812-816). It seems a little curious that Egbert (also relatively soon after the cathedral had been consecrated) copied the motif of the two small heads (but omitted the text). Egbert owned the right of mint for Brunswick, but Simon and Judas were not known there. I know of no connection between Brunswick and Goslar.

### HEINRICH IV (1056-1106)



- 1705 Denar. A: Crowned bearded head facing with two staffs terminating in a cross, S in field (HE)IN(RIC), R: Heads of St. Simon and Judas, ring above S SIMON (S IVDAS). Dannenberg: -- (cf. 680 a), Schramm: 171.41, Slg. Bonhoff: -- (cf. 303). 0.977 gr. R A little off centre and weakly struck at the edge, very fine 150,--  
Münzauktion Essen, Auction 46 (1983), no. 975.  
Blätter für Münzfreunde 1923, no. 4, Tf. 263.  
Dannenberg does not know this type (two different cross staffs and the letter S). This type starts under Henry III as *imperator* (thus after 1046), however, without the cross staffs.  
The texts supposedly read: A: + HEINRICVS ... and R: S/S SIMON S/S IVDAS.

## ANONYMOUS



1706



- 1706 Brakteat - 12th century. A: Heads of St. Simon und Judas facing over lis, ring above. Berger: 1199, Fund Mödesse I: 1, Slg. Bonhoff: 315. 0.229 gr. Expressive patina, a little off centre, very fine + Münzzentrum - Köln 1978. 100,--



1707



1708



- 1707 Brakteat - 13th century. A: Two crowned heads over two rosettes of five pellets, ring above. Berger: 1234, Cappe: 4.36, Slg. Bonhoff: 330, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 194. 0.748 gr. Very fine to extremely fine Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 294 (1978), no. 916. 75,--

After these bracteates, the motif of the two small heads of Simon and Judas was no longer used. It was replaced with St. Matthew. The "Matthiasgroschen" listed underneath are all different, not only in time but also in lettering. (see the one-headed eagle in particular).

Following the "Matthiasgroschen", the "Bauerngroschen" saw the return of the figures of Simon and Judas.

- 1708 Matthiasgroschen. A: Eagle \*MONETA o NOVA o GOSLARIE, R: St. Matthias with book and axe SANCT' MATHIAS o. Buck/Büttner/Kluge: 10 c/D, Cappe: 273. 1.895 gr. Nice portrait, very fine + Coin Investment - den Haag, Auction 8 (1977), no. 821. Ex. hoard Wijnandsrade, no. 5. Found on 14 June 1972 during a reconstruction of a farm. Reported 14 August and described by KPK. The hoard was found in a pot-belly ceramic pot of which the rim and large parts of the neck had broken off. The hoard consisted of 73 coins of 15 different types. 50,--




1709



- 1709 Matthiasgroschen. A: Eagle l., ring in front o MONET' o NOV' o GOSLARIENS, R: St. Matthias with book and axe SACTVS o MATHIA'. Buck/Büttner/Kluge: 10, Cappe: 273. 1.568 gr. Very fine + Coin Investment - den Haag, Auction 8 (1977), no. 821. Ex. hoard Wijnandsrade, no. 5. 50,--







1710

- 1710 Matthiasgroschen. A: Eagle  MONETA NOVA GOSLARIEN, R: St. Matthias with book and axe  
 SANCT MATHIAS. Buck/Büttner/Kluge: 10 c/C, Cappe: 273. 1.814 gr. Very fine + 50,--  
 Coin Investment - den Haag, Auction 8 (1977), no. 821.  
 Ex. hoard Wijnandsrade, no. 5.






1711

- 1711 Matthiasgroschen. A: Eagle with annulet l.  MONETA  NOVA  GOSLARIEN, R: St. Matthias  
 with book and axe SANCTVS  MATHIAS. Buck/ Büttner/Kluge: 10 a1/C, Cappe: 273. 1.834 gr. A little weakly struck, very fine + 40,--  
 Coin Investment - den Haag, Auction 8 (1977), no. 821.  
 Ex. hoard Wijnandsrade, no. 5.



1712

- 1712 Bauerngroschen. A: Shield with eagle on it under helmet with crest MONETA  NOVA GOSLARIEN,  
 R: St. Simon and Judas standing with palm leafs  SANCT(VS) SIMON  ET IVDAS. Weakly struck at the edge, very fine 100,--  
 Buck/Büttner/Kluge: 11 a1/B1, Schulten: 979. 2.611 gr.  
 Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 309 (1984), no. 1568.  
 Cappe: VII, 84-85.  
 After 1477.

## CITY



1713

- 1713 Hohlpfennig. A: Bust of St. Matthias facing with axe. Buck/Büttner/Kluge: 7, Slg. Bonhoff: 337.  
 0.363 gr. Very fine 25,--  
 Turquat - Montpellier 1985.  
 Cappe: VI, 71-76.

## GITTELDE

Gittelde lies not far from Goslar. It was first mentioned in a deed of Otto I dated 953. In it the village of *Gelithi* is ceded to the newly founded convent of St. Maurice in Magdeburg (see under Magdeburg). Otto I granted the church of Magdeburg the proceeds of the right of market and mint in *villa Getlide*. The Magdeburg convent wholly acquired the right of mint for *Gelethi-Getlide* in 973 (Otto II). Of Gittelde, very little is known. Dannenberg still mentioned these coins under *unbekannte Münzstätten* (unknown mints) in part 1 of his study. The text mentioned above was taken from part two (p. 634), a text fully resting upon an article by Menadier: *Gittelder Pfennige*, Z.f.N. XVI, p. 233-342.



1714

- 1714 Pfennig. A: Bust l. with crozier (HIRSTEID TE BISCOP), R: Bearded bust l. with staff ending in cross (IELITHIS PENING). Dannenberg: 1222, 1588. 1.320 gr.

Expressive portrait, dark patina, uncentered and minor flan crack, extremely fine

500,--

Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 323 (1988), no. 1774.

Cf. also: Ludw: 166c, Menadier: Gittelde 3a, Slg. Bonhoff: --, Slg. Allertseder: --, Jammer: p. 67.

The legends of this type should be HIR STEID TE BISCOP (here stands the bishop) and IELITHIS PENING (= pfennig of Jelithe).

Ref for Dannenberg: 1222 is only Mem. St. Peter III, Taf. 16.5.

Dannenberg reaches the conclusion that this pfennig belongs to the period of the Magdeburg archbishop Hartwig IV (1079-1102) and that the reverse portrays the *Vogt* Thedericus (Dietrich II (1056-1085) or Dietrich III (1085-1106), Count of Katlenberg, in whose territory Gittelde was situated.

## GITTELDE or HALBERSTADT?



1715

- 1715 Brakteat. A: Bishop on throne with book and crozier, one pellet l. and five pellets cross-shaped r. + S / SM IVOA. Berger: 1263, Slg. Bonhoff: 457. 0.822 gr. A little weakly struck, extremely fine

250,--

Elsen - Brussel, Auction 84 (2005), no. 774.

Slg. Löbbecke: 17, Besser/Brämer/Bürger: 14.09.

For the legible text, Berger provides + SS.....VOA.

Gaettens has put forth an interesting analysis in the *Cat. Hohenstaufen* (no. 233). This coin is always attributed to Halberstadt, to Ulrich I von Reinstein (1149-1160). Upon closer inspection of the face it becomes apparent that we are not dealing with St. Stephen, for he is always portrayed with a nimbus. Moreover, this figure clearly dons the pallium with the three crosses, which indicates an archbishop, only to be found in Magdeburg and out of the question for Halberstadt. Therefore, it must be one of the Magdeburg archbishops. The text on this coin is fully legible. The only dubious letter is the O, read by Gaettens as D. Thus, Gaettens sentence reads S / SM IVDAS, which can only be interpreted as Simon and Judas (the two saints seen only in Goslar). The O on the coin in hand shows a downward arch at the top right section. I still consider it beyond doubt that we are dealing with the text SS SIMON and IVDAS.

Gaettens would like to ascribe this coin to the last years of government of Frederick I of Wettin, Archbishop of Magdeburg (1142-1152), which would document that this archbishop exerted his right of mint in Gittelde.

As to the figure portrayed, the analysis seems correct to my mind. Whether Frederick of Wettin or his successor Wichmann of Seeburg struck this type is beyond ascertaining, as is whether its mint is Gittelde, although, strictly speaking, there are no alternatives (the mint must be in the vicinity of Goslar in view of the SS SIMON and IVDAS text).

Although this coin is without exception listed under Halberstadt, the appeal of Gaettens' argumentation (clothes and legend) is such that it is listed under Gittelde here.

For a further discussion about the *pallium*, cf. the comment under Milan/Italy (Part III).

## DIOCESE HILDESHEIM

Within the large-scale measures to convert the Saxonians, the diocese Hildesheim was founded in the 9th century as a part of the ecclesiastical province of Mainz. The consecration took place in Paderborn in 815, Gunthar (from Reims) became its first bishop (815-834). Perhaps there were ties with the diocese of Reims, in view of the adoption of Mary for the patron saint of the diocese and the cathedral, and its name *Hilduinesheim*, that traces back to the abbot Hilduin of St. Denis.

At the turn of the 10th century, a longlasting conflict with Mainz ensued over the possession of the imperial monastery Gandersheim (*Gandersheimer Streit* - Gandersheim dispute), which was not settled until 1030, at the diet of Merseburg, where the sovereigns decided in favour of Hildesheim.

Hildesheim had many a famous bishop, Bernward (993-1022) being the most famous. Many important works of art were created in these days, such as the *Bernward-Tür* (Bernward Door), the *Bernward-Kreuz* (Bernward Cross) and the *Bernward-Säule* (Column of Christ).

The diocese Hildesheim played a part in imperial politics. It was the Ottonian diocese. The bishops invariably chose the side of the empire, even in the battle between the Staufers and the Welfs. An important role was played by the dean of the Hildesheim cathedral, Reinoud of Dassel, the later chancellor of Frederick Barbarossa and after that archbishop of Cologne. The bishops managed to maintain their independence until the end of the Staufer era.

In the middle of the 13th century, the city joined the federation of Saxonian cities that was mainly intended to oppose the bishops, whose influence steadily declined.

Territorially, the diocese was nearly wholly surrounded by the Welf tribal lands. This led to numerous problems with the dukes of Brunswick, who were eventually defeated by Hildesheim in the Battle of Dinklar in 1367.

### HEINRICH III (1039-1056)



1716

1716 Denar. A: Bearded crowned bust facing, no legend visible but an I (part of H?), R: Bust of Maria S (MARIA). Dannenberg: 707. 1.082 gr. Dark patina, very fine

100,--

Ahlstrom - Stockholm, Auction 39 (1989), no. 8.

According to Dannenberg the obverse text reads: IMPE CVONRAD R and for the reverse he has: S - C MARIA. Which is peculiar, as Kluge (p. 105) indicates that Conrad never struck coin in Hildesheim, but only Henry III. On these grounds, this coin is classified under Henry III.

### ADELHOG (1170-1190)

Was of Saxonian nobility of Reimstedt. He was a loyalist to the Staufers, but was careful to take a moderate position in the political constellation between Frederick Barbarossa and Henry the Lion. In spite of the tension with the Welfs, Adelhog was diocesan of Brunswick.

Under Adelhog in 1186, St. Michael's church, reputed for its ceiling frescos, was rebuilt.



1717

1717 Brakteat. A: Seated bishop facing with crossier and cross between two towers in quatrefoil, 6 pellets around. Berger: 1088, Mehl: 56, Nau: 190.6, Slg. Bonhoff: 212. 0.780 gr.

Extremely fine specimen with attractive patina

500,--

Kricheldorf - Freiburg 1973.



- 1718 Brakteat. A: Seated bishop facing with crosier and staff terminating in lis between two towers, two annulets beneath the head .....MENSIS. Berger: 1069, Fd. Mödesse: I.48, Mehl: 48, Nau: 190.3, Slg. Bonhoff: 218, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 146, Slg. Löbbecke: 62. 0.731 gr.  
 Small edge fault, otherwise extremely fine specimen with nice patina 250,--  
 Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 317 (1987), no. 133.  
 Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: HIEDNIID ISEMENSIS, Nau (110.9): HIEDNIIDA ISEMENSIS, Mehl: HIEDNIIDE NSEMENSIS.  
 Hildesheim = HILDENSEMENSIS.

**KONRAD II (1221-1246)**

- 1719 Brakteat. A: Seated bishop facing with cup and cross on wall with two towers, A - A beneath his legs. Berger: 1118, Mehl: 133, Slg. Bonhoff: 265, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 163. 0.709 gr.  
 Very fine to extremely fine 75,--  
 Dorau - Berlin 1992.  
 From list 99, no. 958.  
 The A used to be interpreted as indicating Alfeld (a mint of the bishops of Hildesheim), but this is incorrect.



- 1720 Brakteat. A: Seated bishop facing with two staffs terminating in lis between two towers. Berger: 1143, Mehl: 142, Slg. Bonhoff: 232, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 159. 0.686 gr.  
 Traces of encrustation and small flan crack, very fine to extremely fine 75,--  
 Ritter - Düsseldorf 2001.  
 From list 55, no. 1215.  
 Ex: Fund Hildesheim no. 14.  
 For the Hoard Hildesheim, see: W. Jesse in Hamburger Beiträge für Numismatik, Heft 2 (1948), p. 16-48. Hoard Hildesheim was found in the old city of Hildesheim in 1946. Buried around 1260.

**HEINRICH I (1247-1257)**

- 1721 Brakteat. A: Seated bishop facing with two crosses on wall between two towers. Berger: 1151, Mehl: 145, Slg. Bonhoff: 242, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 160. 0.663 gr.  
 Small edge fault, very fine to extremely fine 75,--  
 Ritter - Düsseldorf 2001.  
 From list 55, no. 1216.  
 Ex: Fund Hildesheim no.15.



1722

1723

- 1722 Brakteat. A: Bust of the bishop in architectural framework with two flags terminating in a cross between two towers. Berger: 1125, Mehl: 135, Slg. Bonhoff: 244. 0.702 gr. Dark patina, almost extremely fine 100,--  
Kricheldorf - Stuttgart, Auction 28 (1974), no. 958.  
The cross staffs with banner are the same as St. Maurice's banner in Magdeburg.
- 1723 Brakteat. A: Bishop standing facing with one flag in each hand between two towers and two stars. Berger: 1130, Mehl: 136, Slg. Bonhoff: 245. 0.733 gr. Traces of encrustation, very fine + 75,--  
Ritter - Düsseldorf 1999.  
Bonhoff describes this as: the hands raised in blessing.  
Ex: Fund Hildesheim no. 9.  
It appears that there is some - illegible - writing.



1724

1725

- 1724 Brakteat. A: Bishop sitting on wall facing with one tower in each hand. Berger: --, Mehl: 148, Slg. Bonhoff: 248. 0.718 gr. R Minor edge fault, slightly toned, very fine + 150,--  
Ritter - Düsseldorf 2001.  
From list 55, no. 1217.  
Fund Hildesheim no. 16.

**ANONYMOUS (14th century)**

- 1725 Marienpfennig. A: Veiled head facing between M and D, R: Shield in trefoil with three stars, three pellets-in-annulets in the angles. Mehl: 253, Slg. Bonhoff: 258. 0.537 gr. Very fine 50,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1979.



1726

1727

- 1726 Marienpfennig. A: Crowned and veiled head facing between two crosses with pellets, R: Cross with three pellets in each angle and . C . . R . . V . . X . Mehl: 257, Slg. Bonhoff: 261. 0.519 gr. Very fine 50,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1979.
- 1727 Marienpfennig. A: Veiled head R . O . S . A . , R: Two crosiers between two pellets A V E. Mehl: 251, Slg. Bonhoff: 260. 0.553 gr. Dark patina, very fine to extremely fine 50,--  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 37 (1982), no. 1711.

## DIOCESE HALBERSTADT

Its history traces back to the days of Charlemagne, when Hildegim, bishop of Châlon-sur-Marne, moved the ecclesiastical centre Osterwieck, nominated by Charlemagne, to Halberstadt. The formal acknowledgement of the diocese Halberstadt in the ecclesiastical province Mainz ensued in 814 by Louis the Pious.

Quedlinburg lay in the diocese Halberstadt. Bishop Bernhard (923-968) prevented the diocese Magdeburg being founded (it eventually was founded under his successor Hildeward). At the foundation of the archbishopric Magdeburg, Halberstadt was ordained to remain independent. Under Hildeward, Halberstadt in 989 acquired the right of market and of mint.

In the 11th century its influence sphere began to grow. When the diocese chose to join Saxonian opposition against the Salians, imperial troops were sent to devastate Halberstadt. In the 12th century, it backed Lothair III. Under Frederick I Barbarossa, territorial tension dominated the diocese. Bishop Ulrich sided with Pope Alexander III. Reason for Frederick Barbarossa to depose him in 1160 and subsequently appoint Gero (1160-1177), causing the diocese to come under Welf influence. At the Treaty of Anagni, Ulrich got his diocese back. In the course of Henry the Lion's campaigns, Halberstadt was once again laid in ruins.

Halberstadt was rebuilt after the fall of Henry the Lion. There was expanding under Bishop Frederick (1208-1236) and under Bishop Albrecht II (1325-1358) the castles Falkenstein and Ermsleben were acquired, as well as being appointed *Vogt* over the city of Quedlinburg.

In the 14th and 15th century, dire straits caused Halberstadt to unite with Magdeburg in 1479.

Just as in Magdeburg, a number of coin types were struck in Halberstadt exclusively referring to St. Stephen who was revered in Halberstadt. The name of the bishop is not indicated on these coins.

The legend of St. Stephen (as told in the *Legenda Aurea*): Stephen was one of the seven deacons serving the apostles. Stephen worked wonders and was perceived by the people as a sign. This was a thorn in the side of the Jews. To break his power, they had three options: 1. dispute. (the Jews soon realised they could not win a dispute), 2. spreading slander. (Stephen swiftly proved all accusations false), 3. torture. This was the course of action they decided on.

*Sie steinigten ihn, da er betete und sprach: ‚Herr Jesu, nimm meinen Geist auf‘. Danach kniete er nieder und schrie mit lauter Stimme und sprach: ‚Herr, behalt ihnen die Sünde nicht; denn sie wissen nicht was sie tun‘. Er ward aber gesteinigt in dem selben Jahre, das Christus gen Himmel fuhr, in dem nächsten Augustmond darnach, am dritten Tag.* (They stoned him for praying and speaking the words: 'Lord Jesus, receive my spirit'. Then he knelt and cried with a loud voice and spoke the words: 'Father, forgive them, for they do not know what they are doing'. He was, however, stoned in the same year that Christ ascended to the heavens, in the following month of August after that, on the third day). St. Gamaliel and Nicodemus took his body and buried it in Gamaliel's field. Upon Stephen's death, a great persecution of Christians was instigated in Jerusalem.

The life of Stephen is almost identically told in Acts 6:1-15, 7:1-54 and 8:1-3.

St. Stephan was revered in Halberstadt (but also in the rest of Germany). His martyrdom is often depicted in various stages: the stoning by two Jews, the kneeling before his two tormentors. The stoning is portrayed most.

### RUDOLF I von SCHLADEN (1136-1149)



1728 Dünnpfennig. A: Bust of St. Stephanus facing + SANCTVS STE, R: Cross with C - R - V - X in the angles .....ANDVXHAL. Berger: 1256, Besser/Brämer/Bürger: 13.04, Slg. Bonhoff: 449, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 235. 0.880 gr. Dark patina, very fine 75,--

Baldwin - London 1980.

Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 235/6. only provides a text for the reverse of 236: RV.A..... and gives three specimens (235/237) and for all three reference is made to the hoard Halberstadt from 1713. (Archive) Slg. Buchenau: 481, text around the cross: VDFVI....EPS, text around the bust.....ANV..

Slg. Löbbeke: 13, provides no text.

Slg. Friedensburg: 936, only gives a reverse text: RVOD.....LPHV, refers to Ber.d.Berl.Num.Ges. 1880.

The texts of the ob- and reverse form one text (which is something rather unusual) + SANCTVS STE(PH)AN DVX HAL.

The infix DVX strikes me as odd. St. Maurice in Magdeburg was indicated as DVX on a number of his coins, because he was duke of the Theban legion, but in the case of Stephen this was out of the question.

**ULRICH I von REINSTEIN (1149-1160)**

In the course of opposing the growing influence of Henry the Lion, Ulrich allied himself with Albert the Bear (in 1158/9 they went on a pilgrimage together).

Ulrich was a stalwart of Pope Alexander III and was deposed because of it in 1060. He was restored to his position by the Treaty of Anagni. Ulrich declared the changes Gero of Schrembke had made void and demanded the fiefs Gero had granted Henry the Lion back. As a result, Henry the Lion laid Halberstadt in ruins, burnt the city down in 1179 and took Ulrich prisoner. After his release, he particularly endeavoured to secure the power of the diocese.



- 1729 Brakteat - Halberstadt. A: Bishop with crosier l. kneeling in front of St. Stephanus r.with book, letter S behind him + STEPHANVS . OWDALDICVS EPC. Berger: 1268, Besser/Brämer/Bürger: 14.08, Nau: 189.2, Slg. Bonhoff: 456, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 245, Slg. Löbbbecke: 15. 0.739 gr.  
Small edge fault, otherwise extremely fine and perfect piece with nice patina 750,--  
Elsen - Brussel, Auction 69 (2002), no. 1409.  
Ex: Reuttner v. Weyl collection: 110.  
Ex: Wruck, Auction 16, no. 599.
- 1730 Brakteat - Halberstadt. A: Nimbate St. Stephanus kneeling, being pelted by stones, the Hand of God before him ODALRIS at the edge + SANCTVS o STEPHANVS. Berger: 1265, Besser/Brämer/Bürger: 14.07, Nau: 189.4, Slg. Bonhoff: 455, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 244, Slg. Löbbbecke: 16. 0.854 gr.  
Pleasingly toned, well struck and almost extremely fine specimen 300,--  
Gorny - München 1980.

**GERO von SCHERMKE (1160-1177)**

There is no known coin indicating the name of Gero of Schermke. Underneath, his coins are classified into three groups: 1. Coins on which he appears together with St. Stephen, 2. coins on which St. Stephen appears alone and 3. coins depicting scenes from the life of St. Stephen.



- 1731 Brakteat - Halberstadt. A: Bust of the bishop with crosier l. and St. Stephanus r. with book in architectural frame. Berger: 1287, Besser/Brämer/Bürger: 15.21, Sgl. Bonhoff: 462, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: -- , Slg. Löbbbecke: 26. 0.835 gr.  
Very fine to extremely fine 500,--  
Lanz - München, Auction 119 (2004), no. 374.  
Bought at Emporium / Hamburg 17-11-1983.
- 1732 Brakteat - Halberstadt. A: Nimbate bust of St. Stephanus above a city gate, within the gate a bust of a bishop with crosier and book. Berger: 1288, Besser/Brämer/Bürger: 15.19, Nau: 189.21, Slg. Bonhoff: 465, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 248, Slg. Löbbbecke: 41. 0.872 gr.  
Small edge fault, very fine to extremely fine 250,--  
Hauck & Aufhäuser-München, Auction 17 (2003), no. 1474.



1733



1734



- 1733 Brakteat - Halberstadt. A: Bust of the bishop with crosier and palm leaf in architectural frame, St. Stephanus above + SCS - STEPHANVS . PRO . MARTIR. Berger: 1293, Besser/Brämer/Bürger: 15.04, Slg. Bonhoff: 467 Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 250, Slg. Löbbecke: 29. 0.723 gr. Very fine + 150,--  
Schulman - Amsterdam 1983.  
From Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 283, no. 279.
- 1734 Brakteat - Halberstadt. A: Bust of St. Stephanus between three pellets (stones) and star + S - STEPHANVS PROTO MARTI. Berger: 1324, Besser/Brämer/Bürger: 15.16, Nau: 189.12, Sgl. Bonhoff: 482, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 254, Slg. Löbbecke: 32. 0.767 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 150,--  
Toderi - Florence 1977.



1735



- 1735 Brakteat - Halberstadt. A: Nimbate St. Stephanus seated on lion-headed throne, holding unrolled maniple before him SCS - STEPHANIS ROTHVIS. Berger: 1308, Besser/Brämer/Bürger: 15.09, Nau: 189.13, Sgl. Bonhoff: 474, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 256, Slg. Löbbecke: 36. 0.902 gr. Small flan defect, nice patina, very fine to extremely fine 150,--  
Kricheldorf - Freiburg 1973.



1736



1737



- 1736 Brakteat - Halberstadt. A: Nimbate St. Stephanus seated on lion-headed throne SCS STEPHA NVS PROTH. Berger: 1303, Besser/Brämer/Bürger: 15.12, Nau: 189.9, Slg. Bonhoff: 477, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: --, Slg. Löbbecke: 37. 0.721 gr. R Slightly toned, almost extremely fine piece 200,--  
Peus - Frankfurt 1970.
- 1737 Brakteat - Halberstadt. A: Nimbate St. Stephanus kneeling under arch with towers, surrounded by pellets (stones). Berger: 1320. Besser/Brämer/Bürger: 15.20, Slg. Bonhoff: --, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: --, Slg. Löbbecke: 22. 0.951 gr. RR Dark patina, irregular flan, very fine 400,--  
Elsen - Brussel, Auction 80 (2004), no. 1234.  
Besides in Berger only found in Löbbecke (22) and in Slg. Brandt: V, 6677. Löbbecke describes as "Stürzender Heiliger" (falling saint). These two towers are different from those in Löbbecke. In the specimen Berger and in the Slg. Brandt, St. Stephen is followed by only *one* dot (= rock?) instead of the usual five as seen here.



1738



- 1738 Brakteat - Halberstadt. A: Nimbate St. Stephanus surrounded by stones under arch with S-S STEPHANVS PROT on it, two angels above holding medaillon with his face. Berger: 1297, Besser/Brämer/Bürger: 15.23, Nau: 189.8, Slg. Bonhoff: 464, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 251, Slg. Löbbecke: 30. 0.832 gr. Darkly toned, irregular flan, very fine to extremely fine 250,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1977.

Ex: Bonhoff collection (464).

This piece is the last of the Stephen scenes. The fully dressed body lies buried under rocks. His soul is symbolised by the locket with his bust, that is borne up to God by angels. Antique sarcophagi show the same scene and perhaps served as an example.

This coin has a particular appearance. The field is divided into two parts by an arc. The upper part symbolises the heavens, the lower part the earth. Thus, things from the past are always found above the arc, such as saints, under the arc earthly tableaux appear.

In this no. 1738, St. Stephen lies fully dressed, still in the earthly world, while the angels bear his soul up to God.

In German medieval bracteate art there are several examples: the martyrdom of St. Lawrence in Merseburg, the coins of Henry of Harburg in Mainz (nos. 2088-2089) and of Arnold of Seelenhofen also from Mainz (no. 2090). But also in Poland examples can be found: Przemysl I (no. 2962). For comments on these examples, see the respective coins in this catalogue.



1739



1740



#### ULRICH I von REINSTEIN (1177-1180)

- 1739 Brakteat - Halberstadt. A: Nimbate St. Stephanus kneeling within crenellated framework, the Hand of God above, gammadion I. (SS STEPHANVS) PROT(HOMARTIR). Berger: 1271, Besser/Brämer/Bürger: 14.11, Slg. Bonhoff: 460, Nau: 189.15, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: --, Slg. Löbbecke: 19. 0.883 gr. RR Minor edge fault, otherwise well struck and almost extremely fine specimen 1.250,--

Hauck & Aufhäuser - München, Auction 15 (2000), no. 1535.

PROT = PROTOMARTYR = first martyr.

This coin, the first one showing the PROTHOMARTIR, does not indicate the name of the bishop, as is the case with all coins of Gero of Schermke.

#### DIETRICH von KROSIGK (1180-1193)

- 1740 Brakteat. A: Seated bishop facing with crosier and opened book TEO - DERI - CVS o. Berger: 1337, Besser/Brämer/Bürger: 16.03, Slg. Bonhoff: 488. 0.711 gr. RR A little crestfallen, very fine 250,--

Münzzentrum - Köln 1979.

Ex. Button, Auction 105, no. 262.

Friedensberg collection: 975.



1741



1742


**KONRAD von KROSIGK (1201-1208)**

- 1741 Brakteat. A: Nimbate St. Stephanus sitting with book and palm leaf, pellet-in-annulet in field l. Berger: 1345, Besser/Brämer/Bürger: 18.12, Slg. Bonhoff: 495. 0.709 gr.

R Very fine specimen with nice patina

100,--

Müller - Solingen, Auction 30 (1980), no. 2546.  
Fd. Nordhausen: 22.

**FRIEDRICH II von KIRCHBERG (1209-1236)**

- 1742 Brakteat. A: Bust of a bishop l. with crosier and nimbate St. Stephanus r. with cross and palm leaf, star above SANCTVS. Berger: 1352, Besser/Brämer/Bürger: 19.01, Slg. Bonhoff: 496. 0.727 gr.

RR A little weakly struck, very fine

400,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1977.  
Ex: Bonhoff collection (496).  
Fd. Bokel: 311.



1743



- 1743 Brakteat. A: Bust of a bishop facing between two crosses under arch surmounted by three towers. Berger: 1356, Besser/Brämer/Bürger: 19.15, Slg. Bonhoff: --. 0.449 gr. Nice patina, extremely fine

250,--

Münzzentrum - Köln 1982.  
Slg. Bahrfeld : 2643.



1744



1745


**ALBRECHT V (1513-1545)**

- 1744 Breitgroschen - 1521. A: Nimbate St. Stephanus with palm leaf, book and stones S : STEPHANVS : P : MAR : 1521 three annulets, R: Four shields (middle: Halberstadt, l. Magdeburg, r. Mainz and Brandenburg) under hat of a cardinal + ALBR : GAR : AD MI : HALBERS. Besser/Bremer/Bürger: 40.52, Schulten: 1041. 2.607 gr. Small flan crack, a little off centre, very fine

75,--

Henzen - Amerongen 2005.  
From list 163, no. 1610.

Albert was margrave of Brandenburg.

Although talers were struck in great numbers in these days, this coin is medieval (struck from 1519 lacking the year). Hence, it is listed here.

In addition, the style of the portrait of St. Stephen compares to e.g. the Deventer Lebuinusstuiver, that was from 1509 is (see no. 1077).

**DOMKAPITEL**

- 1745 Hohlpfennig. A: Two shields (l. St. Stephanus, r. Stiftswappen) with crosier between them. Besser/Brämer/Bürger: 45.24, Schulten: 1047, Slg. Löbbbecke: 59. 0.245 gr. Very fine

15,--

Dombrowski - Münster 1978.

## ARCHDIOCESE MAGDEBURG

Magdeburg's oldest history is shrouded in mystery. Otto I gave his first wife Edgith Magdeburg as a dower (in 946 she died and was buried there). The couple must have spent a lot of time in Magdeburg. In 937, Otto I, urged by Edgith, founded the Maurice monastery here. It was inhabited by monks from Trier and presumably was intended as a foothold for missionary work among the Slavic people. Thietmar of Merseburg accounts on the transfer of Innocentius' relics. The foundation of this monastery was connected to the 936 foundation of the Quedlinburg monastery. Henry I had already received the Holy Lance from King Rudolf of Burgundy and subsequently negotiated with him about the relics of St. Maurice (which, after Maurice had been murdered in Agaunum, presumably found their way to Auxerre, where Rudolf kept court at the time). However, Rudolf wished to keep the relics of Maurice. Only after Henry had made threats did the relics come to Magdeburg - at the end of 960.

In 955, William, archbishop of Mainz and bastard son of Otto, greatly opposed the formation of a new archbishopric (no change could be made without the permission of the bishops). Wilhelm accused Otto of sending Hadamar of Fulda to Rome in 955 to accomplish the union of Halberstadt with Magdeburg and the consequent elevation of Magdeburg to archbishopric, thereby causing it to be lost for the archbishopric of Mainz. A few years of silence ensue, until in 960 things started stirring again: Otto I was called upon by Pope John XII to come to Italy and bring to terms the usurper of Italian kingship, Berengar II.

Meanwhile, a good contact was starting to build between Otto and William and Magdeburg was placed under William. In 962, he even received the right of the pope of being the designated archbishop to carry out German royal coronations.

Directly after the imperial coronation of Otto, Pope John XII decided to transform the St. Maurice monastery into the archbishopric of Magdeburg (12 February 962). Once again there was an outcry by Mainz and Halberstadt. When Otto returned to Italy in 966, the foundation was not yet completed. In the synod of 20 April 967 in Ravenna, the dioceses Merseburg, Zeitz and Meissen (each of these yet to be founded) and Brandenburg and Havelberg (already existing) were ordained to be suffragane dioceses to Magdeburg. Still, the foundation could not yet be carried through, as the bishop of Halberstadt had vetoed this decision: he had not come to the synod of Ravenna, where the proposal was agreed. When at the beginning of 968 both Bernhard and William died, the path towards realising the archbishopric had been cleared. Magdeburg had the same significance for Otto as Aachen had had for Charlemagne, a residence was even begun here.

The first archbishop of Magdeburg was Adalbert (a Trier monk), who had not been Otto's choice. The coin showing Otto III (983-1002) along with the Holzkirche and the fully spelled name Magdeburg (MAGADABVRG) is listed under Sachsenpfennige (no. 1540).

After that the kings minted here for a period, as was usual, although it lasted longer than elsewhere. No. 1748 was attributed to Henry V by Kilger, but this seems a bit late, as coins of this time are known for a fact to be of archbishop Hartwig's (1079-1102). The "crown" is rather reminiscent of Henry III.



**KONRAD II (1024-1039) - HEINRICH III (1039-1046)**


- 1746 Denar. A: Crowned head r. + S(E)S M(AVRI)CIVS (retrograde), R: Wall with gate and three towers (M)A(GADE)BVRG (retrograde). Kilger: Mg B2:1, Dannenberg: 648d. 1.389 gr.  
 Dark patina, slightly bent and weakly struck at the edge, very fine 200,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.  
 Ex: Bonhoff collection (607).  
 We adhered to Kluge for attribution: (428).

**HEINRICH III (1046-1056)**


- 1747 Denar. Crowned head r. + SCS (MAVRIC)IVS, R: Wall with gate and three towers + MAGAT(HEBV)RG Kilger: Mg B1, Dannenberg: 648. 1.203 gr.  
 A little off centre, small scratches, very fine 100,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1982.  
 This type (and no. 1749) is a lot rarer than Dannenberg: 648a, b, etc. (larger type), see no. 1309.  
 Dannenberg only mentions: M.S. 1.15 gr., Berl.BI.VI, S. 157  
 We adhered to Kluge for attribution: (429).

**HEINRICH V (1106-1125)?**


- 1748 Denar. A: Crowned bearded head l. ....VS, R: City view with two towers and cross with one pellet in each angle between them + ..... Kilger: Mg C3:1, Dannenberg: 651. 0.887 gr.  
 Good portrait, very fine 75,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.  
 Slg. Hauswald: 26.  
 Neither the obverse nor the reverse can be made out to bear any text. Other specimens have Magdeburg on the reverse. The church on the reverse brings to mind Merseburg, due to the large cross (for the cross was deeply revered in Merseburg).  
 Nothing indicates St. Maurice, both the name and all attributes are missing.  
 The weight is considerably lower than that of the other royal coins.

## ST. MAURITIUS COINS

Minting in Magdeburg is characterised by something special. Besides coins that clearly show the name and portrait of the archbishop, there is a large number of types that provide the name and effigy of St. Maurice. St. Maurice was a saint venerated particularly in Magdeburg (see the analogy in the veneration of St. Stephen in Halberstadt).

The legend (as told in the *Legenda Aurea*): A unit in the Roman army, the Theban Legion, was entirely composed of Christians (the reputed result of a mass conversion) and took its name from the “city of the thousand gates” on the Nile, Thebes. Their commander: Maurice. (He is often portrayed as a Moor, his statue in the cathedral of Magdeburg - made approx. 1160 - also shows this. His coins, however, show no such thing). In this legion the *vexillarii*, the standard bearers, were highly important (they are also mentioned by name). Since the Roman emperors Diocletian (284-305) Maximian (286-310) sought to put a halt to Christianity, they summoned an army of which the Theban Legion was part. Once they reached the Rhone Valley, near Agaunum, the soldiers were asked to sacrifice to the Roman gods. The Theban Legion refused and was consequently slaughtered.

Their murdered commander, a duke in the legend, was presumably brought to Auxerre. Not until 960 were Maurice's relics transferred to Magdeburg.

The veneration did not only become apparent in the cathedral but also on the coins. Numerous coin types only indicate Maurice's name and bear his portrait. They form a series that, to my mind, shows a pattern.

First, only his name is indicated on coins that other than that only bear the king's name. The effigy is also not his. Then a long series of both denarii and bracteates ensues, bearing his name and his portrait. Reverence of Maurice took on two forms: either he was worshipped as a man of war or as a saint. Thietmar of Merseburg, too, speaks of St. Maurice as the soldier of Christ (*miles Christi*) and of the invincible duke (*invictissimus dux*), Chron. II.11 and 30. The first form has him wearing a helmet and an armour as clothing, naming him SCS (*Sanctus*). The statue in the cathedral of Magdeburg also depicts Maurice as a warrior.

As of a certain moment, the idea that he should be revered as a warrior was abandoned (i.m.o. 1160) and he was henceforth revered as the saint Maurice. Now his appearance was marked by a nimbus (instead of a helmet) and the word DVX (as duke), while donning a robe. The text still indicates SCS (*Sanctus*), the same as in the case of warrior reverence. Thus the following overview is obtained of the coins present in this collection (D=denier, B=bracteate):

No.	D/B	Helmet	Nimbus	DVX	SCS	banner/ standard	armour	robe	attributes
1749	D	x			SCS	x			
1750	D	x			SCS		x		sword/cross
1751	D	x			SCS				sword/lance
1752	D	x				x	x		star
1753	B	x			SCS	x	x		
1754	B	x			SCS	x	x		lis
1755	B	x			SCS	x	x		star
1756	B	x			SCS	x	x		star
1757	B	x	x	x	SCS	x		x	cross
1758	B		x		SCS			x	cross-in-annulet
1759	B		x	x	SCS	x		x	
1760	B		x	x	SCS	x		x	sword
1761	B		x	x	SCS			x	palm leaf/doubled cross
1762	B		x	x	SCS	x		x	palm leaf
1763	B		x	x	SCS			x	sword/crown with cross

One type constitutes the transition from one group to the other, no. 1757. Here, Maurice is depicted both as warrior (helmet) and saint (nimbus), with the indication DVX, wearing a robe. This coin is of an extraordinarily fine cut, also as regards the architectural framing.

Coins from the reverence as warrior period usually show him with sword (as does the cathedral statue), sometimes a star (as a symbol for things guiding towards a destination?). In the case of reverence as saint he is often portrayed with a palm branch (as a sign of peace), or crosses, and also with a sword every once in a while.

After the series mentioned here, the bracteates are a lot smaller, sometimes have text missing but now and then do show Maurice.



- 1749 Denar. A: Bearded bust with helmet r., banner in front (+ S)CS A(VIC)IR(V)S, R: Two towers with cross-on-column between them + MAGADEBVRG. Kilger: Mg B5, Dannenberg: 646. 0.951 gr.

Hirsch - München, Auction 194 (1997), no. 1302.

According to Dannenberg much rarer than the ensuing coins (648a, b, etc). Dannenberg merely notes: "Used to be in the collection Cappe", Köhne NF Taf XIV.4. Kilger mentions few specimens, only from Swedish hoards. I.m.o. this is the first coin displaying St. Maurice, in his warrior appearance, with the standard of the Theban legion.

Kilger places this coin in the period of archbishop Werner (1064-1078), with a question mark though.

R Flan crack, very fine specimen with nice portrait

150,--



- 1750 Denar. A: Crowned bust facing between sword and lance (S)CS (MAVRICIVS), R: Edifice with two great towers and one smaller tower between them (MAGADEBVRG). Kilger: Mg C2:2, Dannenberg: 652. 0.840 gr.

Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln 1976.

Dannenberg speaks of a bearded imperial effigy on the obverse. Bears most resemblance to Dannenberg: 652 (meaningless legend). 652 derives from 650 that has: + SES . MAVRICIVS for the obverse text and: + MAGADEBURG for the reverse.

Kilger: Mg C 2:2, this is the specimen the coin in hand shows most resemblance with, in Kilger it also corresponds with Dannenberg: 652. Kilger ascribes it to Henry IV (1084-1106)?

Listed under Mauricepfennige here.

R Small flan crack and slightly bent, very fine

100,--



- 1751 Denar. A: Crowned bust facing between sword and lance (S)CS (MA)VRI(CIVS), R: Edifice with two great towers and one smaller tower between them (MAGADEBVRG). Kilger: Mg C2:1, Dannenberg: 650. 0.876 gr.

Dombrowski - Münster 1973.

Shows some likeness with the previous number. The attributions in both Dannenberg and Kilger are the same as in the case of no. 1750. We have classified it under Mauricepfennige for the same reason as the last coin.

A little off centre, very fine

100,--



- 1752 Denar. A: Bust with helmet, chain armour and lance, star r. above, R: Edifice over bow with two towers .....ANTCS(?). Kilger: Mg C4, Dannenberg: 653, Slg. Bonhoff: 612. 1.002 gr.

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.

This coin holds a lot more of the traits of Mauricepfennige, particularly the standard features very prominently. Kilger ranks this under Henry V (1106-1125) with a question mark. Classified under the Mauricepfennige here.

Well struck, very fine +

150,--



1753



- 1753 Brakteat. A: Armoured figure (St. Mauritius) with helmet, shield and banner on wall between two towers (SCS) MAVRIC(IVS). Berger: --, Slg. Bonhoff: --, Sgl: Hohenstaufenzeit: 315. 0.817 gr.

**Extremely rare.** A little off centre, otherwise very fine piece with nice patina

1.000,--

Sotheby - London, Auction 2-5-01, no. 177.

Ex: Reuttner von Weyl collection (177).

In the cat. Hohenstaufen there is reference to H. Dannenberg in Köhne N.F. Taf. XIV, 18; E. Bahrfeldt: Fund von Michendorf, Berlin 1881, S.12, 13; Kat. Bahrfeldt: 2762 (in Bahrfeldt, too, there is reference to Köhne, see above).

This coin is often characterised as "the oldest St. Maurice coin", though I believe that is no. 1749.

The only other existing specimen is that of the Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit. See for a comparison under no. 1668.

The no. 1753 is attributed to archbishop Frederick I of Wettin (1142-1152), from here on all others belong to the government period of Archbishop Wichmann of Seeburg (1152-1192).



1754



1755



- 1754 Brakteat. A: Armoured figure (St. Mauritius) with helmet, shield, lis and banner within towered archway, tower either side SC-S MAVRICIVS. Berger: --, Slg. Bonhoff: --, Suhle: 14. 0.971 gr.

**RR** A little off centre and weakly struck, otherwise very fine to extremely fine

250,--

Hirsch - München, Auction 226 (2003), no. 2304.

Slg. Hauswaldt: 211.

In Suhle there is reference to the hoard Zobbenitz, found in 1873, buried around 1185, see Leitzmann: Num.Zeitschr. 1874, p. 7, no. 10 (apart from a number of Mauricepfennige, coins of Otto I and II of Brandenburg occurred in this hoard. In none of the other hoards Suhle describes, does this no. 14 occur).

- 1755 Brakteat. A: Armoured figure (St. Mauritius) with helmet, shield and banner between two towers, V l. above and cross r. above + SC(S MAV)RICIVS. Berger: 1494, Nau: 112.15, Slg. Bonhoff: 633, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 320, Suhle: --. 0.949 gr.

**R** Weakly struck at the edge, extremely fine

500,--

Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 317 (1987), no. 360.

Slg. Hauswaldt: 177.

The V is sometimes associated with Wichmann of Seeburg.



1756



- 1756 Brakteat. A: Armoured figure (St. Mauritius) with helmet, shield and banner between two towers, V l. above and cross r. above + SC(S MAV)RICIVS. Berger: 1494, Nau: 112.15, Slg. Bonhoff: 633, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 320, Suhle: --. 0.965 gr.

**R** Small edge fault, very fine to extremely fine specimen

500,--

Sotheby - London, Auction 2-5-01, no. 177.

Ex: Reuttner von Weyl collection (177).

cf. no. 1755.



- 1757 Brakteat. A: Armoured figure (St. Mauritius) facing with cross-headed staff and banner under towered archway SC-S MAVRICIVS . DVX. Berger: 2858, Suhle: 26. 0.895 gr. RR Well struck, extremely fine and perfect piece 1.500,--  
Elsen - Brussel 2001.  
Occurs in the hoard Weeze / Kr. Geldern (no. 5) 40 times and in the hoard Mödesse II (no. 53) 35 times. Average weight of the specimens from the Weeze hoard 0.870.  
Slg. Hauswaldt: 216.  
Extraordinarily impressive coin, not only because of its rendering of St. Maurice in both his appearances (warrior and DVX), but also for its exquisite workmanship. The elaborate border and the towers, standards and crosses it so specially depicts lead to the conclusion that we must be dealing with a remarkable die-cutter indeed.
- 1758 Brakteat. A: Nimbate bust facing (St. Mauritius) under archway with two towers and edifice, one cross-in-annulet (made of four pellets) in each hand SCS MAVRICIVS. Berger: 1495, Slg. Bonhoff: 645, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 328, Suhle: 17. 0.920 gr. Magnificent patina, extremely fine 250,--  
Hirsch - München, Auction 221 (2002), no. 1324.  
Ex: Hirsch Auction 51 (III, 1967), no. 87.  
Ex: Liste A. Cahn 27 (1927), no. 1680.  
Cat. coll. *eines rheinischen Gelehrten* (of a Rheinian scholar) no. 762. In the hoard Freckleben 104 (Th. Stenzen: Der Brakteatenfund von Freckleben, Berlin 1862) 3 specimens came up. Therefore, this must be one of those three (indicated weights 0.95 - 0.98, this is 0.97). The drawn coin is not this one. In the auction Cahn 70 (1931) two specimens of this coin were auctioned under no. 146.  
What is striking about the composition of this coin are the three double arcs under which St. Maurice is portrayed with his attributes. This arched construction is also seen in both the following numbers.



- 1759 Brakteat. A: Nimbate bust facing (St. Mauritius) with shield and banner under archway with three towers and two crosses SC S - MAVRICIVS DVX. Berger: 1506, Nau: 193.14, Slg. Bonhoff: 664, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 323, Slg. Löbbecke: 305, Suhle: 15. 0.947 gr. Minor edge fault, very fine to extremely fine 500,--  
Münzen und Medaillen Deutschland, Auction 6 (2000), no. 518.  
From Münzen und Medaillen - Basel, Auction 24 (1962), no. 227.  
Slg. Hauswaldt: 215.
- 1760 Brakteat. A: Nimbate bust facing (St. Mauritius) with sword and banner under archway with edifice, gate either side o S C-S o MAVRICIVS DVX. Berger: 1515, Nau: 193.15, Slg. Bonhoff: 656, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 324, Slg. Löbbecke: 308, Suhle: 16. 0.967 gr. Small flan crack, very fine + 150,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1978.  
Here, too, we find St. Maurice under three double arches, though the workmanship is a lot less refined than in the case of both preceding numbers.



1761



- 1761 Brakteat. A: Nimbate bust facing (St. Mauritius) with palm leaf and doubled cross, small lis (?) in field l. + SC - S . MAVRICIVS . DVX. Berger: 1502, Nau: 193.13, Suhle: 3, Slg. Bonhoff: 660, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 660, Slg. Löbbecke: 299. 0.981 gr.

A little weakly struck at the edge, otherwise uncirculated

400,--

Münzen und Medaillen Deutschland, Auction 6 (2000), no. 517.

From Münzen und Medaillen - Basel, Auction 35 (1967), no. 282.

Slg. Hauswaldt: 198.

The composition is simpler than in the case of the preceding numbers, though the workmanship is better in this case. Suhle places this at the beginning of the Mauricebracteate series.



1762



1763



- 1762 Brakteat. A: Nimbate bust facing (St. Mauritius) with palm leaf and banner between two crosses over edifice, lis r. (S C-)S MAVRICIVS DVX. Berger: 1509, Slg. Bonhoff: 635, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 321, Slg. Löbbecke: 307, Suhle: 1. 0.983 gr.

Weakly struck at the edge, very fine + piece

250,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1978.

For the arrow, compare the staff with a V through it in no. 1761.

The composition of this coin resembles that of the last coin, but its workmanship is not as fine.

- 1763 Brakteat. A: Nimbate and armoured figure (St. Mauritius) with sword and crown, cross r. S C S MAVRICIVS DVX. Berger: 1512, Slg. Bonhoff: 639, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 330, Suhle: 6. 0.964 gr.

Very fine specimen

100,--

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 44 (1981), no. 1783.

Here, St. Maurice is depicted as DVX, but also shows some of the traits of a warrior (the bands hanging from his headdress and the coat of mail under his robe). The coin is smaller, its workmanship not as precise. Apparently, this bracteate has to be placed at the end of Wichmann of Seeburg's government.

### HARTWIG IV (1079-1102)



1764



- 1764 Denar. A: Bust of the archbishop l. with crozier l. and S (retrograde) r., R: City view with three towers. Kilger: Mg D1, Dannenberg: 1576. 1.085 gr

RR Dark patina, traces of corrosion, very fine

150,--

Münzgalerie - München 1987.

Dannenberg knows of only a single specimen. Inscription obverse: + HA.....A (here the coin in hand most definitely has something else), inscription reverse: ..... DADE ... Where ours has a T, nothing can be seen on Dannenberg's.

In view of the edifice on the reverse (older shape), this denar must lie before Dannenberg: 655.



- 1765 Denar. A: Bust of the archbishop facing with crosier (OTTO I)MPR (AVG), R: Edifice with four towers, cross above + MAG(ADEBVRG). Kilger: Mg D2:2, Dannenberg: 655. 1.346 gr.  
Usually weakly struck at the edge and small mistake in the die, very fine to extremely fine

100,--

Elsen - Brussel 2001.

From list 214, no. 394.

Slg. Bonhoff: 617.

As text, Kilger mentions OTTO I[MP] AVGV The text of the coin in hand is nowhere to be found.



- 1766 Denar. A: Bust of the archbishop facing with crosier + DO ..... AVGV, R: Edifice with four towers, cross above + A Λ ..... S. Kilger: Mg D2:2, Dannenberg: 1894. 1.227 gr.

A little off centre and weakly struck at the edge, very fine +

250,--

Kurpfälzische Münzhandlung - Mannheim, Auction 60 (2001), no. 705.

Under no. 1894a, Dannenberg describes an obverse that starts with an inverted D. (according to Dannenberg 1854 it must read + OTTO I ....AVGV). For the reverse text, Dannenberg provides + MAG.....G. In that case, the A would have to represent an M and the inverted V an A, as usual.

The obverse text of this no. matches Kilger: + OTTO I[MP] AVGV. Only the beginning is unclear, DO instead of OT or OD.

### KONRAD von QUERFURT (1134-1142)



- 1767 Dünnpfennig. A: Nimbate bust facing with flag, star r. above SCS (MAVRICIVS), R: Small church between twice cross-on-column and two stars + (MGDEBVR)CH. Berger: 1489. 1.015 gr.

**RR** Weakly struck and a little off centre, very fine

200,--

Münzauktion - Essen, Auction 87 (2004), no. 723.

For the obverse text, Berger provides ....VRICIV....., and for the reverse text ....EBVRG (ob- and reverse are switched in Berger's case). For the period, Berger gives 1125/1130.

I think the same coin occurs under Berger 2853, where it was dated 1100.

Contrary to no. 1768 the effigy has a nimbus. It therefore could not be a bishop, it must be St. Maurice. The fact that he bears a standard also points in that direction. What is not right is his attire: the person portrayed is wearing a mitre and an episcopal vestment and therefore clearly is a bishop.

This coin is attributed to Conrad of Querfurt, all the more as no. 1768 should be attributed to him. We left it here, because it does not constitute a "real" St. Mauricepfennig.



- 1768 Dünnpfennig. A: Nimbate bust facing with crosier, star r. above, R: Edifice with three towers and gate, the middle tower between two stars and two pellets MA(GADEV)RCH. Berger: 2854. 0.904 gr. Small flan, very fine 75,--

WAG - Dortmund, Auction 23 (2003), no. 2024.

Grote Bd. 3 cf. Tf. 12b, no. 2, Slg. Bonhoff: --, Slg. Hauswaldt: --.

For the period, Berger gives 1100.

The difference between this coin and no. 1767 is not only the different edifice on the reverse, but also that the first effigy is holding the standard and the second a crosier and also lacks the nimbus.



- 1769 Brakteat. A: Bust of the archbishop facing with crosier and palm leaf between two towers CVN(RAD) VS AREP. Berger: 1620, Nau: 193.1, Slg. Bonhoff: 626, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 769, Slg. Löbbecke: 282. 0.962 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, otherwise very fine specimen 200,--
- WAG - Dortmund, Auction 23 (2003), no. 2023.  
Slg. Hauswaldt: 46.

### FRIEDRICH I von WETTIN (1142-1152)

- 1770 Brakteat. A: Bust of the archbishop facing with crosier and blessing hand between two smaller crosiers, stars and pellets + FR(ITHERIC AR)CHIEPS. Berger: 1621, Nau: 193.3, Slg. Bonhoff: 628, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 314, Slg. Löbbecke: 284. 0.966 gr. Nice patina, a little weakly struck and a little off centre, very fine + 250,--

Gorny - München 1980.

Nau: 193.3: FRITERIC ARCHIE / Magdeburg or Halle.

Archbishop Wichmann (1110-1192) was of the line of the margraves of Querfurt and Meissen. In 1146, he became dean of the cathedral in Halberstadt and in 1149 bishop of Naumburg.

On 1 July 1152 on the imperial diet in Merseburg, Frederick Barbarossa nominated Wichmann, without consulting the pope, archbishop of Magdeburg. The pope refused to invest Wichmann with the pallium and along with it archepiscopal dignity. Not until 1154 did the pope assent. A coin exists that does not show the title of archbishop but merely that of bishop (Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 771).

In 1157 he took part, with Frederick Barbarossa, in the campaign against Poland. In 1166, a change brought the imperial monastery Nienburg into his possession.

He chose neither side in the dispute between Frederick Barbarossa and Pope Alexander III, though he did join the enemies of Henry the Lion. The antagonism between him and Henry the Lion was ironed out on the diet of 24 June 1170. When Henry the Lion also set out for Constantinople and Jerusalem, Wichmann was even assigned with the regency of Saxony.

Perhaps on Frederick Barbarossa's request he tried to mediate in the conflict between Frederick Barbarossa and Henry the Lion. The destruction of Halberstadt resulted. In 1181, he accompanied Henry the Lion to the imperial diet in Erfurt, where the excommunication of Henry the Lion was agreed.

**WICHMANN von SEEBURG (1152-1192)**

Types in the name of the archbishop



- 1771 Brakteat - Halle. A: Archbishop seated on throne with crozier and blessing hand in trefoil with V's in the angles and small crosses on the edge (hardly visible). Berger: 2035, Suhle: --. 0.821 gr  
**RR** Broad flan, attractive and very fine specimen 400,--  
 Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 317 (1987), no. 498.  
 Ex: Allertseder collection, no. 498.  
 Slg. Bonhoff: --, Slg. Friedensburg: 1258, Fd. Nordhausen: 83. In Kat. Friedensburg: Ludolf (1192-1205). Berger: 1210.  
 The V's are taken to prove that this is Wichmann.  
 Wichmann, to my mind, is not wearing the pallium on this coin, which would mean that this coin is from the years 1152-1154, the years in which he was not recognised as an archbishop by the pope. That could make it the first Halle coin, which I find probable, as the blessing hand is drawn in a particularly primitive manner.
- 1772 Brakteat - Halle. A: Archbishop seated on bow with crozier and blessing hand, pellets, stars, crosses (swastica) and one V in field + SAEIV o LLSIV . IOTSVONE (retrograde). Berger: 1623, Nau: 112.8, Slg. Bonhoff: 631, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 318, Slg. Löbbecke: 288, Suhle: 1. 0.660 gr.  
 Minor cracks at the edge, a little weakly struck, extremely fine to uncirculated 400,--  
 WAG - Dortmund, Auction 26 (2004), no. 1746.  
 Suhle calls this the oldest bracteate in Wichmann's name and places it in Magdeburg. The text matches that in Suhle (but for a single letter).



- 1773 Brakteat - Halle. A: Archbishop seated in mandorla facing with cross and crozier, two figures holding the mandorla WIC MAN. Berger: 2033, Nau: 193.12, Slg. Bonhoff: --, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: --, Slg. Löbbecke: 294, Suhle: 58. 0.898 gr.  
**RR** Dark tone, very fine 400,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen, Auction 12 (2003), no. 877.  
 Slg. Hauswaldt: 64.  
 The mandorla surrounding the archbishop is of special significance. Normally, a mandorla is only seen in the case of Christ or saints. Was Wichmann creating the impression that he was more important than the archbishop he was in reality? In which case the coin would have to be dated to a later period.
- Burgpfennige**
- 1774 Burgpfennig. A: City view with edifice under archway surmounted by five towers MAGDEBVR GENSIS. Berger: 1610, Nau: 193.21, Slg. Bonhoff: 646, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 333, Slg. Löbbecke: 316, Suhle: 12. 0.985 gr.  
 A little weakly struck, very fine to extremely fine 100,--  
 Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 319 (1987), no. 777.  
 Slg. Hauswaldt: 331.

A few smaller bracteates now ensue, mostly showing St. Maurice, as the case may be accompanied by his name. Berger simply ranked it under "Mauricepfennige". Only those that indicate an archbishop's name, are listed as such with the respective cleric.

Here a more conventional path was chosen, that of attributing the - anonymous - coins to an archbishop

### LUDOLF von KÖPPENSTEDT (1192-1205)



1775



1776



- 1775 Brakteat. A: Nimbate bust of St. Mauritius facing with sword and banner, tower either side, over archway. Berger: 1550, Slg. Bonhoff: 680, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 614, Suhle: --. 0.750 gr. Extremely fine 100,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 1.44 (1981), no. 1786.  
Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 614 (Albrecht: Münzstätte Jüterbog).  
This coin is often ascribed to Wichmann of Seeburg, but this smaller size does not appear to belong to him (although the diameter gradually decreased). Therefore it was classified under his successor.
- 1776 Brakteat. A: Nimbate bust of St. Mauritius facing with sword and cross over archway. Berger: 1534, Slg. Bonhoff: 683, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 338. 0.707 gr. Almost extremely fine 75,--  
Spink - London 1997.



1777



1778



- 1777 Brakteat. A: Nimbate and armoured figure of St. Mauritius standing with helmet, sword, shield and banner MAVR ITIVS . D . Berger: 1543, Slg. Bonhoff: 695, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: --, Slg. Löbbecke: 324. 0.864 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 100,--  
Beckenbauer - München 1980.  
Fd. Nordhausen: 75, Fd. Trebitz: 51, Slg. Hauswaldt: 232.

### ALBRECHT von KÄFERNBURG (1205-1232)

- 1778 Brakteat. A: Archbishop standing facing with crosier and cross, tower either side. Berger: --, Slg. Bonhoff: 704, Slg. Löbbecke: 321. 0.778 gr. Very fine 50,--  
Schulman - Amsterdam 1971.  
cf. Berger: 1630 and 1635 for similar types.



1779



- 1779 Brakteat. A: Nimbate figure of St. Mauritius standing with banner and palm leaf ALBERTNS. Berger: 1601, Slg. Bonhoff: 710 (this specimen), Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: --. 0.721 gr. Dark patina, flan defect, very fine 75,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1978.  
Ex: Bonhoff collection, no. 710.  
Slg. Hauswaldt: 91, Fd. Borne: 12.  
Ca. 1200.



1780



1781



- 1780 Brakteat. A: Nimbate bust of St. Mauritius with cross and banner over small head (Hirnschale) between two towers OACI VS . DVI. Berger: 1586, Slg. Bonhoff: 712, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 347. 0.557 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 75,--  
Kricheldorf - Stuttgart, Auction 28 (1974), no. 1064.

**BURKHARDT von WOLDENBERG (1232-1235)**

- 1781 Brakteat. A: Archbishop l. with blessing hand and crosier, nimbate St. Mauritius r. with sword and palm leaf. Berger: 1593, Slg. Bonhoff: 733, Slg. Löbbecke: 333. 0.725 gr. R Very fine 150,--  
Münzen und Medaillen Deutschland, Auction 13 (2003), no. 1012.  
Slg. Hauswaldt: 170.

**WILBRAND von KÄFERNBURG (1235-1254)**


1782



1783



- 1782 Brakteat. A: Archbishop standing facing with crosier and banner VILLEB RAND. Berger: --, Slg. Bonhoff: 755. 0.645 gr. Very fine 50,--  
Höhn - Leipzig, Auction 32 (2002), no. 2305.  
Fd. Borne: 41.
- 1783 Brakteat. A: Bust of the archbishop facing with crosier and cross in edifice surmounted by four towers. Berger: 2887, Slg. Bonhoff: 740, Slg. Löbbecke: 348. 0.783 gr. Very fine 75,--  
Schulman - Amsterdam 1971.  
Frankf. Münzhandlung Cat. 119, no. 1381: Wichmann von Seeburg, cf. also Fd v. Borne 34.  
Slg. Hauswaldt: 135.



1784



1785



- 1784 Brakteat. A: Seated archbishop facing with one cross in each hand within multilobe. Berger: --, Slg. Bonhoff: 745, Slg. Löbbecke: 343. 0.748 gr. Fine to very fine 25,--  
Schulman - Amsterdam 1971.
- 1785 Brakteat. A: Bust of the archbishop facing with cross and crosier WILLEBARNP EPISCOPV. Berger: 1642, Slg. Bonhoff: 753, Slg. Löbbecke: 334. 0.665 gr. Well struck and extremely fine piece 100,--  
Schulman - Amsterdam 1972.  
There is also reference to Hohenstaufenzeit: 353, but can that be right? Greater similarity with Hohenstaufenzeit: 539 (text!), listed there under *Edle Herrn von Barby* (Noble lords of Barby) (mint Schönebeck). Same period: Walther III (1199-1252).



- 1786 Brakteat. A: Bust of St. Mauritius facing with cross and banner in quatrefoil over cross. Berger: 1592, Slg. Bonhoff: 757. 0.722 gr. Very fine 50,--  
Schulman - Amsterdam 1971.
- 1787 Vierling. A: St. Mauritius standing with sword and cross. Berger: --, Slg. Bonhoff: --, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: --. 0.267 gr. RR Very fine 150,--  
Tietjen - Hamburg, Auction 31 (1979), no. 1892.  
13th century.  
This coin can be found nowhere. Tietjen classified it under Wilbrand of Käfernburg.

### RUDOLF von DINGELSTEDT (1254-1260)



- 1788 Brakteat. A: Bust of St. Mauritius facing with lance and cross over archway SANTS MAVRICIVSI. Berger: 1599, Slg. Bonhoff: 776, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 361. 0.627 gr. Pleasingly toned, very fine + 50,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 23 (2003), no. 2075.  
Slg. Hauswaldt: 312, Fd. v. Uhrleben: 11.

### ERNST (1476-1513)

From 1476, Ernest was archbishop of Magdeburg and from 1480 bishop of Halberstadt, besides that he was duke of Saxony. Ernest was the son of Ernest, Prince-Elector of Saxony.



- 1789 1/2 Groschen - Moritzburg bei Halle. A: Staff terminating in cross between two shields (Balkenschild and Löwenschild) and two rosettes ✠ ERNEST' o AR' o EPS' o MAGDEBG ✠, R: St. Mauritius with flag and cross standing between the shields of Magdeburg and Meissen SCTS MA ✠ RICVS DVX. Very fine to extremely fine 75,--  
Schulten: 1901. 1.660 gr.  
Aufhäuser - München, Auction 5 (1988), no. 2080.  
v. Schr: -- (cf. 34-57 with o instead the obverse-legend).  
Catalogue Schulten (10/1981) no. 1160.

## DIOCESE MERSEBURG

Reported in 850 as *civitas Mersiburc*. The owner Erwin (before 910) married Hatheburg, the daughter of the later King Henry I, and thus Merseburg came by Henry I. He built it into a palatinate. A second palatinate would emerge under King Otto I. The kings regularly stayed here and it also was the venue of several diets.

Otto I promised that should he manage to bring the Battle at the Lechfeld (955) to a favourable end, he would found a diocese devoted to St. Lawrence. In 962, the Pope consented, however, the realisation (that would take 13 years) depended on the foundation of the archbishopric Magdeburg. The synod of Ravenna in 968 saw the establishment of the diocese Merseburg as a suffragan diocese to Magdeburg. The mint, already existent prior to 968, was ceded to the diocese by Otto II.

Boso, originally from St. Emmeran, became its first bishop. Under the second bishop Giselher, substantial bestowals took place. In 981, Giselher made a successful attempt to seize the vacant archepiscopal see of Magdeburg, which led to the temporal annulment of the diocese Merseburg. At the synod of Pavia in 997, the reinstatement of the diocese was already brought up, though it would take until after Giselher died - 1004 - to clear the path. From 1009 to 1018, Thietmar (from the House Walbeck) was bishop. He laid the first brick for the cathedral church in 1015.

In Merseburg, Lawrence was revered. Naturally, there is a legend attached (taken from the *Legenda Aurea*). Lawrence came from Spain and was taken to Rome by Pope Sixtus, where he ordained the former to be archdeacon. In those days, Philip the Arab was emperor (244-249), he is believed to be the first Christian emperor. When an insurgency broke out in Gaul, Philip sent his best commander, Decius, there. Upon Decius' victory, Philip travelled to Verona to hail his general. Acting in the high spirits of his victory, Decius, who had his mind set on the highest office, killed his emperor. He then went to Rome. When Philip's son heard the news he entrusted Sixtus and Lawrence with his father's treasure. They were to distribute the richness among the poor and the church in case Philip the younger would be vanquished by Decius. The self-proclaimed emperor (249-251), who loathed Christians, went into unflagging pursuit of the treasure, aided by Valerian. But both Sixtus and Lawrence held their tongue. In the end, Lawrence was brought before Decius who spoke the words *'Bringt herbei ein eisern Bett, dass der stolze Laurentius darauf ruhe diese Nacht'*. Also *zogen die Knechte ihn aus und legten ihn auf einen eisernen Rost, und taten darunter glühende Kohlen, und drückten ihn mit eisernen Gabeln auf den Rost* („Go and fetch me an iron bed for the proud Lawrence to rest upon tonight“. Thus, the servants undressed him and laid him upon a gridiron and threw red hot coal underneath and held him down to the gridiron with iron forks). After having addressed Decius and Valerian, he died. This is the scene depicted on two of the coins.

St. Lawrence is one of the saints revered widest in western Europe.

The six ensuing coins are all Dünnpfennige. They show a church on one side (often dominated by a cross). The reverse features a bishop's head (without a mitre) or a large cross taking up the whole field. Assuming the Dünnpfennige were struck somewhere between 1100 and 1135, the following bishops would qualify for these issues: Albuin (1107-1112), Gerhard (1112-1120), Arnold (1118-1126) and Megingod (1126-1137).

Dannenberg still signified them as *Aus dem Anfange des XIII. Jahrhunderts* (from the beginning of the 13th century), the drawings of specimens he provides were all taken from the publication of pastor Leitzmann in *Num. Zeitschr.* 1857, Sp. 140 et seq. Containing a description of the hoard Niedereichstädt.

The hoard Niedereichstädt was discovered in 1857 in the vicinity of Lauchstädt. It exclusively contained Dünnpfennige from Merseburg, Naumburg (Halle?) and some from Goslar. Merseburg as a mint was documented by number Leitzmann 7 (=Dannenberg: 606) which indicated MERsebVRC. Buchenau recognises the effigy to portray the head of the *Vogt* (Leitzmann's drawing has the figure wearing a cap, which Dannenberg deems hair).

Dünnpfennige can be found in a number of collections (usually lacking an origin or a description of particulars): a group of eight specimens occurred in the Coll. Bahrfield (1921), all of them from the hoard Niedereichstädt. The Coll. Friedensburg (1924) contained another 6 specimens, stating no origins. The Coll. Hoh. (1959) contained 2 specimens, the Coll. Bonhoff (1977) had 4 specimens and the Coll. Allertseider (1987) another 4. Finally, the Cat. Berger (1993) showed 2 specimens. They all provide very little legible text. Attributions vary, though they all give either Albuin or Gerhard (Buchenau notes that Bishop Gerhard had been chosen properly, but was ousted subsequently. Pope Paschalis ordered archbishop Adelgod of Magdeburg to restore the bishop back to his office, 27 October 1113. Buchenau therefore deems possible that these Dünnpfennige had already been struck under Bishop Werner).

As the legends are barely legible and only one hoard exists, attributing these coins to one bishop in particular remains impossible.

ALBUIN (1093-1112)



1790

- 1790 Dünnpfennig. A: Bust of a bishop facing, R: Edifice with two towers on top and two gates, crosses within them. 0.875 gr. **Extremely rare.** Obverse a little weakly struck, very fine piece 300,--  
 Dombrowski - Münster 1978.  
 Unknown specimen.



1791

- 1791 Dünnpfennig. A: Bust facing with palm-leaf and crosier, R: Cross-on-arch with pellet in it and between two towers. Berger: --, Dannenberg: 610, Slg. Bonhoff: 914, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: --. 0.946 gr. **R Magnificent patina, a little weakly struck at the edge, very fine +** 250,--  
 Höhn - Leipzig, Auction 33 (2003), no. 1918.  
 Slg. Friedensburg: 1973, Slg. Allertseder: 500.  
 In Slg. Friedensburg there is a note that the main church of Merseburg is devoted to the cross. Hence, it is this cross that regularly features on coins.

ALBUIN (1093-1112) or GERHARD (1112-1120)



1792

- 1792 Dünnpfennig. A: Bust of a bishop facing with great cross, R: Edifice with three towers and gate A L..... (retrograde). Berger: 2038, Dannenberg: 607, Slg. Bonhoff: 917, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 787. 0.965 gr. **Weakly struck, very fine** 150,--  
 Höhn - Leipzig, Auction 33 (2003), no. 1919.  
 Slg. Bahrfeld: 1534, (Albuin), Dannenberg replaces the obverse cross with a globus cruciger and reads the obverse as: RIGG.....WV.

**GERHARD (1112-1120)**


1793

- 1793 Dünnpfennig. A: Cross with one star in each angle ..... N V ....., R: Church with cross on top and three towers ... O ..... A I ..... Berger: --, Dannenberg: 611, Slg. Bonhoff: 916. 0.944 gr  
 Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 317 (1987), no. 501. A little off centre, very fine  
 Slg. Friedensburg: 1976 (Albuin), Slg. Allertseder: 501/2 (Gerhard).  
 Leitzmann attributed this coin to Merseburg based on its cross, which was preferentially depicted there and which would later become the arms in the tinctures sable and or (Dannenberg, p. 239).

150,--



1794

- 1794 Dünnpfennig. A: Bust facing (not clearly visible), R: Church with three towers over arch. Berger: --, Dannenberg: --, Slg. Bonhoff: cf. 917, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: cf. 787. 0.875 gr.  
 Höhn - Leipzig, Auction 33 (2003), no. 1920. Flan crack and weakly struck, very fine  
 From Fund Niedereichstädt.

100,--



1795

- 1795 Dünnpfennig. A: Bust facing with crosier, R: Church with gate and two towers. Berger: --, Dannenberg: --, Slg. Bonhoff: --, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: --. 0.896 gr.  
**RR** Weakly struck, very fine specimen with dark patina  
 Höhn - Leipzig, Auction 33 (2003), no. 1921.

200,--



1796

**JOHANN I (1151-1170)**

1796

Brakteat. A: Bust of a saint with palm-leaf and raised hand in front of a bishop with crosier and book between four towers over arch with IOHANNES - EPISCOPVS on it. Under the arch two figures torturing St. Laurentius. Berger: 2040, Slg. Bonhoff: 918, Slg. Löbbbecke: 432. 0.977 gr.

**Extremely rare.** Flan crack and traces of encrustation, very fine and broad specimen

1.500,--

Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 293 (1977), no. 918.

Ex: Bonhoff collection, no. 918.

Fund Gotha: 387.

Coin shows the martyrdom of St. Lawrence. Two servants are holding his naked body to a gridiron over a fire. All according to the legend. Between the servants an arrow cross. "Die Pfeilspitze ist ein sonst für Merseburger Münzen nicht beobachtetes, für den Kriegsgott und Planeten Mars übliches Zeichen, vielleicht eine Ortsnamensanspiegelung, wie auf die alte Bezeichnung Marsburch, etc? Thietmar von Merseburg führt den Namen seines Bischofssitzes auf Mars zurück" (the arrow cross is a symbol that is not normally seen for Merseburg coins, a common sign for the god of war and the planet Mars and sometimes referring to placenames as in Marsburch, etc? Thietmar of Merseburg traced the name of his episcopal see back to Mars) (Buchenau: Gotha, p. 128 and Cron: Buch I.1: "Und weil er (Julius Caesar) damals überall siegreich war, wurde sie (Merseburg), alter Sitte folgend, nach Mars benannt. Spätere bezeichneten sie als 'Mese' (=mitten im Lande)" (And as they (Julius Caesar) were victorious everywhere, it (Merseburg) was named after Mars, observing an old custom. Later it was indicated as 'Mese' (=in the middle of the country)) (this is correct: Me(d)zibirijr = "in the middle of the coniferous forest"). Bishop John's oldest bracteates are from Merseburg. There is absolutely no text on the edge.

We are dealing with a type that divides earth and heaven with an arc (see note with no. 1738 Halberstadt). Under the arc is the worldly scene of St. Lawrence's martyrdom. Thus, we should look for heavenly figures above. We see a saint and a bishop next to each other (in literature, these figures are always identified as Saint Lawrence and Bishop John, the text chosen here is also found in Buchenau). Who are this saint and this bishop?

The saint cannot be St. Lawrence for he would not watch his own martyrdom. St Hippolyte was an important supporter of St. Lawrence's, he took St. Lawrence's body and buried it in the field of Veranus. Could the image not be that of this St. Hippolyte, who would himself later become a martyr? Determining the bishop's identity is even harder. That he is not Bishop John emanates from, among other things, the fact that the figure portrayed is wearing a mitre (Buchenau notes that on the oldest remaining seal of Bishop Mengingod (1126-1137) he is portrayed without a mitre, which is the same in the case of Bishop Johann (Buchenau: Gotha, p. 70, footnote 5). Therefore, we are looking for a bishop from a former period. I.m.o., Pope Sixtus II should be considered (depicted as bishop of Rome). For Sixtus, too, is a saint and a martyr. "In den hagiographischen Texten, zu denen noch das Zeugnis des Prudentius tritt, steht das Martyrium des Sixtus in engem Zusammenhang mit dem Martyrium des Diakons Laurentius, das vier Tage nach demjenigen von Sixtus erfolgte" (In hagiographies, Sixtus' martyrdom is closely connected to the martyrdom of the deacon Lawrence, which took place four days after Sixtus'. Prudentius' testimonial supports this. (LdM. 7.1943).

This portrayal of the martyrdom of St. Lawrence corresponds with a miniature in the *Stuttgarter Passionale* created around this time, made in the monastery Hirsau (see A. Boeckler: *Das Stuttgarter Passionale*, Augsburg, 1923).

**EBERHARD von SEEBURG (1170-1201)**


1797



- 1797 Brakteat. A: Bust of a saint with palm-leaf and book in front of a bishop with crozier and book between two towers over arch with SC - LAVRENCIV on it. Under the arch two figures torturing St. Laurentius. Berger: --, Slg. Bonhoff: --. 0.747 gr. **Extremely rare. Very fine +**

750,--

Höhn - Leipzig, Auction 32 (2002), no. 2332.

Eberhard of Seeburg repeated the portrayal of St. Lawrence's legend, as used by his predecessor. This specimen shows the servants facing each other, the previous had them with their backs towards each other.

Fd. Seega: 467 (1 expl).

Fd. Erfurt: 29 (1 expl). Legend: EEPERHARD....VVRGENS and SC'VSLAVRENCIV.

Fd. Gotha: --, Fd. Nordhausen: --.

Slg. Löbbecke: 634. Legend: + EEPERHARDVS.DI. ....ERSEBVVRGENS and SC9VSLAVRENCIV9.

Slg. Buchenau: 1724. Legend: + EEPERHARDVS - DI G.....BVRGENS.

**EKKEHARD (1215-1240)**


1798



- 1798 Brakteat. A: Cross in quatrefoil with two annulets and two trefoils (branches?) in the angles. Berger: 2959, Slg. Bonhoff: 921. 0.766 gr. **RR Very fine**

100,--

Kunst und Münzen - Lugano 1994.

From list 69, no. 922.

Sgl. Friedensburg 1985. Berger: "An den vier Spitzen Blüten".

Similar to Pegau (cf. no. 2916).



## ABBEY QUEDLINBURG

The first mention of the royal court *Quitlingaburg* dates from 922 is by King Henry I when he on 22 April signed a deed to the monastery Corvey with “Geschehen auf dem Königshofe, der Quitlingaburg genannt wird” (Executed at the royal court that is known as Quitlingaburg). A church from the possession of the Hersfeld monastery mentioned around 935 passed to the Ottonians. Henry I had fortifications built as a defence against the Hungarians. It presumably was a palatinate, where he was also buried. His wife Mathilde in 939 received Quedlinburg as thirds (Wittum). In 936, she founded the castle church and convent St. Servatius.

During the entire Ottonian era, Quedlinburg was the venue for the diets. The empresses Adelheid and Theophanu resided here. Up to Salian times, women from the royal family were abbess (Adelheid II (1061-1095), daughter of Henry III).

The monastery enjoyed immunity. Quedlinburg was directly under the pope, and as such was not dependent on the diocese Halberstadt and could nominate autonomously. This also transpires from a deed dated 22 April 967 in which Pope John XIII recognises the choice of Mathilde for abbess and, in doing so, the independence existent since 936: “Kein Kaiser, kein König, kein Herzog oder Bischof, keine Person welcher Würde und Macht auch immer, sowohl Geistlicher als auch Weltlicher, solle es wagen, die Äbtissinen dieses Ortes zu belästigen und in Unruhe zu versetzen” (No emperor, no king, no duke or bishop, no person holding whichever dignity or power, be it clerical or secular, shall dare to harass and upset the abbesses of this place). For which the abbess in question, however, was obliged to annually pay a pound in silver to Rome (which would later cause controversy).

The old church was inaugurated in 1021 by Henry II and Kunigunde. Many important sovereigns from around the nation and abroad, as well as many prominent bishops, were present. Burnt in 1070 (celebration of Ascension by Henry IV). The new part was inaugurated in 1129 by King Lothar. An own territory had been formed, which led to some contention with the *Vogt* of the monastery and the bishop of Halberstadt, who did not recognise it until 1259.

The imperial city Quedlinburg received the right of market, of mint and of toll in 994 from Otto III. The new city around 1300 exchanged hands, between the abbesses and the counts of Regenstein. These same counts bestowed guardianship on the council of the old city in 1327, prompting the union of the old and the new city.

In 1358, the abbess abandoned her rights to the city and thus the council was ceded guardianship. In 1384, Quedlinburg joined the federation of Saxonian cities. However, Abbess Hedwig (1458-1511), daughter of Prince-Elector Frederick II of Saxony, reversed the independence of the city (with the aid of her brothers Ernest and Albert) In 1479, guardianship fell to the Wettins.

### MATHILDE (966-999) and ADELHEID I (999-1044)

Queen Mathilde, wife of Henry I, lived in the convent she had founded in 936 up to her death in 968 (she kept control of the convent herself, hence the absence of any abbess). Shortly before her passing, the first abbess had been appointed: Mathilde, daughter of Otto I and Adelheid. Both empresses Adelheid (wife of Otto I) and Theophanu (wife of Otto II) resided at the convent. In 999, Mathilde was succeeded as abbess by Adelheid I, the daughter of Otto II and Theophanu.



1799 Denar. A: Cross with O - D - D - O in the angles + DGRA + REX, R: Holzkirche between T and T, SCS SERVA . EIVS. Dannenberg: 477, Kluge: 439, Mehl: 4, Slg. Bonhoff: 505. 1.546gr.

Weakly struck at the edge, very fine +

200,--

Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 93 (2004), no. 4580.

Ex: Kennepohl collection.

Bought from Heinrich Vossiek, Detmold, november 1948.

Both Kluge (439) and Mehl rank this and the next number under the abbesses Mathilde (966-999) and Adelheid I (999-1044). Mehl calls this the old Servatiuspenning. The weight is large, it wholly fits Carolingian coinage. This is therefore clearly the oldest type.

Henry I possessed the stola and the staff of St. Servatius. Otto I promised his mother Mathilde to have the remnants of St. Servatius transferred from the church tombe in Maastricht to Quedlinburg. Thus it occurred, but the Maastricht inhabitants shortly after, employing “subterfuge and divine intervention”, brought back the bones of St. Servatius to Maastricht (Henric van Veldeke provides a vivid account in his *Servaaslegend* (see the chapter “Sint Servaas en Quedlinburg”, see further under Maastricht). Stola and staff remained in Quedlinburg.

Under Sachsenpfennige, we have considered the various types of the Holzkirche and the analysis of Vera Hatz on this topic in particular. We there referred to the sub-group 19, which beside the Holzkirche shows the letters Λ and ω. Mehl thinks the letters T and T have developed from these through gradual deformation for which he specifically refers to the bottom of the letters T en T.



- 1800 Denar. A: Edifice with three towers (QVI)DILIGN, R: Hand (of Dionysius) with crosier and four pellets ✧ SC(S DI)ONISIVS. Dannenberg: 614, Kluge: 440, Mehl: 10. 1.354 gr.  
**R** Weakly struck at the edge, very fine

250,--

Hirsch - München, Auction 149 (1986), no. 630.

Besides St. Servatius, St. Dionysus was the patron saint of the abbey. Westfrankish king Charles the Simple of France sent King Henry I the hand of St. Dionysus, who was venerated by Queen Mathilde in particular. Thus, the reverence of St. Dionysus commenced, he was to become the most important patron saint of the Quedlinburg church. As the patron saint of the cathedral chapter he was soon replaced by Bishop Servatius.

It is rather peculiar that the coin with St. Servatius is older than that with St. Dionysus, in light of the reverence chronology in which Dionysus is the elder.

#### GERBERGA von KAPPENBERG (1126-1137)

Gerberga was from the Westphalian comital line of the Kappenbergers. She was abbess in the Benedictine convent *St. Maria trans aquam* in Münster.

In 1126, Norbert, a friend of Count Gottfried of Kappenberg's, archbishop of Magdeburg. This Norbert took with him to Magdeburg many of his friends from Münster, as well as from his native country France. Based on these close ties, it may be assumed that Gerberga from Münster and Gerberga from Quedlinburg are one and the same.



- 1801 Halbbrakteat. A: Bust of the abbess with raised l. hand over cross, star l., R: Edifice with three towers and gate + SCS SGONIVGA. Berger: 1396, Mehl: 51. 0.838 gr.  
 Nice dark patina, weakly struck at the edge, very fine +

300,--

WAG - Dortmund, Auction 23 (2003), no. 2473.

Berger refers to the Archiv II, p. 97 et seq., no. VI. In the *Archiv*, the obverse is described as: Semi-portrait of the abbess, slightly facing right. In right hand a cross-staff with pennons, in the left hand a book (Type A, see p.92).

What is SGONIVGA? This is the text the archive provides with the hoard of Halberstadt from 1713. It points towards Simon and Judas. Upon closer inspection I think it says: SCS SERVA..... A This fits better, safe for the A at the end, which is a little strange (if it is an A).

**BEATRIX II von WINZENBURG (1138-1160)**

Brains have always been racked over the ancestry of Beatrice of Winzenburg. Her gravestone says “Aus Fredericks königlichem Stamme geboren,....., war ich 23 Jahre lang Äbtissin. Im Jahre der Fleischwerdung des Herrn 1161. Indiktion VIII, Iden des Juli” (Born from Fredericks royal line,....., I was abbess for 23 years. In the year of the incarnation of the Lord. Indiction VIII, Ides of July) Weiland has provided a solution to this problem. Beatrice is the daughter of Count Hermann I of Winzenburg and Hedwig, a daughter of Ludolf I of Wöltingerode and thus a sister of Sophia, Albert the Bear’s wife.

Beatrice had been abbess in the convent of Heerse (Neuenheerse near Paderborn) before she entered into Quedlinburg, as the following text shows “An Stelle der Gerburg ist als Äbtissin von Quedlinburg Beatrix eingesetzt worden, die Äbtissin des Klosters Herse” (In Gerberga’s place, Beatrice, abbess of the convent Herse, was installed as abbess of Quedlinburg).

The bracteates struck under Beatrice are of particular beauty and are among the finest ever manufactured.



1802



1803



1804



- 1802 Brakteat. A: Abbess with lis and book sitting on wall between two canonesses, **BATTIRI** on the wall, **BEATRIX** around the head and **A B** over her shoulder. Berger: 1401, Mehl: 62, Nau: 189.26, Slg. Bonhoff: 512, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 274, Slg. Löbbecke: 94. 0.724 gr.

**R** A little off centre, extremely fine and perfect piece with nice patina

1.250,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1977.

Ex: Bonhoff collection no. 512.

The busts are of the women in the cathedral chapter, not of nuns. The convent was founded by Mathilde to provide a home for unwed daughters of royalty or nobility, without the requirement for a nuns’ vow.

Fund Freckleben: 57 a.

- 1803 Brakteat. A: Abbess with lis and raised hand between canonesses under three arches with towers, beneath her feet canoness and monk with book and raised hand, **BATT IRBI ACI RA** on and under the wall. Berger: 1404, Mehl: 64, Nau: 189.29, Slg. Bonhoff: 515, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 275, Slg. Löbbecke: 98. 0.878 gr.

**RR** Minor break at the edge, perfect piece with magnificent patina, almost extremely fine

1.500,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1987.

Ex.Coll.Allertseder (I), nr. 261.

Slg. Friedensburg: 1114, Fd. Freckleben: 85.

The text’s only legible part is that on the wall (underlined).

- 1804 Brakteat. A: Abbess with lis and raised hand sitting on archway between two towers, three annulets r. around her hand, two canonesses beneath her legs. Berger: 1409, Mehl: 68, Nau: 189.28, Slg. Bonhoff: 516, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 276, Slg. Löbbecke: 97. 0.564 gr.

**R** Well dentered specimen, a little crestfallen, very fine

250,--

Holleman - Enschede 1987.

Ex: Dekker collection.

Mehl 68 is different from Mehl 67 in that the towers show a straight bottom line and do not reach up to the arc.

**ADELHEID III von SACHSEN (1161-1184)**

Adelheid was a daughter of Count Palatine Frederick II of Saxony (Sommerschenburg) and Liutgard, daughter of the Margrave Rudolf of Stade. Her brother Albert was, just as their father, *Vogt* of Quedlinburg. She had previously been abbess of the convent Gandersheim. When her brother Albert died in 1179, guardianship devolved to the counts of Falkenstein.

She was her brother's heiress and, in order to avoid trouble with Henry the Lion, she sold the county Sommerschenburg to the Magdeburg archbishop Wichmann of Seeburg. In the ensuing battle, Aschersleben and Halberstadt were destroyed. Quedlinburg was spared. Not until the imperial ban was imposed on Henry the Lion, did peace return.



- 1805    Brakteat. A: Abbess with lis and book on throne with lion's heads under arch and between two towers and two cross-in-annulets.    Berger: 1418 (with cross instead of lis), Mehl: 85, Slg. Bonhoff: 519, Slg. Löbbecke: 100. 0.892 gr.    R Small traces of encrustation, extremely fine    1.000,--  
 Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 319 (1987), no. 760.  
 Slg. Allertseder (I): 266, Fd. Freckleben: 102.
- 1806    Brakteat. A: Abbess with lis and book on wall between two towers.    Berger: 1421, Mehl: 94, Nau: 189, Slg. Bonhoff: 521, Slg. Löbbecke: 101. 0.892 gr.    R Almost extremely fine    1.000,--  
 Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 72 (2000), no. 353.  
 The wall is very reminiscent of the Cologne denarii.

**AGNES II von MEISSEN (1181-1203)**

Agnes was the daughter of Conrad of Meissen. Her brother was Otto the Rich. She was first engaged in the family convent of the Wettins, until Pope Lucius III, on 5 November 1184, appointed her abbess of Quedlinburg.

Agnes was enmeshed in the succession to the German royal throne. She apparently chose Philip of Swabia's side, which led the Welfs to annex Quedlinburg and conquer the city.

Agnes considerably enlarged the convent's possessions.



- 1807    Brakteat - Quedlinburg. A: Abbess with cross and lis sitting on arch between two towers, six circles on the edge + AGNES . ABATISA . INCVDDELLNBV.    Berger: 2838, Mehl: 126, Slg. Bonhoff: 523, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 279, Slg. Löbbecke: 106. 0.762 gr.    Small break at the edge, broad specimen with nice patina, extremely fine    1.250,--  
 Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 21 (1992), no. 2406.  
 Mehl ....IIE-O, here ....NBV (Mehl has a fake of Seeländer as illustration which has the text: ..... NBV).  
 Fund Seega: 637.

**GERTRUD von AMFURT (1233-1270)**

Her father was the noble Lord Werner of Ampfurt. Gertrud belonged to this convent at a very early age, perhaps from 1222, but most certainly from 1227.

On 21 November 1250, Pope Innocent IV sent the acknowledgement of the privilege of convent and on 2 November 1254, she received the *Königsbann* from King William of Holland, a major privilege.



1808

- 1808 Brakteat - Quedlinburg. A: Abbess on arch with palm-leaf and book. Mehl: 200. 0.597 gr **R** Very fine to extremely fine 400,--  
 Sotheby - London, Auction 2-5-01, no. 305.  
 Ex: Reuttner von Weyl collection (Sotheby, 2-5-2001).  
 In Cat. Höhn 25, no. 1600 under Gertrud v. Amfurt, 0.676.  
 Specimen Höhn: "vermutlich unediert. Von grösster Seltenheit."

**HEDWIG von SACHSEN (1458-1511)**

Hedwig, Duchess of Saxony, was the daughter of Prince-Elector Frederick II the Gentle, and a sister of the dukes Ernest and Albert. As a child, she had already been bound to the convent of Quedlinburg and she was abbess by the age of twelve. Pope Calixtus III ordained that her father advise her while also appointing a bailiff.

Imperial recognition was received on 23 June 1465, shortly before she turned 20. On 27 June she was inaugurated.



1809

- 1809 Groschen - Quedlinburg. A: Floriated cross in quatrefoil under shield with crossed sabres + HD GRATIA DVCISSA NATA SAX, R: Eagle l. + GROSSVS QWEDLEBVRGENSSIS. Krug: 2241, Mehl: 381. 1.927 gr Extremely fine specimen with nice patina 150,--  
 Müller - Solingen, Auction 30 (1980), no. 2695.  
 "Breiter Groschen nach Meissener Schlag (vor 1465)". Hedwig struck two types of "Meissner Groschen".  
 Merseburg: 4374.

## GERA-WEIDA

Otto III, in 999, bestowed Gera on his sister Adelheid, abbess of Quedlinburg. After the latter's decease, Gera remained in the possession of the convent Quedlinburg.

The official extension of the right of mint is missing in the original deed of gift and is not mentioned until the period of Agnes II of Meissen (1184-1203).

At the castle of Weida, we find the Lords, later *Vögte*, of Weida. They had been gaining in influence since the beginning of the 12th century. The abbess of Quedlinburg had to grant Weida (along with the right of mint) in fief to the *Vögte*, to preserve peace. This feudal relation transpires from an accord between the Abbess Gertrud and Henry the Elder (1237). The deed of 1237 mentions ancestors of Henry III the Elder, which means the *Vögte* had owned the mint Gera in fief for two centuries (it may be assumed that the mint in Gera in 1160/70 already belonged to the *Vögte* of Weida). The *Vögte* only took the revenue, the abbesses of Quedlinburg still minted in Gera, and theirs were the effigies struck on coinage.

Shortly after 1237, the House Weida split: *Vögte* of Weida, *Vögte* of Gera (which would subdivide into *Vögte* of Gera and *Vögte* of Plauen) and *Vögte* of Greitz (which would not last long).

Abbess Bertradis II (1270-1308) granted the noble Henry of Gera in 1307 the rights to the city and castle of Gera, which signified the end of Quedlinburg power over Gera. From 1319, Gera ceased striking coins with the effigy of the abbess of Quedlinburg.

Coins struck in Gera never bear the abbess' name, but that of the *Vögte* of Weida. The following abbesses minted in Gera: Starting with Agnes II of Meissen (from 1184) up to Bertradis II (until 1308).



1810

- 1810 Brakteat - Gera. A: Abbess with palm-leaf and book sitting between two towers. A V A V A V A V. Berger: 2082, Mehl: 266, Slg. Löbbecke: 661. 0.884 gr. **R** Small edge fault, very fine +  
 Sotheby - London, Auction 2-5-01, no. 302.  
 Ex: Reuttner von Weyl collection (302).  
 Attributed to Agnes of Meissen (1181-1203) with Henry II as *Vogt* of Weida (1180-1209).  
 Cf. S-K: 20.

600,--



1811

- 1811 Brakteat - Gera. A: Abbess with palm-leaf and book sitting on wall, A l. and staff with three pellets (crosier?) r. beneath her head. Berger: 2083, Mehl: 268, Slg. Bonhoff: 947, Slg. Löbbecke: 662. 0.867 gr. **R** Very fine  
 Schulman - Amsterdam 1973.  
 Attributed to Agnes of Meissen (1181-1203) with Henry II as provost of Weida (1180-1209).  
 In the Coll. v. Hoecke (no. 3096), this bracteate is placed in Weida.  
 Posern-Klett: 458, Tf.XVI.3.

300,--

## ABBEY GANDERSHEIM

Situated at a main traffic junction, Gandersheim was the oldest family convent of the Liudolfings and one of the oldest Saxonian convents. The founders were Count Liudolf and Countess Oda. On a pilgrimage to Rome, the relics of the holy popes Anastasius and Innocent I were bestowed on her by Pope Sergius II.

Liudolf's sons, Bruno and Otto, ceded the monastery to the empire in 877, thus acquiring immunity and royal protection, as well as the guaranteed prolongation of the dignity of abbess.

The first abbess is Hathumod (852-874, daughter of Liudolf), followed by her sisters Gerberga I and Christina. They were succeeded by Liutgard, daughter of Otto the Illustrious. Imperial immediacy was not recognised unanimously and it took until under Otto I, with the aid of the popes Agapet and John III, for this privilege to be secured for the convent founded by his grandfather.

The most glorious period of the convent was under Abbess Gerberga II (949-1001). From 1125, the Saxonian rulers managed to exclusively occupy the abbess' seat with imperial princesses. The convent formed a foothold for Staufer imperial politics under Adelheid IV.

The diocese Hildesheim posed a constant threat. When Hildesheim extended its borders to Gandersheim, the *Gandersheimer Streit* (987-1030) ignited. Until 1589, the dignity of princess of the empire of the abbesses and imperial immediacy of the convent remained unchanged.

The abbesses of Gandersheim acquired the right of mint on 10 August 990 (acknowledged by Pope Innocent III in 1206). In 1226, coins were struck in Gandersheim, with a yearly demonetisation. There are no known coins bearing the name Gandersheim. In 1259, the right of mint reputedly was sold to the duke of Brunswick, but apparently it was granted to the abbess Margaretha I of Plessen (1251-1304) for a single year.



1812



1812 Hohlpfennig. A: Bust of an abbess. 0.342 gr.

**Extremely rare.** Very fine

250,--

WAG - Dortmund, Auction 13 (1998), no. 676.

Bl. f. Mzfr. 1913, Sp. 5356.

Mehl (Die Münzen des Stiftes Quedlinburg, p. 555) lists this name under the Quedlinburg *Gesichts-Hohlpfennige*, end of the 14th / beginning of the 15th century. Buchenau first saw a coin of this type in the municipal library of Lübeck. Mehl pleads to attribute the Hohlpfennig with the veiled face to Gandersheim and the coin bearing the 'wappenförmige' face to Quedlinburg.

## NORTHERN WESTPHALIA

### PADERBORN

In the 8th-9th century Paderborn was a foothold of the Carolingian evangelisation under the Saxons. The palatinate castle therefore bears the name of Charlemagne. Paderborn was laid in ruins in 778.

In 799 the new basilica was consecrated. In that same year Charlemagne received Pope Leo III in Paderborn and in his presence the diocese was established. It was subordinate to Mainz and, as Würzburg also fell under Mainz, the first bishop, Hathumar, was educated there.

In 836 Bishop Badurad (815-862) has the relics of St. Liborius transferred from Le Mans to Paderborn. The diocese does not consolidate until under Bishop Meinwerk (1109-1036), who is therefore also considered to be the second founder of the diocese Paderborn. Meinwerk was the son of Adela and her first husband Immad (see under the Netherlands).

In the 12th century Paderborn lay in the area of conflict between Henry the Lion and the archbishop of Cologne. After Henry the Lion was deposed in 1180, Cologne exerted a lot of pressure on Paderborn, something which the bishops strongly opposed. It was only after the defeat of the archbishop of Cologne in the Battle of Worringen (1288), Paderborn and Cologne were afforded an opportunity to remedy their differences.

Under Bishop Bernhard V (1321-1341) and Balduin (1341-1361), Brakel and Büren were acquired. In 1429 Paderborn definitively fell to the archbishopric Cologne (Dietrich von Moers).

“Die Verleihungsurkunde für das Münzrecht in Paderborn ist nicht erhalten; die älteste Bestätigung datiert von 1028. Paderborner Prägungen des 11. Jahrhunderts sind bekannt. In der Zeit Erzbischof Engelbert II von Köln (1261-1274) scheint vorübergehend ein Kölner Anrecht am Münzrecht in Paderborn bestanden zu haben” (Berghaus: Kölner und Paderborner Münzstätten des 13. Jahrhunderts in Westfalen, in: Denar Sterling Goldgulden, 1999, p. 398 e.v.).

#### BERNHARD II von OESEDE (1186-1203)



- 1813 Pfennig - Paderborn. A: Bishop facing with crosier and blessing hand TS....., R: Cross with one A in each angle + ODDOI + IV..... Weing.: 3. 1.359 gr.

WAG - Dortmund, Auction 21 (2002), no. 3336.  
Pfennig from Soest issue.

R A little off centre, very fine to extremely fine

500,--

#### BERNHARD III von OESEDE (1203-1223)



- 1814 Pfennig - Paderborn. A: Bishop facing with crosier and book + SCS LB ORIVS, R: Cross with A, V and two pellets in the angles BERNHARDVS EPC. Weing.: 13a. 1.472 gr.

WAG - Dortmund, Auction 21 (2002), no. 3338.

R Dark Patina, weakly struck, very fine +

500,--

#### BERNHARD IV zur LIPPE (1227-1247)



- 1815 Pfennig - Paderborn. A: Bishop facing with crosier and book + BE.....EPC, R: Bishop facing with crosier and book under edifice with three towers + S LIB..... EPC. Weing.: 23. 1.190 gr.

WAG - Dortmund, Auction 21 (2002), no. 3339.

Flan crack and a little weakly struck, very fine +

200,--

**OTTO von RIETBERG (1277-1307)**



1816

- 1816 Pfennig. A: Bishop facing with book and blessing hand (OTTO. ELECTVS), R: Head of St. Liborius facing + SANCT(VS) (LIBOR)IVS. Weing.: 51 var. 1.290 gr. Very fine 150,--  
 Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 276 (1983), no. 1033.  
 Ex hoard Haarloo (625).  
 Coin from the beginning when Otto was still *electus*.

**SCHWALENBERG**

The house of which the first known member is Widukind I, originally was named the counts of Das. From 1127 they were called counts of Schwalenberg. This house possessed a great deal itself, but owned a lot in fief as well (such as Herford, Höxter, Korbach and Waldeck). In 1180, an alliance was established with the archbishopric Cologne, nevertheless forming a united closed territory was not accomplished. In the 13th century it fell apart: Pymont, Waldeck and Sternberg. Along with Henry VIII this house of Schwalenberg died and its possessions went to the lords of Lippe and the bishops of Paderborn.

**WIDEKIND VII (1246-1265)**



1817

- 1817 Sterling - Blomberg. A: Crowned head facing \* VIDE . INDVS R, R: Long cross with three pellets in each angle BER TON CAN CI rose of Lippe. 1.354 gr. RR A little uncentered and weakly struck, very fine 250,--  
 Spink - London 1993.  
 From NC 1993, no. 949.  
 Cf. Berghaus: Westfälische Münzkunde, in: HBzN 14 (1960), p. 476, no. 10a var.  
 In the hoard Haarloo (Schulman 276) 1983 a similar specimen occurred, under no. 1039. The legible obverse text is given as: .....INDVS RE, and the reverse: .....CAN CI \* (the picture of the reverse still clearly shows a text starting with BE.....). Combination of the texts gives: A: \* VIDE ? INDVS R(E), R: BER TON CAN CI \*.

**HERFORD**

Original name of the place Herford is *Herivurth* or *Herivurde*. The convent, consecrated to Mary, was a convent for ladies of high nobility, founded around 800 and came directly under Louis the Pious. The convent kept close ties with Corvey and experienced its first apogee in the 9th century. In 1224 the lien was transferred to the Cologne Archbishop Engelbert I, who immediately began striking coin. In those days, Abbess Gertrud von der Lippe founded the new city, thereby establishing a double city.

**IRMGARD von WITTGENSTEIN (1290-1323)**



1818

- 1818 Pfennig. A: Bust of the archbishop facing with crosier and blessing hand (WICBOLDVS EPISCOPVS), R: Abbess on throne with book and flag, cross r. in field (ABBATIS HERV). Berghaus: 14, Grote: 24. 1.119 gr. Very fine 150,--  
 Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 18 (1990), no. 2029.  
 Jointly with Archbishop Wigbold v. Holte (1297-1304).  
 Grote, H.: Die Münzen von Herford, Münzstudien Bd. 8, Leipzig 1877, p. 343-420.

**HEINRICH II von BIRNEBURG (1304-1322)**


- 1819 Pfennig. A: Bust of the archbishop with crosier and blessing hand (HINRICVS), R: Abbess on throne with book and flag, cross r. in field (ABBATIS HERV). Berghaus: 14, Grote:26. 1.326 gr. Weakly struck, very fine 150,--  
Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 18 (1990), no. 2030.

**HILDEGUNDE von OTGENBACH (1374-1409)**


- 1820 Pfennig. A: Bust of the archbishop with crosier and blessing hand (HILLEGVND ABBATISSE), R: Abbess on throne with book and flag (MONETA HERVORDENSIS). Berghaus: 15, Grote: 31. 0.958 gr. Weakly struck, very fine 100,--  
Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 18 (1990), no. 2031.

**COUNTY OF RIETBERG**

The county Rietberg ensued from the division in 1237 among the brothers Gottfried III and Konrad I of Arnberg. Konrad received the part around the castle Rietberg founded in 1100. Despite its very limited territory, this house was rather influential. Members of this house were bishop of Münster, Osnabrück (see nos. 1844-1847), Paderborn (see no. 1816) and of Minden. For want of means, Conrad V was forced to give Rietberg in fief to the landgraves of Hessen.

**JOHANN I (1481-1516)**


- 1821 Vierling. A: Shield with eagle of Rietberg, R: Wheel of Osnabrück in quatrefoil. Kennepohl: 168. 0.200 gr. Very fine 75,--  
Numismatica - Wien, Auction 21 (1978), no. 1561.  
Vierling after 1497.  
In cat. Künker 93 (23-6-2004) of the coll. Kennepohl, this coin occurs under no. 3097 and is listed there under Osnabrück. We adhered to Kennepohl.

## MÜNSTER

In 805, Liudger was ordained bishop of Münster (which came under the ecclesiastical province of Cologne). Already before the 10th century, a comprehensive Pfarrsystem came into being. The bishops' influence was counterbalanced by the monastery Vreden (838) which was financially supported by the king and nobility.

The bishops always played a political role of significance and they were stalwarts of the emperors. After the downfall of Henry the Lion, Bishop Hermann II was the first to exercise territorial rights. The diocese Münster bore a new name from 1106: *Monasterium* - Münster, (The Lexikon des Mittelalters provides both names, Grote, in his Stammtafeln solely *Monasterium*, which would be replaced under Bishop Erbo by Münster) this lasted until the days of Bishop Erbo (1085-1097). It therefore seems peculiar that the coins of Ludolf of Holte 1226-1248) in the beginning still bear MONASTERIVM (see Ilisch IX,1-9): "Nach dem Tode Bischof Hermanns kam es zu einer Doppelwahl. Die welfische Mehrheit der Domherren wählte den Bremer Domprobst Otto von Oldenburg, eine Minderheit den Charholzer Prämonstratenserprobst Friedrich. 1204 erhielt der Papst den Auftrag, die strittige Wahl zu untersuchen und erteilte danach Otto die Bestätigung. In die Zeit Ottos fällt der Streit um den Königsthron zwischen Otto IV von Braunschweig und dem 1208 ermordeten Philipp von Schwaben, dessen Nachfolge der Staufer Friedrich II beanspruchte. Auf die staufische Seite gewechselt, wurde Otto von Oldenburg 1213 in Köln von welfischen Parteigängern verhaftet. Erst 1215 kam er wieder frei. Zusammen mit den Bischöfen von Verden und Paderborn hat Otto zur Missionierung des Baltikums aufgerufen." (On the death of bishop Herman, there was a double election. The Welf majority of cathedral lords chose the dean of the Bremen cathedral Otto of Oldenburg, a minority the Charholz Premonstratensian dean Frederick. In 1204, the pope received a request to investigate the controversial election, after which he ruled in favour of Otto. In Otto's period, the struggle for the royal throne took place between Otto IV of Brunswick and Philip of Swabia, who was murdered in 1208, and whose heir the Staufer Frederick II claimed to be. Once he had changed sides to the Stauffers, Otto of Oldenburg was arrested by Welf supporters in 1213 in Cologne, not to be released until 1215. Together with the bishops of Verden and Paderborn, Otto appealed for the evangelisation of the Baltic.)

The "Münster cathedral chapter feud" (1450-1458) threw the city and the diocese amidst the European conflicts. On the one hand: the candidate Walram of Moers, supported by his brother Dietrich of Cologne and Jülich, Saarwerden, Bentheim, Lippe and the pope, on the other hand: Erich of Hoya, supported by his brother "Junker Johann", Braunschweig-Lüneburg and Schaumburg. During the Lamberti riot on 17 September 1453, the Hoya party forced a change of the council. Although Walram of Moers managed to win the Battle at Varlar (18 July 1454), the feud was settled in favour of Wittelsbach member Johann of Simmern-Zweibrücken. The Treaty of Kranenburg, drawn up by Nikolaus of Kues ended the expansion plans of both Moers and Hoya

## ANONYMOUS (11th century)



- 1822 Minnigardispfennig. A: Church with three towers MIMIORADEIOAD, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle + ODDO \* \* IIIII. Ilisch: III.13. 1.476 gr. Dark patina, very fine +  
Kricheldorf - Stuttgart 1976.  
Struck after 1075.  
Grote: 2.

150,--

Until the end of the 11th century, Münster was called *Mimigardesford*.

Around 1075 the Cologne monogram is replaced with an edifice. This edifice on the Münster pfennige has a parallel in the Magdeburg coins. The cause is presumably the politically active Münster Bishop Frederick of Wettin (1064-1084) who had previously been dean of the cathedral in Magdeburg and always remained attached to the archbishopric.

**ANONYMOUS (12th century)**


- 1823 Pfennig. A: Church with three towers .....ANCE....., R: Cross with four pellets in each angle + ODDO \* \* VIIIID. Ilisch: V.12. 1.411 gr. Well struck specimen, very fine to extremely fine 150,--  
 Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 5 (1986), no. 1222.  
 Ex: Lessmann collection - Bocholt.  
 Cf. Peus 4; zu Berghaus h.  
 1170-1190. The edifice of group V closely resembles that of group III.

**OTTO I von OLDENBURG (1203-1218?)**


- 1824 Domdenar. A: Bust of St. Paulus facing between two stars + SANC o TVS PAVLVS, R: Edifice with three towers + MONASTERIVM. Ilisch: VII.1. 1.436 gr. Broad and well struck perfect piece, extremely fine 200,--

Kölner Münzkab.- Köln, Auction 51 (1990), no. 1006.  
 Ilisch: Anonyme Prägung (Otto v. Oldenburg).  
 The church has three towers, the middle one taller than both the others. This middle tower ends in a spire, which does not occur in Ilisch' catalogue.  
 Grote: 12 (Ludwig I), Weygand: 2724 (Otto I), Slg. Friedensburg: 367 (Hermann II).  
 This coin shows a remarkably fine finishing, both the head of St. Paul and the church on the reverse are of an exceptionally beautiful cut. The letters too are beautiful; they imitate nothing nor were they ever imitated again.  
 What does the edifice represent? Nau (Zeit der Staufer) provides: "Symbolisierte Wiedergabe der Domfassade." (Symbolised representation of the front of the cathedral) In the Lexikon des Mittelalters we find: "Die älteste Pfarrkirche der Marktsiedlung geht auf einen präromanischen Saalbau zurück - Monasterium auf dem Horsteberg. Dombau und Neubau des Monasteriums auf dem Horsteberg. Diese Münze gehört mit grosser Wahrscheinlichkeit in die Zeit Otto I von Oldenburg. Von diesem sind namentlich gekennzeichnete Münzen nicht überliefert. Nach seiner Wahl trat er im Streit zwischen Welfen und Staufern um das Königsamt auf die staufische Seite und wurde 1203 von den Anhängern der Welfen in Köln gefangen und zwei Jahre in Haft gehalten. Er starb auf einem Kreuzzug in Syrien." (The oldest parish church of the market settlement stems from a pre-Romanesque hall construction. Monastery on the Horsteberg. Construction of the cathedral and new construction of the monastery on the Horsteberg. This coin in all likelihood is from the period of Otto I of Oldenburg. Of him no coins marked with his name are known of. On his election, he sided with the Staufer in the Welf-Staufer struggle for the royal throne and was arrested in 1203 by Welf supporters in Cologne and held imprisoned for two years. He died in Syria during a crusade.

**LUDOLF von HOLTE (1227-1248)**


- 1825 Pfennig. A: Bishop with crosier and church facing sitting on throne + L(VDOLF EP)C, R: Nimbate St. Paulus with sword (SANCT PAVL). Ilisch: IX.10. 1.402 gr. Irregular flan, very fine 75,--  
 Bought - 1985 (Ex. Dekker collection).  
 Bought Schulman - Amsterdam, d.d. 25-3-1955.  
 The shape of the church is no exact match of Ilisch'.  
 Texts with Ilisch: LVDOL . F, EPC resp. SANCTU PAV - L.

**WILHELM von HOLTE (1259-1261)**

- 1826 Pfennig. A: Bishop with crozier and blessing hand l. on throne + W(ILLEHELMV), R: Nimbate head of St. Paulus r. with sword + SANCT' P(AVL). Ilisch: XI.1. 1.112 gr. Small flan, very fine 50,--  
Kricheldorf - Freiburg, Auction 55 (1996), no. 1419.  
Cf. Slg. Bonhoff: 1656.  
Grote: 30.  
Texts with Ilisch: + WILLE - HELMV, resp. SANCT' P AVL'.

**EBERHARD von DIEST (1275-1301)**

- 1827 Pfennig. A: Bishop l. with book and blessing hand on throne + (EVER)H (ARDVS'), R: Nimbate head of St. Paulus facing + PAVL(VS) (APOS)TO. Ilisch: XIII.5. 1.017 gr. A little weakly struck, very fine 50,--  
Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 276 (1983), no. 692.  
Ex hoard Haarloo (928).  
Grote: 38a.



- 1828 Pfennig. A: Bishop l. with book and and blessing hand on throne (E)VERH(ARDVS EPS), R: Nimbate head of St. Paulus facing + SA(NCTV PA)VLVS. Ilisch: XIII.- (cf. 10). 1.308 gr. Uncentered, very fine 50,--  
Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 276 (1983), no. 724.  
Ex hoard Haarloo (960).  
Grote: 38b.

**LUDWIG von HESSEN (1310-1357)**

- 1829 Pfennig. A: Bishop with book and blessing hand facing on throne + LOD(EWICVS EPISCOPVS), R: Nimbate bust of St. Paulus with sword + SANCTVS (PAVLVS). Ilisch: XVI.25(?). 1.151 gr. Reverse a little off centre, very fine 50,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 21 (2002), no. 3258.

**FLORENZ von WEVELINGHOFEN (1364-1379)**

- 1830 Pfennig. A: Bishop with blessing hand and crozier facing on throne, shield of Wevelinghoven (?) on his breast (+ FLORENCIVS) EPISCOPVS, R: Nimbate bust of St. Paulus with sword facing over shield of Münster (+SANCT)VS PA(VLVS). Ilisch: XIX.1. 1.079 gr. Traces of verdigris and a little uncentered, very fine + 75,--  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 42 (1983), no. 2194.  
Grote: 56.  
Floriz of Wevelinghoven was appointed bishop of Utrecht in 1378.



- 1831 Pfennig. A: Shield of Münster + FLORENTI EPIS(COPI), R: Nimbate bust of St. Paulus I. with sword + (MONETA) MONS. Ilisch: XIX.3. 1.015 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, very fine + Münzzentrum - Köln 1973. 50,--  
 Ex: Slg. Kennepohl - Osnabrück (Kennepohl has written about three different varieties of this coin (BlfMfr 75, 1940, p. 74).  
 Grote: 58.

**POTHO von POTENSTEIN (1379-1381)**


- 1832 Pfennig. A: Divided shield of Münster and Potenstein on crosier (POTHO)ONIS EPIS(COPI), R: Nimbate bust of St. Paulus I. with sword MONETA MONS. Ilisch: XX.2. 1.007 gr. Irregular flan, very fine to extremely fine 75,--  
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 24 (1979), no. 311.  
 Grote: 62.

**JOHANN von HOYA (1450-1456)**

Johann v. Hoya was no bishop, but administrated on behalf of his brother Eric, who had not been recognised by the pope. IOHS COMES DE HOYA. He opted for a type with a layman's theme: standing prince with an armour, sword and shield.

Text in Ilisch: "1450 erwählte eine Mehrheit des Domkapitels gegen den Willen weiter Kreise der landständischen Ritter und der münsterischen Bürger den Walram von Moers zum Bischof. Die Stadt Münster protestierte gegen die Wahl und übertrug dem hoyaschen Grafen Johann das Amt eines Stiftsverwesers bis ein anderer Bischof ernannt sei. Gegen Köln und unterstützt von Kleve verlangte die Stadt, die Ernennung von Johanns Bruder Erich zum Bischof. Walram von Moers wurde an der Besitzergreifung des Bistums gehindert und es begann die münsterische Stiftsfehde, in der sich beide Parteien bekämpften. 1456 starb Walram. Durch die Wahl Johann von Pfalz-Simmern 1457 entfiel der Anlass der Ernennung Johanns von Hoya zum Stiftsverweser." (In 1450, a majority in the cathedral chapter elected Walram of Moers as bishop against the will of a wide circle of knights resident in the region and Münster citizens. The city of Münster protested against the election and transferred the office of chapter regent to Count Johann pending the appointment of another bishop. Opposed by Cologne but supported by Cleves the city demanded the nomination of Johann's brother Eric as bishop. Walram of Moers was thus obstructed in seizing the possessions of the diocese and hence the Münster cathedral chapter feud began in which these factions fought each other. Walram died in 1456. Through the election of Johann of Pfalz-Simmern in 1457, Johann of Hoya's regency was no longer needed.



- 1833 Weißpfennig. A: Knight standing with sword and shield of Hoya (two claws of a bear) IOHES' COH' \* D' \* HOIA, R: Shield of Münster in trefoil + HON' \* NOV' \* FACTA \* HONASTEI' E' S'. Ilisch: XXIV.1. 2.273 gr. R Edge weakly struck in parts, otherwise very fine specimen 500,--  
 Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 64 (2001), no. 5136.  
 "Johann von Hoya als Stiftsverweser".  
 The Weißpfennigen of Johann of Hoya were popularly called Junker-Johann Pfennige.

## OSNABRÜCK

The diocese emerged before 803 (part of the ecclesiastical province of Cologne). The Frisian Wipo († 804) is considered to be its first bishop. The Carolingian cathedral is consecrated to the saints Peter, Crispin and Crispinian.

Osnabrück suffered gravely under the Viking raids (880 and 885) and those by the Hungarians (906 and 918). The bishops did not possess comital rights, which caused them to turn to privileges (in the 12th century, the comital rights went to Ravensberg and Tecklenburg) In the 13th century, the bishops transferred their see from the cathedral hill to the new city Marienhof and from the 14th century resided in Iburg or Fürstenau.

In 889, King Arnulf, at the request of Bishop Egilmar, bestowed the rights of market, mint and toll on the church of Osnabrück. These rights were acknowledged repeatedly (until 1057). In 952, Otto I, at the request of Bishop Drogo, awarded rights of market, mint and toll to Wiedenbrück.

The name Osnabrück is documented since the 2nd half of the 11th century and is therefore linked to Bishop Benno II (1067-1088), Osnabrück's most important medieval bishop and a stalwart of Emperor Henry IV.

In Osnabrück, demonetisations took place on a regular basis until the days of Bishop Conrad II (1270-1297). Each time a new bishop acceded to office, the coins were replaced with new types depicting a totally different scene. Bishop Conrad I even carried out demonetisations every three years during his tenure. The reason for all of this were the great financial straits that the bishops found themselves in. Demonetisations, as might be expected, were immensely unpopular with the people, all the more as the proceeds went to the sovereign or the bishop exclusively (in the case of bracteates (see there) the demonetisations were a means of taxation). Nevertheless, the demonetisations in Westphalia and therefore in Osnabrück did not have the disastrous effects they had elsewhere in Germany.

## ANONYMOUS (12th century)



1834

1834 Pfennig. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle OSNINHVGGE, R: Degenerated monogram of S-COLINIA-A. Kennepohl: 16. 1.495 gr.

RR Extremely well struck specimen, extremely fine

500,--

Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 8 (1987), no. 993.

Ex: Waldmann collection.

Characteristic for this blundered Cologne monogram is the widening "staircase" which we see with the several other imitations of the S COLONIA monogram. See e.g. no. 1554 (Saxony) and no. 1944 et seq. (Soest in Westphalia), the last one showing parallel sides of the staircase.



## ARNOLD (1173-1190)



1835

1835 Pfennig - Osnabrück. A: Broad cross with two pellets, one star and one cross in the angles + ARNOL + EPIS +, R: Edifice with three towers (+ OSNABRVGG). Kennepohl: 26. 1.591 gr.

R Extremely fine

500,--

WAG - Dortmund, Auction 21 (2002), no. 3247.

Imitation of the Münster Pfennige with a church (Ilisch group V).

The church corresponds with Ilisch V.11.

The text on the reverse is illegible. According to Kennepohl it should read +OSNINBRVGG though there are a several varieties.

**GERHARD von OLDENBURG (1193-1215)**


- 1836 Pfennig - Osnabrück. A: Bishop with book and crosier facing on throne over dragon GERH RDVS, R: City-view with three towers OSEA . L BORVGDE. Kennepohl: 37. 1.351 gr.

Dark tone, a little weakly struck at the edge, very fine +

75,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1980.

Ex: Slg. Bonhoff, no. 1672.

The dragon is crawling to the left, in Kennepohl it says, erroneously to my mind, to the right.

Never was a specimen of this type found with the correct text OSENBRVGG.

There has been much speculation as to what the dragon signifies, but Kennepohl deems the following most likely:

“So sieht Kohl (BlfMfr 1933, S.725) in dem Drachen die Versinnbildlichung des Bösen, das bezwungen zu Füßen des Guten liegt, gemäß Psalm 91.13: ‚Auf Löwen und Ottern wirst Du gehen und treten auf den jungen Löwen und Drachen‘, steht dabei aber der Ansicht, dass der Drache vielleicht eine Erinnerung an eine Fahrt in’s hl. Land sei, sehr skeptisch gegenüber. Diese Stellungnahme ist eigentlich unerfindlich, da durch die Kreuzfahrt ja der Sieg des Guten (d.h. des Christentums) über das Böse (d.h. den Mohamedanismus) erreicht werden sollte. Zudem muß in den Jahrzehnten vor und nach 1200 die Kreuzzugsbegeisterung in Nordwestfalen rechts groß gewesen sein. Bischof Arnold von Osnabrück starb am 15 Dezember 1190 vor Accon, Bischof Gerhards Bruder, Otto von Münster, erreichte das gleiche Schicksal ebendort i.J. 1218, als er seinen dritten Bruder, den Grafen Heinrich von Oldenburg, auf der Kreuzfahrt begleitete. Es ist daran festzuhalten, daß der Drache auf den Osnabrücker Pfennigen Gerhards mit dem Kreuzzugsgedanken der Zeit in Zusammenhang gebracht werden muß.“ (Kohl, for instance, takes the dragon to symbolise evil laying defeated at the feet of good (BlfMfr 1933, p.725), as it does in Psalm 91:13: ‘Thou shalt tread upon the lion and adder: the young lion and the dragon shalt thou trample under thy feet’, is however sceptical about the notion of the dragon commemorating a journey to the Holy Land. This position is really incomprehensible, as crusades were intended to bring about the victory of good (i.e. Christianity) over evil (i.e. Islam) in the first place. Moreover, the willingness to take up the cross must have been quite overwhelming in Westphalia in the decades around the turn of the 12th century. Bishop Arnold of Osnabrück died on 15 December 1190 before Acre, Bishop Gerard’s brother met with the same fate there in 1218 whilst accompanying his third brother, Count Henry of Oldenburg, on a crusade. We must abide by the assumption that the dragon on Gerhard’s Osnabrück pfennig is to be associated with the crusade state of mind at the time).

**KONRAD I von VELBER (1227-1239)**

During the reign of Konrad von Velber minting first took place in Wiedenbrück (although the right of minting already has been given in 952).



- 1837 Pfennig - Osnabrück. Nimbate bust of St. Petrus facing with cross SANCT(E PETR)I, R: Wheel with eight spokes in triangle, three pellets in each angle OSE NBR VGE. Kennepohl: 49. 1.411 gr.

Very fine

250,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1991.

From list 546, no. 165.

Struck: 1231-1235.

In a remarkably fine state. Very rare. The weight is very high, Kennepohl names as the average 1.20 - 1.25 g.

This type is an imitation of the English coins under Henry III (1216-1274) as well as the Irish coins under John (1199-1216). The hand with the cross staff on the obverse is typically English, the triangle on the reverse typically Irish. This imitation of English/Irish coins shows that the trade circumstances had changed. From around 1200, the influence of the Cologne pfennig dwindled and they were replaced by types that were modeled on foreign currency.

Here, the Osnabrück wheel still has eight spokes, later (see no. 1840, Kennepohl: 77) there would be six definitively.

**BRUNO von ISENBURG (1251-1258)**

The T-form, used up to now for the Kaselborte is replaced by a Y-form, which would remain the same until 1420 (the end of the pfennig era). Only Bishop Baldwin of Russel would use the T-form once in Wiedenbrück (see no. 1840).



- 1838 Pfennig - Osnabrück. A: Bust of a bishop facing with crosier and book + BRVN(O) EPC, R: Nimbate head of St. Petrus facing with key (OSENBR)V key G. Kennepohl: 66. 1.370 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, very fine 75,--  
 Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 30 (1981), no. 553.  
 In auct. cat: Münster/Ludolf (1226-1248). See Berghaus cf. 21. In auct.cat. it says St. Paul instead of St. Peter.  
 The obverse face is much finer drawn than the picture in Kennepohl shows, it moreover differs. The book on the obverse has a lock.
- 1839 Pfennig - Osnabrück. A: Bust of a bishop facing with crosier and book + BR(VNO) EPC), R: Nimbate head of St. Petrus facing with key OS(ENBRV)G key. Kennepohl: 66. 1.417 gr. Very fine + 75,--  
 Delmonte - Brussel 1976.  
 The rendering of the image on this coin is much less fine than that of no. 1838. The lock of the book is missing moreover.

**BALDEWIN von RUSSEL (1259-1264)**

- 1840 Pfennig - Wiedenbrück. A: Bishop facing with crosier and cross on throne (BOLDE)WINVS, R: Wheel with six spokes (WIDEN)BRVGE C(IVIT). Kennepohl: 77. 1.280 gr. Well struck, small scratches and reverse a little uncentered, very fine to extremely fine 100,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1980.  
 From now on the wheel of Osnabrück has six spokes.  
 After the death of Baldwin on 13 Februari 1264, Engelbert II, Count of the March, is chosen as his successor. The pope refuted this (11 June 1265). Widekind was already chosen before that date.

**WIDEKIND von WALDECK (1265-1269)**

- 1841 Pfennig - Osnabrück. A: Bishop facing with crosier and book on throne (WIDEK)IN(DV) EPC), R: Church with cross between two towers and wheel of Osnabrück OS(EIIBRVGE C)IVITA(S). Kennepohl: 80. 1.285 gr. Dark patina, very fine + 100,--  
 WAG - Dortmund, Auction 21 (2002), no. 3255.  
 VITA is a part of CIVITAS.



- 1842 Pfennig - Osnabrück. A: Bishop facing with crosier and book on throne, R: Church with cross between two towers and wheel of Osnabrück. Kennepohl: 80. 1.223 gr. Dark patina, very fine 75,--  
 WAG - Dortmund, Auction 21 (2002), no. 3255.  
 No legible text on either obverse or reverse.



- 1843 Pfennig - Wiedenbrück. A: Bishop facing with crosier and sceptre (cross-on-pellet) (WIDEKIN)DVC EPC, R: Edifice with three towers over wheel of Osnabrück WIDENB(RVGE CIVI)TAS. Kennepohl: 83. 1.400 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine 75,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 21 (2002), no. 3255.  
The edifice on the reverse is not a church (as on the pfennige from Osnabrück). In his elucidation, Kennepohl refers to a *Torburg*

#### KONRAD II von RIETBERG (1270-1297)

- 1844 Pfennig - Osnabrück. A: Bishop facing with crosier and book with pellet above + CON(RAD EPI)SCO, R: Tower between tow flags terminating in crosses over arch, wheel of Osnabrück (O)SENBR(VG CIVITAS). Kennepohl: 86. 1.232 gr. Weakly struck, very fine 50,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 21 (2002), no. 3256.



- 1845 Hälbling - Osnabrück. A: Bishop facing with crosier and book with pellet above + CONAD(VS EPISCH)OPV, R: Tower between tow flags terminating in crosses over arch, wheel of Osnabrück (CIVI)TAS (OSNABRVGEN). Kennepohl: 87. 0.520 gr. RR Small flan crack, weakly struck, very fine 50,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 21 (2002), no. 3256.
- 1846 Pfennig - Osnabrück. A: Bishop facing with crosier and book on throne (C)ONRA (EPSICO), R: Tower between tow flags terminating in crosses over arch, wheel of Osnabrück (O)SE(NBRV...). Kennepohl: 91. 1.298 gr. Very fine specimen 50,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 21 (2002), no. 3256.  
On this coin book and crosier are the other way round compared to no. 1844.



- 1847 Pfennig - Wiedenbrück. A: Bishop facing with crosier and orb on throne (CO)NDVS..., R: Edifice over wheel of Osnabrück. Kennepohl: 92. 1.327 gr. R Nice patina, a little weakly struck, very fine + 75,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 21 (2002), no. 3256.  
The edifice on the reverse is not a church, but a palace, according to Kennepohl.  
The Osnabrück coins most typically depict a church whereas the coins of Wiedenbrück invariably show a secular edifice

#### GOTTFRIED von ARNSBERG (1321-1349)

- 1848 Pfennig - Osnabrück. A: Bishop facing with crosier and book on throne (GOTHRIDVS EPC), R: Tower between two flags terminating in crosses over arch, wheel of Osnabrück CVSV (MON)ETA. Kennepohl: 113. 1.164 gr. Traces of encrustation, fine to very fine 50,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 21 (2002), no. 3258.  
Rectangular windows in the tower. On the obverse no text.  
Coins of Gottfried of Arnsberg are characterised by barely legible legends.



- 1849 Pfennig - Osnabrück. A: Bishop facing with crosier and book on throne + GOT(FRIDVS EPISC), R: Tower between tow flags terminating in crosses over arch, wheel of Osnabrück (MONETA OSN)AB(VRGE). Kennepohl: 116. 1.236 gr. Very fine 75,--  
Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 59 (2000), no. 2418.



- JOHANN HOET (1349-1366)**  
1850 Pfennig - Osnabrück. A: Bishop facing with crosier and book on throne + (IOHANN)ES (EPI), R: Tower between tow flags terminating in crosses over arch, wheel of Osnabrück MO(NETA OSNABVRG). Kennepohl: 130. 1.206 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine 50,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 21 (2002), no. 3258.

- DIETRICH von HORNE (1376-1402)**  
1851 Pfennig - Osnabrück. A: Bishop facing with crosier and book (+ THIDERICV) EPISCOPV, R: Tower between tow flags terminating in crosses over arch, wheel of Osnabrück .....ADENSI.... Kennepohl: 143. 1.084 gr. Very fine + 75,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1973.  
Ex: Kennepohl collection - Osnabrück (this presumably is 143d from the Kennepohl book).

## VECHTA

In the 11th /12th century, the counts of Calvelage (later Ravensberg) built the castle Bergfried.  
In 1252, Otto, Bishop of Münster, acquired Vechta. The *burgmaenner* developed into the real lords of Vechta. In 1284, they were mentioned in connection with a pillaging raid. In 1293, there were 29 *burgmaenner*. Arms of the *burgmaenner*: shield with three saltires.  
Coinage must have started around 1372 (privilege granted by Bishop Florence of Münster). The Swaren of Vechta imitate the pfennige of the Münster bishops Louis (1310-1357) and Florence (1364-1379). Coinage of the Swaren ended around 1390 (the mints of Münster and Osnabrück were also closed down at that time).



- 1852 Swaren (1372-1390). A: Bishop facing with book and crosier on throne, shield with three crosses on breast (MONETA - DE VECHTA), R: Nimbate head of St. Paulus with sword over three crosses (SANCTE PAVLE). Berghaus (Vechta): 9. 0.832 gr. R Very fine 250,--  
Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 72 (2002), no. 5058.  
In Fd. Bremer (36): 8 specimens. Found in 1887, buried around 1403. Contained 33 Swaren of Vechta, on a total of 1300 coins. See H. Buchenau: Der Bremer Fund, Zeitschrift für Numismatik 19 (1895), p. 1-52.  
In Fd. Niederweser (20): 1 specimen. Found in 1899, buried around 1403. Contained 6 Vechta Swaren on a total of 1100 coins. See E. Bahrfeld: Scharen aus der Niederwesergegend, Berliner Münzblätter 37 (1915), p. 218 et seqq.

## EDELHERREN of DIEPHOLZ

In 1160, a castle Diepholz is documented, situated on the edge of a vast area of mire (*Divbrok*). The house of the *Edelherren* of Diepholz is documented from the end of the 13th century. The first *Edelherr* is Conrad I (1278-1299), married to Hedwig, daughter of Count Conrad of Rietberg.

Around 1300, the feudal rights to this territory went to the Welfs, resp. the Ascanians (as heirs to the Billungs) and the counts of Ravensberg.

Although their territory was never very large, the *Edelherren* of Diepholz left many traces elsewhere.

Among their offspring were: Rudolf, Bishop of Utrecht, John and Conrad, both bishop of Osnabrück.

City rights since 1380.

For the connection between Diepholz and Hoya, see the comment with Count Otto III of Hoya.



### JOHANN II (1377-1422)

- 1853 Pfennig. A: Bishop with blessing hand and book facing, quatrefoil and two crosses on breast  
 \* IOH(ANNES DOMINVS), R: Head of St. Paulus facing with sword and shield of Diepholz (antlers)  
 \* MONETA (DEPHOL)T. Engelke: -- (cf. 21), Giesen: --. 0.943 gr. **RR** Very fine + 300,--  
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 72 (1991), no. 4073.  
 Pfennig after Münster example.  
 John was a greatgrandson of Conrad I.  
 For the quatrefoil and the two crosses beneath it, see the coins of Hoya

### KONRAD VIII (1510-1514)

- 1854 Einseitiger Pfennig. A: Lion of Bohemia x NOBL' CONRAT D'DIPHOL. Engelke: 52, Giesen: 6.3.  
 0.318 gr. Fine to very fine 20,--  
 Willems - Bennekom 1984.  
 Pfennig after Bohemian example.  
 Conrad was a grandson of Otto III, who was wedded to Hedwig, Countess of Bronkhorst-Borculo (Netherlands).

## COUNTY HOYA

The history of the county Hoya begins in 1201 when one *Heinricvs comes de Hogen* is mentioned in a deed of the archbishop of Bremen (*Hogen* or *Hoch* is the origin of Hoya).

Henry I († 1235) acquired the Freigrafschaft Nienburg amongst others. This set the size of the territory: left of the Weser and bordering on the dioceses of Verden and Minden. His son Henry II promised to protect the citizens of Bremen when passing through his lands. Minting started under him.

In 1302, the line Wölpe became extinct. The county went to Duke Otto II of Brunswick-Lüneburg, whose territory thus neighboured Hoya, divided by the Weser. Wölpe owned the right of mint in Nienburg, but the dukes did not mint here and left the *Monetam in Nygenborch* to the Hoya counts.

In 1324, Count Otto II died and his two sons Gerhard III and John II ruled jointly. In 1324, they decided to divide the county: Gerhard became count of the lower county Hoya and John count of the upper county Nienburg. This division lasted for four generations and is reflected in coin production.

In 1371, Emperor Charles IV restored the *Landfrieden* (land peace). In order to implement it locally, Otto III in Hoya and his cousin Erich I in Nienburg effected a treaty. In the *Landfrieden*, Charles determined that nobody in the territory in which the *Landfrieden* was effective could strike coin who had not been granted this right directly by the emperor. Hoya did not hold any such immediate imperial right, but it referred to its customary right.

On 19 November 1459, the two counties were reunited.

The arms of the counts of Hoya are of particular significance: two bear claws, connected at the bottom. In those days people spoke of *berenclau*, *bernclaw* and *bärenklaen*. We also find these bear claws in the arms of the counts of Stumpfenhausen. Whether the later counts of Hoya constitute a subsidiary branch of the counts of Stumpfenhausen and thus adopted the arms, is not known. *Stumpe* is the old German word for cut-off limb (in this case the bear claws)

Hoya lay on the border of the territories where Hohlpfennige and double-sided denarii circulated. Coinage began around 1240 when the days of the exquisite bracteates were over and they consequently are much less fine in appearance. Around 1350, the time of the double-sided denarii began in Hoya (Swaren) that were modelled on Westphalian examples.

The counts of Hoya always imitated foreign coins. Whenever there was enough foreign money circulating in Hoya, Hoya coins were circulated. This coinage was not intended to increase the prosperity of the people, but solely to generate revenue for the counts (Giesen, p. 9-10). In the Netherlands and Germany, this practice was referred to as *hagemunterij* or *Heckenmünzstätte* (operating of illegal, sometimes hidden mints - in hedges).



1855

1856

**HEINRICH II (1235-1290)**

- 1855 Hohlpfennig. A: Count with bear's claw in each hand. Giesen: 2. 0.406 gr. **RR** Very fine 200,--  
Auktiones - Basel, Auction 11 (1980), no. 1449.

*Obergrafschaft Hoya***ERICH I (1377-1427)**

- 1856 Swaren - Nienburg. A: Bishop facing with blessing hand and book on throne. Quatrefoil and two crosses on breast + MON....., R: Head of St. Paulus facing with sword and shield (two bear claws) .... - DN + . V . Giesen: 12.08 (?), Grote: 3. 0.723 gr. **RR** Almost very fine 150,--  
Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 6 (1987), no. 930.  
Ex: Terberger collection.

*Niedergrafschaft Hoya***OTTO III (1383-1427)**

Count Otto III of Hoya and *Edelherr* John III of Diepholz were brothers-in-law. The first marriage of Count Otto III was to Adelheid of Diepholz, a sister of *Edelherr* John III. He in turn married Irmgard of Hoya, the sister of Count Otto III. This by itself does not constitute enough reason to strike resembling coins. The likeness of the coin faces much rather derives from the fact that both the Diepholz swaren and the swaren of no. 1857 from Bassum were struck using dies manufactured by one and the same die-cutter.



1857

1858

- 1857 Swaren - Bassum. A: Shield with pellet between two bear's claws OTTO \* COME(S IN HOYA), R: Count sitting with shield and book (MONETA) BERSENEE. Giesen: 16.01, Z. f. N.: XX pl.1/12. **R** A little off centre 500,--  
Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 6 (1987), no. 927.  
Ex: Terberger collection.

- 1858 Swaren - Bassum. A: Bishop facing with blessing hand and book on throne (MONETA BERSEN), R: Head of St. Paulus facing with sword and shield (bear's claws), cross over shield x OTT(O) COM (ES IN) hOIA. Giesen: 23.03 (?), Grote: 2. 0.744 gr. **R** Very fine 300,--  
Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 6 (1987), no. 928.  
Ex: Terberger collection.  
Cf.: Niederweserfund 7.



1859

- 1859 Swaren - Bassum. A: Bishop facing with blessing hand and book on throne, quatrefoil on breast (MONET)A BERSEN, R: Head of St. Paulus facing with sword and shield (bear's claws) x SA(NCTVS) PAVLVS. Giesen: 25, Grote: --. 0.965 gr. **RR** Weakly struck, very fine 300,--  
Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 9 (1987), no. 3646.  
Ex: Pieper collection 317 (Cahn, Auction 86).  
Fd. Bremer: 12.

## ABBEY CORVEY

The abbot Adelhard of the Benedictine monastery Corbie near Amiens was ordered by his friend Charlemagne to found a monastery on the eastern border from where he was to spread Christianity. This was not realised until the imperial diet in Paderborn in 815 under Louis the Pious. The monastery which was founded was named Hethi (today's Neuhaus). The location was however, climatically speaking, chosen unfortunately. With the consent of Louis the Pious and Bishop Hathumar of Paderborn another monastery was therefore built in 822/23 in the Weser valley, in the *villa luxori*. Its name would be *Corbeia Nova*. It was the oldest Saxonian monastery, situated at a crossroads and highly favoured and bestowed with properties by Louis the Pious. St. Stephen was its patron saint. The monastery soon acquired immunity. Around 900, Corvey held a similar position in Saxony as Fulda did in Franconia and Reichenau in Swabia. Its significance is also documented by Thietmar of Merseburg: "Corvey mit seinen Veit galt nicht zu Unrecht als aller Haupt und Mutterkloster und gewissermassen als Zierde des ganzen Landes" (Corvey with its Veit was considered, not completely unjustified, as the mother of all monasteries and to a certain extent as the adornment of the entire country).

Thietmar here mentions St. Veit (*Vitus*), the saint that had by then replaced St. Stephen. Abbot Warin (826-856), one of the stalwarts of Louis the Pious, in 835 received the relics of St. Vitus (transforming Corvey into a place of pilgrimage in Saxony) from Abbot Hilduin of St. Denis. Henry I, prompted by his wife Mathilde, adorned an altar of the holy martyr Veit in Corvey most splendidly with gold and precious stones.

We often encounter this St. Vitus on Corvey coins. Vitus was born in the days of Emperor Diocletian (284-305) and Maximinian (286-310) on Sicily. His father Hylas was blind. Vitus was brought up as a Christian and he healed his father when he was seven years old. His father, being a heathen, was discontented and wanted to kill his son, who fled. Diocletian called upon him to come to Rome and heal his son. Upon his recovery, Diocletianus demanded that Vitus bring a sacrifice to the Gods. Vitus refused and was cast into a redhot furnace, from which he emerged without any harm. He then was hurled before the lions that however laid themselves at his feet. Thereupon, Diocletian had Vitus tortured and killed. This legend is very reminiscent of that of St. Maurice, that was set in the same time (see under Magdeburg).

Although the right of mint was a royal prerogative, it was necessary to grant it to others. In 833, Louis the Pious established a mint in Corvey and left its proceeds to the abbot Warin. This granting of the right of mint was clearly economically motivated. The deed states: „Weil diese Gegend eines Handelsplatzes bedürfte, wird in Corvey zum Nutzen der Mönche eine öffentliche Münze eingerichtet, deren Gewinn ihnen zufallen soll. Die Einrichtung der Münze soll den Handel fördern und wird gewiss zur Einrichtung und zum Betrieb eines Marktes führen“ (Because this region was in need of a place of trade, a mint was set up in Corvey for the benefit of the monks, who will also receive its profit. Establishing this mint is to encourage trade and it will surely result in the establishment and operation of a market (from Berghaus: Die mittelalterliche Münzprägung in Vechta, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Stadt Vechta, 1988, p. 43).

### HERMANN I von HOLTE (1223-1254)



1860 Sterling. A: Head of St. Vitus l. in quatrefoil + SANCTVS VITVS, R: Long double-banded cross on quatrefoil CVR BEI ACI VIP. Ilisch (Corvey): p. 8, Weing. (Corvey): 25. 0.982 gr.

**Extremely rare.** Slightly corroded, very fine specimen

1.500,--

WAG - Dortmund., Auction 14 (1999), no. 925.

Cappe: Tf.12/29, Slg. Fürstenberg: 447.

According to Weingärtner the reverse text should end with a T (which is comprehensible). Here however there clearly is a P.

Weingärtner refrains from attributing this coin and succinctly notes: lacking the abbot's name. This is a faithful copy of the English coins of Cnut, the Quatrefoil type, which was struck between 1018 and 1024. Should this coin not be dated to a much earlier period? It seems highly improbable that this English type would still be imitated after two centuries. Every instance of the English coins of Aethelred or Cnut being imitated in Northern Germany, fitted the timeframe of their prototypes (see for instance Stade).

### HEINRICH III v. HOMBURG (1275-1306)



1861

- 1861 Pfennig - Höxter. A: Abbot facing with blessing hand and crozier on throne, R: Nimbate head of St. Vitus facing (SA)NTVS VITIS MA... Ilisch (Corvey): p. 10, Weing. (Corvey): 18. 0.836 gr  
**RR** Small scratches and a little weakly struck, very fine  
 WAG - Dortmund, Auction 14 (1999), no. 927.  
 The obverse text should read (something to the equivalent of): HEINRCVS ABB.

250,--

### EDELHERREN of MINDEN

The diocese Minden was founded around 803/4 and the Fulda monk Erkanbert was its first bishop. The bishops Landward (952-969) and Milo (969-996) maintained close ties with the Ottonian emperors.

The diocese then flourished, until in 1062 the cathedral and the city burnt to the ground.

In 1073/80, the Billung dukes became suzerain. Their vassals were the lords of Berge, who acted as heritable *Edelvogt* from 1096 to 1396.

Both the *Edelherren* of Minden and those of Berge established own territories within the diocese. In 1300, the bishops no longer held sway over their own see (the episcopal see was transferred to the castle Petershagen). The financial debts kept rising.

The city owned the right of market, mint and toll since 977.

### OTTO III vom BERGE (1384-1397)



1862

- 1862 Denar. A: Bust of St. Petrus facing with key and cross, R: Two oval coat of arms: two keys (Minden) and wing of an eagle (Berge). Slg. Bonhoff: 1685, Stange: 43. 0.948 gr. Very fine +  
 Münzenauktion - Essen, Auction 84 (2002), no. 657.  
 Accompanied by an old card of Eugen Seligmann in Mannheim (prices were then still in marks). The card referred to Stange and Slg. Weygand 2651 (could that be this coin?).

75,--

### EDELHERREN from the LIPPE

In 1123, we find the first mention of the area around Lippstadt (this place owes its existence to the *Herrenhof (Hermelinghof)* of Hermann I zur Lippe (1113-1167)).

After 1180, Bernhard II (1167-1196) and his grandson Bernhard III consistently expanded the territory (Lippstadt, Lengo, Blomberg and Detmold). By occupying chief ecclesiastical positions in the North German dioceses, authority extended further and further. This house supplied amongst others the bishops of Utrecht (Otto II), Paderborn (Bernhard IV, Simon I, Bernhard V and Simon III), Bremen (Gerhard II), Münster (Otto II) and the abbess of Herford (Gertrud).

The right of mint dates to 1230.

Under Simon I, Schwalenberg was acquired in 1323/58 and in 1405 Sternberg. After Simon I, the territory was divided into Detmold and Lippstadt/Rheda.

#### BERNHARD III (1229-1265)



- 1863 Sterling. A: Crowned head facing with sceptre BERNHARDVS III, R: Double-banded long cross with three pellets in each angle REI AVD ONL VND. Grote: 17. 1.220 gr.

**Extremely rare.** Weakly struck, very fine +

1.000,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel - 1983  
Grote Münzstudien V.

In cat. Weweler (Leu 63, 23 October 1995) the same coin occurs under no. 43-44. Pfennig (Sterling) approx. 1261-1270, unspecified Lippe mint. "Der Münzmeister Renaud (Reginald de Cantuaria) wurde erst Ende 1260 Münzmeister in London. Seine Tätigkeit in der Londoner Münzstätte währte bis ins Jahr 1278 (siehe R.H.M. Dolley in: The Numismatic Chronicle 6, Serie Bd. 18, London 1958, S. 120 und Dolley/Seaby S. 298). Die lippischen Nachbindungen seiner Sterlinge entstanden folglich keinesfalls vor diesem Jahr, eher später. Ob diese lippische Prägung noch unter Bernhard III erfolgte oder aber bereits unter Bernhard IV, lässt sich im Augenblick noch nicht definitiv entscheiden (Ihl, Sterlinge, p. 1).



- 1864 Sterling. A: Crowned head facing with sceptre HENRICVS REX III, R: Double-banded long cross with three pellets in each angle RID APA? ?MD VID. 1.161 gr

**RR** Traces of verdigris and a little crestfallen, very fine

200,--

Elsen - Brussel 1983.

From an old Belgian collection (presumably composed of two hoards).

Perhaps from Lippe (N.J. Mayhew: Two Parcels of Sterlings on the Brussels Market, N. Circ. 1983, p. 190):

"This long cross imitation (ill. as fig. 2) though attempting to duplicate the legends of Class V English coins, may also be of Lippische origin. The slightly blundered reversed legend reads RID ARD -ND VID and corresponds with similar imitations in the Steppingley and Ribnitz hoards. The Steppingley coin is now in the BM, while Mr. Robin Davis possesses another example. To date no example has been found in the Brussels hoard, which may suggest a date of issue after c. 1268. The possible Lippische origin for this type is suggested by another Steppingley coin with a Bernhard obverse, and a reverse of perhaps related type reading RIC ONL ARD VND."

**SIMON I (1275-1344)**

1865

1865 Pfennig - Lippstadt. A: Rose of Lippe in triangle with one cross in each angle EIAL .... .., R: Edifice with tower between two flags terminating in crosses over head .....ON. Grote: cf. 44. 1.273 gr.

Very fine +

150,--

de Geus - Eindhoven, Auction 8 (1999), no. 619.

According to Bonhoff it reads IPPE. Could the complete text be MONETA LIPPE?

Cf. Berghaus, P.: Aus der lippischen Münzgeschichte (Städtische Sparkasse Detmold / Ausstellungen zur Münz- und Geldgeschichte 2). Detmold 1965, no. 11 and Berghaus, P.: Lippstädter Geld im Lauf der Jahrhunderte. Lippstadt 1958, p. 1.

**BETWEEN RHINE AND MEUSE**

The territories between the rivers Rhine and Meuse are listed combined, because this region more than once was the vanguard with regard to developments that took place later in the surrounding, more significant territories. In addition, this region produced a considerable number of (arch)bishops.

Elsloo, situated on the other bank of the Meuse in Brabant, is also included here as the ruling noble family in this town was closely related to the family of Schoonvorst.

**ALPEN**

Alpen lies near Rheinberg, in the church province Cologne, north west of Duisburg.

After 1320, Alpen was pledged to the counts of Guelders as a lien, who in turn pledged it to the Hependorf family. Gerard, from the latter family, struck coin.

Later, Alpen was pledged to Count Gumprecht of Neuenahr, who had a number of coin types struck, imitations of coins from bordering territories.

**GUMPRECHT II (1422-1465)**

1866

1866 A: Helmet with ornate crest (lion between two elephant's trunk) ....ER.....VWE..., R: Cross with A - L - P - N in the angles MONET D(E A)LPENS. 0.157 gr.

**Extremely rare.** Small edge break and weakly struck, almost very fine

500,--

Henzen - Amerongen 1999.

There is a Weißpfennig of Gumprecht II of Neuenahr (1422-1465), Lord of Alpen and *Vogt* of Cologne. This Weißpfennig has as legend GVMPEP - NVWENA. The parts ER and VWE exactly match this coin. See A. Noss: Die Münzen von Jülich, Mörs und Alpen (no.8).

The duchy Lorraine posed a constant threat to the German emperors (the reason that they sometimes appointed no duke and ruled the territory themselves (see under Lorraine)).

Emperor Henry II also sought to counterbalance the dukes of Lorraine, in 1020 he granted one Gerhard from the house of Antoin, Wassenberg and Kleve in fief. This house formed the basis for the emergence of other territories in its proximity. Originators of the line of descent were two brothers.

The oldest brother Gerhard became the progenitor of Guelders, the younger brother Rutgar the progenitor of Cleves.

Gerhard II received Wassenberg as an imperial fief. His grandson Gerhard III then became count of Wassenberg and Guelders, after which the next generation Guelders (under Gerhard IV, who wedded Irmgard, heiress of Zutphen) (see further under Guelders) and Wassenberg (under Jutta, who wedded Walram III of Limburg) (see further under Limburg) would go their own ways.

Rudgar received Cleves as an imperial fief, from which the house of the counts of Cleves would spring. Goswin I, son of Gerhard II, in the middle of the 11th century founded the House Heinsberg-Antoin (see further under Heinsberg).

## HEINSBERG

Goswin I was wedded to Oda of Falkenberg. Their son Goswin II was became lord of Heinsberg-Falkenberg. Upon the demise of Goswin II the territory fell into two parts. The House Heinsberg continued under Godfried I, whereas the son Goswin III received Falkenberg (the house Heinsberg-Falkenberg). By far the most illustrious figure from this old line is a brother of Godfried I and Goswin III, Archbishop of Cologne: Philip of Heinsberg. The House Heinsberg-Falkenberg, too, produced a Cologne archbishop Dietrich of Heinsberg.

The greatgranddaughter of Godfried I, Agnes, was heiress to Heinsberg and wedded to Henry of Sponheim. Power consequently rested with the House Heinsberg-Sponheim from 1228. Their son Dietrich II is the most famous member of this house.

Upon the demise of his son Godfried II, wedded to Mathilde, heiress to Looz and Chini, the territory fell into three parts: Looz-Heinsberg under Dietrich III, Dalenbrock under John and Chiny under Godfried.

When Dietrich III died, he was succeeded by Godfried III from the branch Dalenbrock. The latter sold Looz and Chini. His son John I was lord of Jülich for one fourth. In 1472, William IV of Jülich inherited Heinsberg and immediately traded the two appurtenant territories Diest and Sichem for Nassau-Dillenburg.

### DIETRICH III (1331-1361)

“Herr” of Heinsberg, count of Looz



1867

1867 Turnose - Heinsberg. A: Châtel tournois TVRONVS CIVIS within border of 12 arches enclosing lis, R: Inner circle + DNS HEINSBER around cross + BNDICTV : SIT : NOME : DNI : NRI : DEI : IHV : XPI. Lucas: 9, Menadier: 25. 2.954 gr. **R** Very fine

Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 59 (1993), no. 428.  
Pellet within the S of CIVIS.

600,--

### GODFRIED III von DALENBROCK (1361-1395)

Lord of Heinsberg, count of Looz and Chiny.

Godfried III of Dalenbrock (1361-1395) inherited the fief Heinsberg of his uncle Dietrich III (1331-1361). He was also count of Looz and Chiny but he sold his rights to the county of Loon to Arnold of Rummen in 1362. In 1363, he transferred the fief Blankenberg to William II, Duke of Jülich, and pledged Gangelte and Vucht (Waldfeucht) as a lien to Edward of Guelders who in the same year ceded them to John of Moers. Godfried of Dalenbrock had coins struck in Avioth (for Chiny), Nieder-Dollendorf on the Rhine, Gangelt, Geilenkirchen, Hasselt (for the county Looz), Heinsberg, Honnef on the Rhine and Wassenberg.



- 1868 Sterling (Brabantinus) - Wassenberg. A: Shield with four lions of Brabant-Limburg GOD(-FRID) - VS DN, R: Floriated cross + MONETA  $\varnothing$  WA(SSE)NB. Lucas: 35, Menadier: 51. 0.853 gr.

**RR** Weakly struck, very fine

300,--

Elsen - Brussel, Auction 73 (2003), no. 1082.

From the hoard of Tirllemont.

Just as the other lords in the region between the rivers Meuse and Rhine, Godfried imitated the Brabant sterlings of John III with a short floriated cross on the reverse and the legends MONETA LOVANIES, MONETA TRAIECTN'S, MONETA HALENSIS, struck between 1329 and 1337 in Leuven, Brussels, Maastricht and Halen (de Witte 349-353, Ghijsens, Essai de classement, p. 12.4 and pl. 21). Equivalent legends were copied on the brabantini in the mint studios of Heinsberg and Wassenberg (Elsen).

### JOHANN I (1395-1438)



- 1869 Heller - Schoonvorst (around 1419). A: Five shields: Heinsberg (Löwenschild) in the middle, Doppeladlerschild above, Looz (Balkenschild) r., Jülich (Löwenschild) l., Sponheim (Schachbrett) underneath MO NO SC VR, R: Long cross with quatrefoil in centre and I - O - H - S in the angles. Lucas: --, Menadier: --. 0.223 gr.

**Extremely rare.** Small flan crack, very fine +

300,--

Gans - Arnsberg 2003.

Unedited.

Menadier describes a Goldgulden (no. 67, without a picture, also RBN 1874, fig. 5) with a similar reverse.

According to Gans' comment, this coin was unknown prior to the discovery of this hoard. In it (found on the border between Hessen and Thuringia) were 8 specimens.

## RANDERATH

The fief *Randerode* (Randerath) was situated on the left bank of the Ruhr between Jülich and Heinsberg. In 1084, Hartbert of Randerath was first mentioned. The fief was bestowed by Archbishop Hermann III of Cologne. From that moment, its lords were vassals of the archbishopric of Cologne. Arnold III granted Godfried III of Heinsberg certain rights to Lingen. His grandson Arnold III acquired the Frohnhof Linnich from the abbey Prüm in 1368. Contention arose with Godfried III of Heinsberg, a dispute in which William II of Jülich mediated.

When Arnold III died in 1384 he left his daughter Maria heiress. The only issue from her marriage, in turn, was another daughter, and Maria consequently sold Randerath to the duke of Jülich in 1392.

### ARNOLD III (1364-1384)



- 1870 Sterling (Brabantinus) - Linnich. A: Shield with four lions of Brabant-Limburg . x (...) - . FRI . - . DVSI . , R: Floriated cross + MONETA : NOVA : LN. Lucas: --, Menadier: --. 0.666 gr. **Extremely rare.** Edge fault and flan crack, otherwise almost very fine

750,--

Elsen - Brussel, Auction 73(2003), no. 1090.

From the hoard Tirlmont. Unpublished.

Imitation of the sterling of Godfried of Dalenbrock, Lord of Heinsberg (see no. 1868). There we find the texts GODEFRIDVS and MÖNETA NOVA WAS(ENBERG). On this specimen, FRIDVSI is clearly legible while on the reverse WAS is replaced with LN for Linnich.

## MÖRS

The Edelherren of Mörs are documented since 1186. They succeeded in building a small dominion between Cologne, Cleves and Guelders.

Real significance starts when these noblemen became involved in the Guelders-Jülich successional war, in the middle of the 14th century. Beside the counts Frederick II (1346-1356) and Dietrich IV (1356-1372), the third brother John became the main figure. After Frederick II (1372-1417) married Walpurga (sister of the Cologne archbishop Frederick of Saarwerden), Saarwerden could be added to the county. Their children all held important offices, for instance Dietrich (archbishop of Cologne), Walram as the counterbishop in Utrecht and in Münster, Henry as bishop of Münster and Frederick III, who was mainly a diplomat.

On the one hand, the struggle in Guelders caused the rise of Mörs-Saarwerden, on the other hand it led to their fall as well. Count Vincent (1448-1499) joined ranks with Duke Adolf of Guelders, lost to Charles the Bold and thus lost nearly all his possessions. In 1501, the county ultimately came to an end.

### FRIEDRICH II (1375-1417)



- 1871 Heller. A: Shield of Mörs - Saarwerden, R: Cross with star-in-quatrefoil in centre and F - D - I - G in the angles. Noss: 18. 0.199 gr. Traces of verdigris and a little uncentered, very fine to extremely fine

100,--

WAG - Dortmund 2003.

Calls himself *Graf* 1397. Wedded to Walburg, Gräfin v. Saarwerden, daughter of Heinrich von Saarwerden († 1397). His brother was Friedrich, the archbishop of Cologne.

**FRIEDRICH III (1417-1448)**



1872 Weißpfennig - Mörs. A: Nimbate bust of St. Andreas facing under gothic dais FRED \* C \* B \* MOIRS \* Z \* SVD', R: Shield of Mörs-Saarwerden in trefoil with three smaller shields in the angles (Mörs, Saarwerden and trefoil) \*MONET\* \*ANOVA\* \*MOERS\*. Noss: 25. 1.971 gr.

Small scratches and a little weakly struck, very fine

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 93 (1998), no. 3627.

150,--

**VALKENBURG**

Valkenburg (Falkenburg in German) is first mentioned in 1041, when Henry III ceded the territory to Countess Ermengarde, who in turn bestowed it on Archbishop Hermann II of Cologne.

As a vassal of the Archbishopric Cologne it came under Goswin I of Heinsberg before 1100. From that moment on the lords of Heinsberg were lord of Falkenburg.

Walram III united Valkenburg with Montjoie (= Monschau) and St. Vith. His sons formed two fiefs Valkenburg and Sittard. His grandson John left such an amount of debts the latter's sister Philippa had to call on Reinhard of Schoonvorst, who thus became lord of Valkenburg.

Head of this house was John of Sittard. When he died in 1356, his cousin Walram of Sponheim claimed the fief, which prompted Reinald to sell it to William of Jülich. This resulted in the elevation of the territory Valkenburg to county by Emperor Charles IV.

Then Valkenburg went to Walram of Sittard, but he ceded it to Jeanne and Wenceslas of Brabant. In 1309, Jeanne pledged it to Philip the Bold of Flanders, who in turn pledged it to Frederick III of Mörs-Saarwerden in 1416. The old line Valkenburg was by then long extinct.

**FRIEDRICH III (1417-1448)**



1873 Weißpfennig - Falkenberg. A: Nimbate bust of St. Andreas facing under gothic dais FRED \* C \* B \* MOIRS \* Z \* SVDS, R: Shield of Mörs-Saarwerden in trefoil with three smaller shields in the angles (Mörs, Saarwerden and trefoil) \* MONET \* \* NOVA \* \* VALKB \*. Noss: 21. 2.020 gr.

R Small edge fault, very fine

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 43 (1981), no. 1605.

This coin is identical to no. 1872, asave for the end of the text which reads: Moers and Valkenburg.

300,--

## SCHOONVORST

Schoonvorst lay just south of Aachen.

The first figure we encounter Raso I, Lord of Schönau. Around 1290, we see his son John Mascharel as lord of Schoonvorst. His brother Raso II Mascharel subsequently was lord of Schönau. Raso II had two sons Raso III Mascharel, who became lord of Schönau and Reinhardt I who was to become lord of Schoonvorst.

This Reinhardt I in turn also had two sons: Reinhardt II becoming lord of Schoonvorst and Conrad I who became lord of Elsloo.

In 1423, Schoonvorst fell to Heinsberg (John I 1395-1438), see no. 1869

### RENAUD II (1369-1396)



- 1874 Groot. A: Shield of Schoonvorst in quatrefoil with stars in the angles + REINARD : DE : SCHONEVORST, R: MONETA . SCONVO around long cross dividing legend XPC VINCIT XPC REGNAT XPC INP. Lucas: 3. 2.749 gr.

**R** Small flan crack, very fine to extremely fine specimen with nice patina

750,--

Münzzentrum - Köln 1979.



- 1875 1/4 Groot. A: Shield of Schoonvorst + RENARD x DE SCHOVORST, R: Long cross dividing legend with three pellets in the angles MONETA SCHOVORST. Lucas: 8. 0.429 gr.

**RR** Flan crack and weakly struck, almost very fine

150,--

Henzen - Amerongen 2003.  
From list 139, no. 549.

## ELSLOO

Elsloo was an old fief of Brabant. In the 12th century it became an independent fief. In the 14th century, it went to Schoonvorst, when Jeanne of Wildenberg married Renaud of Schoonvorst. Their grandson was Conrad of Schoonvorst.

At about the same time, John of Bunde, lord of Bocholt and Brogel (1420-1456) ruled in Schoonvorst, who exercised the right of mint in Elsloo. Conrad II only had a daughter, Mary, who wedded Jean de Gavere, Lord of Heetvelde. Later, Elsloo fell to the family Arberg and Yalingen.

### CONRAD II von SCHOONVORST (1403-1448)



- 1876 Dubbele mijt. A: Shield of Heinsberg with smaller shield of Schoonvorst in centre + KONS . DE . SCONVOERST, R: Cross with E in the centre + MON : NOVA : DE : HELS :. Lucas: 1c. 0.809 gr.

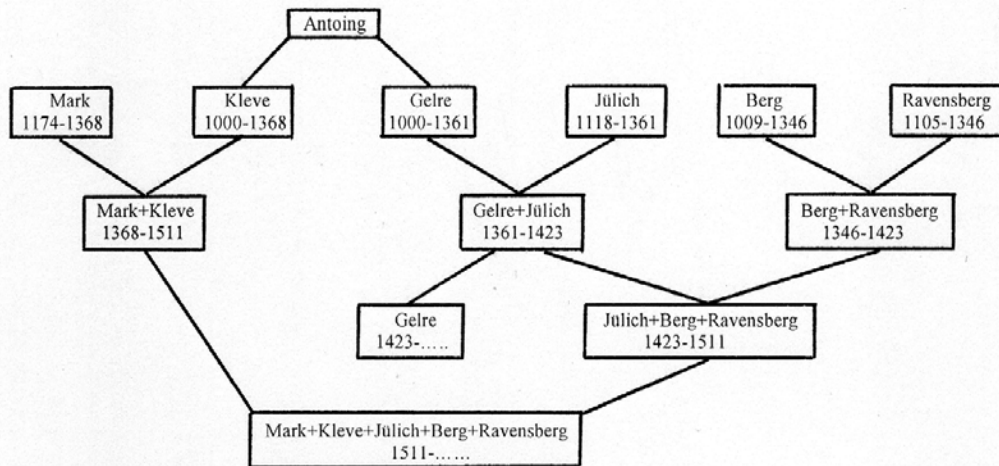
**RR** Almost very fine

150,--

Henzen - Amerongen 2001.  
From list 123, no.1581.

## KLEVE-MARK-JÜLICH-BERG-RAVENSBERG

Cleves, Mark, Jülich, Berg and Ravensberg grew together gradually until they had become wholly united at the beginning of the 16th century.



This union of course left its marks on coinage, more specifically on legends and arms:

*Mark - Cleves (1368):*

The titles borne by the ruling house are that of Cleves as well as that of Mark.

The arms combine the arms of Cleves and Mark.

*Gelre - Jülich (1361):*

William II and III only bore the title Jülich, Reinald both Jülich and Guelders.

With regard to the arms, William II and III only used the arms of Jülich, Reinald the arms of Jülich and of Guelders.

When Guelders in 1423 continued by itself, Arnold (1423-1473), entirely illegitimately, retained the title duke of Jülich, as well as its arms on his coins. Even Charles of Egmond (1492-1538) would continue to do so.

*Berg - Ravensberg (1346):*

The title borne is that of Berg.

The arms are those of Berg as well as those of Ravensberg.

*Jülich - Berg - Ravensberg (1423):*

The titles are of Jülich and of Berg.

The arms incorporate those of Jülich, Berg and Ravensberg.

The arms are what characterises the several coin types. Three of them bear a lion, the tail of which is the sole indication of which territory we are dealing with (these arms are often so small that it is hard to distinguish this feature).



Kleve



Mark



Jülich



Berg



Ravensberg



Gelre

### COUNTY KLEVE

The counts of Cleves and Guelders sprung from the line Antoing, which held Wassenberg and Cleves in fief. Of both brothers, Rutgar was to become count of Cleves (see under "Between Rhine and Meuse").

The first count we know from a deed - from 1092 - is a certain *comes Thiederivvs de Cleve*. The territory encompassed the *Reichswald*, between Kalkar and Monterberg. From 1092, the territory was protected from the castle Cleves.

In the beginning, these counts could count on the support of the archbishops of Cologne, but after ties were severed Utrecht was turned to. The acquisition of the *Waldgrafschaft* (forest county) Wesel, gave these counts a foothold on the Rhine left bank. From there the dominion was expanded. Founded were Wesel (1241), Cleves (1242), Kalkar (1333/42) and in the 14th century Dinslaken, Kranenberg and Huissen amongst others.

In the 14th century, the peripheric possessions between the rivers Meuse and Waal were abandoned and efforts were from then on focussed on the territory of Lippe and Ruhr. In 1368, the last count, John, died (1347-1368). Margaretha, daughter of Dietrich IX, a brother of John's, was married to Adolf II, Count of the Mark. Their son Adolf I (III) then became count of Mark and Cleves. His son, Adolf II (IV), became duke of Cleves in 1417. The marriage of the greatgrandson of Adolf IV, John III to Maria, heiress of Jülich-Berg, in 1496, eventually led to Cleves, Mark, Jülich, Berg and Ravensberg becoming united.

When the battle against the duke of Guelders was joined in, Moers was lost. However, after the Soest Feud (1444-49), Soest and Xanten were annexed. In 1473, several other territories were annexed by this dynasty, which enjoyed protection as a satellite of Burgundy.

**DIETRICH VI (1202-1260)**



- 1877 Pfennig. A: Head r. with web on it (cap of the counts of Holland?) + T .....IDS (THEODERICVS), R: Double-banded cross with the limbs ending in pellets, in one angle pellet + NO .....T. Noss: 1-2. 0.518 gr. **RR** Dark patina, a little off centre, very fine 100,--  
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 31 (1983), no. 1383.  
 The text on the reverse is a direct copy of that on the Dutch pfennig: + HOLLANT.  
 Imitation of a Floris IV of Holland (1222-1234) coin. Type vH 15 (struck after 1247). This no. 1877 is an imitaion of a Dutch coin (we see the same in Jülich, though the reign of Gerhard (1297-1328) was considerably later). In the case of the next no., Utrecht instead of Holland coins were imitated (the coins are imitations of the Guelders coins rather), which also transpires from the lower coin standard and is in line with the orientation of Cleves towards Utrecht. Later, Westphalia would rather be looked to.
- 1878 Pfennig - Huissen (?). A: Count facing with sword and lis + (TEODERICVS). R: Cross with P - A - X - \* in the angles + EA . VT . . Noss: 5. 0.328 gr. **RR** Well centered, almost very fine 100,--  
 Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 23 (1992), no. 2169  
 From a Leeuwarden hoard (1983), no. 25. JMP 71 (1984), p. 139.  
 Künker mentions Huissen as a possible mint.  
 The reverse text indicates an imitation. An article on Leeuwarden provides the following: The letter E has the same deviating form the imitations of the Nijmegen type has, which traces all imitations back to the same minting studio. No hoard has produced imitations similar to these, as far as I know. This unofficial minting workshop was possibly situated within the vicinity of the cities of Nijmegen and Cleves, which are only 20 km apart.  
 The numbers 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881 all have certain characteristics in common: The obverse figure is the same on each of these and on all four it is holding a shield with three bars. This is also found in Guelders with Otto II (1229-1271). In Guelders we also encounter the sword, however there is a twig to the right on those, whereas here, there are: a lis sceptre (1878), four dots (1879 and 1880) a cross (1881).  
 The reverses are always the same (except on 1881). The cross with PAX we do not find in Guelders, but with Dirk VII of Holland (1190-1203) and on the Deventer coins of Henry of Vianden, Bishop of Utrecht (1250-1267). (Nijmegen invariably has AVE in the angles of the cross).



- 1879 Pfennig - Kleve. A: Count with sword and cross + TE(ODERICVS), R: Cross with P - A - X - o in the angles .....CVIV..... Noss: 6. 0.393 gr. **RR** Almost very fine 100,--  
 Hirsch - München, Auction 184 (1994), no. 1328.  
 Pfennig after Dutch example.  
 The catalogue of Hirsch gave Kalkar, but I think the letters much rather indicate Cleves.
- 1880 Pfennig - Kalkar. A: Count with sword and cross + TEO(DERICVS), R: Cross with P - A - X - o in the angles .....VTCA..... Noss: 6. 0.372 gr. **RR** Well centered, very fine 100,--  
 Holleman - Enschede 1995.  
 On the grounds of the scarce reverse legend I tend to Kalkar.  
 This coin's style is much finer than that of no. 1879.



1881

- 1881 Pfennig - Wesel. A: Count with sword and cross .....CVS DE CL, R: Double-banded cross with three pellets in three angles and one annulet. CIVIT WESEL. Noss: --. 0.504 gr.

**RR** Extraordinary well struck specimen, very fine

200,--

Elsen - Brussel, Auction 27 (1992), no. 166.  
There is another C before CIVIT to my mind.

### OTTO III (1305-1311)



1882

- 1882 Sterling - Huissen. A: Shield with lion MONETA CLEVEN', R: Long cross with H - V - S - E' in the angles + OTTHO + COMES. Noss: 36. 1.002 gr. **RR** Dark patina, a little weakly struck, very fine

250,--

Coin Inv. - Lisse, Auction 40 (1992), no. 39.  
Found in Warnsveld.  
Imitation of the Brabant sterling (*Brabantinus*).

### JOHANN I (1347-1368)



1883

- 1883 Groschen - Wesel. A: Shield of Kleve in trefoil with roses in the angles + IOHANNES : COMES DE CLEVE :, R: + MONETA : WESEL : around cross + BNDVCTV : SIT : NOME : DNI : NRI : IHV : XPI. Noss: 46. 2.809 gr.

Small flan crack, very fine

200,--

Schulman - Amsterdam 1989.  
We see that the "Dordrecht roses" are maintained on the groschen as well.

## COUNTY MARK

The counts of Mark were a branch of the counts of Berg. On the death of Adolf IV of Berg in 1160, his oldest son Eberhard I received the county Altena. His grandson Adolf I acquired the castle Mark and established the seat of the family there. It was to be a faithful vassal of the archbishops of Cologne.

After the assassination of Archbishop Engelbert (of Berg), the struggle for independence commenced and would be ultimately realised in the victory in the Battle of Worringen (1288), where Eberhard II who had joined forces with John of Brabant, defeated the archbishop of Cologne. From this battle on, the counts of Mark held the rank of duke without owning the title. In 1288, the counts of Mark also became *Vogt* of the abbey of Essen.

From this time on, this comital house had substantial influence and members of it were appointed archbishop of Cologne and bishop of Liège and Münster. With the death of Archbishop Engelbert in 1368, its influence ceased. In the same year Cleves invaded Mark. Yet, when in 1368 the dynasty of the counts of Cleves became extinct, it was the comital house of Mark on which both comital titles devolved (by marriage of the heiress) and which would continue as the house of the counts of Mark and Cleves (Adolf III 1368-1394).

In 1511 Mark, Cleves, Jülich, Berg and Ravensberg were united.

### ADOLPH I (1199-1249)



- 1884 Sterling - Iserlohn. A: Head facing with sceptre terminating in cross ADOLFVS CO\*, R: Cross with four pellets in the angles (MO)NETA IN IS. Slg. Lejeune: 1168. 1.281 gr. **RR** A little off centre and weakly struck, very fine 250,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1991.  
From list 546, no. 164.  
Imitation of the English penny of Henry III (1216-1272), with sceptre, the so-called short-cross type (struck until 1247). The four dots are connected, just as in England (where this was termed quaterfoil).

### ENGELBERT I (1259-1277)



- 1885 Pfennig - Iserlohn. A: Count on throne with sword and lis (ENGEL)BERT(VS), R: Edifice with two flags ending in crosses + I.....TAS. Slg. Lejeune: 1179. 1.202 gr. **R** Flan defect, very fine 200,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 21 (2002), no. 2984.
- 1886 Pfennig - Iserlohn. A: Count on throne with sword and lis, R: Edifice with two flags ending in crosses. Slg. Lejeune: --, Menadier: 27. 1.038 gr. **RR** Well centered, very fine 250,--  
Elsen - Brussel, Auction 85 (2005), no 642.

### EBERHARD (1277-1308)



- 1887 Pfennig - Iserlohn. A: Count with sword and branch, rhombe on breast, R: Bust of St. Pancratius facing in edifice with two towers. Slg. Lejeune: 1194. 1.215 gr. Well centered, very fine + 100,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1980.

**ENGELBERT II (1308-1328)**



- 1888 Pfennig - Iserlohn. A: Count with sword and branch, quatrefoil on breast, R: Coat of arms of Mark. Slg. Lejeune: 1217. 1.120 gr. Very fine + 100,--  
Spink - London 1980.  
Ex: Bonhoff collection 1627.

**DUCHY KLEVE - MARK**

**ADOLF IV (1394-1448)**

Adolf IV in 1417 became duke of Cleves, remained Count in Mark



- 1889 Pfennig - Hattingen. A: Shield of Kleve + ADOLPHVS ꝛ COMES ꝛ CLEVE, R: Shield of Mark ꝛ MON ꝛ ETA HAT ꝛ TENEGE Slg. Lejeune: 1321. 0.908 gr. Very fine + 100,--  
Schulman - Amsterdam 1980.  
Struck before 1398 when Adolf IV was solely count in Cleves.



- 1890 1/2 Groschen. A: The shields of Kleve and Mark under two helmets ADOLPH' . DVX . CLEV . Z .CO MK, R: Shield with double-headed eagle on long cross dividing legend with one lis in each angle MONET NOVA ꝛ (DE CLE)VENSIS ꝛ. Noss: 112. 1.276 gr. RR Slightly corroded, very fine 100,--  
Henzen - Amerongen 2000.  
From list 115, no. 3171.  
On reading the reverse text, Wesel initially comes to mind: WESELENSIS, but these are too many letters to fit in between. Could this be RENENSIS (= Renens)? We also encounter it on no. 1895.  
Struck after 1417 when Adolf IV was duke of Cleves.

**GERHARD (1422-1461)**

When Adolf IV in 1394 succeeded in Cleves and in 1398 in Mark, he had to surrender the larger part of the county to his brother Gerhard (during the latter's lifetime).



- 1891 Pfennig - Unna. A: Shield of Kleve \* GHERHARD' DE CLEVE C' MAR +, R: Shield of Mark ꝛ MONE ꝛ TA + NOV' ꝛ I' + VNNA +. Slg. Lejeune: 1338. 0.726 gr. Fine to very fine 50,--  
Holleman - Enschede 1988.  
Found in the vicinity of Nijmegen.

**JOHANN I (1448-1481)**


- 1892 1/2 Weißpfennig - 1475. A: Shield of Kleve under star + IOHS' o DVX o CLIV o Z o CO' MARK, R: Shield of Mark on long cross ANNO DNI M CCCC LXXV. Levinson: I-138, Noss: 145. 1.337 gr. Very fine + 100,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1994.  
From list 2, no. 163.



- 1893 Brasspfennig - 1479. A: Two shields of Kleve and Mark hanging under helmet with ornate crest of Kleve \* IOHS' \* DVX CLIVENS \* ET \* CO' \* MARK' \*, R: Long cross with quatrefoil in centre and one lis in each angle ANNO \* \* DOMI \* \* M \* CCCC LXXIX. Levinson: I-167, Noss: 149. 3.411 gr. Traces of encrustation, otherwise very fine + 200,--  
Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 59 (1993), no. 522.

**JOHANN II (1481-1521)**


- 1894 Stüber - Wesel - 1485. A: Swan with divided shield of Kleve and Mark + IOHS o DVX o CLIVENS o Z o CO o MARK, R: Floriated cross with W - E - S - A in the angles AN' o DN' MCCCCLXXXV. Levinson: I-200, Noss: 158a. 2.739 gr. Weakly struck, very fine + 250,--  
Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 360 (1999), no. 3931.  
The cross at the beginning of the text on the obverse resembles a Guelders cross.



- 1895 Schilling - 1511. A: Bust of St. Hubertus over divided shield of Kleve and Mark, C - C in field o IOHS' o DVX o o CLI o Z o CO M', R: Floriated cross with quatrefoil in centre and four shields in the angles (Münzvereinswapen: Mainz, Köln, Trier and Pfalz) + MONETA o NOVA o RENENS o 1511. Noss: 235, Schulten: 1489. 0.946 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 250,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 98 (1999), no. 3385.



## COUNTY JÜLICH

In the beginning of the 11th century, the name Gerhard emerges (see under “Between Rhine and Meuse”). In 1081, one Gerhard is documented as *Comes de Julicho*.

The counts of Jülich were closely connected to the archbishops of Cologne. William II, through his wife, managed to expand the dominion until the Eifel. Many expansions were at the expense of the archbishopric of Cologne, causing the close relationship to turn sour.

In 1207 Count William died, the 1st Jülich house of counts with him. By way of William’s sister Jutta, the county fell to her son William (whose father stemmed from the House Heimbach). The counts of the House Heimbach would reign until 1511.

The first major crisis arose when William and both his sons were murdered in 1278 in Aachen. The Battle of Worringen in 1288 did everything to keep the Cologne archbishops at bay. Not until under Gerhard IV would the house see an period of bloom (in that period Bergheim amongst others was added to the territory).

In 1336, Count William became margrave and in 1356 duke. His son Gerhard in 1346/48 succeeded in Ravensberg and Berg. Still, the union with Berg was not yet brought about. When Gerhard died in 1360 and his father William in 1361, Gerhard’s son William received Berg and the younger son of William V was given Jülich. This latter branch also received the duchy of Guelders, but when the line expired, Guelders went its own way.

The victory over Brabant in the Battle at Baeswiler in 1371 and the reunion with Guelders formed a significant power bloc, which was enhanced when, even before 1400, territories such as Heinsberg, Wassenberg and Monschau were added to Jülich.

The loss of Guelders in 1423, was compensated for by the union with Berg.

### *The House of Heimbach*

#### **GERHARD IV (1297-1328)**

His reign was completely dominated by feuds with the archbishops of Cologne. He is the first count coins are known of with certainty. They are imitations of Holland and Brabant coins. No single coin indicates a mint, however that they were all struck in the capital Jülich can safely be assumed.



- 1896 Pfennig. A: Head l. + GERARDVS COMES IV:, R: Long cross with one rosette in each angle IN : NOH INI DNI. Noss: 2 a-c. 0.467 gr. Dark patina, extremely well struck and extremely fine specimen 150,--  
 Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 316 (1986), no. 2208.  
 An imitation of the pfennig of Floris V, vH type 3 (after 1266, before 1284 (vH) or 1284-1286 (Grolle)), no. 25. On the Holland specimens of this type, only Holland is mentioned. The reverse text means IN NOMINI DOMINI. The face of this coin (see no. 733) copies the Holland coin to such an extent that it the idea of one and the same die-cutter does not seem far-fetched (the letters, by the way, differ).
- 1897 Pfennig. A: Head l. ♣ GERARDVS COMES IVL, R: Long cross with one rose in each angle SIGNVM CRVCIS. Noss: 7. 0.447 gr. Very fine 150,--  
 Elsen - Brussel 1999.  
 From list 204, no. 513.  
 This is an imitation of the pfennig of Floris V, vH type 5 (1293-1296), no. 29 et seqq. In literature, this type of Holland coin is always attributed to the mint Dordrecht.  
 The face (see no. 739) copies the Holland coin to such an extent that it the idea of one and the same die-cutter does not seem far-fetched (the letters, by the way, differ).



- 1898 Sterling. A: Shield with lion rampant + G RAR'C C' GVLH E, R: Long cross with G - C - O - M in the angles IVL . IAC ENS IS ♣. Noss: --. 0.978 gr. **Extremely rare.** Cleaned, almost very fine 150,--  
 de Geus - Eindhoven, Auction 8 (1999), no. 610.  
 Imitation of a Brabant sterling (esterlin) of Jean I (1268-1294), dW: 216 et seqq.  
 The obverse text, should it be read: GERAR(DUS) C(OMES) C(?) GULIK. Was the Holland version GULIK in use before Jülich? In a deed of 5 June 1386 there is mention of “William van Guylic”.

## DUCHY JÜLICH - GELDERN

William I (1328-1361) played an important part in the region of the Lower Rhine. He was the brother-in-law of Emperor Louis the Bavarian and had important connections with financier Reinhard of Schönforst. In 1336, Louis elevated him to margrave and in 1356 he became duke under Emperor Charles IV. Three different titles and four mints feature on the coins.

### WILHELM II (1361-1393)

In 1362, William II wedded Maria of Gelre, sister of the dukes Eduard and Reinoud, and heiress to Guelders. By allying with Eduard of Guelders and William of Berg, he fended off the invasion of Duke Wenceslas of Brabant and Luxemburg. The latter was taken into captivity in Nideggen, however, in the Battle of Baesweiler, Eduard of Guelders perished. Soon after that Reinoud of Guelders died too, both without issue. His sisters Mathilde (widow of the Count of Cleves) and Maria (wife of William II of Jülich) were his heirs. He then released Wenceslas in order to obtain the favour of the emperor. Charles IV then sided with Maria, whereby his son William III received the duchy Guelders, he himself remained *Vogt* for the time being.

William II struck many new coin types, chiefly to adapt to deteriorating currencies. Here, too, there were four mints.



1899



1900



- 1899 Doppelgroschen (Botdrager) - Dülken. A: Lion sitting l. with helmet WILHELMVS : DEI : GRA : DVX : Z : DNS : IVLIACEN, R: + MONETA ♣ DE ♣ DVLKENS around floriated cross + BENEDICTVS : QVI : VENIT : IN : NOMINIE : DOMINI. Noss: 63. 2.904 gr.

**R** Corroded, fine to very fine

150,-

Coin Investment - Lisse, Auction 54 (1999), no. 1509.

Ex hoard Breda.

Copy of the Botdrager of Guelders and Flanders.

This coin was struck between 1371 and 1377 when William was mambour (regent) of Guelders on behalf of his son.

- 1900 Turnosgroschen. A: Châtel tournois TVRONV . S . CIVIS within 12 arches enclosing lis, R: + WILHELMVS DVX around cross ✱ BNDICTV : SIT : NOME : DNI : NRI : IhV : XPI. Noss: 84. 2.926 gr.

Nice patina, extremely fine

150,-

Schulman - Amsterdam 1976.

Berg would be Noss: 65, however there is a + instead of a lion. According to the auct.cat., the lion is: Duchy Jülich: William II (1361-1393), Noss: 84 (an old note has this listed as Noss 102c/102a).

This coin must be attributed to Jülich instead of Berg, for it reads DVX and William II of Jülich was duke starting in 1356, whereas William II of Berg only held the office from 1380, by which time striking gros tournois had taken an end. William II is his consecutive number as duke (In his line he would have been V).



1901



- 1901 Weißgroschen - Düren. A: Shield with lion in trefoil, one rose in each angle \*\*\* WILHEL \*\*\* MVS ✕ DVX \*\*\* IVLIACEN, R: Floriated cross with eagle-shield in centre + MONETA : NOVA : DVRENSIS ✱. Noss: 119e. 2.381 gr.

Very fine +

150,-

Spink - Zürich 1989.

**WILHELM III (1393-1402)**

When William II died, William III was already duke of Guelders. In 1373, the last duke of Guelders from the House Wassenberg died childless and left a vacuum in which his sisters contended for succession: Mathilde, widow of the count of Cleves, and Maria, wife of William II of Jülich. Emperor Charles IV deemed Maria's son successor and in 1372, William III became duke of Guelders. As he was not yet of age, 14 years old, he remained under his father's guardianship until 1379. In 1393, he succeeded his father in Jülich, Guelders and Zutphen. He was heavily tied by obligations towards Cleves. In the Anglo-French War he sided with the French. He was related to the Brabant House by marriage. Numismatically speaking, Guelders and Jülich remained wholly separated. Under William III, Düren was the main mint.



1902

1902 Weißpfennig - Düren. A: Shield with lion in trefoil, one cross in each angle ✪ WIL ✪ HEL ✪ MVS DVX ✪ ✪ IVLIACE ✪ ✪, R: Floriated cross with eagle-shield in centre + MONETA : NOVA : DVRENSIS :. Noss: 132b. 2.521 gr. Edge fault, very fine  
Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 272 (1969), no. 1010.  
The arms is larger than that of no. 1901.

100,--

When William III died childless in 1402 his brother Reinald succeeded him in Jülich, Gelre and Zutphen (1402-1423). He, too, died without issue. He therefore made arrangements for his succession: Jülich was to be united with Berg under Adolf of Berg. Guelders did not let itself be bothered by Reinald's plans, and initially there was a power vacuum in this territory. Later Arnold a descendant of the sister of Reinald, would ascend the ducal seat in Guelders.

**REINALD IV (1402-1423)**

Under Reinald, Düren was no longer a mint, and Jülich and Dülken came back into operation. The culmination of Jülich monetary policy was the accession to the Rheinische Münzvertrag (Rheinian currency agreement) on 2 December 1417 (Mainz, Trier and the Palatinate, with only Cologne missing). Jülich's already important position on the Lower Rhine - through its ties with Guelders - was only enhanced by the accession to this agreement and lasted until 1423.



1903

1903

1903 Goldgulden. A: St. John the Baptist facing + REIN DVX IVL GEL EO, R: Shield with two lions facing each other (Jülich l., Guelders r.) in trefoil with one shield in each angle (double-headed eagle, Guelders and Jülich) . MONE . . TA : DE . . IVLIA . . Fb.: 1364, Noss: 154. 3.476 gr. Well struck, almost extremely fine

400,--

Künker - Osnabrück 1996.  
From list 118, no. 143.  
For the meaning of GEL EO see no. 1905.  
Has this coin got anything to do with the Rheinische Münzvertrag? There are only three arms: the imperial arms, two lions (one of Jülich and one of Gelre). In that case it must have been struck before 2-12-1417.  
This coin is beautifully struck, even the foot of John the Baptist is elaborated into detail.



1904

- 1904 Heller - Bergheim. A: Shield of Jülich in the middle of four shields (Köln, Mainz, Trier and Pfalz/Bayern) with M - N - B - E in the angles, R: Long cross with quatrefoil in centre and R - E - I - N in the angles. Noss: 168. 0.164 gr. Very fine 75,--
- Gans - Arnsberg 2003.  
From the agreement period 15-12-1419 to 20-5-1420 (see no. 1905).  
M N B E = MoNeta BERgheim.



1905

- 1905 Goldgulden - Bergheim. A: Nimbate St. Petrus with key and book standing over shield of Guelders . REIN' . DVX . IVL GELEOR', R: Shield of Jülich in the centre of four shields (Köln, Trier, Mainz, Pfalz/Bayern) \* MON' \* NOV' \* BER \* \* ChE'. Fb.: 1364a, Noss: 174a. 3.473 gr. Well struck specimen, very fine to extremely fine 500,--
- Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1982.  
That the family arms should be placed between the feet of the saint was mandatory (provision of the prince-electors). This would therefore have to show the arms of Jülich. Why it shows the Guelders arms is unclear. GELEOR is a blundered rendering of *Dvx Geldriae* and *Comes Zutphaniae*.  
The Rheinische Münzverträge give the arms of the participants in order of importance: Clockwise, starting at the top: Cologne, Mainz, Trier and Palatinate and Jülich in the middle. That was the second Münzvertrag of which the third period (which was the fifth in total), thus 15-12-1419 to 20-5-1420.



1906

- 1906 Heller - Bergheim. A: Head of St. Petrus over shield of Jülich + REIN DVX . I, R: Shield of Jülich in the centre of four shields (Köln, Trier, Mainz, Pfalz/Bayern) with M N B E in the angles. Noss: 180. 0.218 gr. RR Irregular flan, very fine 100,--
- Gans - Arnsberg 2003.  
From the agreement period 15-12-1419 to 20-5-1420 (see no. 1905).  
M N B E = MoNeta BERgheim.

## BERG

The name Berg derives from the family castle in the Odental (where a castle lay on a hill with the name "von dem Berge" (of the hill)). In a deed from 1068 (documenting a transaction with Archbishop Anno II of Cologne), Adolf for the first time refers to himself as "vom Berge". This lin emerged around 1000 and Adolf III assumed a count's title in 1101. The government of Adolf VII (1259-1296) saw a numismatic event of major importance: royal acknowledgement of the right of mint (which had been exercised illegally up to that moment). On 26 March 1275 King Rudolf granted the count the right to set up a mint in Wipperführt (mint had been in Welaberch until then). After the treaty of December 1279, with the archbishop of Cologne, coins could no longer be struck (for which Cologne paid a redemption money). The tables turned after the Battle of Worringen in 1288, in which the Cologne Archbishop Siegfried was captured. One of Adolf's conditions was that restoration be restored.

When Adolf VIII died in 1348 in Bensberg he left no children. Count Gerhard of Jülich then became count of Berg. The latter was married to Margaret, the only daughter of the already deceased sister of Adolf. Margaret had been married to Count Otto of Ravensberg. In 1346, the uncle of Margaret, Gerhard's wife, who was the last count of Ravensberg died. Thus, in 1348 the lands Berg on the Lower Rhine and Ravensberg in Westphalia were united and would remain so until 1609.

In 1360 William succeeded his father Gerhard, who died in a tournament, initially under the guardianship of his mother Margaret. William helped his uncle William II of Jülich in the Battle of Baesweiler. In 1363 he wedded Anna, daughter of Count Palatine Rupert. Rupert supported the young King Wenceslas and on these grounds King Wenceslas granted William the ducal title at the imperial diet of Aachen on 24/5/1380 (Berg was elevated to duchy, Ravensberg remained a county).

William II moved his residence from Bensberg to Düsseldorf. His three sons gave him a lot of trouble, the oldest Adolf in particular. The latter had such a strong desire for power that he could not await succession and had his father thrown in a dungeon in 1403. William was forced to, bit by bit, transfer the better part of the duchy to his elder brother, keeping only Düsseldorf and another small part, in which Mülheim lay, for himself.

## RAVENSBERG

The family seat of this house was Calvelage near Vechta. Possessions were widely scattered: from the estate of Henry of Zutphen († 1119) came the territory north of Osnabrück, from the estate of Otto of Northeim († 1083) the county in the Emsland.

In a division entailed by an inheritance in 1226 part was lost (amongst others through sale of possessions in Emsland and Vechta to the bishops of Münster) and this house withdrew to Osning, where it founded the Castle Ravensberg (which would lend this house its name) and the city of Bielefeld (1214).

Margaret, the cousin of Bernhard, last count of Ravensberg, was heiress of Berg and married to Gerhard of Jülich, along with her the house Jülich entered (1346). However, Ravensberg would at first form a personal union with Berg, to be added to Jülich-Berg only later (1423), and in 1511 finally was united with Jülich, Berg, Cleves and Mark.

### OTTO III (1249-1306)



- |      |   |        |
|------|---|--------|
| 1907 | Pfennig - Bielefeld. A: Count facing with sceptre and orb, R: Shield of Ravensberg in quatrefoil over lis. Stange: 20. 0.819 gr. Edge break, fine to very fine  | 30,--  |
|      | WAG - Dortmund, Auction 21 (2002), no. 3259.<br>Comparing numerous specimens, Stange derived the following text: A: + COMES DE RAVEN, R: + MONETA IN BILEVELDE.   |        |
| 1908 | Pfennig. A: Bishop facing with crosier and orb (OTTO EPISCOP), R: Head of St. Paulus in triangle with one cross in each angle (PAV)LVS AP(OST). Stange: 29ff. 1.055 gr. R Well struck, very fine +  | 150,-- |
|      | Elsen - Brussel, Auction 74 (2003), no. 1316.<br>Stange (30) attributes this coin to Otto IV (1306-1329), mint Bielefeld (which was indicated on the coin as BILEVELDE), on which he comments: These Pfennige are exact imitations of Münster Pfennige of Otto (1301-1306) and Conrad (1306-1310). Therefore they can only have been struck in the period under Otto IV.<br>The reference to the Münster coins of Bishop Otto of Rietberg is however incorrect (for one thing, there are no known coins by this bishop, and Münster by then had already adopted the coins bearing the three-quarter portrait of the bishop for another). Ilisch on this: "Die von Grote (40) Otto von Rietberg zugelegten Münzen sind als Imitationen des älteren Typs Bischof Eberhard von Diest (1272-1301) durch den Ravensberger Grafen Otto III anzusehen. Die Vorderseiten mit dem Reichsapfel in der Hand des Bischofs sind den Wiedenbrücker Pfennigen nachgebildet." (The coins that Grote attributes to Otto of Rietberg should be regarded as imitations of the older type of Bishop Eberhard of Diest (1272-1301) by the Ravensberg count Otto III. Their obverse with the globus cruciger in the bishop's right hand were modeled on the Wiedenbrück Pfennige).<br>Consequently we have attributed this to Otto III, contrary to Stange. |        |

## BERG - RAVENSBERG

## WILHELM II (1361-1408)



- 1909 Denar (Dortmunder Schlag) - Mülheim. A: Count sitting with branch and sword, lion (Berg?) on his breast, R: Crowned head facing in triangle (crown made out of three crosses) + MONE ....MOILL. Noss: --. 1.150 gr. **RR** Dark patina, very fine

250,--

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 31 (1978), no. 468.

Grote: 27, Cf. Noss, p. 49 - Buchenau: B.f. M. 51 (1916), p. 51.

Nothing legible on the reverse.

William II started striking coins with sterlings after Brabant example. This coin was unpopular, and before long he started striking after Dortmund example. Does this coin belong under William II or Count Palatine Rupert II?

In 1368, William II pledged Kaiserswerth on the Rhine to Count Palatine Rupert II (who was his father-in-law). A little later, Rupert came into possession of Mühlheim o/t Ruhr (where he operated a mint). Mühlheim o/t Ruhr from 1363 belonged to Berg. As a mint, Mühlheim is further unknown, however, from Rellinghausen (Count Dietrich IV or V of Limburg) and Ratingen (William II of Berg) coins with the same image and the same die-cut exist (hence this conclusion by Noss (p. 49-50) and the attribution to Mühlheim o/t Ruhr).

Extensive elucidation by H. Buchenau: Pfälzgräfliche Dickpfennige der Münzstätte Mülheim auf Dortmunder Schlag (Rupert II, um 1370) in Blätter f. Münzfreunde Jahrgang LI (1916) p. 48. Description there as follows:

"A: Auf bankförmigen Throne der Pfalzgraf, ein Schwert rechts und ein zweigförmiges Szepter links, erhebend, auf der Brust einschwänziger Löwe, auf dem Kopf drei Ringel. Abart: Der Zweig rechts, das Schwert links gehalten. Legende: + MONETA . IN - MOL(EM), R: Im geperlten Dreieck bärtiger Kopf (St. Reinold), mit drei Rosen zwischen dreimal drei Punkten unterbrochen durch horizontale Linien." (Obv.: The count palatine on a bench-like throne, a sword to his left and raising a branch-shaped sceptre in his right hand, on his chest a tailed lion, on his head three circles. Variant: the branch in the right hand, the sword in the left. Text: + MONETA . IN - MOL[EM], Rev.: in a dotted triangle a bearded head (St. Reinold), with three roses between three groups of three dots interrupted by horizontal lines.)

Three of these variants came up in the Hoard Weidenpesch (all of them in Noss' possession). One is shown, might be die-identical, no legible writing to my mind.

75 years of age, Rupert married (23 May 1385) for the second time, his bride was his cousin once removed Beatrice, daughter of William I, the first duke of Berg and the oldest daughter of Rupert II, Anna (born 1346), who around 1360 had married this William, Count (later Duke) of Berg.

The normal coin either indicates the minting lord Rupert on both sides or the name of the minting lord and the mint. The variants are the only specimens with the mint on both sides.



- 1910 Tournose. A: Châtel tournois + TVRONVS CIVIS within 12 arches enclosing lis, R: + WILHELMV COMES around cross + BNDICTV : SIT : NOME : DNI : NRI : DEI : IhV XP. Noss: 66. 3.741 gr. Flan defect, almost extremely fine

200,--

Münzenauktion - Essen, Auction 78 (1999), no. 440.

This coin is from an auction of the Münzzentrum.

- 1911 Weißpfennig - Mülheim. A: Shield of Jülich-Berg in multilobe with shield of Ravensberg in centre : WILHELM . COMES . DEMONTER :, R: Shield of Ravensberg MONETA . MOLIM' around cross + XPC . VINCIT . XPC . REGNAT . XPC IH. Noss: 87g. 2.322 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, very fine

150,--

Laugwitz - Berlin 1980.

The obverse text begins and ends with three dots over each other.

Coin must have been struck before 1380 (when William became duke). Coinage of this type started in 1377 at the earliest.

Its obverse was struck after Dutch example, the reverse is an imitation of the French Tournois.

The proverb *Christus vicit, Christus regnat, christus imperat* derives from the *osterlichen laudes* (Easter hymns) (Engel & Serrure I, p. LVII). Generally, the present tense was common, though *vicit* is also found on the coins of Archbishop Walram of Cologne.

For the first time, the arms of Jülich - Berg incorporate the shield of Ravensberg as an inescutcheon. Although this is incorrect from a heraldic point of view, heraldic accuracy would have led to a very unaesthetic result (Noss: 87).



- 1912 Pfennig - Bielefeld. A: Crowned bust facing with sceptre and orb (WILH)ELMVS ....., R: Shield of Ravensberg under eagle in quatrefoil with one rose in each angle (MONETA) \* BILVE(....). Stange: 47. 1.044 gr. Well struck, very fine 100,--  
 Henzen - Amerongen 2005.  
 From list 164, no. 1917.  
 Ex: Kennepohl collection (Künker).  
 Ex: Pieper collection 10-10-1922.  
 Pfennig from the period after 1380 when William held office as duke of Berg.  
 Stange gives the following texts: A: + WILHELMVS DVX DE MONTE, R: + MONETA BILEVELDENSIS.  
 William II was forced by his son Adolf to abdicate in Ravensberg.
- 1913 Pfennig - Bielefeld. A: Crowned bust facing with sceptre and orb + W....., R: Shield of Ravensberg under eagle in quatrefoil with one rose in each angle .....D. Stange: 47. 0.811 gr. Slightly corroded, very fine 100,--  
 WAG - Dortmund, Auction 21 (2002), no. 3259.  
 Differences with the last number: the sceptre and a different depiction of the head.

#### ADOLF IX (1408-1423)



- 1914 Weißpfennig - Mülheim. A: Shield of Jülich - Berg in multilobe with shield of Ravensberg in centre ADOLPHVS ♣ DVX ♣ DE ♣ MOTE COME ♣ R, R: Shield of Ravensberg MONETA . MOLENHEI around cross + XPC ♣ VNCPT ♣ XPC ♣ IMPAT ♣ XPC ♣ RE. Noss: 106b. 2.054 gr. Very fine 150,--  
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 31 (1978), no. 503.  
 The round escutcheon in size and shape artistically exactly matches that of Archbishop Dietrich of Moers from Cologne, hence it is safe to assume that we are dealing with one die-cutter here.



- 1915 Weißpfennig - Mülheim. A: Crowned bust with sword and orb in gothic canopy ADOLPHVS ♣ DVX ♣ MONTEI, R: Shield of Jülich - Berg in trefoil with one shield in each angle (eagle, Ravensberg and Jülich) MONETA ♣ MOLENHEM. Noss: 112. 2.082 gr. Cleaned, very fine 100,--  
 Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 106 (2001), no. 3463.  
 Struck between 1417-1419.  
 What exactly do these arms designate? Each pair of lions on the large arms is equal.

## DUCHY BERG - RAVENSBERG

### ADOLPH IX (1423-1437)

Adolf IX succeeded Reinald in Jülich in 1423, though not in Guelders. Adolf's attempt to strengthen his claim on Guelders by arranging the marriage of his youngest son Rupert to the much older widow of Reinald, Maria of Harcourt failed. Adolf finally accepted this state of affairs and henceforth called himself duke of Jülich and Berg, count of Ravensberg, as opposed to Arnold of Egmond who succeeded in Guelders and stubbornly continued to bear the title and arms of Jülich next to that of Guelders. Arnold invaded Jülich regularly, which would only end when he was defeated in the Battle of Linnich on Hubert's day 3 November 1444 by Gerhard (Adolf's successor).

The fact that after the union with Jülich, Jülich continued to take first place both in the arms and in the title is peculiar, given that Berg was larger and also the oldest branch of the house Jülich.

Adolf's reasons for not acceding to the *Rheinische Münzvertrag* remain obscure; Jülich was a member. Adolf undoubtedly benefited in some way.



- 1916 Weißpfennig - Mülheim. A: Duke with sword under gothic dais ADVLP' DVX IVLIA MONT', R: Shield of Jülich - Berg in quatrefoil with one shield in each angle (Berg, eagle, Jülich and Ravensberg) \* MON' NOV' MO LHE. Noss: 124 a-d. 2.193 gr. Small flan crack and small scratches, very fine 75,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1981.  
First coin after the reunion, same type as the last-stuck in Jülich.  
The single-headed eagle in all likelihood represents the imperial eagle and it was granted to the House Jülich as a sign of the dignity of *Waldgraf* (the first duke of Jülich was the last to bear a lion).



- 1917 Heller - Mülheim? A: Shield of Jülich - Berg, R: Long cross with star-in-quatrefoil in centre and A - D - O - L in the angles. Noss: 120. 0.218 gr. Irregular flan, very fine 75,--  
Gans - Arnsberg 2003.

### WILHELM I von JÜLICH (1433-1438)

- 1918 Dubbele mijt - Bergheim? A: Shield with lion in trefoil + GVLHELM : DNS : BCEG X, R: Long cross with H - E - B - G in the angles MON ETA NOV BEG. 0.310 gr. Extremely rare. Irregular flan, corroded, fine to very fine 250,--

Henzen - Amerongen 1999.

Gevonden in Deventer

This coin is an imitation of the coins of Rudolf of Diepholt in Utrecht, Deventer and Rhenen (vdCh: 16,11-12).

Grolle (br. 7/8/2003) thinks we should search its origins in Heinsberg. John I of Heinsberg (1395-1438) inherited part of the fief Jülich in 1423 from his mother Filippa of Jülich. He ceded his share to his second son William as an apanage in 1433 (William I of Jülich 1433-1438), in which case the arms of Heinsberg or Jülich would have to show a crescent, signifying that William's father was still alive.

I wonder whether this is true. Is this not much rather a coin of Bergheim, struck by William, in the name of his father (Adolf) whom he held imprisoned and whose duchy Berg, of which Bergheim was part, for the most part was already administrated by him. BEG better fits Bergheim than it does Heinsberg, and HEBG could also be taken to mean BGHE (short for Bergheim). As his father was still alive, the arms bore a crescent. Moreover, to my mind, the likelihood of two Berg coins being found in the Netherlands by far exceeds that of two Heinsberg coins.

We adhered to this last opinion.



1919

1920

- 1919 Dubbele mijt - Bergheim? A: Shield with lion in trefoil + V.....EG, R: Long cross with H B E G in the angles MON NOV ..... 0.322 gr. RR Dark patina, irregular flan, almost very fine 150,--  
 Henzen - Amerongen 1997.  
 Found in the Linge region.  
 Roughly the same coin as no. 1918, see the extensive elucidation there.  
 Note: the beginning of the text on no. 1919 is V. Could it be the V of William? No. 1918 clearly indicated GVLHELM.

### WILHELM IV (1475-1511)

Adolf's successor Gerhard, 1437-1475, was wedded to Sophie of Saxony-Lauenburg. In 1456, their son William IV was born. In 1460, Gerhard went mad and Sophie ruled until her death in 1473. William IV then succeeded. Contrary to his father, whose interests in Burgundy were at odds with those of Emperor Frederick, William forthrightly supported the Habsburg House.

In 1477, a treaty was effected between Mainz, Trier, the Palatinate and Jülich-Berg, aligning the values of their currencies (Cologne was at the time without successor and consequently could not enter into this treaty). In 1481, Jülich expressed its wish to the city of Cologne to end the treaty. In 1482, the former mintmaster of the city of Cologne, Johann Moezynck, came to Mülheim, where he would start a new series of coins, of which this Bausche is one.

In 1496, his only daughter Maria was betrothed to John, son of the duke of Cleves. The wedding took place in 1510, William died as soon as 1511. From that moment Jülich, Berg and Cleves formed one whole.

- 1920 Hohlheller - Mülheim. A: Shield of Jülich - Berg with shield of Ravensberg in centre. Noss: 177, Schulden: 1441. 0.211 gr. Small flan crack, extremely fine 30,--  
 Münzgalerie - München, Auction 11 (1981), no. 186.



1921



- 1921 Bausche - Mülheim - 1483. A: Duke standing facing with sword over shield of Jülich - Berg with shield of Ravensberg in centre WILHEL' DVX IVL' Z MON', R: + A' \* M \* CCC \* LXXXIII around cross + MONETA \* NOVA \* MONHEM'. Levinson: I-193, Noss: 181, Schulden: 1428. 1.937 gr. Traces of verdigris, extremely fine specimen 300,--  
 Münzzentrum - Köln 1979.  
 The two initial crosses on the reverse are Guelders' crosses.



1922



- 1922 Doppelbausche - Mülheim - 1489. A: Lion l. with tappert of Jülich - Berg + WILLELM \* DVX \* IVL... . Z . MONTE . , R: Shield of Jülich - Berg with shield of Ravensberg in centre on long cross dividing legend MONE NOVA MVLHEM 1489. Levinson: I-237, Noss: 187, Schulden: 1427. 2.709 gr. Very fine 150,--  
 Henzen - Amerongen 2005.  
 From list 161, no. 1423.

## AACHEN

Its original name *Aquisgrani* refers to a Celtic god.

After Pippin had overwintered here in 765/6, Aachen was a palatinate (the hot springs were a significant factor in this decision). Later, Aachen was not only a palatinate, but also the residence of Charlemagne, who was also buried there on 28 January 814. For Louis the Pious Aachen was an important palatinate, but after Lothair II had died, its significance strongly declined.

Things started picking up again when Otto I had himself crowned king in 936 in Aachen (until 1531, a total of 30 German kings would be crowned here). The Golden Bull of 1356 established Aachen as coronation city. An inherent part of the coronation in Aachen was a visit to the grave of St. Servatius in Maastricht (see under Maastricht). A period then ensues on which little is known and during which minting was sparse.

A special era started under Frederick Barbarossa. He had Charlemagne canonised in 1165 and designated Aachen as the capital of his realm (*Caput regni Theutonici*). It was Charlemagne and Frederick Barbarossa who laid the foundation for Aachen's significance. Frederick Barbarossa declared the citizens of Aachen free (*Reichstadt* or city of the empire) ...

We encounter the terms *Reichsstadt* and *Freie Stadt* frequently. Their meaning is as follows:

“Als mittelalterliche *Reichsstädte* bezeichnet man jene Städte im römisch-deutschen Reich nördlich der Alpen, deren unmittelbarer Stadtherr der König bzw. Kaiser war.

Neben den Reichsstädten im engeren Sinne gab es eine Reihe von so genannten *Freien Städten*, die sich von ihrem bischöflichen Stadtherrn in einem oft langen Ringen weitgehend emanzipierten. Da sich auch diese *Freien Städte* als grundsätzlich reichszugehörig verstanden, erkannten sie eine allgemeine Oberhoheit des Königs an, verweigerten aber regelmässige Steuern und meist auch die Huldigung.

Um 1500 näherte sich die rechtliche und politische Stellung der beiden Städtegruppen mehr und mehr, so dass man im 16. Jahrhundert insgesamt von *Freien Reichsstädten* sprach.”

(The term medieval city of the empire is reserved for those cities in the Holy Roman Empire north of the Alps of which the immediate city lord was a king or emperor. In addition to the cities of the empire, there were a series of so-called *free cities* that, mostly after a long struggle, wrested themselves from under an episcopal lord's rule and became emancipated. As these principally regarded themselves as subordinate to the empire, they recognised the sovereignty of a king, however refused to accept regular taxes or, for the most part, to pay homage.

Around 1500, the legal and political positions of both forms of city-state converged and in the 16th century they were referred to as free cities of the empire) (from J. Schneider: Die Reichsstädte, in: Steinfurter, B./Weinfurter, S.: Heilig - Römisch - Deutsch. Das Reich im mittelalterlichen Europa, Ausstellungskatalog, 2006, Essays, p. 411)

... and granted them the right of market and coin (set out in the great deed of 3 January 1166, Menadier notes that new coins were struck for the occasion of his coronation in Aachen, which however is impossible as the first coins of Frederick Barbarossa's (Menadier no. 21) already bear the title IMP, and he was not crowned emperor until 1155). In the following years, various kings (emperors) strike coin in Aachen. The last one to do so was Charles IV who in 1355/6 struck the last sterling.

Aachen became increasingly vulnerable and its citizens had great trouble fending off the attack of the count of Jülich in 1278. Nevertheless, the royal public servants ultimately - after several liens having been pledged - change over to the duke of Jülich. This William I was nominated guardian over Aachen in 1356. As soon as 1357, he had the Aachen mint at his disposal.

### *Imperial issues*

#### **FRIEDRICH I (1152-1190)**



- 1923 Pfennig. A: Emperor with sword facing, seated on throne with lion's heads, star r. and annulet l. FREDERI IMPR, R: Tower on wall with gate + ROMA CAPVT MVNDI. Menadier: 27, Slg. Bonhoff: 1605, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1087. 1.471 gr. Very fine  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 32 (1981), no. 2039.  
Because of the special relation Frederick Barbarossa had with Aachen, he praised it as *Roma Caput Mundi*.

150,--



1924

1924

Pfennig. A: Emperor with lance and orb facing, seated on throne with lion's heads FRIDERVS IOP ANS, R: Church with two great and two small towers, star above + (ROM)A CAPVT OVNDI. Menadier: 33. 1.399 gr. Extremely fine specimen with nice patina

150,--

Glendining - London, Auction mrt. 1991, no. 651.

The "church" seems to be the imperial palatinate, cf. the image on the "Kaiserschrein".



The Dome on the Kaiserschrein



The dome on the coin

**The lion's throne**

The bible already speaks of kings and judges that are seated (on a throne). The ordinary man stood. The throne constituted a sign of power. A very characteristic example is the throne of Charlemagne in Aachen. On medieval coins, thrones are depicted only sporadically. In the sceatta era (700-760), we see two specimens. These were modest seats, the same as those seen on Roman coins. Edward the Confessor (Sovereign-Eagles type, North: 827), too, is seated on a similar, plain throne (1056-1059).

This modesty is also seen in the throne of Charlemagne, which has seven steps leading up to it. Opinions differ as to its origins:

Holtzmann (Geschichte der Sächsischen Kaiserzeit, München, 1979, p. 110): "Wo sein Thronszitz stand, zu dem sieben Stufen hinaufführten, wie einst auf die Zikkurat in Babylon: ein solcher Sitz symbolisierte das Universum, die Herrschaft über die Welt" (Where his throne seat stood, to which seven steps led up, as once to the Ziggurat in Babylon: a seat such as this symbolised the universe, world dominance).

The bible: "Then the king made a great throne inlaid with ivory and overlaid with fine gold. The throne had six steps, and its back had a rounded top. On both sides of the seat were armrests, with a lion standing beside each of them. Twelve lions stood on the six steps, one at either end of each step. Nothing like it had ever been made for any other kingdom." (Kings 10:18-20) This became the paradigm of medieval thrones.

The bible mentions six steps, Holtzmann seven. Therefore Holtzmann's description should be preferred. On the other hand, the bible mentions 12 lions on either end. This we see back on the coins, be it that only the armrests have been furnished with a lion's head.

This so-called "lion's throne" is seen first with Frederick Barbarossa. The lion's head is rendered in a particularly schematic fashion:



Aachen Friedrich Barbarossa / 1152-1190

Not only kings and emperors sat on a lion's throne but (arch)bishops too. On thrones of contemporaries of Frederick Barbarossa's the following lion's heads are found:



**Köln**  
Philipp von Heinsberg  
(1167-1191)



**Köln**  
Reinald von Dassel  
(1159-1167)



**Köln**  
Philipp von Heinsberg  
(1167- 1191)



**Mainz**  
Konrad von Wittelsbach  
(1183-1200)

The “lion’s head” under Frederick Barbarossa is strikingly stylised. Other than on the sceattas - where the die-cutter can be assumed not to have known what a lion looked like -, the reason for this seems one of choice (lions were by then, after all, a widely used motif in arts and knowledge of their appearance was quite common). The simple stylised form is in all likelihood the work of a die-cutter whose technique was not developed enough at that moment realise such a complicated ornamentation on an area that small. The picture below shows that graphic artists of the time had less trouble depicting lion’s heads on miniatures:



From: Kaiserchronik, Cambridge Corpus Christi College, Ms. 373, fol. 420

Then again, the question as to whether this is a lion’s head at all is a legitimate one. The lion’s head on the seat of Conrad of Wittelsbach from Mainz is most characteristic. This style most likely finds its origin with Levon I of Armenia.



The reverse of this coin shows two lions around a large cross, a common motif in muslim culture where the similar lions were depicted on each side of the tree of life. On the throne of Levon, realistic lion’s heads occur. This is not surprising as, in Armenia, the lion was an animal living in the wild that was hunted. The coins of Levon were furnished with these lions after his coronation as king, which took place on 6 January 1199 in the presence of, amongst others, the papal legate Conrad of Wittelsbach from Mainz. Levon was a vassal of the German emperor. In the later imitations in the German territories, the throne is adorned with an increasingly realistic lion’s head:



**Fulda**  
Konrad III  
(1222-1249)



**Köln**  
Heinrich von Virneburg  
(1306-1322)

Lion thrones started to appear outside German territory, but again it took some time (around 1300) before one could speak of a real lion’s head.

An altogether unique place is occupied by the seat of William of Gennepe from Cologne (see under Cologne).

**FRIEDRICH II (1215-1250)**



1925 Pfennig. A: Emperor with palm-leaf and orb facing, seated on throne ♣ + (FRIDE)RIC S ♣, R: Bust of Charlemagne holding arch with three towers on it (+ IN)PERA(TOR). Menadier: 62. 1.260 gr. Small scratches, very fine  
Peus - Frankfurt a.M., Auction 368 (2001), no. 2250.  
Krumm: 57.1.

125,-



**WILHELM von HOLLAND (1247-1256)**

1926 Pfennig. A: Emperor with palm-leaf and orb facing, seated on throne (+ F)R(IDERIC), R: Bust of Charlemagne holding arch with three towers on it (+ WILLE)M (REX). Menadier: 65. 1.414 gr. Very fine 150,--  
 Müller - Solingen, Auction 32 (1981), no. 2044.  
 The obverse of this coin is exactly the same as that of no. 1925, the text is the same FREDERIC. The reverse should read WILL....EX, but it does not, the letters that are legible are different than those on no. 1925. The reverse portrait is distinctly different from that on no. 1925.

**RUDOLF von HABSBURG (1273-1291)**

1927 Pfennig. A: Emperor with sword and orb facing, seated on throne + RVDOLPH ROM . REX, R: Crown under arch with three towers on it VRBS AQVENSIS • VINCE. Menadier: 73. 0.944 gr. Very fine + 150,--  
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 74 (2003), no. 1176.  
 "Die Umschrift der Kehrseite steht in Beziehung mit dem *beata Verona vinces* der Bonner Prägungen der Erzbischöfe Siegfried von Westerbürg (1275-1297) und Heinrich von Virneburg (1304-1322)." (The reverse legend is connected to the *beata Verona vinces* of the Bonn issues of the archbishops Sigfried of Westerbürg (1275-1297) and Henry of Virneburg (1304-1322)) (Menadier, p. 25).

**ALBRECHT I von ÖSTERREICH (1298-1308)**



1928 Großpfennig. A: Emperor with sceptre and orb facing, seated on throne ★ ALBERT' o ROM o REX, R: Church VRBS o AQVENSIS o VINCE o S o M o. Menadier: 77. 1.311 gr. Very fine + 150,--  
 Henzen - Amerongen 2000.  
 From list 115, no. 2865.

**HEINRICH VII von LUXEMBURG (1308-1313)**



1929 Großpfennig. A: Emperor with sceptre and orb facing, seated on throne decorated with crosses ★ HENRIC ROM \* REX, R: Church VRBS o AQVENSIS o VINCE o S o M o. Menadier: 78. 1.331 gr. Well centered and well struck, extremely fine specimen 250,--  
 de Geus - Eindhoven, Auction 8 (1999), no. 505.



- 1930 Großpfennig. A: Emperor with sceptre and orb facing, seated on throne decorated with crosses ★ HEINRIC \* ROM o IMPR, R: Church VRBS o AQVENSIS o VINCE o S M. Menadier: 80. 1.361gr. Very fine 200,--  
 Winter - Düsseldorf, Auction 42 (1981), no. 2.

### LUDWIG IV der BAYER (1313-1347)



- 1931 Sterling. A: Crowned head facing ♣ LVDOVICVS : ROM : REX, R: Long cross dividing legend, eagle in the 2nd and three pellets in the other angles MON ETA AQVE NSIS. Menadier: 82. 1.319 gr. Almost extremely fine specimen 200,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen Deutschland, Auction 8 (2001), no. 484.  
 Krumbach: 71.
- 1932 Sterling. A: Crowned head facing + LVDOVICVS . ROM . IMPR, R: Long cross dividing legend, eagle in the 2nd and three pellets in the other angles MONETA AQVENSIS. Menadier: 83. 1.393 gr. Attractive specimen with dark tone, very fine + 150,--  
 Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 16 (1975), no. 600.  
 The nos 1931, 1932 and 1933 are imitations of English pennys, from the period of Edward III (1327-1377)  
 Owned by Jülich as a lien

The dukes of Jülich struck coin as *Vögte* of Aachen, but never once indicated their name on the coins. The effigy is invariably that of Charlemagne.

### WILHELM I (1356-1361)

William I directly started minting in Aachen with a (double) copy of the coins of Louis the Bavarian, only the name *Lodovicus* was replaced with the motto *Aqvisgrani Caput Imperii* (Aachen capital of the empire). In that same year, he allied with the archbishop of Cologne, William of Gennep, to strike coins of this same type for a period of six years in Cologne and Aachen. No. 1934 of Aachen and no. 2012 of Cologne have exactly the same style.



- 1933 Doppelsterling. A: Crowned bust facing ♣ AQVIS : GRANI : CAPVT : INPI, R: Long cross dividing legend, eagle in the 2nd and three pellets in the other angles VRBS AQVE REGA SEDS. Menadier: 86. 1.852 gr. Very fine specimen with nice patina 500,--  
 Hirsch - München, Auction 81 (1972), no. 1801.  
 This coin precedes the "Kaisergroschen" to my mind (in which, thus, I do not concur with Menadier).



1934



1934 Kaisergroschen. A: Nimbate Charlemagne with sceptre and orb standing, shield with eagle r. SC-S KAROLVS MAGH IMPOR, R: MON ETA\* AQV ENS around long cross dividing legend VRBS AQVENSIS REGALIS SEDES. Menadier: 85. 3.861 gr.

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1989.

**RR** Extremely fine and perfect piece with nice patina

2.500,--

For another specimen of the same type, see no. 2012 of William of Genep (1349-1362), Archbishop of Cologne.

**WILHELM II (1361-1393)**



1935



1935 Turnosgroschen. A: Nimbate Charlemagne holding church of Aachen SCS KAROLVS MAGH IMPOR, R: MON ETA AQV ENS around long cross dividing legend with one eagle in the 2nd angle VRBS AQVENSIS REGALI S. SEDES. Menadier: 91. 2.626 gr.

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1991.

**RR** A little weakly struck at the edge, very fine to extremely fine

2.000,--

From Spink - Zürich, Auction 39 (1991), no. 25.

Interpunctuation obverse: between SCS and CAROLVS: two small crosses over each other, between MAGN and IMPOR two squares over each other, each made up of four dots. Reverse: between the S and SEDES two squares over each other, each made up of four dots.

**REINALD IV (1402-1423)**



1936



1936 Turnosgroschen - 1420. A: Nimbate bust of Charlemagne with church and orb over shield with eagle o SCS KAROL MAG IPERATO', R: + MONETA VRB' o AQVS' around cross + ANNO DOMINI MILESIMO CCCC XX. Levinson: I-15, Menadier: 117. 2.032 gr.

Kricheldorf - Stuttgart, Auction 27 (1973), no. 631.

Small edge fault, very fine

150,--



- 1937 Turnosgroschen - 1421. A: Nimbate bust of Charlemagne with church and orb over shield with eagle . SCS : KAROL : MAG o IPERATO', R: + MONETA : VRB' : AQVS' around cross + ANNO : DOMINI : MILESIMO : CCCC : XXI. Levinson: I-16, Menadier: 118. 1.975 gr. A little weakly struck at the edge, very fine + 200,--  
Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 59 (1993), no. 351.



- 1938 1/2 Turnosgroschen. A: Nimbate bust of Charlemagne with church and orb over shield with eagle . . S : KAROL : M G : IPERA, R: Cross with quatrefoil in centre, two stars and two double-headed eagles in the angles + MONETA : VRBIS : AQVENSIS. Menadier: 104. 1.200 gr. Very fine 100,--  
Elsen - Brussel 2000.  
From list 208, no. 204.



### Issues of the cities

In the first half of the 15th century, the effigy of Charlemagne was replaced with the arms with the eagle and the Mariamünster.

After Charlemagne had been replaced in 1489 by the Madonna with the child (1/2 Groschen), the city in 1491 decided to strike a heavier coin with the Madonna with the Child.

- 1939 1/4 Groschen. A: Marienmünster over shield with eagle S . KAROL MAG : IPE, R: Cross + MONETA : VRB : AQVES'. Menadier: 108. 0.526 gr. **RR** Irregular flan, small traces of verdigris, very fine 200,--  
Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 116 (2003), no. 3124.  
1410-1430.  
Krumbach: 92.0.1.
- 1940 Heller - ca. 1420. A: Crowned bust facing R O - R V, R: Long cross with M - N - A - Q in the angles. Menadier: --. 0.251 gr. **RR** Extremely fine 150,--  
Gans - Arnsberg 2003.  
Krumbach: --.  
Berghaus: 106 (Dortmund). Elucidation in Cat. WAG (23): "Die Buchstaben in den Winkeln bezeichnen neben M(oneta) N(ova) die Anfangsbuchstaben der Münzstätte. Aus diesem Grund legen wir das früher Dortmund zugewiesene Stück nach Aachen."



1941

1941 Heller - 1489/90. A: Shield with eagle , R: Cross with quatrefoil in centre and A Q V S in the angles. Menadier: 89. 0.209 gr. R A little crestfallen, very fine 50,--  
 Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 126 (2005), no. 2057.  
 Menadier classifies this under William I (1356-1361), later, evidence came up that this coin belongs in the period 1489/90 (see Krumbach: 96.0.3 (cf. Krumbach 119-122)).



1942

1942 Doppelgroschen - 1491. A: Madonna with child over crescent o AVE : REGIA : CELORV : MATER : REGIS : ACELOR, R: Shield with eagle on floriated cross VRBS : A Q V E N S I S : R E G N I : S E D E S : 1491. Levinson: I-258, Menadier: 125. 2.836 gr. Small crush, very fine + 400,--  
 Franceschi - Brussel 1978.

### SOUTHERN WESTPHALIA

In many north-west mints coins have been struck that are a direct imitation of types of the region, but do not clearly display a particular mint of origin. Thus the S - Colonia - A has been imitated, as well as English pennies and others.

#### SPÄTE KÖLNER OTTONEN (1050-1150)

These coins are characterised by the well-known Cologne monogram S - COLONIA - A on reverse, although here it has been slightly deformed already.



The three coins below are attributed to Soest or elsewhere under reservation. The centre of Soest was in the Merovingian king's court. In 836 Soest was recorded as *villa, quae Sosat vocatur* - "house named Sosat" and in 980 as a *civitas*. In 954 the Patroclus monastery was erected. Around that time there also existed a palatinate of archbishops of Cologne. An old, and perhaps false, charter mentions that the Merovingian King Dagobert I already granted it to the archbishops).

Soest clearly was a Cologne foothold in Westphalia. The most important export product was salt and economically speaking, Soest was an important place.

The coins, if indeed they can be attributed to Soest, have a certain uniformity of character: always a ring in the second O of Colonia, a similar style, etc. As on more medieval coins, (see the penning of Rijnsburg (Holland), no. 715) the specimens all display several letters, but not always in the same sequence. The three specimens below share the letters IVI HNA (plus a single different letter). This can scarcely be construed to indicate Soest (Ilisch gives all the names Soest has borne over the years in Lagom, p. 150-151). If we arrange the letters in the sequence of no. 1944, we read ANH IVI (a letter should be interposed). ANH could point towards Anholt.



- 1943 Denar - Anhalt or Soest(?) - after 1080. A: S-COLONIA-A monogram, annulet within the O, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle + ODDO + IVIRHNA. Hävernicks: --. 1.314 gr.  
Extremely fine and perfect piece with fine patina

100,--

Münzenauktion - Essen, Acution 84 (2002), no. 750.

“Die Averslegende und die Form des Coloniamonogrammes (Grosses 'C' mit eingeschobenen 'o') weisen diese Münze eindeutig der spätesten, '3. Gruppe' (Häv: 856 ff) zu. Im Gegensatz zu den bei Hävernicks aufgeführten Varianten ist jedoch bei diesem sauber ausgeführten Stück nirgends ein Beizeichen zu finden. Wahrscheinlich handelt es sich um die Vorlage, den 'Prototyp' der 3. Gruppe, der in Soest (Beizeichen im Kreuzwinkel) und anderen westfälischen Münzstätten (Beizeichen im Reversfeld) über ca. 100 Jahre hinweg nachgeprägt wurde.“



- 1944 Denar - Anhalt or Soest(?) - after 1080. A: S-COLONIA-A monogram, annulet within the O, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle, one pellet with token (mintmark of Soest?) + ODDO + ANH.IVI. Hävernicks: --. 1.234 gr.  
Irregular flan, extremely fine

75,--

Münzenauktion - Essen, Auction 84 (2002), no. 752.

“Sicher ein Gepräge, das aus dem vorigen Typ (no. 1944) hervorgegangen ist und wohl eines der frühesten mit Soester Zeichen (so weit es sich bei dem Beizeichen nicht um einen 'Keil' handeln soll, was eine andere Zuweisung nahe legen würde). Auffallend ist der um 45 Grad nach links verschobene Beginn des Kaisernamens (bzw. 135 Grad, falls man das Beizeichen als im 1. Quadranten gelegen betrachtet), sowie die wiederholte Unterbrechung durch Kreuzchen.“



- 1945 Denar - Soest(?) - after 1080. A: S-COLONIA-A monogram, annulet within the O, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle + ODDO + IVPPNTG. Hävernicks: --. 1.339 gr.

Reverse weakly struck, flan defect, very fine

50,--

Holleman - Enschede 2005.

The centre part of the reverse has been struck weakly, so it is unclear whether or not there is a Soest sign.

## ENGLISH IMITATIONS

On many occasions, long-cross pennies of Henry III have been imitated in West Germany, partly attributable to a particular place on the continent, partly not. In literature wide attention is given to the ones which can be attributed, as opposed to those which cannot.

On hand are the imitations of the long-cross pennies of the English King Henry III, in particular those without the sceptre (struck in 1247-1250) and those with the sceptre (struck in 1250-1272). All bear the title HENRICVS REX III (the latter often having been replaced by IIP) and should, after English example, show the name of the moneyer and the mint on reverse, separated by on.

Three hoards are known that contained these non-determinable pennies: a. the hoard of Ribnitz I (found in 1887, see H. Dannenberg: Der Sterlingfund von Ribnitz, *Zeitschr. f. Numismatik* XV (1887), p. 302-324), b. The hoard of Ribnitz II (found some days after the first), see E. Wunderlich: Mecklenburgische Münzfunde, *Zeitschr. f. Numismatik* XXVIII (1897), p. 28-41 and c. The hoard of Haarlo (see Catalogue no 276 by Schulman 1983). Two thirds of the specimens in these hoards are the type with the sceptre. The original English pennies form the majority (84% without the sceptre, 83% with the sceptre). The non-determinable coins form only 9% of the type without the sceptre and 4% of the type with the sceptre. The three hoards display a similar composition. At the Ribnitz I hoard, it was assumed that the lighter specimens were from the Netherlands and the heavier ones from Germany.



## Imitations of the English long-cross penny of Henry III

1946 Pfennig - without sceptre. A: Crowned head facing without sceptre \* HENRICVS REX . IIP, R: Long cross with three pellets in each angle WIL LEM NIE RIN. 1.387 gr.

RR Traces of verdigris, very fine +

100,--

Dombrowski - Münster 1976.

In view of the weight this is a German specimen.

In Fd. Ribnitz I under no. 153, 13 specimens are mentioned with on reverse WILLEM NIERIN and in Fd. Ribnitz II under no. 169, only one specimen. In the Haarlo hoard no specimens with this text were found.

If indeed NIERIN means anything, we must look to Germany. If the first N were the last of ON, the location would be something resembling IERIN. Another possibility is, that ON is missing, in which case we look for a name containing the letters NIERIN, such as Nierstein, but this place on the Rhine is outside the area considered for the striking of these imitations.



1947 Pfennig - with sceptre. A: Crowned head facing with sceptre HENRICVS - REX III, R: Cross with three pellets in each angle EN TED IO - TOI SCTR. 1.378 gr.

RR A little uncentered, very fine

100,--

Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 276 (1983), no. 531.

Ex muntvondst Haarloo (540).

Here too, judging from the weight, a German specimen.

This coin has the following particularity: half the image from obverse and half from reverse have been juxtaposed on one side and vice versa.

Knowing this, one may read the full texts. The result has been depicted above (the double line marking the place where the two halves meet).

The only possible allusion to a mint is SCTR. This might refer to Xanten (the original name being *Colonia Ulpia Traiana*, the ruins of which were called *Troai Francorum*. A monastery was founded to worship the martyrs of the theban legion: Victor in Xanten, St. Cassius in Bonn and St. Florentius in Cologne).

**DORTMUND**

In 881/4, we find the first record as *Throtmanni* (in 1152 as *Tremonia* and in 1222 as *Dortmund(e)*). *Throtmanni* derives from a king's court in the old town (Grafenhof). The St. Reinoldi became the main church (probably archbishop Anno of Cologne transferred St. Reinoldus to the Mary monastery that he had founded).

Dortmund was one of the favourite residences of the kings in Westphalia. The first charter stating Dortmund as an imperial town is from Frederick II in 1226 (prepared by Conrad III). Dortmund could maintain its independence in spite of efforts of the archbishops of Cologne and the counts of the Mark to seize the town by force (*Grosser Fehde* - Great feud 1388/89).

The coin strike in Dortmund started at the end of the 10th century under King Otto III. Practically all German kings minted here. Whereas the striking of coins in Duisburg discontinued relatively early, in Dortmund it continued into the 18th century.

*Imperial Coinage*
**OTTO III (983-1002)**


- 1948 Denar. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle + ODDO + REX, R: THERT / + / MANN in three lines. Berghaus: 2a, Dannenberg: 743. 0.916 gr. Slightly bent, very fine 250,--  
Spink - London 1976.  
Oldest Dortmund coin, with kings title, so 983-996.

**HEINRICH II (1002-1024)**


- 1949 Denar. A: Crowned head l. + HEINRICVS REX, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle + THRETMANNI. Berghaus: 16, Dannenberg: 749. 1.453 gr. Edge fault and weakly struck at the edge, very fine 100,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 30 (2005), no. 1487.

**KONRAD II (1024-1039)**


- 1950 Denar. Cross with one pellet in each angle CONRADVS REX, R: Crowned head l. IMPERATOR. Berghaus: 24, Dannenberg: 754. 1.539 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, very fine + 100,--  
Winter - Düsseldorf, Auction 51 (1986), no. 196.  
The texts obverse and reverse are retrograde. The REX is hard to read. At Berghaus this coin is mentioned under "Münzen mit Kaisertitel" but on one side it says Rex and on the other Emperor.

**HEINRICH III (1039-1056)**

1951



- 1951 Denar. A: Crowned and bearded head l. + HEINRICHVS IMP, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle + THORTMANNE. Berghaus: 31, Dannenberg: 757a. 1.438 gr.

Tietjen - Hamburg, Auction 36 (1980), no. 1112.  
Meyer: 12b.

Weakly struck at the edge, very fine to extremely fine

300,--



1952



1953

**WILHELM von HOLLAND (1247-1256)**

- 1952 Pfennig. A: Emperor with sceptre and orb seated on throne (+ WILLEHELMVS REX), R: Tower over wall between two flags ending in crosses + TREMONIA CIVITAS R. Berghaus: 75. 1.021 gr.

Huizinga - Bennekom 1987.

The text obverse is illegible. Should be: + WILLEHELMVS REX.

R Dark patina, very fine

100,--

**RUDOLF von HABSBURG (1273-1291)**

- 1953 Pfennig. A: Emperor with sceptre and orb seated on throne + (RV)DOL(FVS REX), R: Bust of St. Reinoldus facing in triangle with one cross in each angle TREMONIA CIVI. Berghaus: 82. 1.306 gr.

Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 26 (1994), no. 1778.

Reverse a little off centre, very fine to extremely fine

100,--

**LUDWIG der BAYER (1328-1347)**

1954



- 1954 Pfennig. A: Emperor with sceptre and orb seated on throne, cloak with trefoil + LVD(OVICVS).RE, R: Bust of St. Reinoldus facing in triangle with three pellets in each angle (CIVIT)AS T REM. Berghaus: 92. 1.307 gr.

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1981.

I believe I read as obverse text: + RVD..... (label said + LVD), in which case it could be Rudolf von Habsburg, Berghaus: 82. Also the end RE (label said IPE) would fit in. But the cloverleaf fasteners on the ermine only appear with Louis the Bavarian and not with Rudolf von Habsburg.  
On reverse the full text could be CIVIT AS TREM.

Uncentered, very fine

125,--

**SIGISMUND I von LUXEMBURG (1410-1437)**


1955

- 1955 Weißpfennig - after 1419. A: Crowned bust facing with sword and orb + SIGISMVNDVS ✿ ROMANORV + REX, R: + MON+ +ETA+ +TRE+ +MON' around long cross dividing legend ✿ BNDIC+ +TQ'VEN+ +ITINO+ +IE'DNI ✿. Berghaus: 103. 2.020 gr. **RR** Very fine 750,--  
 Peus - Frankfurt a.M., Auction 368 (2001), no. 2316.  
 Weißpfennig after the ordinance of 1419.  
 Berghaus knows of 32 specimens.

**Anonymous strokes (1430-1520)**

The martyr St. Reinoldus was patron of the town.



1956

- 1956 Reinoldialbus. A: Nimbate bust of St. Reinoldus facing + SANCTVS ✿ RENOLDVS ✿ MART, R: Shield with eagle (city-arms) in multilobe under rose ✿ MONETA ✿ NOVA ✿ TREMONIENS. Nice portrait, small flan defect, very fine 150,--  
 Berghaus:120. 1.734 gr.  
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 69 (1990), no. 2185.  
 Berghaus does not mention that the rose on reverse is the towns arms. The text on reverse has an additional IS with Berghaus.



1957

- 1957 1/2 Reinoldialbus. A: Nimbate bust of St. Reinoldus facing + SANCTVS ✿ RENOLDVS ✿ MA, R: Shield with eagle (city-arms) in multilobe under rose ✿ MONETA ✿ NOVA ✿ TREMON. Very fine 100,--  
 Berghaus:121. 1.195 gr.  
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 69 (1990), no. 2186.



1958

- 1958 1/4 Reinoldialbus. A: Nimbate bust of St. Reinoldus facing \* STS \* RENOLDVS \* MART, R: Shield with eagle in multilobe \* MONETA \* NOVA \* TREM'. Berghaus:122. 0.526 gr. Traces of encrustation, very fine 75,--  
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 69 (1990), no. 2187.

**ABBAY ESSEN**

In the vicinity of Werden (founded by Liudger, bishop of Münster) Altfried, bishop of Hildesheim and advisor of Louis the German founded a convent in 845, which soon developed into a high noble canonesses convent. The first abbess was Gerswid, sister of Liudger.

After the demise of Altfried, the convent came under royal protection, was granted immunity and free choice of abbess. This was acknowledged in 947 by Otto I, whereas pope Agapet II placed the convent directly under the curie (947/51).

In the 13th century, the archbishops of Cologne became guardians. In 1328 under Henry VII, the abbess became princess of the empire. The convent was granted many privileges under Charles IV, but in 1495 was obliged to enter a treaty of hereditary guardianship with the dukes of Cleves-Mark.

**BERTHA II von ARNSBERG (1262?-1292)**



1959

1959 Pfennig - after 1288. A: Emperor with sceptre and orb facing, seated on throne (REX ROM) ANORVM, R: Bust of the abbess under arch with tower between two flags terminating in crosses ESSEN(D CIVITAS). Grote: 1, Kramer: 4.6. 1.291 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, very fine

100,--

Peus - Frankfurt 1990.

From Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 326 (1990), no. 2089.

This coin is an imitation of the pfennigs from Iserlohn of Eberhard von der Mark, who was also Essen's convent guardian after 1288 (see Menadier: Mark no. 38/39). As opposed to Menadier, Reichsäbtissinnen p. 231, on reverse is depicted not "a well-locked gentleman in a count's hat" but an abbess.

Struck after 1288. Grote: H. Grote: Die Münzen der Abtei Essen, in: MS 3 (1863), p. 446-470.

Also see Lehnhäuser and Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1148.

According to E&S the full texts should read: REX ROMANORUM and ESSEND CIVIT.

In my opinion the king (REX) is Henry VI who was king from 1190 to 1191.



1960

1961

1960 Pfennig. A: Emperor with sceptre and orb facing, seated on throne (REX RO)MANORV(M), R: Bust of the abbess under arch with tower between two flags terminating in crosses (ESS)END C o IV(ITAS). Grote: 1, Kramer: 4.6. 0.996 gr. Fine

30,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1980.

**ELISABETH von NASSAU (1370-1413)**

Elisabeth stemmed from the Nassau family and more precisely, from the Ottonian line, as one of the sons of Otto I (1247-1290 Siegen), Emig I (1290-1334) was her grandfather.

This Otto I is, through his son Henry I (1290-1334, Siegen => Dillenburg) also the forefather of the Dutch Royal House.

1961 Pfennig. A: Emperor (Karl IV) with lance and orb facing seated on throne + MONETA (ESSE)NDEN, R: Bust of the abbess over shield of Nassau ELISAB.NASV. Grote 7b, Kramer: 14.2. 0.734 gr. **Extremely rare.** Weakly struck, almost very fine

400,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1989.

Ex: Peus - Frankfurt - Auction 326 (1989), no. 2102.

Specimen from the Collection Pickhard (Dortmund).

Otherwise only encountered in Slg. Friedensburg (519) - 1924 (Very poor quality, not displayed).

Does not appear in Lehnhäuser: Die Münzen des Hochstifts Essen, in: Beiträge zur Geschichte von Stadt und Stift Essen, 49 (1931), p. 5-48.

What is the further completion of .....NDEN, could that be Minden for Minteona?



- 1962 Hälbling. A: Bust of the abbes + ELISABET NASV, R: Shield of Nassau in trefoil with three E in the angles \*MO\* \*NE\* \*TA\*. Grote: 10, Kramer: 17.2. 0.638 gr. **Extremely rare.** Edge fault, very fine  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1989.  
Ex: Peus - Frankfurt - Auction 326 (1989), no. 2104. 400,--

### DUISBURG

In 883/84, a king's court was founded at the location where the Ruhr flows into the Rhine. In the 10th century the king's court was changed into a palatinate. Between 933 and 1016 the kings resided at least eighteen times at this palatinate.

This was followed in 1120/25 with the confirmation of the town privileges (with walls and fortifications). In the town an Order of St. John of Jerusalem was established, as well as an order of Teutonic Knights.

From 1234 the German kings pledged regularly, until Duisburg was pledged in 1290 to the counts of Cleves. This is how Duisburg gradually became a city of the Cleves county.

Coinage in Duisburg started under Emperor Conrad II (1027-1039). It is believed that the striking coins in Duisburg started when the imperial coinage in Cologne came to an end.

#### HEINRICH III (1039-1056)



- 1963 Denar. A: Crowned and bearded head facing with sceptre + HEINRICVS REX, R: Long cross with DI - VS - BV - RG in the angles. Berghaus: 3d, Dannenberg: --. 1.599 gr. Weakly struck, very fine  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel - 1983 250,--

#### HEINRICH IV (1056-1106)



- 1964 Denar. A: Crowned bust r. with sceptre + HEINRICVS IMP, R: Cross, four circles with DI - VS - BV - RG in them. Berghaus: 10.2a, Dannenberg: 1515. 1.034 gr.  
Nice portrait, small edge break, otherwise very fine specimen with nice patina  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1980.  
Ex: Aukt. Frankfurter Münzhandlung.  
Kluge: 169. 400,--

**AREA DUISBURG - DORTMUND - KÖLN**

On hand are the coins which indicate the mint of MINTEONA on their reverse. Formerly these were attributed to Minden, but Ilisch proved that this is not possible (Ilisch: Zwischen Dom und Rathaus, Beiträge zur Kunst- und Kulturgeschichte der Stadt Minden, 1977, p. 46).

Because attribution to a particular place has not been possible till today, Kluge (Die Salier) entered them under "Raum Duisburg-Dortmund-Köln", which we repeat here.

Besides the two coins entered below (as Kluge entered them), there is a number of coins which mention the name MINTEONA (the coins with the angler), also of Henry III (compare Berghaus: Darstellungen und Bezeichnungen von Künstlern auf Münzen des Mittelalters, in: Kat. Zur Ausstellung Ornamenta Ecclesiae, Köln, 1985, vol. I, p. 277 et seqq.).

**HEINRICH III (1039-1056)**



1965 Denar. A: Crowned and bearded head l. + HENNRICVS....., R: Cross with one pellet in each angle + MINTEONA. Dannenberg: 726. 1.531 gr. R Nice portrait, a little weakly struck, very fine 400,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1988.  
From list 513, no. 78.

Dannenberg establishes that MINTEONA in no charter is the name for Minden. The attribution to Henry III is not certain either.

Kat. Künker 54 (2000) (Slg. Marowsky) gives the following comment: on the grounds of die comparison, the pieces with the emperor's portrait looking to the left nowadays are no longer attributed to Minden but to Dortmund/Duisburg. Schulte thinks this coin should be attributed to Essen. In that case, MINT means mint and EONA means Essen.

It is strange to also encounter these letters EONA on coins under S - COLONIA - A (see below) and on the coins of Conrad and Pilgrim of Cologne (see under Cologne, nos. 1978 and 1979).

In Kluge (Die Salier) this coin appears too, no. 117. There ranked under: Unbestimmte Münzstätte (Raum Köln-Duisburg-Dortmund).

Kluge ranges his one in the same way as no. 1966.



1966 Denar. A: Head facing + HEINRICVS REX, R: Church between two triquetras, within SII / IIO, legend not visible. Kluge: 118. 1.173 gr. R Dark toned and bent, very fine piece 400,--

Gorny - Mosch - München, Auction 109 (2001), no. 3043.

The same coins also appears in Kluge (Die Salier), no 118. There: Unbestimmte Münzstätte (Raum Köln-Dortmund-Duisburg).

In my opinion this could be Duisburg, Kluge no. 16 on obverse has exactly the same head as this coin and also the same text. The reverse there shows the revealing DI VS BV RG.

On the coin (118) in Kluge, reading back from eleven o'clock, the text is S N T C . C E . . . . On this coin the text starts with AL and ends with CS (which fits in).

Put together it reads SC TN . CE...LA, or reading clockwise, AL..EC.NT CS.

In Berghaus (Duisburger Münzen), under no. 2 the same head appears, but the reverse is then Duisburg in a cross (see Kluge no. 116).

**COINS with LETTERING under S - COLONIA - A**

Formerly these coins were ascribed to Soest (Häv. 852). Ilisch (Eine Gruppe niederlothringischer Pfennige Heinrichs II und Konrad II, in: LAGOM, p. 149-164) put forward the possibility of attributing these coins to the Northern Netherlands. Mints suggested are: Tiel, Nimwegen, Vught and Bommel. Ilisch discards Vught and Bommel as well as Tiel. To my mind, Nimwegen does not fit the bill either, because it did not possess a mint in those days.

These coins have lettering under the Colonia monogram. Remarkably, these letters can (almost exactly) be also found on two coins struck by Conrad, together with Pilgrim: EMO/EOR resp. ENO/..OR (nos. 1978 and 1979). These Cologne coins have been attributed to the mint of Andernach (for which reason remains unclear). In view of the similarity in lettering it seems to me, that these coins with the letters under the S - COLONIA - A belong to the surroundings of Colonia, and more specifically in the period before the joint coinage with Pilgrim (where the IMPERATOR is missing).

On other specimens Ilisch clearly reads different lettering from the ENOS CROT (no. 1967), occasionally even something resembling Soest. In view of the similarity with the other coins, of Conrad and Pilgrim together, it seems to me that these types belong in the surroundings of Cologne, but not in Andernach.

**KONRAD II (1024-1039)**


- 1967 Denar. Diademed head r., cross and pellet in front + . CHVONADVS IMP, R: S / O I O I I I / A monogram, E N O S / C R O T beneath the A. Dannenberg: 742, Ilisch: 8.17. 1.223 gr. **R** Flan defect, bent, almost very fine

300,--

Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 30 (1981), no. 652.

Ref: 8/A22 (Lagom). I doubt that this is A22, in which case there should be a dot in both O's on reverse, which is not so. The depictions are so poor that the texts are illegible. I rather think this is A19. The 8 for the obverse seems in order. On p. 158 is stated: struck around 1014, but how can this be rhymed with Conrad? The reference is to the article by Ilisch in: JMP 1997/8, p. 116.



- 1968 Denar. A: Diademed head r., cross and pellet in front + . CHVONIHRV IMP, R: S / O I O I I I / A monogram, EHR / VAA beneath the A. Dannenberg: 742, Ilisch: 8.17. 1.158 gr. **R** Very fine

300,--

Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 4 (1986), no. 2215.

Ex: Buller collection - Osnabrück.

For comment see no 1967. Here to, the reference is to Ilisch in: JMP 1997/8, p. 116.

## KÖLN ARCHDIOCESE KÖLN

Traces of Christianity in the Roman *Civitas Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippinensium* date back to the 2nd and 3rd century. The first bishop, Maternus, is on record from 313. Famous other bishops from those early years are St. Severinus and Kunibert. The latter was bishop of Cologne (often untruthfully described as an archbishop) from 623 to 663 and brought great religious and cultural florescence to the diocese. From the end of the 6th until the beginning of the 12th century there was a connection between the bishops and the German kings. Pope Zachary wanted Boniface as bishop of Cologne in 745, in order to found an ecclesiastical-political stronghold. This plan failed through opposition of the Franconian bishops, who resisted innovation. Charlemagne rewarded the court service of Hildebold with the title of archbishop. Archbishop Gunthar was the first to receive the pallium from the pope, but when he became party in the conflict over Lothair II's divorce he was dethroned and excommunicated.

In 911, Lorraine returned to the French Carolingian Charles the Simple. It was not until 925 that the region definitely came to Germany under Henry I. In the intermediate period, Charles the Simple struck coins in Cologne (see no. 221 under Carolingians).

Bruno, brother of Otto I, laid the foundation for the archbishop's domination of the town, that was to last until 1288. Pilgrim and Hermann II confirmed the foremost position of the Cologne episcopate (the privileges of coronating the German king and the archchancellor of Italy, 1031). In 1052, especially the latter privilege was greatly extended by Pope Leo IX. Anno II aimed at a good understanding with the pope as well as the emperor, but during the Investiture Controversy his successors sided with the emperor. After the Concordat of Worms (1122) the king's power over the archbishopric had been noticeably reduced. From 1131 to 1261, the struggle for the archbishops see was mainly between the Rhineland noble families of Berg and Hochstaden (of the 17 archbishops of this period 11 came from these families). The archbishop had a distinctive part in Frederick Barbarossa's conflict with Alexander III and the Italian comunes. From 1198 to 1204 however, war was waged between the archbishops and the Staufers, in 1240/41 finally leading to a marked anti-Staufer policy by Conrad of Hochstaden, with the help of the pope and the archbishop of Mainz.

From 1250, a conflict with the citizens on town government, and another with the outer regions on the government of the north-west escalated, the latter in fact having lain dormant since Archbishop Anno. All this came to a climax in the battle of Worringen of 1288, which proved ruinous for the archbishop and heralded the definite decline of power of the archdiocese.

From 1274 the pope appointed the archbishops, the first one being Walram of Jülich by pope John XXII in 1332. The archbishops differed greatly in their political influence. Henry of Wirneburg and Walram of Jülich, as faithful supporters of Avignon, did not recognise Louis the Bavarian whereas William of Gennep greatly influenced Charles IV by taking part in the drafting of the Golden Bull (1356).

Eventually, the interference of Dietrich of Moers with the bishops sees of Paderborn, Münster, Osnabrück and Utrecht led to a conflict with Philip the Good. After defeat in the Soest conflict (1444-49) and in the Münster monastery conflict (1450-56) the archbishopric Cologne was degraded to an inferior power, a position that was to last until 1802. The oldest coins of Cologne, in the name of the Ottonians, bear the well-known Cologne monogram: S - COLONIA - A = *Sancta Colonia Agrippinensis*. The same monogram is found with Louis the Child (around 900), see no. 241.

Its origin goes back to 39 B.C., when Agrippa, governor of Gaul, incorporated the civitas of the territory dominated by the Romans. In 50 A.D. the town, as the first Lower German city, was elevated to *Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippinensium* by Emperor Agrippa, who was born there.

In Ottonian days the name *Colonia* quickly became *Coloni*.

The letter A on the third line of the monogram is often mistaken for the missing letter in Coloni.

In 2001 still, Kluge wrote that it remained almost impossible to distinguish the various Ottos. Only the REX or IMP might give some indication.

To my mind, the weight may play a role. The official weight of the Cologne pfennig is 1.5 gr. The oldest coins, such as entered here under no. 1969, have a greater weight (1.71 gr), which brings to mind the weight properties of the Carolingian coins.

These heavier coins, in my opinion, should definitely be attributed to Otto I.

### OTTO I (936-973)



1969 Denar. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle + OTTO REX, R: S / COLONIA / A monogram, "horn" r. beneath the A. Dannenberg: 331, Hävernicks: 34. 1.710 gr. Nice patina, very fine

WAG - Dortmund, Auction 21 (2002), no. 2698.

Hävernicks attributes this coin to Otto I.

Kluge (21) attributes it to Otto III, without further comment.

Dannenberg (331) attributes it to Otto I and sees the "horn" as the G in Agrippina.

In my opinion this coin should be attributed to Otto I, and belongs in the monarchy of 936-962.

75,--

**OTTO III (983-1002)**


1970

- 1970 Denar. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle + ODDO REX, R: S / COLONI / A monogram. Dannenberg: 335, Hävernicks: 29. 1.434 gr. A little off centre, very fine  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 21 (2002), no. 2698.  
Denarius from the period of Otto III as king (983-996).  
Hävernicks attributes it to Otto I.

75,--



1971

- 1971 Denar. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle + ODDO + MP AVG, R: S / COLONI / A monogram. Dannenberg: 342, Hävernicks: 73. 1.288 gr. Very fine to extremely fine  
Spink - London 1973.  
Denarius from the period of Otto III as emperor (996-1002).  
Presumably the key to attribute it to Otto III lies in the MP instead of IMP.

100,--

**HEINRICH II (1002-1024)**


1972

- 1972 Denar. A: Head r. + HEINRICVS IMP, R: S / COLONI / A monogram. Dannenberg: 354, Hävernicks: 170. 1.117 gr. R Small scratches and bent, almost very fine  
v.d.Dussen/Westerhof, Auction 5 (1986), no. 2658.

100,--

**KONRAD II (1027-1039)**


1973

- 1973 Denar - Andernach. A: A / NDAN / I cross-shaped between four halve-circles CHVONRADVS IMP, R: Temple with cross on top (..)N....EN(?). Dannenberg: --, Hävernicks: --. 0.877 gr. Flan defect, very fine

50,--

Rauch - Wien, Auction 17 (1975), no. 635.

The legend CONRADVS IMP on obverse is hardly legible, but in my opinion, should be read thus.

In Dannenberg indeed a coin is found depicting the same church (446), but the Andernach stands next to Pilgrim (between the four arcs). Here the Andernach clearly stands between the arcs.

This coin is most often ascribed to Conrad together with Pilgrim, but I find the name of Pilgrim does not occur. Therefore entered here as a coin issue in the name of Conrad II alone. The weight is extremely low. As this coin shows the same lettering as the nos. 1967 and 1968 (coins with lettering under the S - COLONIA - A) they should be entered together. The attribution to Andernach, to my mind, is dubious.

**KONRAD II - PILGRIM (1027-1039)**

Pilgrim was of Bavarian descent. He secured the office of chancellor for Italy. He deprived Archbishop Aribio of Mainz of the right to crown the elected king in Aix-la-Chapelle, a Mainz privilege earlier granted to William, bastard son of Otto I. Aix-la-Chapelle was part of the Cologne ecclesiastical province.



1974

1974 Denar. Cross with one pellet at the end of each limb and PI - LI - GR - IM in the angles + CHVONRADVS IMP, R: Temple with five columns and round gable SANCTA COLONIA. Dannenberg: 381, Hävernicks: 222. 1.428 gr. Well struck, extremely fine  
Kricheldorf - Stuttgart 1976.  
There are two types: with a pointed roof and with a hemispherical roof. Hävernicks enters them both under no. 222. Dannenberg too enters them under this number.

75,--



1975

1975 Denar. A: Diademed head r. + CHVONRADVS IMP, R: Temple with round gable and PILI / GRIM in it SANCTA COLONIA. Dannenberg: 380, Hävernicks: 232. 1.293 gr. Weakly struck, very fine + Gorny - Mosch - München, Auction 109 (2001), no. 3030. Dannenberg 380 is a somewhat smaller head than usual, but not this one.

200,--



1976

1976 Denar. A: Diademed head r. with beard + CHVONRADVS IMP, R: Temple with round gable and PILI / GRIM in it SANCTA COLONIA. Dannenberg: 380, Hävernicks: 232. 1.629 gr. Scratches, very fine  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1984.  
Ex: Gaettens collection (Aukt. Gaettens XXII (1966),nr.144)  
Cf. Hävernicks: 232a var.

150,--



1977

1977 Denar. A: Diademed head r. with beard, fish in front of it + CHVONRADVS IMP, R: Temple with round gable and PILI / GRIM in it SANCTA COLONIA. Dannenberg: 380, Hävernicks: 236 var. 1.489 gr. RR Very fine +

500,--

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 60 (1986), no. 43.

Ex: Meyer collection (43).

Bought Pilartz - Köln 1966.

In the past the Rhine near Cologne held large fish. The mint was situated on the *Marktplatz* - market place (at the north end of the *Heumarkt*, near the *Seidenmachergäßchen*) and adjoined a harbour (*Flottenhafen*). The mint and the market were often flooded. This also occurred during a visit of Emperor Conrad and after the waters fell, he found a large fish (see: Bl.f. Mzfrde 1927, p. 57, Hävernicks 236 var has a different reverse die, and Lückger: Die Münzen von Köln, München, 1939, p. 65). See also: H. J. Lückger: "Auf den Spuren der Zint Maerjens Repp (In der ehemals näher am Rhein gelegenen romanischen Kirche 'St. Maria im Kapitol' befindet sich seit langen Zeiten ein Kieferknochen und mehrere Rippen eines 10-12 m langen Tieres (St. Marienrippe / Zint Maerjens Repp)" - On the track of the St. Marys Rib (The Roman church St. Mary in the Capitol, formerly situated closer to the Rhine, since long possesses a jaw bone and several ribs from an animal of around 10-12 m length (St. Mary' Rib)). The Münzzentrum catalogue mentions knowledge of 11 specimens.



1978

1978 Denar - Andernach. A: o M / PLIGR / R cross-shaped between four semi-circles + CHVONRDVS, R: Temple with cross in it between EOR / EMO. Dannenberg: 449 b, Hävernicks: 730. 1.110 gr.

Flan crack, small edge fault, very fine

75,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1981.

The meaning of EMO EOR is explained nowhere. Dannenberg gives AND ERN for no 446. This remains the same up to no 449a. At 449b ENO EOR appears. No explanation is offered: Dannenberg just comments that these coins probably have been struck in Andernach.

We find the same lettering on two coins struck in the name of just Conrad as imperator, see nos. 1967 and 1968 (coins with lettering under S - COLONIA - A).



1979

1979 Denar - Andernach. A: o W / ILOGI / R cross-shaped between four semi-circles + CONDRADIOM, R: Temple with cross in it between (E)OR / ENO. Dannenberg: 449 b, Hävernicks: 730. 1.299 gr.

Uncentered, very fine

75,--

Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 106 (2001), no. 3548.

See comment at no. 1978.

Is CONDRADIOM a corruption of CHVONRADVS?

### KONRAD II - HERMANN II (1036-1039)



1980

1980 Denar. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle + CHVONRADVS IMP, R: COLO / NIA within temple between two rings HERIMANN ARCHIEPS. Dannenberg: 385, Hävernicks: 251. 1.263 gr.

Reverve a little off centre, very fine to extremely fine

75,--

Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 283 (1974), no. 384.

### HERMANN II (1039-1056)

Nomination to archchancellor of the Roman church on February 2nd 1051 in Augsburg. Erected a new cathedral frontispice with two towers and took measures to conserve the wholly undamaged Roman city walls. The depiction thereof on the coins is found first under archbishop Anno, see there, no 1982.



1981

- 1981 Denar. A: Cross with HE - RI - AN - VA in the angles CRISTIANA RELIGIO, R: Temple with five columns and cross on top SCA COLONIA. Dannenberg: 387, Hävernicks: 278. 1.483 gr.

Dark patina, a little off centre, very fine

75,--

Finn - Kendal 1998.

Ex: Bonhoff collection, no. 1558.

Ex: J.F. Chown collection.

### ANNO II (1056-1075)

Son of a Swabian peer. He struck yet a small issue with the emperors title. Struck coins in Andernach and Rees. Rebellion of the citizens of Cologne in 1074, bloodily struck down with an army raised in Neuss. Many impulses in contemporal art emanate from him. Historians gave him the epithet "the saint".

Anno was one of the most influential bishops of Cologne. Contemporaries called him „Die Blüte und das Licht Deutschlands” - the blossom and the light of Germany. He extended the territory towards the south. Under him the citizens revolted against the, until then unquestioned, domination of the town by the archbishops. This revolt was led by rich merchants and the immediate cause was the requisitioning of a ship. The gruesomeness of the punishment to the city stood in glaring contrast to his piety at the foundation of churches and monasteries. The relationship between citizens and church remained bad.



1982

- 1982 Denar. A: Bust facing with crosier + ANNO ARCHIEPC, R: Edifice with two towers behind wall with gate + . IMAGO . S . COLONIE. Dannenberg: 399, Hävernicks: 338 var. 1.545 gr.

Small flan, otherwise extremely fine specimen

150,--

Münzenauktion Essen 2002.

The S in the inscription on reverse crossed by a horizontal line.

Here for the first time a church with two towers is depicted, behind a wall with a gateway. (Archbishop Hermann built a church with two towers and conserved the ancient city walls).



1983

- 1983 Denar. A: Bust facing with crosier between three pellets and annulet + ANNO ARCHIEPC, R: Edifice with two towers behind wall with gate and P E T R within + IMAGO S COLONIE. Dannenberg: -- (cf. 398), Hävernicks: -- (cf. 342/343). 1.252 gr.

**RR** Irregular flan and a little weakly struck at the edge, otherwise very fine

200,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1978.

Ex: Bonhoff collection, no. 1565.

The S on reverse is crossed by a horizontal line. The weight is low.

**HILDOLF (1076-1079)**


- 1984 Denar. A: Bust facing with crozier and cross + HILTOLFVS ARCHIEPS, R: Edifice with two towers behind wall with gate and three rings within (+ . SANC)TA COLONIA. Dannenberg: 401, Hävernicks: 360. 1.482 gr. Weakly struck, very fine + Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1980. Strikes also in the Dutch town of Wessem. During his reign for the first time he uses his portrait both in front and side view - this coin is not present here.

150,-

**SIGWIN (1079-1089)**

The pillage of the archiepiscopal palatinate, at the revolt during the reign of Anno in 1074, led to the loss of great parts of the library and the deeds. That is why we often know but few details, which makes the coins even more valuable. Coincidentally, a great fire destroyed large files of documents under Sigwin too. The church St. Mary ad gradus (on the step) was burnt to the ground, enveloping the east part of the cathedral monastery. At the construction of the new Wallraf-Richartz museum - museum Ludwig - in recent years, the foundations of St. Mary ad gradus were discovered at the back of the cathedral.



- 1985 Denar. A: Bust facing with crozier and book + SIGE(VVINVS), R: Church with five columns and two towers over wavy line (the river Rhine) + SANCTA COLONA. Dannenberg: 405, Hävernicks: 363. 1.562 gr. Weakly struck and a little uncentered, very fine Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1991. From list 546, no. 156.

150,-

**BRUNO II, GRAF von BERG (1131-1137)**

Originally, Dean of the Cathedral Gottfried of Xanten had been elected successor. However, the affair seemed to have been so important, that even King Lothair himself hastened to Cologne and persuaded Gottfried to withdraw. In the new election Bruno was chosen unanimously. He died in the Apulian town of Trani and was buried in the Basilica of San Nicola in Bari.



- 1986 Pfennig. A: Bust facing with crozier and book, pellet over book and P I V S under bust + B . NO . A ..... , R: Church with three towers (+ SA)NC(TA COLONIA). Dannenberg: -- (cf. 422), Hävernicks: 460. 1.492 gr. RR Traces of verdigris and little edge break, very fine Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 60 (1986), no. 74. Ex: Meyer collection (74).

400,-

The Katalog of the Münzzentrum (60) mentions that this is a counterfeit. The original was struck in Cologne and had the legends: + BRVNO ARCHEIP / + SANCTA COLONIA. Under the church PIVS is read. According to this catalogue these *Beischläge* have not been struck in Cologne. Under the church on this coin several "waves" occur. On reverse a letter is legible: C (on the same spot as in SANCTA on the original coins).

### REINALD von DASSEL (1159-1167)

Reinald of Dassel descended from a family of counts residing on the right bank of the Weser at Hildesheim. At an early age he encountered the Staufers (among others abbot Wibald of Stablo). He became dean of the cathedral of Münster, of the St. Servatius in Maastricht and in Xanten. All this led to his appointment to chancellor in 1156. He redefined the concept of *sacrum imperium* - "holy empire". In 1158, he prepared the Italian expedition of Frederick I.

At the instigation of Frederick I he was appointed archbishop of Cologne in his absence (May/June 1159). In various international contacts (England, France) he sided with Victor IV against Alexander III. He considered the election of the pope to be an affair of the empire. In 1163, he was excommunicated by Alexander. The following year, he assisted in building up the Staufer regime in Italy. In 1164, he had Paschalis III elected as successor to Victor IV.

In 1165, he arranged the betrothal of the English princess Mathilde to Henry the Lion. On the imperial diet in Würzburg an unanimous vote was brought out in favour of Pope Paschalis III, a choice that left the empire virtually isolated.

Under pressure Reinald consented to his consecration to priest on May 29th 1165, and to bishop on October 2nd 1165 in Cologne, in the presence of Frederick I.

In 1167, Reinald allied with Wichmann of Seeburg of Magdeburg against Henry the Lion. In the same year, he joined in the Italian expedition of Frederick, but died in an epidemic in the army on August 14th 1167. He was buried in the cathedral of Cologne.

In 1164, he had the bones of the Three Kings transferred from rebellious Milan to Cologne. They are kept in the *Reliquenschrein* - reliquary, which ranks among the finest expressions of art of the Middle Ages. Cologne thus became a place of pilgrimage and everyone who undertook it was given a memento.



1987

1987 Pfennig. A: Enthroned archbishop with crozier and book + (REINALD) AR(CHIE), R: Church with three towers + SC(A COLONIA PACISM)AT. Hävernicks: 489. 1.505 gr.

Münzzentrum - Köln, Acution 60 (1986), no. 78.

Ex: Meyer collection (78).

Bought Kiehn - Köln 1931.

The legend on obverse, as depicted above, I cannot identify. I read: ....ART....., and I think that, on the reverse, the legend ends with an A (of COLONIA) followed by a sign: a footed small cross, with a line on top, also footed. I doubt this is a T.

Traces of encrustation, fine to very fine

100,--



1988

1988 Obol. A: Enthroned archbishop with crozier and book, pellet over book, R: Church with three towers and ring within. Hävernicks: 499. 0.560 gr.

Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 283 (1974), no. 385.

In Cat. Münzzentrum (60) indicated as *Stummer Obol* - dumb obol, struck in the period 1159-1167.

Very fine to extremely fine

75,--



- 1989 Pfennig - Rees. A: Archbishop with crosier and book standing facing, R: Cross with one small cross in each angle + C I + I C + V I + V I. Hävernicks: 766. 0.528 gr. Almost extremely fine specimen with nice patina 75,--  
 v.d.Dussen - Maastricht 1978.  
 In Cat. Münzzentrum (60) indicated as *Stummer leichter Denar* - dumb light denarius, after 1156.  
 See also under Nimwegen (no 1034) and the articles "Drie middeleeuwse muntjes" (De Beeldenaar 2 (1980), no. 10, p. 5) en "Twee 12e eeuwse penningen uit de muntvondst Arnhem" (De Beeldenaar 6 (1982), p. 112).

The last emperor to have minted in Cologne was Conrad II, alone at first, later with archbishop Pilgrim. After that, striking coins with the name of the emperor was discontinued. It was taken up again under Frederick I. The question is: why and in what year? (The emission was obviously very limited and consisted of just a denarius and a quadrans). The denarius has an obverse that is typical for Aix-la-Chapelle; the reverse, however, is characteristic for Cologne. The name on obverse is corrupted as well as the legend on reverse. The inscription obverse reads (approximately): FRIDERIVCIPBINC, which would seem to be a corruption of FREDERICVS IMP. The reverse text reads: EA COTONIA PAI CHAI, which is a corruption of SA COLONIA PAIC MAT (= *Sancta Colonia Pacis Mater* - Mother of Peace). If the *Imperator* is correct, the coin should be dated after 1155. To my mind, most likely is 1156, when the consecration as bishop of Reinald of Dassel took place, an event that was attended by Frederick I and that could well have been the reason for this issue.

### FRIEDRICH I (1155-1190)



- 1990 Pfennig. A: Enthroned emperor with sceptre (lance?) and orb, star under orb FRIDERIVCIPBINC, R: Three towers over wall with gate and cross in it + EA COTONIA PAICIAI. Hävernicks: 531. 1.372 gr. **RR** Very fine to extremely fine 250,--  
 Münzzentrum - Köln 1985.  
 The Barbarossa hoard contained an identical specimen, also with regard to the text (see. Cat Lanz 29 (1984), no. 29. This coin here is ascribed to Duisburg, with a question mark). Compare: Hävernicks: 531, Lückger: 150, Slg. Gaetgens: 1096, Slg. Meyer (Cat. Münzzentrum 60 (1986), no. 32) and Lagom (article by I. Stewart: "Some German Coins overstruck with Sterling Types", where this type is entered as no 1, p. 260).



- 1991 Quadrans. A: Enthroned emperor with orb and palm-leaf, R: Three towers over wall with gate and star in it. Hävernicks: 535. 0.315 gr. **Extremely rare.** Oval flan, traces of encrustation, very fine 400,--  
 Münzauktion Essen, Auktion 71 (1996), no. 1819.  
 Berliner Blätter für Münz- und Siegelkunde 3 (1866) p. 53.2, Tf. 28.3.  
 Hävernicks: 535 (nur das Berliner Exemplar bekannt): "Diese kaiserlichen Gepräge, deren Rückseite dem oben beschriebenen Kölner Vorbild in Bild und Umschrift genau nachgeahmt sind, sind wohl sicher Erzeugnisse einer auf Kölner Schlag münzenden kaiserlichen Münzstätte, denn kaiserliche Prägungen in Köln wären in dieser Zeit und in dieser Form sehr unwahrscheinlich."  
 Probably 2nd specimen (superior to the first). A Cologne coinage is mentioned in the text above.

**PHILIPP von HEINSBERG (1167-1191)**

Philip was the son of Goswin II, Lord of Heinsberg and Valkenburg, and Adelheid, countess palatine of Sommerschenburg. He was a close friend of Reinald of Dassel. In 1167, he became the leader of the imperial chancellery and in the autumn of that year, at the behest of Frederick I, was appointed successor to archbishop Reinald.

Philip was a gifted diplomat and represented the Staufers interests in the conflict between Frederick, the Lombards and the pope (treaty of Venice and peace of Konstanz).

After the fall of Henry the Lion in 1180 (Philip's role here is somewhat obscure) the *ducatus Westfaliae et Angariae* - duchy of Westfalia and Angaria fell to the archbishopric Cologne. Welfish politics, however, came along as a bonus. Frederick found this led to too great a concentration of power. He tried to counter this by forming an alliance with Luxemburg, Namen and Hainaut. This pushed Philip into opposing the emperor from 1184.

Philip of Heinsbergs coins pose a number of problems.

The second type, struck in the period 1168-1175, not just shows exactly the same building on reverse as the denarius and quadrans of Frederick I, but also the same legend: the corruption of *Sancta Colonia Pacis Mater*. This text is also used in the third and fourth type (1190 or earlier). The building on reverse changes slightly in the third and fourth type.

In the types 2, 3 and 4 the archbishop is portrayed obverse (first bareheaded, later in a mitre) but the text reads: HIT..... (ARCEPISCOPV), which is not his proper name. According to Engel and Serrure (p. 604) this refers to Hildebold, who became the first archbishop of Cologne in 787, advised Charlemagne and arranged the division of the mission among the Saxons between Cologne and Mainz. (As a result his successors were to keep the title of archbishop).

As long as Philip remained faithful to Frederick, he honored Hildebold not just on the obverse of his coins, but on reverse too, he took over the text of Fredericks coins. On the second type he even copied the church of these coins.



(1)-1990

cross



(2)-1991

star



(3)-1992

Philipp v.  
Heinsberg  
nothing

Friedrich I  
Barbarossa

Only in the 5th type this practise is abandoned. Philip's name now occurs in full and the legend on reverse returns to the SANCTA COLONIA. The building too is entirely different.



1992



1992 Pfennig - 2nd type. A: Archbishop with crosier and book HITAPC (EPSCOP)V, R: Three towers over wall with gate + EA COLONIA PAI CHAI. Hävernick: 507. 1.346 gr. Very fine to extremely fine  
Laugwitz - Berlin 1981.  
2nd type: 1168-1175.

100,--



1993



1993 Pfennig - 3rd type. A: Archbishop with mitre, crosier and book seated on arch HITARCH EPISCOPV, R: Three towers over wall with gate + EACOLONIA PAICHAI. Hävernick: 541. 1.445 gr.  
Numismatica - Wien, Auction 2 (1973), no. 775.  
3rd type: 1175-1181.

A little off centre, almost extremely fine

100,--



- 1994 Pfennig - 4th type. A: Archbishop with mitre, crosier and flag seated on arch HIAPC EPISCOPV, R: Three towers over wall with gate EIACOLONIA PAICHA. Hävernicks: 552. 1.526 gr. Very fine 75,--  
Schulman - Amsterdam 1972.  
4th type: 1181-1190.



- 1995 Denar - 5th type. Archbishop with crosier and book seated on throne + PHILIPP A(RCHIE)PC, R: Three towers over wall with gate + SA(NCT)A COLONIA. Hävernicks: 573. 1.482 gr. A little off centre, very fine 75,--  
Münzenauktion - Essen, Auction 82 (2001), no. 946.  
The building on this 5th type (denarius and hällbling) is identical to the one found on the coins of Gelre and Nimwegen (see the drawings under Nimwegen).  
Before 1190 (see the comment at the next number).



- 1996 Hälbling - 5th type. A: Archbishop with crosier and book seated on throne + PHILIPP ARCHIEP, R: Three towers over wall with gate + SANCTA COLONIA. Hävernicks: 582. 0.597 gr. RR Very fine 200,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel -1986  
In Cat. Münzzentrum (60) indicated as Obol. A referral is made to BlfMzfr 1881, Sp. 852, 41.  
1190/91.  
Nr. 1995 would have been struck before 1190 and this one in 1190/91, but I am convinced that no. 1996 is the hällbling of no. 1995. They have been numbered accordingly.

### ADOLF von ALTENA (1193-1205)

Adolf I, count of Altena and of the Mark - deposed on June 19th, 1205, reinstated in April 1212 - abdicated in the beginning of 1216.

He sided with King Philip of Swabia and was deposed. At his return in April 1212 he was, however, not accepted by the people. A virtual vacancy of the see commenced, until he abdicated against a pension, together with Dietrich I in the beginning of 1216. Adolf reappeared once again in 1220, when he consecrated the altar of the 10.000 virgins in the crypt of St. Ursula at the behest of Engelbert.

Acclaimed by the citizens, he played an important role in the conflict between the Welfs and the Staufers.



- 1997 Pfennig. A: Enthroned Archbishop with crosier and book + ADOL(PES) (ARC)HEPC, R: Edifice with tower between two flags terminating in crosses + SANCTA COLONIA. Hävernicks: 588. 1.355 gr. Uncentered, very fine + 75,--  
Gorny - Mosch - München, Auction 109 (2001), no. 3039.  
Shouldn't the text on reverse be followed by IC? (see Münzzentrum 60, no 100).

### ENGELBERT I von BERG (1216-1225)

Son of the Count of the Mark and Countess Margarethe of Guelders. He was dean of the cathedrals in Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle and Deventer/Zutphen. He refused the nomination for bishop of Münster and joined the Staufers. This led to excommunication in 1206, but not to deposal. In 1208 the ban was lifted. He then joined Otto IV. After taking part in the crusade against the Albigensians and the battle of Bouvines he rejoined the Staufers in 1214. On february 29th 1216 he was unanimously elected archbishop. Besides being a spiritual guide, Engelbert was, to a high extent, a secular leader. This territorial power waxed, but the power in Cologne waned. Not even Engelbert could stop this process. Eventually, this mundane power led to his demise: "Nachdem er zwei Tage lang mit Graf Friedrich of Isenburg wegen der Essener Vogtei vergeblich verhandelt hatte, wurde er von diesem am 7 November 1225 auf dem Gevelsberg zwischen Hagen und Schwelm ermordet." (After two days of fruitless negotiations with Count Frederick of Isenburg on the guardianship of Essen, he was murdered by the latter, on the Gevelsberg between Hagen and Schwelm, on November 7th 1225.)



#### *Engelbert as a Minister*

- 1998 Pfennig. A: Enthroned archbishop with crosier and book, ring r. in field + ENGELB(ERTVS) MI, R: Edifice with tower between two flags terminating in crosses + SANCTA COLONIA. Hävernicks: 622. 1.440 gr. Very fine + 75,--

Bought - 1985 (ex Dekker collection).

Bought Schulman - Amsterdam, d.d.25-3-1955.

Engelbert as a minister. After Engelbert had been elected archbishop in 1216, the pope delayed sending the pallium until April 24th 1218 (it was received on May 13th). In the interval Engelbert bore the title of *electus* and later that of *minister* (beginning of 1217 until May 1218). From May he bore the title of archbishop.

Hävernicks: 622 has a ring to the right of the archbishop, but in that case the text should read: EAGEL...

If we act on the writing, it is Hävernicks: 621.



#### *Engelbert without a title*

- 1999 Pfennig. A: Enthroned archbishop with crosier and book + ENGELBERTVS, R: Edifice with tower between two flags terminating in crosses over small cross CO LO NI A. Hävernicks: 634. 1.307 gr. Dark patina, very fine 100,--

Elsen - Brussel, Auction 70 (2002), no. 1391.

Struck after May 1218. May 1218/1225.

Engelbert without a title. Although the title is missing, he is not an *electus*, for he wears the pallium. The crosses on the pallium have been left out because of the small size of the coin (Häv). Here, however, points replace the crosses.

### HEINRICH I von MOLENARK (1225-1238)

Henry struck coins in various places: in Attendorn, Recklinghausen, Soest, Marsberg and Nieheim. He had his predecessors murderer executed in front of the Severinsgate. He often lived at war with the citizens of Cologne. His family, the noble dynasty of Molenark, had their residence on the castle *Mullenark* between Düren and Jülich. Through temporary intermarriage with the House of Saffenberg they were related to the Sayn family.

A weak archbishop, who could not even hold on to the achievements of his predecessor.



- 2000 Pfennig - 1st type. A: Enthroned archbishop with crosier and book + HCR - NV, R: Edifice with tower between two flags terminating in crosses, small cross in gate + SA(NCTA) - (COLO)NI. Hävernicks: 643. 1.528 gr. Edge fault, almost very fine 100,--  
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 60 (1986), no. 115.  
 Ex: Meyer collection (115).  
 No title. 1226/38  
 Hävernicks knows only of a plaster cast in Berlin.



- 2001 Pfennig - 2nd type. A: Enthroned archbishop with crosier and book + HENRIC....., R: Nimbate bust of St. Petrus under tower with one flag terminating in cross in each hand (+ SANCT)A COL(ONIA). Hävernicks: 647. 1.284 gr. Very fine 100,--  
 Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 61 (1994), no. 803.  
 1226/38.  
 On reverse St. Petrus is depicted, albeit without his key.  
 Hävernicks does not know the eagle over the tower.

### KONRAD von HOCHSTADEN (1238-1261)

Son of Count Lothair and Mathilde, Countess of Vianden. He accepted the title of archchancellor of the empire in August 1238. He started off acknowledging the privileges of the Cologne moneyers by deed, however dismissed them from office on March 24th 1259, and fined their mintmaster. On August 15th 1248 he laid the first stone for the new gothic cathedral with great ceremony. On this occasion he granted a colossal indulgence to all those who gave alms for the construction. He died on December 18th 1261 and was buried in the old cathedral, his body to be transferred at a later date.

He was able to repair the relations with the town (except in that formerly the archbishop could intervene in taxation and coinage). Although rules were determined to give the town control over the archepiscopal mint and to establish the council as an independent governing body, Conrad did not keep the agreements. He wanted full control. He became the most powerful man of his time in north-west Germany and kings bowed to his command.



- 2002 Pfennig. A: Archbishop I. on throne with crosier and book CON(RADVS MINIS)TER, R: Edifice with tower and two flags ending in crosses SANCTA COLONIA. Hävernicks: 659. 1.400 gr. A little off centre, very fine 150,--  
 Schulten - Frankfurt, Auction Mrt. 1981, no. 559.  
 Conrad struck coins as *electus* as well as *minister*. Elected archbishop in April 1238, consecrated on October 28th 1239, received the pallium as late as May 22nd 1244. After the consecration he bore the title of minister.



2003

*Conrad as an Archbishop*

- 2003 Pfennig - 3rd type. A: Archbishop r. on throne with crosier and book + CONR(ADVS) ARCHIEPC, R: Edifice over two arches with tower between two flags ending in crosses + SANCTA COLO(NIA). Hävernicks: 683 b. 1.403 gr. Broad flan, a little off centre, very fine 100,--

Münzzentrum - Köln 1980.

The image already points towards his successor, so we may assume this is the last type.

Denarius, 1248, *auf die Grundsteinlegung zum Kölner Dom* – on the laying of the first stone for the Cologne cathedral.

“Die Domgründungsgedenkmünzen sind ab der Gründung des Domes am Tage vor Maria Himmelfahrt 1248 bis Ende der Regierungszeit Konrads 1261 geprägt. Das bedeutende Ereignis hielt in der Bevölkerung noch lange nach und der breite, neue Münztyp erfreute sich der Nachfrage. Das eiserne Kästchen symbolisiert in der Hand des Erzbischofs das Behältnis in dem die Grundsteinlegungsurkunde vermauert wurde. Die große Pilgerströme, die zu dem weltberühmten Heiligtum, dem von Philipp von Heinsberg in Auftrag gegebenen Sarkophag mit den Gebeinen der Hl. Drei Könige kamen, hatten ebenfalls großes Interesse an diesen Sondermünzen. Die Gebeine der Drei Heiligen waren 1163 unter Erzbischof Reinald von Dassel von Mailand zunächst nach Remagen gekommen, von wo sie 1164 von Philipp von Heinsberg nach Köln überführt wurden. Der 1189 etwa fertiggestellte 'kostbarste Schrein der Welt' war während des Baues des heutigen Doms im alten, romanischen Dom aufgestellt, da nur soviel wie aus Platzgründen nötig, der alte Dom abgetragen wurde. Auch vom 'Hildebold-Dom' gibt es einige bildliche Darstellungen auf Münzen. Eine Imitation erfuhren die Kölner Stücke durch die Grundsteinlegungs-Münzen für den Altenberger Dom durch den Grafen Adolf VI von Berg nach 1275, die von Wipperfirt geprägt worden sind” (Münzzentrum 60, 1986, p. 36).

**ENGELBERT II von FALKENBURG (1261-1274)**

Without doubt, one of the important events is his participation in the election of the king of Germany on October 1st 1273. This makes him a member of the committee of electors and thus one of the prince-electors of Germany. Rudolf of Habsburg became German Emperor. During the celebrations on October 24th in Aix-la-Chapelle a dispute flared up between the Princes of Mainz and Cologne over the supremacy or, irreverently put: over the seat to the right of the Emperor. When Engelbert died on October 20th 1274, he could not be interred in the cathedral as a result of the interdict, but was transferred to the monastery church in Bonn.

Engelbert was elected archbishop on October 2nd 1261 and received the pallium in March 1263. He bore the title of *electus* for a long time



2004

2005

- 2004 Obol. A: Archbishop on throne with crosier and book + ENG(ELBERTVS AR)CHIEPC, R: Nimbate bust of St. Petrus with cross and key under tower between two towers and flags terminating in crosses (+ SANCTA COLONIA). Hävernicks: 693. 0.787 gr. **RR** Weakly struck, small flan crack, very fine 150,--

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 60 (1986), no. 132.

Ex: Meyer collection (132).

1263/74.

In view of the text on the accompanying denarius the text on reverse should read + SANCTA COLONIA. This is, however, hardly legible.

- 2005 Vierling - Rees. A: Archbishop on throne with crosier and book .....LS, R: Tower with cross l. and smaller tower r. RE (ES CI) VI. Hävernicks: --. 0.173 gr. **Extremely rare.** Reverse a little uncentered, very fine 500,--

Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 328 (1990), no. 1578.

Identical to the denarii 292 and 293 from the hoard Cologne-Dünnwald, Steilberg in HBN 3, 1949.

Unedited.

**SIEGFRIED von WESTERBURG (1275-1297)**

The battle at Worringen in 1288 shaped the relations between the Prince Elector and the citizens decisively. Important changes took place, Bonn became the residential city and consequently, the prince elector no longer struck coins within the city walls, but went to the surrounding villages of the Cologne principedom near Bonn, such as Riehl, Königsdorf, Zons, Rhens, Andernach and Deutz. He died on April 7th 1297 in Bonn and was interred in the Cassius monastery



- 2006 Pfennig - Deutz - after 1282. A: Bearded head facing in triangle with one cross in each angle + MON NC', R: Archbishop with crosier and book. Hävernicks: --. 1.234 gr. **RR** Very fine 400,--
- Münzzentrum - Köln 1987.  
 Ex: Meyer collection (140) - Münzzentrum, Auction 60 (1986), no. 140.  
 Specimen of the Bourtangermoor hoard (the Bourtangermoor lies along the Dutch border, north of the line Emmen - Meppen).  
*Auf Münsteraner Schlag. Nach 1282. After Münster issue. After 1282.*  
 Lückger: 304.  
 First coin from the mint place Deutz.  
 After the defeat at Worringen Siegfried was forced to strike coins in Deutz and Bonn. The great rareness of this coin is beyond doubt. From Bonn coinage of the time only one specimen (with a hole) is known. The coinage in Deutz initially lasted just a short time.

**HEINRICH II von VIRNEBURG (1306-1332)**

Henry followed a vacancy of the see that lasted from March 18th 1304 until January 22nd 1306. Under him, the coin sector underwent significant changes. Gold coinage was initiated as well as the striking of Groschen, although it was of course his successor Walram who first acted out these plans. His best known piece is the Grosspfennig with the Bonn Cassius monastery. He travelled extensively and frequently in his Westphalian territories. His Eifel descent kept him close to home. He recovered from many illnesses in his late years and died on January 6th 1332, to be buried in the Barbara chapel in Bonn.



- 2007 Sterling - Bonn. A: Bust of the archbishop in triangle with three pellets in each angle HENR'A RCHIE. PS.COL, R: Long cross dividing legend with one star in each angle MON ETA BVN ENS. Noss: 15. 0.986 gr. **RR** Small edge break, very fine 250,--
- Künker - Osnabrück 1986.  
 Around 1318.  
 An imitation of Irish pennies.



- 2008 Cassius Großpfennig - Bonn. A: Enthroned archbishop with crosier and book HENR ARCH IEPS COLN, R: Münster of Bonn SIGN ECCE . SCI . CASSII . BVNEN ∴. Noss: 25/26. 1.163 gr. **Very fine +** 75,--
- Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.  
 Text on reverse: SIGN(um) ECC(lesia)E SCI CASSII BVNEN(sis). St. Cassius was one of the martyrs of the Theban legion.

### WALRAM von JÜLICH (1332-1349)

Son of Count Gerhard V of Jülich and Elisabeth of Brabant-Aarschot. Under him, the introduction of gold florins and tournois, the latter being treasured collector's items because of their beauty, though they occur frequently. In 1349, he fled to Paris from the plague that flared up once again in Cologne, died in the same year and was buried in the Cologne cathedral.



2009

- 2009 Turnose - Deutz - 1344. A: Mitred head facing in multilobe, shield of Köln on breast + WALRAM : ARCHIEPCS : COLONIE, R: + MONETA : TVYCIEN around cross + XPC : VICIT : XPC REGNAT : XPC : INPAT. Noss: 61. 3.796 gr. Very fine + Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1980.

125,--



2010

- 2010 1/3 Turnose - Deutz. A: Mitred head facing in multilobe, shield of Köln on breast + WALRAM : ARCHIEPCS : COLNE, R: + MONETA TVICIEN around cross + XPC : VICNT: XPC REGNAT XPC NR. Noss: 63. 1.292 gr. R Dark patina, very fine Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 22 (1975), no. 613.

150,--



2011

- 2011 Turnose - Bonn. A: ✿ WALR' ARCHI ✿ around mitred head facing within 12 arches enclosing trefoils, R: MON ETA BVN ENS around long cross dividing legend + BNDICTV : SIT : NOME : DNI : NRI : DEI : IHV : XPI. Noss: 72. 3.904 gr. Very fine Bought - 1985 (ex. Dekker collection). Bought Schulman - Amsterdam, d.d. 28-4-1959. The fifth and the ninth clover without a stem.

100,--

**WILHELM von GENNEP (1349-1362)**

It is strange to think that William became an archbishop against his will. And yet the pope made a good decision: at the end of his reign, which did not last very long, the archbishopric could be seen as a prosperous and functional territory. William, of course, had had ample opportunity to gather rich experience. Before December 18th 1349, when he was consecrated in Avignon by Pope Clemens VI, he was a close confidant to Walram of Jülich, his predecessor, as well as canon of the Cologne cathedral and dean at St. Patroclus in Soest. Emperor Charles IV, whom he met on arrangement now and then, was his patron and friend. As recorded by Süss, William also baptised a son of Emperor Charles IV, Wenzel, in the year 1361 in Nuremberg. The imperial diets in Mainz and Nuremberg saw William as a distinguished personality among the six other Princes Elector. He made a powerful stand for the instructions of the Golden Bull, drafted by the emperor in 1356. His grave is located in the choir of the cathedral, where he was put to rest in the year 1362, in a marble sarcophagus he commissioned himself.

William of Gennep is the first to introduce a gold coin (fully after the example of the florentine gold florin).



2012

- 2012 Doppelschilling - Bonn - 1354/6. A: Enthroned archbishop with shield of Köln, book and cross over shield (Fuchsscherenwappen of Gennep) WILLELMVS ꝛ AREPVS ꝛ COLONIE, R: + MONETA ꝛ BVNENSIS around cross + XPC ꝛ VINCIT ꝛ XPC ꝛ REGNAT ꝛ XPC ꝛ IMPE'. Noss: 100 h. 3.869 gr.  
**RR** Nice patina, very fine + 1.000,--



Peus - Frankfurt a.M., Auction 368 (2001), no. 2318.

Bought at Wruck - Berlin.

The archbishop's throne has special significance. Here we see a decoration, not of two lion's heads, but four. Their form fits in with early development (see under Aix-la-Chapelle).



2013

- 2013 Schilling - Bonn. A: Enthroned archbishop with shield of Köln, book and cross over shield (Fuchsscherenwappen of Gennep) WILLEMVS ꝛ AR ꝛ EPVS ꝛ COLONIE, R: + MONETA ꝛ BVNENSIS around cross + XPC ꝛ VINCIT ꝛ XPC ꝛ REGNAT ꝛ XPC. Noss: 108. 1.846 gr.  
**Extremely rare.** Nice dark patina, very fine + 1.000,--

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 60 (1986), no. 164.

Ex: Meyer collection (164).

Bought Münzen und Medaillen - Basel, 1957.  
 1354/1362.

Kuno of Falkenstein, archbishop of Mainz, held the office of vicar in Cologne (1363), of coadjutor (1366) and in 1368 governed Cologne, which task was prolonged for a year (1370-71) in the period of Frederick of Saarwerden.

During this period coins mentioning these offices have been struck in Cologne as well as Trier. If the coins have been struck in Trier, they have been entered there.

### FRIEDRICH II von SAARWERDEN (1371-1414)

Frederick is successor to Kuno of Falkenstein, who continued to support the very young bishop in word and action during his first few years. While he was still studying in Bologna, his election, instigated by his uncle Kuno of Falkenstein, took place in Kapellen near Koblenz in 1370. Briefly after, barely 22 years old, he received papal acknowledgement.

In 1376 the coronation of King Wenceslas was to take place in the cathedral. Frederick, accompanied by the king, sailed in from Frankfurt but did not reach Cologne because, as the chronicler recounts, the citizens of Cologne hindered passage "by the throwing of beams and trees into the river". He then found himself forced to sail to Aix-la-Chapelle, to crown the king there. His efforts, however, were of little avail. As Wenceslas was unsuited to the emperor's throne, Frederick brought about his dismissal again.

Counterking Rupert of the Palatinate was crowned on January 6th 1401 in Cologne. The main political events of the time prompted him to act, as for instance the synod of Pisa in 1409, and closing the church schism. Territorial aspirations brought an extension of the land through the purchase from Cleves of the office Linn near Krefeld and the pledging of Guelders. The ceremonial opening of the University of Cologne on January 6th 1389, the first town university in Germany is comparatively unknown. His 43 year reign left a total of 44 different gold florin types, with one to six different dies each, not counting the possible die combinations. His successor would even surpass him in this respect.



2014

- 2014 Weißpfennig - Deutz. A: Nimbate St. Petrus with cross and key within gothic edifice under two shields (Saarwerden and Minzenberg) FRIDICVS : AREPVVS COLON, R: Divided shield of Köln and Trier in multilobe + PERY TAALARCANC : MONETA : TVYC. Noss: 176. 2.246 gr.

Weakly struck in parts, very fine

50,--

Schulman - Amsterdam 1980.  
1373.

Here for the first time, we see Perytal. The complete text on reverse reads: PER ITAL(IAM) AR(CHI)C(A)N(CELLARIUS). Possibly this text is preceded by SACRI IMPE(R)II.

This text was chosen immediately after his investiture and his nomination to the dignity of archchancellor for Italy.

An analogue text, but there with PER GALLIAM we find with Kuno of Falkenstein (see no. 2060 under Trier)



2015

- 2015 Weißpfennig - Riehl - 1376. A: Nimbate St. Petrus with cross and key within gothic edifice under two shields (Saarwerden and Minzenberg) FRIDICVS : AREPVVS COLO', R: Divided shield of Köln and Trier in multilobe + PERYTAL ARCN : MONETA RYLEN. Noss: 194 c. 2.527 gr. Very fine +

100,--

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 60 (1986), no. 178.

Ex: Meyer collection (178).

Bought Frankfurter Münzhandlung - Frankfurt 1941.

After an interruption of 14 years, this is the first coin to be struck on the castle of Riehl. Treaty of 1374.



2016

- 2016 Goldgulden - Bonn. A: St. John the Baptist standing with cross between his legs FRIDICVS ARPVS COLN, R: Five shields in quaterfoil (Saarwerden, Köln, Trier, Mainz and Bayern) + PERTAL ARCAN MONETA BVS. Fb.: 792 a, Noss: 230 b. 3.458 gr.

Well struck, extremely fine and perfect piece

500,-

Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 106 (2001), no. 3554.

Under the treaty of 1399.

1399-1402.

In Kat. Münzzentrum (60) is 1400 mentioned.



2017

- 2017 Goldgulden - Bonn - 1402. A: Bust of St. Petrus r. with cross and key in gothic canopy, shield of Köln on breast, shield of Saarwerden under him FRIDICVS ARPVS COL, R: Shield of Köln - Saarwerden in trefoil + PERITAL ARCAN MONETA BV. Fb.: 790, Noss: 233 g. 3.500 gr.

Small edge fault, good portrait, very fine +

300,-

de Geus - Eindhoven, Auction 9 (2000), no. 1099.

 Under the treaty of 1399, but according to the *Reichsmünzgesetz* - imperial mint law of June 23rd 1402 (Hirsch: Reichs-Münz-Archiv, Bd. I, p. 59).


2018

- 2018 Goldgulden - Bonn - 1407. A: Nimbate St. Petrus on throne with cross and key, shield of Köln on breast, shield of Saarwerden under him MONETA BVNSIS, R: Shield of Köln with small shield of Saarwerden in centre within trefoil with one shield in each angle (two keys, Köln and Saarwerden) FRIDIC VS ARP VS CON. Fb.: --, Noss: 250 a. 3.473 gr. **RR** Well struck, almost extremely fine

500,-

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 93 (1998), no. 3544.

### DIETRICH von MÖRS (1414-1463)

Dietrich was a grand nephew of his predecessor, whom he assisted some time as administrator. The cathedral chapter favoured him over Wilhelm of Jülich-Berg. Pope John XXIII confirmed the election and in the same year Dietrich became administrator of Paderborn until 1463. In 1414, he crowned King Sigismund in Aix-la-Chapelle. He went to Bohemia to fight the Hussites. As a reward, Pope Martin V granted him the union with Paderborn (including the revenues). The new pope Eugene IV reversed this in 1444, so the expectations of power for Cologne came to nothing.

Dietrich lost the so-called "Soester Fehde" (feud) and suffered defeat at Xanten, whereby Soest and Xanten fell to Cleves. Dietrich was a supporter of Count Pope Felix V, as a result of which he was dethroned by Rome and Adolf of Cleves was pushed forward as the new candidate. Before this could be realised, however, a new pope, Nicholas V, arrived with whom Dietrich reconciled.

Not just a political bishop, Dietrich did not neglect his spiritual duties either. The Diet was forced to accept the *Erblandes-Vereinigung* (alliance of imperial hereditary domains), through which rights and obligations were equally shared by the archbishopric and the Diet.

Dietrich struck no less than 72 different gold florins, divided over five mints.



2019

- 2019 Goldgulden - Bonn - 1416. A: Shield of Köln - Mörs within trefoil with one shield in each angle (two keys, Köln and rosette) THEODI CAR EPI COLONI, R: St. John the Baptist with shield of Köln on breast MONETA BVINSIS ♣. Fb.: --, Noss: 274. 3.445 gr. Very fine 250,--  
Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 26 (1994), no. 2853.



2020

- 2020 Weißpfennig - Bonn. A: Nimbate St. Petrus with cross and key in gothic canopy, shield of Köln on breast, shield of Mörs under him, two shields with double-headed eagles over him THEODIC : AREPVS COLOI, R: Shield of Köln - Mörs within trefoil with one shield in each angle (two keys, Köln and rosette) THEODI CAREPI COLONI. Noss: 276. 2.028 gr. Very fine specimen, with nice portrait 100,--  
Kölner Münzkabinet, Auction 74 (2001), no. 387.  
Around 1415



2021

- 2021 Weißpfennig - Bonn - 1418. A: Nimbate St. Petrus with cross and key in gothic canopy, shield of Köln on breast, shield of Mörs under him, two shields with double-headed eagles over him THEDERIOVS AHEPS COLO, R: Shield of Köln - Mörs within trefoil with one shield in each angle (two keys, Köln and rosette) MONETA NOVAN o ONNEN. Noss: 281c. 2.129 gr. Very fine + specimen with fine patina 100,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 60 (1986), no. 197.  
Ex: Meyer collection (197).  
Bought Hess - Frankfurt 1931.



- 2022 Heller - Bonn. A: Shield of Köln with small shield of Mörs in centre, R: Cross with quatrefoil and rosette in centre, T - H - E - O in the angles. Noss: 284. 0.192 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 50,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 23 (2003), no. 1820.



- 2023 Goldgulden - Riehl. A: Nimbate St. Petrus with key and book, shield of Mörs between his legs . THEODIC' AREPI . COLON', R: Shield of Köln - Mörs in quatrefoil with one shield in each angle (Trier, Bayern, Jülich, rosette) \* MON' \* NOV \* \* RIL \* ENS'. Fb.: 794 (different illustration), Noss: 291. 3.525 gr. Very fine 250,--  
NMB - Amsterdam 1981.  
From hoard Woerden.



- 2024 Goldgulden - Riehl. A: Christ on gothic throne over shield of Köln - Mörs \* THEODIC' \* \* ARCP' \* CO', R: Floriated cross with four shields in the angles (Köln-Mörs, Trier-Ziegenhain, Pfalz-Bayern and Mainz) + MONETA : NOVA : RILENSI'. Fb.: 795 (wrong illustration), Noss: 328. 3.486 gr. Well struck, attractive specimen, very fine + 300,--  
Kurpf. Münzh. - Auction 60 (2001), no. 769.  
After the treaty of June 6th 1425.



- 2025 Goldgulden - Riehl. A: Archbishop standing with crosier and blessing hand THEODIC' ARCP' \* COL', R: Shield of Köln in trefoil with shield of Mörs in centre + MONETA \* NOVA \* AVREA \* RIL'. Fb.: 797 a, Noss: 333 c.3.461 gr. Very fine + 250,--  
Hirsch - München, Auction 196 (1997), no. 2805.  
n. d. (1426).  
Coins with an identical image (obverse and reverse) are found in Utrecht under Rudolf of Diepholt (1426-1431-1455), see nos. 912, 913 and 914.



2026

- 2026 Goldgulden - Riehl - 1438. A: Shield of Köln - Mörs on long cross dividing legend THEO' ARCP' COLO' MO'RI', R: Three shields (Pfalz-Bayern, Trier-Raban, Mainz) + A'NO \* DNI' \* M' \* CCCC \* XXXVIII \*. Fb.: 797, Levinson: 1-43, Noss: 359. 3.447 gr.

R Very fine +

500,--

Henzen - Amerongen 1998.

From list february '98, no. 1806.

“Am 13 Juli 1438 fand in Nürnberg ein Reichstag statt. Gelegentlich der Reformbestrebungen von Kaiser Albrecht kam da ein Vorschlag des Kölner Erzbischofs zurecht, der vorsah, dass im gesamten Reich eine einheitliche Münze geprägt werden solle, der Kaiser mit den Ständen zusammen in nur 3 Münzstätten. Die Sache war jedoch zum scheitern verurteilt, weil keiner auf sein Münzrecht verzichten wollte. Außerdem hätte dies bedeutet, noch feinhaltiger zu prägen, weil das Territorialgeld übertroffen werden musste. Feinhaltiger prägen heißt natürlich auch teuer prägen. Im Vorschlag des Erzbischofs wird 23 3/4 Karat genannt, feiner als Dukatengold, also für die damalige Zeit schon aus technischen Gründen undurchführbar. Es erscheint nahezu grotesk, dass dieser Vorschlag von einem Souverän kommt, der in seinem eigenen Land die größte Finanznot sowieso schon hatte” (Noss).

### RUPRECHT, PFALZGRAF bei RHEIN (1463-1480)

The *Erblandsvereinigung*, concluded under his predecessor, was to cause Ruprechts downfall.

He was a son of Prince Elector Louis III of the Palatinate. He was canon in Cologne. Very soon he got into conflict with the Diet, because he did not meet his obligations in the *Erblandsvereinigung*.

Duke Gerhard of Jülich had determined in 1451 that, if he were to die intestate, the estate Blankenberg would fall to the archbishopric. In the meantime, the deficits of the archbishopric had surged to a level where this project had to be thwarted, which was done through mediation of his brother, Prince Elector Frederick of the Palatinate. Already before Gerhard's demise in 1475, the archbishop was forced to give up his expectations against a sum of 45.000 gold florins.

In 1473, Ruprecht was deposed by the cathedral chapter and Hermann of Hessen became substitute. His fruitless siege of Neuss sped up his deposal. In 1478 he was incarcerated and he died on the castle Blankenstein near Marburg on July 16th 1480.



2027

2028

- 2027 Weißpfennig - Riehl - 1464. A: Nimbate bust of St. Petrus with cross and key in gothic canopy over shield of Pfalz - Bayern \* ROPERTE LEC' ECL' CO', R: Shield of Köln - Pfalz - Bayern - Köln in trefoil with one small shield in each angle (Köln, Pfalz and Bayern) \* MONE' \* NOVA\* \*RILE'. Noss: 409. 2.033 gr.

Very fine

100,--

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 60 (1986), no. 234.

Ex: Meyer collection (234).

Bought Kiehn - Köln 1931.

- 2028 Weißpfennig - Bonn - 1470. A: Nimbate bust of St. Petrus with cross and key in gothic canopy over shield of Köln - Pfalz ROPERTV S ARCP' CO, R: Shield of Köln - Pfalz - Bayern in trefoil with one small shield in each angle (Mainz, Köln and Bayern) \* MONE' \* NOVA \* BVNNE \*. Noss: 434. 1.796 gr.

Small edge fault, very fine

100,--

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 60 (1986), no. 240.

Ex: Meyer collection (240).

Bought Winter - Düsseldorf, Auction 34 (1978), no. 1306.



2029

- 2029 Blanken - Deutz. A: Nimbate St. Petrus with book and key between the shields of Köln and Pfalz-Bayern \* ROBERTVS \* ARI \* EPS \* COLONIE', R: GROSVS TVICIS around long cross dividing legend with one star in each angle, ♣ BNDICTV SIT \*NOME \* DNI \*NRI \* IHV \* XPI'. Noss: 445 a. 2.507 gr. Edge fault, very fine

100,--

Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 272 (1969), no. 1036.

Arms at the beginning of the long text on reverse: "Schild mit nach links springendem westfälisches Pferd" (Shield with Westphalian horse jumping to the left).

### HERMANN IV von HESSEN (1480-1508)

From 1473 Hermann was a substitute in the archbishopric. His main task was to bring order in the finances. To that end, his friendship with Frederick III and his son were of great importance.

He had little or no interest in imperial politics, but directed his attention to the principality electorate. This did not change when he became archbishop of Paderborn in 1498. He enjoyed great popularity, which was particularly expressed at his demise in Poppelsdorf in 1508.



2030

- 2030 Goldgulden - Bonn A: Nimbate St. Petrus with book and key over shield of Ziegenhain - Hessen \* H' MAI' METI EELECTI ECELE' COLON', R: Shield of Köln - Hessen - Nidda - Köln on long cross MONE NOVA AVRE BONNE. Fb.: 802, Noss: 468-472. 3.194 gr. Very fine

300,--

Elsen - Brussel 1998.

From list 196, no. 354.

With the title ELECTVS.

Arms on reverse: The stars of Nidda have eight rays.



2031

2032

- 2031 Heller - Bonn - 1481. A: Shield of Köln - Hessen - Ziegenhahn - Köln. Noss: 476. 0.215 gr. Very fine to extremely fine

50,--

Henzen - Amerongen 1999.

From list february, no. 2294.

- 2032 Blanken - 1482. A: + TVRON' TVICN' around châtell tournois over shield of Köln - Hessen - Ziegenhahn - Köln \* HERMANNI o ARCHI o EPI o COLONIEN, R: + AN' \* M \* CCCC \* LXXXII around cross, shield of Westphalia SIT \* NOMEN \* DOMINI \* BENEDICTVM. Levinson: I-178, Noss: 478. 2.730 gr. R Very fine to extremely fine with nice patina

400,--

Elsen - Brussel, Auction 83 (2005), no. 1100.

Die of Rutiger Kluppener.

Schulten: 1605.

## CITY KÖLN

Emperor Frederick III granted mint right to the town of Cologne on January 15th 1474. The charter mentions the following:

*'Wann wir nun angesehen die getreuen, angenehmen und nützlichen Dienste, so uns und dem Heiligen Reiche die Ehrsame, unsere und dess Reichs lieben Gtreuen Burgermeister und Rath der Stadt Cölln öffft williglich und unverdrossendlich gethan haben, und küffziger Zeit wohl thun mögen und sollen, so haben wir mit wohlbedachten Gemüth und guten zeitigen Rath, unser und des Reichs Chur Fürsten, Grafen, Herren und Getreuen, so dann zumahl in einer mercklichen Anzahl versamlet bey uns gewesen seyn, und rechter Wissen, denselben of Cölln diese besondere Gnad gethan und die Freyheit gegeben, thun und geben ihnen die auch of Römischer Kayßerlicher Macht Vollkommenheit und rechter Wissenheit, in Crafft dieses Brieffes, also daß nun hinführo zu ewigen Zeiten die gemelte Stadt Cölln Gold und Silber auff den Grad und Werth münzen und schlagen lassen mögen, wie die dann unsere und des Reichs Chur Fürsten auf den Rhein lassen münzen und schlagen, of allermänniglich unverhindert, doch uns und dem Heiligen Reich, und sonst männiglich unvergreiffendlich und unschädlich'. (When we now have considered the faithful, pleasant and beneficial services, rendered willingly and unremittingly, for us as well as for the Holy Empire, by the honorable, well-loved by us and the Empire, faithful Burgomaster and Council of the city of Cologne, in the past and, as we hope and expect, in the future, we then have, with well-explored souls and timely advise from us and from the Empires Princes Elector, Counts, Peers and Confidants who, it might be said, were gathered with us in significant numbers, and righteous knowledge, granted these men of Cologne this extraordinary grace and liberty, and do and grant you these also in the name of Roman Imperial authority, excellence and righteous knowledge, by virtue of this document, in order that from this day unto eternity the afore-named town of Cologne may coin and strike gold and silver in the degree and value that the Imperial Princes Elector of the Rhine coin and strike, hindered by no man, but to us and the Holy Empire and everyman in an honest and undetrimental fashion).*



- 2033 Groschen - 1474. A: City-arms in trefoil + IASPAR MELCHIO BALTHAS, R: AGP PIA OLI DCE around floriated cross with quatrefoil in centre, + GROS SVS CIVITATIS COLONIENSIS. Noss: 3c. 3.540 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 200,--

Münzzentrum - Köln 1994.

From list 2, no. 350.

First coin of the town of Cologne (1474).

Moneyer: Matthias von Speyer.

Wardein: Peter Bentzelroide.

“Als erster städtischer Münzmeister wurde Theis aus Speyer angestellt. Wo das erste Münzgebäude war, kann nicht belegt werden. Nach alter Tradition wurden als Bestandteil des Wappens die 3 Kronen gewählt. Es ist ein Zeichen der Verehrung gegenüber den Hl. Drei Königen, deren Gebeine sich seit Reinald von Dassel im Dom befinden” (Noss).

Legend reverse: AG(ri)PPI(n)A OLI(m) D(i)C(t)E.



- 2034 1/2 Groschen - after 1474. A: City-arms in trefoil + IASPA MELCH' BAL'TNS, R: COLONIENSIS around long cross with quatrefoil in centre, + GRO SSICVL VSCIV ITATS. Noss: 7. 1.668 gr. Small scratches, very fine 150,--

WAG - Dortmund, Auction 21 (2002), no. 2799.

At the end of Coloniensis two roses on top of each other



2035

- 2035 Weißpfennig - 1480. A: Christ with book in gothic canopy over city-arms ✪ IASP MELCH' BALTH', R: City-arms in trefoil with one shield in each angle (shields of the Three Wise Men) ✪ MONE' CIVIT' COLON'. Noss: 22. 1.959 gr. Very fine
- NKR - 1970.  
From the Cuijk hoard.

75,--



The little arms on reverse are the arms of the Wise Men  
Caspar - Balthasar - Melchior



2036

- 2036 Heller - Möhrchen. A: City-arms. Noss: 213. 0.251 gr. Extremely fine
- Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 30 (1981), no. 509.  
Around 1596.

25,--

### MINTPLACES in the Property of KÖLN

Coinage started at the end of the 10th century, the first recorded archiepiscopal issue being of Philip of Heinsberg. The last archiepiscopal issue from Frederick of Saarwerden, presumably after the treaty of 1376.

#### PHILIPP von HEINSBERG (1167-1191)



2037

- 2037 Pfennig. A: Cross with three V's and one mintmark of Soest in the angles + PHILPVRS o ACIOEPS, R: S / COLONIA / A monogram. Hävernick: 882. 1.167 gr. Very fine + with fine patina
- Kricheldorf - Stuttgart, Auction 26 (1973), no. 462.  
Between 1167-1191.

75,--



#### KONRAD von HOCHSTADEN (1238-1261)

- 2038 Pfennig. A: Archbishop with crosier and book + CO(NRA)DVS EPC, R: Nimbate bust of St. Patroclus with palm-leaf and lance over edifice with mintmark of Soest in portal (+ S PA)TROCL(VS). Hävernicks: 1018. 1.396 gr. A little off centre, very fine 125,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 23 (2003), no. 3084.  
The depiction of both St. Patroclus and the "Soester Zeichen" (Soest Sign) suffices to ascribe this coin to Soest with certainty. (Häv).

#### SIEGFRIED von WESTERBURG (1275-1297)

- 2039 Pfennig. A: Enthroned archbishop l. with crosier and book, R: Church with two towers and mintmark of Soest in portal. Hävernicks: 1029. 1.296 gr. Very fine 50,--  
Kölner Münzkab.- Köln, Auction 46 (1988), no. 826.  
The text obverse and reverse, according to Hävernicks, should read: A: SIFRIDVS EPISCOPV, R: CIVITAS SVSACIENSISCTCI.

The name of the mint appeared for the first time on coins of Archbishop Henry I, but the Attendorf coin-and arms sign, the half moon, was found already on pfennigs of Archbishop Dietrich. Up until now, no Attendorf coins from before 1208 have been recorded with certainty. This coinage ended with Archbishop Wikbold (1297-1304), but was taken up for a short period around 1376

#### KONRAD von HOCHSTADEN (1238-1261)



#### Attendorn

- 2040 Pfennig. A: Enthroned archbishop l. with crosier and book + CONRADVS ARCHIEPC, R: Tower between two flags terminating in crosses over wall with gate and pellet-in-crescent within + ADDENDARR A . CIVITAS. Berghaus (Attendorn): 15, Hävernicks: 802. 1.277 gr. R Irregular flan but well struck and very fine specimen 150,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 21 (2002), no. 1990.



#### ENGELBERT II von FALKENBERG (1261-1274)

- 2041 Pfennig. A: Enthroned archbishop facing with crosier and book, crescent r. above + ENGELBER TVS ARCHIE, R: Nimbate bust with two flags ending in crosses within wall with gate ⊕ ANDENDARRA . CIVITAS. Berghaus (Attendorn): 17, Hävernicks: 804. 1.372 gr. R A little uncentered, very fine + 300,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 21 (2002), no. 1991.  
Hävernicks speaks of "a saint".  
"This coin is an imitation of Häv: 675 (Conrad of Hochstaden).

**SIEGFRIED von WESTERBURG (1275-1297)**

Disregarding a royal issue of the 11th century that remains dubious, coinage started under Archbishop Conrad and the youngest medieval issue is of Archbishop William.



- Recklinghausen*
- 2042 Pfennig. A: Archbishop l. with crosier and blessing hand + : SI(FRO)I(DV SEISO)R, R: Nimbate bust facing + (R)ECLI(NCHVSEN). Hävernick: 830. 1.035 gr. Very fine 100,--  
 Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 276 (1983), no. 915.  
 Specimen from the hoard of Haarloo (728)  
 Hävernick speaks of "a saint". The complete text on reverse should read: RECLINCHVSEN CIVIT (Häv).
- 2043 Pfennig. A: Archbishop l. with crosier and blessing hand + SIFR(ID)VSCO, R: Nimbate bust facing + R.....LVSEND. Hävernick: 830. 1.418 gr. Dark patina, very fine 50,--  
 Huizinga - Delft 1981.

**MINTPLACES in the joint possession of KÖLN**

In 1224, prompted by the permission for the construction of the new city of Herford, Archbishop Engelbert I appropriated half the rights to the new and old city from the abbess of Herford. He started minting in Herford immediately. Under the abbess already, the archbishop appeared on the coins

**SIEGFRIED von WESTERBURG (1275-1297)**


- 2044 Pfennig. A: Archbishop facing with book and flag (or key?), R: Head of St. Paulus in triangle with one cross in each angle PET(...APO - STOLV T. Hävernick: 1062. 1.272 gr. **R** Very fine 150,--  
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 74 (2003), no. 1257.  
 Pfennig after Münster example.  
 Grote: 21.  
 For an analogous type compare no. 2006 (Deutz).  
 In view of the recesses in the banner, I would say it is a key.

**STADT NEUSS**

Neuss is on record from Roman times. In Franconian days it was an important trading place. It fell to the archbishops of Cologne in the middle of the 10th century. The Benedictine monastery from around that time (convent from around 1200) soon received the bones of the Roman martyr and tribune Quirinus. In the 12th century the first city wall was built and the first arms created. From July 29th 1474 until June 5th 1475, Neuss was besieged by Charles the Bold of Burgundy. Neuss withstood the beleaguering and Emperor Frederick III rewarded the town with a new coat of arms (a two-headed eagle under an imperial crown), with the right of mint and so forth.



- 2045 Heller. A: Shield with nine pellets and double-headed eagle in centre. Noss: 5. 0.204 gr. **RR** Small flan crack, very fine 100,--  
 Winter - Düsseldorf, Auction 59 (1991), no. 681.



2046

2046 Albus - ca. 1504. A: Nimbate bust of St. Quirinus with cap, sword and flag over shield of Neuss, cloak closed by star with six rays ☼ S' QVIRIN' \*PTECTN' ☼, R: Crowned shield with double-headed eagle between the smaller shields of Köln, Neuss and Trier MO' NOVA \* NVSSIENS'. Noss: 10. 1.937 gr. **R** Very fine with pleasingly patina

Kricheldorf - Freiburg, Auction 47 (2002), no. 1359.  
 Ex: Slg. Cermak - Wien.  
 Ex: Schulten, Auction 10 (1985), no. 2454.  
 Schulten: 2388.

150,--

### ARCHDIOCESE TRIER

Originally a Roman colony: *Colonia Augusta Treverorum*.

In 173/4, the Germanic Chauci invaded the town, whereupon the city walls with the famous Porta Nigra were erected.

From as early as the 1st century, traces of Christianity remain. In Germany, this is the only proof of Christianity before Constantine. The episcopal see was confirmed at the synod of Arles (314) and the first bishop was Agriculus.

In the beginning of the 6th century Trier became part of the Merovingian Empire. The bishops kept close ties with the Merovingians. At the treaty of Meerssen the territory was cut in two. The Ottonians confirmed their trust in the Trier bishops.

Archbishop Ludolf (993-1008) supported Henry II, whose authority in Lorraine was contested. This led to the *Trierer Bischofsfehde* - "Trier bishop's feud", when Ludolfs successor, Adalbero of Luxemburg, proved unacceptable for Henry II. At the end of the following reorganisation, Poppo had become archbishop. He was granted the king's palatinate St. Florin in Koblenz and reinforced his position versus nobility.

In the investiture controversy the Trier archbishops were mediators (with the exception of Egilbert, 1047-1101).

In coinage, a number of things stand out. Trier was, obviously, a member of the Rhine Mint alliance. Conspicuously, all the gold coins struck on that base have the exact theoretical weight of 3.5 gr. Also, St. Peter's key always has the form of a quatrefoil. Finally, the Trier coins from that time are stylistically related to those of Metz and Toul (nos. 2053 and 2054 are from the same hoard as nos. 533 - 539 (with the exception of no. 537) and those of Luxemburg.

#### POPPO von BABENBERG (1016-1047)

Poppo stemmed from the younger line of Babenbergers (Liutpold married to the Franconian Richeza). After his education he soon encountered Henry II, who appointed him dean of the Bamberg cathedral. He stayed a faithful vassal to the successive German Emperors.

He was granted Koblenz and the county of Marfels (Taunus). In 1027 he consecrated Bruno of Toul (the later Pope Leo IX). In 1037 he made sure of the transferral of the relics of Maternus to the Trier cathedral. (See Cologne). Poppo instigated the adoration of Simeon, who had been canonised by Pope Benedict IX.



2047

2047 Denar - Koblenz. A: Crowned head facing + CHV(ON)RA(DV)S IMP, R: Cross with P - A - X - V in the angles + POPP(O AR)CHIEPS. CNG: 18.1, Dannenberg: 467, Kluge: 343, Weiller: 47. 1.411 gr. **RR** Nice portrait and broad flan, very fine

500,--

Rauch - Wien, Auction 17 (1975), no. 634.

“Dannenberg und Weiller ordnen diesen Typ unter Trier ein, lassen aber auch die Entstehung in Koblenz offen. Der Stil ist rheinisch und weicht deutlich von den Trierer Emissionen Poppos ab, so dass eine andere, rheinische Münzstätte vorauszusetzen ist. Dafür bietet sich Koblenz an. Die Bildkomposition und vor allem das Brustbild des Kaisers steht den Duisburger Münzen Konrads II sehr nahe. Die Verlegung nach Koblenz behebt auch die Datierungskalamität bei Weiller, der diesen Typ mit einem zeitlichen Ansatz von 1027/28 vor die umfangreichen und stilistisch völlig andersartigen Typen 17.14 (Weiller 48) und 17.15 (Weiller 49) gequetscht hat. Während die Koblenzer Münze noch den Namen des Kaisers Konrad II führt, ist in Trier im gleichen Zeitraum bereits ohne den Namen des Königs/Kaisers und nur noch mit Bischofsnamen gemünzt worden” (Kluge in: GN 2000, p. 255).



2048

- 2048 Denar - Trier. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle IHGRAP (POPOP), R: Edifice with two towers (Porta Nigra?) and bearded head of St. Simeon in portal, A above. CNG: 17.15, Dannenberg: 468, Kluge: 344, Weiller: 49. 1.150 gr. Well struck for this issue. A little off centre, very fine +

200,--

WAG - Dortmund, Auction 23 (2003), no. 3185.

“Der erste rein bischöfliche Trierer Münztyp (ohne Königsnamen). Das Architekturmotiv der Rückseite wird von Weiller in Anlehnung an Dannenberg und Friedensburg 1909 (S. 53) als Porta Nigra, das Brustbild als der heilige Simeon gedeutet, der sich 1028 in einem Gelaß des Ostturmes einschließen ließ, hier 1035 starb und begraben wurde. Erzbischof Poppo errichtete an dieser Stelle ein Kollegiatstift Sankt Simeon, das 1041/42 zuerst erwähnt ist. Als Beginn der Emission nimmt Weiller das Jahr der Heiligsprechung (1035?) oder die Gründung des Simeonstift (1041 oder etwas früher) an. Landgren (1997, typ 5) datiert den Typ 1035-1042. Beide Ansätze liegen meines Erachtens angesichts des Umfangs der Prägung und der zwei Folgetypen Poppos zu spät” (Kluge in: GN 2000, p. 191). Simeon was a son of Greek parents and was born in Syracuse (990). He led pilgrims to Jerusalem and was a monk in Bethlehem and the Sinai. Because of his inheritance from Duke Richard, he went to Verdun and Trier with abbot Eberwin. From Trier, he accompanied archbishop Poppo on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. After his return, he had himself locked in the east tower of the Porta Nigra (1030). After his demise in 1035, he was buried in the Porta Nigra. At the instigation of Poppo he was canonised.

### BRUNO von BRETTEN und LAUFEN (1102-1124)

Bruno came to Trier through archbishop Udo von Nellenburg (to whom he was related), where he became dean under archbishop Egilbert (1084). Henry IV appointed him to archbishop in 1102, when he was consecrated by Archbishop Adalbero of Mainz. Bruno frequently met Henry IV. After the demise of the latter, he had great influence, but had to bow to Chancellor Adalbert, later archbishop of Mainz. After 1111 his political influence declined. He did not take part in the Concordat of Worms in 1122.



2049

- 2049 Denar. A: Bust l. with crosier + BRVNO RHIEPSCOBS, R: Hand on cross (Pallium?) with three pellets in each angle + BR HI EPOC . CNG: 17.31.1, Dannenberg: 486, Kluge 349 (with TREVERIS), Weiller: 103. 0.742 gr. R Broad flan, very fine +

400,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1987.

Ex: Allertseeder collection, no. 142.

“Das Rückseitenbild wird von Dannenberg und Suhle als Hand auf einem Kreuz gedeutet, wobei der waagerechte Kreuzbalken durch die Hand verdeckt (oder ersetzt) wird. Tourneur und ihm folgend Weiller sehen kein Kreuz, sondern das Brustband des Palliums. Das Pallium ist das Zeichen der besonderen erzbischöflichen Würde, wird vom Papst verliehen und besteht aus einem ringförmig um die Schulter gelegten Band aus weißer Wolle, von dem ein langer Streifen jeweils vor der Brust und über den Rücken herabfällt” (Kluge in: GN 2000, p. 193).

Is this coin possibly from the hoard of Bébange? See the comment at no. 2050.



2050

2050 Denar. A: Bust l. with crosier + BRVNO ARCHIEPS, R: Bust of an angel facing (TREVER)IS. CNG: 17.32, Dannenberg: --, Kluge: 350, Weiller: 106. 0.748 gr. **R** Very fine 300,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1987.  
 Ex: Allertseeder collection, no. 137.  
 This type is mainly known from the hoard of Bébange. Because at the auction of the Allertseeder collection there were many of this type, I wonder if this coin is not from this hoard.  
 This coin, with an identical reverse, was struck by Henry V and Duke Dietrich of Lorraine.



2051

2051 Denar. A: Bust l. with crosier over l. shoulder and blessing r. hand BRVN AR(CHIEPS), R: Kneeling St. Petrus r. receiving keys, TR l. in field. CNG: 17.33.1, Dannenberg: --, Kluge: 351, Weiler: 110. 0.916 gr. Weakly struck, very fine specimen with nice portrait 300,--  
 Spink - London 2005.  
 From NC 2005, MD 0176.  
 Ex: Pimpresz hoard, no. 530.  
 Of this type a gold restrike is known (proven by a die-identical silver specimen in the Bébange hoard). Up to now, the archbishop had always been depicted bareheaded, but here a head covering is apparent: "diademartige Mitra" (Weiler), or a crown-like head covering (Kluge).



2052

2053

**ARNOLD I von ISENBURG (1169-1183)**

Descending from Rhinian peers, Anold was related to Hildegard von Bingen. He often resided in court circles and visited Italy frequently.

2052 Denar - Trier. A: Bust of the archbishop l. with crosier and book ARNOL, R: Five towers on arch, cross underneath (TR)EVERI(S). Weiller: 140. 0.812 gr. A little weakly struck, very fine 75,--  
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 93 (1998), no. 4125.

**ARNOLD II von ISENBURG (1242-1259)**

Son of Bruno von Isenburg. Dean of the cathedral in Trier and dean and archdeacon in Erfurt. Elected archbishop by the cathedral chapter as successor to his uncle Dietrich II von Wied. Conrad IV, on the other hand, appointed Rudolf of St. Paulin archbishop, which the latter however declined. Nevertheless, Arnold would not be recognised till after the demise of Rudolf. Consecration to bishop in 1245.

At the side of the archbishops of Cologne and Mainz he opposed the Staufers and sided with the counter-kings Henry Raspe and William of Holland. After the demise of the latter, the group of Rhinian Princes Elector fell apart and he then supported the election of Alphonse X of Castile over Richard of Cornwall.

2053 Pfennig. A: Bust of the archbishop r. with crosier and book ARN OLC, R: Church with two towers over three arches with star TREV ERIS. Weiller: 154. 0.614 gr. Weakly struck as usual, very fine 50,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1986.



- 2054 Pfennig. A: Bust of the archbishop r. with crosier and book ARN OLC, R: Church with two towers over three arches with star TREVERIS. Weiller: 154. 0.651 gr. Very fine 50,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1986.  
The bust in this coin differs completely from the one of no 2053.

### HEINRICH II von FINSTINGEN (1260-1286)

- 2055 Pfennig. A: Bust of the archbishop r. with crosier and book HENRICVS, R: Key between S - P, pellet r. in field TREVERENSIS. Weiller: 156. 0.659 gr. R Well struck specimen, very fine 100,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 96 (1998), no. 3924.

### BALDUIN von LUXEMBURG (1307-1354)

Balduin was the son of Henry III of Luxemburg and Beatrix (daughter of Baudouin (Balduin) of Avesnes), brother of Emperor Henry VII) His father fell in the battle at Worringen on June 5th 1288. His mother became his guardian.

Trier dean of the cathedral in 1304, Balduin tried for the archbishopric in 1305/6, but failed. In 1308, he was consecrated to archbishop by Pope Clemens V in Poitiers.

Balduin extended the archbishopric, but had an important role in imperial politics as well. The election of his brother Henry in 1308, was mainly due to Peter von Aspelt, who also arranged the marriage of Henry's son Johann with Elisabeth, heiress of Bohemia, an all-important event for Luxemburg.

When Henry died suddenly in 1315, Balduin chose the side of Louis the Bavarian. Later this relationship cooled (and not just as a result of the marriage of his son to Margaretha Maultasch (*Eheskandal* - marriage scandal, see under Tirol and Görz) but also because of political differences. In 1346, Balduin voted in favour of the dethronement of Louis the Bavarian and he supported Charles IV).



- 2056 Doppelpfennig. A: Archbishop facing with crosier and book BALD VIN', R: Eagle and key TREVER'. Noss: 7. 0.622 gr. Well struck, almost extremely fine 100,--  
Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 247 (1968), no.1614.  
Between 1323/1335.

- 2057 Doppelpfennig. A: Archbishop facing + BALD' : ARCHI' : TREVIR', R: Shield of Luxemburg MONETA . TREVIR'. Noss: 15. 0.570 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 100,--  
Bought - 1985 (ex Dekker collection).  
Bought Schulman - Amsterdam, d.d. 25-3-1955.



- 2058 Halber Schilling - 1340. A: Archbishop facing \* : BALD : ARCHIEPS : \*, R: Two crossed keys + MONETA : TREVER'. Noss: 20. 1.269 gr. Dark patina, very fine 100,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 60 (1986), no. 871.  
Ex: Meyer collection (871).



**KUNO II von FALKENSTEIN (1362-1388)**

Kuno was the son of Count Philip IV of Falkenstein-Minzenberg and Countess Johanna of Saarwerden. In 1360, he became coadjutor to Archbishop Boemond of Trier and in 1362 archbishop (Innocentius VI). In 1363, he became governor of the archdiocese Cologne and in 1366 coadjutor of Archbishop Engelbert III of Cologne. After the demise of the latter in 1268, Kuno was charged with governing the archbishopric. Kuno promoted the election of his nephew Frederick of Saarwerden, but stayed on as apostolic administrator of the Cologne church from 1370 till the middle of 1371.

In 1371, the cathedral chapter asked Kuno to become archbishop of Mainz, but he declined. After the parties in Mainz had reconciled, relations between Kuno and Charles I improved. In November 1374, after the demise of Charles IV, Kuno declared his willingness to elect Wenceslas king.

Kuno tried to ally with Trier, but when that misfired, he no longer considered Trier to be his residence. When the western schism broke out, Kuno sided with Urban VI. From 1382, he lost interest in imperial politics. In 1388 he stepped back in favour of his great-nephew Werner von Falkenstein.



2059 Goldgulden. A: Shield of Trier - Minzenberg in octofoil + CONO ꝛ ARCHIEPS ꝛ TREVEREN, R: St. John the Baptist . S . IOHANNES . B . two crossed keys. Fb.: 3394, Noss: 67. 3.527 gExtremely fine 300,--  
Hirsch - München, Auction 67 (1970), no. 70.  
Ca. 1365.  
The coin has no moneyers sign.



2060 Tournose - Koblenz. A: Shield of Trier - Minzenberg in sixfoil two crossed keys CONO : ARCHIEPISCOPVS : TREVEREN, R: two crossed keys MONETA : CONFLV around cross + SACRI : IMPERII : PER : GALL : AR CAN. Noss: 84. 3.240 gr. 200,--  
Pleasingly toned, very fine to extremely fine  
Münzauktion - Essen, Auction 87 (2004), no. 801.  
The text on reverse reads in full: + SACRI : IMPERII : PER : GALL(IAM) : AR(CHI) CAN(CELLARIVS). This is the first time that the new title “des heiligen Reiches Erzkantzler für Gallien - archchancellor of the Holy Empire for Gaul” appears, referring to the old kingdom of Upper Burgundy that had been acquired through Archbishop Balduin of Luxemburg already in 1314.  
This coin is from a small hoard in the Eifel.



2061 Weißpfennig - Koblenz. A: Nimbate bust of St. Petrus with cross and key in gothic canopy over shield of Trier - Minzenberg CVNO ARCH EPS TREVEN, R: Shield of Trier - Köln in sixfoil + PER GAL ARCAN MONETA CVN. Noss: 103. 2.378 gr. 100,--  
Very fine  
Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 272 (1969), no. 1088.  
The first part of the text on reverse means: “Erzkantzler für Gallien”, see the comment at no. 2060.  
CVN is not a repetition of Kuno, but the abbreviation of CONFLVENTIA (Koblenz).



2062

- 2062 Schilling - Koblenz. A: Nimbate bust of St. Petrus with cross and key over shield of Minzenberg : CVNO AREPS TREVER EP, R: Long cross dividing legend with three pellets in each angle MONETA CONFLVEN. Noss: 104. 1.103 gr. Very fine 50,--  
 Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 272 (1969), no. 1089.  
 Ca. 1376.  
 This coin is an imitation of the English coins of Edward III and is thus called "Englisch" in the mint treaties.



2063

- 2063 Turnose - Trier. A: Shield of Trier - Minzenberg in sixfoil two crossed keys CONO : ARCHIEPIS COPVS : TREVER, R: two crossed keys MONETA : TREVER around cross + ADMINISTRATOR : ECCE : COLONIE. Noss: 163 b. 3.114 gr. Small edge break, very fine + 200,--  
 Münzauktion - Essen, Auction 88 (2004), no. 696.  
 This coin was struck in the period 1370-71, when Kuno was administrator of the archbishopric Cologne.  
 These coins are often listed under Cologne, but as in this case the mint is Trier, it is entered here.  
 This coin is from a small hoard in the Eifel.

### WERNER von FALKENSTEIN (1388-1418)

Werner was the son of Philip VI of Falkenstein and Agnes of Falkenstein.

The dynasty started with the couple Philip I, Lord of Falkenstein and Isengard of Minzenberg. Their son Werner I inherited Minzenberg and after his death two branches went on: Bussbach, from which Kuno issued and Lich, from which Werner issued.

In 1358 he became coadjutor. Werner came to the see through his great-uncle Kuno, in disregard of the cathedral chapter.

He was a careful leader, but could not prevent threats to Trier, from within as well as from the outside. In 1398, the cathedral chapter tried in vain to dethrone him. With respect to imperial politics he was instrumental in deposing Wenceslas and the king's election of Sigismund.



2064

- 2064 Goldgulden - Oberwesel. A: St. John the Baptist with cross between his legs . WERNER VS . . AREPVS TRE . . , R: Four shields (Trier, Mainz, Bayern and Köln) around arms of Minzenberg in quatrefoil + MONETA + NOVA : WESALIENSIS. Fb.: 3426, Noss: 315. 3.446 gr. Well struck, extremely fine specimen 300,--  
 de Geus - Eindhoven, Auction 9 (2000), no. 1218.  
 After the treaty of 1400 (1400-1402).



2065

- 2065 Goldgulden - Koblenz. A: St. John the Baptist with cross between his legs WERNER' x AREPS : TREV', R: Four shields (Trier, Mainz, Bayern and Köln) around arms of Minzenberg in quatrefoil + MONETA + NOVA + COVELENSIS. Fb.: 3417, Noss: -- (295 ff. var). 3.436 gr.

de Geus - Eindhoven, Auction 9 (2000), no. 1201.  
After the treaty of 1402.

Slightly bent, very fine +

300,--



2066

- 2066 Goldgulden - Koblenz. A: Nimbate bust of St. Petrus with key and book in gothic canopy over shield of Minzenberg, small faces within the columns WERNER' ARCH' ✪ TR', R: Shield of Trier - Minzenberg in trefoil + MO (small face) NETA : NOVA : COVELEINSIS. Fb.: 3419, Noss: 277. 3.511 gr.

Tietjen - Hamburg, Auction 66 (1992), no. 1677.  
After the treaty of 1404 (1404-1407).

Very fine to extremely fine

300,--

For the little faces see the comment under Hainaut (Part I).



2067

- 2067 Goldgulden - Oberwesel. A: Nimbate bust of St. Petrus with key and book in gothic canopy over shield of Minzenberg, small faces within the columns o WERNHER AREP' ✪ TR' o, R: Shield of Trier - Minzenberg in trefoil over cross + MO (small face) NETA : NOVA : WESALIENSIS. Fb.: 3428 var, Noss: --. 3.500 gr.

Kurpfälzische Münzhandlung, Auction 43 (1992), no. 788.  
Noss: cf. 269 / Koblenz.

Vertrag von 1404 (1404/07).

“Was hat das Kreuz an der Schildspitze zu bedeuten? Durch die unordentliche und plumpe Stellung dieser Beifügungen erkennen wir, dass es spätere Einpunzungen sein müssen. Wahrscheinlich war durch den neuen Vertrag von 1404 eine allgemeine rege Tätigkeit in den kurrheinischen Münzstätten eingetreten, so dass man in der Koblenzer Münze, um möglichst viele Goldgulden prägen zu können, pre-1404 Stempel verwendet hat. Um jedoch notfalls den Beweis einer vertragskonformen Prägung bezüglich des Gehaltes führen zu können, sind diese Stempel markiert. Die Probationstage wurden besonders auch durch die Stellung des pfälzischen Vertragspartner vorschrittmäßig beachtet.”

R Small flan crack, almost extremely fine

500,--



2068

- 2068 Heller. A: Cross with quatrefoil in centre and W - E - R - N in the angles, R: Shield of Trier - Minzenberg. Noss: 283. 0.175 gr. Extremely fine
- Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 126 (2005), no. 2475.  
Between 1388-1418.

50,-



2069

- 2069 Goldgulden - Oberwesel. A: Nimbate bust of St. Petrus with key and book in gothic canopy over shield of Minzenberg, small faces within the columns WERNHER' ARCP' ✿ TR', R: Shield of Trier - Minzenberg in trefoil + MO (small face) NETA crescent with small face NOVA crescent with small face WESALIENS' ✿. Fb.: 3428, Noss: 326. 3.524 gr. Extremely fine piece
- Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 65 (2001), no. 1311.  
Ex: de Geus, Auction 10 (2000), no. 1917A.  
Treaty 1404 (1404/1407).

500,-



2070

- 2070 Goldgulden - Oberwesel. A: St. John the Baptist, crescent with small face between his legs WERNER ARCP' ✿ TRE', R: Shield of Trier - Minzenberg in trefoil between two shields (Minzenberg and Mainz) and over two dragon's heads ✿ MO (small face) NET\* \*ANOVA\* \*WESAL'. Fb.: 3431, Noss: 356. 3.436 gr. Very fine +
- Schulman - Amsterdam 1966.  
Treaty 1409 (1414/1417).  
The decoration in the lower arms is interesting: two seahorses facing each other:

300,-



For the little faces see the comment under Hainaut.



2071

- 2071 Petersgroschen - Trier. A: Shield of Trier - Minzenberg + WERNHE' + DEI † GRA' + AREPS † TREV' +, R: Nimbate St. Petrus standing with Tiara, cross and key MONETA † NOVA † TREV' +. Noss: 374. 2.122 gr. Dark patina, edge fault, very fine + 400,--  
 Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 272 (1969), no. 1095. 1394.  
 After his predecessor Kuno had used it sporadically, here we see for the first time the title DEI GRA (apart from this coin only used by Kuno).  
 Petrus has not been depicted here as an apostle, like he often is, but as first bishop of Rome (he wears the tiara).



2072

- 2072 Solidus. A: Shield of Trier - Minzenberg in sixfoil + WERNHE † AREPS † TREVE, R: Nimbate St. Petrus with cross and key over crossed keys SOLID' o NOVVS o TRE. Noss: 378. 0.735 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine 75,--  
 WAG - Dortmund, Auction 23 (2003), no. 3202.

**RABAN von HELMSTEDT (1436-1439)**

To bring an end to the succession controversy between Jakob von Sierck and Ulrich von Manderscheid, Pope Martin V intervened and appointed the bishop of Speyer, Raban von Helmstedt, archbishop of Trier in the same year that Otto von Ziegenhain died. The cathedral chapter as well as nearly the whole country refused to accept this nomination. It was not till 1433, after he had been confirmed by Pope Eugenius IV and been granted a fief by Emperor Sigismund, the cathedral chapter recognised him as an archbishop. On July 27th 1433, he was inaugurated in Trier, whereas in Koblenz, this did not take place until May 1436. In 1439 he abdicated in favour of Jacob von Sierck. He died on November 14th 1439 and was buried in the cathedral of Speyer,  
 His coins have been struck after the inauguration in Koblenz and probably only there. Raban was the first archbishop to mention the year of emission on his coins, using Roman numerals (1436).



2073

- 2073 Weißpfennig - Koblenz - 1438. A: Shield of Trier - Helmstedt in trefoil with one shield in each angle (Mainz, Trier and Bayern) ❀ RABA' ❀ ARCP' ❀ TREVE', R: Nimbate St. Petrus with cross and key in gothic canopy over shield of Raban ❀ A'NN' ❀ M ❀ CCCC ❀ XXXVIII ❀. Levinson: I-54, Noss: 465. 1.195 gr. R Traces of verdigris, very fine 200,--  
 Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 272 (1969), no. 1098.

**JAKOB von SIERCK (1439-1456)**

Jakob was from a Lorraine family. He was chancellor to the king of Sicily and later cathedral scholastic in Trier. On September 11th 1439 he was elected archbishop of Trier.



- 2074 Weißpfennig - Koblenz. A: Nimbate St. Petrus with cross and key in gothic canopy over shield of Sierck ❖ IACOBVS ❖ ARCP' ❖ TR', R: Shield of Trier - Sierck in trefoil with one shield in each angle (Mainz, Trier and Bayern) ❖ MONE' ❖ NOVA ❖ COVE'. Noss: 488. 1.794 gr.  
Toderi - Florence 1974. Weakly struck at the edge, very fine 100,--

**JOHANN II von BADEN (1456-1503)**

In 1456, Johann was a postulant, he was not consecrated to archbishop of Trier until 1464. The gold florin of Johann is the first to mention a date in Arabic numerals (1491).



- 2075 Raderschilling - Koblenz. A: Nimbate St. Petrus with cross and key over shield of Trier - Baden IOH' AEPS TREVER, R: Shield of Trier - Baden in trefoil between the shields of Köln and Trier over rose o MONE o o NOVA o o CONFL. Noss: 537. 1.162 gr. Very fine 75,--  
Frankfurter Münzhandlung - Frankfurt, Auction 119 (1972), no. 782. 1485/1500.

**ARCHDIOCESE MAINZ**

In the 4th century already, the diocese Mainz was on record. In the middle of the 6th century the Gallo-Roman Sidonius was the first bishop of Mainz. Under the Merovingians the elementary position of Mainz became clear. Coins were struck here. The participation of the bishops of Mainz in the synods of the time also underlined the importance of Mainz.

After 720, Boniface extended the diocese: it became an archbishopric in 732. He widened his influence to Hessen, Thüringen and the Weser (Amöneburg, Erfurt). During these Carolingian times too, minting took place in Mainz.

In the first half of the 9th century, the archbishopric Mainz became part of the imperial church, which brought it to equality to Cologne, Trier and Salzburg. It steadily gained importance, however, and a great number of dioceses came to fall under Mainz (Worms, Speyer, Strasbourg, Konstanz, Chur, Augsburg, Würzburg, Halberstadt, Paderborn, Hildesheim, and Verden). The pope granted Williges extensive privileges over all archbishoprics in Germania and Gaul. In addition, he became imperial chancellor. The archbishop paid less attention to the development of abbeys, but yet some were founded, such as Seligenstadt and Michelstadt.

In time, many political perturbances came about, also as result of the Investiture Controversy. Ruthard, for instance, was involved in the deposition of Henry IV in Ingelheim in 1105 (see under Liege)

During the first quarter of the 12th century, secular powers came to play an important role. This caused conflict with the other archbishoprics on the one hand, and neighbouring secular rulers on the other. Extension became impossible and Frederick I even went as far as to claim a financial contribution for secular purposes. Conrad of Wittelsbach could only partially repair the damage done. Not until under the Eppsteiners, could extension be taken on again, for instance with the abbey Lorsch in 1232. In Hessen, things were not as promising. After the demise of counterking Heinrich Raspe (having come to the throne with the help of Archbishop Siegfried III of Eppstein), the struggle for Hessen commenced. Gradually Mainz lost power over Hessen.

Coinage in the archbishopric Mainz took the same course as in other dioceses, as for instance Cologne and Utrecht. In 975 the prolongation of the right of mint was acknowledged by Emperor Otto II (the charter of the original grant has been lost). The first phase, in which kings or emperors struck coins was followed by a short period in which the name of the monarch was accompanied by that of the archbishop, to finally make place for coinage in the name of the archbishops alone.

In Mainz, a special problem presented itself. From the days of Boniface, Erfurt belonged to the archbishopric Mainz. At first, minting took place in Mainz only, but later in Erfurt too (from Aribo 1021). Characteristically, only denarii were struck in Mainz (also in bracteate times) and Erfurt became the centre of the bracteates (although denarii had been struck in Erfurt for a short period in early days). This is confirmed by the fact, that "Mainz in karolingischer Zeit die wichtigste Prägestätte im Reich war, so bediente es in staufischer Zeit, wie fast alle deutschen Münzstätten, nur noch den regionalen Handel mit einheimischen Geld" (Stoess - although in Carolingian times Mainz was the most important coin-striking town in the empire, in the Staufer era, like nearly all German mints, provided domestic money only to the regional market).

On November 26th 1385, resp. June 8th 1386 the four princes elector (Kuno of Trier, Frederick of Cologne, Adolf of Mainz and Rupert I of the Palatinate) formed the first Rhinish mint alliance. Gold coins had been struck before, the first under Gerlach of Nassau, but Adolf struck the first with the four arms in 1386-1390. The mints were later relocated to Bingen and Hoechst. The Erfurt mint was sold to the town in 1291, resp. 1354.

Boniface is depicted as a bishop or as a Benedictine monk. His attributes are a crosier, a book and an axe (allusion to the fall of the Dona empire in Geismair in 723), or with the church model, or with the book pierced by a dagger (allusion to his murder, when he was said to have protected himself with the bible).

St. Martin is the patron saint of Mainz and as such is portrayed often on the coins.

#### *Imperial struck*

The weight of the imperial coinage declined steadily.

Starting from a theoretical weight of 1.5 gr. Stoess observes an average of 1.3 gr. in Otto II/III (with a reasonable dispersal), in Conrad II it has dwindled to 1 gr. (with a very small dispersal).

During the imperial coin striking already, the archbishops had right of mint. They were obliged to maintain a fairly heavy standard of coinage, whereas the imperial coins became lighter and lighter. That is how two standards were kept side by side. Stoess states that the profit to the Emperor was considerable, while the undertaking for the archbishops was unprofitable. Since bad money drives out good, these heavy episcopal pfennigs lived only a short life to come to an end in 1024. From archbishop Bardo the weights were equal again (Stoess: Münzrecht von König und Erzbischof in Mainz während der späten sächsischen und frühen salischen Kaiserzeit (975-1030), in: Fernhandel und Geldwirtschaft (Hg. B. Kluge), Sigmaringen, 1993, p. 111-118).

#### **OTTO II - III (973-1002)**



2076

2076 Denar - Mainz. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle OTTORCIA...., R: Holzkirche with cross in centre CI. .... TIAI. Dannenberg: cf. 778/779, Slg. Walther: cf. 8. 1.543 gr. Very fine + 150,--

Lanz - München, Auction 124 (2005), no. 358.

Ex: Bissinger collection (454).

Not in Slg. Walther (compare no 8).

The weight is extraordinarily high. Stoess knows very few specimens with a weight of 1.5 gr (see diagram 1 of his article).



- 2077 Denar - Mainz. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle, R: Holzkirche with cross in centre. Dannenberg: 778/779, Slg. Walther: cf. 8. 1.201 gr. Very fine 75,--  
 Herinek - Wien 1975.  
 V. Hatz (Zur Untersuchung der Ottonischen Prägungen in Mainz, Speyer und Worms) ascribes this coin to Mainz (drawing on p. 148). This deviates from Dannenberg (no triangular tympanum), the analysis of Hatz is based on Swedish hoards.  
 The weight of 1.2 gr occurs most often, beside the average of 1.3 (Stoess diagram 1).

### KONRAD II (1024-1039)

- 2078 Denar - Mainz. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle + CHVONRADVS IMP, R: Church with christogram in centre VRBS MOGVNCIA. Dannenberg: 790, Slg. Walther: 12. 0.956 gr. Bent and flan crack, fine 25,--  
 Huizinga - Bennekom 1987.  
 From Cahn - Frankfurt, Auction 69 (1929), no. 31. (depicted). In kat. Cahn: *scheint unediert* - seems unedited. Cahn ascribed it to Utrecht, and as such unedited, but this is incorrect.  
 Ex: Coll. L.v.H - v.d.R (Cahn auction). Freiherr L.v.H = Freiherr Lochner von Hütenbach.  
 The Ottonian church has already been altered considerably: here too, the proud VRBS replaces the more modest CIVITAS (Dannenberg).  
 The weight fits with the average of Stoess (see diagram III of his article).

### Imperial and episcopal struck together

#### HEINRICH III (1039-1056)



- 2079 Denar - Erfurt. A: Crowned head facing with lis on crown + HEINRICVS IMPERAT, R: Head facing within church with two towers + ERFESFVRTI. Dannenberg: 883, Kluge: 128. 1.176 gr. R Very fine 300,--  
 Künker - Osnabrück 1992.  
 From list 98, no. 432.  
 On the Martinspennies 1335 and 1336 St. Martin is depicted with a mitre in the shape of a triangle with a point inside. Could this also be St. Martin with Archbishop Bardo on reverse?



- 2080 Denar - Mainz. A: Crowned head facing + HINR(IC)V(S), R: Temple with B A R D O in centre + MOGONCIA. Dannenberg: 805, Kluge: 446, Slg. Walther: 13/14. 0.959 gr. Dark patina, very fine 100,--  
 Müller - Solingen, Auction 31 (1981), no. 2103.  
 Henry III together with Archbishop Bardo of Oppershofen (1031-1051)  
 Between B A and A R a footed vertical with two spheres.
- 2081 Denar - Mainz. A: Crowned head facing + HINRICVS, R: Temple with B A R D O in centre + MOGONCIA. Dannenberg: 805, Kluge: 446, Slg. Walther: 13/14. 0.965 gr. Very fine 75,--  
 See comment with no 2080.



*Episcopal struck*  
**ARIBO (1021-1031)**

Was related to Emperor Henry II. From the dynasty of the Aribones (region Bavaria-Austria). Worked at the court of Henry II, together with his cousin Pilgrim, before the latter became archbishop of Cologne in 1021.

In 1021 he became archbishop of Mainz. He attributed to the election of the Salians, coronated Conrad II in Mainz in 1024, but refused the anointment of Queen Gisela, because the marriage involved too close a blood relationship. Aribo was not very energetic, as opposed to Pilgrim.

Already in 1005, presumably in connection with the Poland expeditions, Henry opened a mint in Erfurt (Stoess: Die frühesten Erfurter Münzen, in: Festschrift Berghaus, Münster, 1989, p. 1-10). Stoess believes Conrad may have transferred the mint in Erfurt to Aribo for services rendered. Aribo is indeed the first Mainz archbishop to appear on the Erfurt coins.



2082

2082 Denar - Erfurt. A: Bust with tonsur r. + ARIBO ARC(EPVS), R: Cross with one pellet in each angle + ERPHESF(VRT). Dannenberg: 876, Kluge: 454. 1.078 gr. **RR** Very fine Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1982.

750,--

**BARDO von OPPERSHOFEN (1031-1051)**

Was a monk in Fulda, related to the Salians. King Conrad granted him the monastery Werden in 1029 and, after the intervention by Empress Gisela, Hersfeld in 1031 and he finally became archbishop of Mainz on May 30th 1031. He took part in the campaign of Henry III against Bohemia in 1040/1. Wanted to have the coronation of Henry's consort Agnes in Mainz in 1043, but had to leave it to Cologne. Bardo was a pious man.



2083

2083 Denar - Erfurt. A: Bust with tonsur r. + B(AR)TO + EPSCOPV(S), R: Church with X in centre between two crosses and two pellets, two semi-circles in gable + BARTO M(E FECIT). Dannenberg: 880, Kluge: 455. 1.266 gr. **RR** Weakly struck, very fine to extremely fine

500,--

Köln Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 30 (1981), no. 426.

As opposed to Aribo the title here is just EPISCOPVS. The question remains whether Barto on reverse is the bishop or the moneyer. Dannenberg holds for the last.

**RUTHARD (1088-1109)**



2084

2084 Denar- Mainz. A: Bust with tonsur and crosier l. (RVOD)HAREPS, R: Church with three towers MAG (V-) NTIA. Dannenberg: 1912. 0.812 gr. **RR** A little off centre, very fine + Müller - Solingen, Auction 59 (1988), no. 2026. From the hoard of Fulda (71).

400,--

### ADALBERT I von SAARBRÜCKEN (1109-1137)

He was, presumably, member of a group of peers which opposed Henry IV and joined Henry V, who rebelled against his father.

On February 14th 1106 he became imperial chancellor and thus dean of the St. Gervase cathedral of Maastricht. In addition he had the St. Mary's monastery in Aix-la-Chapelle.

Henry V appointed him archbishop of Mainz in 1111. Relations were good, but deteriorated. Henry strove to strengthen his position in the central Rhine area, but ran into opposition. In December 1112 Adalbert was captured. He was not released until 1115, after popular revolt against the emperor. He was consecrated in Cologne in 1115.

He remained an opponent of the Salians. After the demise of Henry V, he arranged the election of the Saxon Duke Lothar von Süpplingenburg to king.

Adalbert stood at the base of Mainz power in the early Staufer era.



- 2085 Denar - Mainz. A: Bust of St. Martinus between A and T + (M)A(R)T(I)NVS (retrograde), R: Church with three towers + MOGO . D . S. Dannenberg: 824. 0.806 gr. **R** Very fine + 300,--

Tietjen - Hamburg, Auction 38 (1981), no. 1297.

Dannenberg enters this coin under „anonymous“ and gives no explanation for the A T. This could possibly signify Adalbert.

In Cat. Walther (no. 21) described as vacancy of the see (1109-1111), but the A T are not mentioned.

Is this the first time St. Martin appears on coins? Fitting in with the bracteates of Henry of Harburg. The meaning of the letters D and S is unclear.



- 2086 Denar - Mainz. A: Bust l. with crosier ADELBET ARC(HEPS), R: Wall with three towers (MO)GVNTIA. Dannenberg: 819, Kluge: 452, Slg. Walther: 22. 0.815 gr. **R** Traces of verdigris, very fine 250,--

Tietjen - Hamburg, Auction 38 (1981), no. 1296.

The bust obverse shows a great likeness to the one of no. 2087 (Henry of Harburg). Same period.

Adalbert II von Saarbrücken (1138-1141), nephew of Adalbert I, thanked his appointment as archbishop to the vacant see in 1138. Duke Frederick of Swabia wished his appointment, as did King Conrad III. Because of the Staufer claims on the central Rhine area, in 1141 an approach towards the Welfs was made.

### HEINRICH I von HARBURG (1142-1153)

Probably from the dynasty of counts of Wartburg/Thüringen. He was in the service of the archbishops Adalbert I and II. In 1142, at the occasion of the concordat of Worms on September 27th, he was appointed archbishop of Mainz by King Conrad III.

Conrad III, who was to take part in the Second Crusade, also appointed him guardian of King Henry (VI) in his absence. Because he did not attend the synod of Reims in 1148 he was dethroned, but the pope reversed this under pressure from Henry and Conrad.

In 1152 he involved himself in the election of Conrad's son Frederick rather than Frederick I. On those grounds he was replaced by Arnold von Seelenhofen in 1153. The people thought this very unfair.

From Henry of Harburg, St. Martin comes into the picture.

- 2087 Denar - Mainz. A: Crowned bust l. with lance .... E ....LEX, R: Church + M..... Dannenberg: 798. 0.739 gr. **R** Weakly struck at the edge, very fine + 250,--
- Dombrowski - Münster 1978.  
Dannenberg speaks of a crosier.



2088



2088 Brakteat - Erfurt. A: Bust of St. Martinus with crozier and book over arch between two towers, star r., swastica on cloak ERPES FORDI, archbishop with tonsur and raised hands under arch, tower behind him, cross on cloak HENRC. Berger: 2108, Nau: 188.5, Slg. Bonhoff: 1085, Slg. Löbbecke: 594, Slg. Walther: 24. 0.708 gr.

Edge breaks, struck almost extremely fine

350,--

Spink - London 1976.

The swastica comes from the Sanskrit language and means salutation and good fortune. The origin of this sun symbol probably lies in Persia, and via India and China eventually reached Europe. The swastica turning right, as in here, brings growth and increases happiness.



2089



2089 Brakteat - Erfurt. A: Bust of St. Martinus with crozier and cross over arch between two towers and two rings, archbishop with mitre and raised hands under arch, star r. swastica HEINRICH . swastica ERPESFORDI. Berger: 2124, Nau: 188.2, Slg. Bonhoff: 1093, Slg. Löbbecke: 585, Slg. Walther: 26. 0.595 gr.

A little weakly struck at the edge, extremely fine

400,--

Spink - London 1976.

We know the arcade from the Staufer's castles. The spiralled columns we also find on other artefacts (see no. 2276 of Meissen).

**ARNOLD von SEELENHOFEN (1153-1160)**

He stemmed from a Mainz family. His relation to Adalbert I, who was anti-Stauf, is unclear.

He supported the politics of the archbishops Adalbert II, Markolf and Henry I and kept good relations with the Staufers.

He became imperial chancellor in 1151. He enjoyed the trust of Frederick I. After the conflict between Frederick I and Henry I the former appointed him archbishop of Mainz in 1153. From 1157, however, Arnold no longer staunchly supported the Staufers. He was forced to participate in the second Italian campaign, but during his absence a revolt broke out in Mainz. He was permitted to return, but could not master the situation. On June 24th 1160, he was murdered, together with his brother in the abbey of St. Jacob.



2090



- 2090 Brakteat - Erfurt. A: Nimbate bust of St. Martinus facing with book and blessing hand over arch with ACEVS - ...ONA on it, archbishop kneeling under bow with raised hands r. VOANOARIN . HVH and l. IIIIDCHVRNOEVEM. Fund Seega: 192, Nau: 188.11, Slg. Bonhoff: 1103, Slg. Löbbbecke 610. 0.812 gr. **R** Extremely fine

500,--

Kurpfälzische Münzhandlung - Mannheim, Auction 41 (1992), no. 327.

Possibly this coin should be attributed to Christian I v. Buch (1160-1161 / 1165-1183), see Fd. Seega: 192. Buchenau here gives approximately the following texts: on the arch ACETIA HIIIVIC and as a legend VDANCIARINDHVIA = IIVNHTIA . IVRMCCVCIA. Why this totally illegible legend, where Conrad always clearly stated his name and title?

This coin has been attributed to Conrad by Buchenau. Later the question was posed as to whether it should not be classed under Christian von Buch. We classed it under Arnold, because it fits in with both Henry's bracteates. In the meantime in Merseburg (see nos. 1796 and 1797) and other places the name of the bishop was inscribed on the arch. If this is the case here too, ACENVVS must mean Adalbert. A diverging type of Christian with an arch we find in Suhle: Deutsche Münz- und Geldgeschichte, Abb. 169, on which St. Martin, sharing the cloak, is depicted under the arch together with Christian. Under the arch a beggar.

Another type with an arch (Slg. Walther no. 29) clearly bears the name of Arnoldus, but in the manner of no 2089. See also Berghaus: Le trésor de Bourg-Saint-Christophe (Ain), in: Denar Sterling Goldgulden, 1999, no. 22 on p. 203 (attribution to Arnold von Seelenhofen).



2091



- 2091 Brakteat - Erfurt. A: Bust of the archbishop facing with crozier and palm-leaf within architectural framework, annulet l. and rose r. \* ARNOL(DVS ARCHIEPIS)COPVS. Fund Bardowick: 31, Fund Gotha: 98, Slg. Bonhoff: 1099, Slg. Löbbbecke: 600. 0.866 gr.

**RR** Broad almost extremely fine specimen

1.000,--

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 73 (1992), no. 3008.

Ex: G. A. Hoecke and G. Hoecke collection.

Because the bracteates were normally changed every year and Arnold can only have minted for six years, there must be five types. This type is the fifth and the one but last (Fd. Gotha p. 26). Under Arnold we see the annual change for the first time (which meant revenues: one got back less than one handed in) Perhaps this was a favour by emperor Frederick I (Fd. Gotha, p. 26).

A coin with the exact same image has been struck by Conrad during his first term of office, see Slg. Walther no. 30. This coin then, should be dated at the end of his reign.

Apparently, Christian von Buch did not strike coins during his only year of office (1160-1161). In the following period, 1161-1165, Conrad von Wittelsbach was archbishop and hardly any coinage took place. Only in the Slg. Walther one coin (no. 30) occurs and the Kestner museum owns three identical coins (nos. 2135-2137) of Conrad von Wittelsbach of this period. They are all the same type. This coin show great similarity in style with no. 3517. In addition another type of this period is found in the Kestner museum (no. 2134).

### CHRISTIAN von BUCH (1165-1183)

He came from the Thüring family of Buch and Beichlingen. He was elected archbishop in 1160, but not confirmed by Frederick I. In his place Frederick I had Conrad von Wittelsbach elected 1161. In 1162 Christian became dean of the Mainz cathedral and after the death of Reinald of Dassel (see under Köln) he became imperial chancellor and dean of the St. Gervase in Maastricht (both offices go together). Because he refused obedience to the counterpope, Conrad was dethroned. Then Christian became archbishop.

Christian had also had a military education. Together with Reinald of Dassel he defeated the Romans at Tusculum in 1167, so that the emperor and the pope could make their entrance into Rome.

At his instigation Henry VI was elected German king in 1169. Christian was among the important prelates of the middle Stauffer era.



2092



- 2092 Brakteat - Aschaffenburg. A: Bishop facing seated on wall with crozier and blessing hand CHR TI ANV. Berger: 2383, Nau 186.36, Slg. Bonhoff: 1501, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1082, Slg. Walther: 33. 0.750 gr.

**R** Fine romanesque style, extremely fine

1.000,--

Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 381 (2004), no. 3487.

2nd reign.

Hävernick, W.: Das älteste Münzwesen der Wetterau bis zum Ausgang des 13. Jahrhunderts. Marburg 1930, no. 20a.

**KONRAD von WITTELSBACH (1183-1200)**

Conrad stemmed from the family of Wittelsbach, the dynasty which ruled Bavaria for many years. He was the brother of Otto I von Wittelsbach, duke of Bavaria.

Conrad became archbishop of Mainz in 1161 during the synod of Lodi. He actively made efforts to end the schism and in so doing, chose the side of Pope Alexander III. In 1165 he was replaced with Christian von Buch by Frederick I.

He then went into a French exile and became friends with archbishop Thomas Becket of Canterbury. The pope appointed him cardinal in 1165/66 and he worked in Rome from then on.

His efforts to solve the difficulties in the archbishopric Salzburg, that was occupied by Frederick I, were rewarded with the post of archbishop of Salzburg after the peace was signed (see under Salzburg)

After the demise of Christian von Buch Conrad became archbishop of Mainz once more and cooperated with Frederick I and Henry VI. High points in his career were the Mainz diets in 1184 and 1186. Conrad von Wittelsbach was one of the most important imperial and clerical politicians of his time.

During his pilgrimage in 1198 two prospective successors were presented, one by Philip and one by Otto. When he returned from the Holy Land, he refused both. He arranged a meeting with the supporters of both kings in a place between Koblenz and Andernach on July 28th 1200. Then he travelled to Hungary to settle the throne conflict between the sons of Bela III, Emmerich and Andreas. On his return trip in October 1200 he died. A period of double choice began.



2093



- 2093 Brakteat - Aschaffenburg. A: Archbishop with crosier and book between two towers RACN NEVC. Berger: 2388 (illustration: 2387), Nau: 186.37, Slg. Bonhoff: 1502, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1083, Slg. Löbbbecke: 862, Slg. Walther: 35. 0.712 gr.

**RR** Ink drawing on the reverse, extremely fine and perfect piece

1.000,--

Elsen - Brussel, Auction 85 (2005), no. 607.

Hävernicks, W.: Das älteste Münzwesen der Wetterau bis zum Ausgang des 13. Jahrhunderts. Marburg 1930, no. 86b. This coin fits with no. 2092.



2094



- 2094 Brakteat - Aschaffenburg. A: Nimbate St. Martinus with palm-leaf and blessing hand l., archbishop with crosier and book r., small tower between them S MAR TI NV RNA. Berger: 2385, Nau: 186.38, Slg. Bonhoff: 1503. 0.746 gr.

**RR** Very fine to extremely fine

3.000,--

Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 102 (2000), no. 3625.

Aschaffenburg is the only mint where the archbishops of Mainz minted after Wetterauer Schlag. The letters R N A are not explained.

Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: --. Kat. Bonhoff refers to Hävernicks: 78 and JuF: 50. Slg. Allerteder II: 21



2095



- 2095 Brakteat - Erfurt. A: Archbishop facing with crosier and cross seated on edifice with four towers + CONRADVS . DEI . GRACIA . ARCHI . EPI(OPVSI). Berger: --, Fund Seega: 187, Slg. Bonhoff: --, Slg. Walther: --. 0.829 gr. **RR** Small edge break and minor crush, very fine

500,--

Höhn - Leipzig, Auction 33(2003), no. 1906.

Fund Seega: 187 (2 specimen), Behr: 50, Fund Erfurt: --.

Slg. Löbbecke: 607 (Löbbecke only refers to Fd. Seega, no 187).

Löbbecke had another specimen: no. 608. What the second specimen of Seega looked like, is unknown. Fd. Seega mentions: v. Posern N.221 Tf. X.2.

In Fd. Seega the first coin of the second period. It is a direct imitation of a similar coin of Christian von Buch (see Fd. Seega no. 183).

It is remarkable that Conrad calls himself DEI GRACIA here, and also mentions his dignity of archbishop. The inscription is completely legible.



2096



- 2096 Brakteat - Erfurt. A: Enthroned archbishop with cross and blessing hand within architectural frame CVNRADVS EPISCOPVS. Berger: --, Fund Seega: 194, Slg. Bonhoff: --, Slg. Walther: --. 0.804 gr. **RR** Extremely fine and well struck complete specimen

2.000,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel, Auction 76 (1991), no. 1366.

Bracteate struck around 1190.

Here, too, a wholly legible legend, but also only the title EPISCOPVS.

For the throne with animal (resp. lion's) heads see under Aachen.

**LUPOLD von SCHÖNFELD (1203-1208)**

In 1200 there was a double election which would last until 1203. Coins from this period are all struck in the name of St. Martin.

In 1203 Lupold (who formerly had been bishop of Worms) joined King Philip who went to Erfurt. He styled himself *Mag. sedis electus, Wormaciensis episcopus*. On the coins (there are six known types) he also calls himself *episcopus*.

When King Philip was murdered in 1208, Lupold was ousted. Siegfried, supported by Otto, then assumed office.



2097



- 2097 Brakteat - Erfurt. A: Enthroned archbishop facing with blessing hand and crosier between two towers LVBOLDVS . ARCHI . EPISCOP. Berger: --, Fund Seega: 207, Slg. Bonhoff: --, Slg. Walther: --. 0.699 gr.

**Extremely rare.** A little crestfallen and flan defect at the edge, otherwise very fine to extremely fine

750,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1989. From list 526, no.133.

Ex: Allerteder collection, no. 784 (Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 317 (1987), no. 784).

Only one specimen in Fd Seega. Reference to Posern N233, Tf VI.8.



2098



- 2098 Brakteat - Erfurt. A: Enthroned archbishop facing with crosier and book, in field two stars, two crosses and two pellets LVPOLDVS ARCI EPSC. Berger: 2139, Fund Seega: 205, Slg. Bonhoff: 1109, Slg. Löbbecke: 615, Slg. Walther: --. 0.831 gr.

**Extremely rare.** Very fine +

1.250,--

Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 65 (2001), no. 884.

Fd. Seega knows of only two specimens.

**SIEGFRIED II von EPPSTEIN (1208-1230)**

In June 1208, Siegfried returned from Rome to Mainz (to Erfurt only in 1209). The coins deteriorated substantially, later, coinage would improve, however the weight is much lower than earlier.

The older types of Siegfried still bear the common indication of his name and title, but the later types show the same blundered legend CSAI o NN SPHCICP.



2099



- 2099 Brakteat - Erfurt. A: Enthroned archbishop facing with crosier and cross CSAI o NN SPHCICP. Berger: 2140, Fund Seega: 216, Slg. Bonhoff: 1111, Slg. Löbbecke: 619, Slg. Walther: 40. 0.595 gr. Broad and almost extremely fine specimen 300,--
- Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 332 (1991), no. 1074.  
 Bracteate struck around 1215.  
 Slg. Allertseder: 787.  
 Fd. Seega: type VIIa, there are many stamp varieties in Fd. Seega, Posern N230, Tf. VI.5.  
 This type was conceived when Siegfried and the Thuringian landgraves jointly acted for Emperor Frederick II and laid siege to their mutual enemy King Otto Weißensee in vain (1212)



2100



- 2100 Brakteat - Erfurt. A: Enthroned archbishop facing with crosier and cross CSAI o NN SPHCICP. Berger: --, Fund Seega: 216, Slg. Bonhoff: 1114 (this specimen), Slg. Löbbecke: --, Slg. Walther: --. 0.620 gr. R Extremely fine 500,--
- Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1978.  
 Ex: Bonhoff collection: 1114.  
 Fund Seega: type VIIb (4 specimen).



2101



- 2101 Brakteat - Erfurt. A: Bust of the archbishop facing with blessing hand and book within architectural frame CSAI o NN SPHCICP. Berger: 2142, Fund Seega 244, Slg. Bonhoff: --, Slg. Löbbecke: --, Slg. Walther: --. 0.471 gr. Edge break, almost extremely fine specimen
- Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 332 (1991), no. 1075.  
 Brakteat struck around 1215.  
 Slg. Allertseder: 792.  
 Fund Seega: type IXb (this die not in Fund Seega).

500,--

**WERNER von EPPSTEIN (1259-1284)**


2102



2:1

- 2102 Brakteat - Amöneburg. A: Head of the archbishop facing, pellet over mitre, on the edge + + + + +. 0.416 gr. RR Minor edge fault, extremely fine and perfect specimen

1.500,--

Elsen - Brussel, Auction 62 (2000), no. 784.  
 In an article "Brakteatenfund aus dem hessisch-thüringischen Grenzgebiet" L. Neumann-Lysloff (*Geldgeschichtliche Nachrichten* 18 (1983) p. 119-120) provides the following report on a bracteate, unknown until that moment: "Die Verwandtschaft dieses Pfennigs zu den Marburger Prägungen um 1260 ist unverkennbar. Drei Münzstätten kommen in Frage: Marburg, Wetter und Amöneburg. Marburg und Wetter sind unwahrscheinlich, so bleibt uns das mainzische Besitztum Amöneburg, das zu Mainz seit dem 12. Jahrhundert gehörte. Die Münzprägung beginnt wahrscheinlich um 1200 mit Halbbrakteaten und bleibt in Betrieb bis 1320. Seit 1273 war die Burg Sitz des Landvogts für alle hessischen Besitzungen des Erzbistums. Eine Zuweisung dieses Brakteaten zu dieser starken mainzischen Stadt liegt durch die Verhältnisse der Zeit nahe. Das prägnante Bild des Erzbischofs ist wohl auch einer Münzstätte zuzuordnen, die als Verwaltungs- und Regierungszentrum für die hessischen Gebiete die maßgebende Rolle spielte." The specimen shown in this article was auctioned with Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 308 (1983), no. 737.  
 The hoard of Nebra contained another, largely broken specimen. There is reference there to the article of Neumann-Lysloff (*Unediertes Unikum*). See Steguweit: *Der Brakteatenfund von Nebra*, Ldkr. Burgenlandkreis, gefunden 1986, vergraben um 1275, *Jahresschrift für mitteldeutsche Vorgeschichte*, 78, p. 265-338, Halle (Saale), 1996, no. 299 (p. 329).

**GERHARD II von EPPSTEIN (1288-1305)**



2103



- 2103 Martinspfennig - Erfurt. A: Enthroned archbishop with flag ending in cross and wheel of Mainz \* \* OVN \* T \* OVN \*. Slg. Walther: 61. 0.335 gr. Very fine 100,--  
 Höhn - Leipzig, Auction 25 (2000), no. 1427.  
 Leitzmann: 207, Posern-Klett: 274, Berger: --.

**HEINRICH III von VIRNEBURG (1328-1346)**



2104



- 2104 Hohlpfennig - Erfurt. A: Head facing with mitre between two branches MARTINI. Slg. Bonhoff: 1121, Slg. Walther: 67. 0.438 gr. Very fine 50,--  
 Winter - Düsseldorf, Auction 36 (1979), no. 346.



2105



- 2105 Hohlpfennig - Erfurt. A: Head facing with mitre MARTINI. Sgl. Löbbecke: 850, Slg. Walther: 66. 0.394 gr. Very fine 50,--  
 Winter - Düsseldorf, Auction 36 (1979), no. 351.

**JOHANN II von NASSAU (1397-1419)**



2106



- 2106 Goldgulden - Höchst - 1404/1409. A: St. Martinus seated on throne with crosier, wheel of Mainz on breast, over shield of Nassau IOHIS AR\* \*EP MAGV, R: Shield with wheel of Mainz in trefoil + MONETA . I . HOEST SVP MOGEN. Fb.: 1620, Schlegel: 25, Slg. Walther 110. 3.545 gr. Extremely fine 500,-  
 de Geus - Eindhoven, Auction 9 (2000), no. 1140.



2107



- 2107 Goldgulden - Höchst. A: St. John the Baptist IOHIS' ✠ AR E P \* MAGVNT, R: Shield of Mainz - Nassau between the smaller shields of Köln and Minzenberg + MONETA . I . HOEST . SVP . MO. Fb.: 1616, Schlegel: 29, Slg. Walther: 112. 3.297 gr. Very fine 250,--  
Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 63 (2001), no. 1842.  
From de Geus, Auction 9 (2000), no. 1128.

### KONRAD III (1419-1434)



2108



- 2108 Goldgulden - Höchst. A: Archbishop standing with crosier and blessing hand over shield of Dhaun CONRADI \* \* AREPI' \* MA, R: Shield of Mainz in trefoil + MONETA \* NOVA \* AVREA o HOS'. Fb.: 1621, Schlegel: 41, Slg. Walther: cf. 118 (Bingen). 3.374 gr. Very fine 250,--  
Henzen - Amerongen 2005.  
From list 164, no. 1906.  
Periode 1426-1434.

### DIETRICH I, SCHENK zu ERBACH (1434-1459)



2109



- 2109 Weißpfennig - Bingen - 1445. A: Nimbate St. Petrus with key and cross in gothic canopy over shield of Erbach ✠ A'NO ✠ DNI' M ✠ CCC ✠ XLV, R: Shield of Mainz in trefoil with one shield in each angle (Köln, Trier and Bayern) ✠ MONE' ✠ NOVA ✠ BING'. Levinson: I-77, Slg. Walther: 135. 1.923 gr. Slightly bent, very fine 150,--

**ADOLPH II von NASSAU (1461-1475)**



2110

- 2110 Weißpfennig - Mainz. Nimbate St. Petrus with key and cross in gothic canopy over shield of Nassau ADOLF' ARCHEPI MA', R: Shield of Mainz - Nassau in trefoil with one shield in each angle (Köln, Trier and Bayern) MONE' NOVA' MAGVN. Slg. Walther: 155. 2.008 gr. Good portrait, very fine Gorny - München 1981. Weißpfennig struck after 1464.

75,--



2111

- 2111 Weißpfennig - Mainz. A: Nimbate St. Petrus with key and cross in gothic canopy over shield of Nassau ADOLF' ARCHEPI MA', R: Shield of Mainz - Nassau in trefoil with one shield in each angle (Köln, Trier and Bayern) MONE' NOVA' MAGVN. Slg. Walter: 155. 1.945 gr. Very fine Münzzentrum - Köln 1990. Weißpfennig struck after 1464.

50,--

**CITY of ERFURT**



- 2112 Heller - 2nd half 15th century. A: Shield with wheel of Mainz under + E +. Leitzmann: 409. 0.201 gr. Extremely fine Elsen - Brussel 2005. From list 233, no. 526.

25,--

## PALATINATE

In the case of the Palatinate, we venture into a transitional territory. On the one hand, it belonged to the *Rheinische Münzverein*, on the other it is wholly oriented towards Bavaria after 1294. Up to 1294, it was alternately oriented this way and that.

At the turn of the 10th century, the Palatinate was owned by the Ezzonians (see under Alsace, no. 581). They possessed lands between the Upper Rhine and the Mosel and a series of shires in Rupuaria. Count Palatine Ezzo († 1034) was wedded to Mathilde, a daughter of Otto II. In the middle of the 11th century, the dynasty of the Ezzonen became extinct. Possessions were bequeathed to his son archbishop Hermann II of Cologne.

The office of count palatine devolved on Ezzo's brother Hezelin. He did not manage to withstand archbishop Anno of Cologne. In 1085, Henry IV ceded the office of count palatine to Henry of Laach, who was married to the widow of the last of the Hezelinians.

The dominion encompassed territories along the Mosel, the southern Eifel and the Neuwied basin. The counts palatine were *Vogt* of the archbishopric Trier. Under Lothar III in 1131, the title *Comes Palatinus de Reno* (from 1180: *Rheni*) emerged.

In order of succession, counts palatine were: Gottfried II of Calw († 1131), Henry II Jasomirgott (1140-1141) and Hermann of Stahleck (1142-1155). The dominion now mainly lay around Bacharach (on the Rhine halfway between Koblenz and Mainz)

After Hermann, Frederick Barbarossa nominated his half-brother Conrad of Staufen (1156-1195). The territories now encompassed parts along the Upper Rhine, which became the centre. Conrad in 1170 founded the city of Heidelberg.

Conrad the Stauffer had a daughter, who married Henry V of Brunswick, son of Henry the Lion, a Welf (we also encounter him under the name Henry the Long at Brunswick-Lüneburg and here in the Palatinate under the name Henry the Elder). Thus, the Welfs entered the Palatinate. After Henry the Elder, came his son Henry the Younger.

### WELF HOUSE

#### HEINRICH der ÄLTERE (1195-1210)



2113



- 2113 Halbrakteat - Heidelberg. A: Eagle within two circles made of pellets, letters A • I • between the circles. Slg. Bonhoff: 1725, Slg. Friedensburg: cf. 2807, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: cf. 1273, Slg. Memmesh.: 2102. 0.755 gr. A little off centre, very fine to extremely fine

200,--

Kurpfälzische Münzhandlung - Mannheim, Auction 63 (2002), no. 1404.

Ex: Behr collection.

The eagle was the symbol of the office of count palatine.

The letters in the edge, taking the form A • A • A • A • A •, are also found in no. 2137 (Abbey Lorsch).

Gaetens still attributed this to Conrad of Hohenstaufen. Buchenau already attributed this to Henry the Elder (MBNG 1928, p.7-32). This attribution is seconded by Nau (ZdSt 196.16, fig. 116.12)

### HOUSE WITTELSBACH

In 1214, Frederick II gave Henry the Younger's inheritance to the Wittelsbachers. Louis I, Duke of Bavaria became guardian of his son Otto II, who was betrothed to Agnes, daughter of Henry the Younger. From his maturity on, Otto II reigned over Bavaria and the Palatinate. The main issue in the Palatinate was the inheritance of the abbey Lorsch, dissolved in 1232, which had been added to the archbishopric of Mainz.

After the demise of Otto II, Bavaria was divided in 1253: Lower Bavaria went to Henry I (1253-1290), Upper Bavaria and the Palatinate to Louis II (1253-1294). In 1294, his two sons began a battle over the inheritance: Rudolf I (1294-1319) and Louis the Bavarian. The latter became king in 1314, but remained count palatine up to 1329. The widow of Rudolf I, Mechthild of Nassau, died in 1323 and the fight over supremacy went on between her three sons: Adolf († 1327) (who had a son Ruprecht II), Rudolf II and Ruprecht I.

Eventually, Louis had to accept a settlement in 1329. By virtue of the Treaty of Pavia, the Palatinate devolved to the heirs of Rudolf I, and was agreed to become independent of Bavaria. Hence, 1329 is considered to be the year of birth of the Palatinate.

Thus, Ruprecht I became count palatine (1329-1390). Nevertheless, the battle went on when, among others, Rudolf II (1329-1353) annexed several parts. However, thanks to his excellent relation with Charles IV and also by virtue of the Golden Bull, Ruprecht eventually managed to secure the Palatinate's position.

When Ruprecht I died in 1390, Ruprecht II succeeded him. His foremost task proved to be preserving unity.

**RUPRECHT I der ROTE (1353-1390)**



2114

- 2114 Goldgulden - Bacharach. A: St. John the Baptist . S . IOHA NNES . B . ✠, R: Fleur-de-lis of florentine + RVPE RT DVX. Fb.: 1966, Felke: 92, Slg. Memmesh.: 2105, Slg. Noss: 13. 3.497 gr. Very fine 400,--  
 Kurpfälzische Münzhandlung - Mannheim, Auction 40 (1991), no. 297.  
 Slg. Memmesh.: 2105.  
 Struck between 1354/1364.



2115

2116

- 2115 Einseitiger Pfennig - Heidelberg. A: Shield of Bayern within circle of pellets. Slg. Memmesh.: 2123, Slg. Noss: --. 0.278 gr. Small flan crack, very fine to extremely fine 50,--  
 Münzauktion - Essen, Auction 86 (2003), no. 979.  
 Slg. Noss I: --, Bl. f. .Mzfr. 1916, Tf. 226.25.

**RUPRECHT III (1398-1410)**

- 2116 Einseitiger Pfennig - Heidelberg. A: Shield of Bayern within circle of pellets under lion l. (Pfalz) Slg. Memmesh.: 2125, Slg. Noss: 45. 0.365 gr. A little weakly struck, very fine 50,--  
 Münzauktion - Essen, Auction 86 (2003), no. 980.  
 Frankfurter Münzz. 1914, Tf. 105.38.  
 In Slg. Memmesheimer a gothic „H“ is mentioned over the shield. But it is clearly a lion.

In 1398, Ruprecht II was succeeded by Ruprecht III. Immediately afterwards, all the archbishops declared themselves opposed to King Wenceslas. After he had been toppled, Ruprecht III was elected king. Wenceslas resisted, held on to the imperial insignia and blocked the coronation in Aachen, which as a result was transferred to Cologne. A campaign against Wenceslas resulted in the recovery of parts of the Upper Palatinate that had passed to New Bohemia.  
 Ruprecht had testamentally arranged his succession: the *Kurpräzipuum* (the territories that could never be detached from the Electoral Palatinate) and all imperial liens, acquired since 1375, went to Louis III, all territorial acquisitions since 1329 to his younger sons. Thus, Louis III received the Electoral Palatinate, Johann, who had been governing the territory on behalf of his father since 1404, received Neuburg (Upper Bavaria), Stephen received Simmern-Sponheim in the Hunsrück and the youngest son Otto received Mosbach-Neumarkt in the Upper Palatinate.

*Alte Kurlinie (Elder electoral line)*

**LUDWIG III (1410-1436)**



2117

- 2117 Goldgulden - Bacharach. A: Nimbate St. Petrus standing with key and book, over shield of Bayern, cross and pellet 1. \* LVDVIC' \* C' \* P' \* R' \* DUX \* BA', R: Shield of Pfalz - Bayern within quatrefoil with the shields of Köln, Mainz, Trier and Pfalz in the angles \* MON' \* NOV' \* BAC \* HER'. Fb.: 1973, Felke: 1040, Slg. Memmesh.: --. 3.452 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 400,--  
 Müller - Solingen, Auction 66 (1990), no. 2094.  
 Goldgulden n.d. (after 1422).  
 C P R = COMES PALATINVS RHENI (Comte Palatin Rhénan).



2118

- 2118 Goldgulden - Bacharach. A: Elector standing with sword \* LVDWIG' \* C' \* P R' \* DVX \* BA', R: Shield of Pfalz - Bayern in trefoil + MONETA \* NOVA \* AVREA \* BA'. Fb.: 1976, Felke: --, Slg. Memmesh: 2136. 3.447 gr. Well struck, very fine 300,--  
Gorny - München, Auction 94 (1999), no. 2485.  
After 1426.



2119

- 2119 Heller - Bacharach. A: Head of St. Petrus over shield of Bayern + LVDW C P R . D, R: Shield of Bayern in centre of four shield (Mainz, Köln, Trier and Jülich) M' N' B' A'. Slg. Noss: I. 98. 0.271 gr. Irregular flan, very fine + 100,--  
Gans - Arnsberg 2003.

**FRIEDRICH I (1449-1476)**


2120

- 2120 Goldgulden - Bacharach. A: Shield of Pfalz - Bayern on long cross . FRID C' \* P \* R' DVX \* BAVAR, R: Three shields (Mainz, Trier and Köln) with pellet in centre + MONETA \* NOVA \* AVREA \* BA'. Fb.: 1979, Felke: 1334, Slg. Memmesh.: 2156, Slg. Noss: I. 154. 3.429 gr. Very fine + 400,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1996.  
Struck between 1451/1461.



2121

- 2121 Weißpfennig - Bacharach. A: Nimbate St. Petrus with cross and key in gothic canopy over shield of Pfalz - Bayern ♣ FRID' ♣ C' P R ♣ DUX BA', R: Shield of Pfalz - Bayern in trefoil with one shield in each angle (Köln, Trier and Mainz) ♣ MONE' ♣ NOVA ♣ ♣ BACH'. Slg. Memmesh.: 2162, Slg. Noss: I. 168. 2.004 gr. Small hole in the flan and traces of encrustation, otherwise well struck and very fine + specimen 50,--  
Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln 1990.  
Struck between 1454/1476.



2122

2122 Weißpfennig - Bacharach. A: Nimbate St. Petrus with cross and key in gothic canopy over shield of Pfalz - Bayern ❖ FRID' ❖ C' P R\* DUX BA', R: Shield of Pfalz - Bayern in trefoil with one shield in each angle (Köln, Trier and Mainz) ❖ MONE' ❖ NOVA ❖ ❖ BACH'. Slg. Memmesh.: 2161 (this specimen), Slg. Noss: I. 168. 1.991 gr. Nice portrait, very fine to extremely fine  
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 35 (1979), no. 2161.  
Struck between 1454/1476.

75,--

### UPPER PALATINATE

The Upper Palatinate on the one hand emerged from the county formed in Carolingian times on the Nordgau. This however remained a fragmented territory.

On the other hand, the Upper Palatinate came into being by virtue of the Treaty of Pavia of 4 August 1329. This treaty ceded not only the Palatinate on the Rhine to the Rudolfine line of the House Wittelsbach but also the largest part of the Burglengenfeld that belonged to the duchy Upper Bavaria. Capital of this territory was to be Amberg.

On behalf of the elector palatine, the territory was governed by a stadholder. The territory fell prey to extension strategies by surrounding lands and divisions among families. In 1338, the first division took place, which was however reversed. In 1353, Emperor Charles IV started to pose a threat. He sought to pledge a number of castles and cities and thus bridge his territories Bohemia and Regensburg (New Bohemia, capital Sulzbach).

In 1373, parts of New Bohemia devolved to Margrave Otto. Otto's heirs, the Bavarian dukes Stephan III, Frederick and Johann II divided the territory among themselves, in the course of which Johann passed his share, with the city of Sulzbach, on to Elector Palatine Ruprecht II (1395).

In 1410, further division ensued. The Upper Palatine cities and offices went to Louis III, the eldest son of Ruprecht III (the beginning of the so-called *Alte Kurlinie* (Elder electoral line)); Johann, who was stadholder in Amberg, received the remainder of the Upper Palatinate (Neumarkt was his residence). As Johann's only son died without issue, the partial duchy Palatinate-Neumarkt went to Otto I of Palatinate-Mosbach and Stephan of Palatinate-Simmern-Zweibrücken in 1448 (Stephan left his part to Otto). Otto's son was once again confronted with the Bohemian King Podiebrad, who managed to gain in influence. Upon the demise of Otto II, who had not been married, the partial duchy Palatinate-Neumarkt in 1499 returned to the Electoral Palatinate.

Upper Palatinate coinage is clearly attuned to Bavarian coinage.



2123

2124

#### *Upper Palatinate*

#### **RUPRECHT I der ROTE (1353-1390)**

2123 Pfennig - Amberg. A: Bust facing between R and A, R: Two busts facing within architectural frame. Slg. Noss: II. 462, Slg. Memmesh.: 2768. 0.963 gr. Very fine +  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1981.  
Pfennig auf Regensburger Schlag (Vierschlag).

25,--

#### **LUDWIG III (1410-1436)**

2124 Pfennig - Amberg. A: Two shields (Pfalz and Bayern), R: A M in circle. Noss: II. 482, Slg. Memmesh.: 2777. 0.475 gr. Very fine  
Auffhäuser - München 1987.

25,--



2125



2126


*Pfalz-Neumarkt*
**JOHANN I (1404-1410-1443)**

- 2125 Pfennig - Amberg. A: Two shields (Pfalz and Bayern) under cross and over N. Slg. Memmesh.: 2776 (this specimen). 0.405 gr. R Slightly corroded, very fine 30,--  
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 35 (1979), no. 2776.  
 Mitt. Bay. N. G. 1897/1898, p. 54.  
 After the convention of 1407.  
 cf. Schuler 98

*Pfalz-Mosbach*
**OTTO I (1410-1461)**

- 2126 Hohlpfennig - Mosbach. A: Two shields (Pfalz and Bayern) under ring and over M. Noss II. 313, Schulten: 2748, Slg. Memmesh.: 2652 (this specimen). 0.240 gr. Very fine 30,--  
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 35 (1979), no. 2652.



2127



- 2127 Hohlpfennig - Mosbach. A: Two shields (Pfalz and Bayern) under ring and over M. Noss II. 313, Schulten: 2748, Slg. Memmesh.: 2652 (this specimen). 0.334 gr. Very fine 30,--  
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 35 (1979), no. 2652.

**ANNWEILER**

City in the Palatinate, part of the Staufers possessions. The family of its imperial ministeriales can be traced starting under Frederick Barbarossa's rule, up to 1216.

Most known is Markward of Annweiler († 1202). He played an important role in Italy, particularly under Henry VI. After the latter's death in 1197, he was summoned by Empress Constanze to leave Italy, but he returned after her death in 1198. In 1201, he invaded Palermo, thus controlling all of Sicily.

Wider known perhaps than Annweiler itself is the imperial prison Trifels near Annweiler. Henry IV kept opponents captive here, such as Archbishop Adalbert of Mainz, Wiprecht of Groitzsch and King Richard the Lionhearted of England.

**FRIEDRICH II (1215-1250)**


2128



- 2128 Einseitiger Pfennig. A: Crowned bust facing with cross and sceptre. Slg. Bonhoff: 1730. 0.360 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 125,--  
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 45 (1990), no. 914.  
 Normally this would be a two-sided penny (cf. Nau, Illustration 117.14, Slg. Bonhoff: 1731). In Bonhoff is also a one-sided penny mentioned (ca. 1250). There the reference Scherer: 29 is given.

## WORMS

It derived its name from the Celtic settlement *Borbetomagus*. In the 2nd century BC, the name *Civitas Vangionum* emerged (after the tribe of the Vangiones)

After the fall of the Roman Empire, Worms was part of a Burgundian realm on the Rhine, which was, however, destroyed by Aëtius and the Huns in 435. Worms then came under the Alemanni. The name *Borbetomagus* in the Middle Ages became *Wormatia*.

Worms was an episcopal city from the middle of the 4th century. In 979, comital rights were transferred to the bishops. The most important bishop was Burchard (1000-1025). There is some competition with the bishops of Speyer and Würzburg.

Since the end of the 10th century, the king featured prominently and close ties were maintained with the Ottonian court. The Salians owned a lot of property in and around Worms. The castle was converted into a monastery and the cathedral into a sepulchral church.

In addition to the bishops, the citizens began playing an important role in politics from 1074. The Concordat of 1122 formed a law for Worms. A new period of bloom began under Frederick Barbarossa, when the city government was shared by emperor and bishop. After 1231, problems arose between the city council and the bishop.

In the Salian period, the Worms pfennig was the most issued coin of Germany (often it was issued by king and bishop in association).

## HEINRICH III (1039-1056)



- 2129 Denar. A: Crowned head facing HEIN(RIC)VS (IMPERATOR), R: Cross with one pellet in each angle and one crescent in the 1st angle (Mintmark of Worms) +H(EINRICVS) P. Dannenberg: 847, Joseph: 33, Kluge: 146. 1.086 gr. Nice portrait, weakly struck, very fine 50,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.  
The texts, according to Dannenberg, should be as follows: A. HEINRIC IMPERATOR (Henry III was emperor from 1046), R. HEINRICVS. Kluge's texts are the same as Dannenberg's.
- 2130 Denar. A: Crowned head facing + HE(INRICVS IMPE)RATOR, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle and one crescent in the 1st angle (Mintmark of Worms) + HEINRICVS. Dannenberg: 847, Joseph: 33, Kluge: 146. 1.187 gr. Double struck on the obverse, very fine 50,--  
Henzen - Amerongen 1995.  
Same coin as no. 2129, though with another style of the head.

## HEINRICH IV (1056-1105)



- 2131 Denar. A: Head of Helena r. (ELENA AVGVSTVA), R: Cross with one pellet in each angle (+ W)OR(MATIA). Dannenberg: 1646, Joseph: 41, Kluge: 147. 0.582 gr. R Halve and traces of encrustation, very fine 25,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1982.  
Elucidation Dannenberg p. 659: He only reads ELENA, but there are quite a few letters more. To my mind the full text. According to Dannenberg, the angles of the cross on the reverse are void. I daresay they aren't. I would even say it is not impossible that there is a face.  
Dannenberg does not know why here, of all places, a copy of the Roman Helena coins was struck.  
Kluge (Die Salier) ELENA AVGVSTA VA and VVORMATIA. On the picture of the obverse, only an A can be seen at the end. Would that not be the A of AUGUSTA? I think the image on the obverse clearly shows FL before ELENA.



2132

- 2132 Denar. A: Crowned bust facing with sceptre and orb HEINRICVS REX, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle and one crescent in the 1st angle (Mintmark of Worms). + WRM.....CIVI(TAS). Dannenberg: 850, Joseph: 44, Kluge: 196. 0.916 gr. **R** Very fine + 300,--  
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 25 (1992), no. 136.  
 Denarius with king's title (1056-1084).  
 Dannenberg provides + WRP...CIVITAS, Kluge (Die Salier): VVORMACIA. That would mean there are two types, one with *civitas* and one with only the name of the place.  
 The type in hand is a *civitas* type at any rate. The text concurs with Dannenberg's.

**BURCHARD II von ASORN (1120-1149)**


2133

- 2133 Dünnpfennig. A: Bust of the bishop l. with crozier, ears of corn behind him + H(ANAH.....), R: Cross with three stars and one pellet with crescent in the angles ..HA..H. Joseph: 82. Slg. Bonhoff: 1719 (this specimen). 0.786 gr. **R** Very fine 75,--  
 Müller - Solingen 1982.  
 Ex: Bonhoff collection, no. 1719.  
 From Müller - Solingen, Auction 38, no. 2506.  
 Nau (196.1-2, Illustration: 116.1): "Dieser Pfennig des Bischofs 'Buggo' zeigt das Brustbild des barhäuptigen Kirchenfürsten mit Krummstab und Zweig, zwischen Perlkreisen mit zusammenhanglosen Buchstaben." (This pfennig of the Bishop 'Buggo' shows the bust of the bare-headed church dignitary with a crozier and a branch between borders of dots with meaningless letters).  
 The letters on the reverse are invariably at the extremities of the cross.

**KONRAD II von STERNBERG (1171-1192)**


2134

- 2134 Halbbrakteat. A: Bust of the bishop facing with crozier and book N O ..... Joseph: 101. 0.756 gr. **R** Uncentered, very fine 150,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1982.  
 Ex. Rauch - Wien, Auction 28, no. 1134.  
 The letters are far apart. This coin has two "dents" => demonetisation punches (see cat. Hohenstaufenzeit nos. 1243 and 1245).



2135



- 2135 Halbrakteat. A: Bust of the bishop facing with crozier and sceptre over lindwurm (?). Legend not visible. Joseph: 106. 0.767 gr. **R** Dark patina, very fine to extremely fine

150,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1982.

Ex: Rauch - Wien, Auction 28, no. 1137.

This coin has a "dent" =&gt; demonetisation punches

Kat. Hohenstaufenzeit (1241): Holding a book in front of the chest. I.m.o., the bishop is holding a pennant with four rings, rather. There is no mention of any animal.

Nau (196.3, Illustration: 116.2): "Der in der linken Hand einen großen Schlüssel halt" (Holding a large key in his left hand (St. Peter's key is the arms of the city of Worms)) Is the animal a lindworm? The lindworm is an old symbol of Worms and we may be reasonably certain it indicates the Hausgenossen in this case.

### ABBAY LORSCH

In 762/3, Cancor, count in Oberrheingau together with his mother Williswinth (both from the family of the Rupertines) founded a monastery on an island in the Weschnitz.

When bishop Chrodegang of Metz received the monastery it came under the influence of the Frankish church. Chrodegang's modeled it on his own monastery Gorze and he appointed his brother Gundeland abbot of Lorsch (764-778). The monastery received the relics of St. Nazarius and the abbey church was consecrated in 774 by Archbishop Lullus of Mainz.

The founders strove towards an independent legal status. Charlemagne elevated it to royal monastery. Later, Louis the German was joined, he was buried in Lorsch. Otto I elevated it to imperial monastery.

Henry IV tried in vain to accomplish a transfer of the monastery to Adalbert, Archbishop of Hamburg-Bremen. Eventually, he acknowledged market rights for Weinheim on 5 April 1065 and granted the monastery (abbot Udalrich) the right of mint. This mint probably had served as an imperial mint earlier.

Under Henry V and Lothar III the financial situation in Lorsch worsened which led to its economic downfall. In 1229, the monks resisted Archbishop Siegfried II of Mainz, but in 1232, the pope decided to incorporate the monastery into the archbishopric Mainz. In 1232-34, Count Palatine Otto of Wittelsbach warded off the monks of Eberbach who sought to take possession of the monastery. The conflict between Siegfried and Otto was not resolved until 1274 and in 1248, the Premonstratensians took hold of the monastery, which would eventually be dissolved in 1557.

The monastery received market and toll privileges in 956 for Bensheim, in 965 for Wiesloch, in 1000 for Weinheim and in 1008 for Oppenheim. The right of mint was owned from 1000 for Brumat, from 1065 for Weinheim and from 1067 for Lorsch. Weinheim we know from a 755 deed as *Winenheim*.

### HEINRICH von AURICH (1153-1167)



2136



- 2136 Halbrakteat - Weinheim. A: Bust of the abbot facing with crozier and book, R: Cross with pellet-in-annulet in centre of four pellets in two angles and bunch of grapes in two angles. • V • • • • Joseph: --. 0.711 gr **R** Very fine

500,--

Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.

Both the ob- and the reverse have two borders of dots with letters in between.

Bonhoff (1724) wonders whether the unclear symbols in the angles of the reverse cross are Hebrew symbols.

This type does not feature in the Fd. Weinheim (see under no. 2137), though no. 3 from this hoard does have twice the N and twice a bunch of grapes in the angles of the cross, no. 7 has four circles with a dot in them surrounded by four dots.

The bunch of grapes renders attribution to the Lorsch Abbey reasonably certain, to my mind. Just as the key is the arms symbol of Worms, the *Weinleiter* (a carrying device for vats of wine) is the arms symbol of Weinheim. Here, however, a bunch of grapes is depicted and not a *Weinleiter*.

The abbot is wearing a mitre on this coin. In 1160, Abbot Henry was granted the right to wear a mitre on ceremonial occasions by the schismatic pope Victor IV. The abbot seems however to have not exerted this right, due to the fact that Victor VI was not generally recognised. It was somewhat different for Abbot Sieghard (see under no. 2137).

### SIEGHARD (1167-1198)

Sieghard was born of high blood. He was related to the archbishop of Mainz, Conrad of Wittelsbach and to Count Palatine Otto from the same House.



2137

- 2137 Dünnpfennig - Weinheim. A: Bust of the abbot facing with crozier and cross + • C • + • N • + • M  
• + • S •. Joseph: --. 0.797 gr. **RR** Very fine to extremely fine

1.500,--

Sotheby - London, Auction 2-5-01, no. 171.

Ex: Reuttner von Weyl collection (171).

The letters should be read as follows S C N M = SANCTVS NAZARIVS MARTYR (Nazarius was a child of a Jewish father and a Christian mother in Emperor Nero's days. Nazarius chose his mother and was baptised. He did not wish to follow his father and his parents advised him to leave Rome. He left for Milan, where he met St. Servatius and Prothasius, who were imprisoned there. When he showed solidarity with them he was tortured and thrown out of the city. He went to Gaul, where he met young Celsus, who would further accompany him. He subsequently came to Trier, where he preached and built a church. Nazarius and Celsus were arrested on Nero's orders and put on a ship. However, the sea was calm and they made landfall near Genua. Nazarius preached there, returned to Milan and then to Rome, where he met his father who had converted to Christianity. In Rome, at the Porta Romana, he was arrested and decapitated together with Celsus).

This coin is invariably attributed to Abbot Sieghard (1167-1198), but the abbot is bareheaded. Whereas Henry seldom used the right to wear a mitre on ceremonial occasions granted by Pope Victor VI, Sieghard received official permission to do so in 1179 by Pope Alexander III. This coin would therefore have to be from the time between 1167 and 1179.

This coin is very rare and so it is not altogether impossible that it originated from the Fd. Weinheim. This hoard (see Joseph: Der Weinheimer Halbbrakteatenfund, Heidelberg, 1897) was found in 1895 in Weinheim and buried around 1200. It consisted of approx. 370 half bracteates of which nearly every single one ended up in Weinheim, and later in Heidelberg. A very limited amount fell into private hands (the hoard is documented by Höfken in Archiv. Bd III, p. 145 f).

This type is found under no. 4 with Joseph. The hoard contained 8 specimens, 3 double faced, 4 with only an obverse and 2 with only a reverse (as 3 + 4 + 2 > 8, one was probably dubious). Joseph's text exactly matches that on this coin, but, unfortunately, the type is not shown in Joseph. On this coin, a cross can be made out very vaguely, but it should be considered a uniface in my opinion. For the reverse, Joseph provides: in the angles of the cross alternately N and bunch of grapes, for the legend \* • ring with dot in it •. The average weight is provided for 7 specimens by Joseph, therefore, this being the one coin that has made it into private hands is not impossible.

## SPEYER

Speyer had three names through the ages: under the Celtic tribe of Mediomatrici: *Noviomagus*, under the Germanic tribe of the Nemetes: *Nemata* or *Nemetis* and finally around 650 under the Merovingians: *Spira*. The first name, *Noviomagus* means place where "two converging rivers form an angle". Both *Nemetis* and *Spira* are found on coins.

From 614, bishops are documented. In 969, the city was granted immunity by Otto I. After that the significance dwindled to again revive under Conrad II, who chose to be buried in Speyer (the construction of the cathedral commenced in 1025). In the Investiture Controversy, the side of Henry IV was taken.

## OTTO II/III (973-1002)



2138

- 2138 Denar. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle + CA....PE, R: Holzkirche with cross in centre SRIPWE.ACT. (barbarized SPIRA CIVITAS). Ehrend: 2/1, Kluge: 35, Slg. Bonhoff: 1726. 1.278 gr. Small traces of encrustation, otherwise extremely fine

150,--

Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 106 (2001), no. 3720.

According to Ehrend the text should read: A: OTTO REX IMP, R: SPIRA CIVITAS. He ascribes this, in line with the text, to Otto I, and dates it to around 970.

Kluge provides the same text as Ehrend, but attributes it to Otto II or III, thus after 970. We adhered to Kluge.

## HEINRICH III (1039-1056)



2139

- 2139 Denar. A: Crowned head facing HEIN(RICVS REX), R: Boat with cabin and three oars (hand of a rower in the middle) + NEMETIS CIVIT(AS) +. Dannenberg: 830, Ehrend: 2/10, Kluge: 141. 1.095 gr. Small die fault on the obverse, a little off centre, very fine

200,--

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 42 (1980), no. 3203.

The rowing boat is typical of Speyer.

Ehrend classifies this coin under Henry II.

Kluge (Die Salier): 141. for the texts provides: + HEINRICVS RX and + NEMETIS CIVITAS and attributes it to Henry III. Here, we adhered to Kluge's attribution.

Following the text SPIRA (no. 2138), the name NEMETIS suddenly returns.

Interpunction: the reverse text ends in a triangle of dots.

## LOTHAR von SUPPLINBURG (1125-1137)



2140

- 2140 Denar. A: Crowned bust facing between ring and star, R: Church with two towers and star between them. Ehrend: 2/87A (this specimen). 0.719 gr.

**Only known specimen in commerce.** Edge break, very fine

500,--

Dombrowski - Münster 1978.

One of a kind of the hoard Bettenhausen.

**FRIEDRICH I (1152-1180)**


2141

- 2141 Denar. A: Crowned bust facing with crosier and star r. in field, R: Bishop l. with crosier and cross, rose made of pellets r. in field. Ehrend: 4/5B (this specimen). 1.003 gr.  
Weakly struck at the edge, very fine to extremely fine 150,--

Dombrowski - Münster 1983.

Nau: 197.13 ( pl. 117.3). the following explanation: "Wie in Worms finden wir auch in Speyer während der staufischen Epoche das Bild des Königs und Kaisers auf den Münzen in hohem Maße präsent. In Speyer ist dies sogar noch in besonders betontem Ausmaß der Fall, da häufig König und Bischof gemeinsam auf den Münzen erscheinen. Damit wird in dieser bischöflichen Münzstätte - wie in keiner anderen - die Stellung des Königs als Vogt der Kirche betont." (In Speyer, as in Worms, we also see a large presence of the images of king and emperor on the coins during the Staufer era. In Speyer all the more, as king and bishop often appear together on coins, this mint, as no other, thus underlines the status of the king as *Vogt* of the church in this episcopal mint). In ZdSt attribution to: Frederick I up to Henry VI and to Bishop Ulrich II of Rechberg (1178-1187) up to Otto II of Henneberg (1187-1200).

**RAPODO von LOBEDENBURG (1167-1176)**


2142

- 2142 Dünnpfennig. A: Nimbate bust faving with crosier and palm leaf, R: Edifice with two towers and lis in portal + N • V • + ..... Ehrend: 3/11. 0.843 gr. **RR** Extremely fine 750,--

Sotheby - London, Auction 2-5-01, no. 171.

Ex: Reuttner von Weyl collection (171).

In Reuttner von Weyl, this coin was described as Dünnpfennig - Weinheim, of Abbot Henry of Aurich (1153-1167). Dünnpfennig around 1170.

Ehrend describes the reverse as: "Domfassade von Westen mit Kuppel und zwei Seitentürmen, offenes Portal mit Lilie" (Cathedral facade seen from the west with dome and two side spires, opened portal with lis) and he provides the following texts: A: + • V • + • N • V and R: + • A • V • + • N • V • .

The lily is the symbol of Mary, in whose name the cathedral of Speyer is consecrated. This renders attribution to Speyer likely. The seal of Rapodo substantiates this coin belonging to Speyer. Rapodo was never allowed to wear a mitre.

Wielandt also classifies this coin under Speyer (Münzen von Bauten, Heidelberg 1970, Kalender Portland-Zement Werk), as does Joseph (Slg. Joseph, Auct. Hamburger, Frankfurt / Main, 1912).

**KONRAD III von SCHARFENBERG (1200-1240)**


2143

- 2143 Pfennig. A: Church with one tower between two crosses, R: Church with one tower between two crosses. Ehrend: --. 0.549 gr. **R** Very fine + 100,--

Dombrowski - Münster 1973.

Cannot find this coin in Ehrend. The church it shows is not that of Annweiler as that is another shape. This shape most resembles Ehrend 4/17, although that is a double faced pfennig.

Classified it under Speyer for now, under Bishop Konrad III of Scharfenberg (1200-1224).

*City Speyer*

In 1346, Louis the Bavarian granted the city of Speyer to strike its own hellers.



2144

- 2144 Heller - around 1346 (Vierschlag). A: Gothic S within circle, R: Church. Ehrend: 5/6, Slg. Bonhoff: 1729 (this specimen). 0.391 gr. Very fine to extremely fine

50,--

Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 293 (1977), no. 1729.  
Ex: Bonhoff collection, no. 1729.

## FRANKFURT

*Reichsmünzstätte (Imperial Mint)*  
**FRIEDRICH I (1152-1190)**

Frankfurt first appears in writing as *Franconofurd*, "Fortress of the Franks" in 794. It signifies the Frankish claims laid to this territory as opposed to the non-Frankish.

In the same year, Charlemagne stayed in this place for quite a while. It marked the start of what were to become around 300 royal visits until 1378. The royal palatinate was built under Louis the Pious, the palatinate chapel dates to 852.

Frankfurt, along with Regensburg, was an outpost of the Eastern Frankish Empire and fairly early had the makings of a stately residential city. The Ottonians maintained it as such. It lost in significance in the 12th century due to what was probably a fire in the palatinate building.

Under the Staufers it flourished again. The first king to visit Frankfurt was Conrad III. New buildings were put up, amongst others a royal palatinate and an imperial castle. This was typical politics of the Staufers, who wanted to create a strong centre of power in the Wetterau, of which Frankfurt was part, to counterbalance the bishops of Mainz.

In 1152, Frederick Barbarossa was elected king in Frankfurt (the election of the king had taken place here since the 12th century, with a few exceptions). This continued, until in 1356, the Golden Bull finally officially designated Frankfurt as the place for the election of the king.

Frankfurt was the centre of a vast region (such as the *Reichsforst Dreieich* (A *Reichsforst* or *Wildbannforst* was a territory in which its lord held the sole right to hunt)). Initially the king was paid in kind, later in money (the 250 marks annual taxes was among the highest amounts paid at the time).

Until 1220 the kings themselves held power over the city. In that year, Frederick II abolished the *Reichsvogtei* (imperial guardianship) and a *Schultheiß* (an office akin to today's mayor) was appointed. In 1238, three banks were established: that of the *Schöff* (the *Schultheiß'* administrators), that of the squires and that of the tradesmen.

In 1336, Louis the Bavarian acquiesced the city's expansion to three times its size.

Frankfurt was an imperial mint and minting commenced in 1160/65.



2145

- 2145 Brakteat. A: Crowned emperor facing, seated on throne with sceptre and orb, three annulets in field FREDERICVS IMRERA. Berger: 2354, Hävernick: 15, J. u. F.: 6a, Slg. Bonhoff: 1513 (this specimen). 0.646 gr. Extremely fine specimen

1.000,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1977.

Ex: Bonhoff collection: 1513.

Fd. Lichtenberg 4a, DBB: 75 (Altenburg).

Text: FREDERICVS IMPERA(TOR).

The fineness of the die-cutting artistry puts this coin within the first 10 years of minting.



2146



2147



- 2146 Brakteat. A: Crowned bust facing with sceptre and orb under architectural frame and over arch with FRIDERIC on it. Berger: 2358, Hävernicks: 25, J. u. F.: 10, Slg. Bonhoff: 1516. 0.750 gr. **RR** Extremely fine specimen 2.500,--  
 Frankfurter Münzhandlung, Auction 12 (1994), no. 751.  
 Ex: SBV - Basel, Auction 12 (1983), no. 222.  
 Cf. Fd. Lichtenberg: 8c.

### HEINRICH VI (1190-1197)

- 2147 Brakteat. A: Crowned emperor with sceptre and orb facing seated on throne. TNDVTOEV NVPINV. Berger: 2359, Hävernicks: 100, J. u. F.: 20, Slg. Bonhoff: 1525, Slg. Löbbecke: 929. 0.746 gr. **R** Attractive patina, a little weakly struck at the edge, almost extremely fine 1.000,--  
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 62 (2000), no. 772.

### RUDOLF von HABSBURG (1273-1291)?



2148



2149



- 2148 Brakteat. A: Crowned bust facing with sceptre and orb over arch with lion l. in it. Berger: 2379, Hävernicks: 192, J. u. F.: --, Slg. Bonhoff: 1534. 0.524 gr. Very fine 100,--  
 Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 379 (2004), no. 2836.  
 Struck between 1260/1270.
- 2149 Brakteat. A: Crowned bust facing with sceptre and orb over arch with lion l. in it. Berger: 2379, Hävernicks: 192, J. u. F.: --, Slg. Bonhoff: 1534. 0.593 gr. Very fine + 100,--  
 Franceschi - Brussel 1973.

### ADOLF von NASSAU (1292-1298)?



2150



2151



- 2150 Brakteat. A: Crowned bust facing with sceptre and orb seated on throne. Berger: 2376, Hävernicks: 241, J. u. F.: --, Slg. Bonhoff: 1536. 0.597 gr. Dark patina, very fine 100,--  
 Spink - London, Auction 38 (1984), no. 347.  
 Ex: Carnegie Museum of Natural History collection, Pittsburgh.
- 2151 Brakteat. A: Crowned bust facing with sceptre and orb seated on throne, four pellets on the edge. Berger: 2375, Hävernicks: 243, J. u. F.: --, Slg. Bonhoff: 1536. 0.541 gr. Very fine 100,--  
 Grün - Heidelberg, Auction 44 (2005), no. 3231.

### Städtische Münzprägung (Municipal minting)

In 1346, the city acquired the right of striking small coins at its own expense. In 1402, a right was granted for a period of one year to strike a gold coin in the name of King Ruprecht, the right to strike silver coins was obtained in 1428. The definitive permission to strike gold coins was received in 1429. A coin was struck with the effigy of Charlemagne, the city's founder, but the emperor withdrew his permission in 1431. Issues in silver were limited to imitations of the *gros tournois*, the *esterlin* and the *heller*.



2152

- 2152 Goldgulden. A: St. John the Baptist standing, crescent with small face between the legs MONET' NO' FRA'CFORD', R: Orb in sixfoil with lis + SIGISMV' D' \* RO' \* NORVM \* REX. Fb.: 937, J. u. F.: 100a. 3.516 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine

250,--

Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 46 (1999), no. 2260.  
In the name of Emperor Sigismund (1419-1437).



2153

- 2153 Goldgulden. A: St. John the Baptist with lamb over shield \* MONET o NO FRANCF' D', R: Orb in trefoil + FRIDRICVS o ROMAN' o IMP'. Fb.: 940, J. u. F.: 121/2e. 3.324 gr. Very fine

400,--

Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 13 (1989), no. 2223.  
In the name of Emperor Friedrich III (1440-1493).



2154

- 2154 Turnosgroschen. A: Small eagle l. with crown + MONETA ♠ NOVA within 14 arches enclosing lis, R: + TVRON' o FRAN' F' around short cross, + SIT o NOM' o DNI' o DIE NRI' o BN' DCM' o. J. u. F.: 164n. 2.259 gr. Very fine +

150,--

Münzzentrum - Köln 1979.



2155

- 2155 Turnosgroschen. A: Great eagle l. with crown MONETA o NOVA within 14 arches containing lis, R: + TVRON o FRANC' around short cross, + sIT o NOM' o DNI' o DEI o NRI' o BENEDIC'. J. u. F.: 167 II/I. 2.766 gr. Münzzentrum - Köln 1979.

Edge fault, very fine

100,--



2156

- 2156 Englisch. A: Shield with four crowned eagles l. MON ETA NOV, R: Floriated cross + ANGLIE o FRANCFORDN'. J. u. F.: 185 II/b (?). 0.878 gr. Willems - Bennekom 1986. English = 7 Heller.

Slightly bent, very fine

125,--

## GELNHAUSEN

Gelnhausen was a royal palatinate. The city was founded in 1170 by Frederick Barbarossa, along the important road from Frankfurt, via Fulda, to Thuringia. This too was consistent with the politics of the Staufers, who wanted to counterpoise the archbishops of Mainz (as we saw in the case of Frankfurt). The palatinate was presumably completed in 1180, just before the Gelnhausen imperial diet of 13 April. The deed ceding the Duchy Westphalia, as part of the Duchy Saxony, to Archbishop Philipp of Heinsberg of Cologne (who would also hold investiture in this territory) was drawn up here. It was also stipulated that the emperor himself would act in an unlimited capacity with respect to the Duchy Saxony, former property of Henry the Lion. What remained unclear was what was decided in the case of Duke Bernhard of Anhalt (who sought to assert his claims on the entire Duchy of Saxony of Henry the Lion). Frederick Barbarossa's coinage in Gelnhausen always depicts him next to his second wife Beatrice (daughter of Count Renaud III of Burgundy and Agatha of Lorraine, born in 1140, wedded Frederick Barbarossa in 1156, died in 1184). It is not impossible that all these types were struck in or around 1180, the year of the Gelnhausen imperial diet. His successors Henry VI, Frederick II and Conrad IV maintained Frederick's practice: they were always portrayed as a royal couple on their coins.

### FRIEDRICH I (1152-1190)



2157

Kreuzglobus (Orb with cross)

- 2157 Brakteat. A: Emperor with sceptre and Empress with orb facing, cross between them FRIDE RICVS IOT. Berger: 2344 var, Hävernicks: 68, J. u. F.: 18 a, Slg. Bonhoff: 1497. 0.694 gr. RR Extremely fine specimen with attractive patina Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 319 (1987), no. 14. Ex: Allertseider collection (II), no. 14.

2.000,--



2158



- 2158 Brakteat. A: Emperor with orb and Empress with lis facing, cross between them FRIDERICO. Berger: --, Hävernick: 49, J. u. F.: --, Nau: 186.6, Slg. Bonhoff: 1494, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1072. 0.684 gr. **RR** Extremely fine specimen with nice patina  
Kurpälzische Münzhandlung - Mannheim, Auction 42 (1992), no. 781.

2.500,--



2159



- 2159 Brakteat. A: Emperor with orb and Empress with lis facing, staff terminating in lis between them FRIDERIC. Berger: 2343, Hävernick: 47, J. u. F.: 19, Nau: 186.5 (Frankfurt), Slg. Bonhoff: 1492 (this specimen). 0.632 gr. **RR** Attractive patina, small edge fault, almost extremely fine  
Künker - Osnabrück 2001.

2.000,--

## COUNTY MÜNZENBERG

Münzenberg was a fortification in the Wetterau, enclosed by double walls. In the wall, on the south side, a new castle was built, which was completed in 1165 and served as a residence for Cuno of Münzenberg.

### CUNO I (1151-1212)

Cuno was married to Luckarde, heiress to the counts of Nürings. Stemming from the line of royal servants of Hagen, Cuno named himself after the castle Münzenberg which he had built 40km north of Frankfurt/Main in the Wetterau. While there is no record of a granted right of mint, his minting could have hardly been against the will of the Stauffers, in view of his position as *Reichserbkämmerer* (the heritable office of imperial treasurer) and status as confidant of that family.



2160



- 2160 Brakteat. A: Bust with sword and shield r. under architectural frame, two staffs terminating in mint. Berger: 2329, Hävernick: 33, Nau: 186.17, Slg. Bonhoff: 1472, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1076. 0.916 gr. **RR** A little crestfallen, otherwise extremely fine specimen with patina

1.750,--

Münzen u. Medaillen - Basel 1994.

From list 573, no. 124.

The inscription CVNO DE MINCENBE on Häv: 17 is proof of the attribution of this coin to Cuno, which is supported by the *Minzenstengel* (mint stalk).

## ABBEY SELIGENSTADT

In 815, Einhard, a confidant of Charlemagne and Louis the Pious, founded a new spiritual centre in the Maingau. In 828, he transferred the remains of the martyrs Marcellinus and Petrus from Rome to this centre. They were definitively interred in 830 in the romanesque basilica that Einhard had commenced. Thus it became a place of pilgrimage.

Its old name Ober-Mühlheim was replaced with *Saligunstat* in 842/47. In 939, the monastery came under the empire and in 1002 it became a fief for life to the bishops of Würzburg. After an indefinite period of time, it was ceded to the Archbishopric of Mainz. In 1063, Henry IV granted it as a permanent fief to the Archbishopric of Mainz. As soon as 1045, Henry III had acknowledged the immunity of the monastery and granted it rights of market and mint.

In 1175, there is mention of a *cives*, which means that there must have been a city surrounding the monastery. In the Staufer period, construction of a royal palatinate was commenced, yet never completed (1235/40).

In 1255, the city of Seligenstadt was incorporated in the *Rheinische Städtebund* (federation of Rhein cities) and later joined the cities in the Wetterau.

In 1462, a fire destroyed everything but the front on the Main.



2161



2161 Brakteat - around 1180. A: Bust of the abbot facing with crozier and palm leaf in architectural frame. Berger: 2389, Hävernich: 42, Nau: 196.39, Slg. Bonhoff: --, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1085. 0.806 gr.

RR Small edge break, otherwise extremely fine specimen

2.500,--

Sotheby - London, Auction 2-5-01, no. 339.

Ex: Reuttner von Weyl collection (339).

Ex: Münzen und Medaillen - Basel, Auction 24, no. 240.

The architectonic framing is remarkably lopsided.

In literature this is invariably referred to as "bust of the abbot", but the correctness of this is subject to doubt. Wouldn't this rather be the founder Einhard?

Einhard (\* 770 - † 840) was educated in Fulda and with Alcuin. In 796/97, he attended the court of Charlemagne and dined at the sovereign's table. After Alcuin's departure for Tours, Einhard became the principal of the court school and it was Einhard who persuaded Charlemagne to already designate his son Louis the Pious as co-emperor in 813.

For services rendered, Einhard was rewarded with important abbeys, such as the St. Bavo in Ghent, St. Servaas in Maasticht, St. Cloud near Paris and St. Peter in Fritzlar. He was married to Imma, who died in 836. He died four years later and was buried in the monastery church of Seligenstadt.

Einhard is most famed for his "Vita Karoli Magni".

## HESSEN

### COUNTY HESSEN

The people of Hessen were first mentioned as *Hessi*, by Boniface, who was doing missionary work there. In the second half of the 8th century, the name "Hessegau" was documented. It was the territory of the Chatti (the plain of Fritzlar-Wabern and the region around Kassel).

Hessen belonged to the Frankish Realm. With the Saxons at their north border, the Franks built several fortresses: Büraburg (near Fritzlar), Christenberg (near Wetter) and Amöneburg (near Marburg).

Several counts held sway during the second half of the 9th century. These lands were owned by the Conradines. They were the lands of the first king of the German realm: Conrad I. Yet, his dominion gradually crumbled and after the demise of his brother Eberhard († 939), the rule of the Conradines in Hessen was over.

Around 721, Boniface founded a monastery in Fritzlar and Amöneburg. He completed this evangelisation process in 741/2 by founding a diocese in Bōraburg. Boniface has united his own diocese with that of Erfurt, causing *Althessen* (Old Hessen) to largely come under the Archbishopric Mainz (until 1803).



After Conrad's death in 919, the count palatines and the *Könighöfe* (such as Fritzlar) gained in prominence. Close relations were kept with the Ottonians. Amongst others, Otto II bestowed the palatinate Eschwege upon his wife Theophanu as a dowry, and her daughter Sophia, abbess of Gandersheim, founded the convent Eschwege there. Henry II in 1008 bestowed Kassel on his wife Cunigunde as a dowry, who in turn founded a women's convent there, in Kaufungen to be precise (1017). A lot of property was bestowed on monasteries at the expense of nobility, Hersfeld and Fulda (which lay in Thuringia) the main ones. As Henry IV based his military headquarters during the campaigns against the Saxons in the abbey Hersfeld, Counting Rudolf of Rheinfelden destroyed Fritzlar. Many counties emerged (Hessen was not a duchy) and the archbishops of Mainz also extended their influence.

North of Marburg, we find the Gison territory, Giso IV its count. His daughter Hedwig of Gudensburg in 1122 wedded Louis I, Landgrave in Thuringia (whose brother Henry Raspe that same year married into the Gison family). These two marriages granted the Liudolfings foothold in Hessen. Thus, when Giso IV died in 1123, the brothers divided the territory among themselves: Louis received Thuringia and Henry Raspe took Hessen. Upon the assassination of the latter in 1130, the entire inheritance devolved to Louis (though he would not assert his claim until 1137). A vast realm was thus created, the Wartburg is magnificent centre (see further under Thuringia).

Despite the fact that, starting 1180, the landgraves (the counts of Thuringia had become landgraves in the meantime) directly governed the western territory, the County Hessen - along with the Landgraviate Thuringia and the County Palatine Saxonia - was considered independent.

After Landgrave Heinrich Raspe IV, the last male Liudolfing, had died, Margrave Henry the Illustrious of Meissen, the archbishop of Mainz and Duchess Sophie of Brabant (St. Elisabeth), daughter of Landgrave Ludwig IV, acting for her minor son Henry, contended for the inheritance, a struggle that would drag on for 20 years. Meissen intended to bring Thuringia, and thus the Hessen territory, under Wettin sway. Eventually, Sophie and Henry were allowed to keep the Liudolfing property in Hessen, in return for which they had to acknowledge feudal dependency on Mainz.

Henry I (the child) retained the title landgrave (1256-1308). He expanded his dominion and founded a splendid residence in Marburg. He was buried in the church of St. Mary that was founded by his mother. Elisabeth was revered as the *Hauptfrau* of the dynasty and the patron saint of the land (and as such, she would later appear on the coins no. 2168).

After Henry's death, problems concerning succession frequently arose, which, however, never affected the land in a negative way. In 1373, Charles IV recognised the landgraves of Hessen as imperial princes. Mainz formed a constant plague and only under Louis I (1433-1458) in 1427 during the peace of Frankfurt, would it be neutralised once and for all. Thus the counts of Waldeck, Lippe and Rietberg, amongst others, became feudally dependent on Hessen. Upon the demise of Louis I, a succession feud ignited between his sons.

In 1500 Landgrave William II finally managed to unite the whole territory (in the course of time it had become substantially expanded to the south). The residence was now Kassel (which, de facto, had already taken that position from Marburg by the middle of the 15th century).

*Under the Liudolfings*

**HEINRICH RASPE IV (1227-1238)**



2162



2162 Brakteat - Marburg. A: Two heads under arch, above bust facing with two staffs terminating in lis V V V V. Berger: 2993, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1020, Slg. Löbbecke: 951. 0.672 gr.

**RR** Extremely fine specimen on broad flan

1.000,--

Sotheby - London, Auction 2-5-01, no. 503.  
 Ex: Reuttner von Weyl collection (503).  
 Ex: Friedensburg collection, no. 2557.  
 Ex: Buchenau collection, no. 2765 (Cahn, 22. 1909).  
 Ex: Fd. Schleusingen: 31.

The Fd. Schleusingen came up in 1903 and was buried around 1250. It was composed of 430 pieces, of highly diverse origins. It contained 26 specimens of this kind (Gotha, Berlin). (for Fd. Schleusingen, see: Hävernick: Die mittelalterlichen Münzfunde in Thüringen, Jena, 1935, p. 241).

Berger attributes this to Landgrave Hermann II (1237-1242) of Hessen. Its style is more Hessian than it is Thuringian.

*Under the House Brabant*  
**HEINRICH I (1263-1308)**



- 2163 Brakteat - Marburg. A: Crowned lion r., head facing. Berger: --, Schütz: 63, Slg. Bonhoff: 1452. 0.441 gr. Pleasingly toned, small flan crack at the edge, very fine 500,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.  
Fd. Marburg: 41.
- 2164 Denar - Wolfshagen. A: Count with sword and orb standing, R: Bust under architectural frame with two flags ending in crosses. Schütz: 35. 0.881 gr. Very fine 150,--  
Lanz - München, Auction 124 (2005), no. 1227 (Schütz 35.1).  
Ex: Biszinger collection (352).

**LUDWIG I (1413-1458)**



- 2165 Kronengroschen - after 1436. A: Shield with lion l. in quatrefoil with crowns and L - V - D - E in the angles ♣ LVDEWICVS ∫ DEI ∫ GRACIA LA, R: Lionshield under crown ♣ GROSSVS ∫ LANTGRAVI ∫ HASSI. Schütz: 268.43. 3.098 gr. Very fine 50,--  
Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 31 (1981), no. 448.



- 2166 Kronengroschen (Countermark hessian city). A: Shield with lion l. in quatrefoil with crowns and L - V - D - E in the angles ♣ LVDEWICVS ∫ DEI ∫ GRACIA LANT, R: Lionshield under crown ♣ GROSSVS ∫ LANTGRAVI ∫ HASSIE. Krusy: X 17.7, Schütz: 268.17. 2.857 gr. Coin: fine, Countermark: very fine 100,--  
Auktionen - Basel, Auction 11 (1980), no. 1312.

**WILHELM I (1483-1493)**



2167

2167 1/2 Petersgroschen (1/2 Albus). A: Shields of Hessen, Ziegenhain and Nidda + WILHEL o D o GRA o LANTGR o HAS, R: Nimbate St. Petrus facing over shield of Hessen with cross and key HONNO VAEASS. Schütz: 361. 1.316 gr. A little weakly struck, very fine

50,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Stuttgart 2001.  
From list 12, no. 390.  
Cf. also Slg. Fiorino: 311, Prinz Alex: 117.

**WILHELM II (1493-1509)**

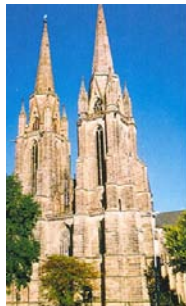


2168

2168 Albus. A: Shields of Katzenelnbogen, Ziegenhain and Diez + WILHELM o G o NARTGRA o HASSIE, R: Crowned and nimbate St. Elisabeth over shield of Hessen - Nidda with church and bread in hand o o GLORI o o REI o PVBLIE. Schütz: 384.1. 2.045 gr. RR Weakly struck, very fine

400,--

Lanz - Munchen, Auction 124 (2005), no. 1289.  
Ex: Biszinger collection (356).



MARBURG



COIN



NAUMBURG

One would expect the church held by Elisabeth to be that of Marburg (people and buildings used to be depicted in a stylised manner, but around 1500 graphic techniques developed). There is no likeness however. Things change when we turn to Naumburg, the church of which resembles the coin much more. Immediately after her canonisation in 1240 a statue was raised to her in Naumburg. It is the single oldest object of the reverence of Elisabeth.

## LIMBURG

The city of Limburg rose from a settlement at the foot of the Burgberg (castle hill). From the beginning of the 12th century the city is documented, but so are the city lords of Isenberg-Limburg. The city retained a liaison with the kingdom and the imperial cities of the Wetterau up to the 14th century.

The first count is Frederick of Isenberg (approx. 1190-1226). After his son Dietrich I of Isenberg-Limburg († 1299), the territory was divided into Hohen-Limburg under Dietrich II and Styrum under his brother Eberhard. In the branch Hohen-Limburg, Dietrich IV (1372-1401) married Lucardis, heiress to Broich. After him, Hohen-Limburg continued under William I (1401-1442) and Broich under his brother Dietrich VI (1401-1439). The son of the last, Wilhelm II, succeeded him in Broich and reclaimed Hohen-Limburg in 1461.

Castle and city were a fief of the empire, the archbishops of Mainz and the landgraves of Hessen, each for one thirds.

The House of Limburg-Stirum still exists in the Netherlands.

### WILHELM I (1401-1457)

At the death of their father Dietrich IV, the sons divided the county among themselves by virtue of a treaty of 1412: William I received the castle and the County Limburg; the castle and the seigneurie Broich would be jointly governed by the brothers.

After the death of William I, his son-in-law Gumprecht made an attempt to usurp the inheritance, but the sons of Dietrich V thwarted this.



- 2169 Pfennig - Hohen-Limburg. A: Count facing seated on bench with sword and rosary, crowned by three roses, lion l. on breast WILHELMVS . (COM), R: Rose of Limburg (+ MONETA ♣ IN ♣) LIMBORGH. Berghaus/Spiegel: 25. 0.709 gr. **Extremely rare. Very fine**

200,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1989.

Ex: Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 326 (1989), no. 2025.

Of group 4, Berghaus/Spiegel know only one specimen. This coin constitutes an amendment to that. Moreover, it is more than obvious that the reverse ends with LIMBORGH (rosette), Berghaus/Spiegel provide LIBOR.

Group 4. Struck around 1410.



- 2170 Pfennig - Hohen-Limburg. A: Armoured count standing over shield of Limburg with sword, rose around the neck and empty shield (Broich ?) on breast WILM' COM' DE • LIMBO', R: Rose of Limburg + MONETA + NOVA + LIMBVRC'. Berghaus/Spiegel: 33d. 0.708 gr. **R Double struck on the reverse, very fine**

150,--

Münzgalerie - München, Auction 11 (1981), no. 161.

Group 1. Struck around 1420/30.

### DIETRICH V (1401-1443)

By virtue of the treaty of 1412, Dietrich also became *Vogt* over Rellinghausen.



- 2171 Pfennig - Rellinghausen. A: Armoured count standing with sword crowned by three crosses, shield of Limburg on breast \* DIDERICH + GREVE \*, R: Rose of Limburg \* MONETA + NO RELINHVSE'. Berghaus/Spiegel: 49e. 0.681 gr. **Very fine +**

50,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1989.

Ex: Peus - Frankfurt - Auction 326 (1989), no. 2059.

Group 1. Struck around 1410/1420.

237

**WILHELM II (1443-1473)**

William II was the oldest son of Dietrich V. He was lord of Broich and Vitinghof, *Vogt* over Rellinghausen. By a ruling of the archbishop of Cologne, he was able to win Hohen-Limburg back from Gumprecht Neuenahr in 1461.

Broich was lost through a feud between Cologne and Kleve in 1443, but William II managed to retrieve it in 1446.

William II had but one son John (1484-1511), wedded to Elisabeth of Neuenahr. They remained childless, but adopted their niece Irmgard. She married Wirich of Dhaun, Count of Falkenstein, to whom the inheritance finally fell.



2172

- 2172 Weißpfennig - Broich. A: Nimbate St. Petrus with cross and key in gothic canopy over shield of Limburg WILHELM CO ♣ DE ♣ LIMB, R: Shield of Pfalz - Bayern in trefoil with one shield in each angle (Limburg, Bayern and Rose) ♣ MONE' ♣ NOVA' ♣ BROC'. Berghaus/Spiegel: 64b. 1.761 gr. **Extremely rare.** A little weakly struck, very fine

750,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1989.

Ex: Peus - Frankfurt - Auction 326 (1989), no. 2073.

Struck after 1451, of a Rheinian (palatine) strike.

Berghaus/Spiegel. Indicate two specimens: Berlin and Slg. Spiegel.

**ANONYMOUS**

2173

- 2173 Vierschildheller - Hohen-Limburg. A: Around pellet four shield (lion/Limburg, rose/Limburg, lion with one tail and Bayern). Berghaus/Spiegel: 89. 0.222 gr. **Extremely rare.** Very fine

150,--

Münzen und Medaillen - 1989.

Ex: Peus - Frankfurt - Auction 326 (1989), no. 2084.

Struck after 1464, of a Rheinian strike. Group 1.

**WETZLAR**

Wetzlar first was a royal city, then an imperial city and situated at a crossroad.

Presumably, the Conradines founded a convent consecrated to Mary here in 914/15. Wetzlar itself is not mentioned before 1142. In the course of the Staufer urban politics, Wetzlar was incorporated into the *terra imperii* (Wetterau). In 1225, Wetzlar was recorded as *civitas*.

Around approx. 1334, Wetzlar was given to the Nassau House as a lien (which gave rise to a struggle with the counts of Solms). In 1370, Wetzlar was totally bankrupt and decay set in swiftly.



2174

**Weltlicher Herr (1205-1210)**

- 2174 Dünnpfennig. A: Bust facing with two flags, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle, surrounded by three times three small pellets. Hävernick: 327, Nau: 186.32 ("unbestimmter Dynast"), Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1053. 0.706 gr. **R Dark patina, very fine +**

125,--

Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.

Struck around 1205/1210.

**WALDECK**

The counts of Waldeck descend from the counts of Schwalenberg (see there). These counts held many territories in fief, among which Waldeck. After the alliance with the archbishops of Cologne in 1180, the counts of Schwalenberg named themselves counts of Waldeck, after the castle by that name. In 1214, the territory fell apart and Waldeck, under Count Adolf (1214-1270) continued independently as the county Waldeck.

Despite powerful neighbours - the archbishops of Cologne and Mainz and the landgraves of Hessen - a coherent dominion was built up. In 1349, this unity was recognised by being granted imperial immediacy. Towards the end of the 14th century, several divisions ensued, splitting the House Waldeck into three branches, on top of this came financial difficulties and slowly a dependence on the landgraves of Hessen grew.

**HEINRICH II (1305-1344)**

A grandson of Count Adolf.



- 2175 Pfennig - Korbach. A: Bust of a count facing with quatrefoil on breast, star and cross in hands, R: Three stars in trefoil, circle with pellet in centre. Grote: 22, Slg. Hennig: 4. 1.061 gr. Flan crack, very fine 200,--  
Münzen und Medaillen Deutschland, Auction 6 (2000), no. 539.

**WALDECK - EBERSTEIN**


- 2176 Brakteat - Landsberg (?). A: Two counts under arch with flag and sword • \* • + • \* • +. Berger: 2310, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1038. 0.651 gr. **Extremely rare.** Very fine to extremely fine 1.500,--

Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 375 (2003), no. 2558.

From Fd. Wartenbach (cf. no. 2207).

Fd. Wartenbach: 2, DBB: 70.

Struck before 1232

This type was not known before the Fd. Wartenbach (R. Ohly: Der Brakteatenfund von Ruine Wartenbach, Kreis Lauterbach, Dt. Jahrbuch 33 (1940/41), no. 3, p. 181 et seqq.). This hoard contained 10 specimens. They were attributed to Louis I, Count of Ziegenhain 1194-1229, together with Count Frederick of Ziegenhain and Wildungen 1186-1227 (son of Landgrave Louis II of Thuringia). Treysa is taken to be the mint.

Meanwhile, views on the attribution have changed. In DBB, this coin is attributed to the counts of Waldeck - Eberstein (*"unbestimmter Graf 1.Hälfte 13. Jahrhundert"* - undetermined count first half of the 13th century)). Mint Landsberg (?), with the following comment: "Im hessischen Raum gab es wie in Thüringen eine Anzahl weltlicher Herren, die außer den Landgrafen und den geistlichen Stiften Münzen geprägt haben. Diese sind, wie bei vielen anderen Brakteaten, meist stumm. Ihre Zuteilung an einzelne Geschlechter und Münzstätten kann daher wie in anderen Fällen nur aufgrund des Bildtyps, charakteristischer Merkmale im Vergleich mit anderen Stücken, des Gewichts und der Fundvorkommen vorgenommen werden. Als Münzstätte wird das heute nicht mehr bestehende Landsberg angenommen, das etwa 25 km nordwestlich von Kassel lag, um 1232 zerstört und nicht wieder aufgebaut wurde. Daher muß unser Brakteat vor diesem Datum entstanden sein." (In the area around Hessen, as in Thuringia alike, there were, besides the landgraves and the clerical cathedral chapters, a number of secular lords that struck coin. As is the case with a lot of bracteates, these coins are mostly without writing. Their attribution to a single lineage and mint is therefore only possible on the grounds of type, of traits that are characteristic for other pieces as well, of weight and of occurrence in hoards. The mint is assumed to be the no longer existing mint of Landsberg, situated some 25 km north of Kassel, devastated around 1232 and never rebuilt. Our bracteate must, therefore, have been struck before this date).

## ABBEY FULDA

After preparations by Boniface, the monastery Fulda was founded on 12 March 744. Apart from Salvatore and Peter, Boniface became main patron of the monastery.

Sturmi, a student of Boniface's, had founded an *Einsiedelei* (hermitage) in 736 (the archbishop of Mainz would found the monastery Hersfeld on its remains in 769/75). This Sturmi, being the leader of a small monastic community, was banished in 763 by Lullus. In those days (765), Fulda became a royal monastery, it was granted both the right to elect its own abbot and immunity (which was acknowledged in 774 by Charlemagne).

As a result of bestowals, the dominion stretched from Frisia to Italy, later it would diminish to a region in central Germany. In 822, construction of the St. Michael's church commenced. The wealth of the monastery and the personal possessions of the abbots formed the basis for the royal status. Imperial politics were taken part in. In the 12th century, the ever-rising costs of court travels, of sovereigns staying at the monastery and of contributions to the pope amounted to financial disaster.

In the beginning the monastery minted double sided coins. The oldest of these date back to the days of Abbot Richard (1018-1039) and show the statue of Boniface. The last were struck by Abbot Henry I of Kemnaten (1127-1133).

Then began the age of the bracteates. The first are those of Abbot Markward I (1150-1165). The bracteates struck in the early stages are of particular beauty. The monastery Fulda minted in Fulda, Hameln, Gerstungen and Vacha.

### KONRAD II (1177-1192)

“Mit Abt Konrad trat an die Spitze des Klosters ein Mann, dem wir die schönsten Fuldaer Mittelaltermünzen zu verdanken haben. Sie legen für sein Interesse an der bildenden Kunst und für das Blühen der Fuldaer Werkstatt ein lebendiges Zeugnis ab.“ (With Abbot Conrad, a man ascended to leadership over the monastery, to whom we owe the finest medieval coins from Fulda. They form the living testimony of his interest in the fine arts as well as the flourishing workmanship in the Fulda workshop (Gaettens, p. 57).



2177



2:1

2177 Brakteat. A: Abbot seated on wall with crozier and book CVNRADVS ABBAS CVNRA. Gaettens: 65. 0.850 gr. **Extremely rare.** Broad, extremely fine and perfect piece

1.750,--

Elsen - Brussel, Auction 85 (2005), no. 633.

Gaettens knows of only one specimen in the *Landesmuseum* in Kassel. He describes it as *künstlerisch bedeutend* (artistically significant).

The abbot is wearing a mitre and holding a crozier, which at first sight seems incommensurate with his office as abbot. It is however correct. The abbots of Fulda had papal permission to don episcopal dignity (see Gaettens p.57).



2178



2180



2179

### HEINRICH III (1192-1216)

- 2178 Brakteat. A: Bust of the bishop facing with crosier and palm leaf HENVNANSRHHVCHSDV. Gaettens: 84, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 984 (this specimen). 0.796 gr. RR Edge break and small flan defect, very fine to extremely fine 1.500,--  
 Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 54 (1991), no. 484.  
 Ex: Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit, no. 984.  
 Fd. Nordhausen (Nachtrag Jena 1955), p. 226, 381.

### KONRAD III von MALKOS (1222-1249)

- 2179 Brakteat. A: Abbot on throne with crosier and book. Gaettens: 93 var, Slg. Bonhoff: 1366 var. 0.521 gr. Extremely fine and perfect piece 500,--  
 Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 333 (1992), no. 1560.  
 Gaettens describes the lion's throne as throne with wolf's heads. This coin also greatly resembles Gaettens no. 94, although that has a closed book. Gaettens dates this coin to the 1230ies, because the diameter clearly corresponds with earlier bracteates. He claims it is the last type struck in this size, after this the coins would be smaller for good. Slg. Allertseder: II.897.

### HEINRICH IV von ERTHAL (1249-1261)

- 2180 Brakteat - Vacha. A: Abbot facing with crosier and book HENR. Berger: 2292, Gaettens: --, Slg. Bonhoff: 1368. 0.657 gr. Very fine + 100,--  
 Dombrowski - Münster 1973.  
 Ex: Fd. Mosa: 3.  
 The Fd. Mosa was found in 1931 and sealed in 1265/70. It was a typically regional hoard. Most coins by far are of Henry of Erthal, Abbot of Fulda. Of this type - no. 3 - 272 came up with the hoard (Gotha, Berlin).  
 Attribution to Vacha is based on the fact that Mosa lies in the triangle Fulda, Hersfeld and Salzungen, and Vacha lies closest to it.  
 Both this coin and no. 2181 have raised some doubt with respect to their attribution to Fulda, but Fulda is to be preferred for a number of reasons (for the Fd. Mosa, see: Hävernich: Die mittelalterlichen Münzfunde in Thüringen, Jena, 1955, Brakteatenfund von Mosa (Mertens), p. 274).  
 Approx. 1250.



2181

2182

2183

- 2181 Brakteat - Vacha. A: Abbot facing with book and palm leaf, eight pellets on the edge. Berger: 2290, Gaettens: --, Slg. Bonhoff: 1370. 0.490 gr. Extremely fine and perfect piece 150,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1973.  
Ex: Fd. Mosa: 11.  
The Fd Mosa contained 581 specimens of this type (Gotha). For an elucidation see No. 2180.  
Approx. 1250.

#### BERTHOLD IV von BIMBACH (1274-1286)

- 2182 Brakteat. A: Abbot seated on wall between two towers terminating in crosses with crosier and book B + R + H + T +. Berger: 2294, Gaettens: --, Slg. Bonhoff: 1372, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 992, Slg. Löbbecke: 888. 0.578 gr. Extremely fine and perfect piece, pleasingly toned 250,--  
Hirsch - München, Auction 55 (1967), no. 252.  
The + between the letters on the edge is made up of four dots.

#### HEINRICH V von WEILNAU (1288-1313)

- 2183 Brakteat. A: Bust of the abbot facing with palm leaf and book between two millstones N E N E. Berger: 2303, Gaettens: --, Slg. Bonhoff: 1380, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 993, Slg. Löbbecke: 879 0.462 gr. Very fine 100,--  
Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 375 (2003), no. 2145.

### ABBAY HERSFELD

In 736, Boniface's student Sturm founded a hermitage. On the same spot Lullus, the successor of Boniface as archbishop of Mainz, founded the monastery Hersfeld in 769/75. Lullus was the first abbot of Hersfeld which he remained to his death in 786. In 775, the monastery came under the protection of Charlemagne (imperial abbey and free choice of abbot).

St. Wigbert was abbot of the monastery Fritzlar. His remains were transferred from Fritzlar to Hersfeld by Archbishop Lullus of Mainz after 780, where reverence of him soon eclipsed that of the patron saints of the abbey, Simon and Thaddeus. Archbishop of Mainz Hrabanus Maurus devoted the church to the memory of St. Wigbert on 28 October 850. After the big fire of 1038, reconstruction was completed in 1144.

During the Investiture Controversy the side of Henry IV was taken. The latter repeatedly used Hersfeld as a headquarters to plan his raids against the Saxons from.

Just as the monastery Fulda, Hersfeld, too, started striking double-sided pfennige. They bore the names of both Lullus and Charlemagne. The original name of Hersfeld is *Hereveldia*. The last small pfennig was struck until 1127. Then, in contrast to Fulda, a larger double-sided pfennig would shortly appear (Henry of Biergarten). Striking bracteates then commenced under Abbot Siegfried (1180). The monastery Hersfeld minted in Hersfeld, Arnstadt, Herrenbreitungen and Kölleda.



- 2184 Denar. A: Head of St. Lullus r. with crozier (+ SCS) . LVL(VS), R: Cross with one star in the 1st angle (+ HERE)VE(LDIA). Dannenberg: 2092. 0.867 gr. **RR** A little off centre, very fine 750,--
- Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1980.  
 Ex: Buchenau collection: 2634.  
 Oldest coin of (with St. Lullus and Hereveldia)  
 Buchenau: B.f. Mzfr. (1900) p.105.  
 Fd. Fulda: 22, Menadier: Der Münzschatz der St. Michaeliskirche zu Fulda, ZfN 21 (1800), p. 103 ff.  
 The Fd. Fulda was found in 1897 and contained around 2,000 specimens (later, 600 specimens more were added). Buried around 1114. The largest number of coins in the hoard originated from Fulda, but two types of Hersfeld were also represented (nos. 2184 and 2185), the first in different varieties, the second in a single variety.  
 Of Fd. Fulda 22, three specimens were in the hoard (of no. 20, virtually the same, also 3 specimens).  
 Kluge: 470 (the head is not the same, in the cross on the reverse no star) gives as texts: A: + SCS LVLLVS , R: + HERVELDIA



- 2185 Denar. A: Crowned bust facing with sceptre + KAROLVS . IMP, R: St. Lullus facing with crozier + S(C)S LVLL(VS). Dannenberg: 2095, Kluge: 471. 0.714 gr. **R** Irregular flan, a little uncentered, almost very fine 300,--
- Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1983.  
 Fd. Fulda 24 (of this type, 15 specimens came up in the Fd. Fulda).  
 Menadier took this coin for a medal supposedly struck in 1075 to commemorate the royal protection received 200 years earlier. Buchenau doubts this as the 15 specimens in the hoard of Fulda were in such good shape, that they could be hardly expected to have been buried for so long. Therefore, Buchenau considers an issue in 1114, on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the death of the great benefactor Charlemagne.

### ADELMANN (1114-1127)



- 2186 Denar. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle + ANDERENANCO, R: Edifice with three towers over arch + H(ERE)VELDIA. Dannenberg: 2102. 0.844 gr. **Very fine** 150,--
- Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 317 (1987), no. 1018.  
 Ex: Allertseder collection: 1018.



2188



2187



2189



### HEINRICH I (1127-1155)

- 2187 Brakteat. A: Bust l. with crozier, annulets in field (I o HED)NRICV(S) A(BBAS). Berger: 2258, Slg. Bonhoff: 1385, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 998, Slg. Löbbecke: 890. 0.899 gr.

A little weakly struck at the edge, almost extremely fine

400,--

Sotheby - London, Auction 2-5-01, no. 139.

Ex: Reuttner von Weyl collection (139).

Ex: Gaetens collection, no. 998 (Leu - Zürich, Auction 2-6-59, no. 998).

Fd. v. Aua, no. 6, DBB: 65.

This coin is, of course, a bracteate, but it still has all the characteristics of a double-sided pfennig.

### JOHANNES I (1201-1213)

- 2188 Brakteat - Arnstadt. A: Abbot on throne facing with cross and crozier, eagle l., tower r., no legible legend. Berger: --, Fund Seega: 251, Slg. Bonhoff: 1303. 0.584 gr.

RR Edge break, glued on the reverse and a little weakly struck, almost very fine

400,--

Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 117 (2003), no. 3202.

Ex: Hoecke collection (Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 73, no. 2941).

Ex: Buchenau collection, Cahn, Auction 1909, no. 2286.

From Fd. Seega: 251.

Fd Seega 250 and 251 are the only coins that can be attributed to Arnstadt with some degree of certainty. In Fd. Seega only two specimens of 251 occurred. This specimen is shown in Fd. Seega.

In view of the number of types struck by Abbot John, we must assume a yearly demonetisation was carried through in Hersfeld (from 1142, when a market was established).

- 2189 Brakteat. A: Abbot on throne with crozier and book between two towers, four pellets on the edge IOHANNES - HERSFEL. Berger: 2265, Nau: 187.18, Slg. Bonhoff: 1389, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1001, Slg. Löbbecke: 902. 0.618 gr.

R Flan crack and small edge fault, very fine +

500,--

Auctiones - Basel, Auction 8 (1978), no. 1144.



- 2190 Brakteat. A: Nimbate St. Wigbertus I. with palm leaf and blessing hand, abbot with crosier and book r. IEHANECS - S HEISNF - EL. Berger: --, Slg. Bonhoff: 1390 (this specimen), Slg. Löbbecke: 895. 0.446 gr. **RR** Flan cracks and cuts on the edge, otherwise extremely fine 500,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1977.

Ex: Bonhoff collection, no. 1390.

Ex: Auktion Cahn 65, (1929), no. 1322.

Fd. Seega: 14 (Buchenau, in Fd Seega, elucidates as follows: "Abt Johann von Hersfeld wird auf seinen Münzen stets barhäuptig dargestellt und nicht in vollem Pontificalgewande, sondern in einem mit zwei senkrecht aufgenähten Streifen (*aurifrisiae*) verzierten Gewande, das dem der Diakonen gleicht" (Abbot John of Hersfeld is portrayed bare-headed on his coins and not in an ornate pontifical vestment, but in one adorned with two vertically sewn-on bands (*aurifrisiae*), which resembles that worn by deacons)). Fd. Seega contained two specimens of this type.

### LUDWIG I (1217-1239)

- 2191 Brakteat. A: Abbot with raised hands standing between two towers LVDEW ICGV. Berger: 2274, Slg. Bonhoff: 1398, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1006, Slg. Löbbecke: 908. 0.579 gr. Pleasingly tone, almost extremely fine specimen 750,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 74 (1992), no. 2979.
- 2192 Brakteat. A: Abbot sitting with crosier and book between two crosses LVDEW ICGV. Berger: -- (cf. 2276), Slg. Bonhoff: 1400, Slg. Löbbecke: 905. 0.609 gr. Small edge break, extremely fine specimen 600,--  
Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 45 (1987), no. 692.



- 2193 Brakteat. A: Abbot standing with crosier and book, on the edge •A•N•V•O. Berger: 2273 (no legend), Slg. A: 1031, Slg. Löbbecke: 913. 0.647 gr. Magnificent dark patina, extremely fine 500,--  
Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 328 (1990), no. 1534.  
Ex: Allertseder collection: 1031.  
Where normally LVDEW ICGV can be read, here there are only illegible symbols.  
Slg. Friedensburg: 2657, , Fd. v. Lichtenberg S. 19.12.



2194

2195

2196

- 2194 Brakteat. A: Abbot standing with palm leaf and crozier, on the edge + O • N • + V • + A. Berger: 2272 (no legend), Slg. Löbbecke: 914. 0.484 gr. **R** Almost extremely fine 750,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 29 (2005), no. 1092.  
Ex: Hoecke collection (Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 73 (1992), no. 2952).  
Fd. Von Lichtenberg, no. 20.

#### WERNER von SCHWEINSBERG (1239-1252)

- 2195 Brakteat. A: Abbot with crozier and between two towers. Berger: 2279, Slg. A: 1038, Slg. Bonhoff: 1401. 0.576 gr. Pleasingly toned, extremely fine 150,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1982.  
In Slg. Bonhoff (1401) this coin is attributed to Henry IV (1264-1267). In the Kat. Allertseder to Werner of Schweinsberg, with reference to the Slg. Bonhoff: 1401.  
Fd. Schleusingen: 36. 70 specimens came up in this hoard. There it was classified under Hersfeld followed by a question mark (the elucidation, according to Hävernich, provides sufficient information to place it in Hersfeld). The large number leads Hävernich (Die mittelalterlichen Münzfunde in Thüringen, Jena, 1955, Brakteatenfund von Schleusingen, p.241) to believe that it was struck just before the hoard was buried, i.e. just before 1250. That would corroborate attribution to Werner von Schweinsberg.

#### HEINRICH III von ERTHAL (1252-1263)

- 2196 Brakteat - Herrenbreitungen. A: Bust of the abbot facing with crozier and lis in trefoil under architectural frame. Berger: 2278, Slg. Bonhoff: 1326. 0.490 gr. Small flan crack and fault, very fine + 250,--  
Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 328 (1990), no. 1503.  
Ex: Fd. Mosa: 20-21.  
Apart from the 1250 specimens of Fulda, the Fd. Mosa also contained some 67 other pieces that had nothing in common with the Fulda bracteates. These bracteates have a large diameter. Attribution must be to Hersfeld, whether to Henry III of Erthal or to Henry IV (1264-1267) remains unclear however. For the mint Herrenbreitungen has to be considered.  
The Fd. Mosa contained 7 of these (Gotha). Apart from those the hoard produced another 56 specimens of the same type, save for the palm branch, which is replaced with a banner (see Hävernich: Die mittelalterlichen Münzfunde in Thüringen, Jena, 1955, Brakteatenfund von Mosa (Mertens), p. 274).

#### HEINRICH V von BOINEBURG (1270-1292)



2197

- 2197 Brakteat - Arnstadt. A: Seated abbot with crozier and book. Berger: --, Slg. Bonhoff: 1304, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 897. 0.428 gr. Minor double struck, small flan crack, very fine 100,--  
Münzenauktion - Essen, Auction 41 (1981), no. 1011.  
Slg. Landesmuseum Kassel (Riechmann 29, no. 1552) where it was dated to 2nd half of the 13th century.

**HEINRICH VI von SWINRODE (1296-1300)**


2198



- 2198 Brakteat - Arnstadt. A: Seated abbot with crozier and book. S BONIFACIVS. Berger: --, Posern-Klett : Tf. 21.3. 0.326 gr. **RR** Cleaned and small edge fault, very fine to extremely fine 100,--

Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 307 (1983), no. 912.

In the text an S with a horizontal dash (as in the case of S-COLONIA -A).

Posern-Klett provides the same coin under Taf. 21.3, however, with two towers with a cross on top, instead of a crozier and book. Posern-Klett in Taf. 21 gives a whole series, all of them devoted to a saint (St. Wipertus, St. Nicholas, St. Andreas, etc). It appears we are dealing with a *Gedächtnisausgabe* (commemorative issue), but what could the occasion have been?

Posern-Klett attributes this series to Henry VI of Swinrode.

**ABBEY ESCHWEGE**

Eschwege belonged to the Ottonians. In 994, Otto III gave Eschwege to his sister Sophia (abbess of Gandersheim).

On 13 June 1188, Frederick Barbarossa settled the dispute between Abbess Gertrud and the *Vogt* Count Louis of Lohra in Boineburg (not far from Eschwege), that had arisen from the fact that the proceeds from the market, the tolls and the mint went to the abbess. Each time new coins were struck, there was to be a friendly deliberation as to what share the count was entitled to.

The oldest mint was Judita's, a granddaughter of Otto of Nordheim (1160-1170). Then came Abbess Gertrud.

**GERTRUD (1180-1188)**


2199



- 2199 Brakteat - Eschwege. A: Veiled abbess with palm leaf and book seated on wall between two towers, feet on arch with edifice in it +ABBATISSAGV CRVTINESREN. Berger: --, Fund Seega: 33, Nau: 187.25, Slg. Bonhoff: --, Slg. Löbbecke: --. 0.697 gr. **Extremely rare.** Well struck specimen, slightly bent, almost extremely fine 2.000,--

Höhn - Leipzig, Auction 42 (2004), no. 2080.

The text should be read as follows: ABBATISSA GERTRVT IN E(SKENWAGE). *Eskenwage* was the old name for Eschwege.

In the Fd. Seega, two specimens occurred. Apart from that, it is found nowhere else. The specimen shown in ZdSt: 187.25, Fig 101.8 is from the hoard Seega. The text here exactly matches that of Seega. It is not impossible both are off the same die.

In the description given in Fd. Seega, Buchenau comments that the field shows small animal-like creatures and that there is a W under the hand holding the book. This W is more of a double dot with a vertical line over it, while there is now sign of aforesaid animal-like creatures.

## THÜRINGEN

In the 6th century, the realm of the Thuringians (*Thuringi*) encompassed the territory starting just south of the Thuringian Forest to well north of the Harz Mountains. Generally, it was the territory between the rivers Main and Elbe. Little is known about this very important realm. It connected the later duchies and its kings were related to the Ostrogoths (the wife of the Thuringian king Irminfried, Amalaberga, was a sister of the Ostrogoth king Theodohad). Gradually, its significance decreased until finally it was annexed by the Franks. They appointed a duke in Thuringia, one Radulf (approx. 634).

Towards the end of the 7th century, Thuringia slipped from Frankish sway and came under the influence of Duke Heden who resided in Würzburg. After his violent death in 717/19, the Franks moved back in, focussing their efforts on organising the territory ecclesiastically. After Duke Heden ceded his office to Willibrord at his castle in Würzburg, the path was clear for Arnstadt to become the main city (704). In 726, Willibrord ceded Arnstadt and his other possessions in Thuringia to his monastery in Echternach and on this occasion noted that “Herzog Heden schenkte mir seinen ganzen Anteil (*portio*) im Dorfe (*villa*) *Arnistadi* im Thüringgau” (Duke Heden granted me his entire portion of the village Arnistadi in Thuringia).

In 742, Boniface received the permission and support of Pope Zachary and King Carloman to found the diocese Erfurt that came under the archbishopric Mainz, with far-reaching consequences. Erfurt was now a royal palatinate (in the year 802, a Count Wernher decreed *ad Erfesfurt in palatio publico*).

In 849, a certain Thakulf is documented as duke of Thuringia († 873). He was succeeded by one Radulf. The northern part of Thuringia thus came under the sway of the Saxonian Ottonians and its south under that of the Babenbergs. Count Poppo II ousted Radulf and became duke of Thuringia himself. The last duke was Burchard († 908). His sons were expelled by the Ottonians. The year 908 meant the end of the Duchy Thuringia, which consequently sank into insignificance for a time to come.

Then, various noble families rose to power in Thuringia, though never lasting. The actions by these families, by the king, by the archbishops of Mainz and by the abbots of Fulda and Hersfeld rendered reestablishing a duchy in Thuringia impossible.

The beginning of the 10th century marked the emergence of what is known as “the younger tribal duchy”, which can however neither be considered a duchy, nor as possessing independent leadership. In this period, high nobility began stirring itself, as there were the Ekkehardines (under Ekkehard of Meissen) and the counts of Weimar (Count William IV von Weimar).

The Ekkehardines were of ancient Thuringian ancestry. In 985, Ekkehard I became margrave of Meissen, Merseburg and Zeitz. His son was, along with his wife Suanehilde, a stalwart of the Saxonian royal house. His main rival was William II of Weimar. Ekkehard I staked a claim to the whole of Thuringia. He had himself proclaimed duke of Thuringia by Thuringian nobility and, in 1002, upon the death of Otto III even claimed the royal crown. In the same year, William II of Weimar was designated the most powerful man of Thuringia.

On the deaths of Hermann († 1032), the oldest son of Ekkehard I, and Hermann’s younger brother Ekkehard II († 1046), the Ekkehardine line became extinct. Henry III subsequently ceded part of the inheritance to the Wettins, part to the counts of Weimar. The position of the counts of Weimar had then been strengthened to such an extent that they attained the title of margrave of Meissen in 1046, holding it for years to come.

Before long, the comital line of Weimar also ended. When King Andreas of Hungary drove his brother Bela away in 1060, an imperial army was sent to Hungary. Defeat was suffered, King Andreas was killed and William IV of Meissen from the House Weimar came into Hungarian captivity. In 1062, he died. The kings subsequently attempted taking control, but to no avail.

The ensuing vacuum facilitated the rise of numerous independent counties and seigneuries, such as Schwarzburg-Käfernburg, Tonna Gleichen, Klettenberg, Beichlingen, among others. In the East Harz, the county Mansfeld emerged and in the South Harz the county Hohnstein. Towards the east, we find the Vögte of Weida and Count Wiprecht of Groitzsch (who, after his first wife’s death in 1109, married Kunigunde of Beichlingen, who held a rich dowry).



..... = Borders of the old Duchy Thuringia

- |                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Landgraviate Thüringen | 9. Henneberg |
| 2. Mühlhausen             | 10. Erfurt   |
| 3. Hohnstein              | 11. Mansfeld |
| 4. Nordhausen             | 12. Querfurt |
| 5. Schwarzburg-Käfernburg | 13. Vargula  |
| 6. Lobdeburg              | 14. Arnstein |
| 7. Orlamünde              | 15. Stolberg |
| 8. Beichlingen            |              |

Around this time, the Wettins (named after their family castle Wettin on the Saale) gained influence. In 1034, a relative of Emperor Conrad II, Count Louis the Bearded, had settled in the Thuringian Forest and acquired fiefs from archbishop Bardo of Mainz and from the counts of Gleichen and Käfernburg. His dominion encompassed a territory that would receive the name Thuringia. He set up a modest manor in Altensbergen, and moved to Schauenburg near Friedrichsroda in 1040. This Louis is regarded as the progenitor of the Ottonians, sometimes called Liudolfings.

Louis was wedded to Cecilia of Sangerhausen (see also under Abbey Nordhausen). Their son Berengar is considered to be the progenitor of the counts of Ilfeld-Hohnstein. Their other son Louis the Jumper († 1123) murdered Count Palatine Frederick and married his wife Adelheid, a daughter of Udo of Stade, who held property around the river Unstrut. This brought Louis into upper nobility. He was the founder of Eisenach and in 1070 built the Wartburg Castle north of Eisenach, which became the new home castle. In 1112, Emperor Henry V bestowed the royal castle Eckartsberga upon him. Louis the Jumper's relationship with the king was always tense, and having the count's blood on his hands did not improve things. He was imprisoned several times, in the imperial prison (see at Annweiler) of Giebichenstein near Halle among other places. Legend has it that he escaped from the prison by jumping into the river Saale, which earned him his epithet "the Jumper". He died in 1123, a monk in the Reinhardsbrunn monastery, which he built to show penitence for the murder of the count palatine.

To Henry IV, central Germany scattered was a thorn in his side. He envisioned a mighty state directly under his sway. This, of course, evoked heavy resistance by nobility, who were supported by the peasants. Nobility and peasants raised an army and though they suffered defeat against Henry IV in the battle of Homburg on 9 June 1075, they did not capitulate until 25 October 1075, when many nobles were taken captive (among whom Count Berengar of Sangerhausen from the family of the Ottonians and a son of Louis the Bearded).

Henry V had the same intentions as Henry IV and he, too, had been winning for a period, as for instance in the Battle at Warnstädt, but eventually his forces, commanded by Count Hoyer of Mansfeld, in the battle at Hettstedt in 1113 and in 1115 in the battle at Welfesholz had to acknowledge defeat. The commander of the army of noblemen and peasants was Wiprecht of Groitzsch.

Neither Henry IV nor Henry V managed to realise their goals. This was entirely different in the case of Lothar III who became king in 1125. First of all he shifted the epicentre of his reign to the *terra Blisnensis*, the Pleissenland, the centre of which was closer to the crown (in 1132, an imperial diet *in palatio* took place here). Thuringia, Pleissen- and Vogtland, as well as Osterland were of great importance to Lothar.



To achieve his goal, Lothar undertook two appointments:

1. He ceded the mark Meissen to Conrad of Wettin in 1125, and
2. founded the Landgraviate Thuringia in 1130.

These two, nearly simultaneous, appointments formed the prelude to the union of Meissen and Thuringia, which would become final in 1247.

The dignity of landgrave was previously non-existent. It was a new rank, above that of a count, equal to a duke but lacking the actual ducal title. The landgrave had to answer only to the king and constituted the highest judicial authority (to whom counts and others were subject).

Hermann II of Winzenburg was predestined for this office, however, as he had Count Burchard of Lokum assassinated in 1129, he was passed.

### LANDGRAVIATE of THÜRINGEN

After having founded the landgraviate Thuringia in 1130, Lothar III in 1131 ceded it as a hereditary imperial fief to the son of Louis the Jumper, Louis I, making him the first landgrave of Thuringia.

Louis I wedded Hedwig of Gudensberg, heiress of Hesse, which gave him a foothold in Hesse from 1122 (see under Hesse). The Ottonians were very closely related to the Hohenstaufens and in 1138, Louis publicly took the side of the Hohenstaufens and so his son Louis II was free to marry Jutta, Frederick Barbarossa's half-sister.

No coins are known of Louis I.

#### *Under the Ludovingians/Ottonians*

#### **LUDWIG II (1140-1172)**

Louis II was a son of Louis I and married to Jutta, the half-sister of Frederick Barbarossa. In 1166/68, the former fought Henry the Lion, whose possessions stretched into Thuringia. He was a champion for the poor and weak and opposed nobility, which gained him the name "the Iron".

Louis II established a mint in Eisenach and later another one in Gotha. The horseman bracteate was presumably introduced by Landgrave Louis II of Thuringia around the middle of the 12th century; it would constitute the standard for a long time to come.



2200



2200 Brakteat - Eisenach - 1170. A: Mounted count I. with flag and shield between two towers, on top of the towers two figures shooting with arrows, five annulets and one star in field. Weight of the affixed coin 1.063 gr. Edge break, bonded, otherwise almost extremely fine specimen

300,--

Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 317 (1987), no. 969.  
 Ex: Allertseder collection: 969.  
 Ex: Buchenau collection (Helbing 1931, no. 375).  
 Ex: Friedensburg collection (Cahn 1924, no. 2070 and no. 2071 halved).  
 Ex: Buchenau collection (1909), no. 2017.  
 Ex: Fd v. Ziegenrück.

This piece is shown in the Hoard Gotha (151), but did not actually come up in this hoard. It is from the hoard Ziegenrück. (Hävernick: *Mittelalterliche Münzfunde in Thuringia*, p. 28. Hoard Ziegenrück, discovered in 1907 'im Drebenenthal', buried around 1175. For this hoard see: *Blätter f. Münzfreunde* 1907, Sp. 3731 and 3794/5 and table 172, 1/5).

The image on this coin is very peculiar, because it depicts a legend (which never occurs). Louis II was a man marked by concern for human welfare, which was also remarkable for those days, he stood up for the poor and thus antagonised nobility. As he constantly feared revenge he never travelled unarmoured. The two archers probably symbolise this revenge. According to legend.

All other horseman bracteates struck in Thuringia or other counties exclusively have the count on horseback (see under Horses). The die-cutting artistry of this first horseman bracteate is exquisite and would later barely be equalled. Beside the expression of the count on horseback, the archers especially are of a magnificent cut.

Louis III (1172-1190), son of Louis II. He, as his father did before him, entered into conflict with Henry the Lion. In the Gelnhauser decree of 1180, he broke all ties with Henry the Lion and was granted the palatinate in fief. He firmly established the landgraviate, making good use of the fall of Henry the Lion. Together with his brother Hermann I, he set about expanding Thuringia. Through his eight children, he was able to weave a web of political ties from Holstein to Hungary. In 1188, he went on a crusade and died on the way back.

### HERMANN I (1190-1217)



Hermann I was the brother of Louis III and stood in his shadow. Both were devotees to Frederick Barbarossa. He was held imprisoned for 1½ year by Henry the Lion. Upon the demise of Louis III in 1190, Hermann became landgrave. His loyalty swerved between the Welfs and the Hohenstaufens, depending on the circumstances.

This was the Hermann who set the Wartburg Castle's name as a centre of poetry, temporarily home to Walther von der Vogelweide among others.

The bracteates of Hermann I and his brother and successor Louis IV deteriorated. The legends became illegible. The conical helmet is replaced by a great helmet. The helmets develop two straps.

The arms with the lion are the landgrave's, an eagle featured in the arms of the palatinate Saxony, inherited by Herman. From 1181 to 1190 Herman I was count palatine => eagle shield, from 1190 landgrave of Thuringia => lion shield:



2201



2201 Brakteat - Eisenach - 1208. A: Mounted count r. with flag and lionshield over edifice HLVNIAGN • ANEVTANGWESN. Berger: 2220, Fund Seega: 291, Slg. Bonhoff: 1342, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 935, Slg. Löbbecke: 765. 0.741 gr. Traces of a break, extremely fine specimen with magnificent patina

500,--

Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 317 (1987), no. 976.  
 Ex: Allertseder collection: 976.  
 Slg. Buchenau (Cahn 1909): 2070 (the texts being the same and the coll. Buchenau containing a lot of specimens from the hoard Seega all point towards the hoard Seega for the origins of this coin).  
 In hoard Seega, Buchenau gives roughly the same text. This cannot but be interpreted as indicating the landgraves of Thuringia.  
 Buchenau terms this "Jüngere Eisenachergruppe, um 1208"  
 The small head is an arc with three vertical lines.



2202 1.5:1



2203



2204 1.5:1



2202



2203 1.5:1



2204

- 2202 Brakteat - Eisenach - 1210. A: Mounted count l. with flag and lionshield over edifice IAOI IC • ΛITEI • IOICII. Berger: 2219, Fund Seega: 298. 0.552 gr. Broad and faultless flan, extremely fine 500,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Stuttgart 1989.  
Ex: Allertseder collection: 975.  
Coll. Buchenau (Cahn 1909): 2077 (the texts being right and the coll. Buchenau containing a lot of specimens from the hoard Seega all point towards the Hoard Seega for the origins of this coin).  
In hoard Seega described as "younger horseman bracteates of a landgravelly strike with blundered legends, Group Eisenach - Gotha around 1208-1215."  
Small die on a large flan.
- 2203 Brakteat - Eisenach - 1210. A: Mounted count l. with flag and lionshield, church behind him, four pellets in field and on the edge NCNCII NSNCNCIICN. Berger: --, Fund Seega: 299. 0.757 gr RR Minor flan crack, very fine to extremely fine 500,--  
Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 317 (1978), no. 978.  
Ex: Allertseder collection: 978.  
Only three specimens were found in the hoard Seega.  
In hoard Seega described as "younger horseman bracteates of a landgravelly strike with blundered legends, Group Eisenach - Gotha around 1208-1215".  
Coll. Buchenau (Cahn 1909): 2078 (the texts being right and the coll. Buchenau containing a lot of specimens from the hoard Seega all point towards the hoard Seega for the origins of this coin).
- 2204 Brakteat - Eisenach. A: Mounted count l. with flag and lionshield, edifice behind him, + • + • + • + • on the edge CII CIICII CII. Berger: 2215, Fund Seega: 302, Slg. Bonhoff: 1337, Slg. Löbbbecke: 770. 0.526 gr. Edge fault, very fine 250,--  
Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 293 (1977), no. 1337.  
Ex: Bonhoff collection: 1337.  
In hoard Seega 8 specimens.  
In hoard Seega described as "younger horseman bracteates of a landgravelly strike with blundered legends, Group Eisenach - Gotha around 1208-1215".  
Coll. Buchenau (Cahn 1909): 2081 (the texts being right and the coll. Buchenau containing a lot of specimens from the hoard Seega all point towards the hoard Seega for the origins of this coin).



2205



- 2205 Brakteat - Eisenach. A: Mounted count I. with flag and lionsshield, edifice behind him, + • + • + • + • on the edge CII CIICII CII. Berger: 2215, Fund Seega: 302, Slg. Bonhoff: 1337, Slg. Löbbecke: 770. 0.258 gr.  
Lanz - Graz 1976.  
10 half specimens came up in the hoard Seega (it would not be altogether impossible that this is also from the hoard Seega).

Halved specimen, very fine

25,--



2206



- 2206 Brakteat - Eisenach. A: Mounted count I. with flag and eagleshield over wall with three towers, square with four lis behind him VNOEΛNVSEDNVNERNANLSAAENE. Berger: --, Fund Seega: 340, Slg. Bonhoff: 1340, Slg. Löbbecke: 776. 0.744 gr.

**R** Irregular edge, traces of a break, otherwise extraordinary fine drawing, extremely fine

400,--

Höhn - Leipzig, Auction 39 (2004), no. 3220.

In view of the eagle shield, this coin cannot but indicate Herman as count palatine of Saxony (1181-1217)

Hoard Seega 340 - undetermined horseman bracteate with eagle shield

This coin was classified under Herman as count palatine of Saxony (1181-1190) both in the hoard Nordhausen 260 and in Coll. Löbbecke 776 hoard Erfurt 105 - Thuringian Landgrave Herman I 1190-1217, mint Eisenach. The Erfurt coin (there are several specimens in Erfurt with minor differences) shows the same text, except for a small difference in the middle: Erfurt SOD, the coin in hand SED. Höhn's catalogue classified this coin under Beichlingen, Frederick II (1189-1217). I put it under Thuringia, in view of the recent publication of the hoard Erfurt.

In his "Thuringian Bracteates" Steguweit under no. 99 shows a horseback Landgrave Hermann I to left. The architecture at the bottom is the same as on this coin, yet, the landgrave has a lion shield here. Above the horse an edifice. See hoard Seega: 280.

See for a similar coin but with a lily shield (or a split staff) under Mühlhausen, no. 2220.

## HORSES

The important places of the Thuringi were situated in the territory around the Saale and the Unstrut. Here, noble persons were always buried together with some horses. It therefore comes as no surprise that we should encounter the magnificent horseman bracteates in Thuringia, and in the region around the rivers Saale and Unstrut in particular.

A horse is not easily rendered, nevertheless horses have always been portrayed through the ages. To my mind, one may distinguish two styles, the static and the dynamic:

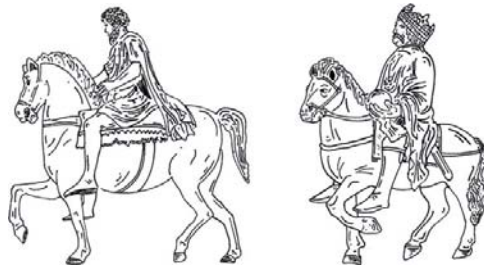


STATIC

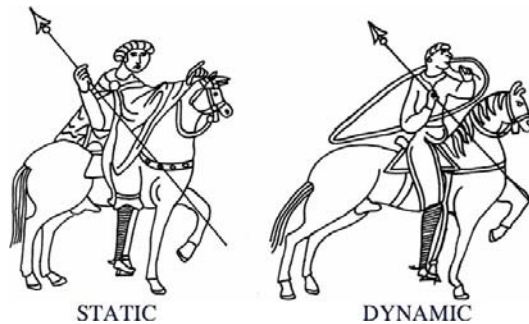


DYNAMIC

The static form is especially used in ancient and early medieval statues, as that of Marcus Aurelius on the Piazza del Campidoglio in Rom (about 165 A.D., Copy of the original which is found in the museum nearby) or that of Charlemagne (9th century, Musée du Louvre / Paris).



The transition from static to dynamic is aptly shown in the Bayeux Tapestry:



STATIC

DYNAMIC

The following Thuringian stone, from the 8th century, shows a picture of a Frankish horseman on the stone of Hornhausen near Oschersleben. It is distinctly static in character.



Reiterstein von Hornhausen  
(Horseman stone of Hornhausen)

The Thuringian Horseman Bracteates also show these two forms: the emperor on horseback from Mühlhausen (Mulhouse) is static in character whereas the bracteate of Louis II of Thuringia is clearly more dynamic.



Mühlhausen - Friedrich I / 118C



Thuringen - Ludwig II / 1170

These two types can safely be considered the oldest Horseman Bracteates. Two things catch the eye: the Mulhouse coin shows a lifted right fore leg, but a left fore leg standing straight, both hind legs fully bent, on Louis' coin the right fore leg is sharply bent, the left fore leg standing forward, both hind legs standing straight on the ground, both hind lower legs at a straight angle to the ground, though both are bent in the middle.

In the case of the Thuringian bracteate, the human figure is much too large compared to the horse, the Mulhouse type is better proportioned in this respect, although the emperor's head still is as large as the horse's.

Subsequent depictions of horses show a trend towards more realistic proportions. The hind legs of the horse are bent in the manner of the Mulhouse specimen. This posture, however unusual (except when rearing), is commonly seen in coins. The first occurrence of this position of the hind legs is on a coin showing Pegasus, which would then be imitated on later Greek coins depicting horses:



Pegasus / Korinth 555 v.Chr.



Taras 278/272 v.Chr

The hind legs on horseman bracteates are invariably shown as on the Pegasus specimen.



Thuringen - Hermann I / 1190



Mansfeld - Burckhard / 121C

On these coins, the horses are generally static in nature. The first horseman bracteate, that of Louis II (no. 2200), is the only dynamic portrayal really.

The hind legs as pictured above cannot be seen on one of the horseman bracteates of Luteger (see no. 2 of the summary and no. 2229 in this catalogue). It shows the natural stance. Apparently, Luteger studied horses and did not just copy something.

Both next bracteates are from Kassel. The history of Kassel starts with Kunigunde, the wife of Henry II, who received the royal palatinate in Kassel in 1008. In its vicinity, she founded the monastery Kaufungen in 1017, where she retreated, after having ceded the imperial insignia to Conrad II.

Towards the end of the 12th century, the horseman bracteates came from Thuringia to Hesse, where they were struck up to the middle of the 13th century. They are smaller and thicker than their Thuringian counterparts and therefore less fragile. If the shield shows a lion, attribution to a Thuringian landgrave is certain. They are always without legend, only the edge sometimes shows some letters.

The mark above the horse indicates which respective issue the coin belongs to.

**LUDWIG IV (1217-1227)**

Louis IV was the son of Herman I and married to Elisabeth of Hungary. He was dragged into dispute with the Wettins. His daughter Sophie managed to retain power - for her son Henry - in Hesse (see under Hesse).



2207



- 2207 Brakteat - Kassel - 1220. A: Mounted count l. with flag and shield, lion's head in front and wall with tower behind him + I + A + R + S. Berger: 2231. 0.734 gr.

R Small flan crack and edge fault, almost extremely fine

750,--

Hauck & Aufhäuser-München, Auction 15 (2000), no. 2081.

From the Hoard Wartenbach, no. 3 (Dt. Jahrbuch 33, 1940/41, no. 3). The Hoard Wartenbach consisted of 37 pieces. This hoard saw the first instance of this type. The lion's head shows closest resemblance to the Hessian lion.



Attribution to one particular mint is difficult. Only mentions Melsungen and Allendorf. The meaning of the letters is unknown (even the possibilities listed by Buchenau (Hoard Niederkaufungen, page 17-18) provide no leads. Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1023.

Louis IV was the uncle of Henry the Illustrious of Meissen.

Cf. for hoard Wartenbach also no. 2176.

**HERMANN II (1227-1242)**

Heinrich Raspe was the younger brother of Louis IV, and when the latter died in 1227, Heinrich Raspe became the guardian of his minor cousin Hermann II.



2208



- 2208 Brakteat - Kassel. A: Mounted count l. with flag and lions shield, hunting horn r. in hand, on the edge • C • E • S • V. Slg. Bonhoff: 1414. 0.653 gr.

RR Magnificent patina, extremely fine

1.000,--

Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 117 (2003), no. 3406.

Ex: Hoecke collection (Münzzentrum, Auction 73, no. 3137).

See Hoard Niederkaufungen: 17 (Fig. 143.21 (i.m.o. the numbering is off) and Fig. 150.13 (without letters)). H. Buchenau: Der Bracteatenfund von Niederkaufungen bei Kassel, Bl.f.Münzfreunde, 36 (1901) and 38 (1903)

It seems not altogether impossible that this specimen stems from the Niederkaufungen hoard (in view of its origins in the Coll. Hoecke).

The lion's shield indicates the landgraves of Thuringia. The hoard of Niederkaufungen was found in 1860, it contained 457 entire bracteates (and a large number of halves), of which 361 horseman bracteates (of which, in turn, 271 bearing the lion's shield) and 86 portraying persons.

In his article on the hoard, Buchenau provides an explanation of the letters C E S V. According to him, they have the following meaning: *Communis Examinatus Sincerus Valens* (= Währungsmünze, geprüft, lauter, gültig). "Das *Communis* findet sich genau gleichzeitig mit unseren Fundmünzen in dem Edikt Kaiser Friedrich II von 1232: in keiner Stadt, wo Münzen geschlagen werden, sollen Waren anders als mit den Pfennigen gekauft werden, die die gängige Währung der betreffenden Stadt bilden" (*Communis Examinatus Sincerus Valens* (= currency, examined, genuine, valid). The *Communis* can be traced to an edict, contemporary to our hoard coin, by Emperor Frederick II dated 1232: 'in no city where coin is struck, shall goods be purchased other than with the pfennige that constitute the actual currency of the city in question') (see p. 22).

After the death of Hermann II in 1242, Henry Raspe became landgrave of Thuringia. In 1246 in Veitshöchheim, he was elected king by the Rheinian archbishops and some other electors, however, lacking the approval of the secular sovereigns. Henry Raspe married three times but remained without issue. When, in 1247, he died at the Wartburg Castle, the Ottonian line died with him and hence the covenant of Frederick II to Henry the Illustrious of Meissen, by which the latter was granted the right to succeed in Thuringia, entered into effect.

### Under the margraves of Meissen

However, Henry the Illustrious left Thuringia to his son Albert the Degenerate. The latter minted in Eisenach and Gotha, as well as in Mulhouse, as the owner of the lien. (For this, see under Mulhouse, no. 2222)

### ALBRECHT der UNARTIGE (also: der ENTARTETE, der AUSGEARTETE, 1265-1314)



2209

2209 Brakteat - Eisenach. A: Mounted count I. with shield and flag terminating in cross, rosette and E behind him, on the edge V • V • V • V • V •. Slg. Bonhoff (this specimen): 1346. 0.623 gr.

R Edge break, very fine to extremely fine

250,--

Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 293 (1977), no. 1346.

Ex: Bonhoff collection: 1346.

Hoard Schleusingen: 7 (17 specimens). The description of this hoard (Hävernck: Die Mittelalterlichen Münzfunde in Thuringia, Jena 1955, Fund von Schleusingen, p. 241) provides the following elucidation: „Die merkwürdigen Beizeichen „Reichsapfel“ und „E“ sind nur unverstandene und missdeutete Reste der auf älteren Reiterbracteaten üblichen Zeichnung des Bannertuches, das vor und hinter dem Kopf des Reiters sichtbar war. Diese Entstellung eines nicht gerade geschickten Stempelschneiders lässt wohl an eine Entstehung in einer nachprägenden dynastischen Heckenmünze denken. Ebenso begegnet der merkwürdige 'Kugelbaum' als Beizeichen schon auf einem Brakteaten des Fd. Effelder, den Buchenau mit Vorbehalt an die Grafen von Gleichen verwiesen hat (Bl.f.Münzfr. 1905 Sp. 3312, 14 und Tf. 159.14). Jedoch wäre dann das starke Vorkommen im Fd. Schleusingen auffällig, denn dies spricht doch für eine bedeutende Münzstätte, also wohl der Landgrafen von Thüringen“ (p. 245).

(The peculiar symbols "Reichsapfel" and "E" are merely misunderstood and misinterpreted remains of the image of a banner cloth, visible in front of the horseman's head and behind it, as was usual on older horseman bracteates. This misrepresentation by a not exactly skillful die-cutter gives rise to the assumption of the coin in hand being an imitation manufactured in a dynastic, illegal mint. The 'tree of globes' symbol on a bracteate from the Hoard Effelder is just as striking in its singularity. Buchenau attributes it to the counts of Gleichen, be it with reservation (Bl.f.Münzfr. 1905 Sp.3312, 14 and Tf. 159.14). This, however, renders the large occurrence in the Hoard Schleusingen conspicuous, for that supports an attribution to a mint of significance, in this case: to the landgraves of Thuringia (p.245).)



2210



2211



- 2210 Brakteat - Eisenach. A: Mounted count I. with flag and lionshield, tower behind him, on the edge N - head - N - head (heads looking at eachother). Berger: 2222 var, Slg. Bonhoff: 1349 (this specimen), Slg. Löbbecke: 784. 0.387 gr. Irregular patina, edge fault, very fine 150,--  
Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 293 (1977), no. 1349.  
Ex: Bonhoff collection: 1349.  
Slg. Löbbecke: 784, Hoard Ohrdruf II: 228 (Hävernick: Die Mittelalterlichen Münzfunde in Thuringia, Jena, 1955, Hävernick - Suhle: Fund von Ohrdruf (Kr. Gotha) II, p. 285). In Hoard Ohrdruf characterised as Kopf-Gruppe (mint Eisenach?). This was a small group (11 specimens of this type), so it is safe to assume it dates from the last years prior to the hoard's burying (1290/95). The mint being Eisenach is virtually certain, as several known Eisenach bracteates feature the small heads on the edge.
- 2211 Brakteat - Eisenach. A: Count and countess sitting with sceptre, tower between them, two figures and two lis on the edge. Berger: 2225, Slg. Bonhoff: 1357, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 945, Slg. Löbbecke: 786. 0.270 gr. Edge fault, very fine to extremely fine 150,--  
Gorny - München 1980.  
Fd. Ohrdruf: II.101 (47 ex.). "Verworn deutete das Münzbild dieser Gruppe als Erinnerung an die 1290 gefeierte Hochzeit Landgraf Albrechts des Entarteten mit Elisabeth von Lobdeburg-Arnshaugk. Diese Deutung ist bestechend und steht mit der Funddatierung der Stücke nicht im Widerspruch. Auffällig ist das man die Prägung mit diesem Bild noch einige Jahre fortsetzte."  
The small heads on the edge of no. 2210 and the upright figures on the edge of this coin cannot be explained (are they just ornamental or something else?). They do show great resemblance:



2210



2211



2212



- 2212 Brakteat - Gotha. A: Mounted count I., A with cross on top behind him, on the edge G - O - T - A. Slg. Bonhoff: 1314 (this specimen). 0.355 gr. Small edge fault, extremely fine 200,--  
Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 293 (1977), no. 1314.  
Ex: Bonhoff collection: 1314.  
Fd. Ohrdruf II: 235 (36 ex.).

We have listed the coins of the counts of Weimar-Orlamünde and those of Beichlingen directly after the landgraves of Thuringia, because the horseman bracteates struck in these counties are clearly related to those of the landgraves of Thuringia.

## COUNTS of WEIMAR - ORLAMÜNDE

Orlamünde is a castle on the left bank of the Saale river. This territory was part of the dominion of the counts of Weimar in the 11th century. In 949, William I was documented as count of Weimar-Orlamünde. William II was a great rival of Ekkehard I of Meissen. When the Ekkehardines line ended, the counts of Weimar were the most powerful dynasty in Thuringia. After the House Weimar became extinct in 1062, a new dynasty emerged from the Ascanian House, its name Orlamünde. They were once again the most powerful lords of Thuringia.

After the territory had fallen to the empire, King Conrad III, appointed a viscount of Orlamünde for this territory, who, however, was totally insignificant, as the counties of Weimar and Orlamünde were in 1142 granted in fief to Albert the Bear (the last Count William, count palatine near Rhein, had died childless in 1140). His progeny amassed properties between the Saale, the Ilm and the Unstrut. Again, two lines formed: Weimar and Orlamünde. Even during his lifetime, Albert the Bear left Weimar-Orlamünde to his son Hermann I (mentioned since 1142 and in 1156 indicated as the count of *Orlamünde*). The fortress of Weimar was destroyed by Landgrave Louis III of Thuringia in 1173/4. After Hermann II (1206-1248), the territory was again divided: Weimar came under Otto III († 1285) and Orlamünde under Hermann III († 1283).

At the same time, the Wettin House began exerting pressure. The final collapse of Orlamünde power came in the Thuringian comital war. In 1344, Orlamünde was sold to the margraves of Meissen.

### SIEGFRIED III (1176-1206)

Son of Hermann I and wedded to Sophie of Denmark in 1181.



2213

- 2213 Brakteat - Weimar (?). A: Mounted count r. with banner, rosette in field. Berger: 2101, Fund Seega: 368, Nau: 188.69, Slg. Bonhoff: 1287, Slg. Löbbecke: 838. 0.726 gr.

**RR** especially in this condition, very fine to extremely fine

1.500,-

Elsen - Brussel, Auction 80 (2004), no. 1294.

Ex: Brand collection, Leu, Auction 70 (1997), no. 7641.

Three specimens in Hoard Seega. Two of which in the Coll. Löbbecke: 838 and 839.

There are presumably 7 specimens:

1. Fd. Seega 368 The location of the piece shown in Fd. Seega is not known.

2. Fd. Seega 368 => Slg. Löbbecke 838 => KMh 2101.

3. Fd. Seega 368 location unknown.

4. Fd. Seega 369 (same die as 368 but with three pellets) => Slg. Buchenau (Cahn, 1909): 2370 => Slg. Löbbecke 839.

5. Slg. Bonhoff: 1287.

6. Slg. Brand (7641) => Künker (2907) => this specimen.

7. DBB: 61.

For the mint, the catalogue of the Deutsche Bundesbank provides Orlamünde, though with a question mark and Hermann II (1206-1248) for the count in office, but again with reservation.

In the cat. Buchenau (1909), there is another, auctioned, specimen (no. 2369) from the hoard of Seega, but it does not say which. It must be 368 and, as it says "Scharfes Gepräge von vorzüglichster Erhaltung" (clear-struck coin of extremely fine condition), it may be assumed that this is the one shown with Seega.

In Hoard Seega described as Orlamünde and Count Hermann, approx. 1200.

## COUNTS of BEICHLINGEN

This comital line named itself after the family castle, built in 1054. The structure of the dynasty is unclear, but it is a known fact that they were related to the Wettins, Northeimer, Wiprechts (of Groitzsch).

Count Frederick I of Beichlingen (1141-1169) is known for a fact. He travelled with King Conrad, with Emperor Frederick Barbarossa and with several archbishops of Mainz. In 1149, he was *Vogt* (a German type of guardian) of Oldisleben. He is not mentioned after 1170.

He had two sons: Reginbodo († 1182) and Frederick II (who could have minted since 1172). Frederick II had a son Frederick III (first mentioned in 1221).

At the beginning of the 13th century, the territory fell apart and each branch established its own possessions.

As was the case with many other noble houses, this house slid into financial difficulties. Result: sale of territories and granting fiefs, especially to the counts of Schwarzburg and to the Wettins, into whose service several Beichlingens went.

### FRIEDRICH II (1189-1217)



2214



- 2214 Brakteat - 1195 - Frankenhausen. A: Mounted count r. with banner and shield of Beichlingen CONES FRIDERICVS. Berger: --, Fund Erfurt: 140. 0.808 gr.

**RR** Traces of a break and small edge breaks, very fine

400,--

Höhn - Leipzig, Auction 33 (2003), no. 1760.

Fd. Seega: -- (cf. 372), Fd. Nordhausen: -- (cf. 264), Slg. Löbbbecke: -- (cf. 796). Fd. Nordhausen and Löbbbecke are both without pellets over cross.

Fd. Erfurt: 140 had 8 specimen.

According to Dobenecker (II, 983), Count Frederick II took up the cross in 1195. This fact seems to be symbolised by the floating cross in the effigy, which provides insight into the year of minting. In the Hoard Erfurt, only mention is of Count Frederick II, without the addition of *Vogt* (Hoard Erfurt).



2215



- 2215 Brakteat - Frankenhausen. A: Mounted knight r. with sword, flag and shield, square r. above. Fund Seega: 389. 0.791 gr. **RR** Broad and faultless flan with nice patina, very fine to extremely fine

1.500,--

Gorny - München, Auction 103 (2000), no. 1022.

Ex: Garrett II: 949 (Beichlinger Kyffhäser type).

JWG, Raymond 31 January 1923.

From the hoard Seega: 389 (8 specimen + halves).

Fd. Nordhausen: 256 (3 specimen + halves).

Cf. also Hävernich: Thüringen, p. 44, no. 48.379 ff.

In Buchenau: Der Fund von Seega: „Das Kreuzchen am Halse des Pferdes auch auf dem stilverwandten Brakteaten Nr. 408, der versuchsweise bei Mansfeld angeordnet wurde. Es ist nicht ausgeschlossen, dass auch dies Gepräge nach Mansfeld gehört, als derbere Kopie hierzu ist das der Sangerhausen und Mansfeld benachbarten Herren von Hakeborn auf Wippra zugeschriebene Gepräge 427 anzusehen.“ (The small cross on the neck of the horse can also be seen in bracteate no. 408, of similar style, that was attributed to Mansfeld as an experiment. This coin may well belong to Mansfeld, compare the coarser copy no. 427 attributed to the lords of Hakeborn on Wippra, neighbours of Sangerhausen and Mansfeld).

Gaettens in Cat. Hoh. I: Another specimen here, no. 950 (not from Hoard Seega). „Eine gesicherte Zuweisung dieses Stückes ist bisher noch nicht möglich. Besonders bemerkenswert ist an diesem Stück die durch das Münzbild erzielte Raumaufteilung, wodurch Ross und Reiter hervorragend zur Geltung kommen. Nun haben wir unter den gesicherten Beichlinger Brakteaten eine Reihe von Pfennigen, die eine ähnliche künstlerische Raumaufgliederung zeigen, so der Schriftbrakteat Seega 372, Nordhausen 264“ (A well-grounded attribution of this piece is not possible as yet. Remarkable about this piece in particular is its partitioned field, showing to advantage horseman and horse. There happens to be a series of pfennige under the ascertained Beichlinger bracteates, showing a similar partitioning artistry, such as the epigraphic bracteate Seega 372, Nordhausen 264).

We chose to adhere to Gaettens' attribution.



2216

- 2216 Brakteat - 1212(?) - Frankenhausen. A: Mounted knight r. with sword, flag and shield, star r. above CIV • VAISAR o MO • S. Berger: 2152, Slg. Bonhoff: 1234, Slg. Löbbbecke: 806. 0.652 gr.

R Very fine

500,--

Gorny & Mosch - München, Auction 110 (2001), no. 7.

From the hoard of Seega (no. 382). All specimens from the hoard show a sawtooth edge. The text of this specimen very faintly resembles any of the 5 different varieties Buchenau provides (in Hoard Seega). Leitzmann suggested this type may not be landgravelly (Weißensee) Beichlingic, about 1212 in Frankenhausen.

The inner three-quarter circle starts at the horse's head.

Under one heading: Mulhouse (kinship to Thuringia) and Hohnstein, Nordhausen and Stolberg (because of their interdependence).

## MÜHLHAUSEN

Near the Old-Thuringian village Alten-Mulhouse, Franks established a settlement in 775. The castle and the royal court are documented starting 974. Until the beginning of the 12th century, each German king had visited this place once.

Mulhouse emerged in the first half of the 12th century around the Blasius Church and was called *civitas imperatoris* from 1188. In 1220, the new town developed around St. Mary's Church. Both churches came under the Teutonic Knights in the first half of the 13th century.

The mint in Mulhouse was furnished by Frederik Barbarossa in the 1250ties. There are however no written acknowledgements of the start of minting at Mulhouse. The imperial bracteates from Mulhouse show an emperor high on his horse, which links directly to the oldest horseman bracteates from Eisenach. Buchenau sets the period somewhere around 1170.

## Reichsmünzstätte

## FRIEDRICH I (1152-1190)



2217



- 2217 Brakteat - 1170. A: Mounted emperor l. with flag and shield, wall with two towers r. + FRIDERICVS . IMPERA(TOR MVL)EHVSIGENSIS . DENARIIS. Berger: --, Nau: 188.28. 0.451 gr

**RR** Edge breaks, shortened edges, almost extremely fine specimen with magnificent patina

400,--

Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 317 (1987), no. 887.

Ex: Allertseder collection: 887.

Posern-Klett: 617, Taf. 44.14, Cappe: Taf. 8.61, HoardGotha: 42, Z.d.St.: 188.28 (Fig. 104.2), the end of the text is a V.

The obverse is struck remarkably sharp, which is mostly not the case.

## A fief to Hermann I of Thuringia (1199-1204)

During the Hohenstaufen - Welf throne controversy (1199-1204) Mulhouse, just as the other mints, became a lien of Landgrave Hermann I of Thuringia. It was ceded to him by King Philip as a fief.

In coinage, the landgrave continued the type with the Mulhouse effigy of a crowned horseman. Sometimes, this is the king (with a crown), other times it is the landgrave himself.

In 1303, the landgrave allied with the countering Otto IV, prompting Philip to march against the disloyal count and defeat him in 1204 near Ichtershausen.



2218



- 2218 Brakteat. A: Mounted king r. with flag and shield, orb behind and star in front, four pellets on the edge. Berger: --, Nau 188.32 var, Slg. Bonhoff: 1212 var, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 904. 0.854 gr.

**R** Small edge break, very fine to extremely fine

1.000,--

Höhn - Leipzig, Auction 39 (2004), no. 3312.

Fd. Seega 67 (only one specimen), Fd. Erfurt 68 (two specimen).

In Hoard Erfurt the text is read as: NOA crack in the die LVON crack in the die ONOV - LIPPOOPV oo INONOIC Along with this a comment: „Eine Zuweisung an Philipp v. Schwaben ist wahrscheinlich, da Teile der Trugschrift in fragmentarischen Form seinen Namen beinhalten. Er wurde am 8-3-1198 in Mühlhausen zum deutschen König gewählt.“ (An attribution to Philip of Swabia is preferable, as parts of the blundered legend show fragments of his name. He was chosen German king on 8.3.1198 in Mulhouse).

Is nonetheless described as Philip of Swabia or Landgrave Hermann als holder of the lien (1199-1204) in Hoard Erfurt. I.m.o. the description in the Hoard Erfurt gives Hermann I the benefit of the doubt.

To my mind, the text of the coin in hand begins NOADVO.... . Telling the O's from the D's is hard, the same with the next no. 2219 (Buchenau mostly gives an O).



2219



- 2219 Brakteat. A: Mounted king l. with flag and shield, orb behind him VIONOIVIVOINOVIDIVINDIVIOIVOI. Fund Seega: 71, Nau: cf. 188.34, Slg. Bonhoff: cf. 1213. 0.805 gr.

**RR** Broad and faultless flan, extremely fine specimen with nice patina

750,--

Elsen - Brussel, Auction 83 (2005), no. 1148.

Leu - Zürich, Auction 85 (2002), no. 128.

Ex M. Ley Collection, no. 38, Lanz 69 (1994).

Fd. Erfurt: 69 (18specimen).

Also occurs in the Coll. Allertseder: 891. Not the same.

In hoard Seega only a single specimen came up, not the same (the text practically matches that given by Buchenau in hoard Seega).

Under no. 485, another specimen emerged at Sotheby's auction of 9 October 1995 (from a European Private Collection).



2220



- 2220 Brakteat. A: Mounted knight l. with flag and shield (lis on it), edifice behind him OVCNANVEAVSAOADNIVILANENAIIV. Berger: 2218, Fund Seega: 335, Slg. Löbbecke: 773. 0.851 gr. **RR** Almost extremely fine

750,--

Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 317 (1987), no. 990.

Ex: Allertseder collection: 990

Only one specimen came up in Hoard Seega (but this has the point between the horse's legs missing, while Buchenau reports a small domed tower under the horse). Buchenau does not mention a lis in the shield, but of a "dreiteilig gespaltener Stab" (staff split in three).

There is a similar coin (Hoard Seega: 334), which has a bridge only under the horse. Buchenau elucidates as follows: Louis ensured people's safety on streets and while crossing bridges in Thuringia. It seems possible that the bridge forms an allusion to that fact, but it might also refer to a certain important bridge, which in that case would have to be the one in Thamsbrück. This coin was always classified under Thuringia, but the lis shield (or the split staff) is normally found in Mulhouse, which is why we listed this coin here. There also is an equivalent type bearing an eagle shield (see no. 2206), however, that falls under Thuringia. These two coins bear great resemblance, as for instance the heads:



Thüringen 2206



Mühlhausen 2220

It is not unthinkable that we are dealing with one and the same die-cutter here. Extremely rare. Previously unpublished.

*Reichsmünzstätte (Imperial mint)*  
**OTTO IV (1208-1215)**



2221



- 2221 Brakteat. A: Mounted emperor r. with flag and shield, orb behind him. Fund Seega: 113, Nau: 188.37, Slg. Bonhoff: 1218 (this specimen, Friedrich II), Slg. Löbbbecke: 718. 0.633 gr.

**RR** Minor Edge fault, almost extremely fine

750,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1978.

Ex: Bonhoff collection: 1218.

In the hoard Seega, Buchenau provides the following text: ICIIICIIICII(• - I (barely legible on the coin in hand)).

*As a lien of the landgraves of Thuringia (Meissen), from 1265*  
**ALBRECHT der UNARTIGE (1265-1314)**



2222



- 2222 Brakteat - Mühlhausen. A: Mounted emperor l. with flag and eagle, stone spindle behind him, A on the edge. Slg. Bonhoff: 1222, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 911, Slg. Löbbbecke: 724. 0.447 gr. Very fine

150,--

Lanz - München, Auction 59 (1991), no. 779.

Invariably an upper A and lower A on the edge. The coin in hand shows only the upper A (the reverse, too, bears no impression of a second A).

Coll. Löbbbecke: 724 (classifies it under Adolf of Nassau 1292-1298), Coll. Hohenstaufenzeit 911 and Berger: 2199 as well.

In Bonhoff under Albert, accompanied by the following comment: The last coin of Frederick II (Coll. Bonhoff: 1221) already bore a stone spindle, hence, it must belong to Frederick's last years, when the city had already taken control of the mint (hence the stone spindle). This no. must have followed that one directly, the effigy is practically the same, which leads us to classify it under Albert rather than under Adolf.

### COUNTS of HOHNSTEIN

The Thuringian Louis with the Beard had a son Beringar of Sangerhausen. He is commonly regarded as the progenitor of the line Ilfeld-Hohnstein (originally, this line bore the name Ilfeld, after its residential seat, but from 1182 they called themselves "von Hohnstein"). Hohnstein is a castle built in the 12th century, seat of this noble house from the South-Harz (documented first in 1154). The house had significant possessions, stretching from the Harz to Erfurt. Known are Elgerus II of Ilfeld († 1189) and his son Elgerus III († 1219). On the demise of Elgerus III in 1219, the territory split into: Hohnstein (under Dietrich II, † 1249) and Stolberg (under Henry I). In the 13th century, they became vassals to the landgraves of Thuringia and of Mainz and Fulda.

In 1259, they attacked the counts of Schwarzburg, but eventually Hohnstein lost Sonderhausen and Frankenhausen to Schwarzburg (in the 14th century).

From 1315, the county was divided among three lines.

**ELGERUS III (1191-1219)**


2223



- 2223 Brakteat. A: Emperor and empress with raised hand and sceptre seated on wall, arch with edifice between them. Berger: 2172, Slg. Bonhoff: 1256, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 956, Slg. Löbbecke: 816. 0.676 gr. Edge break, very fine
- Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1978.  
 Fd. Seega: 169 (30 ex.), Fd. Nordhausen: 192.  
 We can safely assume that the coins of Hohnstein were struck at a later time than those of Nordhausen. The counts did imitate the imperial coins, but not the other way around.  
 Buchenau (Hoard Seega) classifies it under „Jüngere Gruppe Nordhäuser Nachahmungen, ohne bestimmte Beizeichen (Hohnstein, und Klettenberg, Kirchberg?)“ (Younger group of Nordhaus imitations, without specific symbols).

200,--

**HEINRICH VIII (1367-1408)**


2224



- 2224 Hohlpfennig - ca. 1400. A: Shield. Schulzen: 66. 0.232 gr. Very fine
- Kurpfälzische Münzhandlung - Mannheim, Auction 60 (2001), no. 704.  
 The arms is framed in three straight lines, which determines the position (shown upside down in Cat. KPM).

75,--

**COUNTS of STOLBERG**

The line of the counts of Stolberg issued from that of Hohnstein: Elgerus III (1191-1219) was count of Hohnstein. After he died, the county was divided into Hohnstein under Dietrich II and Stolberg under Henry I (1210-1239).

After 1230, the dynasty managed to repel royal influence in the Harz. It acquired quite a few territories among which Hohnstein in 1417. The Stolberg Dynasty were vassals to Brandenburg, Braunschweig, Magdeburg, Mainz and Thuringia.

Mints of the counts of Stolberg: Stolberg and Wernigerode.

**HEINRICH V (1302-1329)**


2225



- 2225 Brakteat. A: Deer r. looking about, three leaves in his mouth. Berger: 1250, Slg. Bonhoff: 1246. 0.418 gr. R Very fine
- Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 72 (2002), no. 5042.  
 The deer is the coat of arms of Stolberg.  
 Henry V is a great grandson of Henry I.

200,--

## ABBEY NORDHAUSEN

Henry I bestowed his own possession in Nordhausen on his wife Matilda in 927/29. Matilda founded a convent here, dedicated to the Holy Cross, Mary, St. Anastasius, John the Baptist and Eustace.

Whether Otto II granted the convent the rights of toll and mint remains dubious. He did bestow the Königshof in Nordhausen on his wife Theophanu in 972. King Conrad III stayed in Nordhausen in 1144.

Whether Henry the Lion was *Vogt* of the convent cannot be ascertained. Perhaps this explains why Henry the Lion devastated the convent Nordhausen during his raid into Thuringia in May 1180. It ceased minting. The hoards of Gotha and Seega prove Frederick Barbarossa seized the mint and brought it under the empire. This, presumably, took place at the imperial diet in Erfurt in November/December 1181 (submission of Henry the Lion).

The first coin of the abbey Nordhausen is that of Abbess Cecilia (no. 2226), that of Abbess Berta (no. 2227) is the last.

### CÄCILIA (1140-1160)

Cecilia might have been the granddaughter of Cecilia of Sangerhausen, wife of Louis with the Beard, Count of Thuringia, from the House Hohnstein.

On 16 March 1158, Frederick Barbarossa bestowed the Reichsburg (Kaiserpfalz) and the Königshof in Nordhausen on Cecilia.



2226



- 2226 Brakteat. A: Abbess sitting on tabouret r. with raised hand and great cross between cross and rosette in field. Berger: 2160, Fund Gotha: 50. 0.937 gr.

**Extremely rare.** A little abraded, very fine to extremely fine

2.000,--

Sotheby - London, Auction 2-5-01, no. 258.

Ex: Reuttner von Weyl collection: 258.

Ex: Hirsch - München, Auction 29, no. 979.

Buchenau (Hoard Gotha) also mentions a "Faltstuhl" (tabouret). A similar piece of furniture is seen on no. 2240 (Altenburg).

This is one of the rare coins that were struck with an upper die (see the introduction Germany-Bracteates).

### BERTA (1160-1180)



2227



- 2227 Brakteat. A: St. Eustachius seated on arch l. with palm leaf and cross, kneeling abbess with raised hands r. SC - S EVSACHIVS BERTA ABBATISSA DE NOE. Berger: 2162, Slg. Bonhoff: 1192, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 901, Slg. Löbbecke: 657. 0.915 gr.

**Extremely rare.** Small edge break, otherwise extraordinary well struck specimen, almost extremely fine

3.000,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 2001.

Ex: Lejeune collection (Peus - Frankfurt a/M, Auction 262 (1961), no. 1379).

Ex: Cahn collection (Münzen und Medaillen - Basel, Auction 87 (1998), no. 230).

Cf. Fd. Gotha: 62a, Steguweit: 84, DBB: 58.

Lange in his "Münzkunst des Mittelalters" on p. 79 writes: "Der Pfennig gehört zu den schönsten Münzdenkmälern des 12 Jahrhunderts" (the pfennig is among the most beautiful numismatic monuments of the 12th century).

Although there are four patron saints in principle, only St. Eustace is portrayed on coins (St. Eustace died a martyr under Emperor Hadrian).

The size of this coin is adapted to that of the Thuringian bracteates.

DBB provides NOR for the end of the text, but I read NOE on the shown coin (NOR also occurs in the Hoard Gotha no. 62a).

## IMPERIAL MINT NORDHAUSEN

In 1181, minting in Nordhausen commenced, Frederick Barbarossa the minting lord. Nordhausen formed an enclave in the county Hohnstein.

Minting would last until 1336, when the council turned to the Hohlpfennig. In 1375, an insurgency of the citizens ended patrician power.

### FRIEDRICH I (1152-1190)



2228

- 2228 Brakteat - after 1181. A: Crowned emperor and empress with sceptres and orbs, cross between them. Berger: 2164, Fund Seega: 136, Nau: 188.61, Slg. Bonhoff: 1199, Slg. Löbbecke: 731, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 912. 0.714 gr. Edge break, otherwise very fine to extremely fine 400,--

Kricheldorf - Stuttgart, Auction 26 (1973), no. 520.

The only difference between the portraits of the two figures is that the left figure has three pellets on his tunica and the right figure a meshwork (above this meshwork to the left a large and a small vertical line, to the right an F). The only conclusion to be drawn from this, to my mind, is that the right figure is an emperor.

The abbey coins were imitated (no. 2227). The positions of St. Eustace and the abbess were now taken by the imperial couple. The large cross on the staff in the middle was also copied from abbey coins.

The effigy was struck unchanged for a long time, gradually deteriorating.

Coll. Löbbecke: 729 (of the same die as this coin, the two lines and the F appear on Löbbecke's coins as well), DBB: 59 (DBB attributes this to Frederick II, based on the argument that a number of essential elements have already been left out, however, as the quality steadily deteriorates I favour an attribution to Frederick I).

In the hoard Gotha, Buchenau describes (p. 16) three bracteates of Frederick I (nos. 64 to 66, no. 64 bearing the text FRIDERICVS IMPERATOR), that came up in the hoard Gotha (64 and 66) of particularly bad quality (the Hoard Gotha was buried around 1190 and consequently dates back to Frederick I). These very poor pieces constitute an anomaly in the otherwise very constantly deteriorating quality.

The coins of the counts of Schwarzburg - Käfernburg and of the counts of Henneberg are combined under the next heading. Despite the fact that the latter county stretched further south, the coins of later years show a clear connection.

## COUNTS of SCHWARZBURG - KÄFERNBURG

The counts of Schwarzburg were one of the most powerful comital houses in Thuringia. In the 12th century, they alternately named themselves after the family castle of Schwarzburg (to the west of Saalfeld) and Käfernburg (southeast of Arnstadt).

The progenitor was Sizzo († 1160), called "von Schwarzburg" from 1123. These counts were related to the Thuringian house of Sizzo.

The possession of the counts of Schwarzburg lay around Käfernburg, Remda, Ilmenau and Arnstadt (Arnstadt was originally a mint of the abbey Hersfeld, but fell to the counts of Schwarzburg in 1322), which was a fief of the monastery Hersfeld. As they supported Otto IV, Saalfeld soon came into their possession (in 1212 acknowledged by Frederick II, in 1389 sold to the Wettins). There was no chance for them of gaining the title of prince of the empire and they eventually settled for vassaldom under the Wettins.

Virtually every count was named Günther or Henry. Günther IV († 1269) and Henry II († 1236) founded the house Käfernburg. Gradually, the territory became scattered.



### GÜNTHER II (1168-1197)

- 2229 Brakteat - Schwarzburg. A: Mounted count r. with flag and shield, three wheels in field LVT EGE R . M EF ECI T . AEC (Altenburg?). Berger: 2972, Slg. Bonhoff: --, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: --, Slg. Löbbbecke: 792 (Gotha). 0.794 gr. **R** Flan defect, very fine + 1.250,--

Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 335 (1992), no. 2369.

The oldest horseman brakteate of Luteger's (see summary Luteger, no.2).

AEC = AltEnburC.

Berghaus: 21, Fd. Gotha: 252, Menadier: DM 2, S.77b.

The circles with the wheel used to be connected to Mainz. This, however, is impossible, for the wheel does not appear until the coins of Mainz in Amöneburg. On the coin in hand, they are intended as elaborations. This coin must have been struck around 1175/80 in Orlamünde as a precursor to the much later horseman bracteates, also struck there, or of Schwarzburg in Blankenburg after the death of Landgrave Louis II in 1272 (Buchenau in Hoard Gotha).

There are several horseman bracteates of Günther II: Häv: p. 157, no. 30 (Hoard Rudolstadt II, approx. 1185/90) and later another horseman brakteate of Henry II (1198-approx. 1231): Hävernick 48 (see also Hoard Seega: 343). Both horseman bracteates are listed as *unbestimmte Münzstätte* - mint unknown.

### HEINRICH XV (1280-1331)

- 2230 Brakteat - Remda. A: Mounted knight l. with flag and shield, on the edge twice R and towers. Slg. Bonhoff: 1289, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 978c. 0.394 gr. **R** Minor edge break, very fine + 150,--

Spink - London 1976.

Fd. Eisenach: 12.

Whether this brakteate actually is from Schwarzburg or rather from Thuringia (Albert the Degenerate) was long subject to doubt. Eventually, 20 specimens were found in the Hoard Eisenach, the edges of which clearly showed an R. This not only confirms Schwarzburg, but also the mint Remda.

**COUNTS of HENNEBERG**

The House Henneberg named itself after the castle by the same name. The foundation for the possessions between Rhön, Thüringer Wald and Haßbergen was laid by Poppo I († 1078). The influence of the Hennebergs increased under Henry IV, but the downfall came during the first half of the 13th century. The focus of activities was then turned towards the southeast, where Coburg was acquired. Hermann I, around 1250, combined these new territories into the *Neue Herrschaft* (new dominion). In 1274, the territory was divided: Schleusingen, Hartenberg and Aschach. Berthold VII (1340-1347) was a stalwart of Louis the Bavarian, who awarded the House Schleusingen the dignity of princes of the empire in 1310. When his son Henry VIII died without issue, Coburg fell to the Wettins. In 1583, the entire territory was relinquished to the Wettins, partly due to large debts.

**HERMANN I (1245-1290)**


2231



- 2231 Brakteat - Schmalkalden. A: Mounted knight l. with flag and shield, bird (hen) behind him, on the edge twice V and towers. Berger: --, Slg. Bonhoff: --, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: --, Slg. Löbbecke: --. 0.386 gr. **Extremely rare.** Minor flan defect, very fine to extremely fine

250,--

Hirsch - München, Auction 172 (1991), no. 1261.  
Schmalkalden = Comital Henneberg Mint.



Not in Coll. Bonhoff, Hohenstaufen, Löbbecke, Bahrfeldt.  
In Coll. Allertseder this type does occur with another edge.  
See Hoard Ohrdruf II.265.



2232



2233


**ANONYMOUS**

- 2232 Pfennig - Coburg - ca. 1290. A: Head facing with ten curls. Grasser: 1b. 0.451 gr. Very fine +

50,--

WAG - Dortmund, Auction 21 (2002), no. 2245.

**WILHELM III/IV (1426-1480)**

- 2233 Hohlpfennig - Schleusingen. A: S under crown o + o WILHE. Slg. Bonhoff: 1305. 0.398 gr. Flan crack, very fine

50,--

Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 117 (2003), no. 3200.  
Posern-Klett: 795, Taf. 26.33.

**WILHELM IV (1480-1495)**


2234



- 2234 Einseitiger Pfennig. A: Shield with lion and H under o I o. Schulten: 1150. 0.303 gr. Minor flan defect, very fine

30,--

Dombrowski - Münster 1979.  
William IV under guardianship of Johann II of Fulda.  
Mitt. Bay. N. G. 1888, 8.75.

The coins of the counts of Lobdeburg and the coins of Altenburg and Saalfeld are combined under the following heading. Foremost reason for this is that master die-cutter Luteger worked in this region.

## LOBDEBURG

Originally, the dynasty of the lords of Lobdeburg descended from the Franks. In Ahusen, a Benedictine monastery was founded and it was after this monastery that someone named himself *Hartmannus de Ahusen* (1133). Presumably it was the ancestral seat of the House Lobedas (on the river Saale). Lacking any further details, we turn to 1166 to find the brothers Hartmannus and Otto. They are mentioned in a deed of Margrave Otto the Rich of Meissen dated that year.

They were part of the retinue of the bishop of Naumburg, they attended the imperial diets of Frederick Barbarossa in Altenburg and Goslar. Lastly, we find Hartmann and Otto in a deed from 1184 of Landgrave Louis III of Thuringia. The family brought forth eight prelates in Bamberg, Würzburg and Naumburg. We have very little information as to who belonged to this family in what period.

At the beginning of the 13th century, the territory was divided into several parts: Leuchtenburg, Burgau, Arnshaugk, Saalburg and Elsterberg. We are, in general, as poorly informed on the manner of division and on under whom the territories came as we are on the previous period. The influence of the landgraves of Thuringia grew as well as that of the margraves of Meissen. In the end, the whole territory devolved to the Wettins in 1359.

The mints of the lords of Lobdeburg: Jena, Roda and Schleiz.

### Linie Leuchtenburg

After the division, the line Leuchtenburg ruled over what remained the most important territory. The main roads passed through it and the places Jena and Roda lay here.

Eventually, landed property was incorporated into the Wettin territory (14th century).



2235



- 2235 Brakteat - Roda - 1215. A: Wheel with seven spokes, on the edge four crosses and four stars alternating + RODENSI NOVHBAVS. Röblitz: Taf. 12.5 (no. 5, p. 56). 0.979 gr.

Irregular patina, almost extremely fine

400,--

Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 317 (1987), no. 932.

Ex: Allertseder collection: no. 932.

According to Röblitz, no name can be attached to this. Usually, it is attributed to Hartmann II (1198-1236).

The D in Rodensi is retrograde, the second part shows a B on the coin in hand, an E with Röblitz's.

Posern-Klett: 715, Taf. 25.2.

### MONEYER / DIE CUTTER

Apart from the name of the minting lord, we sometimes find another name on the coins in the Middle Ages. Sometimes this is the moneyer, sometimes the die-cutter (this is mostly hard to distinguish).

I.m.o. three periods should be distinguished:

1. The period of the responsibility. Period: globally 650 to 1279. Applicable to France (beginning) and England (later), including the countries related to England,
2. The period of the artist. Period globally 1150 to 1250. Applicable to Germany,
3. The period of the artisan, but also of the responsible. Period: late Middle Ages. Applicable to many countries.

#### *The responsables*

On the Merovingian Trientes we find the mint on the one side and a name mostly followed by a single M on the other (see for instance the Triens of Dorestad (no. 153 where the name Dorestad is followed by the letters FIT (made in Dorestad) and after the name Madelinus, the letter M for MONETARIVS = moneyer), or less frequently by ME FECIT).

In England, we might perhaps see this on the first Pada coin (Sutherland 83, period 660-675) on which the word Pada (in runes) appears between the two M's. But not later.

After the Merovingians, the name disappears, the Carolingian monetary system was centrally organised, mentioning moneyers' or die-cutters' names was not considered important. In England, on the other hand, including the names or initials came into use again in the second half of the 8th century: the name of the moneyer reappeared, often together with the word MONETA (only once was ME FECIT used: by Aethelstan II Guthrum in Anglia (878-890)).

Sometimes this addition is shortened MO. Towards the end of the government of Aethelred II (last small cross, 1009-1017) the MO was replaced by ON, followed by the mint. This would continue unchanged up to the first emission by Edward I, from 1279 this mention of the moneyer's name would definitively disappear.

It is understandable that this course of action was also taken in countries that were closely tied to England: Ireland, Scotland, Denmark (MON => MO) and Sweden (where only Olaf Skotköning uses it (MO)). After that, there were no more such instances.

This indication was copied on a Stade coin, perhaps taken from Sweden: HROZA ME FECIT, hearkening back to the ME FECIT. After that it hardly occurred any more. Berghaus signalises a single uniface bronze coin (presumably jewellery) from Goslar, from the time of Henry III (1039-1056) showing BENNO ME FECIT (see Berghaus: Darstellungen und Bezeichnungen von Künstlern auf Münzen des Mittelalters, in: Ornamenta Ecclesiae, Ausstellung Köln, 1985, part 1, p. 277, Fig. 12-13).

#### The artists

It would then take until the 12th century (the bracteate period), before another indication of moneyers or die-cutters was documented in Germany. In fact, only three names are known: Luteger, Erhard of Elhar and Furithiger Biter.

Of the latter two, only one type is known of Erhard of Elhar in Arnstein (for the spelling see under Arnstein) and Furithiger Biter in Saalfeld (see no. 2242).

Whereas we know various types of Luteger. This enables us to follow the professional path taken by Luteger. He sometimes had his coins show a so-called *redendes Wappen* (canting arms). It is a crane (according to Buchenau it refers to Ludeke, who is depicted as a crane in "Reinard the fox"). Also, it is not impossible that he portrayed himself on one of his coins once.



Kranich "canting arms"



Luteger?

The identity of Luteger has confounded researchers for a long time, though he is generally assumed to be a die-cutter of high artistical ability, who travelled around, offering his services to several minting lords.

We should distinguish between the artist and the minting workshop. Workshops were indispensable, for there were numerous types of bracteates and demonetisation forced the mints to regularly manufacture new dies or rework used ones.

Luteger was from Altenburg, which he indicated on several of his coins. The first piece bearing his name probably should be dated to the years around 1170 (see under no. 2). It is likely Luteger had been sculptor prior to his die-cutting days, as he added an S on some types (for sculptor). From around 1170, he would have probably started cutting dies.

15 types exist that bear his name, sometimes together with the minting lord's, one of which we know exclusively from literature (no. 15). In the below overview of these 15 types, only two occur that we know more specimens of, all the others we know as either uniques or as types of which there are only a few specimens of. Nearly all these specimens exclusively occurred in the hoard of Gotha. This hoard was discovered on 5 July 1900 in a house in the Judenstrasse. Accordingly, an inhabitant of the ghetto is commonly assumed to have been its last owner, a Jewish goldsmith or exchange broker. Later, based on the composition of the hoard, the possibility was voiced that he could have been a civil servant exchanging old coins against new ones to then melt the old ones. At any rate, the coins were in a bad shape for the most part (the no. 1 was found tied in a package together with other coins). It therefore seems likely that Luteger parted with his coins at that moment (he may have ceased his activities or he may have died). The latest date contained in the hoard is in the period between 1185 and 1190 (Buchenau stands by 1186), which leads us to assume that Luteger's activities extended from 1170 to 1190.

As nearly all types occur only once (sometimes two specimens), it seems obvious that Luteger travelled from mint to mint, showing the lords these coins as evidence of his artistry. This is corroborated by the fact that there is an identical copy of no. 4 and 8 that shows the name of the minting lord instead of Luteger's name. Luteger worked for a number of minting lords whose mints lay in the same region: Altenburg, Jena, Lobdeburg, Erfurt, Gotha, Fulda. Undoubtedly, Luteger had a studio with employees. If Luteger indeed was a sculptor in Altenburg, it is perhaps not altogether impossible that his first minting workshop was also located there (which might serve to explain the explicit mention of Altenburg).

Summarising, Luteger activities could have developed as follows: before 1170, there is a minting studio in Altenburg, in which Luteger was also involved (as a sculptor). After 1170, he tried to acquire orders using own designs (in Altenburg that would not have been necessary, he was already established there). First from the counts of Schwarzburg (he did not try with the landgraves of Thuringia, for they already had excellent die-cutters at work, manufacturing horseman bracteates). He chose a horseman bracteate (see under no. 2 et seqq.). Probably with moderate success. Then, he tried to acquire orders from the counts of Lobdeburg, making bracteates with a sitting figure facing the viewer. The counts of Lobdeburg were well-connected and he presented them his famed Crane Bracteate *and* the bracteate bearing both the crane and his self-portrait (?) to such acclaim that the studio was directly set up, probably in Jena. Only at the end of his career did he cross paths with the landgraves of Thuringia, where he showed his two other horseman bracteates (nos. 3 and 4). He did acquire orders: direct imitations are known of these. He also obtained orders of others and moved the studio to Gotha. But the end then drew nigh for Luteger: around 1190 his activities ceased and his bracteate samples found a last resting place on the scrapheap (saved in the Hoard Gotha).

Beneath is an overview of Luteger's samples. The numbers 1 and 5 were never followed up, thus constituting samples in the most literal sense. The others did result in actual issues.

Literature on Luteger's bracteates with his name is scarce. The first meaningful accounts on this subject were written by Buchenau, prompted by the hoard Gotha (Der Brakteatenfund von Gotha, München, 1928, p. 115 et seqq.), then by Gaettens (Das Geld- und Münzwesen der Abtei Fulda, Fulda, 1957, p. 159 e.v.), Mehl devotes a succinct comment to this, especially to no. 13 (Die Münzen des Stiftes Quedlinburg, Hamburg, 2006, p. 492 et seqq.), while Berghaus provides the most comprehensive overview (Darstellungen und Bezeichnungen von Künstlern auf Münzen des Mittelalters, in: Ornamenta Ecclesiae, Ausstellung Köln, 1985, dl.1, p. 277 et seqq.). Beneath, references mainly are to the numbering of Buchenau and Berghaus. The illustrations are scaled down.

#### Overview Luteger sample bracteates

##### The Crane Bracteate (Kranichbrakteat)



1. Hartmann I von Lobdeburg (1166-1184). Kranichbrakteat - ca 1175-1180 Jena. LVTEGER • ME • FECIT • S • DCA (S • DCA = *Sculptor de civitas Altenburg*).

Fd. Gotha: 297, Berghaus: a (Abb. 15), Röblitz: 1.1.

(1½ piece in Hoard Gotha. The whole piece in mus. Gotha, the ½ in mus. Brunswick). The ½ in Cat. Buchenau (1909), no. 2388.

Berghaus attributes this to Lobdeburg, which seems reasonable as a lot of samples were struck for Hartmann I of Lobdeburg. Both Röblitz and Steguweit also attribute this coin to Lobdeburg (Thüringer Brakteaten, p. 78)

##### The Horseman Bracteates

The first sample bracteate that Luteger manufactured is the horseman bracteate under no. 2. More of these are known, with which he probably sought to bring his artistry to attention in a large-scale manner. It nevertheless seems to have had only modest success.

Only at the end of his career did he present the nos. 3 and 4 to the landgraves of Thuringia, which won him their orders. That these two are both attributed to the mint Gotha supports the theory that Luteger's mint was based in Gotha during the later part of his career.



2. East-Thüringen (Orlamünde or Schwarzburg). First Reiterbrakteat of Luteger. LVTEGER • ME • FECIT • AEC (AEC = AltEnburC).

Cf. Fd. Gotha: 252 (niet in Fund), Berghaus: h (Abb. 21), Berger: 2972, Slg. Löbbbecke: 792 and 793, Slg. v. Graba: 844, mus. München (2 ex), e.a. Steguweit in: Thüringische Brakteaten: 123 This type is known, more specimens of it exist.

Berghaus puts a question mark next to both Schwarzburg and Orlamünde, still, he marks Schwarzburg as his first choice.

That this piece, despite its occurring a number of times, was not contained in the hoard Gotha, constitutes evidence, to my mind, of an early-days mint studio in Altenburg or Jena.

3. Thüringen - Ludwig III (1172-1190) - ca 1180-85 - Gotha? VNTEGER • LVTEGER • ME • FECIT • DEA.

Fd. Gotha: 189 (1 ex.), Berghaus: k (Abb. 22).

4. Thüringen - Ludwig III (1172-1190) - ca. 1180-85 - Gotha? No LVTEGER legend, Kranich over horse.

Fd. Gotha: 188 (1 ex.), Berghaus: i (Abb. --).

Legend: • LVDEVVICV (s • pr) OVINCIALIS COM G (G = Gotha?).

This type was almost exactly imitated by Louis III (see Hoard Erfurt 97), replacing the crane with a lis. That coin stems from Eisenach, because the last part of the text reads: CONES D EISENA

Thus, the sample was marked Gotha, the eventual imitation Eisenach.

##### Seated person facing

A second group is made up of bracteates with a sitting person facing the beholder. No. 5 is clearly a piece intended to be shown, for we can assume no minting lord would assent to a portrayal of the die-cutter on coins. It apparently won him the favour of and some orders by Lobdeburg.



5.

**5. Hartmann I von Lobdeburg (1166-1184) - Jena.**  
 No legend. Kranich l., bust r. (Luteger?).  
 Fd. Gotha: 300 (1 ex), Berghaus: b (Abb. 16), Röblitz: 1.2.  
 Both Röblitz and Steguweit (Thuringian Bracteates (137)) attribute this to Jena.



6.



7.

**6. Hartmann I von Lobdeburg (1166-1184) - Jena.** DAINVS HAR LVTEGE ALTE EV (= *Dominus Hartmannus Luteger Alten(burg)*).  
 Fd. Gotha: 299 (1 ex. hammered, 2 halved), Berghaus: d (Abb. --), Röblitz: 1.3.

**7. Margrave Otto der Reiche von Meissen (1156-1190) - Kamberg.** MARCHIO OTTO CHABVRGENSIS LVTEGER ME.  
 Fd. Gotha: 307 (2 ex. en 1 halve), Berghaus: l (Abb. 23).  
 Lößbecke: 794 (horseman bracteate) has a similar writing .... CHAI.... and it is attributed to Luteger there.



8.



9.



10

**8. Archbishop Christian von Buch (1165-1183) - 1170-1175 - Erfurt.** LVTEGER • DE • ALDENBVR(C) ME FECIT •.

Fd. Gotha: 111, Berghaus: f (Abb.19), Steguweit: 51.

This bracteate was continued with a splendid identical specimen of Christian of Buch (Hoard Gotha: 112)

**9. Hartmann I von Lobdeburg (1166-1184) - Jena.** HARTMANNVS DE LOBDEBURC LVTEGER ME.

Cf. Fd. Gotha p. 116 under k, Berghaus: c (Abb. 17), Röblitz: 1.9.

**10. Emperor Friedrich I - ca. 1181 - Saalfeld.** LVTEGER • ME FECIT • DATEN (DATEN = De AITENbure).

Cf. Fd. Gotha 345 (niet in Fund), Berghaus: g (Abb. 20).

Mus. München 2 ex., e.a.

Buchenau - in Hoard Gotha - attributes to Frederick I in Saalfeld, accompanied by a question mark. Nau in ZdSt (188.48) is in doubt between Saalfeld and Altenburg, Steguweit attributes it to Altenburg. Berghaus too, which I believe does justice to the style. The depiction of the emperor on a throne with insignia, characteristic of Altenburg, was adopted by Saalfeld in 1180. Steguweit therefore refers to the "Altenburg/Saalfeld king's type" (Thüringische Brakteaten, p. 30).

One of the reasons that Buchenau attributed this type to Saalfeld was that he believed its logical consequence, i.e. that the coin bearing FVRITIGHER BITER SALF is an imitation of this coin (1185-1190), to be true.

Here it is attributed to Saalfeld, firstly because in 1180 the Altenburg method was adopted in Saalfeld, and secondly because it bears a double globus cruciger crowned with a lis, which is characteristic for Saalfeld (crowned with a point, cross or a star)..

### SMALLER BRACTEATES WITH PERSONS SITTING OR STANDING

In addition to these large bracteates, there is a number of other bracteates that mention the name of Luteger. These types differ from the preceding ones, not only because of their format but also because of their style (the only exception, perhaps, being no. 10).



**11.** Rugger II - Fulda. LVTEGE - S.  
Gaettens: 49, Berghaus: p (Abb. --).

**12.** Weltlicher im mittleren Saalegebiet (Lobdeburg?). LVTEGER ME FECIT.  
Cf. Fd. Gotha onder p), pag. 117, Berghaus: e (Abb. 18).  
Sgl. Löbb: 795, Berger: 2080 (Altenburg).  
Fd. Ackermann. Slg. v. Graba: 845. Cf. Menadier DM II, Nachtrag S. 12.

**13.** Agnes II (1184-1203) - Gera - ca 1185-1190. LVTEGER ME FECIT •.  
Zie Fd Gotha p. 117 (niet in Fund), Berghaus: n (Abb. 24), Steguweit: 87, Mehl: p. 492-93.  
Fd. Seega: 490b (Taf. 23, 8a, b), 3 Ex. (Dresden en Gotha, uit Fd. Seega).

**14.** Herzogtum Anhalt - Köthen. LVTEGER ME FECIT • + (LT • E).  
Not in Fd. Gotha, Berghaus: o (Abb. --).  
Buchenau: Fd. Gotha under q) on p. 117.

**15.** In the Fd. Gotha on p. 116 under l) is one type with Kranich from the Fd. Rudolstadt mentioned. LVTEGER ME FECIT (maybe VTET), Berghaus m (Abb. --).  
Buchenau: Kamberg - Lobdeburg - Orlamünde.

#### *The artisan*

Along with these names, indications of a moneyer / die-cutter vanished altogether. Perhaps once more, a similar figure revealed himself in the form of the "small faces" in the letters of the legend (see under Hainaut). Not until the end of the Middle Ages do we find (sometimes very modest) signs of moneyers / die-cutters.

## ALTENBURG

Frederick Barbarossa acquired the heritable lands of Count Rabodo of Abensberg in the Pleissenland against payment, on which lay the city of Altenburg.

Altenburg was the centre and the main mint of the imperial possessions in Pleissenland and was favoured especially by the emperor. Minting in Altenburg started on 1 January 1158 (or from 1165 as some people claim).

That Frederick Barbarossa would feature on the coins was clear. We possess (Mus. Gotha) a sample specimen of Luteger's (see no. 10 in the above overview) which clearly reads: LVTEGER • ME • FECIT • DATEN. This sample coin adopts the exact same effigy of an Altenburg coin (no. 2238), but the attributes (lis branch and globus cruciger) switch places and two towers are added (Luteger was renowned for the fine lay-out of the field which he achieved). Especially the heads are the same.



Luteger No. 10



2238 Detail

The letters, too, are the same to my mind (poorly visible on the Luteger specimen). See the R in particular.

Luteger presumably started cutting dies around 1170. The weight of his sample specimen is 0.79 g and fits the style of the other two specimens with broader heads perfectly (nos. 2236 and 2237).



2236 Detail



2237 Detail

The specimen that was eventually struck (no. 1544) was considerably heavier. Both specimens nos. 2236 and 2237 are presumably manufactured prior to Luteger's days. The studio must have already had excellent die-cutters at work before Luteger. Perhaps, it was already led by Luteger and he took up using samples later.

*Reichsmünzstätte (Imperial mint)*  
**FRIEDRICH I (1152-1190)**



2236



- 2236 Brakteat. A: Emperor facing with sceptre and orb in quatrefoil. Berger: 2059, Slg. Löbbecke: 678. 0.697 gr. Edge fault, extremely fine 500,--

Höhn - Leipzig, Auction 33 (2003), no. 1729.

The rendering of the vestment is a bit simple still, on the next number (4696) it is already more detailed. No text on the arc, only a series of ?. Hoard Gotha: 339. Buchenau (Hoard Gotha p. 110): The crowned figure indicates itself with its index finger as the bearer of power (*Herrschergewalt* (dominance)).

In view of found hoards, this coin was originally attributed to Oberlausitz, to King Wladislaw II. However the rendering of especially the head clearly indicates Altenburg. Coll. Friedensburg refers to Hoard Rodewitz 4 and comments: "Eines der allerfeinsten Stücke deutscher Brakteatenkunst" (One of the finest examples of German bracteate art).

Hoard Rodewitz: 4, Taf. 28, no. 15.

Berger classes it under Saalfeld, he also refers to the Hoard Rodewitz 4 and names Coll. Löbbecke: 678 (Altenburg) and Gaettens: 107 (Fulda). In his book on Fulda, Gaettens endeavoured to place this coin in Fulda, but this must be rejected.



2237



- 2237 Brakteat. A: Emperor facing with sceptre and orb, seated on tabouret, two crosses and two pellets in field, on the edge F R I D E R C V (S I M) P. Berger: --, Slg. Bonhoff: 1162. 0.762 gr. R Extremely fine and perfect piece 1.000,--
- Elsen - Brussel 2001.  
 From list 214, no. 369.  
 Fd. Gotha: 321.



2239



2238



2240



- 2238 Brakteat. A: Emperor facing with sceptre and orb, seated on arch with lion's heads annulet I. in field, pellet between the feet FRIDERICVS IMPERATOR ET SEN. Berger: -- (cf. 2968), Slg. Bonhoff: 1172, Slg. Löbbecke: 677. 0.958 gr. Well struck, completely visible specimen, extremely fine 500,--  
SKA - Bern 1980.  
Fd. Gotha: 330.  
Just as with no. 2239, we find the double globus cruciger here (which is reminiscent of Saalfeld), crowned with a cross.

### HEINRICH VI (1190-1197)

- 2239 Brakteat. A: Emperor facing with sceptre and orb, seated on arch, two annulets and two pellets in field. Berger: --, Slg. Bonhoff: 1184 (Friedrich II), Slg. Löbbecke: 688. 1.003 gr. Slightly bent at the edge, otherwise very fine + 250,--  
v. Stockum - den Haag, Auction apr-1976, no. 695.  
Ex: Hulshof Poll collection.  
Fd. Seega: 533.
- 2240 Brakteat. A: Emperor facing with sceptre and orb, seated on tabouret between two stars, Initiale h above r. Slg. Bonhoff: 1177, Slg. Löbbecke: -- (cf. 692). 1.205 gr. **R** Almost extremely fine specimen with magnificent patina 300,--  
v. Stockum - den Haag, Auction apr-1976, no. 694.  
Ex: Hulshof Poll collection.  
The emperor appears to be seated on a tabouret (in the Hoard Seega, Buchenau calls it a Klappstuhl). For a similar piece of furniture, see also no 2226 (Abbey of Nordhausen, Cecilia 1130-1140).  
The writing is wholly blundered. In Hoard Seega, Buchenau provides: + HICHVN DCNRVC and comments as follows: "Die Legende erweckt den Anschein, wie wenn sie aus HEINRICVS (oder ähnlich) DENARIVS verderbt sei, doch kann dieser Anschein täuschen und dies Gepräge erst unter König Philipp entstanden sein" (The legend appears to be a blundered form of HEINRICVS (or similar) DENARIVS, however, this appearance might deceive and this fabric thus might well not have been struck until King Philip).  
Coll. Löbbecke: 692 = Fd. Seega 537 (a ring instead of the monogram). In the Hoard Seega under no. 539 a single specimen occurs with the same monogram, which prompts Buchenau to comment: "wohl kaum Zusammensetzung von Philipp = Philippus?" (this can hardly be a collocation of Philipp = Philippus). The no. Seega 539 bears a great resemblance to Seega 537.

On the betrothal of his daughter Margarete, Frederick II bestowed the sum of 10.000 marks silver on the couple. To be able to raise this money, he gave Albert's father, Henry the Illustrious, Margrave of Meissen, the cities of Altenburg, Chemnitz and Zwickau as well as the Pleissenland as a lien.

In 1256, Albert took possession of Altenburg and resided there from 1263 to 1270. Then King Rudolf I urged him to return it. In 1292, Chemnitz and Zwickau were pledged as liens to King Wenceslas of Bohemia. After the Battle at Lucka in 1308, the territories, among them Altenburg, definitively fell to the margraves of Meissen.

### **HEINRICH der ERLAUCHTE (1256-1288)**

*As a lien of the margraves of Meissen*



2241

- 2241 Brakteat - ca. 1260. A: Emperor facing with two sceptres terminating in lis. Berger: --, Schwinkowski: cf. 756. 0.816 gr.

**RR** Slightly coarse surface, otherwise broad and faultless specimen, almost extremely fine

250,--

Münzgalerie - München, Auction 11 (1981), no. 159.

Ex: Götz collection: 375.

### **SAALFELD**

Saalfeld we first encounter in 899 in a charter of King Arnulf. Later, the dukes of Bayern Saalfeld used it in the battle against Otto I. Henry II gave Saalfeld to the count palatine of Lorraine (Ezzo) who would die there in 1034 and leave it to his daughter Richeza, wife of the Polish king Miesko. In 1056/7, Richeza ceded Saalfeld and Coburg to Archbishop Anno of Cologne. Richeza died in 1063 in Saalfeld. Saalfeld's dependence on Cologne is also reflected in the famous bracteate with Archbishop Rainout of Dassel (1159-1167) and Abbot Engelrich (1167-1184).

In 1180/1, Frederick Barbarossa acquired Saalfeld from Archbishop Philipp of Cologne in exchange for the abbey Herford and Vreden and the incorporation of the duchy Westphalia into the archbishopric Cologne. This trade was connected to the deposition of Henry the Lion. From this year, coinage by the abbey was replaced with coinage by the empire.

In the throne dispute, 1199-1204, Saalfeld, just as Altenburg and Nordhausen, was given as a lien to Landgrave Herman I of Thuringia. From 1208, the counts of Schwarzburg received Saalfeld as lien against a loan.

Literature does not provide much on minting in Saalfeld. It is hard to distinguish between Altenburg and Saalfeld. I.m.o. the coins of Saalfeld are characterised in particular by the double globus cruciger with a point on top (as a matter of fact, we also find the same variant in Altenburg (see the nos. 2238 and 2239), but they bear a double globus cruciger crowned with a cross). The attributions differ greatly in literature.



2242



2243



2244

*Reichsmünzstätte from 1181*  
**FRIEDRICH I (1152-1190)**

- 2242 Brakteat - 1181/1190. A: Emperor facing with orb and sceptre in quaterfoil, \* o \* o \* o \* o on the edge  
 FURITHIGER BITER SALF. Berger: 2055, Slg. Bonhoff: 1127, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 919, Slg. Löbbecke: 740. 0.903 gr. **RR** Very fine + 1.000,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1985.  
 From list 478, no. 114.  
 We know this type through the hoard of Unterloquitz near Saalfeld in 1841  
 The weight is fairly high.  
 Fd. Gotha: 346, Coll. Hohenstaufenzeit: 919.

- 2243 Brakteat. A: Emperor facing with sceptre and orb, seated on arch. Berger: 2068 (Friedrich II), Slg. Bonhoff: 1128 (Otto IV), Slg. Löbbecke: 699 (Friedrich II). 0.727 gr. 200,--  
 Flanhole at the edge, very fine specimen with dark patina  
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 76 (2003), no. 1010.  
 The head is narrow here, as in no. 2242. The coin in hand can be assumed to lie near to the that in time. That makes Otto IV (1208-1215) too far away. It also seems that there are traces of text, such as the beginning letter F and Salf halfway through. Maybe it is preferable to attribute this coin to Frederick I, in the period after no. 2242 and thus not far before 1190.  
 The weight is lower than of no. 2242, which is very well possible, as the imitations of samples always had a lower weight. The next coin has a distinctly lower weight and forms the transitional link to the weights of subsequent coins.

*Reichsmünzstätte, as a lien of the counts of Schwarzburg (1209-1369)*  
**FRIEDRICH II (1215-1250)**

- 2244 Brakteat. A: Emperor facing with orb and sceptre between two annulets. Berger: --, Slg. Bonhoff: 1134, Slg. Löbbecke: 747. 0.739 gr. 250,--  
 Well struck and extremely fine specimen  
 CNG - Lancaster, Auction 54 (2000), no. 2002.  
 This does not depict a lion's throne anymore, though its throne is ornamented.  
 The head is now much broader than in the case of the nos. 2242 and 2243, putting this coin in another period clearly.



2245



- 2245 Brakteat. A: Emperor facing with sceptre and orb made of circle with cross in it on two pellets. Berger: 2960, Nau: 188.54, Slg. Bonhoff: 1143. 0.705 gr. Edge fault, very fine + specimen with nice patina 150,--  
 Schulman - Amsterdam 1972.  
 Throne ends in a circle with a dot in it. The throne becomes increasingly simpler and in the case of the next no. it has disappeared altogether. Broad head.



2246



- 2246 Brakteat. A: Emperor facing with orb made of two balls with star on top and sceptre Berger: --, Slg. Bonhoff: 1140, 0.596 gr. Edge break, very fine to extremely fine with black patina 750,--  
 Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 84 (2003), no. 4276.  
 No throne ornamentation. The weight is significantly lower than that of preceding coins (which cannot be caused by the damaged edge alone), therefore presumably of a later period. It again shows the broader head.  
 Coll. Bahrfeld: 1791, no reference, deems the quality extremely fine.  
 Coll. Friedensburg: 2264, refers to around 1230, quality extremely fine and sharp. Fd v. Gross Kamsdorf, Bl.f.Münzfr. T. 252,10.



2247



- Stadt*  
 2247 Hohlpennig - after 1448. A: Two fishes between H and S, on the edge + SALVELT. Posern-Klett: 765. 0.430 gr. Very fine 30,--  
 Winter - Düsseldorf, Auction 36 (1979), no. 356.

Altogether, the coins are of the counts of Mansfeld (that other than that manufactured horseman bracteates), the *Edelherren* (lords of lower peerage whose landed property was allodial, equivalent to the English Baron) of Querfurt and the Schenken (see buticularius) of Vargula. These territories lay close to each other and finally merged.

### COUNTS of MANSFELD

Mansfeld, situated to the east of the Harz mountains, in 973 was ceded by the monastery Fulda to the archbishopric Magdeburg. The city was dominated by its mighty castle built in 1075. In this region, we find two dynasties as early as 1000, that of Merseburg-Hassegau and the House Wettin. Sigfried was of the House Merseburg-Hassegau († 937) and one Count Burchard of the House Wettin († 982). Both lines intertwined, Sigfried's granddaughter, Outa, married Burchard, son of Burchard who was count palatine of Saxony and Merseburg. Their daughter Christina, in turn, married a certain Hoyer I, count in the northern Hassegau from 1069. He was the first to proclaim himself count of Mansfeld. Christina lived in the castle Wimmelburg (near Eisleben) and founded a convent which was named after her. Eisleben was a mint (exceptionally owned by a woman) that she inherited from Outa as the wife of Count Palatine Burchard. A deed from 1045 corroborates the existence of the mint in Eisleben under Henry II. Presumably, the mint already existed before 994. The occasional Mansfeld denarius is known of, however, the actual minting (of bracteates) did not start until under Count Burchard I of Mansfeld.

In the meantime, a county emerged in the area between Wipper, Saale and Unstrut at the end of the 11th century, governed by said Hoyer. This commencing dynasty checked Wettin influence. In the first half of the 12th century, the counts of Mansfeld belonged to high nobility. Count Burchard I, direct descendant of Hoyer I, sided with Philipp of Swabia, from 1208 with Otto IV and from 1212 he chose sides with Frederick II. Along with him, the old dynasty became extinct.

His estate went, via his both daughters, to the viscounts of Querfurt, who went on to bear the title count of Mansfeld from 1264. Later, the Wittelbach family was joined, prompting the grant of a royal fief in 1323. From 1364, Charles IV was joined, and around 1400 Ruprecht was supported, causing a fief to be granted by Emperor Sigismund in 1415. The city always managed to bear up to its mighty neighbours.

### BURCHARD I (1183-1229)



2248

- 2248 Brakteat - Eisleben. A: Armoured count with sword and shield r. between two branches. Tornau: 38a. 0.670 gr. **Extremely rare.** Minor flan defect and small edge break,

otherwise extremely fine specimen of this extremely rare bracteate with the drawing of a count

3.000,--

Sotheby - London, Auction 2-5-01, no. 478.

Ex: Fd. Seega no. 411 (illustrated).

Ex: Buchenau collection 1763 (Cahn, Auction 22, 11-10-1909).

Ex: Vogel collection (Hess - Frankfurt, 28-11-1927, no. 1976).

Ex: Hoffmann collection (Hirsch - München, 6-10-1965, nr. 132).

Ex: Reuttner von Weyl collection (478).

Of this type only a single specimen in the hoard of Seega (and two halves).

In the hoard of Seega, there were 3 types with a walking or standing count. Each one different, two with a walking count and one with a standing count. Of each one only one specimen. There was also a specimen of this type (Tornau 38a) in the hoard of Nordhausen (wholly crumpled specimen). In Mertens, there is a picture of a better specimen, which is also not the most beautiful of coins, taken from the Münzkabinett in Berlin).

Text in Fund von Seega: „Der Graf von vorne gesehen mit seitlich gezeichnetem Kopfe mit Bügelhaube über der Kapuze, Panzer mit Perlschichten zwischen Querstäbchen; der l. gehaltene gewölbte Schild mit stark vorspringendem Buckel und Perlrand ist regelrecht gerautet, an den Beinen Querschienen zwischen Kügelchen und Stachelspuren; in der Rechten das seitlich geschwungene Schwert. I.F. zwei sparrige Bäumchen auf kurzen halbkreisbögen. Perlreif. Außen vier langbefusste quadratische Kreuzchen zwischen vier Rosettenrädchen.“ (The count from the front looking to his side wearing a ridge helmet over his hood, armour with rows of dots between horizontal bars; the cambered shield with a clearly bulging projection and border of dots is regularly chequered, cross braces on his legs between globulets and prick-spurs; in his right hand a sword wielded to the side. I.F. two sprucelike branches on short demi-circled arcs. Border of dots. Outside four long-footed crosses between four rosette wheels)

The nos. 2248 and 2249 are after Thuringian example, no. 2250 after Anhalt or Halberstadt example.



2249



- 2249 Brakteat - Eisleben. A: Mounted count l. with flag and shield, pellet-in-annulet r., branch l., on the edge + • + • + • + •. Tornau: 51. 0.662 gr.  
**Extremely rare.** Slightly bent, otherwise almost extremely fine specimen 2.000,--

Sotheby - London, Auction 2-5-01, no. 479.

Ex: Fd Seega, no. 419 (illustrated).

Ex: Hoffmann collection (Hirsch - München, Auction 6-10-1965, no. 131).

Ex: Reuttner von Weyl collection (479).

In the hoard of Seega were 3 ½ specimens (two entire ones, one of which is presently in Gotha). No further specimens found in other hoards.

Text with Fund Seega: „Reiter linkshin mit Banner, niedriger Haube, gerautetem Ovalschild mit Schildfessel in Vorderansicht. I.F. vorne dreiteiliger Zweig mit kugelförmigen Enden, hinten ein Ring mit Innenpunkt. Perlreif, Trugschrift: Drei Zäpfchen IIVIV (VI hierüber der Pferdeschweif eingraviert) OIIVIIIVIIIVIIIVII elf Zäpfchen. Perl- und Linienreif. Außen vier Kugelkreuze abwechselnd mit vier Kugeln. Zu beachten die Bildung der Mähne wie bei Nummer 420 und 394, sowie Nummer 445 Arnstein.“ (horseman to the left flying a banner, low scullcap, chequered oval shield with the strap seen on the front. I.F. front tripartite branch with globular extremities, behind a ring with a dot in it, border of dots, blundered legend: Three cones IIVIV (VI engraved over the horse tail) OIIVIIIVIIIVIIIVII eleven cones. Border of dots and lines. On the outside four spherical crosses alternating with spheres. The rendering of the manes are noteworthy, as in numbers 420 and 394 as well as 445 Arnstein. The branch in front of the horseman's head is the same as we find on no. 2248.



2250



2251



- 2250 Brakteat - Eisleben. A: Mounted count r. with flag and shield, rhombe behind him • NIC •. Berger: 2155, Tornau: 91. 0.594 gr.  
**R** Minor edge break, very fine 300,--

Sotheby - London, Auction 2-5-01, no. 480.

Ex: Reuttner von Weyl collection (480).

Not in Slg. Bonhoff, Slg. Alertseder: 920.

The inscription NIC is unexplained (Grote reads it as NIC = NIGenborg = Neuenburg).

This piece bears a great resemblance to a bracteate of Bernhard I of Saxony-Anhalt. Therefore it is suspected to stem from the last years of Burchard. See also the comment with no. 2277 Otto the Rich, Meissen).

#### SMALL BRACTEATES FROM MANSFELD (1486-1526)

- 2251 Hohlpfennig. A: Shield of Mansfeld under o M o and between two rosettes. Tornau: 203a. 0.296 gr.  
 Very fine 25,--  
 Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 300 (1980), no. 721.  
 This and the following no. are Hohlpfennige in an electorate Saxonian style, 1519/1520.



2252



2253



- 2252 Hohlpfennig. A: Shield of Mansfeld under o M o and between two rhombes. Tornau: 203d. 0.333 gr. Very fine 25,--  
Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 300 (1980), no. 721.

### HEREDITARY RULERS IN THE SURROUNDING OF MANSFELD

- 2253 Brakteat - 13th century. A: Armoured count facing with sword and sceptre. Tornau: --. 0.279 gr. Shortened edges and small breaks, extremely fine 150,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.  
Coll. Bahrfield (Hess, 1921), no. 1572 (a presumably die-identical specimen).  
The name Dynasten der Mansfelder Gegend (Hereditary Rulers in the surrounding of Mansfeld) is adopted from Bahrfieldt.

### EDELHERREN of QUERFURT

From the *urbs Curnfurdeburg* mentioned in 890, a settlement arose in the Ottonian age. At around 1000, the mighty castle became the family castle of the Edelherren of Querfurt (who were vassals of the archbishops of Magdeburg).

From the House Querfurt sprang the younger branch of the counts of Mansfeld in 1229.

This house became extinct in 1496, the smaller region devolving to the archbishops of Magdeburg.



2254



2255



### GEBHARD VI (1216-1240)

- 2254 Brakteat. A: Crowned head l. QVER - VO. Berger: 2157, Slg. Bonhoff: 1273, Slg. Löbbecke: 492. 0.314 gr. R Almost extremely fine 400,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 73 (1992), no. 3104.

### GEBHARD VII (1240-1297)

- 2255 Brakteat. A: Castle with two towers on arch. Berger: --. 0.270 gr. R Small edge fault, very fine + 400,--  
Kölner Münzkabinett- Köln, Auction 51 (1990), no. 555.

This type is only known from the hoard of Nebra, this is no. 18 (in the hoard 8 1/2 specimen).

See Steguweit: Der Bracteatenfund von Nebra, where the following elucidation can be found: cf. Fund Schadeleben, 82: „Thor mit zwei Zinnenthürmen, unter dessen gebrochenem Schwibbogen ein sechsstrahliges Sternchen oder Rosette“. C.P.C. Schönemann als Bearbeiter des Fundes Schadeleben legte diesen Typ versuchsweise nach Wittenberg. Der Architekturtyp erinnert am ehesten an Brakteaten des Fundes Bünstorf, 206-207, die Hatz 1952, S. 154 ff der Münzstätte Hamburg aus den ersten Jahrzehnten des 13. Jh. zuweist. Dannenberg, Fund Bünstorf, S.412 f hatte jene Gruppe 'weiter nach dem Osten bis nach Pommern' verwiesen, jedoch eingeräumt, '...dass weitere sorgsame Beobachtungen, durch glückliche Funde unterstützt, die Entscheidung bringen werden' Bahrfield 1926, Niederlausitz, II. Heft, 1926, S.75 und Taf. XIV,271 wies diesen Typ der 'Niederlausitz im allgemeinen' zu.“ (Gate with two embattled towers, under its broken flying buttress a small six-rayed star or rosette. C.P.C. Schonemann, in charge of the hoard Schadeleben, hazarded an attribution of this type to Wittenberg. The style of architecture most resembles bracteates of the hoard Bünstorf, 206 -207, that in 1952 were attributed to the mint Hamburg by Hatz (p. 154 et seqq.). Dannenberg, Fund Bünstorf, p.412 et seq. placed this group 'further east up until Pomerania' had however allowed for the fact '... that further careful observation, circumstantiated by fortunate finds, will prove decisive'. Bahrfield 1926, Niederlausitz, II and issue, 1926, p.75 and Taf. XIV,271 attributed this type to 'Niederlausitz in general'.).

This last attribution was adopted by the Kölner Münzkabinett.



2256



2257



- 2256 Brakteat. A: Helmet with two horns and shield of Querfurt between them. Berger: --. 0.332 gr. **RR Extremely fine** 1.000,--  
 Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 51 (1990), no. 557.  
 This type is only known from the hoard of Nebra, this is no. 17 (in the hoard 1 1/2 specimen).  
 Cf. Fund Gerbstedt 14 (Helmet with buffalo horns, but without coat of arms with fess). Cf. bracteate in Archiv III, p.174, Tf.43 / 1.
- 2257 Brakteat. A: Crowned bust facing with two lis under arch with four towers. Berger: --. 0.366 gr. **RR Minor edge fault, almost extremely fine** 1.000,--  
 Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 51 (1990), no. 559.  
 This type is only known from the hoard of Nebra, this is no. 19 (in the hoard 10 2/2 specimens).  
 "Der Typ ist in der Komposition verwandt mit dem Fund Borne, 37 (Erzbischof Willebrand von Käfernburg, 123-1254). Dort aber das Brustbild mit einspitziger Mitra, Krummstab und Kreuzstab" (As regards its composition, this type is related to the hoard Borne, 37 (Archbishop Willebrand of Magdeburg, 1253 - 1254) (from Steguweit).

### SCHENKEN of VARGULA

The coins found in the hoard Nebra indicate the line Nebra of the House Schenken of Vargula, a house that originally was from Salza (Langensalza). Later, we encounter these Schenken in Tautenberg near Jena, as owners of the castle Saaleck. The Schenken Conrad and Dietrich received the city Nebra as a subfeud of the Edelherren of Querfurt in 1259 and henceforth called themselves "Schenken of Nebra".

The hoard of Nebra (Steguweit: Der Brakteatenfund von Nebra) was found in 1986 and buried around 1275. It contained 1341 pieces, the Nebra coins the most important ones. This hoard brought up a great number of coins that had been unknown previously. The hoard was composed of:  
 Schenken of Vargula: 14 types, mint Nebra, 140 whole specimens and 48 halves,  
 Edelherren of Querfurt: 9 types, mint Querfurt, 69 whole and 10 half specimens,  
 Edelherren of Querfurt: 9 types, unknown mint, 25 whole specimens and 1 half.

The following specimens, unknown up to that moment, are represented in this collection: Vargula: 2258 and 2259, Querfurt: 2255-2257.

The Hoard of Nebra is now part of the Museum in Halle. Only the here presented specimens are in commerce.



2258



2259



- 2258 Bracteate - Nebra - um 1260. A: Crowned figure facing with sceptre and cup, between two crosses. 0.453 gr. **Extremely rare. Small flan crack, very fine +** 1.000,--  
 Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 51 (1990), no. 563.  
 The "Pokal" (cup), arms of the Vargula main branch, corroborates the Schenken being the minting lords.  
 This type is only known from the hoard of Nebra, this is no. 13 (in the hoard 18 4/2 specimens). The average weight of the specimens in the hoard was 0.34 g, the heaviest specimen weighing 0.42 g. This weighs even more: 0.453 g.  
 Commentationes Numismaticae 1988, p. 231,12.
- 2259 Brakteat - Nebra - um 1260. A: Crowned figure facing with flag and cup. 0.467 gr. **Extremely rare. Very fine to extremely fine** 1.000,--  
 Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 51 (1990), no. 562.  
 This type is only known from the hoard of Nebra, this is no. 2 (in the hoard 58 12/2 specimens).  
 Nebra 2, Commentationes Numismaticae 1988, p. 278.2.  
 Only known from Hoard of Ohrdruf II, 379 (the left half exclusively).



Finally, the coins of the *Edelherren* of Arnstein are listed here. There is some doubt on these coins. On the one hand, the territory of Arnstein lay near to that of Mansfeld and would later be incorporated into it, on the other, minting was directed towards the north (which can be observed in the hoard Freckleben that, apart from many coins from Arnstein, exclusively contained coins from areas north of Arnstein). Later, under the son and grandson of Walther, minting was increasingly intended for circulation in the south (particularly under the grandson, who struck horseman bracteates)

## ARNSTEIN

In 1135, the lords of Arnstedt built the great castle near Harkerode (Mansfelder mountain district, district Hettstedt). They started coinage around the middle of the 12th century in Hettstedt, known for its copper mines (it is only 6 km of Mansfeld), where the required silver could also be obtained.

The family (that starts with Judith of Arnstedt in 1107) was associated to the archbishops Anno of Cologne and Werner of Magdeburg and Bishop Burchard II of Halberstadt, but also to the Ascanians. The main line ended when in 1292/96 three brothers entered the The Order of the Teutonic Knights.

Upon extinction of the house in 1296, this practically unconquerable fortress, along with its estate, went to the counts of Falkenstein (who were related to the *Edelherren* of Arnstein and were also their neighbours).

In the middle of the 14th century, Arnstein fell to Regenstein, subsequently to Halberstadt, then to Regenstein again and in 1387 finally to the counts of Mansfeld (Meier, Arch. VII.260).

The founder of coinage in Arnstein was Walther II who in 1145 witnessed the granting of a right through a deed by King Conrad III. He was presumably given the right of mint by Frederick I in 1152 at the imperial diet in Merseburg.

The coinage of Arnstein is practically limited to Walther II (some later coins (horseman bracteates) are known only of his son (Walther III, 1172 - 1199) and grandson (Albert † 1241)). Nevertheless, Arnstein manufactured a rich variety of coins in the period 1152 to 1176. The Arnstein coins, moreover, are of extraordinary beauty, which means an excellent die-cutter was at work.

The coins of Arnstein are characterised by two connected towers with an eagle in between. Characteristic for the bracteates of Arnstein is the eagle with splayed wings (which is not the case for Falkenstein).

Buchenau, in Hoard Gotha (p. 139 et seqq.), has classed the coins of Arnstein in five groups in a consecutive order:

*Group 1.* Two towers connected by an arc with an eagle over them. Under the arc a lion (Hoard Freckleben: --/--, Fd Gotha: 437) or a small head (Hoard Freckleben: 91a/114, Hoard Gotha: 438). These oldest Arnsteiner bracteates still had a text that stemmed from the pfennige of Goslar SC - S Simon (et) Ivdas, partly blundered. Consequently, this type used to be attributed to Goslar during the days of Frederick I. The coins of Goslar are heavier however, and therefore forbid an attribution to Goslar on numismatic as well as heraldic grounds.

The Hoard Gotha also belongs to this group: 439 (Coll. Löbb: 237) in which we see an added inner border of dots and further elaborations. Around 1155, we also find this in Halberstadt and Quedlinburg. These additions and elaborations are part of the transition towards

*Group 2.* The large eagle with displayed wings and the text ME FICID • ERT • V • ELHAR, which indicates a moneyer or die-cutter. It is not altogether clear which name exactly goes with this coin, Buchenau sticks with ERD(mann?) VELHAR(d), which Cahn spells (Cat. M&M 87 (1998), p. 10) ERHARD of ELHAR. I.m.o. this last is preferable, because the text around the V is mostly separated by dots.

*Group 3.* This group comprises four types. The coins all have an eagle and a text as VVALT-TERVS, WALTERVS DENARIVS EST ISTVVC, + WALDHER ET ARSTEDE and + WALTHERVS + ADVOCATVS + ARNSTER.

*Group 4.* Coins with two towers, connected by an arc, with the eagle over them and a castle under the arc. They all have meaningful texts.

*Group 5.* This group comprises only one coin, closely connected with group 4. Again the two towers, now however connected by a straight line, over which again the eagle and under which, under two arcs, the sovereign couple (Hoard Freckleben: 90/116, Hoard Gotha: --).

Beneath a concordance of the coins of Arnstein of Walther II, as can be found in Hoard Freckleben (Stenzel 1862, Cat. Cahn 1931), Hoard Gotha 1028 and Coll. Löbbeke 1925):

		Fund Freckleben		Fund Gotha	Slg. Löbbbecke
		Stenzel	Cahn		
<b>Group 1</b>	lion	-	-	437	238
	head	91a	114	438	239
	eagle	-	-	439	237
<b>Group 2</b>	Erth V Elhar	-	-	-	209
<b>Group 3</b>	WALTTERVS	-	-	441	210
	WALTERVS DENARIVS EST ISTVVC	-	-	442	-
	WALDHER ET ARSTEDE	77	-	443	-
	WALTHERVS ADVOCATVS ARNSTER	76	-	444	211
<b>Group 4</b>	head/eagle	83	117	-	216
	eagle	88	118	-	-
	id	79	119	-	213
	id	78	120	-	212
	eagle/towers	82	121	-	-
	id	89	122	-	-
	id	81	123	-	215
	id	80a	124	-	214
	id	80b	125	-	-
	eagle/castle	84	126	-	217
	id	85	127	-	-
	eagle/palmornament	87	128	-	220
	id	86	129	-	219
<b>Group 5</b>	two faces	90	116	-	222

(Stenzel ascribes no. 91a to Goslar, in Coll. Löbbbecke the nos. 237, 238 and 239 are ascribed to the lords of Hadmersleben).

### WALTHER II (1135-1176)



2260

2260 Brakteat - Hettstedt. *Group 1. A:* Two towers with eagle on arch between them, star l. and r., head facing under arch + S - S REAON..... Berger: 1453, Nau 190.17, Slg. Bonhoff: --, Slg. Hohentaufenzeit: 299, Slg. Löbbbecke: 239. 0.842 gr.

**Extremely rare.** A little weakly struck at the edge, very fine + 2.000,--

Sotheby - London, Auction 2-5-01, no. 417.

Ex: Reuttner von Weyl collection: 417.

Ex: Lejeune collection (Peus - Frankfurt a/M, Auction 262, no. 1497).

Fd. Freckleben: 91a (Cahn no: 114).

Despite the general opinion, first voiced by Buchenau in Hoard Gotha (p. 140) that this coin should be attributed to Arnstein, Nau still hangs on to the old view. In ZdSt: 190.18 (Fig.111.13) it is put under an "unknown mint, Göttingen, Gittelde?". Nau refers to a Welf coin from Ravensburg ZdSt: 199.74 (Fig. 120.36) with two towers and an eagle in between, under which a lion, but also a coin attributed to Duke Welf VI as *Vogt*, mint Sindelfingen ZdSt: 199.45 (Fig.120.17) with two towers and a tower in between, with a lion underneath.

Here, too the lion was thought to be the Brunswick lion of Henry the Lion. However, the arms were popular in the period 1150/60. In these years the lion could have had either a purely ornamental meaning or symbolise courage ('*vicit leo the tribu Juda*').



Buchenau ascribed this small head to the minting lord but this is actually highly doubtful, with regard to the fine portraits on no. 2263.



2261



- 2261 Brakteat - Hettstedt. *Group 2. A:* Eagle facing between two stars ME FIDI TERTH VELHAR. Berger: 1458, Nau 189.60, Slg. Bonhoff: --, Slg. Löbbecke: 209. 0.847 gr.

**Extremely rare.** Edge break and slightly bent, Very fine

1.200,--

Sotheby - London, Auction 2-5-01, no. 418.

Ex: Reuttner von Weyl collection: 418.

Ex: Lejeune collection (Peus - Frankfurt a/M, Auction 262, no. 1498).

Slg. Friedensburg: 1756.

The text in Lejeune was: ME FICID • (ERT)H • V • ELHAR•.

The text in ZdSt was ME FICID ERTH VELHAR.



2262



- 2262 Brakteat - Hettstedt. *Group 4. A:* Eagle between two towers and four pellets on arch. Berger: 1471, Nau: 189.67, Slg. Bonhoff: 565, Slg. Löbbecke: 217. 0.899 gr.

**R** Extremely fine specimen with nice patina

500,--

Dombrowski - Münster 1978.

Fd. Freckleben 84/126.



2263



- 2263 Brakteat - Hettstedt. *Group 5. A:* Edifice with two towers and arcades, eagle on top of the edifice, two faces within the arcades (Walter and Ermengard). Berger: 1478, Nau: 189.71, Slg. Bonhoff: 570, Slg. Löbbecke: 222. 0.829 gr.

**R** Extremely fine specimen

1.500,--

Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 317 (1987), no. 293.

Fd. Freckleben: 90/116.



Ermengard Walther

There is a parallel coinage of the monastery Nienburg with abbot, *Vogt* and two angels (Nau.: 189.41 (fig.108.18)).

## NAUMBURG - ZEITZ

In 965, the marches Zeitz, Meissen and Merseburg arose from the margraviate Geros, forming the backbone of the Ottonian border organisation. Geros had been led by a certain Wigger after whose death in 981 Otto II united these marches along with the region between Saale and Elbe, to establish the march Meissen. Margravely dignity devolved to the Ekkehardingians. Around the year 1000, Margrave Ekkehard I founded a castle in Naumburg.

The diocese Zeitz had been founded before, in 968, by Otto I (its borders practically coinciding with those of the march). The diocese acquired churches and territories, amongst others in Naumburg, Pleisenland (Altenburg) and near the Elster (Weida). The first bishop was Hugo I (968-979).

In 1028, under Bishop Hildeward (1003-1032), Pope John XIX assented to the transfer of the episcopal see from Zeitz to Naumburg, the move being for reasons of safety on the one hand and because Conrad II wanted to enlist the cooperation of the Ekkehardingians on the other (the Ekkehardingian line ended in 1046). Although the central see of the diocese was in Naumburg, Zeitz remained the largest archdeaconry (the bishop regularly resided in Zeitz from 1285).

Starting with Bishop Kadeloh (1030-1045) most bishops were in imperial service and supported the kings, which applies to bishops Eberhard (1045-1079) and Wichmann (1149-1154, subsequently archbishop of Magdeburg) especially.

Coinage started with Bishop Walram (1090-1111) who struck a type that his successor Dietrich I (1111-1123) would continue unchanged. Whether coinage of Walram exists is uncertain; known coins are invariably attributed to Dietrich.

In the middle of the 13th century, the diocese slumped into a long political and economic crisis when Margrave Henry the Illustrious of Meissen appointed his half-brother Dietrich of Wettin to bishop (1243).

### DIETRICH I (1111-1123)



- 2264 Dünnpfennig. A: Bust of the bishop l. with crozier, R: Church with three towers. Berger: 1980, Dan-  
 nenberg: 601. 0.870 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, very fine to extremely fine 600,--  
 Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 75 (2002), no. 1845.  
 Text is barely legible.

### UDO von THÜRINGEN (1125-1148)



- 2265 Brakteat. A: Bust of the bishop facing with blessing hand and sceptre terminating in lis, one cross over  
 the hand. Berger: 1983, Slg. Bonhoff: 923, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 794, Slg. Löbbecke: 638. 0.946 gr.  
 R A little off centre, very fine to extremely fine 750,--  
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 84 (2005), no. 782.  
 Ex: Reuttner v. Weyl collection: 251.  
 Fd. Gotha: 367 = 73 (Buchenau: Erfurt, no. 73, later to Naumburg, no. 367).  
 Udo of Thuringia was a brother of Louis I Landgrave of Thuringia.



2266



2267



**WICHMANN von SEEBURG (1150-1154)**

2266 Brakteat - Strehla. A: Bishop l. with crosier between two crosses. Berger: 1918, Slg. Bonhoff: 984, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 704, Slg. Löbbecke: 649. 0.754 gr. Very fine specimen with nice patina 250,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1985.  
From list 478, no. 106.

In Strehla, the bishops of Naumburg minted together with the margraves of Meissen. During the days of Wichmann of Seeburg, Conrad the Great was margrave of Meissen (1130-1156).

After Udo of Querfurt (from the House Querfurt), 1161-1186, there was a century of Wettin occupation of the episcopal see in Naumburg.

**BERTHOLD II von MEISSEN (1186-1206)**

2267 Brakteat. A: Bishop sitting on arch facing with calyx and cross, token l. beneath the head BERLLDO LDVSEP. Berger: 1993, Sgl. Bonhoff: 924, Slg. Löbbecke: 639. 0.872 gr. RR Dark patina, very fine 1.000,--

Elsen - Brussel, Auction 69 (2002), no. 1486.

Ex: Reutner v. Weyl collection: 255.

Ex: Slg. Friedensburg, no. 2302 (Herrn von Tanrode, Manegold, cf. Archiv III, p. 117-122).

Fd. Gotha: --, DBB: 47.

Reutner von Weyl gives this piece "one of a kind". This is incorrect. See amongst others Slg. Löbbecke: 639 (where the wrong text is provided) and the collection of the DBB: 47.

The text of the specimen of the German Federal Bank is exactly the same, they provide the following elucidation: "Durch seinen Bildtyp und den breiten Rand ist die Ähnlichkeit dieses Pfennigs mit den Meissner Brakteaten unverkennbar, in deren Währungsbereich auch die Naumburger Prägungen gehören. Der Kelch in der Hand des Bischofs kommt sonst nicht häufig auf Münzen vor; man vermutete deshalb in derartigen Stücken einen besonderen Zweck, etwa Messpfennige. Es dürfte sich hier aber wie in vielen anderen Fällen eher um ein Unterscheidungsmerkmal für die Münzverrufung handeln." (With regard to its style of image and the broad rim, the similarity of this coin to the Meissen bracteates is undeniable, with which Naumburg issues shared their area of circulation. The chalice held by the bishop is not commonly seen on coins; it was therefore always suspected to have a special purpose, such as to be designating a mass coin. More likely, it is a symbol used to distinguish coins in the course of demonetisation, as in many other cases).

There is "something" above the chalice:



Cat. Riechmann 29 (1924), no. 1531 (Sammlung Hessisches Landermuseum), provides the following elucidation: "Der Brakteat ist von Dr. Nagel in Archiv f. Br. als eine Prägung des Herrn von Tanrode angesprochen, weil über dem Kelch eine einem Brackenkopfe ähnliche Zeichnung sei und das genannte Geschlecht einen Bracken im Schilde führte. Nach Ansicht des Herrn Buchenau handelt es sich aber nur um einen Stempelriss." (In the Archiv f. Br., Dr Nagel designates this bracteate a fabric of the lords of Tannenrode, on the grounds of the picture, allegedly resembling a hound's head, featuring over the chalice which would refer to said house that bore a hound in their arms. In the opinion of Mr Buchenau however it is merely the result of a cracked die).  
I.m.o., it most certainly is the head of an animal, as the drawing next to it attempts to show.



- 2268 Brakteat. A: Bishop sitting on arch facing with calyx and crosier, ring r. above + BHERTOLDVS OHL - VM. Berger: 1985. 0.958 gr. **Extremely rare.** Flan crack and traces of encrustation, very fine 1.000,--
- WAG - Dortmund, Auction 21 (2002), no. 3177.  
 From the Barbarossafund.  
 The specimen in Berger is also from the Barbarossafund, this type becoming known only after the hoard had come up.  
 In Cat. Lanz - München 29 (1984) no. 118 (Barbarossafund), two halves of the same coin occur. In this catalogue, it was designated unedited. (G. Stumpf: Der Kreuzzug Barbarossas, no. 100-41. Mint Zeitz (?)).  
 There is always mention of a chalice, but is it really a chalice? Beneath a drawing of this item:



There is great similarity to the Altenburg bracteates of Frederick I.

#### ENGELHARDT II von MEISSEN (1207-1242)

- 2269 Brakteat. A: Bishop sitting on arch facing with crosier and cross, four stars on the edge EVNIC EPISVC. Berger: cf. 1990, Slg. Bonhoff: cf. 925, Slg. Löbbecke: cf. 643. 0.913 gr. **R** Small flan crack, very fine to extremely fine 350,--
- Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 54 (1991), no. 483.  
 The inscription is barely legible, the letters could well be others, their number is very limited at any rate.  
 Berger provides rings on the edge and reads IER . HOLDVS . DIE.

#### DIETRICH I von MEISSEN (1242-1272)

- 2270 Brakteat - ca. 1250. A: Bishop sitting on arch facing with crosier and cross DITERI' PISCOP'. Berger: 2045, Slg. Bonhoff: 938, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 807. 0.784 gr. Edge slightly broken and traces of encrustation, very fine 250,--
- Höhn - Leipzig, Auction 32 (2002), no. 2349.  
 Berger attributes this to Merseburg.  
 Dietrich was the brother of Henry the Illustrious of Meissen.



ABTEI PEGAU

Near a ford in the White Elster, a settlement arose towards the end of the 11th century. Upon his return from a pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela, Wiprecht of Groitzsch founded an OSB (= *Ordo Sancti Benedicti*) monastery (consecrated in 1096). Guardianship over the monastery remained in the hands of the founder's family, but expired upon their extinction in 1135, when it fell to the German kings. Under Abbot Windolf (1105-1150), the monastery acquired the rights of market, toll and mint. Around 1190 under Abbot Siegfried of Rekkin the Neustadt (new city) was founded. This abbot withstood the margraves of Meissen, who nevertheless managed to seize monastery and city in the 14th century, operating from nearby Groitzsch.



2271



2271 Brakteat - Groitzsch (?). A: Bust facing with banner and cross, star r. above. Berger: 2026, Slg. Bonhoff: 899, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 767. 0.818 gr. Very fine

150,--

Münzgalerie - München, Auction 11 (1981), no. 94.

This is a coin that has been something of a numismatic mystery for a long time. First of all, a brief summary of the different opinions up to now:

The starting point to my mind would have to be Buchenau, who lists two variants of this coin in the Fd. Gotha, nos. 399 and 400:



Fd. Gotha: 399



Fd. Gotha: 400

Buchenau (Fd. Gotha, p. 132) is in doubt between Pegau, Meissen, Naumburg-Zeitz and Halle. The period he takes to be around 1120. The texts are illegible (however on no. 399 we find a letter that also occurs on our coin).

In Slg. Löbb. 498 (1925), it is attributed to the margraviate Meissen: Henry the Younger of Eilenburg (1106-1123), with sole reference to Posern-Klett: 1058 who attributes it to Abbot Windolf of Pegau. Schwinkowski no. 14 (1931) also attributes this coin to Meissen. Gaettens (Kat. Hohenstaufenzeit 767 (1959) places it in Magdeburg (Archbishop Adelhog 1107-1119 of Rudgar 1119-1125), mint Halle. The suggestion Magdeburg/Halle was voiced by Buchenau. Gaettens substantiates the attribution to Magdeburg/Halle thus: "Tatsächlich ist Halle wohl der Ausgangspunkt der ganzen Brakteatenprägung, wie die enge Abhängigkeit der frühen Konradsbrakteaten von Meissen aus dem Funde von Paussnitz von den gleichzeitigen Brakteaten des Erzbischofs Konrad von Magdeburg (1134-1142) zeigt" (Halle is indeed the place where bracteate coinage as such originated, as is shown in the close relation of the early Conrad bracteates of Meissen from the hoard Paussnitz to the contemporary bracteates of the archbishop Conrad of Magdeburg). In adherence to Löbbeke, Hirsch, in his Katalog Kunstvolle Brakteaten (1965), attributes it to Meissen again. In the Slg. Bonhoff (1977), Peus opts for attribution to Magdeburg/Halle and Adelgod in particular, an attribution that he upholds in the Slg. Allertseder (1987). Berger (1993) adopts the attribution to Magdeburg/Halle (nos. 2026 through 2029).

In spite of these attributions, this coin, to my mind, does not fit Magdeburg/Halle at all (a Dünnpfennig occurs in the Slg. Bonhoff under no. 624 that, in view of a similar bracteate of Konrad I of Querfurt (Sgl. Bonh: 626, here numbered 4925), bears no resemblance to this coin whatsoever as regards style). The banner need not indicate St. Maurice of Magdeburg, as St. Maurice also was the patron saint of the German empire and could have been used for coinage in a number of places. Moreover, that this "bracteate" would precede Conrad's Dünnpfennig forms a contradiction (see nos. 1767 and 1768).

I.m.o. we should take the two coins as found in the Fd. Gotha as our point of reference. The image is the same, one has a crosier, the other a pennant (the second has often been alleged to depict a cleric, in view of what might be a tonsure, but this is highly doubtful). These coins therefore must stem from a place where clerical and secular matters were closely connected, which would indicate the monastery of Pegau and the town Groitzsch:



both situated on the Elster.

Count Wiprecht of Groitzsch founded the monastery Pegau there, of which he was also *Vogt*. Wiprecht held several offices in the archbishopric Magdeburg and eventually became margrave of Meissen, which has to be dated to around 1230 (DBB). It seems the most sensible solution for this frequently occurring coin (no. 400 of Fd. Gotha is very frequent, no. 399 is rather rare).

**SIEGFRIED von REKKIN (1184-1224)**


2272



- 2272 Brakteat - 1200. A: Cross with head - lis - eagle - lis in the angles, four pellets on the edge. Berger: --, Slg. Bonhoff: --, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 823. 0.797 gr. Very fine to extremely fine with nice patina 200,--  
 Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 317 (1987), no. 513.  
 Posern-Klett: 1062, Taf. 40.11, Slg. Krug: 205, Slg. Bahrfeldt: 1520, Fd. Seega; 510.  
 This coin is remarkable because it is entirely struck sharply. Nevertheless the head is not drawn.

**DIOCESE MEISSEN**

The diocese Meissen was founded in 968 by Otto I, it was a suffraganate of Magdeburg. It encompassed a vast territory, but its borders, particularly those in the east, were ill-defined. In the last quarter of the 13th century, attempts at securing the borders were undertaken by entering treaties with the Bohemian king and the margraves of Meissen. Still, towards the end of the Middle Ages, the bishops had to allow the margraves of Meissen in. From 1400, the territory of the former had dwindled to a small area and they retreated to the castle Stolpen, from 1500 their residence would be Wurzen.

**ANONYMOUS**


2273



- 2273 Brakteat. A: Figure sitting with book and crozier facing, pellet-in-annulet r. Berger: --, Fd. Gotha: 72a, Slg. Bonhoff: 1084. 0.696 gr. **Extremely rare.** Slightly corroded, edge break, almost very fine 750,--

Sotheby - London, Auction 2-5-01, no. 201.  
 Ex: Reuttner von Weyl collection: 201.

In Slg. Bonhoff, the overall image is the same as this coin's, with the exception of the much smaller head. In Slg. Bonhoff a bracteate of Meissen occurs under no. 1024, the image of which greatly resembles this coin, attribution to Dietrich the Oppressed (1197-1221).

The attribution of this coin remains unclear to date. It is of a very primitive fabric and should therefore be considered as preceding the actual bracteates. It clearly belongs to the period between the double-faced coins and the bracteates. Suggestions made in the past:

Buchenau first attributed it to Mainz (Erfurt) and dated it around 1125. Named it "*Inkunabel der Hohlmünzprägung*" (incunabulum of bracteates) (Fd. Gotha p.18). Buchenau also considers Erfurt because it features the same nose as do the bracteates. Later, he also considered Naumburg-Zeitz, although he always stood by Erfurt. Gaetens in Cat. Hohenstaufenzeit (no. 789, text p. 122) attributes it to Merseburg. Chief arguments: does not fit Erfurt stylistically and the large cross rather indicates Merseburg (a city where the cross was especially revered). This cross, normally at the bottom left, is missing here (nor does the reverse show any impression).

The "chair" on which the cleric is seated is also primitive, in a peculiar manner:



Nevertheless, these chairs are more commonly seen. See for instance Slg. Bonhoff: 1017 and Slg. Allerteder:659, both from the period under Dietrich the Oppressed.

In view of this later relatedness *and* the fact that we are dealing with a cleric, the most plausible attribution of this coin is to the diocese Meissen (which was after all closely attached to the margraviate, if not subordinate to it).

### MARGRAVIATE MEISSEN

During his slave expedition of 928/9, King Henry I, on the east edge of the slave-inhabited Gau Daleminzien, had a castle erected on a hill overlooking the Elbe, named *Misni* after the tributary brook Meisabach it lay alongside of.

Starting 968, the margrave of Meissen is documented and the see of the diocese Meissen was instituted here in the same year.

Next to this castle *Misni* at the foot of the Collmberg near Oschatz, the Landding formed as political centre of the margraviate. The castle that lent Meissen its name around 1500 lost its residential function, due to transfer to nearby Dresden.

In 985, the Ekkehardingians emerged as margraves. In 1046, the *marchia Misnensis* fell to the House Weimar-Orlamünde, in 1067 to the Brunones, of which house Egbert II was deposed in the course of the Investiture Controversy in 1089. In the same year, Henry I of Eilenburg from the House Wettin was declared margrave. This house would rule Meissen for a long time.

Margrave Conrad inherited the House Groitzsch, Otto established a silver mining industry in Freiberg and the territory was continuously expanded.

From 1247/64, Meissen and Thuringia formed one whole. The transfer of the duchy Saxony-Wittenberg and attached electoral dignity to Margrave Frederick IV of Meissen meant the incorporation of the margraviate Meissen into the larger structure of the electoral principality Saxony and Meissen as a consequence lost its independence, however, it still made up the core of the principality with Dresden as its capital.

#### KONRAD I der GROSSE (1130-1156)

Conrad was the son of Thimo of Wettin. In 1116 he inherited the county Brehna. Upon the death of his brother Dedo IV in 1124 he, as the sole heir, acquired the property around Wettin and Camberg. In 1123 his cousin Henry of Meissen and the Eastern March died and these fiefs were ceded to Count Wiprecht of Groitzsch by Henry V. In that same year, he managed to seize power in the march Meissen, with the aid of Duke Lothar of Süpplingenburg (formally granted as fief). In 1136, he acquired the Eastern March (Niederlausitz) and part of the family estate of Groitzsch. In addition, he was nominated *Vogt* of the Hochstift (cathedral chapter of a prince of the church) Naumburg.

In 1139, a campaign towards the east failed and in 1145 Conrad went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, in 1157, he took up the cross in the Wend crusade which however was no success.

Conrad is considered to have laid the foundation for Wettin power in Meissen. His estate was divided among his five sons.



2274



2274 Brakteat - ca. 1150. A: Margrave standing with sword between two towers. Berger: 1877, Nau: 194.3, Schwinkowski: 19, Slg. Bonhoff: 992 (this specimen), Slg. Löbbecke: 504. 0.923 gr.

Ink drawing on the reverse, edge break, very fine +

750,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1978.  
Ex: Bonhoff collection, no. 992.  
DBB: 39.



2275



- 2275 Brakteat. A: Cross with two crosses and two branches in the angles and one pellet-in-annulet at the end of each limb. Berger: 1883, Schwinkowski: 24, Slg. Bonhoff: --, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 707, Slg. Löbbecke: 499. 0.866 gr. R A little off centre and traces of an overstruck, extremely fine 750,--
- Münzzentrum - Köln 2000.  
From Münzzentrum, Auction 102 (2000), no. 3699.  
The Krücken cross is highly reminiscent of the Pegau coins, which were however struck considerably later. This coin should consequently be seen as their precursor.



2276



2277



- 2276 Brakteat - ca. 1150. A: Great tower with door between two smaller towers with birds on top. Berger: 1881, Nau: 194.5, Schwinkowski: 20, Slg. Bonhoff: 993, Slg. Löbbecke: 505. 0.965 gr. Magnificent well struck and perfect piece, pleasingly toned, extremely fine to uncirculated 3.500,--
- Elsen - Brussel, Auction 83 (2005), no. 1144.  
Ex: Slg. Cahn (Münzen und Medaillen - Basel, Auction 87 (1998), no. 199.  
Ex: Hess-Leu, Auction 23 (1963), no. 40.  
DBB: 38.  
The significance of the two birds is unclear (see below).  
Two hinges and a lock can be made out in the gate.

### OTTO der REICHE (1156-1190)

Otto was Conrad's son. Upon his father's demise he received the county Camburg and the margraviate Meissen in fief. He promoted colonisation towards the east and laid the foundations for exploiting the silvermines in Freiberg. The wealth he amassed from these mines would give rise to his epithet "the Rich" in the 19th century.

In 1162, he founded the Wettin family monastery Altzella, urged by his wife Hedwig (daughter of Albert the Bear). Otto was entombed in this monastery.

His son Albert (the Degenerate) felt so ill-treated with respect to successional arrangements that he had his father imprisoned in 1188.

- 2277 Brakteat. A: Bust in quatrefoil. Berger: 1887, Schwinkowski: 297, Slg. Bonhoff: 1005, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 716. 0.567 gr. Extremely fine 250,--
- A similar type is seen with Duke Bernhard of Saxony-Anhalt (1170-1212), Wittenberg its mint, see Slg. Löbbecke: 571.



2278



2278 Brakteat - 1190. A: Two females standing and shaking hands, l. sceptre and r. bird, cross between them. Schwinkowski: 343. 0.790 gr. **Extremely rare.** Small edge fault, very fine specimen

500,--

Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 317 (1987), no. 534.

Ex: Allertseder collection: 534.

In Slg. Allertseder, as well as in Schwinkowski: 343, and in Slg. Löbbecke: 659, this coin is attributed to Gera. Gera was a mint of the abbesses of Quedlinburg (under the administration of the Vögte of Weida). The Cat. Riechmann, 29 (1924), no. 1560 (Die mittelalterlichen Münzen des Hessischen Landesmuseums in Kassel) was probably the main reason for this attribution. It provides the following comment:

“Dieser viel umstrittene Brakteat dürfte an der Spitze der Geraer Prägungen zu setzen sein. Da die Gewänder es als wahrscheinlich erscheinen lassen, dass es sich um zwei weibliche Gestalten handelt, muss es sich um die Prägung eines Frauenstiftes handeln. Bei der ausgesprochen meissnischen Fabrik des Stückes dürfte aber nicht Quedlinburg selbst, sondern das 999 von Otto III an Quedlinburg geschenkte Gera in Frage kommen. Die Dargestellten dürften die Vorsteherin des Stiftes in Gera und die Quedlinburger Äbtissin sein” (This heavily discussed bracteate probably should be placed at the very beginning of Gera coinage. As the vestments lead us to distinguish two female figures, this must constitute an issue of a nun’s convent. The pronounced Meissen fabric of this piece however would indicate Gera, which Otto III granted to Quedlinburg in 999, rather than Quedlinburg itself. The portrayed would thus be the mother superior of the Gera chapter and the abbess of Quedlinburg).

In Slg. Bahrfeld (2685), it is attributed to Beatrice of Krosigk. The bird is considered to be a crane (?), family arms of the abbess. In the Slg. Friedensburg, the following elucidation: “Dieser seltene Brakteat ist von Cappe (VI.59) mit ganz unsinniger Begründung an Quedlinburg (T. 6.59) gegeben; er gehört zweifellos nach Meissen, ungewiss welche Münzstätte, wohl einer geistlichen. Die Deutung des Gepräges als *Visitatio Mariae* ist von Friedensburg” (Cappe, following a nonsensical chain of reasoning, attributes this rare bracteate to Quedlinburg; it should without a doubt be placed in Meissen, its mint uncertain, but probably ecclesiastical. The interpretation of this fabric as *Visitatio Mariae* is Friedensburg’s) (Z.f.N. Bd. 33, p. 122).

Mehl (Die Münzen des Stiftes Quedlinburg, p. 25) devotes a lot of attention to this coin. He knows of 8 specimens: 2 in museums and 5 in collections, as follows: Berlin and Quenlinburg in the collections: Allertseder (534) picture provided (this coin); Slg. Bahrfeld (2685) picture provided; Slg. Friedensburg (I.1969) picture provided; Slg. of Graba (116) and Auction Hessisches Landesmuseum (1560), picture provided.

Attributions were consecutively as follows: by Graba: Lausitz, two male figures (Otto IV and Conrad), by Buchenau: Leipzig-Landsberg, two Wettins (Albert and Dietrich), also male figures; by Friedensburg: Meissen, scene of the visitation of Maria and Elisabeth (Luc. 1:39-41); by Schwinkowski: Meissen “von meissnischen Nebenlinien und Nachbarn” (of subsidiary Meissen branches and neighbours).

What the scene with the two female figures portrays remains unanswered as well as where the coin should be placed.



The figures being women, one holding a lis sceptre and the other a bird are established facts. The same applies to the origins of this coin which is from the Meissen region of which the bird is distinctive. We know it from no. 2276 (very characteristic are its hooked beak and the large eye), further there is only one type on which a seated person is holding a lis and an eagle or falcon on its other hand (Schwinkowski: Brakteatenfund von Etzoldshain bei Grimma, Bl.f.Münzfr. 1935, p. 224 et seqq.). Here a bird with a long neck and a hooked beak. It is commonly attributed to Dietrich the Oppressed (who was also count of Weissenfels) or Henry the Illustrious. The bird of no. 2278 is neither the one nor the other, it much rather resembles a pigeon, which would indicate a peaceful aspect.

Could the solution not be as follows: in 1162, Otto the Rich founded the family monastery Altzella. Two women were to be found in his immediate circle: his wife Hedwig, who had urged him to found the monastery and his sister Agnes, who was abbess of Quedlinburg. In 1188, Otto was imprisoned by his son. Prior to his death in 1190 he was released and later entombed in Altzella. This coin could be commemorative of or honouring these two important women in his life: Agnes on the left holding the lis and Hedwig to the right with the pigeon.

**INTERREGNUM**

Dietrich could not succeed his father, because Emperor Henry VI considered the margraviate abandoned and brought it under imperial sway.



2279

2280

**HEINRICH VI (1190-1197)**

2279 Brakteat. A: Crowned bust facing with sword and cross under three arches, ring on both sides. Berger: --, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 724. 0.838 gr.

**Only known specimen in commerce.** Dark patina, flan crack, very fine +

750,--

Elsen - Brussel, Auction 70 (2002), no. 1413.

Ex: Reuttner v. Weyl collection, no. 494.

In the catalogue of Sotheby's there is reference to Gaettens: Fulda, pl. 6a (this is incorrect).

This presumably is the specimen from the coll. Gaettens Cat. Hohenstaufenzeit no. 724. The coin seems a little different, but the crack is at exactly the same place and has the same shape. In Cat. Hohenstaufenzeit it is attributed to Meissen, Otto the Rich (1156-1190), where its weight is stated as 0.83 g. Described as unedited, probably a unique. The following elucidation is provided: "Dieser Kaiserbrakteat ist meines Wissens noch nicht veröffentlicht. Er fehlt in den bekannten Brakteatenfunden, wie in den älteren Werken von Posern-Klett, Cappe und anderen. Vergeblich habe ich nach einer parallelen geistlichen Prägung gesucht. Die einzigen Brakteaten mit ähnlicher Bildumrahmung, einem Wulstreif mit feiner Aussenlinie, in gleicher Grösse sind die beiden Meissener Pfennige Schwinkowski's 214 und 221. Von diesen ist 214 im Funde von Meissen (Blätter für Münzfreunde 1926, s. 450f) unter Nummer 11 vorgekommen, während 221 in der Sammlung Löbbbecke (Nummer 510) war. Der Fund von Meissen ist wohl nach 1190 in die Erde gekommen. 1195 wurde die Markgrafschaft Meissen von Kaiser Heinrich VI als erledigtes Lehen in Besitz genommen und bis zu seinem Tode (1197) vom Reiche verwaltet. In dieser Zeit sind kaiserliche Brakteaten in Meissen und wohl auch in Freiberg geprägt. Buchenau hat für den nachfolgenden Pfennig (Nummer 724) als Seitenstück auf den Brakteaten des Dresdener Dublettenkataloges 50 (Schwinkowski 238) hingewiesen, ohne allerdings die Schlussfolgerung zu ziehen, dass wir in diesem Pfennig eine kaiserliche Prägung aus der Besetzungszeit Meissens vor uns haben. Ich halte die Brakteaten (unsere Nummer 723 und 724) für kaiserliche Pfennige der Verwaltungszeit von 1195-1197, für die Schwinkowski unsere Nummer 725 schon in Anspruch genommen hat." (This imperial bracteate has not been previously published to my knowledge. It is missing in the known bracteate hoards, as it is in the older studies by Posern-Klett, Cappe and others. I have vainly searched for equivalent ecclesiastical coinage. The only bracteates with a similar framing of the effigy - a border of dots with a fine outer line - of the same size are the both Meissen pfennige of Schwinkowski's, 214 and 221. Of these, 214 was numbered 11 in the hoard of Meissen (Blätter für Münzfreunde 1926, p. 450 et seq.), while 221 was in the collection Löbbbecke (no. 510). The Meissen hoard was probably buried after 1190. In 1195, the margraviate Meissen was seized by Emperor Henry VI as a voided fief and it was administrated under the empire until his death (1197). In this period, imperial bracteates were struck in Meissen and probably also in Freiberg. Buchenau refers to the bracteates of the Dresden catalogue of duplicates (Schwinkowski 238) as counterparts of the following pfennig (number 724), yet without concluding that this pfennig constitutes an imperial issue during the occupation of Meissen. I consider these bracteates (our numbers 723 and 724) imperial pfennige of the administration of 1195 to 1197, to which Schwinkowski has already attributed our number 725).

**DIETRICH der BEDRÄNGTE (1197-1221)**

Dietrich was the son of Otto the Rich and Hedwig. He was married to Jutta (daughter of Landgrave Hermann of Thuringia).

After his father's death in 1190, he received the independent property Weißenfels. Soon after that his controversial brother Albert died.

When Henry VI died in 1197, Dietrich in 1198 returned prematurely from a crusade to Jerusalem. In 1199, he was granted the margraviate Meissen in fief by King Philip of Swabia (in return for the part he played in Philip's nomination).

After the latter's death, he supported Otto IV. In 1210, he received the Eastern March (Niederlausitz), the march Landsberg, Eilenburg and Groitzsch in fief. In 1212, he sided with Frederick II. The opposition that was arising against Dietrich caused him to unite all the possessions of the House Wettin and thus lay the foundation for the Meissen-Saxony territorial state.

At his sudden demise his son Henry was only three years of age.

2280 Brakteat - ca. 1200. A: Margrave facing with sword and sceptre, seated on chair, star I. above. Berger: 1910, Nau: 194.12, Schwinkowski: 411. 0.902 gr. Well struck and perfect piece, extremely fine

500,--

Höhn - Leipzig, Auction 23 (2000), no. 1920.

Fd. Nordhausen: 112, Slg. Bahrfeldt: 1342, Slg. Friedensburg: 1848, Slg. Krug: 15.



2281



- 2281 Brakteat - ca. 1205. A: Figure with sword and branch facing in quatrefoil with two lines above (small towers?). Berger: 1894, Nau: 194.13, Schwinkowski: 413. 0.879 gr. Edge fault, very fine  
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 33 (1984), no. 2248.  
 Fd. Nordhausen: 105, Slg. Bahrfeldt: 1341, Slg. Friedensburg: 52, Slg. Krug: 16.  
 In *Zeit der Stauer* (194.10) there is mention of a similar Meissen bracteate (with sword and double globus cruciger) bearing *Luteger me Fecit*. Cf. no. 12 of the Luteger coins, there attributed to Lobdeburg. There is also a specimen from Meissen (no. 7), but there is the text MARCHIO OTTO CHBURGENSIS LUTEGER ME

200,--



2282



- 2282 Brakteat - Grimma - ca. 1210. A: Enthroned margrave with sceptre and lis facing between two annulets. Berger: --, Schwinkowski: 367. 0.910 gr. R Traces of encrustation  
 Münzzentrum - Köln 1978.  
 Krug attributes this to Lobdeburg (Hartmann III of Büren, 1221-1251). Röblitz deems this incorrect. This coin was imitated by the *Vögte* of Straßberg (see Röblitz Taf 22, middle figure, but that has a line running across the field and, moreover, a tower on either side).  
 No. 2282 is very similar to no. 2283: 2282 has three dots on the double globus cruciger and 2283 one dot.  
 Slg. of Graba: 52, Fd. Etzoldshain: 90  
 The attribution to Grimma was adopted from the Cat. Slg. Krug.

250,--



2283



- 2283 Brakteat - Leipzig (?) - ca. 1210. A: Enthroned margrave with sceptre and lis facing, pellet l. above. Berger: --, Schwinkowski: 365, Slg. Bonhoff: 969, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 759, Slg. Löbbecke: 526. 0.842 gr. Flan crack, very fine +  
 Münzzentrum - Köln 1979.  
 Slg. Krug: 19.

250,--



1.5:1



2285



1.5:1



2284



1.5:1



2286

- 2284 Brakteat - ca. 1220. A: Enthroned margrave with two crosses, annulet l. above. Berger: --, Schwinkowski: 471, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 728. 0.901 gr. Minor flan crack, very fine specimen with magnificent patina 100,--  
 Münzzentrum - Köln 1981.  
 Slg. Bahrfeldt: 1360, Slg. Krug: 42.  
 The coin in Sgl. Krug (40) is allegedly the same specimen (which is not the case: single cross instead of a double cross). Schwinkowski: 479b states that Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 727, shows 4 letters (not here) M L E M. These letters prove this group belongs to Dietrich, the actual striking took place after 1210 in view of the title Niederlausitz (L), as this march did not fall to Dietrich until said year. It also fits from a stylistical perspective.
- 2285 Brakteat - Meissen - ca. 1220. A: Enthroned margrave with two crosses between two annulets. Very fine + 100,--  
 Schwinkowski: 479c. 1.042 gr.  
 Slg. Krug: 40.  
 Kurpfälzische Münzhandlung - Mannheim, Auction 63 (2002), no. 1144.

From 1247/64, Meissen and Thuringia formed one whole.

### HEINRICH der ERLAUCHTE (1221-1288)

On the demise of his father, Henry was placed under the guardianship of his mother Jutta and his uncle Landgrave Louis IV. In 1230, he took over government.

When he took part in the crusade against the Prussians (1237), he had to flee for the Ascanians. Because of his good understanding with Frederick II he was designated as succeeding landgrave of Thuringia in 1243. Along with the extinction of the Liudolfing line in 1247 this promise entered into effect. Yet, it would take until 1264 for this process to be entirely completed.

Through the betrothal of his son Albert to Margaret, daughter of Emperor Frederick II, he acquired a lien over Pleissenland.

Henry retreated to the territory Meissen-Lausitz from 1262, the other parts he left to his sons Albert and Dietrich.

Henry fundamentally contributed to establishing the power of the House Wettin. He was buried in Altzella.

- 2286 Brakteat - ca. 1225. A: Enthroned margrave with sword and cross. Berger: --, Schwinkowski: 532a, Slg. Bonhoff: 1035, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 734. 1.011 gr. Small flan defect at the edge, very fine 100,--  
 Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 84 (2003), no. 4279.  
 Slg. Bahrfeldt: 1372, Slg. Friedensburg: 1857, Slg. Krug: 57.



2287



2287 Brakteat. A: Enthroned margrave with sceptre and orb. Schwinkowski: 568 (?). 0.792 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine  
 Schulman - Amsterdam 1972.  
 Could this be Hohenstaufenzeit 735 (=Henry)? No picture. No other occurrences.

50,--



2288



2288 Brakteat. A: Heraldic lion l. HDGOM. Schwinkowski: 775 (?). 0.941 gr. Very fine to extremely fine  
 Laugwitz & Menzel - Berlin, Auction 2 (1978), no. 300.  
 The numbers 2288 and 2289 are bracteates made of grey sheet silver off cast bronze dies.  
 The first instance of the Meissen lion on a coin as far as I know.  
 Not in Slg. Krug.

100,--



2289



2289 Brakteat. A: Margrave sitting facing. Schwinkowski: 726 (?). 0.764 gr. Edge break, very fine  
 Slg. Krug: 91 (?).  
 Laugwitz & Menzel - Berlin, Auction 2 (1978), no. 298.

50,--

Henry the Illustrious had two sons: Albert, whom we encounter in Thuringia (see there) and Dietrich II in Osterland. One of Albert's sons is Frederick I, who from 1291 to 1324 was margrave of Meissen. Under his son Frederick II the time of the *Groschen* began.

### *Time of the Groschen*

On 24 July 1266, the *gros Tournois* had been introduced in France (weight 4.219), which heralded a new era in numismatic history. In various western European regions it had already been adopted. Yet the east had still to follow.

In 1298, the discovery of rich silvermines in Bohemian Kuttenberg (today's Kutna Hora), prompted Wenceslas II to seriously consider striking an own coin along the lines of the *gros Tournois*. He was supported in his endeavour by bankers mainly from Tuscany. The needed transition was to be set in motion by forcing the circulation of raw precious metals (bars of silver) to a halt, in other words, to abolish the trade in precious metals in general and that of raw metal against struck coins. This meant the king held a silver monopoly. Coinage was concentrated in Kuttenberg and thus in 1300 the *Prager Groschen* was introduced with the Bohemian lion as its main feature. On the reverse the Bohemian royal crown. The weight was 3.975 g.

Meissen did not immediately follow suit. Some changes were made in existent currency, for large amounts of Bohemian money started flowing into Meissen, but other than that Meissen stayed faithful to the bracteate. Even in 1332, there were still no signs of an impending change. Only when Frederick II in 1337 received a large sum of money of his father-in-law - for services rendered in Brandenburg - the thought of developing an own *Groschen* occurred to him. In the second half of 1338, the production of bracteates took an end and at the beginning of 1339, the *Meissener Groschen* (Meissen groschen) was introduced. Characteristic for this coin was its Meissen lion. The reverse was struck with a floriated cross and the letters CRVX (the *crvx* was used unaltered until 1465).

Its weight was 3.797g and the fineness was 888/1000. The original value was 1/20 of the Rheinian Gulden, soon decreased to 1/21. The Meissen groschen continuously deteriorated, particularly from 1360. Starting in 1369, it continued as Kreuzgroschen, from 1407 as Schildgroschen and eventually as Schreckenberger from 1498. The Meissen groschen was imitated in Eichsfeld, Hessen and Niedersachsen.



Lion of Bohemia

Lion of Meissen

Apart from both distinctive tails, the lions show a certain similarity. The mane of both is drawn as a series of S's, the legs are furry (more so with Bohemia than with Meissen), while both lions bare their teeth in a mean snarl.

### **FRIEDRICH II der ERNSTHAFTE (1323-1349)**

Frederick was margrave of Meissen and landgrave of Thuringia. He strove towards peaceful development. In 1329, his father-in-law granted him the burgraviate Altenburg in fief. In 1342, he wanted to purchase the county Orlamünde. This caused the counts of Weimar-Orlamünde, Schwarzburg and the Archbishop of Mainz to oppose, which in turn led to the Thuringian comital war, that ended in 1346 in the victory of Frederick. As a result, the counts of Weimar-Orlamünde had to acknowledge Wettin feudal supremacy. His renown was such that the Wittelsbach family offered him the royal crown at the demise of Emperor Louis IV. He declined.

He ordained that he be succeeded by his oldest son as Frederick III on his demise, holding guardianship over the other sons Balthasar and William. A division of the dominion was thus avoided.



2290

2290 Breiter Groschen - Freiberg. A: Floriated cross in quatrefoil with C - R - V - X in the angles + o FRID o DI o GR'A o TVRING o LANGRAV' o, R: Lion of Meissen + \* GROSSVS \* MARCH \* MYSNENSIS \* . Krug: 1. 3.911 gr. R A little weakly struck at the edge, very fine to extremely fine Dombrowski - Münster 1983.

100,--



**ELISABETH, widow of FRIEDRICH I (1323-1359)**

- 2291 Hohlpfennig - Gotha. A: Letter E, on the edge G O T A. Krug: 50, Slg. Bonhoff: 1323. 0.373 gr. Dark tone, very fine to extremely fine 50,--  
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 103 (2000), no. 2302.  
 From Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 257 (1958), no. 690.  
 Posern-Klett: 508, Taf 22.43, Slg. Bahrfeldt: 1685, Slg. Friedensburg: 2102, Slg. Krug: 314.  
 The attribution was adopted from the catalogue Sgl. Krug.

**FRIEDRICH III der STRENGE (1349-1381)**

Frederick III assumed the reign of his father (Frederick II) and became guardian over his two minor brothers (Balthasar and William).  
 As his father had declined the royal crown, Charles IV received it, which posed an immediate threat to Meissen. Charles already possessed Nieder- and Oberlausitz and acquired Brandenburg in 1373. However, Frederick did acquire a number of territories.  
 In 1348/49, the plague swept across the region. Yet, he maintained peace and order and especially endeavoured to preserve the union of the double land Meissen-Thuringia. In 1356, the seal was set upon this union in Gotha.  
 When in 1378 Charles IV died, the threat he posed died with him, but the vacuum gave rise to a controversy between the brothers on the division of the dominion. In 1379, the land was divided three ways: Meissen, Thuringia and Osterland.  
 After a few initial problems, the division became final in the Treaty of Chemnitz on 13 November 1382: William I received the central territory of Meissen, Balthasar Thuringia and Frederick IV (together with his mother Catharina) Osterland.

- 2292 Hohlpfennig - Eisenach. A: Bearded head facing, on the edge + Y S E N. Posern-Klett: 120, Tf. 19.13. 0.396 gr. **R** Very fine 50,--  
 Tietjen - Hamburg 1981.

*Meissen*

**WILHELM I (1382-1407)**

Fate had scattered the once mighty land of Meissen-Thuringia. William sought to expand his territory, especially through purchases. In 1395, he obtained a lien on Brandenburg, which he lost again in 1398 however.  
 His purchases did much to weaken the financial position. As a result, taxes were raised and coinage deteriorated. The effects were felt in particular by the poor rural population.



- 2293 Kreuzgroschen - Freiberg. A: Floriated cross in quatrefoil with C - R - V - X in the angles + o WILH o DI o GRA o TVRING o LANGRAVIS o, R: Lion of Meissen, cross in front and pellet behind him + o GROSSVS o MARCH o MISNENSIS o. Krug: 347/10. 2.875 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 50,--  
 Laugwitz - Berlin 1981.  
 1382-1395.



- 2294 Kreuzgroschen - Freiberg. A: Floriated cross in quatrefoil with C - R - V - X in the angles + o WILH o DI o GRA o TVRING o LANGRAVIS o, R: Lion of Meissen, cross in front and two pellets behind him + GROSSVS + MARCH + MISNENSIS. Krug: 366/2. 3.077 gr.

Laugwitz & Menzel - Berlin, Auction 2 (1978), no. 307.  
1405-1407.

Extremely fine and perfect piece

75,--

#### WILHELM II (1407-1410)

Much to the resentment of his older brother Frederick IV (William II was a son of Frederick III and had two brothers: Frederick IV (the later prince elector) and George), William II presented himself as the rightful successor to his uncle William I, in the stem land of Meissen. However, nothing much changed at that moment.

In 1410, the Treaty of Naumburg broke the deadlock. The much more important Frederick IV received Meissen and William II was given Osterland. He died there childless in 1425.



- 2295 Schildgroschen - Freiberg. A: Floriated cross in quatrefoil under shield of Landsberg with C - R - V in the angles o + o WILH o DI o GRA o TVRING o LANG, R: Lion of Meissen with shield of Landsberg + o GROSSVS o MARCH o MISNENSIS o. Krug: 376/1. 2.870 gr.

Laugwitz & Menzel - Berlin, Auction 2 (1978), no. 309.

It is not clear which coins William II struck in Meissen (1407-1410) and which in Osterland (1410-1425). This one is listed under Meissen for now.

RR Small flan crack, very fine to extremely fine

75,--



**FRIEDRICH IV der STREITBARE (1410-1423)**

Even during the lifetime of Frederick III, Frederick IV together with his brothers William II († 1425) and George († 1401) were offered the prospect of owning Osterland. Frederick IV was an especially talented man.

He was only eleven years old at the time of his succession and he came under guardianship of his mother Katharina (countess of Henneberg-Schleusingen). She died in 1397.

When William I died in 1407, Frederick managed to avoid further division, despite the troubles the Hussite War caused him (he even had to come to the aid of Sigismund in Prague in 1420).

When the last Ascanian, Prince Elector Albert III of Saxony, died without issue in 1422, Frederick IV, supported by many and with the consent of Sigismund, was elected successor. On 6 January 1423, he became prince elector of Saxony-Meissen, as Frederick I (see further under Saxony).

When his brother William II died childless in 1425, Osterland fell back to Meissen. Frederick died on 4 January 1428.



2296

2296 Groschen - Freiberg. A: Floriated cross in quatrefoil with C R V X in the angles + o FRID' o DI' o GRA' o TURING' o LANGRAVIS' o, R: Lion of Meissen with pellet in front + o GROSSVS o MARCH o MISNENSIS o. Krug: 620/2. 2.977 gr. Extremely fine and perfect piece with nice patina 75,--  
Laugwitz & Menzel - Berlin, Auction 2 (1978), no. 323. 1381-1390.



2297

2297 Breiter Meissener Groschen - Freiberg. A: Floriated cross in quatrefoil with C R V X in the angles + o FRID'o DI' o GRA'o TVRIN LANGRAVIE' o, R: Lion of Meissen, cross behind him + o GROSSVS o MARCH'o MISNENSIS o. Krug: 640/1. 2.723 gr. Small double struck, very fine 50,--  
Numismatica - Wien, Auction 12 (1976), no. 718. 1390-1393.



2298

2298 Helm Groschen - Freiberg. A: Floriated cross in quatrefoil with shield in centre and C - R - V - X in the angles ❖ FRID o DEI o GRACIA o TVRING o LANG, R: Helmet with crest GROSSVS o MARCH o MISNENSIS. Krug: 663/1. 2.843 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, very fine 50,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 44 (1982), no. 1951. 1405-1428



- 2299 Schildgroschen - Freiburg. A: Floriated cross in quatrefoil with C - R - V - X in the angles + o FRID o DEI o GRACIA o TURING o LANG o, R: Shield with lion of Meissen between three rosettes + \* GROSSVS o MARCHIO o MISNENS \*. Krug: 669/2. 2.603 gr. Traces of encrustation, very fine + Noring - Dortmund 1978. 1405-1428. 50,--
- 2300 Schildgroschen - Freiberg. A: Floriated cross in quatrefoil with shield in centre and C - R - V - X in the angles \* F o W o F o DEI o GRACIA o TURING o LANG, R: Shield with lion of Meissen \* GROSSVS o MARCH o MISNENSIS. Krug: 684/5. 2.750 gr. Extremely fine and perfect piece 75,--  
Laugwitz & Menzel - Berlin, Auction 2 (1978), no. 330.  
Frederick IV together with William II and Landgrave Frederick.  
The single dot surrounded by five dots is the moneyer's sign.  
1412-1425.

*Thüringen*
**BALTHASAR (1369-1406)**

In 1368, the guardianship of Frederick III over his both brothers Balthasar and Wilhelm I ended. In 1381, he took over reign in Thuringia. The country was highly volatile and he set about restoring peace. In 1385, he came into possession of the Henneberg lands through marriage. When the last count of Käfernburg died, he received this county as well. He waged war against Hessen and laid siege to Kassel, but to no avail.  
He died on 18 May 1406 on the Wartburg and left one son, Frederick IV, by his first wife.



- 2301 Breiter Groschen - Freiberg. A: Floriated cross in quatrefoil with C - R - V - X in the angles + o BALTH o DI o GRA o TURI' o LANGR o, R: Lion of Meissen over pellet + o GROSSVS o MARCH o MISNENSIS o. Krug: 395/3. 3.014 gr. Weakly struck, traces of verdigris, very fine 50,--  
Laugwitz & Menzel - Berlin, Auction 2 (1978), no. 311.  
1369-1381 (period of guardianship).



- 2302 Fürstengroschen - Sangerhausen. A: Floriated cross in quatrefoil with C - R - V - X in the angles + o BALTHA o DI o GRACIA o TURING o LANG o, R: Lion of Meissen, b and ring in front, pellet behind him + GROSSVS + MARCH + MISNENSIS. Krug: 558/2. 2.407 gr. A little uncentered, very fine to extremely fine 50,--  
Laugwitz - Berlin 1981.  
1405-1406 (period of autonomous government).

### FRIEDRICH der FRIEDFERTIGE (1406-1440)

Frederick was married to the daughter of Günther of Schwarzburg. Frederick was no man of action, which enabled his father-in-law, seeking to gain control over Thuringia, to exert great influence on him. When attempts at beseeching the latter to consider the position of Frederick and William remained without result, Thuringia was marched against (1412) and Frederick was released from the dominance of his father-in-law. The consequence for Frederick was that he from then on had to get the assent of Frederick the Belligerent and William for his every action.



2303

- 2303 Groschen - Freiberg. A: Floriated cross in quatrefoil with C - R - V - X in the angles + FRID o d DI o GRA o TVRING o LANGRAVIS, R: Lion of Meissen, F in front and ring behind him + o GROSSVS o MARCH o MISNENSIS. Krug: 597/2. 2.394 gr. Very fine

50,--

Laugwitz - Berlin 1983.

First there was a B before the lion (of Balthasar), later an F (of Frederick).



2304

2305

- 2304 Hohlpfennig - Eisenach. A: Two letters F, on the edge + Y S E N A. Slg. Bonhoff: 1359, Slg. Krug: 372. 0.377 gr. Flan crack, very fine

25,--

Laugwitz &amp; Menzel - Berlin, Auction 2 (1978), no. 322.

Posern-Klett: Tf. 24.10.

- 2305 Hohlpfennig - Jena. A: Shield with grapes, on the edge + I h E n E. Slg. Bonhoff: 1284, Slg. Krug: 373. 0.399 gr. Very fine +

50,--

WAG - Dortmund, Auction 16 (2000), no. 1035.

Posern-Klett: 578, Tf. 22.32, Slg. Friedensburg: 2144.

Attribution to Frederick the Peaceful was adopted from the catalogue of the Sgl. Krug.

In 1445, William III (brother of Prince Elector Frederick II) succeeded to the Thuringian throne. The coins struck by him are listed under "Electorate Sachsen", as he bears the title DVX SAXONIE on his coinage.

### VÖGTE of WEIDA - GERA

Gera was a convent of Quedlinburg, where the abbesses struck coin. There was also a *Vogt*, who himself exercised a right of mint.

In Weida, the local *Vögte* also minted, however of Weida there are no Quedlinburg coins. In Weida, Henry II (from 1180) to Henry X (to 1293) minted consecutively.

### HEINRICH II der REICHE and HEINRICH III der ÄLTERE (1180-1224)



2306

- 2306 Brakteat - Gera. A: Two crosses with two vertical lines between them GERA (?). Hausmann: --. RR Very fine

500,--

Höhn - Leipzig, Auction 26 (2001), no. 2266.

Ex: Slg. Penzig (Hess 1929, no.226).

Ex: Slg. Krug: 223.

Schwinkowski: 987, SuK: --.



2307



2308

**HEINRICH VIII (1258-1279) oder HEINRICH IX (1281-1320)**

- 2307 Brakteat - Weida. A: Vogt between two spears M N M N. Hausmann: 32. 0.650 gr. **R** Extremely fine 400,--  
 Höhn - Leipzig, Auction 26 (2001), no. 2267.  
 Ex: Krug collection: 229  
 SuK: 70.  
 Slg. Buchenau: 2544 and Slg. Friedensburg: 2019 (Ober- und Niederlausitz unter böhmischer Herrschaft unter Wenzel I, 1230-1253).

**HEINRICH IX (1281-1320)**

- 2308 Brakteat - Weida. A: Vogt facing between two halve lis and three pellets on the head M V M V. **R** Very fine 400,--  
 Hausmann: 22. 0.638 gr.  
 Höhn - Leipzig, Auction 26(2001), no. 2271.  
 SuK: 70.

**MARGRAVIATE LAUSITZ**

Lausitz was a territory surrounded by Brandenburg, Meissen and Silesia.

In the 9th century, a noble house emerged that had its seat at the castle of Liubusua. It was devastated by Henry I in 932. In this period, the lands around Bautzen - temporarily - came under German rule. The granted right of title could not be exercised and in 972 fell to the diocese of Meissen.

Under Otto I, there is mention of one Prince Dobromir. From 1002 to 1018 (Peace of Bautzen) there was a struggle with Boleslaw I Chrobry, who laid claim to this territory. After Mieszko II was toppled, Lausitz devolved to the German empire.

The Eastern March was given to the Wettins. Conrad of Wettin received the land Bautzen in 1144 (which Otto the Rich had to relinquish again in 1158).

*"Land" Bautzen*
**KONRAD von WETTIN (1144-1156)**


2309



- 2309 Brakteat - Bautzen - 1145. A: Castle with three towers and portal, the tower in the middle between two stars. Nau: 194.19, Schwinkowski: 38, Slg. Bonhoff: 1041, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 629 (Sobreslav I). **R** Very fine 500,--  
 0.830 gr.  
 Peus - Frankfurt a/Main, Auction 317 (1987), no. 720.  
 Ex: Allertseder collection: 720.  
 Fd. Puschwitz: 8

Coins of this type dominated the hoard Puschwitz (it contained 700 specimens of this type, which thus accounted for almost half of the hoard. A small part of this hoard found its way to the museum of Dresden, but the lion's share went to the municipal museum of Bautzen). In 1144, Conrad of Wettin seized power over the land Bautzen. A charter of 1144 contained regulations for the construction of fortifications. In the charter, Conrad specifies the construction of three towers which were to strengthen the castle of Bautzen and also the regular duty of sentries. Conrad agrees with the bishop of Meissen the right to call on Meissen citizens of the diocese living in Bautzen for both the construction work and sentry service. What is peculiar about this coin is that the towers had yet to be constructed at the moment of its issue. Thus this coin constitutes the blueprint for the towers (Haupt: Der Brakteatenfund von Puschwitz 1942, Deutsche Blätter 63 (1943), p. 1 e.v.).



The "land" Bautzen went to Brandenburg in 1253. In 1268, Görlitz was separated (and became an independent duchy), at which moment the land Bautzen went to Bohemia.

The weak administration of the Habsburgers led nobility to transfer authority to Matthias Corvinus of Hungary (Matthias Corvinus manifested this by incorporating the arms of Lausitz into the design of his Silesian coinage, see no. 2939). In 1490, power fell to Wladislaw of Poland and in 1526 to the House Habsburg (for this see Silesia).

It took until the 2nd half of the 14th century before the "lands" Bautzen, Görlitz and Zittau - as counterparts of Niederlausitz - would be referred to as Oberlausitz.

*Niederlausitz*

In 1156, Niederlausitz devolved to Dietrich of Landsberg, but fell to the main branch again in 1210. Henry the Illustrious' grandson, Diezmann, sold the lands to Brandenburg.

Upon the extinction of the Ascanians in 1319, Niederlausitz fell to Duke Rudolf of Saxony and Duke Henry of Jauer. From 1323 to 1328, a large share was again pledged to the Wettins as a lien. A second lien administration by the Wettin House ran from 1353 to 1364. In 1368, Niederlausitz devolved to Bohemia (until 1635).



HAUS WETTIN

2310

2310 Brakteat - 2nd halve 13th century. A: Two hens. Slg. Bonhoff: -- (cf. 1058). 0.474 gr. Edge fault, very fine 250,--

Höhn - Leipzig, Auction 33 (2003), no. 1939.

Bahrfeld: Niederlausitz: 327.

This coin occurred in the hoards Wolkenberg, Finsterwalde, Lubben, Grossbriesen, Moehow and Starzeddel, all of which were described by Bahrfeldt.

**FRANKEN**

**DIOCESE WÜRZBURG**

The original name of Würzburg is *Uburgis* (which perhaps should be read as *Wurzis*). Later documents mention the names of *Virteburh* (8th century) and *Wirziburg* (8/9th century) which lead to *Wirtiz* (German) or *Wirz* (Old High German), meaning *Würzkraut* (seasoning herb): herbipolis in Latin.

In Merovingian times the Hedenes resided in the area. With them the history of Kilian took place. Kilian was an Irishman and most likely already a bishop. He practiced evangelisation mainly among the heathen ducal family. He confronted them with ecclesiastical justice and demanded on those grounds that Duke Gosbert divorce his wife Geilana (who may have been his dead brother's wife). Geilana did not comply and caused Kilian and his two helpers Kolonat and Totnan to be killed (689). Bishop Burchard (a diocese existing since 742) ordered Kilian's bones to be exhumed and reburied in the Salvator Dome in 788, in the presence of Charlemagne.

This first bishop was an Anglo-Saxon: Burchard, but his successor Meringoz was Frankish. The succeeding bishops of Paderborn, Hatumar and Badurard received their education at the same location. The church thus assured its fixed abode under the Ottone government. In the year 1007 bishop Henry I was forced to relinquish part of his territory to the diocese Bamberg. In 1168 Frederick Barbarossa accorded supreme judicial power (*gulden Freyheit*) to Bishop Herold in the diocese and duchy of Würzburg. This meant the end of the Henneberg guardianship. (v. Thüringen/Henneberg).

Bishop Conrad of Querfurt relocated his diocese to the Marienberg. Bishop Hermann I of Lodeburg ended the extension of the territory Würzburg and assumed the title of viscount.

On the coins varying forms of the place's name may occur. First we find VVIREBVRG, then suddenly Würzburg (VVIRZBVRG) is mentioned, to make place again for HERBIPOLIS.

St. Kilian is always portrayed as a bishop with a mitre, a sword and the book.

**OTTO II (973-983)**



2311

2311 Denar. A: O T • T O cross-shaped + I M P E R A T •, R: Holzkirche with pellet in centre + S • KILIANVS. Dannenberg: 854, Ehwald: 1200, Kellner: 4-5, Kluge: 36. 1.245 gr.

**RR** Bent, otherwise well centered and completely legible text, very fine

1.000,--

Hoiland - Kopenhagen, Auction 3 (1998), no. 281.

Ex: Becker collection 281.

Ex: Lundin.

Kluge does not mention awarding right of coinage.

**Reign of BISCHOF MEINHARD I (1018-1034)**


2312

- 2312 Denar. A: Head r. + SCS KIL(IA)NVS, R: Edifice with ring in centre and pellet in gable VVIRC(EBVRC). Dannenberg: 859, Ehwald: 1600, Kellner: 31. 1.143 gr  
 Flan crack and a little weakly struck at the edge, very fine + 300,--  
 WAG - Dortmund, Auction 13 (1998), no. 1682.

Bishop Meinhard's successor was Bruno. He was an important representative of the Ottonian-Salian imperial church system. Moreover, he was one of the most influential advisers of Henry III, acting for instance as mediator in Henry's marriage to Agnes of Poitiers. He initiated the construction of a new cathedral in Würzburg.

During a trip to Hungary escorting Henry III he died on May 27th 1045 in Persenburg in Austria. Apparently he played such an important role that his name, with or without episcopus in the form of a monogram, is found on many later coins.

**KONRAD I von QUERFURT (1198-1202)**


2313

- 2313 Denar. A: Enthroned bishop with flag and crosier facing S : SAE, R: Bust with cross and palm leaf facing within church with two towers VVIRECBVRG. Ehwald: 3401. 0.962 gr.  
 R Reverse a little off centre, weakly struck, very fine 250,--

Lanz - München, Auction 122 (2004), no. 1475.

Ex: Ernst Prinz zu Windisch-Grätz collection, no. 17058.

After VVIRECBVRG something must follow, judging from the space left open. Ehwald suggests COPVS and CECIS.

Another possibility is that this type should be ascribed to Henry III of Berg (1190-1197), in which case it should be Ehwald: 3303, for only there a palm is mentioned. In my opinion the letters on the front cannot possibly be read as HEINRICVS: the legible letters would rather fit in with Conrad.

Is the bust on the reverse Bruno's?

Starting with Bishop Henry IV a different coin aspect appeared. Finishing was sloppy, inscriptions barely legible. Especially in Otto of Lobdeburg coinage obverse and reverse, as well as inscriptions, occurred in a disorderly fashion.

**HEINRICH IV (CASEUS von HESSBERG) (1202-1207)**


2314

- 2314 Pfennig. A: Bishop with crosier and book facing (+ HEIN)RICV(S), R: Church VVIRIN.... Ehwald: --. 0.837 gr.  
 RR A little uncentered, weakly struck, very fine 250,--

Huizinga - Delft 1981.

Slg. Piloty knows one number only (830), which is an obole with sword and book.

Maybe this is one of the last types of Heinrich, because the obverse fits to the early coins of Otto I von Lobdeburg (1207-1223, cf. Ehwald 3609 and 3610) while the church on the reverse fits better to Heinrich IV Caseus (cf. Ehwald 3500 and 3503) and the text clearly reads ....RICVS.

OTTO I von LOBDEBURG (1207-1223)



2315 Pfennig. A: Bishop/Saint with sword and book facing + VVIRCEB(VRG), R: Monogram of Bruno + OTT(O EPI)SCOPVS. Ehwald: 3600. 0.752 gr. Reverse a little off centre, weakly struck, very fine 100,--  
 Huizinga - Delft 1981.  
 Ehwald justly speaks of a "bust with mitre" for, in my opinion, here we see not the bishop, but St. Kilian. The sword is characteristic for him. The same goes for all types of Otto I of Lobdeburg.

2316 Pfennig. A: Bishop/Saint with sword and book facing + VVIRCEBVRG (retrograde), R: Monogram of Bruno O . TVEOO...O... Ehwald: 3601. 0.774 gr. Very fine 75,--  
 Huizinga - Delft 1981.  
 Ehwald gives OTTO EPISCOPVS (retrograde) as text (reverse)



2317 Einseitiger Pfennig. A: Bishop with crosier and sword facing + VVI...VRG. Ehwald: -- Weakly struck, almost very fine 75,--  
 (cf. 3601/3602). 0.776 gr.  
 Huizinga - Delft 1981.  
 This is the same as no. 2316, however without reverse.

2318 Pfennig. A: Bishop with crosier and flag facing (+ OTTO EPSC), R: Church over tripped arch with cross in centre (+ VVIR)CEBV(RG). Ehwald: 3603. 0.849 gr. Uncentered, almost very fine 50,--  
 Huizinga - Delft 1981.  
 Ehwald gives as text obverse OTTO EPSC.



2319 Pfennig. A: Bishop with crosier and book facing, pellet over book + OTO S... (retrograde), R: Church over arch with face in centre + OTO..... (retrograde). Ehwald: 3609. 0.675 gr. Weakly struck, almost very fine 75,--  
 Huizinga - Delft 1981.  
 If the obverse and reverse texts have been properly read, both sides show the name of a bishop.  
 Ehwald gives as text obverse + VIR..... and as text reverse + OTO.....

2320 Einseitiger Pfennig. A: Bishop with crosier and book facing, two rings in field + OTTO EPISCOPVS (retrograde). Ehwald: -- (cf. 3609)0.834 gr. Flan crack, almost very fine 50,--  
 Huizinga - Delft 1981.  
 This coin is partially overstruck.  
 This coin is the same as no. 2319, however without reverse.


**BERTHOLD II von STERNBERG (1274-1287)**

- 2321 Pfennig. A: S. Bishop/Saint with crosier and sword, R: Edifice with rosette in portal HCIOV.....  
 Ehwald: 4206. 0.579 gr. A little weakly struck, very fine + 150,--  
 WAG - Dortmund, Auction 14 (1999), no. 2483.

**GERHARD von SCHWARZBURG (1372-1400)**

- 2322 Pfennig. A: Bishop/Saint with crosier and sword facing GERB HARD, R: Monogram of Bruno  
 WIRZBURG. Ehwald: 5001. 0.613 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, very fine 30,--  
 Henzen - Amerongen 1995.  
 Here for the first and only time Würzburg (as Wirzburg) appears on a coin.

**GOTTFRIED IV, SCHENK von LIMPURG (1443-1455)**


- 2323 Conventionschilling - 1443. A: St. Kilian with sword and crosier standing SANCTVS ✠ KILIANVS,  
 R: Shield MON' ✠ ARGE' ✠ HERBIPOLENS' ✠. Ehwald: 5601. 2.202 gr. A little weakly struck at the edge, very fine 50,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1980.

Just as the following number this is the type with the small coat of arms.

1 and 4 = Rechen, 2 = Limpurger family coat of arms, 3 = flag.

In Kitzingen, on April 3rd 1443 the margraves Johann IV and Albrecht entered into a 10 year coinage agreement with the bishops of Bamberg and Würzburg. Henne Walteruit of Frankfurt was installed as moneyer in Würzburg.

He was given the following assignment:

"einen bischove uf eim stule mit einem tabernackel und darumb die Schrift: 'Sanktus Kylianus' und uf der andern seiten ein quartirt schilt, gemischt das herzogthum und das baner mit unserm, des pflegers, wappen und die umschrift soll lauten: Moneta argentea Herbipolensis" (from Ehwald p. 106) (a bishop on a chair with a tabernacle, surrounded by the text „Sanktus Kylianus“ and on the other side a quartered shield, the duchy and the banner mixed with our (the initiators') coat of arms and the legend must read: Moneta argentea Herbipolensis.)



- 2324 Conventionschilling - 1443. A: St. Kilian with sword and crosier standing SANCTVS KILIANVS ✠,  
 R: Shield + MON ✠ ARGE' ✠ HERBIPOLENS'. Ehwald: 5601. 2.144 gr. Very fine + 75,--  
 WAG - Dortmund, Auction 13 (1998), no. 1684.



2325

- 2325 Conventionsschilling - 1443. A: St. Kilian with sword and crosier standing **SANCTVS KILIANVS** ✠, R: Shield + **MON ✠ ARG ✠ HERBIPOLENS**. Ehwald: 5604. 2.023 gr. Very fine 50,--  
 WAG - Dortmund, Auction 13 (1998), no. 1685.  
 1 and 4 = Rechen, 2 = flag, 3 = family coat of arms.

**JOHANN III von GRUMBACH (1455-1466)**



2326

- 2326 Schilling. A: St. Kilian with sword and crosier standing **SANCTVS KILIANVS**, R: Shield of Franken - Grumbach **MON' ✠ ARG' ✠ HERBIPOLENS' ✠**. Ehwald: 5702. 2.307 gr. Extraordinary well struck, very fine + 150,--  
 Kricheldorf - Freiburg, Auction 47 (2002), no. 1653.  
 Ex: Slg. Cermak - Wien.  
 Ex: WAG, Auction 6, no. 1816.  
 1 = indented, 3 = flag, at the right More with peduncle.

**RUDOLF II von SCHERENBERG (1466-1495)**



2327

- 2327 Schilling. A: St. Kilian with sword and crosier stand **SANCTVS KILIANVS**, R: Shield + **RVDOLF ✠ EPIS ✠ HERBIPOL**. Ehwald: 5801. 2.316 gr. Slightlyly bent, a little weakly struck at the edge, very fine 100,--  
 WAG - Dortmund, Auction 13 (1998), no. 1687.  
 Ehwald 5800 shows a tapered coat of arms, 5801 is round. This looks more like 5801. Moreover, the Herbiopol only appears in 5801.

## DIOCESE BAMBERG

In the 10th century *Bavenberg* or *Babenberg* is first mentioned (yet a settlement must have existed long before).

In late-Carolingian years Bamberg was possessed by the Poppones (Babenberger). In 906 it became royal property. Amongst others, king Berengar of Italy lived here after his banishment.

In 973 Otto II gave Bamberg to Henry the Quarrelsome. His son Henry II, the later king-emperor, built a church with two crypts on the Domberg. In 1007 it was elevated to cathedral.

Immediately afterwards Henry II founded the diocese of Bamberg. To this end the dioceses of Würzburg and Eichstätt had to relinquish territory. Henry II donated many, greatly scattered territories. Henceforth the property in Villach secured the passage through the Alps and the road to Rome.

Bamberg was a favourite place for Henry II and his wife Kunigunde, who resided there often after their marriage in 1000. Up to the Staufer era it was the decor of many imperial diets. Henry considered the foundation of Bamberg to be his finest achievement.

The first bishop of Bamberg, Eberhard I (1007-1040) was appointed by Henry II. Under bishop Ekhard the church achieved its final shape.

The residence was used by the kings. In 1208 Philipp of Swabia was killed here.

The first evidence of right of coinage is from 1043 of Konrad II. On the first coin of the diocese Bamberg the name St. Kilian still occurs.

### HERMANN II von AURICH (1170-1177)



2328 Dünnpfennig. A: Crowned bust facing between H and E, hands and stars on the edge, R: Bishop with crosier and book facing. Krug: 40. 0.773 gr.

**Extremely rare.** Weakly struck and uncentered, very fine

500,--

Schulman - Amsterdam - 1974

Krug: 39 shows a bishop in mitre, Krug: 40 is a royal mint and shows a crowned bust obverse. To my mind, here we see a type 40. Krug refers to Will. BlmMBI 1913, p. 498 and to v. Schrötter in Handbuch by Jesse-Gaettens p. 87.

In this case H and E do not stand for HERMANNVS EPISCOPVS, but are short for Henry, founder of diocese Bamberg in 1007.

Of no. 39 Krug knows one specimen, of no. 40 none.

Just as in no. 39 the bishop's mitre is at an angle.

Hermann II was succeeded as bishop by Otto II of Andechs-Meranien, member of the family of counts of Andechs and dukes of Meranien (who held ample estates in Upper Franconia, Upper Bavaria, Tirol and Istria). This family was to hold the bishop's see of Bamberg for 65 years. Otto was a confidant of Frederick Barbarossa.

### EGBERT von ANDECHS-MERANIEN (1203-1237)

Strictly, we should speak of Egbert of Andechs. In 1208, King Philipp of Swabia was murdered by count palatine Otto of Wittelsbach in the episcopal palace of Bamberg. Egbert was charged as accomplice and the imperial ban was pronounced on him, whereupon he fled to Hungary. Through the pope's mediation the ban was lifted in 1211 and he returned to Bamberg. He took part in a crusade. In 1185, he laid the first stone for the new cathedral of Bamberg which was consecrated in 1237 (the old one having burnt down in 1185). Egbert died in Vienna.



2329 Pfennig. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle within square, the limbs of the square ending in lis, R: Bishop with crosier and book. Krug: 54. 0.592 gr.

Small flan, very fine

50,--

Münzenauktion - Essen, Auction 78 (1999), no. 421.



2330

- 2330 Pfennig. A: Bust of a bishop facing between rings tied to the mitre, R: Enthroned bishop with book and crosier. Krug: 56. 0.586 gr. Weakly struck, very fine 50,--  
Münzenauktion - Essen, Auction 78 (1999), no. 421.



2331

- 2331 Pfennig. A: Church with four towers over arch with face in centre, R: Lamb with cross, pellets on the edge. Krug: 57. 0.766 gr. Small flan, extremely fine and well struck specimen with nice patina 125,--  
Lanz - München, Auction 122 (2004), no. 1013.  
The church with four steeples obverse has the form of the cathedral of Bamberg that was finished under Egbert.



2332

- 2332 Pfennig. A: Church with four towers over arch with face in centre, R: Lamb with cross. Krug: 57. 0.791 gr. Uncentered, very fine to extremely fine 75,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 65 (1988), no. 3920.

**HEINRICH I von BILVERSHEIM (1242-1257)**

Henry was notary to Frederick II before his nomination. Afterwards too, he stayed frequently in Italy. To revive the former prosperity of the diocese, Frederick II granted him permission to erect mints in Villach and Griffen, on the condition that the coins follow the Friesacher model. As papal consecration was postponed, he was initially portrayed without, later with mitre.

Dire financial troubles grew to the point where three crosses in the episcopal treasury had to be pawned. This penury got worse when Henry, on a trip to Thüringen, was taken hostage by the count of Käfernburg and a high ransom was demanded for his release.



2333

- 2333 Pfennig. A: Cross with one lis in each angle, eight rosettes on the edge, R: Bishop, stars on the edge. Krug: 76. 0.493 gr. Very fine + 50,--  
Münzzentrum - Coburg 1985.  
From Fd. v. Unterwohlsbach, no. 44.  
Krug mentions that the bishop on reverse is hardly visible. The same applies here.



- 2334 Pfennig. A: Crowned bust r. with staff ending in lis, rosettes on the edge, R: Bust of a bishop with raised hand and crosier (hardly visible). Krug: 81. 0.449 gr. Very fine 40,--  
 Kästner - München, Auction 7 (1975), no. 64.  
 Here we see a Bamberg replica of a pfennig from Nuremberg (Erlanger 71). Erlanger: Reichsmünzstätte, Anhang 1, 12.  
 For the meaning of the king-bishop type, see BlfMzf. 49 (1914), Sp. 5655  
 Krug mentions that the bust of the bishop on reverse is hardly recognisable. The same applies here.



- 2335 Pfennig. A: Lion with eagles head l., R: Eagle with wings (hardly visible). Krug: 83. 0.395 gr. Sehr schön + 40,--  
 Turquat - Montpellier 1985.  
 Here too, the reverse is hardly recognisable.

#### ARNOLD von SOLMS (1286-1296)

This bishop was hardly ever in Bamberg. He was an adviser to King Wenceslas II of Bohemia. The burden of debt of the diocese grew steadily and many possessions had to be pawned. He took over the octofoliate rosette from his predecessor.



- 2336 Pfennig. A: Rosette with eight spokes, on the edge four arches with crosses between them, R: Clerical bust with raised hand and cross (hardly visible). Krug: 87. 0.493 gr. Very fine 30,--  
 Münzzentrum - Coburg 1985.  
 From Fd.v. Unterwohlsbach, no. 5-10.  
 The bust of a cleric is barely visible.

#### LEUPOLD I von GRÜNDLACH (1296-1303)

With Leupold I of Gründlach the legend returns (name of bishop, place). After 1303 no Bamberg coins were struck under seven bishops for 40 years. This interruption is explained by the oppressive coining of Schwäbisch Haller Handpfennigs by Florentine entrepreneurs.



- 2337 Pfennig. A: Mitred head facing ☼ LVPOLDVS EPC, R: Church with two towers and rosette in portal ☼ BAB(ENB)E(RC). Krug: 92d. 0.505 gr. Very fine 30,--  
 WAG - Dortmund, Auction 23 (2003), no. 312.  
 „Pfennig auf Würzburger Schlag“.  
 Obverse Krug: 92d, Reverse Krug: 92a.

## NÜRNBERG - EGER - SOUTHERN GERMANY

Where the dioceses Würzburg and Bamberg were focused on the north, Nuremberg - Eger was a different region altogether. As mintplaces they were focused on the south, on the one hand towards the half-bracteates and pfennigs of Bavaria, on the other towards the bracteates, mainly of Augsburg and Donauwörth. The roads and trade routes were a direct cause.

An important difference with the bracteates of the north is that we enter the world of fantasy here. Gebhart expresses this as follows in *Fd. Hersbruck*: "Die Bilder erfüllen sich mit einer neuen, weltlichen und sozialen Symbolik" (p. 137) (the images fill themselves with a new, secular and social symbolism (p. 137)).

Furthermore, the artistic apogee here is found in the first half of the 13th century, whereas in the north it was reached in the second half of the 12th century.

Firstly, there is the important connection of Nuremberg with Eger. Frederick Barbarossa bought a great number of seigneuries in 1174, paving the road between the two places as it were, as well as a connection between the royal estates. One of the aims was to be able to travel this important road without having to change money. As a consequence, there is a great similarity among the coins of Nuremberg and Eger. Both show a given obverse, but a (slightly) different reverse. Two reverses are shown below as an example.



Nürnberg No. 2343



Eger No. 2349

The lions have peculiarly-drawn heads that perhaps rather resemble leopards. The eagle is facing a different direction. Stylistically, the coins are equal.

Secondly a close relationship exists between Nuremberg-Eger and Augsburg-Donauwörth. *Fd. Hersbruck* points out that this arises from the liberties the Nurembergers obtained with the privilege of November 8th 1219: „Danach konnten die Nürnberger Kaufleute auf den Messen zu Donauwörth (und Nördlingen) mit eigener Nürnberger Münze kaufen. Dem Münzmeister der Reichsstadt stand sogar das Recht zu, nach Belieben an diese Orte zu kommen und hier Münzen nach Nürnberger Schlag zu prägen“ (From that day on the Nuremberg tradesmen could buy on the Donauwörth (and Nordlingen) fairs using their own coins. The moneyer of this town even had the right to come to these places at will and coin after Nuremberg coinage). Thus we see a coin of Nuremberg with Frederick II with fleur-de-lis depicted in exactly the same way as on a Donauwörth coin:



Augsburg-Donauwörth



Nürnberg

We see the same motif, done in the same manner, the arcs rimming a fleur-de-lis or a star and between the arcs a fleur-de-lis or a star, both having been exchanged between Eger and Augsburg.



Eger No. 2347



Augsburg No. 2401

The arcs with the decorations inside and out are characteristic for Augsburg. Coin nr. 2401 however, belongs under Bishop Udalschalk of Eschenlohe (1184-1202). It would seem then, that the coins from Eger are imitations of the Augsburg ones.

There may well be a parallel between Nuremberg and Augsburg. In both we find half-eagles, turning right, matching each other almost perfectly.



**1931: da ist kein Half-Eagle (???)**

NÜRNBERG? No. 2344 AUGSBURG Slg. Bonhoff: 1931

## NÜRNBERG

How to classify the Nuremberg coins remained unclear for a long time. The first one to take on this job was Fikentscher (*Versuch zu einer Münzgeschichte der Herzogen von Meranien, Markgrafen von Istrien, Grafen von Andechs und Plassenburg, weltlichen und geistlichen Standes, Mitt.d.Bay.Num.Ges.* 1895). As indicated by the title of his article, he attributed the coins mainly to the Andechs-Meranien family.

In his article "Beiträge zur Nürnberger Münz- und Geldgeschichte im 12. und 13. Jahrhundert (Fd. Von Watzendorf)" - Gebhard demonstrated the impossibility of a coinage by this family.

Most of the estates of the Andechs-Meranien family were situated in Austria (upper Lech and Isar valleys) and North-Italy (Istria), but since the 11th century also in the upper Main area. There the Plassenburg (overlooking Kulmbach) was built in 1130. However, after suspicion had risen that Egbert of Andechs-Meranien as a bishop had had a hand in the murder of Philip of Swabia, the possessions in Upper Bavaria fell to the Wittelbachs. In accordance with Gebhard, we classed both coins - that were always attributed (see also Slg. Bonhoff: 2066 and 2067 and Slg. Allertseider: 609 and 610) to the counts of Andechs-Meranien (see nos. 2352 and 2344) - with Nuremberg, respectively Mainfranken. The opinion that the counts of Andechs-Meranien cannot have been involved with the coinage is shared by Emmerig (p. 46).

Nuremberg as well as Eger were royal mint places. They were situated at the far ends of the important trade route Nuremberg-Hersbruck-Sulzbach-Falkenstein-Eger (and from there to Bohemia). The king was represented in Nuremberg by the highest royal official. This functionary, who was totally independent of the count, appeared in 1231 as "provisor von Nürnberg" and finally in 1220 as *buticularius* (cup-bearer: later the word would transform into butler). This title, *butigler*, was maintained in the years to come. This official substituted the king in Nuremberg with practically boundless powers. Doubtlessly, he also led the *magister monetae* (first mentioned in 1219) and thus the imperial mint. Whereas before the coins depicted the emperor and the Nuremberg viscount, from here on we see coins with king and *butigler*. After 1265, the powers of the *butigler* were curtailed.

For this coin stroke two findings are of the utmost importance: those of Watzendorf (buried around 1260/1270) and of Hersbruck (buried in the same period or little before). We may assume that practically all coins from the Nuremberg type were represented in the Fd. Hersbruck.

From the Nuremberg mint, coins are known of Conrad III (1138-1152), sometimes together with viscount Gottfried of Nuremberg, see Nau: 206.29 (Abb. 21.1) to 206.34 (Abb. 124.6), of Frederick Barbarossa, see Nau: 206.35 (Abb. 124.7) to 206.39 (Abb. 124.10), followed by the coins from Fd. Hersbruck.

The coins from the Fd. Hersbruck are extremely difficult to put in a chronological order (on this point there is much confusion in the literature).

### PHILIPP von SCHWABEN (1198-1208)?



2338 Pfennig. A: Crowned head facing between two annulets, lis and pellets on the edge, R: Crowned bust facing with orb and sceptre, crosses on the edge. Erlanger: 25, Fund Hersbruck: 3. 0.950 gr.

Traces of verdigris, small flan, very fine

75,--

Dombrowski - Münster 1975.

This type was not found in the Fd. Watzendorf.

Nau places this one at the beginning of the 13th century.

This coin is placed at the beginning of the series, after the Frederick Barbarossa coins. This in spite of the fact that the image bears a very strong resemblance to no. 2346. The coin does not, however, show the characteristic arcs.

## FRIEDRICH II (1215-1250)



- 2339 Pfennig. A: Crowned head r. with lis, R: Two birds with staff between them. Erlanger: 71, Fund Hersbruck: 18. 0.961 gr. Good portrait, weakly struck as usual, very fine 100,--  
Kricheldorf - Stuttgart, Auction 21 (1970), no. 883.  
Appears also in the Fd. Watzendorf: 16.  
Nau places this one between 1225 and 1250  
Remark the parallel (obverse) with the Donauwörth coin (Frederick II).
- 2340 Pfennig. A: Crowned bust l. with sceptre and bird, R: Crowned figure with wings ending in eagles heads. Erlanger: 80, Fund Hersbruck: 21. 0.928 gr. Very fine 100,--  
Hirsch - München, Auction 90 (1974), no. 864.  
Fd. Hersbruck: Nuremberger pfennigs of Butiglers Marquard. Around 1240.  
Nau dates it to between 1225 and 1250.



- 2341 Pfennig. A: Crowned figure on horsbeack r. with bird on r. hand, R: Head of a lion facing. Erlanger: - -, Fund Hersbruck: --. 0.796 gr. RR A little weakly struck, very fine + 150,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.  
In Kat. Lanz a coin (entered under 642) shows a horseman, a falcon on his hand, facing the left. A coat of arms is depicted on the reverse. The entry is made under Wenceslas II (1278-1305) and guardianship Otto V the Long of Brandenburg (1278-1283). Mint place Olomouc.  
Different types exist with horsemen to the right, but with a sword in hand (see for instance Emmerig no. 242) where the reverse depicts a winged lion with eagle head to the left, the time 1230/40 and Emmerig no. 147 (where the sword is replaced by a palm) and a standing secular figure with a fleur-de-lis sceptre on the reverse. Attributed to Bavaria with a question mark.  
In my opinion, this coin belongs under Frederick II, in view of the falcon on the hand. The reverse is hard to judge (overstruck). It definitely depicts a lion's head from the front. The overstruck coin may or may not show some lettering, to which I doubt should be attached any significance. As yet it is entered under Nuremberg.  
See for other specimens: no. 2368 (Bayern) and no. 2642 (Steiermark).
- 2342 Pfennig. A: Bust l. (Butliger?) with cross and sword, R: Enthroned bust with sword and sceptre. Erlanger: 78, Fund Hersbruck: 17. 0.937 gr. Traces of verdigris on the reverse, very fine to extremely fine 100,--  
Kricheldorf - Stuttgart, Auction 21 (1970), no. 882.  
This type was not found in the Fd. Watzendorf.



- 2343 Pfennig. A: Lion l., wolf or leopard r., R: Two lions over eagle between two stars. Erlanger: 39, Fund Hersbruck: 28. 0.949 gr. A little weakly struck, very fine 75,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.  
Nau: 1225-1250.



- 2344 Pfennig. A: Lion with human's head l., eagle r., R: Crowned head facing with three crosses on top of the crown. Slg. Bonhoff: 2066, Slg. Allertseder: 609-610. 0.704 gr. Flan defect at the edge, very fine 150,--



Elsen - Brussel 2003.

From list 223, no. 565.

Cappe: 687 (Otto IV), Schratz: 124-125 (Louis IV), Fikentscher: 30 (Bamberg), Erlanger: 9 (Oberfranken), Emmerig: - (no further specification). In Slg. Bonhoff as well as in Slg. Allertseder attributed to: Countal mint Andechs-Meranien, Bayreuth or Kulmbach. For the time being this coin has been entered under Nuremberg. The half-eagle looking right is an exact copy of an (early) coin of Augsburg. The head of the figure on the left: a lion's body with a human head to my mind is in the same style as the head of the butigler (no. 186). The coin as a whole has hardly a parallel. The reverse does have one.

In Emmerig (no. 199) we find a drawing with the following clarification: "Nach der Publikation des Fundes Niederranna müsste dieses Stück so aussehen. Die Existenz erscheint mich vorerst noch zweifelhaft" (According to the publication of the hoard Niederranna this piece should look thus. To me, it's existence seems as yet doubtful). In the Fd. Niederranna just one specimen was found (no. 8) and there was attributed to Bayer, Duke Otto II or Louis I, place of coinage Regensburg. We also find the head with the three crosses in Beierlein no. 47 (not found in Emmerig) where it is entered under Louis the Bavarian.



- 2345 Pfennig. A: Lion l., R: Crowned bust with two sceptres. Erlanger: 67, Fund Hersbruck: 34. 0.946 gr. Flan defect on the reverse, very fine to extremely fine 50,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1971.

Fd. Watzendorf: 17.

Fd. Hersbruck places it around 1240, Nau around 1260.

### LUDWIG II der STRENGE (1268-1273)



- 2346 Pfennig. A: Crowned bust facing, R: Head with horns surrounding rosette. Erlanger: 83, Fund Hersbruck: 35. 0.840 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine 50,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 23 (2003), no. 2328.  
Ludwig II der Strenge von Oberbayern in Nürnberg.

**EGER**

The name Eger is Celtic, deriving from the river Eger. Eger was first mentioned in 1061 as *Egire* (in 1135 the term Egerland is first used, Region Egire). The Czech name of Cheb comes from *heb, oheb* = bend (in the river under the castle).

In the 10th century, the time of Henry III, the Eger formed part of the Nordgau. It belonged to the diocese of Prague, but also with the diocese of Regensburg. The road Nuremberg-Eger is first mentioned in a charter from 1061 by Henry IV. In 1077, Count Diepold II of Giengen received the march Nabburg in fief. His son Diepold III (1099-1146) held with Henry V, which gave him a better position. He extended the territory in Egerland and added the area around Vohburg. His daughter Adela was the first wife of Frederick Barbarossa. After his demise in 1146, Conrad III usurped the march Nabburg and the Egerland, which were abandoned imperial fiefs. He left management to his son Frederick of Swabia. When the latter died Egerland fell to Frederick Barbarossa. A palatinate was established, where Philipp of Swabia and Frederick II (Golden Bull of Eger, 1231/34) frequently resided. After the end of the Stauffers in 1266 the Egerland fell to Premysl II. In 1322 Louis the Bavarian pawned the Egerland to Bohemia, after which it remained Bohemian. Eger developed within as a kind of town-state, where particularly the family Schick played a major role.

Because of the importance of the road between Nuremberg and Eger and the efforts taken to use the coins of both places in both places, it stands to reason that the coins of Nuremberg and Eger do not differ much. Eger pfennigs are slightly wider and the coin disc is somewhat thinner, often making the reverse image hard to distinguish. Eger pfennigs incline towards halfbrakteats. Eger coins are often characterized by arcs on the rim with a fleur-de-lis inside and a star in between.

**FRIEDRICH II (1215-1250)**



2347 Pfennig (Halbbrakteat). A: Lion rampant l., rosette behind him, arches between rosettes on edge, lis within, R: Eagle l. Haskova: 35, Nau: 206.59, Slg. Bonhoff: 2032. 0.722 gr. **R** Very fine 100,--  
Kurpfälzische Münzhandlung - Mannheim, Auction 17 (1979), no. 1620.  
Imitation Fd. Hersbruck: 32.



2348 Pfennig (Halbbrakteat). A: Crescent with rosette, S on edge with two pellets, R: Griffon. Haskova: 30, Nau: 206.56. 0.753 gr. **RR** Cleaned, very fine 75,--  
Kurpfälzische Münzhandlung - Mannheim, Auction 17 (1979), no. 1619.  
Ca. 1220-1260.



- 2349 Pfennig. A: Crowned bust facing with two lis between two rings, R: Two lions over eagle between two rings. Haskova: 43, Nau: 206.26 (Bamberg), Slg. Bonhoff: 2034, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1532. 0.828 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 100,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.  
 Fd. Ansbach: 1835, Buchenau: 3239.



- 2350 Schwarzpfennig. A: Shield, R: E in gothic script. Donebauer: 4215. 0.227 gr. Very fine 50,--  
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 34 (1985), no. 1112.  
 The arms obverse is different from nr. 2351.



- 2351 Schwarzpfennig. A: Shield, R: E in gothic script. Donebauer: 4215. 0.234 gr. Very fine 50,--  
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 34 (1985), no.1112.

### MAINFRANKEN



- 2352 Pfennig. A: Lion rampant l., R: Eagle with crescents over wings. Fund Hersbruck: 82, Slg. Bonhoff: 2067, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1567. 0.620 gr. A little weakly struck, very fine 50,--  
 Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.  
 Fd. Hersbruck: 82 (Mainfrankish pfennig around 1250(Schweinfurt?), Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1567.  
 Slg. Bonhoff shows a different Lion's head, Slg. Allertseder too gives a different type (classed there under Bamberg), referring to Slg. Bonhoff: 2059. Sgl. Bonhoff as well as Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1567 attribute this coin to a *Gräfllich Andechs-Meranische Münzstätte* (comital mint Andechs-Merania), Bayreuth or Kulmbach. As it is generally assumed that the counts of Andechs-Meranien did not strike coins in this area, this attribution is abandoned.



## BAYERN

### DUCHY BAVARIA

In the 6th century Bavaria was populated by the *Bojuvarii* - men from the land of Baia (= Bohemia?). The first Bavarian dukes belonged to the dynasty of the Agilofingers and it was Garibald I (around 550-590) who was first named in the charters. Above all, Bavaria was the land on the river Donau and Regensburg was the residence of the dukes of Bavaria. As soon as 702 the duchy fell apart under the sons of Theodo II, forming Nordgau and Upper Bavaria.

In the 8th century the Franks tried to gain control of Bavaria, which was relatively independent. Duke Odilo was beaten on the Lech by Pippin in 743. In 757 Duke Tassilo III (748-788) was made to swear allegiance to Pippin. The dynasty of the Adolfingers became extinct in 788.

Even after the annexation to the Frankish empire Bavaria remained relatively independent. In 798 Charlemagne established a Bavarian church province with Salzburg as archbishopric. At the end of the 9th century the Frankish empire ultimately fell.

During his reign Arnulf of Carinthia elevated Luitpold, who was of highest Frankish peerage, to margrave of Carinthia and Upper Pannonia, this in the light of threats by the Hungarians. After the acquisition of the Nordgau Luitpold was the most powerful man in these territories. In 903 he was named as *dux Boemanorum* - duke of the Bohemias. He organised the defence against the Hungarians, but fell in the battle of Bratislava (907). With him the dynasty of the Luitpoldingers began.

His son Arnulf (907-937) called himself duke of Bavaria again. In 919 he was elected king, however had to submit to the new king Henry I of Saxony. His daughter Judith married Henry, the brother of King Otto I.

After two dukes, Eberhard and Bertold, this Henry became duke of Bavaria. Under his son Henry the Quarrelsome (955-976), the territory was greatly extended.

With the son of Henry the Quarrelsome, Henry IV (955-1004), who would become German king as Henry II, Bavaria became a crown land of sorts: many of the Bavarian dukes were to be king of Germany. After Henry II, also King Henry III (1039-1042) and King Henry IV (1054-1105) came from Bavaria. Bavaria became the power base of the German kings, Regensburg the most important town of the empire.

In 1070, the rule of the various families ended with Otto of Norheim and the Welfs came to power, till 1180 (interrupted from 1139 to 1156 by the Babenbergers). The Welfs reached their apogee under Duke Henry the Proud (1126-1138), when he was made duke of Saxony too. The Welf family became the mightiest family of the empire. This, however, heralded rivalry with the Staufers.

After deposing Henry the Lion in 1180, Frederick Barbarossa bestowed the title of duke of Bavaria to the count palatine Otto of Wittelsbach of Bavaria (for the introduction of the office of count palatine see below), and the dynasty Wittelsbach commenced. Otto died as soon as 1183, and the land found itself in a crisis. His two sons split the territory in two. Through the extinction of one branch the entirety came within reach again under Louis the Bavarian. After his demise, however, the land fell apart again in four parts, divided under his six sons. A great deal of instability and mutual envy was the result. For this reason also, it was hard to compete with Emperor Charles IV. Eventually several branches became extinct again, but it would not be before 1504 that the unity would be restored under Albert IV. From that moment on the unity of Bavaria would remain intact.

#### *Luitpoldinger*

#### **HEINRICH I (948-955)**

Was a son of King Henry I and Mathilde and married Jutta. Their son was Henry II the Quarrelsome. He could not stand up to his brother King Otto I and, accordingly, received from him Lorraine. He was unable to manage there and eventually Otto, disregarding the legitimate hereditary rights of the Luitpoldingers, appointed him to duke of Bavaria. During the Luitpoldingian rise from 953 he was a faithful ally to Otto.



2353



2353 Denar - Regensburg. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle (H)EIMRICVS DVX, R: Temple with RAT in centre REGNAICITAS. Hahn: 10 k 1. 1.648 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine

100,--

Kunst und Münzen - Lugano, Auction 11 (1974), no. 991.  
RAT is the moneyer's name, stem: RADI.

Henry the Quarrelsome (955-976 and 985-995) was the ringleader in the conspiracy against Otto II together with Boleslav of Bohemia and Mieszko of Poland. He was taken prisoner and Otto conquered Regensburg in 976.

Henry was deposed. The Ostgau went to the Babenbergers. After Otto's death his supporters proclaimed him duke, whereupon he had to combat Henry II who had become duke of Bavaria. After Henry III's demise he became duke for another ten years.

Henry III, grandson of Luitpold, lost the duchy soon because he sided with Henry II. Henry III was the last provable Luitpolding. To reduce this loss to the Luitpoldingers Otto instituted the office of count palatine of Bavaria. Arnulf, son of King Arnulf, was the first one to take this office. The count palatine was responsible for the coinage.

*Ottonen*

**HEINRICH IV (II) (995-1004)**

Was a great-grandson of Henry I and a son of Henry the Quarrelsome and Gisela of Burgundy. He was married to Cunigunde. In 995 he succeeded his father as duke of Bavaria. As soon as 7th July 1002 he became king of Germany, as Henry II. A new duke was not appointed for some time, until in 1004 Henry II, as king, transferred Bavaria to his brother-in-law Henry V from the House of Luxemburg (1004-1009). In 1009 this king deposed Henry V because of the latter's opposition. From this moment on Henry II himself would be duke of Bavaria (as Henry IV) until 1018 when, in view of his Ostpolitik, he gave Bavaria back to Henry V.

The dukes as well as the kings have struck coins in Regensburg.

If the number next to the dukes name (the number as a duke) is followed by a second number, it indicates the king of Germany (the number as king).



2354 Denar - Regensburg. A: Cross with ring - pellet - wedge - pellet in the angles HENRICVS DVX, R: Temple with CNE in centre DCCNVICAITAS (retrograde). Hahn: 25 c 4. 1.036 gr. Extremely fine 100,--  
Kunst und Münzen - Lugano, Auction 11 (1974), no. 996.  
CNE (C and N inverted) is the name of the moneyer, stem ANTI  
Coin from the period 995-1004, Henry as duke of Bavaria.



2355 Denar - Regensburg. A: Cross with wedge - ring - wedge - three pellets in the angles + UVHCVSNRCX, R: Temple with ICNE in centre (retrograde) + RECNAVIVITAS. Hahn: 27 d 4. 1.587 gr. Pleasingly patina, almost extremely fine 150,--  
Kunst und Münzen - Lugano, Auction 11 (1974), no. 994.  
This coin is from the first period (1002-1009) of Henry as king.  
ICNE (C and E backwards) is the moneyer's name, stem ANTI  
Kluge: 85 with a different moneyer's name.  
Both initial crosses have a dot in every corner.



2356 Denar - Cham. A: Cross with wedge - three pellets - wedge - ring in the angles + HCINRTCVS RCX, R: Temple with HECIL in centre + CPAMPA CIVITAS. Hahn: 80 a 1. 1.545 gr. RR Bent, very fine 500,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1981.  
Coinage before 1109. This coin is from the first period (1002-1009) of Henry as king.  
Dannenberg: 1109.

After having deposed Henry V in 1009 Henry II reformed the coinage system. The mint places Nabburg, Cham and Neuburg closed their doors. In their place Augsburg started to strike coins. The beginning of coinage in Salzburg and Eichstätt may also be connected with this fact.



- 2357 Denar - Regensburg. A: Crowned bust r., ENIRIC in front and RX behind, R: Cross with wedge - three pellets - three pellets - ring in the angles R . TISPACIZO + (retrograde). Hahn: 29 c 4. 1.448 gr. Extraordinary portrait, flan defect, extremely fine specimen 600,--

Hirsch - München, Auction 221 (2002), no. 1364.

This coin is from the second period (1009-1014) of Henry as king.

Kluge: 87.

Nr. 2425 and 2357 come from the same collection.

The text on reverse is a corruption of Ratispona + the name of the moneyer.

The bust appears here for the first time (see also Augsburg and Salzburg). Because all types are faithful imitations of Carolingian types, it is remarkable that these busts have not been derived from those we know from the Carolingian era. It seems likely the busts from Chinon have stood model.

#### *Luxemburger*

#### **HEINRICH V der MOSELER (1018-1026)**

The nickname "der Moseler" refers to his descent, as a son of Siegfried, count in the Moselgau. He assisted in Conrad II's election as king. This heralded the entering of the House of Salia into the history of Bavaria.

From his first period (1004-1009) no coins are known. All coins stem from his second period (1018-1026).

- 2358 Denar - Regensburg. A: IHCINRI - +DAX within double-lined cross, one wedge with three pellets in each angle, R: Temple with HCO in centre + CNCHARSHTACIC. Hahn: 31 f 3. 1.286 gr. Extremely fine piece with magnificent patina 150,--

Kunst und Münzen - Lugano, Auction 11 (1974), no. 998.

Duke Henry V der Moseler, 2nd reign 1018-1026

HCO (C backwards) is the name of the moneyer, stem OC, presumably OCHILO or OCHING.

Kluge: 269.

#### *Salier*

#### **HEINRICH VI (III) der SCHWARZE (1027-1042)**

From the House of Salia, Henry VI was a son of Emperor Konrad II and Gisela. After the demise of duke Henry V in 1026 Bavaria remained royal under King Konrad II until 1027. Then he appointed his son to duke of Bavaria as Henry VI (1027-1042). In 1039 Henry VI became king as Henry II (he had shared the kingship since 1028) and in 1046 succeeded his father as emperor. Henry VI was married to Agnes of Guienne († 1077).

Henry VI extended the territory inherited from the Luitpoldingers and left the government to ministeriales. Emmerig states that neither Konrad, nor Henry VI struck coins.



- 2359 Denar - Regensburg. A: Crowned bust r. II C NI in front and IR C behind, R: Cross with C - D - A - X in the angles CICARAIADOANOL. Hahn: 38 a. 1.316 gr. Slightly bent but very good portrait, very fine to extremely fine 500,--

Hirsch - München, Auction 221 (2002), no. 1365.

Ex: Slg. Th. Helmreich, Gymnasiallehrer in Fürth.

1039-1042.

DCAX = CRVX.

Kluge: 151.

In 1042, Henry VII, a brother of Henry V from the House of Luxemburg, succeeded Henry VI as duke of Bavaria. His reign lasted until 1047, a period when denars were coined again.

After the demise of Henry VII the duchy was unoccupied for two years. During that time the dukes lost the right of coinage in Regensburg to the bishops. From then on the mint in Regensburg would work for the dukes as well as the bishops.

From 1049 to 1053, Konrad of Zutphen was duke of Bavaria, followed by Henry VIII from the House of Luxemburg.

### HEINRICH VIII (IV) (1053-1106)

Son of Henry VI and Agnes of Guienne. On the grounds of his father's abdication he was put under the guardianship of his mother, Empress Agnes. As a minor he was crowned king in 1056. He clashed with Archbishop Anno of Cologne, but after his coming of age in 1065 he maintained independency in politics, with Adalbert, Archbishop of Bremen as his counsel.

In 1084, he was crowned emperor. As soon as 1054 he renounced the duke's title in Bavaria and was followed by his brother Konrad II (1054-1055). After 1055 his mother took charge of the duchy of Bavaria. This period is concluded by Otto of Nordheim (1061-1070).

As an emperor (1084-1106), Henry struck coins in Regensburg (coins are also known from his kingship).



- 2360 Denar - Regensburg - 4th type. A: Crowned bust facing with byzantine robe + HEINRI(CHVS IM)P, R: City-view (RADAS)PONACIV(T). Hahn: 60. 0.904 gr. R A little weakly struck and bent, very fine 200,--  
Spink - London 1977.  
4th type since 1084.  
Dannenberg: 1101 var.



- 2361 Denar - Regensburg - 5th type. A: Crowned bust facing with orb and lis (H)EINR(ICVS IMP), R: Church with three towers (RATISPONA). Hahn: 61. 0.894 gr. R Weakly struck as usual, almost very fine 250,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1980.  
5th type since 1084.  
Kluge: cf. 203.

During the interruption (1047-1049), the mint in Regensburg came in the possession of Bishop Gebhard III (1036-1060). The bishops first favoured continuing the existing types, later a type of their own, with the Regensburg cathedral on reverse. Thus the Dünnpfennig was born.

Around 1100 the dukes and the bishops shared the Regensburg mint (until the beginning of the 15th century).

Accordingly, the episcopal and ducal types of the period 1130-1180 run parallel.

*Regensburg as an episcopal mint (1130-1180)*

### HEINRICH I von WOLFRATSHAUSEN (1132-1155)



- 2362 Dünnpfennig. A: Rosette with face in centre ...ATIIT..., R: Figure sitting r. holding crosier with both hands, r. another figure reaching for the crosier ...Λ Λ... Emmerig: 87. 0.870 gr. Very fine 150,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Acution 29 (2005), no. 1556.  
Emmerig: group with head and thistle rosette, 1140/50.

**EBERHARD I der SCHWABE (1164-1167)**

- 2363 Dünnpfennig. A: Clerical figure with blessing hand and crosier sitting r., figure kneeling r., angel l., R: Angel within edifice. Emmerig: 104. 0.971 gr. Extraordinary well struck, very fine + 150,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 26 (2004), no. 2237.  
Emmerig gives some possibilities of a legend obverse.  
Emmerig: group with gate building, 1160/70.

**KONRAD II von RAITENBUCH (1167-1185)**

- 2364 Dünnpfennig. A: Bishop standing with crosier and book, three rosettes l., R: Bust of an angel facing in centre of quatrefoil with four angels, one rosette in each angle. Emmerig: 123. 0.870 gr. A little off centre, very fine to extremely fine 200,--  
Lanz - München, Auction 110 (2002), no. 388.  
Emmerig: Group with angel's bust, around 1180.

*Welfen*

A daughter of Otto of Norheim, Ethelinde was married to Welf IV, to whom power over Bavaria fell after the demise of his father-in-law, thus introducing the dynasty of the Welfs into Bavaria. This period was to last until 1180, when Henry the Lion was ousted from power. The reign was interrupted from 1139 to 1156 by the Babenbergs.  
During the Welf period too, the mint in Regensburg kept working for both dukes and bishops.

*Regensburg as a ducal mint (1130-1180)***HEINRICH X der STOLZE (1126-1138)**

Was a grandson of Welf IV. The era of the Babenbergs fell between his reign and that of his son Henry the Lion.



- 2365 Dünnpfennig. A: Bust of the duke facing with banner, small head l., R: Edifice with three towers, head in centre. Emmerig: 70b. 0.929 gr. R Extremely well struck for this specimen, dark patina, very fine + 200,--  
Gorny & Mosch-München, Auction 120 (2002), no. 4551.  
Emmerig gives various (meaningless) legends.  
Emmerig: Einzeltypen, 1130-1140.

**HEINRICH XII der Löwe (1156-1180)**

- 2366 Dünnpfennig. A: Duke sitting with lis, eagle r. and rosette r. above, R: Knight with sword holding enemy, rosette between them. Emmerig: 110a/c. 0.791 gr. R Well struck piece, small edge break, very fine to extremely fine 250,--  
Lanz - München, Auction 110 (2002), no. 465.  
Emmerig: Gruppe mit Herzog und Kampfszene, 1170-1180.



- 2367 Dünnpfennig. A: Mounted knight with flag and shield r., two stars in field, R: Lion l., zigzag-line on the edge with crosses and faces. Emmerig: 119. 0.846 gr. Cleaned, but well struck specimen, very fine 150,--  
 Lanz - München, Auction 110 (2002), no. 466.  
 Emmerig: Gruppe mit Reiter, ca. 1180.  
 Nau: 206.22 (var) München.

In the period after 1180, until the division in 1253, dukes and bishops shared the mint in Regensburg. The Dünnpfennigs were not replaced by normal pfennigs immediately (Otto of Wittelsbach (1180-1183) did not use Dünnpfennigs) but soon afterwards.

#### *Wittelsbacher*

The forefather of the Wittelsbach family is mentioned as a certain *Otto comes Skyrun*. Scheyern, near Pfaffenhofen on the river Ilm, was the old castle of the Wittelbachers. Later they founded the castle of *Witlinesbac* near Aichach, from which the family name was derived. Thereafter Scheyern became the family monastery.

In 1110-1120 they were named as counts palatine of Bavaria.

#### *Ducal coinage*

After Henry the Lion's ousting from power in 1180, Frederick Barbarossa appointed his faithful paladin Otto of Wittelsbach to duke of Bavaria. Otto was a stabilising factor and could extend his power because in that period several grand noble families became extinct. As soon as 1183, Otto died and the duchy found itself in deep crisis. The preservation of Bavaria for the Wittelbachers is owed to the firm actions of his widow Agnes of Looz (from the county of Looz in the southern Netherlands).

#### **LUDWIG I der KELHEIMER (1183-1231)**

When his father Otto I died, Louis was only nine years old and he came under the guardianship of his uncles Conrad, Frederick and Otto until 1192. He then had to stand up against nobility and bishops, in which he failed and it was only owing to the intervention in 1193 by Emperor Henry VI that he remained duke. He had to allow, however, that the diocese and the town of Regensburg were set free from the duchy.

Louis married Ludmilla, a Przemyslidian princess and widow of Albert III count of Bogen. This Ludmilla should be considered to be the foremother of all Wittelsbachers.

Having been saved by Henry VI, he stood by his side. After Henry's demise he chose the side of Philipp of Swabia, who was murdered in 1208 by his cousin, count palatine Otto of Wittelsbach. He then recognized Otto IV who, in gratitude, granted him hereditary right to the duchy. In 1211 he joined Frederick II. In 1228 he was charged with treason and suffered a military defeat. Whether the Staufers had a hand in his murder on the Donau bridge at Kelheim remains uncertain.



- 2368 Pfennig. A: Mounted man r. with sword, R: Lion with wings and eagle's head l. Emmerig: 242. 0.745 gr. Very fine 50,--  
 Schulman - Amsterdam 1973.  
 Emmerig: München - Freising?  
 Cf.: no. 2341 (Nürnberg) and 2642 (Steiermark).

### OTTO II der ERLAUCHTE (1231-1253)

Son of Louis I who, in 1222, married Agnes, daughter of the count palatine on Rhine Henry the Long, from the House of Brunswick-Lüneburg (see under Palatinate). As soon as 1214 Frederick gave the palatinate on Rhine to the Wittelsbachers. From adulthood Otto was count palatine on Rhine.

He moved away from the emperor and joined the pope. It brought him isolation. In 1241 he rejoined the emperor and when, in 1246, his daughter Elisabeth married King Konrad IV, the pope excommunicated him. Among other things, he inherited the larger part of the county of Bogen (1242) and in 1248 the territory of Andechs. In 1248 the emperor charged him with the ruling of Austria, but he failed to withstand King Ottokar of Bohemia (1251). This caused him to become count palatine of the palatinate on Rhine. In 1228 he handed the palatinate over to his son Otto the Illustrious.



2369

- 2369 Pfennig. A: Lion with eagle's head l., stars on the edge, R: Enthroned duke with flag and eagle, stars on the edge. Emmerig: 223. 0.955 gr. Very fine 30,--

Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.  
Gruppe: Greiff/Adler mit Kreuz, 1230-1240.



2370

- 2370 Pfennig. A: Eagle with cross instead of the head, R: Enthroned duke with flag and eagle. Emmerig: 224. 1.024 gr. Very fine 30,--

Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.  
Fund Hersbruck: 63, Slg. Bonhoff: 1991.  
Gruppe: Greiff/Adler mit Kreuz, 1230-1240.



2371

- 2371 Pfennig. A: Enthroned duke facing with sword and branch (sceptre?), stars on the edge, R: St. Petrus with key and fish, on the edge rosettes with pellets inside. Emmerig: 233. 0.943 gr. RR Both sides very well struck, a little off centre, very fine + 100,--

Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.  
Beierlein: 12, ZdfH: 212, Witt: 43.  
Gruppe: Herzogsbrustbild, 1240-1260.

After the demise of Otto II in 1253 Bavaria was divided by his two sons: Henry XIII obtained Lower Bavaria and Louis II obtained Upper Bavaria, Nordgau and the palatinate on Rhine. The division was to last until 1347.

In Lower Bavaria, Regensburg, coinage by both bishops and dukes remained in use.

Dukes of Lower Bavaria: Henry XIII (1255-1290), Otto III, Louis IV and Stephen I (1290-1312), Henry XIV, Henry XV and Otto IV (1310-1339) and John I (1339-1340).

**NIEDERBAYERN**
*Ducal coinage*
**HEINRICH XIII (I) (1253-1290)**

Counting started anew: Henry the Lion was Henry XII, so here we see Henry XIII, who would from then on be known as Henry I. He was the younger son of Otto II the Illustrious and succeeded his father together with his brother Louis II till the division of the duchy in 1255, after which he reigned in Lower Bavaria alone.



- 2372 Pfennig - Regensburg. A: Crowned lion l. over wall, R: Bust of an angel facing. Emmerig: 236. 0.880 gr. Very fine 25,--  
 Hollersberger - München 1987.  
 ZdfH: 213, Witt: 55.  
 Emmerig 1250-1270.
- 2373 Pfennig - Regensburg. A: Lion rampant l., • H • DVX behind him, stars on the edge, R: Bishop with crosier l., duke with sword r. (barely visible) Emmerig: 238. 0.981 gr. Edge fault, very fine 30,--  
 Aufhäuser - München 1987.  
 Beierlein: 20, Witt: 3110.

**OTTO III (1290-1312)**

Oldest son of Henry I who succeeded his father alone from 1290 to 1294 and from then on reigned together with his brothers Louis II and Stephen I (1294-1296). When Louis died in 1296, Otto III reigned together with Stephen I until the latter's demise in 1310. From that day he reigned alone again and had at the same time guardianship over his son Stephen I.

Otto III was king of Hungary from 1305 to 1307.



- 2374 Pfennig - Regensburg. A: Bust of the duke facing between H and O over wall, R: Bishop l. and duke r. under gable. Emmerig: 246a. 0.950 gr. Obverse well struck, very fine to extremely fine 25,--  
 Holleman - Enschede 2005.  
 Because H - O only appears on the ducal coins, the letters cannot refer to a bishop. H - O should be read as Herzog Otto (duke Otto).  
 On reverse we see two figures. The same applies to no. 2377 and no. 2375. On this reverse a fine die indicates an older specimen, a coarse die indicates a younger one.  
 The counterpart of this type is the ducal coin no. 2377.



- 2375 Pfennig - Regensburg. A: Bust of the duke facing between R and P, R: Two dukes within architectural frame. Emmerig: --. 0.567 gr. Very fine 25,--  
 Holleman - Enschede 2005.

In 1298 Rudolf I of Upper Bavaria and Otto III of Lower Bavaria were taking sides with King Adolf against the Habsburger Albert I, but they were defeated at Göllheim. Rudolf had to relinquish part of his territory and recognise his brother Louis IV (Louis the Bavarian, as king-emperor) as his co-regent. Louis's guardianship of the three minor dukes after the demise of Otto III (1312) brought on a reconciliation with his brother Rudolf and a rift with Austria. The Habsburgers went on to vainly make a bid for Lower Bavaria. In 1317 Louis IV forced Rudolf to abdicate. With the treaty of Pavia in 1329 he transferred the palatinate on Rhine and nearly all of the Upper Palatinate to Rudolf II and Ruprecht I and II. In 1340 the line Lower Bavaria ceased to exist and returned to Upper Bavaria. From that moment Bavaria was a whole again. As a result of his second marriage, to Margaretha, Louis IV gained possession of Holland and Hainaut.

#### *Episcopal coinage*

#### **LEO THUNDORFER (1262-1277)**

Bishop Leo Thundorfer was the first to grant episcopal privilege to the Nuremberg Mint Society on November 21st 1272.



2376

- 2376 Pfennig. A: Lion with eagle's wings and mitred human's head l., R: Clerical bust facing with wings. Emmerig: 237. 0.968 gr. Almost very fine

25,--

Hess - Luzern 1981.

Emmerig: Gruppe mit Markuslöwe, 1250-1270.

#### **HEINRICH II von ROTHENECK (1277-1296)**



2377

- 2377 Pfennig - Regensburg. A: Bust of the bishop facing between two columns under arch, R: Bishop l. and duke r. under gable. Emmerig: 248. 0.958 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine

25,--

Bernardi - Triest 1976.

Beierlein: 35.

This is the episcopal counterpart of no. 2374.

Should, just like the Group: H - O, be dated to 1315-1374.

On reverse a fine die indicates an older specimen, a coarse die a younger one.

In my opinion this is the older type with the fine die.

#### **Schlüsselpfennige (1392-1409)**

The town of Regensburg knew three separate periods of coining the so-called Schlüsselpfennigs (*key pennies*): 1392-1393, 1396-1398 and 1405-1409. In the Middle Ages, this was the last time the town showed its influence.

Again we see parallel minting by dukes and bishops. The obverse shows the duke with sword and banner, the bishop with blessing hand and crosier.

Types with a broad head belong in the first two periods, those with a narrow head in the third.

After 1409 coinage was abolished in Regensburg.

#### *Ducal Schlüsselpfennige*



2378

- 2378 Pfennig - Regensburg. A: Bust of the duke facing with sword and flag, R: Crossed keys of Regensburg within shield surrounded by arches. Emmerig: 249a. 0.740 gr. Very fine

30,--

Bernardi - Triest 1976.



- 2379 Pfennig - Regensburg. A: Bust of the duke facing with sword and flag, R: Crossed keys of Regensburg within shield surrounded by arches. Emmerig: 249a. 0.759 gr. Very fine 30,--  
Bernardi - Triest 1976.



- 2380 Pfennig - Regensburg. A: Bust of the duke facing with sword and flag, R: Crossed keys of Regensburg within shield surrounded by arches. Emmerig: 249a. 0.806 gr. Flan crack, very fine 25,--  
Bernardi - Triest 1976.



- 2381 Pfennig - Regensburg. A: Bust of the duke facing with sword and flag, R: Crossed keys of Regensburg within shield surrounded by arches. Emmerig: 249b. 0.812 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine 25,--  
Bernardi - Triest 1976.



- Episcopal Schlüsselpfennige*  
2382 Pfennig - Regensburg. A: Bust of the bishop facing with raised hand and crozier, R: Crossed keys of Regensburg within shield surrounded by arches. Emmerig: 250, Beierlein: 31. 0.745 gr. Very fine 25,--  
Bernardi - Triest 1976.



- 2383 Pfennig - Regensburg. A: Bust of the bishop facing with raised hand and crozier, R: Crossed keys of Regensburg within shield surrounded by arches. Emmerig: 250, Beierlein: 31. 0.972 gr. Very fine 25,--  
Bernardi - Triest 1976.



After the division in 1253 Louis II (1253-1294) obtained Upper Bavaria, Nordgau and the Rhine palatine. Until 1255 he reigned together with his brother Henry XIII in Bavaria and the Rhine palatine. In 1255 they split up. Louis retained Upper Bavaria and the palatine on Rhine.

The two brothers did not use the usual horseman's die, but an arms die. Louis used this already in his father's days. This particular die is known from the period between 1247 and 1255. Louis cannot have used it before 1247, the year he became 18 years old. From 1255 to 1271 both brothers resumed bearing the generally used horseman's die.

In 1242 Otto II the Illustrious inherited the county of Bogen. This county bore the so-called Rautenschild (*lozenge arms*). After 1242 this was adopted by the Wittelsbachers. The oldest rendering stems from the second half of the 13th century and shows white and blue lozenges.



“Die Reihenfolge der Farbe mit weiß an erster Stelle ist dadurch definiert, dass die in der oberen (heraldisch) rechten Ecke des Schildes stehende, angeschnittene Raute weiß ist. Die Zahl der Rauten war wohl bald schon auf 21 fixiert.

Der älteste erhaltene Abdruck ist aus dem Jahr 1247 überliefert. Die schräg angeordnete, rhombenförmige Teilung des Schildes nannte die ältere Heroldsterminologie die 'bayerischen Wecken'.

Seit der Wappenschöpfung Louis I von 1835 steht der Rautenschild als Symbol für ganz Bayern als sogenannter Herzschild in der Mitte des Wappens; diese Anordnung hat das Staatswappen von 1950 übernommen” (aus: Die Zeit der frühen Herzöge, 1980, Bd. I/I, p.14).

(The order of the colors with white in the first place is defined by the partial lozenge in the upper (heraldic) right corner of the shield being white. The number of lozenge seems to have been fixed on 21. The oldest edition available is handed down from the year 1247. The slanting, rhomb-shaped division of the shield is called „Bavarian wecks“ in older heraldic terminology.

Since the creation of the coat of arms by Louis I in 1835, the lozenge coat of arms, as a symbol for the whole of Bavaria, stands as a so-called inescutcheon in the centre of the shield, this arrangement having been adopted by the state coat of arms of 1950 (from: Die Zeit der frühen Herzöge, first part, page 14).

**RUDOLF I der STAMMLER - LUDWIG IV (1294-1317)**

*OBERBAYERN*

Rudolf I was the oldest son of Louis II der Strenge, whom he succeeded in 1294 as prince elector in the Rhine palatinate and, together with his brother Louis IV (the Bavarian), in the joint government of all countries. They agreed to a division in 1310 and he received Upper Bavaria with Munich as capital. The palatinate on the Rhine remains undivided. In 1313 they reunited. Rudolf abdicated in 1317 and died in 1319. It is impossible to ascertain to which of the three periods the coins belong (Rudolf alone or together with Louis). Accordingly, the choice was made to class the coins under both names.



2384 Pfennig - München. A: Bust of a monk l. holding staff of a pilgrim, cross on shoulder, R: Crowned lion l. Beierlein: 61. 0.657 gr. Very fine  
Hollersberger - München 1987.  
From a hoard in England (1986).

25,--



2385 Pfennig - München. A: Bust of a monk l. holding staff of a pilgrim, cross on shoulder, R: Crowned lion l. Beierlein: 61. 0.654 gr. Fine to very fine  
Hess - Luzern 1981.

20,--



- 2386 Pfennig - Ingolstadt. A: Panther l. under R - L, R: Shield of Bayern (Weckenschild/Rautenschild) between palm leaves. Beierlein: 63. 0.618 gr. Very fine 25,--  
 Aufhäuser - München 1987.  
 This is the first coin to depict the Bavarian coat of arms.  
 Mint Ingolstadt or Munich (ZdfH: 329-330). In ZdfH the question whether this joint coin stroke belongs in the first period, 1294-1310, or in the last, 1313-1317, is left aside.  
 Witt: 63.

Greatly against the will of Louis IV, his six sons divided the territory after his demise (1349 resp. 1351/1353):

Louis V received Upper Bavaria and Tirol, Louis VI and Otto V shared the margraviate of Brandenburg, Stephan II received Lower Bavaria with Landshut as capital and William I and Albert I shared Straubingerland and the Netherlands.

The consequence of this disintegration was that there was no way to stand up against Emperor Charles IV (in the Golden Bull, for instance, only the dignity of Elector of the Rhine palatinate was recognised, in disregard of the Bavarian claims).

In 1363, Upper Bavaria fell to Stephen of Lower Bavaria. After the demise of Stephen II his three sons reigned in Bavaria: John in Bavaria-Munich, Frederick in Lower Bavaria (1353 dimensions) Bavaria-Landshut and Stephen III was left with the scattered possession of Bavaria-Ingolstadt.

Stephen layed a claim to power against his cousins Ernst (139-1450) and William III (1397-1435), which led to a feud between Stephen III and his son Louis VII. With John III the Straubing line ended in 1425. Half of the Straubingerland fell to Bavaria-Munich and a quarter both to Bavaria-Landshut and Bavaria-Ingolstadt.

In 1447 Bavaria-Ingolstadt was discontinued and fell to Henry XVI.

In 1450 Louis IX of Bavaria-Ingolstadt gave up part of the possession to Bavaria-Munich, whereupon Albrecht IV (1463-1508) of Bavaria-Munich conferred with Georg (1479-1503) of Bavaria-Landshut.

#### BAYERN - INGOLSTADT

#### STEPHAN III mit JOHANN II (1395-1397)



- 2387 Pfennig - Ingolstadt (?). A: Bust with cap facing within circle, R: Shield of Bayern (Weckenschild / Rautenschild). Beierlein: --. 0.555 gr. Very fine 25,--  
 Aufhäuser - München, Auction 5 (1988), no. 1390.  
 Fd. Oberhofen 21, cf. Aufhäuser 4, 1237.

#### ANONYMOUS



- 2388 Pfennig - Ingolstadt. A: Deer l. with three rosettes, R: Bird l. with rosettes on the edge. StMF: 224. 0.486 gr. Very fine 30,--  
 Lanz - Graz 1976.  
 Mint place may be Munich too.  
 StMF mentions an eagle on reverse.  
 A similar specimen was brought to light in the hoard of St. Kunigunde (near Cilli in Galicia). The tooled part of the hoard (about 1000 pieces on a total of about 3000) contained one specimen only (the rest having been scattered already). The finding, in 1891, must have been buried around 1400.  
 Luschin of Ebengreuth described the finding in 1906-1908 (Steierische Münzfunde), but in 1971 Frotsch reviewed the whole subject critically. He comes to the following conclusion: *Münzstätte fraglich, wahrscheinlich Ingolstadt* (Mint place uncertain, probably Ingolstadt).  
 See Koch N.Z. 1957 (Fund of Nierbaur?).

**BAYERN - LANDSHUT  
HEINRICH IV der REICHE (1393-1450)**

Henry IV was the oldest son of Frederick I. He succeeded his father in 1393 (but stood under the guardianship of Stephen III and Ernst I). He acquired Bavaria-Ingolstadt in 1447.



- 2389 Pfennig. A: h between two rosettes., R: Helmet of Landshut within circle. Beierlein: 3426. 0.481 gr. Very fine + 30,--  
Aufhäuser - München 1987.
- 2390 Pfennig - Ötting. A: h between two stars with five rays, R: Dog l. with tree (arms of Ötting). Beierlein: 3433. 0.439 gr. Flan crack, very fine 25,--  
Aufhäuser - München 1987.  
"Die Landshüter und Öttinger Pfennige entsprechen nicht ganz der Münzordnung von 1406." (The Landshut and Ötting coins do not quite correspond with the coin classification of 1406) (Beierlein).  
After the founding of Neu-Ötting in 1224 by the Wittelsbachers Ötting was granted right of coinage.

**LUDWIG IX der REICHE (1450-1479)**



- 2391 Pfennig - Ötting. A: L between two rings, R: Dog l. with tree (arms of Ötting). Beierlein: 3451. 0.440 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 75,--  
Hess - Luzern 1981.  
For the Oettinger hound see E & S: p.25 (modern)  
Coin is named Oettinger Pfennig.

**BAYERN - MÜNCHEN**

The oldest son of John II, Ernst I, succeeded his father in 1397 together with his brother William III and their uncle Stephen III until 1402. Then Ernst reigned in Bavaria-Munich together with William III until the latter's demise in 1435. Afterwards William's son Adolf I shared the reign.



- ERNST I - WILHELM III (1402-1435)**
- 2392 Pfennig - München. A: Monk l., R: E and W in gothic script. Beierlein: cf. 160-165. 0.446 gr. Very fine + 25,--  
Schulman - Amsterdam 1973.  
Thoms. 4810.
- ERNST I (1397-1438)**
- 2393 Pfennig - München. A: Monk l., R: E and W in gothic script. Beierlein: cf. 160-165. 0.533 gr. Slightly cleaned, very fine 20,--  
Holleman - Enschede 2005.  
Same as no. 2392, but with a different rendering of the head and coarser lettering E W

**BAYERN**

After the conference between Albert IV and Georg and through mediation by Maximilian of Austria, Albert was given Bavaria-Landshut in fief in 1504. Bavaria was whole again once and for all. This was endorsed by the law of primogeniture of 1506.

**ALBRECHT IV (1465-1508)**


- 2394 Goudgulden - 1506. A: Shield between H and A and under 1506 + ALBERTI . AVRVM . BAVARIA . DVCIS, R: Duke kneeling in front of nimbate Madonna with child O MARIA . ORA . PROME. Beierlein: 193, Fb.: 177, Hahn: 11. 3.268 gr. R A little weakly struck, very fine 1.000,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 124 (2005), no. 3135.

**LEUCHTENBERG**

The original name *L(i)ukenberge*, derived from a certain Luko. The present name stems from the 14th century.

A certain Gebhart I was lord of Leuchtenberg and vassal of the Diepoldingers in 1118. Through marriage this Gebhart became brother-in-law to Count Palatine Otto I of Wittelsbach. His son Gebhart II took up the sword with Frederick Barbarossa on his Italian campaigns and became count in 1158. The growing power of the Wittelbachers pushed Leuchtenberg in the defensive.

Under Louis the Bavarian, Charles IV and Wenceslas, influence was gained again. Since the 15th century the Leuchtenbergers were landgraves and princes elector. The county of Hals, near Passau, that had fallen to Landgrave Johann I in 1375, was acquired. Leopold was a direct descendant of Gebhart V. Leopold's son resold Hals in 1485.



- LEOPOLD (1398-1459)**  
2395 Heller. A: Bust with pointed hat, R: L and star. Friedl: 51d (Friedrich V. und Ludwig I.). 0.316 gr. Very fine 25,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1986.  
Fd. Ebsenfeld 9, Rad: 1.

**DIOCESE PASSAU**

Passau is situated at the confluence of the Danube, Inn and Ilz.

Known from Celtic days as *Boiodurum*. In the early Middle Ages the town was divided in three: an episcopal sector, a royal sector and a ducal sector.

In 739 the diocese was founded and at the same time the monastery Niedenburg came into being. After the toppling of Tassilo III in 788 the monastery fell to the king. In 976 it was returned to Bishop Pilgrim (971-991).

In 999 Otto III granted right of coinage to Bishop Christian (991-1012). Nevertheless, the bishops could not establish authority over the entire town area until the second half of the 12th century.

The bishops of Passau played an important role in the Investiture Controversy. The town was a power base for Henry IV and there were bishops as well as counterbishops in this period. Later the Staufer politics found support here.

In the 13th century the influence of the Habsburgers steadily grew. The bishops Otto of Lansdorf (1254-1265) and Peter (1265-1280) still tried to maintain independence, but later bishops were ever more obliging to the Habsburgers.

**RÜDIGER von BERGHEIM (1233-1250)**

- 2396 Hälbling. A: Head with mitre r. between two towers and under lis., R: Head with mitre facing within circle of stars. Kellner: 204 (Salzburg?), Koch: 21. 0.359 gr. Flan defect at the edge, very fine to extremely fine 75,--  
Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 121 (2004), no. 3520.  
Hofken: 18, Fund Hersbruck: 73 cf. (no bishop's name).



## SCHWABEN

At the beginning of the 10th century, just before the Ottonian-Salian era, a large province formed. Land government still lay in the hands of Louis the Child and Conrad I. To constitute this province proved very problematic. The weakness of land government caused all kinds of peers to come to the fore. However, no count succeeded to seize the rule.

This situation changed under Henry I: just as in Bavaria, a Duke Burchard I (who had crushed the territorial claims of Rudolf II of Upper Burgundy in 919 near Winterthur) emerged. He acknowledged Henry I and administrated royal centres such as Zürich, the abbeys of St. Gallen and Reichenau and the episcopal churches of Constance, Chur and Augsburg (in Breisgau, too, he exercised influence). After Burchard's death in 926, a long series of dukes ruled who were not from Swabia. First was Hermann I, wedded to Reginhild, the widow of Burchard. In the 10th century, important places (with the right of mint) were Zürich, Breisgau and Esslingen. From 954 to 973, Burchard II was duke of Swabia. His wife Hadwig was a sister of Henry II of Bavaria. He built a Georgian monastery on the Hohentwiel (near Bodman).

After 977, a period of 20 years ensued in which two dukes ruled jointly. There was a lot of warring and even Strasbourg became "capital" of Swabia. Under Conrad II, a solution was presented when Ulm came to be the ducal seat of Swabia. From 1038 to 1045, Swabia was governed by King Henry III. After a short period of the Ezzones and the Babenbergs, Swabian nobleman Rudolf of Rheinfelden heralded a new era in 1057. In the meanwhile the Welfs and the Bertholds (later House Zähringen) were becoming significant forces. Thus there were three leaders at that moment, each holding ducal dignity. They entered into conflict with Henry IV. Again, a 20-year schism ensued. A solution would not be found till 1098, when Duke Frederick I became sole ruler, the Zähringen family having surrendered their claims to the duchy Swabia.

Thus, there were in effect two duchies during the 12th century. The Swabian dukes did however not abandon their claims to Breisgau. Central place was Ulm, but also Rottweil played an important part (as a royal court of law). The several dukes of Swabia became ever more intertwined with the Staufers. In 1167, the Staufers possessed Swabia as a "secundo-genitural principality of sorts" and Swabia became "part of the shared history of the Staufer House and of the construct of the latter's possessions and rights" (in this, inheritance of the southern German Welfs, the Pfullendorfs, the counts of Lenzburg as well as the Zähringen family played an important role).

When in 1198 Philip of Swabia turned Swabia into a crownland, ties with the Staufers become closer yet. From 1212 Frederick II ruled Swabia himself. In 1216/7, he left Swabia to be ruled by his son Henry (as a precursor to the latter's kingship). Swabia then became involved in the successional dispute, a controversy which would not end until Conradin as *Dux Suevia* in 1259 granted the counts of Württemberg the office of marshal for the entire duchy.

After Conradin's death, the ties to the empire were severed. A *Reichstätte* was formed, headed by Ulm and Augsburg, and a Swabian federation of cities from 1376 to 1389 and from 1438 to 1445. Rudolf I did attempt to revive the old duchy but he failed due to the opposition of the counts of Württemberg. A second (Rudolf IV) and a third (Sigismund von Tirol) attempt to achieve this were also unsuccessful. Frederick III feared total estrangement (also because of Wittelsbach politics), but then Maximilian I finally managed to accomplish a personal union and he accordingly proclaimed himself "Prince in Swabia".

The dukes of Swabia minted only sparingly (Steinhilber mentions some coins struck by the dukes in Augsburg (St: 33-34-35-36 and 97). Besides those, the Silberschatz of the Lechfeld (Stumpf, p. 42) produced a, previously unknown, bracteate type showing an uncrowned head and a sword (nos. 129-130 and 107-109, all of them attributed to the mint Donauwörth)).

Kings struck coin in Swabia (imperial mint), and also bishops and abbots and, later, the cities. Coinage follows a fixed pattern: ducal minting was an exception (and presumably only in Augsburg), the dynasties minted in their own dominions, however, always on a modest scale. Coinage in Swabia was determined by the clerics. Exercise of the right of mint by kings is virtually limited to the Staufers. From the middle of the 14th century, the cities rose in importance, the guilds taking place in their councils and they started striking hellers.

Prior to the hellers, bracteates were struck. In Augsburg, their edge consists of arcs, much as those in e.g. Eger. In the region around Constance, the edge is invariably made up of coarse or fine dots (termed "Rand A" in Slg. Wüthrich), or of dots or squares, alternated with crosses or rings (termed "Rand B" in Slg. Wüthrich). Edge B occurs much less frequently than edge A. Apart from the different edges, there is a typical difference in weight: the *moneta Augustensis* are 1.5 times as heavy as the *moneta Constantiensis*.

## MONETA AUGUSTENSIS

This section will focus on a number of coins that have in common that they were struck in Augsburg, Schongau, Donauwörth or Dillingen. The right of mint had been granted to the bishops of Augsburg, but the kings could at any time mint at their particular place of residence.

The first coins, both royal and episcopal, clearly indicate the mint Augsburg. After the introduction of the Dünnpfennige (followed by half-bracteates and finally the bracteates) every indication of a mint disappeared. It is therefore extremely difficult to determine where exactly these coins were struck. In literature, episcopal coins are always attributed to Augsburg, and royal coins to Augsburg, Schongau and Donauwörth. Steinhilber refrains from any attribution. Stumpf (Fund vom Lechfeld) attributes the coins of Frederick II to Donauwörth. In Slg. Wüthrich, the royal coins are ranked under Donauwörth or Schongau. In Slg. Bonhoff, the royal coins are partly listed under Donauwörth, partly (along with the ducal coins) under Schongau (among these, the coin of Elisabeth of Bavaria, no. 2427). In the Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit, Gaetens also distinguishes between Donauwörth and Schongau. Attributions however vary. In light of this, we combined the episcopal issues with the royal ones and in most cases did not indicate a possible mint.

Both the coinage in Augsburg and that in the Constance region is characterised by a complete absence of significant noble families. Coinage always starts under a cleric, and in the 14th century is more and more transferred to the cities, which replaced bracteates with hellers. The Augsburg coins still had the usual edge of arcs, showing a distinct similarity to the Eger amongst others, but the arcs on Constance coinage are already much less pronounced. Whereas Augsburg bracteates start with a weight of around 0.8g and decrease to 0.5g towards their end, the Constance variant show a constant weight of 0.4-0.5g throughout the period.

### AUGSBURG

At a crossroads, the Romans founded Augsburg as *Augusta Vindelicum*. Afra introduced Christianity to Augsburg and lived there. She died a martyr during the persecutions of the Christians under Diocletian. She was revered in Augsburg as St. Afra.

Exactly when the diocese Augsburg emerged remains unclear (many different legends circulate). The first bishop that is known for a fact is Wicterp (approx. 738 - before 772). During his episcopacy, Pippin bestowed many properties on the cathedral and St. Afra as would Charlemagne do later. Bishop St. Sintpert (778? - 807?) had the cathedral (St. Mary) built over the grave of St. Afra. The bishops did play a part in Frankish history, but Augsburg was of no significance as a diocese.

From 910 to 955, the region severely suffered under Hungarian raids. Main figure then was Bishop Udalrich (St. Ulrich 923-973). After the Battle of the Lechfeld in 955, Otto I granted him the right of mint. This right was arranged similarly to that of the Regensburg pfennig (Pfennige intended for *Fernhandel* (long-range trade)). Around the year 1000 the structure of power changed and the influence of the burghers gained.

Augsburg became the place where armies assembled to embark upon campaigns into Italy and also the venue of many a diet and it continued as such under Udalrich's successor Bruno (1006-1029). Still, coinage dwindled from 1050; the appeal of German money to the east declined and the domestical use of money was not sufficiently developed. In a deed dated 7 March 1061 Henry IV granted the Augsburg bishops to strike 30 *denarii* more from a pound of silver than was usual in Regensburg.

During the Investiture Controversy, Augsburg saw a double occupation of its episcopal see (1077). In 1061, the Augsburg coin was reduced in weight compared to its Regensburg counterpart. This continued in the 12th century. The Augsburg Dünnpfennige with 0.75 - 0.80 lay distinctly under the Regensburg variant. Just as Regensburg, the Augsburg mint around 1100 turned to striking Dünnpfennige.

A new period of prosperity dawned under the rule of Frederick Barbarossa. In 1156, Bishop Conrad (1152-1157) became lord of the city. Many an occasion gave rise to splendid celebration, such as the betrothal of Henry VI, the consecration of the St. Ulrich church (1187) and the wedding of Philip of Swabia to Irene, the daughter of the Byzantine emperor (1197). Under Frederick II, Augsburg retained its prominent position in the Staufer realm.

When Pope Innocent IV deposed Frederick II in 1247, he also deposed Bishop Siboto. Duke Louis II of Bavaria defended the Staufer interests against the new bishop Hartmann of Dillingen (1248-1286). This bishop had to leave a lot to the citizens. This is particularly reflected in the significance of the moneyer, who not only controlled the mint, but also governed the whole of money circulation in the city. In 1276, we read: "Wer seinen Wert - worunter wohl Waren zu verstehen ist - um Silber geht, sei es Bürger oder Gast, der soll das Silber von Münzmeister empfangen" (who wishes to collect his value - probably referring to goods - in silver, be he burgher or visitor, shall receive it from the moneyer) (Steinhilber, p. 20).



In 1268 Conradin granted Duke Louis a lien administration. When the latter wanted to effect this grant in 1270 he failed because of opposing citizens. In 1272 Bishop Hartmann granted him the right of mint as a lien, but he himself kept guardianship.

Charles IV exchanged Emperor Louis' bishop by his own, Marquart of Randeck (1348-1365). The power of the city grew. In 1367 Hans Fugger (†1408) set up shop in Augsburg, a weaver from Graben on the Lechfeld. His grandson Andreas, with his sons Jakob and Lukas, attained great wealth and founded an important trade network.

In 1462, they received a coat of arms from Emperor Frederick III: a leaping deer *or* on an azure field, and became known as the "Fuggers of the deer" (*Fugger vom Reh*). Speculating with credits brought bankruptcy upon the family towards the end of the 15th century. However, that was not yet the end of the Fuggers. Jakob the Old, Andreas' brother, established a similar enterprise and in 1467 was among the richest citizens of Augsburg. His branch also received their own coat of arms from Emperor Frederick III: two lilies in a field *or* and azure, their moniker "Fuggers of the lily" (*Fugger von der Lilie*). Under Jakob "the Rich" (1459-1525), son of Jakob the Elder (1398-1469) the Fuggers rose to their apogee. Rulers were increasingly dependent on Augsburg and its bankers: "early capitalism" was born in Augsburg.

#### DONAUWÖRTH

On the confluence of the Wörnitz and the Danube lay Donauwörth (*Wird, Warid, Werid* = island). It was the place where the influential noble house Mangolde resided.

The granting of market rights to Aribo by Otto III was acknowledged by Conrad II to Aribo's son Mangold I, whom he also granted the right of mint. In the days of Mangold I a new castle was built - Mangoldstein (torn down in 1301) - and the monastery of the Holy Cross was founded.

The House Mangolde ended somewhere between 1147 and 1156 when Mangold IV died. The city came under the influence of the Staufers. Frederick Barbarossa usurped the city and it remained a royal possession until the end of the Staufer era. Frederick II granted the city city rights and allowed merchants from Nuremberg to pay in their own coin on the yearly markets of Donauwörth and Nördlingen.

Towards the end of Staufer rule in 1268 at the "Conradine bestowal", a chaotic situation ensued. The territory went to end fro between the empire and the Bavarian sub-duchies. At the castle Mangoldstein, Duke Louis II of Bavaria had his wife Maria of Brabant executed.

First coinage was under Henry IV. Minting was continued during the Staufers and afterwards by Louis II of Bavaria (1253-1294) as heir of Conradin.

Donauwörth was an important trade centre and its coinage was entirely directed towards Augsburg. From the 2nd half of the 13th century, the bracteate's place was gradually taken by the heller. Donauwörth never struck own hellers (they were from Hall, Nürnberg and Dillingen).

#### SCHONGAU

Schongau was an old Welf possession. By inheritance it consecutively fell to Swabia and Bavaria and in 1298 it was finally conquered by Duke Albert of Austria.

Henry VI establishing a mint here is imaginable. This would then concern bracteates after Augsburg example. In 1331 Louis the Bavarian granted Schongau the right of mint, under the provision that Augsburg would do the same. The content had to be a little less than that in Augsburg.

#### DILLINGEN

Documented as *Dilinga* in the Vita Udalrici of around 990. From the beginning of the 12th century ruled by the counts of Dillingen (descendants of the Hupoldingians), that were originally from Wittislingen.

Bishop Udalrich of Augsburg was from this house, he resided in the castle *Dilinga* in 973. Count Hartmann I in 1111 named himself after Dillingen and wedded Adelheid of Winterthur, by which he gained considerable possessions in North Switzerland. They had three sons, one of which, Ulrich, became bishop of Constance. After a short-lived unity, the country was once again divided: Adalbert II received the Swabian territories and Hartmann III the Swiss lands.

Hartmann IV, from the same house, was bishop of Augsburg from 1248. The line ended with his demise. Principally that meant that Dillingen would fall to the empire, however, some parts went to the son-in-law of Hartmann IV, the count of Helfenstein, another share went to the count palatine of Tübingen. Hartmann bestowed his own possessions on the diocese Augsburg in 1258, thereby making Dillingen the second residence of the bishops of Augsburg.

*Episcopal coinage*
**ODALRICH von DILLINGEN (923-973)**

Odalrich was from the house of the Hupoldingians (his father's name was Hupold). He was educated in St. Gallen.

At the succession of Bishop Adalbero he was passed over. He retreated to the family estate. Upon the death of Bishop Hiltines, Odalrich was nominated bishop by Henry I, on the request of Duke Burchard I of Swabia (november 923). He shunned prominence, and only took part in the Synod of Erfurt in 932.

He had the cathedral, devastated by the Hungarians, rebuilt again. Under Otto I he actively involved himself in politics. His defence of Augsburg in 955 showed great foresight, impeding the Hungarians to such an extent that his share in their final defeat (by Otto I on the Lechfeld) may be called considerable.

The St. Afra, laid in ruins by the Hungarians, he replaced with a new edifice, a church that would be his own last resting place.



- 2397 Denar. A: Cross with pellet in three angles ODALRIC EPS, R: Temple with AZZO in centre AVG CIVITA. Hahn: 131 b 2, Steinhilber: 4 e/f 1.369 gr. **R** Very fine + 300,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1982.  
 Dannenberg: 1019 var, Kluge: 499.  
 These coins were intended for the *Fernhandel* and were therefore aligned with the Regensburg types.

**LIUDOLF (989-996)**


- 2398 Denar. A: Cross with two pellets and one ring in the angles + LIVTOLFVS EPS, R: Temple with VVI in centre AVGVSTA CIV. Hahn 138 Aa 1, Steinhilber: 9 b, d, e. 1.621 gr. Extremely fine specimen with nice tone 250,--  
 Kurpfälzische Münzhandlung - Mannheim, Auction 24 (1983), no. 1313.  
 Kluge: 500.

**HARTWIG I von LIERHEIM (1167-1184)**


- 2399 Halbbrakteat. A: Bust of the bishop facing with small church and crosier, R: Bust facing between two towers over arch with small face. Steinhilber: 43. 0.821 gr. **R** Weakly struck and flan crack, very fine 150,--  
 Dombrowski - Münster 1983.  
 If the obverse shows Bishop Hartwig (with mitre), who is depicted on the reverse? The top figure might be a woman (St. Afra?), the bottom is a man (St. Odalrich?).  
 This is a genuine Dünnpfennig.  
 Steinhilber knows of only a few specimens.



2400

- 2400 Halbrakteat. A: Bust of an angel r. with crozier, R: Edifice with three towers. Steinhilber: 49. 0.749 gr. A little off centre, obverse extremely fine and perfect piece, reverse badly struck and hardly visible 150,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.  
 Ex: Bonhoff collection: 1890.  
 Nau: 205.5.  
 The reverse seems to show a bust over the arcs and one under the arc as well. That would link this coin to no. 2399 (this coin's mid-section is too small to fully depict what we see on no. 2399).  
 This is an example of a transitional coin between Dünnpfennig and bracteate.

**UDALSCHALK (1184-1202)**

Udalschalk was unanimously elected bishop, on the day of his predecessor's demise, Hartwig I. In 1187 he consecrated the Ulrich church in the presence of Frederick Barbarossa and his three sons. His bearing the epithet "Count of Eschenlohe" cannot be proved and possibly is of later origin. At the double royal election in 1198 (Philip and Otto) he chose to join Staufer ranks, despite his good relations with the pope. Udalschalk struck the first (half)bracteates with the effigy of the bishop. Historical sources provide little more than scant information on the period from Udalschalk to Siboto.



2401

2402

- 2401 Brakteat. A: Bishop with mitre facing, arches and lis on the edge. Berger: 2632, Steinhilber: 52. 0.872 gr. Almost extremely fine 100,--  
 Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 269 (1968), no. 517.
- 2402 Brakteat. A: Bust with mitre facing between two circles with triangles and arches. Berger: 2634, Nau: 205.8, Steinhilber: 59. 0.813 gr. A little weakly struck, almost extremely fine specimen with nice patina 125,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1982.



2403

2404

- 2403 Brakteat. A: Bust with mitre facing between two circles with triangles and arches. Berger: 2634, Nau: 205.8, Steinhilber: 59. 0.812 gr. Extremely fine 150,--  
 v.d.Dussen - Maastricht, Auction 17 (1992), no. 1384.
- 2404 Brakteat. A: Bust of the bishop facing with cup and cross of St. Ulrich. Berger: 2628, Nau: 205.9, Steinhilber: 60. 0.869 gr. Extremely fine specimen with nice patina 150,--  
 v.d.Dussen - Maastricht, Auction 17 (1992), no. 1385.  
 Slg. Bonhoff: 1901.  
 Steinhilber uses the text indicated. However, there is often mention of the Ulrich chalice, without a foot and of the Ulrich cross. According to the legend: the grave of St. Ulrich was opened in 1183 and his chalice, lacking its foot, and probably his cross too were found in it.

**HARTWIG II von HIRNHEIM (1202-1208)**

Upon Udalschalk's demise the cathedral chapter unanimously elected Hartwig. However, he failed to fulfil one of the pre-requisites to become bishop: he was an illegitimate child (his father was unknown). The hurried election had been prompted by fears of a secular appointment by the Staufers in particular. The pope appointed him administrator of the diocese. In 1203 Pope Innocent declared him bishop, after an investigation of his origins had been concluded (the positive advice of Archbishop Siegfried III of Mainz carried great weight in this final decision). Hartwig was never ordained and thus remained chosen. His being ordained as priest even is doubted by some. In the succession controversy between Philip and Otto, he strove to maintain close ties both ways, but he tended towards the Staufers.



2405



2406



- 2405 Brakteat. A: Bust of the bishop facing with crozier and cross, arches and lis on the edge. Berger: 2636, Steinhilber: 62. 0.574 gr. Extremely fine 100,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1981.

- 2406 Brakteat. A: Two leopards over three arches with small face in the middle, arches and lis on the edge. Berger: 2641, Steinhilber: 63. 0.813 gr. Very fine 250,--

Elsen - Brussel 2005.

From list 233, no. 474.

Ex: Cermak collection - Wien (Kricheldorf - Freiburg, Auction 47, no. 827).

Slg. Bonhoff: 1909.

We find exactly the same image in Bavaria. Beierlein 6 and 7 and Emmerig 220 and 221. They attribute them to Duke Louis I, approx 1225.



Nürnberg / Pd. Hersbruck 26


 Regensburg / Beierlein: 6  
Emmerig: 220

Between Hartwig II and Siboto, there also is Siegfried III of Rechberg (1208-1227). He was from Staufer lineage. After having been dean of the cathedral he was ordained bishop in 1209. He was a stalwart of Frederick II, but nevertheless maintained close ties with Rome.

In 1218/19, he took up the cross (Siege of Damiette) and in 1227 again, now with Landgrave Louis of Thuringia. He died en route, in Brindisi in 1227.

Despite his frequent absence, he never neglected his diocese.

**SIBOTO (1227-1249)**

Siboto is from the family of Seefeld (after Seefeld on the Pilsensee). In 1229, he was ordained bishop. His reign saw the culmination of tension between the emperor and the pope.

In 1230, he vouched for Frederick II on request by Pope Gregory IX. He was a faithful supporter of Frederick's son Henry VII, who had been king of Germany since 1228.

After the rift between Frederick and Henry, Siboto sided with Frederick. After the latter had been excommunicated in March 1239, Siboto refused to declare a ban on Frederick. In 1240, he tried to reconcile emperor and pope, but to no avail. His refusal to impose forementioned ban caused him to be banned in turn. On the request of Rome he stood down in 1247 (the official reason given was old age), after which he retreated to the monastery Kaisheim.



2407



- 2407 Brakteat. A: Bust of the bishop with crozier and palm leaf. Steinhilber: 73. 0.803 gr. A little off centre, very fine + 100,--  
SKA - Zürich 1982.



2408



2409



- 2408 Brakteat. A: Bust of the bishop facing with lis, tower behind him. Berger: 2643, Steinhilber: 75. 0.711 gr. RR Dark patina, edge break, very fine + 150,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1982.

**HARTMANN von DILLINGEN (1250-1286)**

Hartmann was from the ducal house of Dillingen. In 1248, he was elected bishop and in 1256 he was ordained. In the struggle between Frederick II and the pope and during the Interregnum (1250-1273) he took sides with Rome.

He was very committed to his diocese and founded monasteries, among which the Franciscan monastery of Dillingen. Nevertheless, he slid into financial difficulties and was forced to pledge rights and possessions as liens to the city and the citizens.

On 9 March 1276 King Rudolf I confirmed city rights, the citizens having finally won over the bishop.

Hartmann was the last male heir from the ducal house of Dillingen and bequeathed the main part of his possessions to the diocese and the cathedral chapter.

- 2409 Brakteat. A: Bust of the bishop facing between two crosiers under architectural frame, 11 arches on the edge. Berger: 2646, Nau: 205.14, Steinhilber: 82. 0.759 gr. Extremely fine 100,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1973.  
Slg. Bonhoff: 1913, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1475.  
Steinhilber: 9 to 10 arches.



2410



2411



- 2410 Brakteat. A: Winged Bishop with crosier l. Berger: 2654, Steinhilber: 78. 0.714 gr. Nice patina, extremely fine 100,--  
Wruck - Berlin 1968.  
Slg. Bonhoff: 1912.
- 2411 Brakteat. A: Bust of the bishop facing with two crosiers, nine arches on edge. Steinilber: 77. 0.743 gr. R Extremely fine 200,--  
Gorny & Mosch-München, Auction 123 (2003), no. 3599.  
From Fund v. Lechfeld, no. 60 var.  
Steinhilber: 11 arches.



2412



2413



- 2412 Brakteat. A: Bust with mitre facing between two arches and two rings. Berger: 2648, Steinhilber: 91. 0.520 gr. Flan crack, very fine + 40,--  
Gorny - München, Auction 103 (2000), no. 1044.  
Slg. Bonhoff: 1917.
- 2413 Brakteat. A: Bust of the bishop facing with crosier and book between two pellets, nine arches on the edge. Berger: 2656, Steinhilber: 94. 0.620 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 75,--  
Schulman - Amsterdam 1971.

**MARQUARD von RANDECK (1348-1366)**


2414

- 2414 Brakteat. A: Head of the bishop with crozier and book between four pellets. Berger: 2662, Steinhilber: 96. 0.452 gr. Extremely fine 50,--  
 Schulman - Amsterdam 1973.  
 From this coin on, the edge with the arcs gradually disappears until it is finally gone.

In 1356, Marquard von Randeck was granted the right to strike hellers by Charles IV. The deed of 18 July 1356 granted the bishop the right to strike hellers in Augsburg or Dillingen. In the following year, Marquard declared to the king that he had struck hellers in Dillingen, the weight of which he had obtained permission for by the cities. On 23 June 1357, the king in turn acknowledged that the right to strike hellers extended exclusively to Dillingen and nowhere else (Steinhilber, p. 44)



2415

2416

- BURCKHARD von ELLERBACH (1373-1404)**
- 2415 Händel-Heller - Dillingen. A: Hand with D on it, R: Cross with one pellet at the end of each limb. Steinhilber: 149. 0.472 gr. Very fine 50,--  
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 44 (1990), no. 741.  
 In a cat. of the Münzzentrum this is classed under Augsburg. See also Förschner: 36 and Slg. Bonhoff: 1926.

**PETER von SCHAUMBURG (1424-1469)**

- 2416 Pfennig - 1441. A: Head of the bishop facing between crozier and pyr, R: B (moneyer Franz Basinger). Steinhilber: 177. 0.443 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 25,--  
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 124 (2005), no. 3102.  
 Förschner: 38.  
 The pinecone (pyr) is the coat-of-arms of the city of Augsburg. It occurs the first time on Steinhilber: 90 and signifies the growing influence of the burghers.



2417

2418

- 2417 Pfennig. A: Head of the bishop facing between crozier and pyr, R: Letter(s) not visible. Steinhilber: 177-180(?). 0.461 gr. Very fine 20,--  
 Holleman - Enschede 2005.

**JOHANN II - FRIEDRICH III (1469-1486-1505)**

- 2418 Pfennig. A: Head of the bishop facing between crozier and pyr, R: MB between two triangles (moneyer Mathias Basinger, 1472-1494). Steinhilber: 181a. 0.413 gr. Fine to very fine 20,--  
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 124 (2005), no. 3104.  
 Förschner: 40.  
 1472-1494.



*Royal coinage*

**HEINRICH II (1002-1024)**

King/emperor Henry II was a brother of Bishop Bruno of Augsburg (1006-1029).



2419

2419 Denar - 3rd type - Augsburg. A: Crowned bust r. HI RI in front and REX behind, R: Cross with three pellets - ring - three pellets - wedge in the angles • AVGSTA CIVO. Hahn: 145, Steinhilber: 27. Slightly bent, very fine + 400,--

Spink - London 1977.  
 Dannenberg: 1032 var.  
 King Henry II (1002-1014), was also duke of Bavaria (as Henry IV).  
 2nd period: 1009-1014.  
 This coin constitutes the oldest royal issue of Augsburg.

**FRIEDRICH I (1155-1190)**



2420

2420 Halbrakteat. A: Crowned bust l. with sceptre and flag, 12 arches with crosses on edge, R: Emperor on throne with staff (hardly visible). Steinhilber: --. 0.765 gr R Very fine + 150,--

Dombrowski - Münster 1986.

**HEINRICH VI (1169-1197)**



2421

2422

2421 Brakteat. A: Crowned heads of emperor and empress over arch and rosette, staff between them, 12 arches with crosses on the edge. Berger: 2664, Steinhilber: 103. 0.815 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 300,--  
 v.d.Dussen - Maastricht, Auction 17 (1992), no. 1388.  
 Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1486.

2422 Brakteat. A: Two eagles with cross between them over line, under the line crowned head facing between two crosses and two rings. Berger: 2665, Steinhilber: 104. 0.624 gr. Very fine to extremely fine with dark patina 250,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1982.  
 Slg. Bonhoff: 1930.

**FRIEDRICH II (1215-1250)**


2423



2424



- 2423 Brakteat. A: Crowned head facing between two crosses, ring l. above. Berger: 2675, Steinhilber: 121. 0.744 gr. Almost extremely fine 150,--  
 Ahlström - Stockholm, Auction 28 (1983), no. 46.  
 Slg. Bonhoff: 1932, Slg. Wüthrich: 320, Gebhart: 17.  
 Stumpf attributes this to Donauwörth.
- 2424 Brakteat. A: Crowned head facing under cross, lion rampant r., nine arches on the edge. Berger: 2670, Nau: 205.24, Steinhilber: 127. 0.864 gr. Very fine + 150,--  
 Münzauktion - Essen, Auction 47 (1984), no. 851.  
 Slg. Bonhoff: 1934, Gebhart: 19.  
 Steinhilber: 10 arches.



2425



- 2425 Brakteat. A: Crowned head facing between two eagles on gable over cross, 11 arches on the edge. Berger: 2672, Nau: 205.25, Steinhilber: 130. 0.749 gr. Minor flan crack, extremely fine specimen with nice patina 200,--  
 Hirsch - München, Auction 221 (2002), no. 1357.  
 Slg. Bonhoff: 1935.  
 Ex: Kress auction 111, no. 824 (Steinhilber: Jahrb. f. Numismatik und Geldgeschichte, no. 130).  
 Ex: Kress auction 105, no. 463 (Gebhart: Münzen der Stadt Donauwörth, no. 20).



2426



2427



- 2426 Brakteat. A: Crowned bust facing with lis and falcon. Berger: 2677, Nau: 205.28, Steinhilber: 133. 0.675 gr. Extremely fine specimen with nice patina 250,--  
 SKA - Bern 1980.  
 Steinhilber: Friedrich II and Konrad IV (1215-1254).

**ELISABETH von BAYERN (1254-1258)**

- 2427 Brakteat. A: Crowned bust with raised hands and palm leaf, three pellets around head, nine arches on edge. Berger: 2679, Nau: 205.29, Steinhilber: 136. 0.665 gr. Almost extremely fine 150,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1978  
 Elisabeth is the widow of Conrad IV (widow until 1259).  
 Slg. Bonhoff: 1939.  
 Steinhilber classes this under Frederick II - Conradin († 1268).

**KONRADIN (1258-1268)**



2428

2429

- 2428 Brakteat. A: Crowned bust facing within ornament, nine arches on edge. Berger: 2681, Nau: 205.30, Steinhilber: 137. 0.758 gr. Extremely fine 300,--  
 Münzenauktion - Essen, Auction 40 (1980), no. 607.  
 Gebhart: 39, Slg. Bonhoff: 1940.  
 Steinhilber classes this under Frederick II - Conradin († 1268).
- 2429 Brakteat. A: Crowned bust facing with sword and palm leaf. Berger: 2685, Steinhilber: 142. 0.600 gr. Small flan cracks, very fine 50,--  
 Münzenauktion - Essen, Auction 47 (1984), no. 2334.  
 Steinhilber classes this under Conradin - Duke Louis II of Bavaria (1255-1294).



2430

2431

- 2430 Brakteat. A: Crowned bust facing with sword and palm leaf. Berger: 2685, Steinhilber: 142. 0.557 gr. Very fine + 50,--  
 Gorny - München, Auction 103 (2000), no. 1044.  
 Steinhilber classes this under Conradin - Duke Louis II of Bavaria (1255-1294). Also see no. 2429.
- 2431 Brakteat. A: Crowned bust within ornament. Berger: 2687, Steinhilber: 144. 0.555 gr. Small scratches at the edge, almost extremely fine 75,--  
 Gorny - München, Auction 103 (2000), no. 1044.  
 Steinhilber classes this under Conradin - Duke Louis II of Bavaria (1255-1294).



2432

- 2432 Brakteat. A: Crowned bust facing with two towers and between two rings. Berger: 2682, Steinhilber: 146. 0.552 gr. Extremely fine 60,--  
 Gorny - München, Auction 92 (1998), no. 2028.  
 The hands clearly appear to be holding the towers.  
 Steinhilber classes this under Conradin - Duke Louis II of Bavaria (1255-1294).

## MONETA CONSTANTIENSIS

The *Moneta Constantiensis* occupied a large area, with many mints. From around 1150 the size was reduced. Constance was the only diocese in the area.

In addition to the episcopal coins we see:

Monastic coins: St. Gallen, Reichenau, Reichenau, Schaffhausen, Weingarten, Kempten and Lindau.

Royal coins: Ulm, Ravensburg, Überlingen and Rottweil.

Dynastic coins: Sigmaringen, Memmingen and Markdorf.

In this area, no coins from the Swabian Dukes occurred.

In the subjoined list of the various mint places the article by Klein and Ulmer was followed. The number of types per mint tends to be low, with the exception of Constance (as the only episcopal mint), of Ulm (as a royal mint) and of Ravensburg (as a major centre of commerce).

The *moneta constantiensis* are about 1/3 lower in weight than the *moneta augustensis*. The coins of the 12th and 13th century were local coins, being circulated regionally (usually within the diocese boundaries).

### KONSTANZ

The original name is *Constantia* (after the Roman Emperor Constantius II).

From Constance, christianisation started early. The diocese was formed under the Alamannian duke Gunzo and the Merovingian Dagobert I. The monastery St. Gallen (around 720) and the abbey Reichenau (724) were founded by Abbot Otmar.

Under Bishop Salomon III (890-919, also abbot of St. Gallen) the diocese boomed. Under Bishop Conrad (934-975) the diocese was consolidated and Bishop Gebhart (979-995) was the founder of a local monastic church, Petershausen.

These bishops were canonised in 1123 resp. 1134. After Bishop Salomon no minting took place for a 100 years, after which Bishop Ruthart resumed the practice. The dies were of very poor quality in the 11th century and, speaking numismatically, this was a dark age indeed.

There were close ties with the monarchy (many were member of the court chapel). The episcopal chapter opposed the appointment of Bishop Karlmann (1069-1071) by Henry IV. In 1084, Bishop Gebhart III (from Zähringen) supported the pope and yet adhered to reform ideas. It was the beginning of a dual occupancy of the see.

The Staufer era meant great flourishing to Constance. If the king resided in a place, it was customary to demand *statuta servitia*. The town (lord's) privileges were suspended to make place for the king's regalia. This applied particularly to the right of mint. In a charter of 1155 Frederick Barbarossa explicitly renounced this right in favour of the bishop and his successors.

During the reign of Herman I of Arbon (1138-1165), the Peace of Constance was signed. The last duke to secure close ties to the Stauffers was Diethelm von Krenkingen.

In the 13th century, the power of the episcopal chapter was increased at the cost of the bishops'. In the second half of the 13th century, the bishops managed to enlarge their territory one last time.

The 14th century was characterised by a duality throughout in that both pope and emperor appointed offices. The town was placed under an interdict, which caused a loss of position (1384-1410). From 1474 till 1480, the right to appoint bishops was disputed between the chapter of the cathedral and the pope.

### HAYMO (1022-1026)



2433 Denar. A: Bust of a Saint facing HIO.....(retrograde), R: Hand + SANCTV.... Cahn: 20, Dannenberg: 1015. 0.837 gr. **RR** Weakly struck, very fine 300,--

Münzzentrum - Köln 1981.

Kluge: 489, reads A: + STE(PHANVS) and R: + (CONS)TANTIA EPAS these texts are hardly legible on the depiction.

Dannenberg: 1015, knows one specimen only (from Thomson, no. 4568) and reads A: + HEIMO...., R: .....NSTANSIA • DOI (the bust would have been St. Stephanus's), Dannenberg: 1015 = Cahn: 19. Cahn: 20, has the same picture as this coin. Its inscriptions are A: + SA.....VSTE... and R: + COSTAN EAD.

**ULRICH II Graf von CASTELL (1140-11) to RUMHOLD von BONSTETTEN (1051-1069)**



2434



2435



- 2434 Einseitiger Dünnpfennig - 1160-70. A: Bishop standing with crozier between two towers. Berger: 2478, Cahn: 35/35a, CC: 2, Slg. Bonhoff: 1804. 0.347 gr. Extremely fine and well struck specimen 100,--  
Kricheldorf - Stuttgart, Auction 30 (1976), no. 1390.  
Slg. Wüthrich: 224 (um 1165).

**DIETHELM von KRENKINGEN (1190-1206)**

- 2435 Brakteat - 1180-1210. A: Bust of the bishop facing with crozier and book under three arches, seven pellets above. Berger: 2479, Cahn: 36, CC: 7.1. 0.511 gr. Small edge breaks, otherwise extremely fine specimen with nice patina 100,--  
Kricheldorf - Stuttgart, Auction 26 (1973), no. 643.  
Fd. Elchenreute 1d (originally known as "Fd. von Wolfegg", is, with 8.000 specimens, the greatest hoard of Bodenseebracteates. Publicised by v. Höfken (Archiv für Brakteatenkunde, Bd. 3, p. 185 ff.), in 1965 completely revised by Nau: Der Brakteatenfund von Elchenreute, in: Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik, VI (1964/66, p. 55-94).  
Slg. Wüthrich: 225.

**KONRAD II von TEGERNFELD (1209-1233)**



2436



2437



- 2436 Brakteat - 1210-1230. A: Bust of the bishop facing with blessing r. hand and palm leaf. Berger: --, Cahn: 44, CC: 12, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1346. 0.503 gr. RR Extremely fine 500,--  
Franceschi - Brüssel 1967.  
Fd. Elchenreute: 7a, Slg. Wüthrich: 231.  
The no. is CC: 12, not CC: 12.1.  
Nau in Fd. Elchenreute: „Sehr auffallend ist das niedrige Gewicht dieser Pfennig, was ihre Datierung in die 30er Jahre nahelegt, entweder in das Ende der Regierungszeit Konrads II. oder in den Beginn der Regierung Heinrichs I.“ (The low weight of this pfennig is striking, which suggests it must be dated around the end of the reign of Conrad II or the beginning of that of Henry I). Fd. Elchenreute gives an average weight for type a: 0.37 gr. and for type b: 0.37 gr. This one weighs 0.503 gr.  
In my opinion this invalidates the argument.
- 2437 Brakteat - 1220-30. A: Seated bishop facing with book and crozier in r. hand, another crozier l. Berger: 2480, Cahn: 46, CC: 13, Nau: 199.3, Slg. Bonhoff: 1809, Slg. Löbbecke: 989. 0.380 gr. The chair is hardly visible, small flan crack, otherwise extremely fine to uncirculated 150,--  
Numismatica - Wien, Auction 15 (1977), no. 1640.  
Slg. Wüthrich: 232.  
„Ein Buch vor der Brust haltend'. Das ist durchaus möglich, obschon die Evangeliare in der Regel größer dargestellt werden. Dieser Brakteat gehört zu den vollkommensten Werken der Stempelschneidekunst am Bodensee. Eine ausgezeichnete kompositorische Idee verbindet die beiden nach innen gewandten Krummstäbe mit der hoch reliefiert und kräftig gezeichneten Bischofsfigur zu einem eindrucksvollen, in das Rund mühelos gefügten Ganzen (Cahn).“ (Holding a book in front of his chest. This is very well possible, although the gospels books are often rendered larger. This bracteate is one of the most perfect works of the art of diecutting in the Lake Constance area. An excellent composition joins both crosiers turned inward with the figure of the bishop, which is in high relief and powerfully sketched, to form an impressive whole, effortlessly fitted in the circle (Cahn)).

**EBERHARD II von WALDBURG THANN (1248-1274)**


- 2438 Brakteat - ca. 1250. A: CHRONA between two crowns. Cahn: 59, CC: 24, Nau: 199.11. 0.377 gr. **RR** Very fine + 1.000,--  
 Kricheldorf - Freiburg, Auction 55 (1996), no. 671.  
 Cahn: 59 (Anm.S.15), Klein (KN) 65, Fd. v. Holzburg S. 146 (Ulm), DBB: 92.  
 CHRONA = crown.  
 Bishop Eberhard was the guardian of the last Staufer, Conradin. In 1252 Conradin came to Constance. During his residence there, Eberhard wanted to obtain the Emperors crown for Conradin and negotiated the matter with pope Urbanus II. William of Holland, who had been elected king of Germany in the same period, desired to have the imperial regalia, which had been kept in the castle Truchsessen von Waldburg. This coin, with CHRONA between the two crowns, fits this controversy perfectly.  
 In another version CHRONA could be read as CHVONRADVS ROMANVM REX - the last letter would then be read as M or R. In that case it should be attributed to a royal mint in the circulation area of the Constance coins, during the reign of King Conrad IV (1250-1254). In my opinion, the first explanation should be preferred.
- 2439 Brakteat - 1250-70. A: Bust of the bishop facing with crosier and sceptre. Berger: 2489, Cahn: 57, CC: 26, Nau: 199.10, Slg. Bonhoff: 1811, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1350. 0.464 gr. Extremely fine + 100,--  
 Münzzentrum - Köln 1979.  
 Slg. Wüthrich: 234, Fd. Elchenreute: 11, DBB: 91.



- 2440 Brakteat - 1250-70. A: Bust of the bishop facing with crosier and palm leaf. Berger: --, Cahn: 61, CC: 27, Nau: 199.10. 0.405 gr. Pressured at the edge, extremely fine 150,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1978.  
 Cahn: A Constance counterpart to a well-known Augsburg type.
- 2441 Brakteat - 1250-70. A: Bishop facing with two flags ending in crosses (Kreuzfahne). Berger: 2488, Cahn: 58, CC: 33. 0.468 gr. Extremely fine 200,--  
 Kricheldorf - Freiburg, Auction 55 (1996), no. 677.  
 Cahn: 58 (Montfort), Fd. v. Nierrieden 10, Klein (KN) 74.



- 2442 Brakteat - 1250-70. A: Two crossed crosiers over crescent, star above. Berger: 2496, Cahn: 67a, CC: 42. 0.426 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 75,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1978.  
 Fd. Niederrieden 13, Slg. Wüthrich: 237.

**HEINRICH II von KLINGENBERG to NIKOLAUS von FRAUENFELD (1296-1344)**

- 2443 Brakteat - 1295-1335. A: Bust of the bishop facing with crosier and lis. Berger: 2491, Cahn: 63, CC: 45, Slg. Bonhoff: 1812. 0.408 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 50,--  
 Toderi - Florence 1978.  
 Slg. Wüthrich: 235.



*Municipal coinage*

- 2444 Batzen - ca. 1500. A: Shield in sevenfoil ✠ : MONETA o CIVITATIS o CONSTANC ꝰ, R: Eagle l. \* ꝰ TIBI ꝰ SOLI ꝰ GLORIA ꝰ ET ꝰ HOROR ꝰ. Cahn: 95, Schulten: 1715. 3.071 gr. Flan crack on the reverse, otherwise extremely fine specimen 50,--  
 Henzen - Amerongen 1999.  
 From list febr. 1999, no. 2310.
- 2445 Schilling (1/2 Batzen). A: Nimbate St. Konrad facing with blessing hand and crosier • S CONRAD EPS' CONST, R: Shield in trefoil, eagle within circle above o MONETA • CIVITATIS • CONST. Very fine 50,--  
 Cahn: 90, Schulten: 1720. 1.549 gr.  
 Schulten - Frankfurt, Auction 5-10-81, no. 1123.  
 Nau: 20.
- 2446 Schilling (1/2 Batzen) - after 1423. A: Nimbate St. Konrad facing with blessing hand and crosier S CONRAD EPS CONST γ, R: Shield in trefoil, eagle within circle above o MONETA • CIVITATIS • CONST. Cahn: 90, Schulten 1720. 1.714 gr. Traces of encrustation, very fine + 40,--  
 Dombrowski - Münster 1981.  
 Nau: 18 a/d.  
 Schilling after 1423, Act of Riedlingen 1423.  
 The difference with no 2446 is that this one has a ã after CONST, no 2446 does not.

**RADOLFZELL (ABTEI REICHENAU)**

The abbey Reichenau was founded in 742 by the "Wanderbischof" - roaming bishop - Pirmin. It remains unclear whether this founding was supported by the Alamannic dukes or by Charles Martel. The latter seems the more likely, because Pirmin had to leave the monastery already after three years and the abbey came into service with the Carolingians. Under Charlemagne it started to flourish (also because the peers favoured Queen Hildegard). Abbot Waldo (786-806) was a very influential palladin of Charlemagne and mentor of King Pippin in Italy. He became abbot of St. Denis in Paris in 806. Waldo's successor, the bishop of Basel, Heito, was at least as influential. He led the delegation to Byzantium to negotiate the recognition of the imperial dignity of Charlemagne. The relationship with Louis the Pious was not nearly as good and Radolfzell became a regular monastery once again. Heito abdicated in 823 and died in 836 as a monk in the same monastery. Around 799 resp. 830 Niederzell and Radolfzell were founded. Together with the archbishop of Mainz, abbot Heito III (888-913) commissioned Hermann den Lahmen - the Lamé to build the Georg church in Oberzell (with the famous murals). During his visit to Rome in 896 Henry was presented with the head of St. George and the church was dedicated to this saint. The number of monks decreased. It was only under the Ottones that the monastery flourished once more. It was then that the famous manuscripts originated. Around 1100, the monastery declined. From Constance, as well as from the Swabian nobility its immunity was challenged. During the Investiture Controversy Abbot Ekkehard II of Nellenburg sided with the pope. From the 12th century the number of monks declined strongly and the great fire of 1235 was in fact the final blow for the monastery.

**DIETHELM von KRENKINGEN (1169-1206)**



- 2447 Brakteat - 1190-1200. A: Two fishes between three stars. + NONPTA ABBATIS AVGPNSIS. Berger: 2560, Cahn: --, CC: 56.3, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1359. 0.378 gr. Extraordinary well struck, extremely fine + 1.000,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1990.

Ex: Slg. E. Cahn.

From list 536, no. 83 (mentioned in CC).

Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1359 (attribution to Benedictine abbey Fischingen in the canton Thurgau), Fd. Elchenreute: 12: This type bears close resemblance to the coins of Schaffhausen, Constance and St. Gallen.

It occurs frequently, so it must have been issued from an important mint.

Reichenau meets this requirement. Diethelm von Krenkingen was bishop of Constance at that time (since 1189). „AVGIA“ refers to Reichenau (in an old charter it is simply called „AV“). A seal of the convent (12th century depicts Mary with the Child and the word AVGIA.

Cahn attributed this coin to Fischingen (see page 90 and no. 161 et seq.) Nau observed, however, that Fischingen was an insignificant monastery, dependant on Constance at the time.

Rheinau would be acceptable though. Here the right of mint existed since the 12th century (Cahn p. 90), and Nau's objections of „distant“ and „unimportant“ do not apply. In the description of the Slg. Wüthrich the choice of Reichenau or Rheinau is left open.

### KONRAD von ZIMMERN (1234-1255)



2448



- 2448 Brakteat - 1240. A: Bust of a bishop facing with crozier and orb over fish r., cross, latin cross and two annulets in field. Berger: 2562, Cahn: 161, CC: 58, Nau: 199.14. 0.447 gr.

Flan crack at the edge, very fine to extremely fine

750,--

SKA - Bern 1980.

Fd. Elchenreute: 14, Slg. Wüthrich: 267.

This fish differs greatly from those on the bracteate with the two fishes: it clearly shows its bones. The style differs and Nau too (Fd. Elchenreute, no 14) pointed more towards Ulm-Augsburg. The attribution to Reichenau is, therefore, dubious.

Period: Abbot Heinrich I v. Calw (1207-1234) or Abbot Conrad v. Zimmern (1234-1255) (from Slg. Wüthrich), Fd. Elchenreute states the same.

A striking technique with little relief and a characteristic style that belongs to a group of bracteates of Upper Swabia, mainly Ulm (s.S. 63 et seq.).

The dating is disputed. Cahn (p. 448) dates it around Frederick II, but younger analyses arrive at the last quarter of the 12th century (Gebhart: Kempten, p. 89-91). Braun von Stumm too, mentions this early dating more than once. In recent years, however, the hoard of the castle Herwartstein near Königsbronn points in the direction of Cahn's proposition once more. (Fd. Elchenreute).



No. 2448



No. 2447

The fish of no 2447 and 2448 differ greatly. The fish on no. 2447 is scaled, on 2448 the bones are shown. The murals in the St. Georg church in Oberzell date from around 980. One of the scenes shows fish (the storm on the lake, Matth. 8: 23-27). In no available depiction are the fish so detailed as on the coins. Boeckler (Ikonographische Studien zu den Wunderszenen in der ottonischen Malerei der Reichenau, München, 1961) gives more material for comparison. In the Codex Egberti, in the same New Testament scene, no fish occur. In the Gospel book of Otto III (M.Bay.Staatsb., clm.4453 = cim 58, fol.103v) the fish are worked *into* the waves so we cannot see the pattern of the fish themselves. The only codex to depict fish is the Aix-la-Chapelle one, which is connected to the codex Egberti codex (Ottonisches Evangeliar, Domschatz Aachen). The Aix-la-Chapelle codex, the codex Egberti and the murals of Oberzell are, in their nature, of a kind (Boeckler). The Byzantine origin of all three is certain (Dochiaru - Millet: Athos, pl. 233).

The impression is given, that the fish on the coins were not derived from the Oberzell murals, but had other examples. In that case, perhaps the attribution to Reichenau is disputable.

A fish with some likeness to the one on no. 2448, to my mind is found on the only coin from Buchau, west of Memmingen (CC: 99, Nau: 199.40).



*ST. GALLEN*

This was the monastery of the saints Gallus and Otmar. Gallus, a pupil of Columban, founded a cell in 612. After his death (around 650) it ceased to exist.

In 712, a new founding was undertaken by the Alaman Otmar, who was educated in Chur. At the instigation of Pippin the „Regula St. Benedicti“ was introduced. A period of flourishing began already under Otmar, of which the famous *scriptorium*, among others, is an example. The abbey Kempten was founded by Theodor, a monk from St. Gallen. Still there were difficulties, mainly between the diocese Constance and Otmar. The latter was even taken prisoner and died in 759 on the islet of Wird. In 780 Charlemagne determined that St. Gallen would submit to Constance. In 818 the monastery obtained immunity and it was 854 before that it could free itself from the payment of interest to Constance.

The period from abbot Gozberts (816-837) to the invasion of the Hungarians in 926, to St. Gallen was the *Goldene Zeitalter* - golden era, (after 1076 followed by *Silberne Zeitalter* - silver era). As a result of the Hungarian invasion in 926, that by the Saracens one around 935 and the fire of 937 the monastery was greatly damaged.

In 947, King Otto I granted abbot Graloh the right of market, toll and mint in the town of Rorschach for the traffic passing through on its way from Northern to Southern Europe. Whether coins were struck at that time is unclear. Both Otto I and II, with their wives, have resided at St. Gallen. In the Investiture Controversy they sided with the king. The number of monks was decreasing, yet prominent abbots were leading the monastery.

At the beginning of the 15th century a critical situation arose when the citizens of Appenzell liberated themselves from the abbey.

The history of coinage of St. Gallen can be divided in three periods: first the coins with the head of St. Gallus and a clearly readable legend, doubtlessly belonging to the abbey; then, at the end of the 13th century the round bracteates with a high raised circle and a border of dots come into fashion (these have been struck for decades as so-called *ewiger Pfennige* - eternal pfennigs), and finally, in the middle of the 14th century, a competition started between the abbey and St. Gallen. Today a clear division is apparent between the last coins from the abbey and the first from the town.

**ULRICH von St. GALLEN (1076-1121)**



2449

2449 Halbbrakteat. A: Square and clerical head (hardly visible), R: Two rings with cross in centre, three pellets in each angle. Dannenberg: cf. 1695, 0.423 gr. **R** Uncentered, fine to very fine

300,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 2002.

From the hoard Steckborn (the Fund von Steckborn was discovered in 1883 and contained around 500 specimens). See Trachsel: *Trouvaille de Steckborn*, Lausanne, 1884. The reverse of this coin brings to mind Dannenberg: 1695 (see Trachsel III.37). If this is correct, there can be no clear attribution to St. Gallen: it could be Constance or Chur just as well.

The attribution to Ulrich III of St. Gallen is made by Dannenberg.

Engel & Serure gives as mint Rorschach and as moneyer Ulrich von Tegernfeld (1167-1199). In view of the fact that Ulrich already struck bracteates, this attribution seems somewhat improbable.



2450

2450 Halbbrakteat. A: A P K I P / W M within edifice, R: Face r. in square. Dannenberg: cf. 1686, 1687. 0.439 gr. **R** Very fine

200,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 2002.

From hoard Steckborn.

See Trachsel: *Trouvaille de Steckborn*. Lausanne, 1884.

For further commentary see no 2449.

**ULRICH IV von TEGERNFELD (1167-1199)**


- 2451 Brakteat - 1180-90. A: Bearded head facing + MONETA • SANCTI • GALLI. Berger: 2568, Cahn: 153, CC: 63, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1360. 0.509 gr.  
Completely legible, very fine to extremely fine specimen with dark patina 125,--  
Argenor - Paris, Auction 27-4-01, no. 600.  
Slg. Wüthrich: 272.
- 2452 Brakteat - 1180-90. A: Bearded head facing + MONETA • SANCTI • GALLI. Berger: 2568, Cahn: 153 var, CC: 63.3, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1360. 0.482 gr. Very fine 75,--  
Schulman - Amsterdam 1969.

From 1300 bracteates with the lamb were struck. In St. Gallen the lamb was the symbol for Christ, as the fish was in Reichenau.



- WILHELM von MONTFORT (1281-1301)**
- 2453 Brakteat - after 1295. A: Nimbate lamb l. with flag ending in cross. Berger: 2574, Cahn: 157, CC: 79. 0.390 gr. Almost extremely fine 75,--  
Kricheldorf - Freiburg - 1973.  
Slg. Wüthrich: 282-283, Corragioni 7/32,25.
- HERMANN von BONSTETTEN (1333-1360)**
- 2454 Brakteat - 1350-1400. A: Nimbate lamb l. with flag ending in cross. Berger: 2576, Cahn: --, CC: --, Slg. Bonhoff: 1822, Slg. Wüthrich: 284. 0.357 gr. Very fine + 50,--  
Elsen - Brussel, Auction 70 (2002), no. 1534.  
Meyer: 2.78.  
Slg. Wüthrich: nach Schweizer Machart.

**Unspecified date of minting (between 1250 and 1400)**


- 2455 Brakteat - 1350-1400 (?). A: Nimbate lamb l. with cross. Berger: --, Cahn: -- (cf. 156), CC: -- (cf. 74 ff.), Slg. Bonhoff: --, Slg. Wüthrich: --. 0.357 gr. A little weakly struck, very fine + 50,--  
Elsen - Brussel, Auction 70 (2002), no. 1535.  
Sattler: 1 var.
- 2456 Brakteat -1300-1350 (Schaffhausen?). A: Ram (two horns) r. with cross. Berger: --, Cahn: --, CC: --, Slg. Bonhoff: --, Slg. Wüthrich: 286. 0.382 gr. Pleasingly toned, very fine to extremely fine 150,--  
Elsen - Brussel, Auction: 70 (2002), no. 1536.  
Meyer: 2.82.  
So-called Rampfennig (CC), Sgl. Wüthrich: *Schaffhauser Beischlag?* - Schaffhausen counterfeit?

## ABTEI LINDAU

The imperial town of Lindau originated in the canonesses' convent from 810/820. The Stauffer guardianship of the convent founded the Stephan's church (1180), around which a town arose.

The right of mint and *ammannsamt* - presidency of the town council - were obtained as late as 1264 through lien. In 1345 the authority of the *ammann* was greatly reduced by the guilds in order to strengthen their own position.

It is clear that coins with a lime tree or lime leaf belong to Lindau: the lime is the arms of the town. However, the question is: Who owned the mint right: the convent, its guardian, the king or both? Nau (Fd. Elchenreute, p. 90) states that the moneyer was a convent official (although there is no knowledge of the original deed) thus it was the convent that exercised minting in the name of the king and used his symbols (and partook in the revenues). Klein and Ulmer concur and attribute the coins to the abbey Lindau (from 1215 under royal participation). On the Lindau coins the canting arms appeared for the first time in the last quarter of the 12th century: the lime tree, which was not seen on the town's arms until the 14th century.



2457



- 2457 Brakteat - ca. 1240. A: Crowned head between two branches of a lime tree. Berger: 2524, Cahn: 182, CC: 88, Nau: 199.39, Slg. Bonhoff: 1827. 0.478 gr. **R** Almost extremely fine
- Künker - Osnabrück 1996.  
From list 117, no. 100.  
Lebek: 15, DBB: 100.

400,--

Here the king is depicted as a moneyer, which points to a change in legal circumstances. In 1215 Frederick II, together with the abbess, elevated Lindau to a city, at which occasion Frederick usurped the mint right. This does not preclude that the abbess retained certain revenues from the minting.



2458



- 2458 Brakteat - 1250-1270. A: Two branches of a lime tree connected by an annulet with cross between them. Berger: 2522, Cahn: 189, CC: 94, Slg. Bonhoff 1829. 0.433 gr. Extremely fine
- Kricheldorf - Stuttgart, Auction 26 (1973), no. 675.  
Fd. Elchenreute: 64, Slg. Wüthrich: 250.

150,--



2459



- 2459 Brakteat - ca. 1260. A: Lime tree with six leaves. Berger: 2527, Cahn: 187, CC: 95. 0.412 gr. Small crack on irregular flan, extremely fine
- Kricheldorf - Freiburg, Auction 55 (1996), no. 714.  
Lebek: 8b.

100,--

**CHUR**

The name is derived from the celtic *Kora, Korga* (= tribe). The Synod of Milan in 451 was the first to mention a bishop, Asinio. The diocese Chur was a suffragan diocese to Milan. This connection with Milan lasted till 843. Then Churraetia was annexed by the East Franconian empire and the diocese Chur came under the responsibility of the archbishopric Mainz. The territory of the diocese was reduced after the diocese Constance was established.

Whereas before the bishops were elected by the people, now they became representatives of the king, with privileges of protection and immunity. The series of German bishops began with Ezzo. They became princes of the empire with duties of court and empire services. During the Investiture Controversy the well-known discord commenced. Later the bishops sided with the Staufers. In 1170 the guardianship of the church was transferred to the dukes of Swabia. In the late Middle Ages the bishop was elected once again and would not necessarily be a nobleman.

The oldest coins are of Louis the Pious and Otto I (a gold coin from Charlemagne is known from the Ilanz hoard). Otto I granted right of mint to Bishop Hartbert on January 16th 958. Most coins have been struck under Bishop Ortlieb von Brandis (1458-1491), who needed a great deal of money for his expansion politics.

**ULRICH I GRAF von LENZBURG (1002-1026)**

Ulrich was the first proven descendant of the comital family of Lenzburg. He was guardian to the monastery Beromünster and of the county Aargau.



- 2460 Denar. A: Christusmonogram between Alpha and Omega, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle + ...L.....S.....RIA. Dannenberg: 988, Kluge: 497. 0.755 gr. **RR** Very fine 250,--
- Münzzentrum - Köln 1986.  
Kluge: 497 (p. 288/9), gives as reverse text CVRIA CIVITAS.



- 2461 Denar. A: Hand, R: Church CVR(IA)C(IVI)T. Dannenberg: 986. 0.729 gr. **RR** Irregular flan, very fine 250,--
- Münzzentrum - Köln 1981.  
Dannenberg gives as obverse text ....ALR.... (here it could be ...LR.... of DELRIC).

*SCHAFFHAUSEN*

In July 10th 1045, Count Eberhard III von Nellenburg, count in Zürichgau, was granted right of mint by Henry III for „a place called Schaffhausen“ (*villa scāfusum dicta*). On his own territory he founded a family monastery in the honor of the Salvator. In 1052 this right of mint fell to this All Saints monastery.

After the extinction of the Nellenburg dynasty, it became an imperial monastery. It suffered attacks of the Zähringers. Disregarding this fact, King Philip of Swabia granted it as a lien to Berthold V of Zähringen. After the latter's demise the monastery fell to the empire again.

From 1264, the influence of the town on the mint increased. In the beginning of the 14th century the mint belonged to the town and the abbot received an annual compensation.

The abbot's authority over the town was steadily undermined and in the 14th and 15th century the roles were reversed and the monastery was dependant on the town.

The oldest coins are from around 1160 and show a ram on the roof of a house. The Schaffhausen money was scarcely used outside the region. At the beginning of the 14th century the image changed: the ram now jumped from a tower. This is the *redendes Wappen* - canting arms of Schaffhausen.

In 1331, Schaffhausen was pledged to the dukes of Austria. The same applied to Breisach and Neuenberg and the coins of Schaffhausen and Breisach became connected and were known (1339 and 1345) as "Breisgauer Pfennig Schaffhauser Münze".

Schaffhausen was an imperial town since Henry VI and later a faithful supporter of the Habsburgers. As a consequence it became involved in the Sempacher war. Schaffhausen returned to the empire again and when the Habsburgers tried to regain power in the town, it joined the *Eidgenossen* (the Swiss).

More often than not, the coins are categorised in different ways: Slg. Wüthrich classes them under *Stadt* - town, MuM, in a catalogue from 1992 (no. 77), as *Münzstätte des Klosters Allerheiligen* - mint of the All Saints monastery, Nau as mint place Schaffhausen (All Saints abbey).



	<i>Abtei Allerheiligen</i>			
2462	Brakteat - ca. 1250. A: Ram r. with cross. Wielandt: 8. 0.358 gr. Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1971.		Very fine to extremely fine	125,--
2463	Pfennig - before 1300. A: Ram l. and tower r. Cahn: 173, Wielandt: 12. 0.328 gr.		Very fine to extremely fine	100,--

Kricheldorf - Stuttgart , Auction 26 (1973), no. 613.

Fd. Winterthur-Haldengut: 13, Slg. Wüthrich: 182.

Wielandt: "1330-1370". Slg. Wüthrich states: "Da aber der Fund von Winterthur-Haldergut nachweislich vor 1320 in die Erde kam, wie Wielandt selbst in der Anmerkung zu seiner no. 10 erwähnt, muss die Datierung dieses Pfennig entsprechend rektifiziert werden" - (however, because the Winterthur-Haldergut hoard was buried provably before 1320, as Wielandt himself mentions in the comment to his no 10, the dating of this pfennig must be rectified accordingly" and arrives at 1300-1320. Leu, cat. 2003 arrives at „before 1300“).



	<i>Schaffhausen / Austrian mint</i>			
2464	Brakteat - 1377-1390. A: Ram l. and tower r. Wielandt: 14b. 0.168 gr. Münzen und Medaillen - Basel, Auction 45 (1971), no. 186. Ex: Slg. Wüthrich, no. 186, Kat. Leu 2003 „after 1377“.		Dark patina, very fine	75,--
	In 1377 Schaffhausen is mentioned for the first time as Austrian mint in the so-called mint treaty of Duke Leopold with the Swiss towns.			

**KEMPTEN**

The origin was a Roman settlement of around the beginning of the Christian era. Early in the 8th century, a mission post was established by St. Gallus. Nearby an important monastery was developing (consecration in 742).

In the 12th century the settlement expanded and obtained market and toll rights. In 1250 it had fully grown into a city and in 1253 it became a *cives*. In 1150 the Welfs held it as a lien guardians, in 1191 the Staufers.

In 1289, the *oppidum* was taken from the jurisdiction of the abbot and subordinated to the east Swabian governor by Rudolf I. This entailed no discord with the original lord of the city, who, in the late Middle Ages, provided the conditions for the monastery to acquire territory with the *marca campidonensis*. In 1379 the power of the guilds increased. Kempten was an imperial town.

The Kempten coins show the bust of St. Hildegard. She was Charlemagne's third wife, from an Alamannic ducal dynasty, who protected the Benedictine monastery (that was erected over the Iller in the first quarter of the 8th century), richly provided it with goods and consequently was worshipped as its foundress.

In the course of the 14th century, this bust was incorporated in the town's and monastery's seals.

Here again, coins show heraldics that were not to be found on seals until much later.


**LANDFRIED (1170-1187)**

- 2465 Dünnpfennig - 1170-1180. A: Abbot I. with crosier. Berger: 2559 (Radolfzell), Cahn: 108a, CC: 106.1, Slg. Bonhoff: 1856. 0.471 gr. Well struck portrait, very fine 50,--  
 Kricheldorf - Freiburg 1982.  
 Gebhart: 1b.  
 Cahn (108a) as well as Slg. Wüthrich (263) attribute this one to Reichenau, Radolfzell. This Dünnpfennig is represented in many Lake Constance hoards. In the hoard of Leubas (Horchler: *Allgäuer Geschichtsfreund*, 1896) near Kempten, 732 specimens were found, which caused Gebhart to attribute this coin to Kempten. No further reasons were offered. Other authors (Trachsel, Roller) proposed St. Gallen: "St. Gallus kann so dargestellt sein" - St. Gallus may have been depicted thus. Reichenau, however, is at least as plausible, though not proven.

**BERTHOLD II to WERNER (1185-1208)**

- 2466 Brakteat - 1200-1210. A: Crowned bust of St. Hildegardis with lis and cross + HILTICAR REGINA. Berger: --, Cahn: 196, CC: 113, Nau: 199.33, Slg. Bonhoff: 1836, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1371. 0.546 gr. R A little weakly struck, very fine 150,--  
 SKA - Zürich 1982.

**RUDOLF II and HEINRICH III (1208-1224)**

- 2467 Brakteat - 1210-1218. A: Crowned bust of St. Hildegardis with lis and cross ...■ x x ■ ..... Berger: 2512, Cahn: --, CC: 113.2, Slg. Bonhoff: 1839. 0.373 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 50,--  
 Kricheldorf - Stuttgart, Auction 21 (1970), no. 921.  
 Gebhart (MBNG) 1933,10c, Fd. Elchenreute 21a.

**Vogt FRIEDRICH II (1213-1218)**

- 2468 Brakteat. A: Crowned figure with crosier and book between cross and star + PRINCEPS CAMPIDONH. Berger: 2509, Cahn: 200, CC: 114, Nau: 199.35, Slg. Bonhoff: 1841, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1347. 0.467 gr. Small flan crack, otherwise extremely fine and perfect piece with magnificent patina 125,--  
 Wruck - Berlin 1968.  
 Gebhart (MBNG) 1933,13a, DBB: 96.  
 The picture on this coin is somewhat peculiar. A sitting king with the attributes of an abbot is depicted. This can only mean that the king was guardian of the monastery, which Frederick II was in this period.  
 The title PRINCEPS = prince may refer to the granting as a fief of the county Kempten to the abbot in 1213. In 1218, Frederick II asked the abbot to abolish coinage in order to make room for coinage in Ulm and Memmingen. This coin must, therefore, have been struck between 1213 and 1218 under the guardianship of Frederick II (unless this type continued to be struck for some time).

*ALTDORF (ABTEI WEINGARTEN)*

The origin of the monastery Weingarten is obscure.

Legend has it that a certain Henry (father of bishop Conrad of Constance) founded a monastery in Altdorf in 934. It is, in fact, more likely to have been the work of Rudolf and his sons Welf II and Henry. Around 1080, Weingarten came under the influence of the monastery Hirsau. In 1094, Welf II donated the monastery to the apostolic see, but retained guardianship.

Welf's wife, Judith, transferred the Holy Blood relic and the relics of St. Oswald to Weingarten. This saint was worshipped in the 12th century and in the 13th century became patron saint of the monastery. The connection with the Welfs continued in the 12th century and experienced its apogee when Duke Henry IX the Black entered the monastery. After the latter's demise in 1126 and his burial in the monastery it, too, was affected by the division among the Welfs.

In the late 12th century and the beginning of the 13th, a transfer to the Staufers took place (under the abbots Meingoz and Bertol). Nevertheless, the Welfs maintained a special position and even the Staufers respected the Welfs' traditions.

When, in the 15th century, Frederick III wanted to incorporate Weingarten into the Habsburg territories, the monastery offered resistance and succeeded in doing so till the beginning of the 16th century.

**HUGO von MONTFORT (1232-1242)**



2469

2469 Brakteat - ca. 1235. A: Abbot with crosier and reliquiar, on the edge + and ■. Berger: 2622, Cahn: 113var (Reichenau), CC: 117.2, Nau: 199.25, Slg. Bonhoff: 1850. 0.423 gr. Nice patina, extremely fine

150,--

Spink - London 1976.

Rand B.

Slg. Wüthrich: 309, Fd. Elchenreute 22a, DBB: 95.

Before, this coin has often been attributed to St. Gallen or Reichenau-Radolfzell. This is, however, impossible because around 1235 the abbots of this monastery had the papal right to wear mitres.

Here we see an abbot who had no right to a mitre in 1235. Moreover, Weingarten stood under the house guardianship of the Staufers, while other monasteries were imperial. The abbot is holding a rectangular reliquary. On an similar type (CC: 118) the guardian appears with the Holy Blood reliquary in his hand. These two are the most important relics of the monastery on the Martinsberg. The worship of St. Martin is older than that of the Holy Blood relic. This worship reversed only in the course of the 13th century. It is remarkable that Fd. Elchenreute mentions St. Martin, whereas the Lexikon des Mittelalters speaks of St. Oswald.

This coin is dated around 1235, when Henry VII opposed his father, Frederick II and was deposed. A guardian had to be appointed for his second son Conrad IV, who was under age. Nau proposes Schenk Conrad von Winterstetten for this office.

In 1241, Conrad von Winterstetten was mentioned as a witness in connection with an exchange of goods between abbot and monastery. Nau proves that a certain Ulrich was moneyer in Altdorf during this period. Altdorf got the name of Weingarten in 1865.

Below both reliquaries are shown:



Reliquienkasten



Reliquiar vom Heiligen Blut

**ULM**

Ulm must have existed already just after the beginning of the Christian era as an important Danube crossing. The first written proof is from 854 by Louis the German, who held a diet there. It became a palatinate that was visited more than once by Henry III and others.

Ulm was important in the Investiture Controversy. Here the Swabian peers proclaimed Duke Rudolf of Rheinfelden counter-king in 1077. After his voyage to do penance at Canossa Henry IV was crowned anew here and he put his opponents under *Reichsacht* - imperial ban. Here too, Frederick of Staufen was elected Duke of Swabia in 1079, but the papal partisans appointed his counterpart, Berthold von Rheinfelden, son of Rudolf to counter-duke.

The Welf Henry the Proud set fire to the place, but not to the *oppidum* and the palatinate, which were defended by the Stauffers. In 1138 Conrad III took up reconstruction, so Frederick Barbarossa was able to hold a diet there in 1152.

From that day on, Ulm was the leading town in Swabia.

Around 1250 the development of Ulm was finished. An *ammann* - town president, a council and a community of citizens (confirmed by Rudolf von Habsburg in 124) came into being. The counts of Dillingen were the imperial guardians but, as they became extinct, they were replaced by the counts of Württemberg (who were, however, incapable of maintaining themselves).

Gradually, the citizens and the guilds gained power. In the *kleinen Schwörbrief* of 1345 (a temporary agreement aimed at appeasing the rebellious guilds) the guilds obtained a majority in the council and citizens and guilds took over the tasks of the ammann.

Ulm was a large royal mint: the „Constantiensis“. The first coins were of Conrad II and from the end of the 11th century the Ulm coins were circulated extensively. Most coins by far were from the Staufer era and the king-emperor was practically always depicted alone, without legend.

**ANONYMOUS**


- 2470 Denar - 2nd half 11th century. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle, R: Edifice. 0.567 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 200,--

The first coin of Ulm (cf. Fd. V. Corcelles-prés-Pyerne, Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau XLVIII, no. 811 ff.).

Kricheldorf - Stuttgart, Auction 26 (1973), no. 683a.

Fd. v. Remmingsherin, Kreis Tübingen (Bl. f. Münzfr. und Mzf, 1954).



- 2471 Brakteat - ca. 1190. A: Crowned king on throne with sceptre and orb HEINRIC CESAR. Berger: cf. 2593, Cahn: --, CC: 133.1, Nau: 199.48, Slg. Bonhoff: cf. 1861. 0.354 gr. Small flan crack, extremely fine 150,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1987.

From list 500, no. 358.

From find Elchenreute: 25b.

Slg. Wüthrich: 299.

**PHILIPP von SCHWABEN (1198-1208)**

- 2472 Brakteat - 1200-1210. A: Crowned king on throne with sceptre and orb. Berger: --, Cahn: --, CC: 134.1. 0.394 gr. Extremely fine 150,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1987.

From list 500, no. 359.

Wüthrich 300 and Cahn 219 hesitate between Philipp of Swabia and Otto IV.

From the hoard of Elchenreute?



**FRIEDRICH II (1215-1250)**

- 2473 Brakteat 1220-1250. A: Crowned bust between branch and tower. Berger: 2598, Cahn 186 (Lindau), CC: 136, Slg. Bonhoff: 1863. 0.362 gr. Extremely fine 150,--

Hess - Luzern 1981.

It is a „Blütenzweig“, not a „Lindenzweig“.

Slg. Wüthrich: 303, Fd. Elchenreute: 28.

*Blütenzweig* - flowering twig and tower symbolise the king's power over town and countryside.

- 2474 Brakteat - ca. 1235. A: Crowned bust of the Emperor with wings, on the edge + and ■. Berger: 2596, Cahn: 227, CC: 150, Nau: 199.50, Slg. Bonhoff: 1868, Slg. Hohenstaufenzeit: 1336. 0.444 gr. Extremely fine 250,--

Hirsch - München, Auction 55 (1967), no. 322.

“Diese Münze gehört zu den kühnsten und phantastischen Bildschöpfungen des Mittelalters überhaupt. Die im eschatologisch-spekulativen Ideengut des Mittelalters beheimatete Vorstellung vom geflügelten Kaiser hat nur äußerst selten ihren Weg aus der philosophisch-gedanklichen Sphäre in die konkrete Bilderwelt gefunden. Nur im byzantinischen Kunstkreis und seinen Ausstrahlungsbereichen vom Balkan über Österreich, Regensburg bis nach Oberschwaben - also sehr deutlich die Donau aufwärts verfolgend - haben sich diese Engel-Kaiser, die geflügelten Löwen und Greifen auf den Münzen nach Westen ausgebreitet. Wir kennen eine Gruppe byzantinischer Kupfermünzen aus der Münzstätte Saloniki, die die Palaiologen-Kaiser Johannes v. Saloniki (1237-1244) bis zu Andronikos III (1328-1341) in ganzer Figur und vollem Ornat mit grossen Flügeln darstellen (T. Bertelè: *L'imperatore alato nella numismatica bizantina*, Collana di Studi Numismatici, Bd.I, Rom, 1951). Es ist dies nicht nur eine Anspielung auf die Verwandtschaft der Palaiologen mit der vorhergehenden Dynastie der Angeloi oder auf ihre Namen Michael und Johannes - auch der Täufer wurde in der byzantinischen Kunst als der Vorläufer des Herrn oft mit Flügeln dargestellt -, auch nicht nur die Übertragung von Dichtepoesien, die die Kaiser als Erzengel feierten (Bertelè: loc.cit., p. 50), in bildhafte Form, sondern die ganz konkret im byzantinischen Staatsrecht verankerte Sonderstellung des Kaisers als Sendbote und Stellvertreter Christi auf Erden (H. Kantorowitz: *The "King's Advent"*, *The Art Bulletin* 1944, p. 217ff).

"Gerade in der Zeit Friedrichs II, der sich wie kein anderer deutscher Kaiser nach dem Vorbild von Byzanz mit allem übermenschlichen Glanz eines höheren Wesens umgab und von seiner Umwelt distanzierte, der meist fern im Süden residierte und deshalb schon zu Lebzeiten zu einer legendären, sagenumwobenen Gestalt wurde, gewannen diese wunderträchtigen Vorstellungen auch im deutschen Kaisermythos Eingang. Auch der deutsche Kaiser galt seit den Tagen der Karolinger als *typus et vicarius Christi*, hatte aber nie die absolutistische und überirdische-welten-trückte Ferne der oströmischen Herrscher. So sind auch unsere oberschwäbischen Brakteaten (nebst einigen zeit- und themengleichen Stücken aus Donauwörth, Regensburg, Wien und Böhmen) nur kurze Episoden geblieben, heraldisch-dekorative Gelegenheitsspielerien ohne tieferen Ernst (from Fd. Elchenreute)."

Translation: This coin belongs among the most dashing and fantastic masterpieces of expressive art of the whole of the Middle Ages. The depiction of the winged emperor, which belongs within the eschatological-speculative body of thought of the Middle Ages, rarely has found a way out of the realms of philosophy and thought and into the concrete world of images. Only in the Byzantine art circle and its sphere of influence from the Balkans across Austria and Regensburg to Upper Swabia - thus very distinctly following the Danube upstream- did these angel-emperors, these winged lions and griffins travel to the west. We know a group of Byzantine copper coins from the mint Salonika, which depict the Palaeologus Emperors from John of Salonika (1237-1244) up to and including Andronicus III (1328-1341), whole-bodied and in full regalia with a pair of large wings (T. Bertelè: *L'imperatore alato nella numismatica bizantina*, Collana di Studi Numismatici, Bd.I, Rom, 1951). This is not just an allusion to the relationship of the Palaeologus family to the previous dynasty of the Angeloi, or to their names Michael and John - in Byzantine art the baptist too, as the Lord's precursor, was often depicted wearing wings- nor just the reflection of poetry that celebrated the emperor as an archangel (Bertelè: loc.cit., p.50), but signifies the exceptional position of the emperor, very firmly anchored in Byzantine imperial law, as messenger and representative of Christ on earth (H. Kantorowitz: *The 'King's Advent'*, *The Art Bulletin* 1944, p.217ff).

These miracle-filled images find their way into the German emperor-myth precisely in the time of Frederick II, who, after Byzantine example and like no other German emperor, veiled himself in the superhuman glow of a higher being and who dissociated himself from his environment, who mostly resided far away in the south and who, in so doing, became a legendary figure, swathed in myths even during his lifetime. The German emperor, too, had been regarded as *typus et vicarius Christi* since the Carolingians, but never had had the absolutistic and transcendental, otherworldly distance of the Eastroman rulers. Similarly, our Upper Swabian bracteates (along with some pieces of the same period from Donauwörth, Regensburg, Vienna and Bohemia with comparable themes) in fact lasted for short episodes, heraldically decorative pleasantries lacking any deeper gravity (from Fd. Elchenreute).

**KONRADIN (1254-1268)**

- 2475 Brakteat - 1250-1270. A: Crowned bust facing with two lis-sceptres. Berger: 2614, Cahn: 232, CC: 180, Slg. Bonhoff: 1872. 0.381 gr. Magnificent tone, extremely fine to uncirculated 150,--  
Elsen - Brussel, Auction 83 (2005), no. 1172.

**RAVENSBURG**

Situated in a landscape dominated by the Welfish castle Veitsburg, Ravensburg goes back to 1020/1080. After the end of the Stauffer era coinage was abolished in most towns, only Ravensburg remained a royal mint.

In 1250 the first great expansion took place, to be followed by a second between 1340 and 1365. In 1286, Rudolf von Habsburg granted Ravensburg the Überlingen right and in 1296 it received Ulmer right from Adolf von Nassau. In 1348, the guilds entered the council (the office of *ammann* - town president was to last till 1384).

Ravensburg was one of the most important trade places of Upper Swabia (the Ravensburg Handelsgesellschaft being the largest trade association in Upper Swabia from 1380 till 1530) with its own coin (from around 1180) and it associated with a number of other mint places in the 14th century.

Clerically, Ravensburg belonged to the diocese Constance. The *Liebfrauenkirche* - Our Lady's church came under the monastery Weingarten (1279). In the 14th century the council took over the church's property management.

Ravensburg was a royal mint.



- |      |  |                |        |
|------|--|----------------|--------|
| 2476 | Brakteat - 1250-1270. A: Edifice with three towers and gate. Berger: 2544, CC: 210. 0.537 gr.<br>Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 333 (1992), no. 1618.<br>Slg. Wüthrich: 258.  | R Very fine    | 200,-- |
| 2477 | Brakteat - 1250-1270. A: Edifice with three towers and gate. Berger: 2550, CC: 211. 0.412 gr.<br>Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 333 (1992), no. 1619.<br>Slg. Bonhoff: cf. 1848, Fd. Elchenreute: 60a, Slg. Wüthrich: 259 | Extremely fine | 100,-- |



- |      |   |   |        |
|------|---|---|--------|
| 2478 | Brakteat - 1273-1291. A: Edifice with three towers and star in gate. Berger: 2551, Cahn: 208, CC: 215, Slg. Bonhoff: 1846. 0.346 gr.<br>Kricheldorf - Stuttgart, Auction 18 (1968), no. 361.<br>Lanz: Ravenburg: 36.<br>Fd. Elchenreute: 61a, DBB: 98.<br>Thanking the star, this coin can be dated exactly to 1273-1291. The image matches the seal of the city lord Oswald Gerster (1275-1281), who, as a royal official, supervised the mint. Lance demonstrated this and presumed a connection of this bracteate with the elevation of Ravensburg to imperial city in 1276. | Weakly struck at the edge, extremely fine     | 100,-- |
| 2479 | Brakteat - ca. 1280. A: Edifice/Castle with tower between two annulets. Berger: 2542, CC: 216, Slg. Bonhoff: 1849. 0.507 gr.<br>Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1978.<br>Slg. Wüthrich: 261, Fd. Niederrieden: 8.<br>Nos. 2483, 2440, 2442, 2479 and 2485 are from one hoard.<br>This coin used to be ascribed to Burgdorf (Lanz, p.72), but Steinhilber demonstrated that Ravensburg is the mint: if the two elevations on the side walls are seen as towers and not as battlements, Ravensburg is ascertained.   | Irregular patina, very fine to extremely fine | 75,--  |
| 2480 | Brakteat - ca. 1280. A: Edifice/Castle with tower between two annulets. Berger: 2542, CC: 216, Slg. Bonhoff: 1849. 0.406 gr.<br>Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 333 (1992), no. 1620.   | Extremely fine                                | 100,-- |

### ÜBERLINGEN

In the Alamannic period, it was the residence of Dux Gunzo. Later it became part of the Carolingian empire. By way of the counts of *Udalrichnig* and those of Bregenz it became the property of Count Rudolf von Pfullendorf.

In 1187 Frederick Barbarossa ordered the expansion of the town under the supervision of the dukes of Swabia. Überlingen provided a vanguard position to Otto IV in his efforts to prevent the return of Frederick II to the empire in 1212.

In 1241, Überlingen became an imperial city and, next to the *ammann*, a council was established. From 1300, the guilds too were represented. The town laws of Überlingen were an example to many. Through the economic boom from wine growing and trade, it was one of the most prosperous towns of Upper Swabia.

Around 1400 the town gradually took over the offices of the *ammann*.



- 2481 Brakteat - after 1250. A: Griffon l. Berger: 2582, Cahn: 118, CC: 233, Slg. Bonhoff: 1859 (Radolfzell). 0.437 gr. **R** Extremely fine 250,--  
 Kricheldorf - Freiburg 1979.  
 The griffin is an animal of fantasy that cannot with certainty be ascribed to any particular moneyer. This coin, however, is typical for Constance and consequently belongs to the South Swabian region.  
 Fd. Elchenreute: 53, Slg. Wüthrich: 294, Slg. Bonhoff: 1859, DBB: 104.  
 Bonhoff attributed it to Radolfzell, Wüthrich and Elchenreute proposed Überlingen (Nau in Elchenreute, under reservation, attributed it to Überlingen on stylistic grounds)  
 The attribution of this coin is very difficult to ascertain. The griffin does not belong to the arms of any town or noble family of Upper Swabia. Like other pictures of this period with fantasy themes (comp. Cahn: Constance, nos. 115, 117, 195, 238, 239) this image is an arbitrary imitation and hard to localise. The image clearly shows a relationship with nos. 52 and 66 (Fd. Elchenreute) and is therefore classed with Überlingen, under reservation. The coin occurs relatively often and must stem from one of the larger mint workshops (Fd. Elchenreute).
- 2482 Brakteat - after 1295. A: Crowned lion r. Berger: 2591, Cahn: 134 var, CC: 236.4, Slg. Bonhoff: 1855 0.415 gr. Double struck, extremely fine with nice patina 150,--  
 Beckenbauer - München 1980.  
 Lebek: 14, Slg. Wüthrich: 296, Slg. Bonhoff: 1855 (Wüthrich and Bonhoff are both CC 236.3).  
 Often called *ewiger Pfennig* - eternal pfennig.

### MEMMINGEN

In 1128, Memmingen was part of the Welfs territory (Welf VI). In 1191 it devolved to the Stauffers. It was granted right of mint in 1200 and the first *ammann* appeared in 1216. It was incorporated into the empire in 1268, the year the king confirmed city privileges. Gradually more royal privileges were granted. In 1347 a guild council was established (burgomaster and twelve guilds). Memmingen entered into several agreements with other towns, thereby emphasising its frontal position among the Swabian imperial towns.



- 2483 Brakteat - 1260-1270. A: Lion r. Berger: 2587, Cahn: 117, CC: 244.1, Slg. Bonhoff: 1854. 0.437 gr. Small flan crack at the edge, extremely fine 200,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1977.  
 Lebek: 5, Fd Niederrieden 6a, Slg. Wüthrich: 295 (here it was still classified under Überlingen, but a commentary already pointed out that Steinhilber considered Memmingen for a mint place. He based that on the fact that the Niederrieden hoard contained around 200 specimens. This does however not suffice, because this coin was found in the wide surrounds of Lake Constance as well (Fd. Niederrieden, p. 10).  
 Nos. 2483, 2440, 2442, 2479 and 2485 are from one hoard.

### HELFENSTEIN

The counts of Helfenstein were of an old South German noble dynasty, dating back to the 12th century. The name derived from the castle Helfenstein. Their importance was greatest in the late Middle Ages. They kept, for instance, close relations to Charles IV. On a portrait of the town council Count Frederick III von Helfenstein sits in the front next to Count Eberhard III von Württemberg. Around 1406 great financial problems arose and the Helfenstein possessions had to be sold out. Some parts went to Ulm, others to Württemberg.

A branch of the Helfensteiners lived in Sigmaringen in the 13th century.

### SIGMARINGEN

At four kilometers from the old Alamannic settlement, a *castellum* was erected which Rudolf of Rheinfelden vainly laid siege to in 1077. Apparently Mangold and Ludwig of Sigmaringen (1083) were related to the counts of Pfullendorf. In the 12th century Sigmaringen named itself after Spitzenberg and Helfenstein.

In 13th century, the town of Sigmaringen came into being. In 1290, Rudolf von Habsburg acquired castle and town. They were probably pledged to Württemberg in 1323, which gave them as liens to Count Eberhard of Werdenburg. When the Werdenburgers became extinct in 1482, Sigmaringen went to the Habsburgers.

### GOTTFRIED von HELFENSTEIN-SIGMARINGEN (1247-1263)



- 2484 Brakteat - 1250-1260. A: Deer l. Berger: 2514, Cahn: 215, CC: 252.1, Nau: 199.84. 0.491 gr. **RR** Extremely fine 1.500,--  
 Kricheldorf - Freiburg, Auction 55 (1996), no. 698.  
 Fd. v. Elchenreute 66b, Klein (KP) 131, Fd. Elchenreute: 66a, DBB: 105.  
 CC 252.1 gives five dots on the right hind leg, against the three of CC 252, but the total picture matches CC 252.1 better.  
 The arms of Helfenstein is an elephant, walking over three of four mountain tops. Presumably a canting arms: Helfant, with the mountain tops representing the *stein* - stone.  
 We find two Gottfrieds in the Helfenstein branch that lived in Sigmaringen in the 13th century. The last one is responsible for this coin (as is stated in Fd. Elchenreute).  
 Klein distinguishes three types: a) with two rings, b) with three dots on the right hind leg and c) with four dots on the right hind leg.  
 This coin, then, would be type b). See Klein: Die Münzen der Grafen von Helfenstein, in: Beiträge zur Süddeutschen Münzgeschichte, Stuttgart 2001, p. 209 et seqq.

### MARKDORF

The town was founded in the middle of the 13th century by the noblemen of Markdorf. They set up a mint house there. Its output, however, was to remain very limited.

### HERREN VON MARKDORF

- 2485 Brakteat. A: Rosette with six spokes, pellet above. Berger: --, Cahn: 146, CC: 254. 0.460 gr. **R** Flan crack, extremely fine + 75,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1978.  
 DBB: 102.  
 This is the only type ever struck in Markdorf.  
 Nos. 2483, 2440, 2442, 2479 and 2485 are from one hoard.

### ROTTWEIL

In Roman times a number of castles were built here and, probably around the year 90, a settlement as well.

A royal palatinate was laid out around one of these castles and a church was built. Around 1140, *Rotuvilla* was moved to a site one kilometre further and became Rottweil. Around 1400, the citizens took over the administration from the royal appointed city lords (1230 *cives*, 1251 *sigillum*, 1265 *consules*). Rottweil was a royal mint.

- 2486 Brakteat - 1240-1250. A: Eagle r. with decorated wings, coarse pellets on the edge. CC: 299, Slg. Bonhoff: 1877. 0.493 gr. Flan crack, otherwise extremely fine + 150,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel, Auction 55 (1992), no. 442.  
 Slg. Wüthrich: 270 var.  
 None of the pictures in CC matches this coin exactly.  
 Not just the dots on the edge have been rendered coarsely, the same applies to the eagle.



2487



2487 Brakteat - 1300-1330. A: Eagle r., fine pellets on the edge. CC: 304. 0.406 gr. Very fine to extremely fine

150,--

Dombrowski - Münster 1981.

Arch.f.Brakt. Tf. 57.14, Fd. v. Grünenbach

The eagle has been rendered in a far more delicate manner. It is the only type cut in this way and it is the last in the series.

## WEST-SWABIA

West of the large territories *Moneta Augustensis* and *Moneta Constantiensis* lay some minor counties in the duchy Swabia. They were surrounded by the *Moneta Constantiensis* and the territory of the Zähringen dukes (Breisgau).

Two of them have great significance from a numismatic point of view: Schwäbisch Hall (the introduction of the heller) and the county Württemberg, which would later be a duchy.

## ESSLINGEN

Esslingen was an important city along the trade routes to Bavaria. Fulred acquired it from a nobleman named Hafti. In 777, the former bequeathed his estate to the monastery St. Denis near Paris. In 866 it was first documented as *Hetslinga in pago Nechragawe*.

Esslingen received the right of market from the Ottonians. In 1077 it was a Swabian ducal possession. In 1180 it was owned by Frederick Barbarossa, who turned it into a main Staufer foothold. In 1298 it was elevated to city of the empire by King Albert.

Esslingen was the founding and leading member of the Swabian federation of cities. It created a body that opposed the counts of Württemberg in particular. In 1473, a treaty was finally signed with Württemberg. In 1488 Württemberg joined the Swabian federation of cities.

## HEINRICH II (1014-1024)



2488



2488 Denar. A: Crowned bust r. + : HEINRICVS, R: Hand over cross S....T - T..... Dannenberg: 951, 952, Klein/Raff: 4. 0.946 gr. R Weakly struck, very fine to extremely fine

300,--

Münzzentrum - Köln 1976.

Dannenberg under 951 and 951a lists the original types of this coin. Their reverse reads St. Vitalis. In addition, the weights of the three coins he mentions are 1.14, 1.34 and 1.42 g respectively. This type matches Kluge: 84.

The legible reverse letters hardly constitute St. Vitalis, especially as a T occurs around the interruption by the edge. This coin does match Dannenberg: 952, who provides SAT - TMAS, which of course is a corrupted form of St. Vitalis. The weight is now considerably lower than that of the originals.

Dannenberg tried to prove that St. Vitalis was an early bishop from Salzburg (who was however never canonised), but this should be rejected. The saint who was the father of the saints Gervasius and Protasius (whom we encounter in Breisach) should rather be considered for St. Vitalis, to my mind.

This Vitalis was a knight who, together with his wife Vileria, brought up their children Gervasius and Protasius. The book of Gervasius and Protasius accounts of the life of Vitalis. When Vitalis went to Ravenna with Paulinus, he met Ursicinus, a Christian and physician, who was condemned and going to be decapitated. Vitalis spoke unto him: "You are a physician and have saved many a man's life: now deliver yourself". Strengthened by these words, the condemned died a martyr's death. Vitalis then could not return to Paulinus, as he had revealed himself a Christian. Paulinus thereupon ordered one of his servants to dig a hole until he came upon water in which he was to throw Vitalis, who thus would be buried alive. This took place in the days of Nero.

Vitalis' wife set out for Milan, where she was served the kind of food normally offered to the Gods. She refused, being a Christian. Thereupon she was beaten until she was half-dead. She was then taken to Milan, where she died three days later.

## TÜBINGEN

The counts of Tübingen are first documented by the brothers Anselm (count in Nagoldgau) and Hugo (count of Kräheneck). Before 1078, the castle Hohentübingen was the family seat.

In the 1st half of the 12th century, we encounter another Hugo (son of Hugo, who in turn was a son of the count Anselm and the countess of Arnstein), whom the Staufers in 1146 elevated to margrave in the duchy Swabia († approx. 1152). This Hugo was succeeded by his sons Frederick († 1162) and Hugo († 1182). The latter became the progenitor of the counts of Montfort through his marriage to the heiress of the count of Bregenz.

A sheer endless series of divisions ensued, the result eventually being that a major part went to the counts of Württemberg.



### HUGO I (1162-1182)

2489 Pfennig. A: Three towers over square with six pellets, fish and C, R: Cross with one V in each angle. Dark patina, very fine

50,--



WAG - Dortmund, Auction 23 (2003), no. 3207.

The parallelogram clearly shows a fish (the fish that we will also encounter in the arms of Württemberg, we also saw fish with Reichenau (nos. 2447 and 2448). Whether the C depicts a hunting horn is hard to tell (we find the hunting horn with no. 2493 of Württemberg).

## SCHWÄBISCH HALL

The *Heller* or *Haller* is first documented in 1189 in a deed. It is an altogether different type in the Staufer coin series. The hellers do not connect to any of the types common at that time or others, neither by manufacture, nor by fineness and weight. The type with the hand and the cross would endure for more than two centuries.

Their introduction in 1170/80 meant a definitive rupture with traditional coinage directed towards dioceses. The hellers were struck in large quantities and were of poor quality. In keeping with Gresham's law (bad money drives good money out of circulation) the hellers in the course of the 13th century drove all other currencies out. Even the Cologne Pfennig was knocked off its leading position. Generally, a "Pfund Heller" was referred to.

Hall lay in Frankish land, but Frederick Barbarossa considered it Swabia and it paradoxically gained the name "Schwäbisch Hall". The first hellers had the inscription FRISA (= Friedrich), then HEINRICVS, followed by MONETA and finally HALLA.

The introduction of the heller in practice meant the introduction of a sort of "imperial coin", that was legal tender everywhere and not limited to smaller areas of circulation. Its creation should be ascribed to the ministeriality. Everywhere where the imperial ministeriales were, the heller appeared, the Staufers clearly seeking to unify their scattered territories. It was a twist of fate that the Staufers soon would vanish from the corridors of power, kingship would be marginalised and the middle of Germany was at the mercy of private scattering.

Nau puts it thus: "Die Städte sind die eigentlichen Träger der Münzprägung, oder anders ausgedrückt, die Münzprägung ist eine Funktion der Städte und so sehr ihr Anliegen, dass der eigentliche Münzherr im Münzbild oft gar nicht mehr in Erscheinung tritt. Das Geld ist auch der eigentliche Freiheitsbringer der Städte, die sich seit dem Ende des 13. Jahrhunderts in immer stärkerer Masse mit ihrem Geld von der Stadtherrn freikaufen. Stadtluft macht frei, Geld macht frei" (The cities are the real entities exercising the right of mint, in other words, coinage is a function of the cities and so much their interest that the actual minting lord often no longer appears on the face of these coins. Money is also the real liberator of the cities, which growingly use their money to buy themselves free from the lord of the city from the end of the 13th century. City air liberates, money liberates). (Nau: Münzen und Geld in der Stauferzeit, in: Die Zeit der Staufer, p.87 et seqq.).



2490

- 2490 Handheller. A: Hand in circle HALLA, R: Cross with one pellet at the end of each limb. Nau: 195.27/28, Raff: 1/2 (?). 0.490 gr. Very fine 20,--  
Bought 1985 (ex. Dekker collection).



2491

2492

- 2491 Handheller. A: Hand, R: Cross with one pellet at the end of each limb. Raff: 13 (?). 0.482 gr. Very fine 15,--  
Numismatica - Wien 1972.  
Anonymous, 13th century.
- 2492 Einseitiger Hohlpfennig. A: Two shields with eagle above. Raff: 24. 0.305 gr. Very fine 15,--  
Kurpfälzische Münzhandlung - Mannheim 1982.  
Ex: Rosenberg, Auction 61, no. 1383.

## WÜRTTEMBERG

The name appears first with Conrad of *Wirtinisberk* in 1092. The origins of the family are shrouded in mystery. Nowadays, Conrad, Bruno and Liutgart (brothers and sister) are considered to be descendants of Duke Conrad of Carinthia († 1011) and Mathilde of Swabia († 1031/2). Later, two brothers Louis and Emicho appeared, but around 1150 they ceased calling themselves counts.

Frederick Barbarossa laid the foundation in 1180, when he bestowed a significant territory on Louis of Württemberg. Later, the ties with the Staufers were severed. Ulrich I (1241-1265), after the Battle at Frankfurt (1246), sided with the pope. It enabled him to substantially expand his territory (marriage, amongst others, won him Stuttgart). Hence, Ulrich is considered the founder of the later duchy.

His sons Ulrich II (1265-1279) and Eberhard (1279-1325) came of age in the 1270ies. They skillfully instrumentalised the controversy between Habsburg and Wittelsbach, increasing their power in the Neckar's middle reaches. Their dominion grew larger, and Eberhard II (1344-1392) and his brother Ulrich IV (1344-1366) avoided a division of the lands. Eberhard III (1392-1417) followed a politics of compromise. In 1442, the county was divided in a Stuttgart part (Ulrich 1433-1480) and a Urach part (Louis 1419-1450). The Treaty of Münsingen in 1482 united both again.

Eberhard V 1457-1496 managed to elevate his county to a duchy in 1495 (which he ruled as Eberhard I). His cousin Eberhard II (1496-1498) shortly held the ducal office, after which the son of the latter's brother, Ulrich I was duke until 1519. At that moment he was ousted and Württemberg fell to the Austrians for a period of 15 years before Ulrich returned.

### EBERHARD III der MILDE (1392-1417)



2493

- 2493 Vierschlagheller. A: Hunting horn, R: Cross with one pellet at the end of each limb. Klein/Raff: 7. RR A little off centre, very fine 400,--  
0.432 gr.  
Gans - Arnsberg 2003.  
By virtue of the treaty of 1404.  
Engel & Serrure (p. 1247/8) states that in 1374 the emperor granted Count Eberhard II (1344-1392) the right of striking hellers. Three types were introduced, matching those mentioned by Klein/Raff: 4, 5 and 7. The first two thus could have been struck by virtue of a treaty of 1396 and the third by virtue of the treaty of 1404. See: U. Klein and A. Raff: Die Württembergischen Münzen 1374 bis 1873, 3 Bde. Stuttgart 1991-1993 and J. Ebner and Chr. Binder: Württembergische Münz- und Medaillenkunde, Stuttgart, 1904

**ULRICH I (1498-1519)**


2494 Dreier. A: Shield with three antlers + VLRICVS o DVX o IN o WIRTE, R: Shield of Mömpelgard with two fishes + COMES o MONTIS o BELLIG. Klein/Raff: 53.4 b. 0.750 gr.  
Slightly bent, very fine to extremely fine

75,--



Kurpfälzische Münzhandlung - Mannheim, Auction 57 (1999), no. 899.  
Struck by virtue of the Treaty of Heinsheimer in 1501  
It bears the ancient name of Württemberg: Wirte

**NÖRDLINGEN**

City on the Ries. In 898 belonged to the diocese Regensburg. In 1215, it fell to the Staufers, who undertook major expansions, such as an annual fair. Still, the region gradually became cut off due to, amongst others, the sale of liens to the counts of Öttingen. Doom however was averted and Nördlingen became an imperial city with city rights and an independent administration. In 1418, it became an imperial mint. It was again threatened to be cut off by the counts of Öttingen, but once again this fate was averted. Nevertheless, Nördlingen's economic significance declined and towards the end of the 15th century it only was the collecting and distributing market.

In 1425, Conrad of Weinsberg bought the imperial mint Nördlingen as a lien (together with those of Basel and Frankfurt). In Weinsberg, however, power had been fought over since 1312: the lords of Weinsberg and the citizens. Not until 1379 would a convention settle the division. When King Sigismund in 1417 decided to grant Conrad the city in fief, the citizens in dismay contended that to do so was at odds with said convention. Conrad refused to abide by the convention and was consequently outlawed and banished. In 1440 (lien) resp. 1450 (sale) Weinsberg fell to the electoral palatinate, though a sort of lien administration remained in effect over the mint, because his son Philip II continued to exercise it.

**PHILIPP der ÄLTERE von WEINSBERG (1448-1503)**


2495 Goldgulden. A: Nimbate St. John the Baptist with lamb over shield MONET o NOVA o NORDLINGES' o, R: Orb in trefoil + FRIDRICVS o ROMAN' o IMPERATOR o. Fb.: 1794, Herzfeld: 8 a, Schulten: 2405. 3.245 gr.  
Nice portrait, a little weakly struck, very fine

400,--

Hauck&Aufhäuser - München, Auction 17 (2003), no. 1552.  
Guldgulden 1469-1487.  
In the name of Frederick III.  
Herzf: 8a.  
Moneyer: H. Schrauf / J. Gröbel.  
Artistically ambitious type.



## BREISGAU - SUNDGAU

Breisgau is the land to the east of the bend in the Rhine near Basle, to the west of which lies Sundgau (Upper Alsace). Breisgau is the land of the Zähringen family (till 1218), but also the homeland of the Staufers (Zähringen is just above Freiburg, Staufen a little beneath it).

The following was therefore subdivided in:

Breisgau with the county Freiburg, and Sundgau (Upper Alsace) with Colmar, the county Pfirt and the monastery Murbach.

Breisgau was oriented towards Germany, the Upper Alsace towards France. The connecting link was the diocese Basle.

## BREISGAU

Despite the fact that this collection does not contain any Zähringen coins, we shall look briefly at this family, for the historical situation in Breisgau/Sundgau and West Switzerland is not understandable without some previous knowledge about the Zähringen family.

### *House of Zähringen*

The Zähringers are a noble house in Swabia and related to the Alemannic family Bertholde/Alaholfinger. In 999 Berthold received Villingen from Otto III along with market, toll and mint right. Henry II gave him the county Breisgau.

Berthold's son, Berthold I, married Richware. Henry III promised him the duchy Swabia. This promise was not kept however, as upon the demise of Henry III in 1056 his widow Agnes gave Swabia to Rudolf of Rheinfelden. Berthold I was compensated with the duchy Carinthia, after Duke Conrad III, Count Palatine and Duke of Carinthia, had died, (though he could not bear up to task) and the march Verona. Berthold played a significant part in Swabia. In 1072, he fell out with Henry IV. After the latter was excommunicated, Berthold, together with the dukes of Swabia and Bavaria, sided with the Gregorians and supported Rudolf of Rheinfelden. Henry IV took Carinthia from him and had him tried in Ulm on a count of high treason.

His son, Berthold II († 1111), as his father, was a stalwart of Rudolf of Rheinfelden's. He wedded Rudolf's daughter Agnes and tried to have his son succeed as duke of Swabia; he conquered Breisgau himself. He strove to an independent territory in the south and southwest of Swabia, in the course of which he had to deal with Liutold of Eppenstein as duke of Carinthia and with the Staufer Frederick as duke of Swabia. After the death of Rudolf of Rheinfelden in 1080, he co-operated with his brother Gebhard, bishop of Constance, and with Welf V, as an opponent of Henry IV. In 1092 he, contending with Frederick the Staufer, is nominated duke of Swabia. In 1098, he ceded Swabia, demanding the ducal title for his own dominion in return. In 1100 he is first mentioned as *dux de Zaringen*, having succeeded to establish a new ducal state, that of "the dukes of Zähringen".

His son, Berthold III (1111-1122), accompanied Henry V to Italy (1111), however was imprisoned by Cologne in 1114. He died young.

The reign of Berthold IV (1152-1186) saw the dawning of a new era. His father Conrad, 1122-1152, (a brother of Berthold III) and Conrad III died in the same year (1152). Frederick Barbarossa then effected a treaty with the Zähringers on the execution of the rectorate in Burgundy. Berthold IV for instance exercised the imperial power in Upper and Lower Burgundy (Arelate). Upon Frederick Barbarossa's marriage to Beatrice of Burgundy, he received the right of investiture and guardianship over the dioceses Geneva, Lausanne and Sion. He managed to strengthen the authority of the Zähringers over the Swiss Plateau (he founded the cities Bern and Fribourg), but later lost his rights in Geneva. Frederick Barbarossa's refusing to acknowledge his brother Raoul as the archbishop of Mainz (who later would become bishop of Liège, see under Liège) constituted a low for Berthold IV. He called the French king to his aid, nevertheless his power dwindled. His brother Albert (of Teck) assumed the ducal title upon his death.

The development of Teck towards more independence led to tensions. Zähringen power was now focussed mainly on the Swiss Alp foothills. Berthold V (1186-1218) completed the founding of Bern in 1191 amongst others. The attempt by Henry VI to seize the Alp passages, led to the opening of the way across the Gotthard. Upon the death of Henry VI, the bishop of Strasbourg put forward Berthold V as successor. In the ensuing negotiations with Philip of Swabia, Berthold V stood down and was compensated with the imperial rights to the monastery Allerheiligen and Schaffhausen. His son died before he did and thus the supremacy of the Zähringers ended in 1218. Frederick II subsequently dissolved the Zähringen dominion. Part went to the counties of Urach (from which the county Freiburg would spring), Kyburg and Teck. Later Kyburg would devolve to Habsburg.

### *THE ZÄHRINGERS PERIOD*

For these portrait types, Wielandt (Breisach) provides a number of possibilities for the minting lord: Staufers, Zähringer, amongst others. The following three pfennige were in all likelihood struck by the Staufers.



2496



- 2496 Pfennig - 12th century. A: Diademed bust l. with two stars and one cross in front. Wielandt: 10 (this specimen). 0.439 gr. **RR** Very fine to extremely fine 500,--  
 Peus - Frankfurt a/Main, Auction 328 (1990), no. 1793.  
 Wielandt deems this royal because of the tiara.



2497



- 2497 Pfennig. A: Head l. with cross and annulet in front. Wielandt: 12. 0.386 gr. **R** Weakly struck 75,--  
 Kricheldorf - Freiburg 1982.



2498



- 2498 Pfennig. A: Head r. with cross and annulet in front. Wielandt: 13. 0.358 gr. **R** Flan crack, but very well struck and extremely fine specimen 125,--  
 Kricheldorf - Freiburg 1982.  
 The nos. 2497 and 2498 are also assumed to be royal (Wielandt: Königsmünzen aus Breisach am Rhein, Schweiz. Münzblätter 13/14 (1963-64), p. 103-104)

### THE POST-ZÄHRINGERS PERIOD

Wielandt (Breisgau) ranks the coins from the period after the Zähringers according to their face.



2499



2500



2501



### Strüwelkopfpfennig

Minting lord: secular dynast from Breisgau, Sundgau or North Switzerland. Most likely are the Zähringers. Mint: Breisach, Freiburg or Solothurn. Period: approx. 1250 (Wielandt).

- 2499 A: Head facing between star and cross. Wielandt: 23. 0.349 gr. **R** Extremely fine 250,--  
 SKA - Zürich 1982.  
 From Auktionen Basel, Auction 11, no. 867.

### Löwenpfennig

The Löwenpfennige, along with the Lindwurmpfennige, with some amount of certainty can be attributed to the margraves of Baden-Hachberg. Period: around 1250

- 2500 A: Lion l. Wielandt: 27a. 0.383 gr. Extremely fine 50,--  
 Kricheldorf - Freiburg 1982.
- 2501 A: Lion l. with pellets on the neck. Wielandt: 27. 0.346 gr. Very fine 50,--  
 Auktionen - Basel, Auction 11 (1980), no. 871.  
 Slg. Wüthrich: 53.

**Lindwurmpfennig**

2502



2503



- 2502 A: Lindworm r. Wielandt: 44. 0.357 gr. Auktiones - Basel, Auction 11 (1980), no. 875. Extremely fine 25,--
- 2503 A: Lindworm r. Wielandt: 44. 0.362 gr. Wickert - Ulm 1983. The horns and paws are shorter than before. Almost extremely fine 25,--



2504



2505

**Hahnpfennig**

- 2504 A: Cock l., star above. Wielandt: -- (cf. 31). 0.419 gr. RR Weakly struck, very fine 250,--  
Kricheldorf - Freiburg 1984.  
From Barbarossa hoard.  
A cock is distinctly recognisable. Various types with a bird and a star feature in Wielandt (Breisgau) such as no. 24 (Lion), nos. 31 and 32 (eagle, the latter with a large beak) and no. 35 (pigeon). A cock, however, is unknown.
- CITY*
- 2505 Rappen. A: Shield under cross. Slg. Wüthrich: 66c. 0.336 gr. Small edge fault, almost extremely fine 30,--  
Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 373 (2002), no. 3570.  
By virtue of the treaty of 30 November 1498.  
Berstett: 58.

**COUNTS OF FREIBURG**

The founding of Freiburg by the dukes of Zähringen in the 11th/12th century, was preceded by an older settlement that presumably already bore the name Freiburg.

The period as *civitas* began under Berthold II in 1091. The final stages of the development of the city took place under Berthold III.

Upon the extinction of the Zähringers in 1218, power devolved to the counts of Freiburg. A conflict between them and the citizens arose in the second half of the 13th century. In 1368 the city bought itself free of the counts. Authority then fell to the Austrians. Its renowned university was founded in 1457 by Duke Albrecht VI; Erasmus, amongst others, was attached to it.

From 1220, Freiburg was a mint of the counts of Freiburg. In 1368 it became Austrian and in 1399 it fell to the citizens.

*COUNTS of FREIBURG*

2506



- 2506 Rappen - 1291-1327. A: Head of an eagle l. with star in front. Wielandt: 46. 0.394 gr. Extremely fine 75,--  
Münzen und Medaillen- Basel, Auction 45 (1971), no. 58.  
Ex: Wüthrich collection: 58.  
Kat. Fürstenberg: 1375.  
In 1403 the *Regio Basiliensis* was united in the "Rappenmünzbund": the cities of Basle, Freiburg i. Br., Breisach and Colmar, as well as the mint of Thann for Further Austria. Conventions were held in 1425, 1478, 1480 and 1498.



2507

2508

**AUSTRIAN**

- 2507 Rappen - 1368-1390. A: Head of an eagle l. Wielandt: 48c. 0.454 gr. Very fine 75,--  
 Kricheldorf - Stuttgart, Auction 26 (1973), no. 590.  
 Cat. Wüthrich (63): "Wohl schwerer Pfennig des Breisgauer Münzkreises nach dem Vertrag von 3 März 1377" (rather heavy pfennig of the Breisgau coin association by virtue of the treaty of 3 March 1377) (Cahn: Rappenmünzbund, p. 25).
- 2508 Rappen (?). A: Head of an eagle l, crescent in front. Wielandt: -- (cf. 48c). 0.218 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 100,--  
 Kricheldorf - Stuttgart, Auction 26 (1973), no. 592.  
 Cat. Wüthrich (64): "Anscheinend kein Hälbling von Nr. 401, sondern der neue Pfennig nach dem überregionalen süddeutschen-schweizerischen Münzvertrag von 14 September 1387, der ja einen sehr leichten Pfennig vorschrieb" (Not the half of no. 401 as it seems, but the new pfennig by under the new South German/Swiss coin treaty).



2509

2510

**CITY**

- 2509 Stebler. A: Head of an eagle l. Slg. Wüthrich: 72. 0.230 gr. **RR** Dark patina, flan crack, very fine + 150,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel, Auction 45 (1971), no. 72.  
 Ex: Wüthrich collection: 72.  
 Stebler under the treaty of 30 November 1498 (Rappenmünzbund). Perhaps a Hälbling (a half).  
 Kat. Fürstenberg: 1384 (greater specimen).

**STAUFEN**

Little is known of the early Staufers. They were ministeriales of the Zähringers. They first appear in 1079 when Henry IV invested ducal dignity for Swabia in the Staufer Frederick, and thus replaced the deposed Rudolf of Rheinfelden. This Frederick also founded the family castle of Stauf (the castle Stauf on the Hohenstaufen mountain caused the name "Hohenstaufen"). Staufen lies at the entrance of the Münster valley. Frederick was wedded to Agnes, the daughter of Henry IV. The son from this marriage would become Conrad III, the first Staufer king. After the last of the Staufers, Conradin in 1268, the family again disappears from recorded history.

Apart from the next coin, the nos. 2496 to 2498 should presumably also be attributed to the Staufers (see under Breisgau).

- 2510 Brakteat - Münster - ca. 1325. A: Elephant l. with basket (?) on his back. Wielandt: 50. 0.382 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 125,--  
 Kricheldorf - Stuttgart, Auction 22 (1971), no. 387.  
 Originally this coin was attributed to Helfenstein by Binder, which many followed for a long time. Yet Meyer, shortly after Binder, attributed this coin to Sibylla of Helfenstein-Blaubeuren, who was abbess from 1484 to 1488/89 of the Zürich Fraumünster convent.  
 Wielandt has dedicated a lot of time to this coin. He arrives at the conclusion that it could have been struck by the lords of Staufen, but that more probably was struck by the Habsburgers and should be placed in Todtnau or Neuenburg. He dates it back to the middle of the 14th century. This, however is twenty to thirty years too late. He compares this coin with another type which has an elephant with a tower behind it (in Hungary too we find a uniface coin with an elephant, a tower on its back, that is attributed to Bela IV (1235-1270), see no. 2867). For the mint, he suggests Münster in the Münster valley, Neuenburg on the Rhine and Staufen.  
 This coin was most likely struck in Münster by the lords of Staufen (see U. Klein: Die Münzen der Grafen von Helfenstein (Der Breisgauer Elefant Brakteat), in: Beiträge zur süddeutschen Münzgeschichte, Stuttgart 2001, p. 229)

## SUNDGAU (OBEREELSASS)

In the period up to the turn of the 14th century, the Upper Alsace did not only come under the diocese Basle ecclesiastically, but also lay within the area of circulation of the Basle Pfennig (see Wielandt: Die Baseler Münzprägung). Pfirt in the south and Colmar in the north are the only places that may be accepted - with reserve - as independent mints.

### COLMAR

In Carolingian days, there was a royal court here (*ad fiscum nostrum nomine Columbarium*). The Ottomans divided it in half: the Oberhof went to the monastery Payerne and the Niederhof to the cathedral monastery of Constance.

It flourished under the Staufers. Frederick Barbarossa was *Vogt* of Niderhof and the abbey Münster. Under Frederick II, Colmar developed to city of the empire and in 1226 it was a *civitas* (acknowledged by King William of Holland in 1255).

Then, a time ensued in which there was much contention between nobility and citizens. Rudolf of Habsburg granted a "Freiheitsbrief" (letter of freedom) and Adolf of Nassau extended the city rights in 1293. In 1358 nobility was defeated once and for all and the guilds entered the city council.

From 1376 the city had the right of mint and in the 15th century it took part in the "Rappenmünzbund".



#### CITY

- |      |  |                                      |        |
|------|--|--------------------------------------|--------|
| 2511 | Stebler. A: Shield with eagle. Slg. Wüthrich: 77. 0.184 gr.<br>Münzen und Medaillen- Basel, Auction 45 (1971), no. 77.<br>Ex: Wüthrich collection: 77.<br>Stebler under the treaty of 24 April 1425.<br>Kat. Fürstenberg: 989. | Weakly struck at the edge, very fine | 100,-- |
| 2512 | Doppelvierer - 15th century. A: Eagle l. + MONETA : NO : COLMAR, R: Long double-banded cross dividing legend S . MARTIN : PATRON. Engel & Lehr: 15. 1.077 gr.<br>Kunst und Münzen - Lugano 1985.                               | Flan crack, very fine                | 20,--  |

### COUNTS of PFIRT

The county Pfirt (French name *Ferrette*) was founded at the beginning of the 12th century by Frederick I († 1168), son of Dietrich of Montbéliar († 1102), from the inheritance of his wife Stephanie of Egisheim. In 1125 he styled himself Count of Pfirt and founded the city Thann.

His son Louis († 1189) was wedded to Richenza of Habsburg and perished during the Third Crusade. His son Ulrich was murdered by the Count Palatine Otto I of Burgundy. Ulrich's brother, Frederick II († 1233), fell out with the bishops of Strasbourg and Basle and with the monastery Murbach. He lost and was killed by his son Ulrich († 1275). This Ulrich ceded possessions to the bishop of Basle, murdered Count Rudolf of Saugern and battled with the monastery Murbach. In 1271 he sold the county to the bishop of Basle and received it back as fief. His son Theobald was forced to recognise Rudolf of Habsburg. Eventually the county Pfirt was united with the other Habsburg possessions.

#### ULRICH (1234-1275)



- |      |   |        |
|------|---|--------|
| 2513 | Pfennig. A: Angel with spread wings over head of a bishop. Wielandt: 91. 0.369 gr.<br>R Traces of verdigris, extremely fine | 150,-- |
|------|---|--------|

Münzen und Medaillen- Basel, Auction 45 (1971), no. 43.

Ex: Wüthrich collection: 43.

This coin should either be attributed to Basle (which could well be the case in view of the episcopal head) or it constitutes a secular counterfeit from Pfirt.

This coin, along with a number of others, is part of an interesting group:



-- / Fund Marbach: 5,  
W-Breisgau: 23a,  
W-Basel: 91c (a)



2513, / Fund Marbach: 2,  
W-Breisgau: --,  
W-Basel: 91 (b)



-- / Fund Marbach: 3  
W-Breisgau: 23b,  
W-Basel: 91a (c)

These types have some common characteristics: 4-pointed flan, central figure: an angel. Differences are: several heads under the angel or nothing at all.

These three types are generally attributed to the counts of Pfirt (in which Wielandt (c) also mentions Basle). Time of origin: around 1250.

The attribution to the counts of Pfirt remains uncertain. In 1225 a deed documents the transfer to the brother-in-law of Count Frederick II of Pfirt, Abbot Berthold of Lützel of the right to share in the proceeds of the mint.

Shows (b) a mitred head, which is not the case on (c), which may portray a secular or an abbot. In (a) the head has disappeared altogether.

The central position of the angel gives rise to the question of whether (a) could be the prototype of (b) and (c). Here, they are listed consequently.

Wielandt (Breisgau) classifies these coins under "Engel". In the mitred head he sees bishop Berthold of Pfirt from Basle. He recognises the

same in (c) noting "sofern kein Bezug auf die angebliche Teilhaberschaft des Abts of Lützel aus Pfirter Münzrecht vorliegt" (insofar as there is no reference to the purported participation by the abbot of Lützel in the Pfirt right of mint (p. 111).

Wielandt (Basle) characterises (b) and (c) as "secular counterfeit" under Bishop Berthold of Pfirt from Basle (p. 78).

In literature, a lot of time is devoted to the adjunct figures and a lot less to the main motif of the angel. Why an angel? Ulrich of Pfirt is the last to be considered for this, for he, a murderer, was no angel indeed. It much rather stands for peace. Basle would be one explanation for the fact that the coins of Bishop Berthold of Pfirt also show the four-dotted form. The county Pfirt moreover came into the possession of the diocese of Basle in 1271. Perhaps the angel should be regarded as counterbalancing the violent actions of his brother Ulrich, after the annexation peace returned to Pfirt!

## ABBEY MURBACH

In 727, Count Eberhard from the dynasty of the Etichons, who had no successors, erected a monastery on his own territory in Murbach. Pirmin (see Reichenau) consecrated it.

Later, the monastery acquired immunity and the right to choose its own abbot (which the bishop of Strasbourg ceded). Murbach was an important monastery and was fraternised with Reichenau and St. Gallen amongst others. The monastery held rich possessions (through bestowals they received amongst others Luzern).

In the 12th century, the downfall commenced. In the 13th century there were negotiations with the bishops of Basle and the counts of Habsburg. High debts forced them to sell possessions such as Luzern and Montbéliard.

## COLOMBAN d'ANDLAU (1663-1665)



2514



2514 Pfennig. A: Arms of Andlau, Murbach and Lure. Engel & Lehr: 105. 0.331 gr.

**R** Almost extremely fine

250,--

Galerie des Monnaies - Genève 1979.

For Colomban d'Andlau, see: Numismatische Zeitung 1870, p. 103. Arms: Murbach: "porte d'argent du levrier rampant et contourne de sable collete d'or"; Lure: "porte d'azur a un dextrochere de carnation, vetu de gncules rebrasse d'argent, pose en pal et mouvent d'un nuage du dernier email".

## BREISGAU - BASEL

In 1028, King Conrad II gave unspecified silver mines in Breisgau to Bishop Adalrich II (1025-1040) of Basle to keep for good, of the county of the Zähringer Berthold I. This bestowal was confirmed in 1073 and in 1131. In those times, coinage in Breisgau had already been ceased while it had not yet been commenced in Freiburg.

On these grounds a number of types were struck known as the *Kondominatsprägung* (issue of the condominium).

A condominium is a joint exercise of sovereign rights over a certain territory (dominion) by more than one person. We chiefly encounter this form of state in territories where power is scattered. The condominium owes its existence to the late-medieval process of *Verdichtung* (condensation). When an excess of territory had been scattered through sales, pledging inheritance, this could reestablish a certain unity (amongst others by employing arbitrage). Often these co-operations were far from stable however. Some offices were alternatingly handed to this person one moment and to another the next.

The following types consequently are listed both in Wielandt: Breisgau under no. 71 and in Wielandt: Basle under no. 90. In the course of time, they were attributed to several persons. Braun von Stumm and Voltz for instance ascribe them to the bishop of Strasbourg as so-called "Oberen Mundats", with mint Rufach. Others preferred the lords of Üsenburg. They date back to the 2nd half of the 13th century.



2515

- 2515 Brakteat - 1st type. A: Tower between two stars and two crosiers. Wielandt: 90. 0.329 gr. 150,--  
 Traces of sealing wax, extremely fine  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1982.  
 Fd. Marbach: 7. The crosiers clearly indicate a clerical minting lord. Wielandt foremost considers Breisach, as "Breisach in dem uralten mächtigen Turm der Herzöge of Zähringen ein auffallendes Wahrzeichen besaß" (Breisach in the ancient mighty tower of the lords of Zähringen possessed a most prominent landmark) (Fd. Marbach, p. 10).



2516

- 2516 Brakteat - 3rd type. A: Head facing under tower and between two swords. Wielandt: 90e. 0.330 gr. 500,--  
 RR Very fine to extremely fine  
 Kricheldorf - Freiburg 1982.  
 Fd. Marbach 12a or 12b, 12a shows a high head and 12b a broad head. This is secular coinage. Wielandt suggests the lords of Üsenberg, whose castle lay just south of Breisach on an island in the Rhine. They were the most powerful dynasty in Breisgau after the Zähringers and guardians of the monastery Sulzburg. If the *Turmpfennige* are an episcopal type from Basle, this could well be an Üsenberg counterfeit (Fd. Marbach, p. 11)



2517

- 2517 Brakteat. A: Two heads under tower and between two staffs ending in lis. Wielandt: 90d. 0.344 gr. 300,--  
 R Small flan crack, almost extremely fine

Auktionen - Basel, Auction 11 (1980), no. 829.

The double head led Schwarz to consider the Zürich patron saints Felix and Regula, but the style and the location of the find show that its origins must lie in north Sundgau. Within this context, both Wielandt and Nau (Breisgauer Pfennig) consider the patron saints of Breisach, Protasius and Gervasius.

Gervasius and Protasius were the twins sons of St. Vitalis and Valeria (see also under Esslingen). They gave away their possessions to the poor and then lived with St. Nazarius. Nero had St. Nazarius hurled into the sea and Gervasius and Prothasis taken to Milan. By a providential recovery St. Nazarius, too, came to Milan. We encountered him before in the Abbey Lorsch.

Around this time a count Astasius came to Milan, who was about to enter combat against the Marcomanni. Gervasius demanded that Astasius pray to God for victory. Astasius did not like this and had Gervasius thrashed until he lost his mind. Protasius did not want to bow for the idols and was also tortured. He wanted to return to his brother but was beheaded. A Christian by the name of Philippus secretly buried them both. This all took place under Nero.

The bodies were lost for a long time until St. Ambrosius recovered them.

These three types are part of a somewhat large series:



- a) 2515 / Fd. Marbach: 7, W-Breisgau: 71, W-Basel: 90.
- b) -- / Fd. Marbach: 8, W-Breisgau: 71a, W-Basel: 90b.
- c) -- / Fd. Marbach: 9, W-Breisgau: 71b, W-Basel: 90a.
- d) -- / Fd. Marbach: 10, W-Breisgau: 71c, W-Basel: --.
- e) -- / Fd. Marbach: 11, W-Breisgau: 71d, W-Basel: 90c.
- f) 2516 / Fd. Marbach: 12b, W-Breisgau: 71e, W-Basel: 90e.
- g) 2517 / Fd. Marbach: 13, W-Breisgau: 71f, W-Basel: 90d.

These types have a few common characteristics: round flan (some tend towards a four-dotted flan) and central tower. Differences: beside the tower, swords or lis sceptres instead of croziers, the upper part of the tower sometimes replaced with a head (Fd. Marbach: 11), the lower part of the tower replaced with a head (Fd. Marbach: 12b) and the lower part of the tower replaced with two heads (Fd. Marbach: 13).

The tower clearly is central in all these types. Wielandt believes it portrays the ancient mighty tower of the dukes of Zähringen which was a distinct landmark (Fd. Marbach, p.10). The attributes are (left and right): crozier, crozier/pastoral staff, lis sceptre. The figures of (e) and (f) seem secular but also might depict an abbot.

In view of the central tower, which has the same shape on all types, we must foremost consider Breisach together with Basle, secular and clerical motifs mixing on the coins.



# SWITZERLAND

## SWITZERLAND NORTH

The coins of Switzerland North fit in perfectly with those of South Germany, mainly with those of Breisgau. The characteristic form of the flan with the four dots was adopted. There was a close relationship with the diocese Basel, the Breisgau area and that of Sungau (Upper Alsace). In West Switzerland the Zähringers played an important role, in Switzerland North as well as in Switzerland South, but the coinage in the North remained directed towards Germany, whereas the South looked to France.

### DIOCESE BASEL

The Latin name for Basel is *Basilea*. The town is very old: excavations have demonstrated it to go back to 1200-800 B.C.

In 343/46 already, there was mention of an *episcopus Justinianus Rauricaurom*. The oldest bishops had close ties to the Carolingians. In 999/1000 the last king, Rudolf III Moutiers-Grandvals, donated Upper Burgundy to the bishop of Basel. In 1006 Henry II incorporated Basel into the empire and granted various rights to Bishop Adalbero II (999-1025). Many bishops came from noble families in the district, were therefore interested in secular matters and had contacts with the German princes.

In the 14th century, starting with Peter von Aspelt, more and more bishops were appointed by the popes who, however, were not versed in Basel affairs. The bishops managed to extend their powers considerably, among which the government of the town and the right of mint. In 1271 the county of Pfirt (Ferrette) was obtained, but lost again in 1324 to the Habsburgers.

Coinage was in use as early as the 7th century. Under Conrad III of Burgundy (937-993) there was in fact question of a heightened activity. The first episcopal coins were from around 1000. Formally the right of mint was first granted in 1149 by Conrad III. In 1373, the bishops pledged the mint to the town, but remained moneyers till the final sale to the town in 1585.



2518

### THEODERICH (1041-1055)

- 2518 Halbrakteat. A: THEODE - RIC cross-shaped between three crosses, R: BASI - LEA cross-shaped between towers. Wielandt: 31. 0.607 gr. Flan defect, very fine 150,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1986.  
This cross form is characteristic for Theodorich.



2519

2520

### ANONYMOUS - 1150-1200

- 2519 Zweiseitiger Pfennig. A: Cross with one ring in each angle, R: Wheel with six spokes. Wielandt: 49. 0.377 gr. Very fine 50,--  
Kricheldorf - Freiburg 1975.

### BERTHOLD II von PFIRT (1249-1262)

Berthold von Pfirt stemmed from the dynasty of counts of Pfirt. He was a brother of Ulrich, 1234-1275 (see under Pfirt).

- 2520 Brakteat. A: Bust of the bishop facing under architectural frame with cross and two towers (= Basler Münster?). Berger: 2409, Wielandt: 88. 0.372 gr. Extremely fine + 100,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1972.

**PETER II von ASPELT (1296-1306)**

After his studies in Bologna and Padua he became prothonotary to Wenceslas II in Prague in 1289. From 1296 to 1306 he was chancellor of Bohemia. Then he became bishop in Basel. In 1303/04 he sided with the French king and was captured. The relation with the Habsburgers worsened. Pope Clemens V appointed him archbishop of Mainz in 1306. He influenced the king's election, together with the House of Luxemburg. In the struggle for the crown he sided with Louis the Bavarian.



- 2521 Brakteat. A: Bust of the bishop l. under pellet and between P - E. Berger: 2411, Wielandt: 97. 0.344 gr. **R Very fine** 250,--  
 Auktionen - Basel, Auction 11 (1980), no. 832.  
 Slg. Wüthrich: 19, Fd. Winterthur: 6.

**OTTO von GRANDSON (1306-1309)**

- 2522 Brakteat. A: Bust of the bishop r. with crosier in front. Wielandt: 101. 0.307 gr. **Dark patina, small flan defect, very fine** 150,--  
 Auktionen - Basel, Auction 11 (1980), no. 833.  
 Slg. Wüthrich: 20, Fd. Winterthur: 8.



- 2523 Brakteat. A: Bust of the bishop facing between two cups. Wielandt: 106. 0.350 gr. **Very fine +** 150,--  
 Auktionen - Basel, Auction 11 (1980), no. 836.

**JOHANN II SENN von MÜNSINGEN (1335-1365)**

- 2524 Brakteat. A: Bust of the bishop l. under pellet and between I - O. Wielandt: 112. 0.360 gr. **Very fine to extremely fine** 100,--  
 Gorny - München, Auction 26 (1983), no. 1141.  
 Slg. Wüthrich: 27.



- 2525 Brakteat. A: Bust of the bishop l. with one pellet on each side of the mitre and between B - A. Berger: 2414, Wielandt: 115. 0.318 gr. **Extremely fine** 100,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1972.  
 1340-1344.
- 2526 Brakteat. A: Bust of the bishop l. with three pellets on each side of the mitre and between B - A. Berger: 2416, Wielandt: 117. 0.394 gr. **Flan crack, very fine** 75,--  
 Kricheldorf - Freiburg 1982.

**JOHANN III von VIENNE (1366-1382)**

The pope's appointment of Johann III in 1366 was unfortunate for the diocese. There were high debts, he was unable to find an acceptable solution and hence was forced to sell, among others, the right of mint to the town for the price of 12.500 gold florins from Florence (fiorini d'oro).



2527

- 2527 Brakteat. A: Bust of the bishop l. between two croziers. Berger: 2417, Wielandt: 120. 0.310 gr. Extremely fine  
 Auktiones - Basel, Auction 11 (1980), no. 847. 150,--

**CITY BASEL**

In the first year already, the town struck coins that soon were called *Stäbler* (derived from the German word for crozier - *Stab*), because they depicted the Basel crozier. The authorities went to great pains to get the coin accepted. To this end a mint convention was agreed upon with Schaffhausen, followed, in 1387, by a further fourteen towns in north-west Switzerland and on the upper Rhine.

In 1403 the *Rappenmünzbund* (mint society) was founded, which would last for 180 years. The participants were Basel, Breisach, Freiburg-Breisgau, Kolmar and the Austrian mint of Tann. First only uni-face coins were struck, but in 1425 a change was made to the plappart, followed in 1433 by the first groats, and in 1462 the *Vierer* - quarters were added.



2528

- 2528 Plappart. A: Shield of Basel in sixfoil + MONETA ꝛ NO' o BASILIENSIS, R: Madonna with child AVE o MARIA o GRACIA'o P'. HMZ: 2-53b. 2.017 gr. Very fine  
 Galerie des Monnaies - Genève 1980.  
 Ex: Galerie des Monnaies, Auction 13-11-1978, no. 245. 75,--



2529

- 2529 Doppelvierer - 15th century. A: Arms of Basel in quatrefoil + GLORIA IN EXELSIS DO, R: Long cross dividing legend MON ETA BAS ILID. HMZ: 2-54a. 1.168 gr. Very fine  
 Henzen - Amerongen 1998.  
 From list febr. '98, no. 2418. 50,--



2530

- 2530 Vierer - 15th century. A: Shield of Basel + MONETA o NO o BASILIE, R: Cross with divided limbs + SALVS o REGINA o MISE'. HMZ: 2-55b. 0.641 gr. Edge fault, very fine  
 Henzen - Amerongen 1999.  
 From list febr. '99, no. 3211. 25,--



2531



2532



- |      |   |                             |       |
|------|---|-----------------------------|-------|
| 2531 | Stäbler - 15th century. A: Shield of Basel. HMZ: 2-57a. 0.335 gr.<br>Henzen - Amerongen 1999.<br>From list febr.1999, no. 3208.<br>Slg. Wüthrich: 68.   | Extremely fine +            | 25,-- |
| 2532 | Stäbler - 15th century. A: Shield of Basel. HMZ: 2-57a. 0.281 gr.<br>Münzauktion Essen, Auction 71 (1996), no. 2910.<br>Same as no. 2513, but the arms is larger and the border of dots more defined. | Very fine to extremely fine | 30,-- |

### LORDS of KRENKINGEN

The lords of Krenkingen struck coin in Tiengen, not far from Waldshut in the Klettgau. In the beginning of the 15th century the seigneurie was sold to Bishop Otto III of Konstanz (1411-1434) of the House Baden-Hachberg.

Although the coins of the lords of Krenkingen belong with the region of the Breisgau, their connection with the coins of the diocese Basel is such (four-dotted flan, head to the left) that we listed them under Basel.



2533



2534



### ANONYMOUS - 2nd half of the 14th century

- |      |   |  |       |
|------|---|--|-------|
| 2533 | Rappen. A: Head l. with cap between T - EV. Berger: 2468, Slg. Bonhoff: 932, Wielandt: 75 var. 0,310 gr.<br>Slg. Wüthrich: 170. 0.309 gr.<br>Münzauktion Essen, Auction 58 (1989), no. 5700.<br>Rappen after the type of diocese Basel.                           | Dark patina, small flan crack, almost extremely fine | 75,-- |
| 2534 | Rappen A: Head l. with cap ending in bow between T - EV. Berger: 2468 var, Slg. Wüthrich: 167, Wielandt: 75. 0.342 gr.<br>Kricheldorf - Stuttgart, Auction 26 (1973), no. 612.<br>Rappen after the type of diocese Basel.<br>Greta: Schweiz. Münzbl. 3 (1952), 5. | Small flan crack, otherwise extremely fine           | 75,-- |

### COUNTS of FROBURG

#### HARTMANN von FROBURG (1240-1281)



2535



- |      |  |                                |        |
|------|--|--------------------------------|--------|
| 2535 | Pfennig - Zofingen. A: Head facing under two connected heads Z - OV IC. HMZ: 1-144, Slg. Wüthrich: 132 (this specimen). 0.332 gr.<br>Münzen un.Medaillen-Basel, Auction 45 (1971) , no. 132.<br>Ex: Wüthrich collection: 132.<br>Corragioni Tf. 38,24, Reber: Tf. 22,4.<br>From 1240 on.<br>The identification of the picture (two Janus-like faces) is fraught with uncertainty. For a comparison see under Zürich. | RR Very fine to extremely fine | 500,-- |
|------|--|--------------------------------|--------|

## HOUSE of HABSBURG

In 952, Otto I condemned *Guntramnus dives* (*Guntram der Reiche* - the rich). He is the oldest known Habsburger. The Habsburgers were related to the Egisheimers and the Etichones. They had possessions in the Upper Alsace, in the Breisgau and they owned the county of Klettgau.

Around 1020, bishop Werner of Strasbourg (brother-in-law to Guntram's grandson Ratbod) erected the Habichtsburg (= Habsburg) at the confluence of Aare and Reuss. In 1108, Otto II called himself *comes de Hauichburch*.

The Habsburgers became the heirs of the Lensburgers, Kyburgers, Pfullendorfers and, in part, of the Zähringers. When the count was elected Roman king in 1273, the Habsburg lands, mainly in the north-west of Switzerland, became very powerful. After the victory of Rudolf I over Ottokar II Premysl of Bohemia in 1278, Rudolf granted the surrendered fiefs of Austria and Styria to his sons Albrecht I and Rudolf. In 1308 Albrecht was murdered. In 1322, Frederick *der Schöne* - the Beautiful had to yield to Louis the Bavarian. The monarchy was lost to the Habsburgers for over 100 years.

In a document from the *Frauenmünsterkloster* of Zurich the area of circulation of the Zurich pfennig was defined: Gotthard, Thurgau and Aargau. In Zofingen, however, this money was to be used within the borough walls only and not beyond (*den allein Zovingen in der Ringmur untz nit furbas*). Zofingen had to strike its own coins to stay out of conflict with Zurich. This changed in 1285, when the Habsburgers bought Zofingen from the counts of Froburg. Then the Zofinger pfennigs had to compete with the coins of the Frauenmünsterkloster near Lucerne and those of Central Switzerland. All manner of mint agreements were made up to solve these controversies. Long after the Sempacher War (1386), the Austrian dominion of the Upper Aargau came to an end and Zofingen went back again to striking coins for its own town area. The council sold the mint in 1465.

### ZOFINGEN

#### FRIEDRICH der SCHÖNE (1314-1330) and LEOPOLD I (1308-1326)



2536



- 2536 Pfennig. A: Crowned head facing between Z - O. Berger: 2447, HMZ: 1-153, Slg. Wüthrich: 137 (this specimen). 0.188 gr. Almost extremely fine

150,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1990.

From list 536, no. 71.

Ex: Wüthrich collection: 137.

Ex: E. Cahn collection.

In Kat. Leu of October 20th 2003 attributed under no. 2098 to Duke Albrecht II (1330-1358). Pfennig after 1344. A reference is made to Br. v. Stumm no. 9.

#### ALBRECHT III - LEOPOLD III (1365-1379)



2537



- 2537 Rappen. A: Crowned helmet with peacock's feathers. Berger: 2449, HMZ: 1-159, Slg. Bonhoff: 1794, Slg. Wüthrich: 142. 0.290 gr. Traces of verdigris, almost extremely fine

100,--

Kricheldorf - Freiburg 1982.

Vertrag 1386.

Slg. Wüthrich: 142/3 (Albrecht III (1386-1395), with the comment that the heavy weight (there 0.34 gr) may place this pfennig in the early years of Leopold III), Reber: 21/22.

In Kat. Leu of October 20th 2003 this pfennig is called Angster (1365-1370). A reference is made to Slg. Wüthrich: 142.

**SOLOTHURN**

In 932 Queen Bertha, consort of King Rudolf II of Burgundy, founded the *Chorherrenstift* - canons' seminary. The monastery is thought to have had the right of mint from the start, but that is not a proven fact. Nevertheless, Duke Berthold IV mentioned Solothurn coins in 1181. The earliest provable coins of the town, with the head of St. Ursus, date from the 13th century.

In a document dated November 21st, 1310, King Henry VII of Luxemburg pledged the Solothurn mint to Ulrich von Aarberg. In 1381 the right of mint was transferred once and for all from the guardian Peter von Thorberg to the town.

Until the end of the 15th century, Solothurn struck uniface pfennigs. These were closely related to those of Bern. (The moneyer Ludwig Gsell, who worked in Solothurn around 1480, was responsible for the creation of the Bern batzen some time later).



2538



2539



- 2538 Brakteat. A: Head of St. Ursus l. + VRSVS. Berger: 2442, HMZ: 1-446, Slg. Wüthrich: 102, Slg. Bonhoff: 1797. 0.305 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine to extremely fine 150,--

SKA - Bern 1980.

Under Magdeburg, the legend of St. Maurice can be found. One episode tells of the beleaguering of the Theban legion in the Rhone valley around 280. One of the besieged was Ursus. In spite of circumstances some men escaped: Salutor, Adventor and Octavius fled to Milan, Alexander to Bergamum, Secundus to Vintimelium and Constantinus, and Victor and Ursus broke loose too. They all took up christianisation.

St. Ursus is always depicted as a warrior, like all the members of the Theban legion. Here he wears the raiment of a knight of the Cross.

- 2539 Brakteat - 14th century. A: Armoured head of St. Ursus between S - O. Berger: --, HMZ: 1-450, Slg. Wüthrich: 105 (this specimen). 0.220 gr. **RR** Small flan crack, very fine 250,--

Münzen u. Medaillen - Basel, Auction 45 (1971), no. 105.

Ex: Wüthrich collection, no. 105.

Corraggioni: Tf. 24.26.



2540



- 2540 Pfennig. A: Armoured bust of St. Ursus facing between S - O. Berger: --, HMZ: 1-452, Slg. Wüthrich: --. 0.319 gr. **RR** Very fine 400,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1990.

From list no. 536, no. 65.

Ex: Slg. E. Cahn.

Around 1350.



2541



- 2541 Fünfer (15th century) - 1483(?). A: Shield under eagle and between S - O, o MONET o SOLOBORENS, R: Floriated cross with quatrefoil in centre + SANCTVS o VRSVS \*. HMZ: 2-818d. 0.941 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 20,--

Henzen - Amerongen 1998.

From list febr. '98, no. 2440.

## BERN

*Royal*

After Frederick Barbarossa's wedding to Beatrice of Burgundy in 1156, Duke Berthold IV von Zähringen was granted guardianship of the dioceses Geneva, Lausanne and Sion. Furthermore, he reinforced his position in Central Switzerland. This led to the foundation of Bern, which was completed in 1191 by Berthold V.

Bern was granted free city rights in 1218 by Frederick II. This resulted in the first minting. The coins are first recorded in a charter of 1228. These oldest coins, still royal, display a bear under a crowned head. Many believe the head to be an effigy of Frederick II.

After the town came to possess the mint, the crowned head made place for that of St. Vincent (Angster around 1377) and eventually was left out altogether (Pfennig around 1377). Towards the end of the 14th century, double-sided coins appeared (*Dreier and Fünfter* - threes and fives), struck by a moneyer from Savoy.

In 1482, Bern introduced the *Dicken*, designed after the Milan testons. In lieu of the effigy, the portrait of the patron saint of the Bern Minster, St. Vincent was chosen. Bern was granted the right to strike golden coins by Pope Sixtus in 1479.



2542

- 2542 Brakteat - after 1224. A: Bear l. under head feacing. Berger: 2439, HMZ: 1-266, Slg. Wüthrich: 83. 0.399 gr. **R** Very fine  
Hess-Divo - Zürich, Auction: 281 (1999), no. 40.

250,--



2543

- 2543 Fünfer - ca. 1470. A: Bear l. under eagle +  $\circ$  MONETA  $\spadesuit$  BERNENSIS  $\circ$ , R: Floriated cross + SANCTVS  $\spadesuit$  VINCENSIVS. HMZ: 2-166. 0.984 gr. **R** Almost extremely fine  
Hess-Divo - Zürich, Auction 281 (1999), no. 53.

75,--

Vincent was born in Huesca and raised in Saragossa. In the days of Diocletian (287) he served as a deacon of bishop Valerius of Valencia. Before the governor Dacian, he defended the faith, persevered and died a martyr. He was tied to a pillar, burnt with torches, thrown into a dark donjon and tortured on a gridiron. An angel carried his soul to heaven. His dead body was hurled to the scavenging beasts, but two ravens defended it. Then it was thrown to the waves, but would not sink. A widow salvaged the body and buried it.

Vincent was revered as early as 400. In 1130, his remains were brought to Lisbon. The Minster of Bern (built in 1420) was consecrated to him and he became the city patron. In 1463, the head of St. Vincent was stolen in Cologne. The thief, a man named Johannes Böli, brought it to Bern and was richly remunerated.

The highly revered silver bust of St. Vincent and his relics disappeared into the mint's melting pot in 1530.



2544

- 2544 Rollbatzen - after 1492. A: Shield of Bern under eagle MONETA  $\spadesuit$  BERNENSIS, R: Cross with one lis in each angle + SANCTVS  $\spadesuit$  VINCENCIVS. HMZ: 2-164b. 2.928 gr.

A little weakly struck at the edge, very fine to extremely fine

50,--

Henzen - Amerongen 1998.

From list dec.'98, no. 2937.

Batzen => Betz => bear.

In 1492 the Rollbatzen was introduced as a double plappart. This event had great consequences, for Bern as well as for its most remote outskirts.

Geiger: 34 (speaks of flower instead of rose).

## RHEINAU

Presumably, the Benedictine monastery Rheinau obtained the right of mint already under Frederick Barbarossa. Certainty of this right was established by a document from 1241 stating its acknowledgement by Frederick II to Abbot Burchard.

Early in 1408, Count Johann von Habsburg-Laufenburg was granted the right of mint by King Ruprecht and he ordered the so-called *Schwanhalsler* - swan's necks to be struck. After his demise in the same year, the right passed to the monastery once again. (Whether any coins were struck afterwards, remains obscure).



2545

- 2545 Pfennig - 14th century. A: Fabulous creature (Zam and Lion = Mixture of the arms of Rheinau and Habsburg) l., star in front. Berger: 2564, HMZ: 1- 133, Slg. Wüthrich: 164. 0.349 gr. **RR** Very fine +

500,--

Kricheldorf - Freiburg, Auction 55 (1996), no. 643.

See: C: 166, Kestner 2564 (14th century), Wieland (Laufenburg) 55 (Laufenburger Beischlag), Wüthrich: 164 (*unbestimmte Münzstätte* - undefined mint).

This bracteate is generally attributed to the monastery Rheinau. The head shows a striking resemblance to the Laufenburger *Löwenpfenniges*. In these regions the lion is typical as a symbol of the Habsburgers.

## LUZERN

In 750, the monastery St. Leodegar was founded and favoured with goods by Pippin. The Benedictine monastery (from 1456 *Chorherrenstift* - Canons' seminary) was put under the supervision of the Alsace monastery of Murbach.

After the completion of the Gotthard track in the 12th century, Lucerne gained a certain importance. Already in 1252, an early civil society was formed, which enjoyed the protection of King Rudolf I. The abbot stood down as town governor of Lucerne. Murbach sold its dominion rights on April 16th 1291 to Rudolf I (House of Habsburg-Austria), but retained the monastery.

Till then the coinage of Zurich had been followed, but now this town encountered competition from the mint of the Habsburg town of Zofingen. In 1336, arbitration determined the Zofinger coins to be recognised.

The citizens opposed the Austrian dominion more and more. Eventually, as a means of gaining power, Lucerne formed an alliance with Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden (the Old Swiss Confederacy, commenced in 1291 and renewed in 1315, after the victory on the Habsburgers near Morgarten).

The efforts toward liberation from the Habsburgers gained in vigour after the Sempacher war in 1386 (the defeat of Duke Leopold III of Austria and caused by the aggressive politics of Lucerne against foreign residents). In the end, King Sigismund declared Lucerne an imperial free city in 1415.

The aim was to own mint privileges. These were granted by King Sigismund on August 3rd 1418 in Pforzheim. The 1420 town accounts mentioned an amount of 40 pounds heller *zu buwent dz muntzhus*.

Presumably around the middle of 1421, the first Angsters were struck, to be followed from 1481 by various other types.



2546

2547

- 2546 Angster (1422-1424). A: Head of St. Leodegar between L - V. HMZ: 2-615c, Slg. Wüthrich: 115, Wielandt: 27. 0.323 gr. Almost very fine

50,--

Kunst und Münzen - Lugano 1982.

Moneyer: Thomann Motz (died 1473).

Leodegar (616-677) stems from a Franco-burgundian noble family in Poitiers. In successive order, he was abbot of St. Maixent and bishop of Autun. He was a rabid opponent of the mayor of the palace, Ebroin. After the latter's death he became the advisor of Childeric II. He fell from grace eventually, was beheaded and, without delay, was revered as a martyr.

- 2547 Angster (1550-1578). A: Head of St. Leodegar between L - V. HMZ: 2-627a, Slg. Wüthrich: 118. 0.229 gr. Very fine to extremely fine

75,--

SKA - Bern 1980.



2548



- 2548 Haller vom Bäggetypus - 1550-1578. A: Head of a bishop facing. HMZ: 2.628, Slg. Wüthrich: 120. 0.184 gr. Extremely fine  
SKA- Bern 1980.

25,--

## ZÜRICH

The Carolingians transformed the Roman castle to a palatinate. Zurich was first put on record at the founding of the Frauenmünsterkloster (near the burial site of the martyrs Felix and Regula) by Louis the German.

Owing to the visits of kings, emperors and Swabian dukes, Zurich gained political significance. The king granted the guardianship of the monastery to the local peers: first to the counts of Lensburg from 1063 to 1173 and then to the dukes of Zähringen until 1218, when guardianship fell to the king again. He then elevated the abbess of the Frauenmünsterkloster (the greatest landowner in town) to princess of the empire.

From the 12th century, the influence of the citizens grew, a council was formed and in 1250 town rights were granted.

In 1292, Zurich attacked the Habsburg town of Winterthur, but was defeated. The peers were made to leave the council

which, from then on, consisted of wealthy merchants only. In 1336, the guilds were established: thirteen in total.

Zurich joined the Confederacy in 1351, but occasionally still sought to approach the Habsburgers.

The first Zurich coins are of Louis the Child (899-911), presumably struck on the occasion of a royal visit to the town. In the first half of the 10th century, the right of mint was transferred to the abbesses of the Frauenmünsterkloster, who exercised it for almost 400 years. During that period, the coinage sector fell apart and ever more coinage agreements were necessary to avoid damage to the industry. The town of Zurich, supported by its citizens, tried to influence the abbesses' minting. In 1238 four wealthy burghers were granted mint right. Hundred years later, the decision on when, and how many, coins would be struck, was made by the burgomaster and the council alone. From 1418 the town struck its own coins, although officially, it had not been granted right of mint until 1425 by king Sigismund. During the first years, also plapparts were struck (1417 and 1425).



2549



### FRAUENMÜNSTERABTEI

- 2549 Dünnpfennig - 1100-1150. A: Church, R: Cross with circle in centre and the limbs ending in rings. Dannenberg: 1004, HMZ: --, Hürlimann: 25. 0.453 gr. R Extremely fine  
Hess - Luzern 1985.  
Meyer (1840): Tf. I.11, Schwarz: --, Geiger: type 7.

150,--



2550



- 2550 Brakteat - 13th century. A: Head of St. Felix 1. \* ZVRICH. HMZ: 1-620b, Hürlimann: 40. 0.407 gr. Very fine to extremely fine  
SKA - Bern 1980.  
Meyer (1840): Tf. II,20, Schwarz: --, Mildenberg: 29, Fd. Wint-Holdenplatz Type Bl.2.16.  
In Wüthrich is no mention of a star in the legend.

125,--

**JUDENTA von HAGENBUCH (1229-1254)**


2551

- 2551 Brakteat. A: Two heads of St. Felix and St. Regula Z V R I C H. HMZ: 1-621a, Hürlimann: 47. 0.291 gr. **R** Very fine 500,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1982.

Fd. Marbach (42) in Berichte H. H. Kricheldorf, 73,74,78 (F. Wielandt 1973).

In Fd. Marbach, different dies of this type are compared (nos. 42-48). This Zurich type should also be compared to the coins of Zofingen and Breisach, which display similar twin faces. For comparison, see the twin faces of Zofingen no. 2535 and the twin faces of Breisach (Protasius and Gervasius) no. 2517.

According to Slg. Wüthrich this Janus-like image traveled from Zurich via Zofingen to Breisgau.

The resemblance of Zürich and Zofingen is particularly striking.



Zürich

Zofingen

Breisach

**ELISABETH von WETZIKON (1270-1298)**


2552

- 2552 Brakteat. A: Head of St. Felix I. TVREGVM. Berger: 2476, HMZ: 1-624a, Hürlimann: 54. 0.379 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 125,--

Ahlstrom - Stockholm, Auction 53 (1996), no. 1402.

Meyer (1840) Tf. II.25, Schwarz: 27, Mildenberg: 35, Fd. Wint-Haldengut: 2, Geiger (1973) 40, Geiger (1991), Abb. 6.27, Slg. Wüthrich: 266.



2553

2554

- 2553 Brakteat - 1300-1320. A: Veiled bust of the abbess facing ZVRICH. Berger: 2472, HMZ: 1-627a, Hürliman: 58, Slg. Bonhoff: 1801. 0.408 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 100,--

Kricheldorf - Freiburg 1975.

Meyer (1840) Tf. II.39, Mildenberg: 40, Geiger (1973): 42, Geiger (1991) Abb. 7.30, Br. v. Stumm (1950) Tf. IV.20, Schwarz: 30, Fd. Winterthur-Haldengut: 3, Slg. Wüthrich: 208.

- 2554 Brakteat - 1300-1320. A: Veiled bust of the abbess facing ZVRICH. Berger: 2472, HMZ: 1-627a, Hürliman: 58, Slg. Bonhoff: 1801. 0.392 gr. Very fine 75,--

SKA - Bern 1980.

Meyer (1840) Tf. II.39, Mildenberg: 40, Geiger (1973): 42, Geiger (1991) Abb. 7.30, Br. v. Stumm (1950) Tf. IV.20, Schwarz: 30, Fd. Winterthur-Haldengut: 3, Slg. Wüthrich: 208.

**BENEDICTA von RECHBERG (1404-1413)**


2555



2556



- 2555 Brakteat. A: Veiled bust of the abbess facing Z V I. HMZ: 1-639a, Hürlimann: 62. 0.298 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 100,--  
 Münzen u. Medaillen - Basel, Auction 45 (1971), no. 222.  
 Ex: Wühtrich collection, no. 222.  
 Last brakteat type.  
 Meyer (1840) Tf. II.41, Schwarz: 37, Mildenberg: 53-57, Geiger (1991) Abb. 16.91.

**CITY**

- 2556 Plappart (1425-1440). A: Shield of Zürich in quatrefoil surrounded by three stars + MONETA \* THVRICENSIS ✪, R: Eagle l. + CIVITATIS \* IMPERIALIS \*. HMZ: 2-1110c, Hürlimann: 81. 2.435 gr. Edge fault, very fine to extremely fine 100,--  
 Leu - Zürich 1998.  
 From list autumn 1998, no. 464.  
 So called „Krähenplappart“.  
 Mildenberg: 66, Kunzmann (1985) S.245.3.



2557



- 2557 Angster - 16th century. A: Shield of Zürich under Z and between two stars. HMZ: 2-1132, Hürlimann: 1148. 0.247 gr. Small edge fault, very fine 15,--  
 SKA - Bern 1980.

The coins of Schaffhausen, Chur and S. Gallen have been classified under *Moneta Constantiensis*.

**SWITZERLAND SOUTH**

The regions mentioned below, Geneva, Lausanne, Fribourg and Saint Maurice in the Middle Ages were all hemmed in by the county/duchy of Savoy. Savoy tried continuously, albeit in vain, to incorporate these territories.

In those days, Savoy stretched from West Italy, along the Mediterranean coast, through the Rhone valley to the regions of Chambéry and Annecy in today's France. It stands to reason then, that the coins of Switzerland South fit in with those of France and Italy.

**GENF**

Geneva existed already in Roman times, but its significance grew when the Alamanni destroyed Nyon in 260. The walls of Geneva were built from the ruins of Nyon.

At the end of the 4th century, Geneva was a *civitas* and came under Vienne. The first bishop was Isaac (400). In 443 the Burgundians established themselves in *Sapaudia* as *foederati*. Geneva was their capital and the most famous bishop was St. Salonus (around 441-460).

In 500 and 501, Geneva was burnt down and in 534, it was part of the Merovingian empire.

During the reign of the Burgundian kings (888-1032), the bishop was able to establish power over the city. The treaty of Seyssel (1124) between Bishop Hubert de Grammon and Count Aimon confirmed the authority of the bishop over the town. Under Hubert de Grammon, a new boom was brought forth. Later many bishops from the comital family of Geneva were appointed, followed by those from the house of Savoy. The bishops were able to maintain their independent position until the 14th-15th century.

The counts and dukes of Savoy repeatedly strove to conquer Geneva, aiming to make it the capital of their territory, as for instance in 1287. Savoy enclosed Geneva completely. In 1145, Lodovico was granted the papal right to appoint bishops in his territory and, for convenience's sake but without the right to do so, included Geneva as well.

From that time on, the bishop's see of Geneva was practically always taken by members of the House of Savoy.

**CONRAD (1019-1031)**


- 2558 Denier. A: Temple with five columns + GINEVA CIVITAS, R: Cross with one wedge in each angle + CONRADVS EPS. HMZ: 1-268a, 1.260 gr. RR Traces of verdigris, extremely fine 400,--  
 Spink - London 1976.  
 Found about 10 miles south of Geneve (1971?).  
 Cf. NC 1976, p. 186.



- 2559 Denier. A: Temple with four columns and ring in gable GENEVA CIVITAS, R: Cross + FREDERICVS EP-S. Demole type D (28), HMZ: 1-289a. 1.129 gr. Extremely fine 200,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.

**FREDERIC (1032-1073)**
**HUBERT DE GRAMMONT (1120-1135)**

- 2560 Denier. A: Head l. + SCS PETRVS, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle + GENEVA CIVITAS. HMZ: 1-291a, Demole: 284. 1.307 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 250,--  
 Gall. de Monnaies - Genève 1979.  
 From Gall. de Monnaies, Auction 13 (1978), no. 511.  
 Cf. Ladé : 149.  
 The attribution to Hubert de Grammont stems from Demole in his study on the hoard of Pas-de-l'Echelle. This attribution is no more than a hypothesis.

**LAUSANNE**

Lausanne has been known since before Christ. The name *Lausanne* (flattened stones) stems from the 9th century.

Towards the end of the 6th century the diocese was founded. It has been on record since 814. The diocese came under Lyon and the bishops were seldom picked locally, but were mostly from the region.

When the Burgundy kingdom was incorporated into the Holy Roman Empire, the bishops became Princes of the empire. The count of Geneva, who meant to keep the bishop's power within strict limits, was guardian. In 1156 Frederick Barbarossa granted guardianship to the dukes of Zähringen. In 1226 the bishops regained guardianship.

The bishops were often confronted with the relentless, though vain, struggle for power by Savoy.

The right of mint was granted to the bishops of Geneva, probably in 1011, by King Rodolf III of Burgundy. In 1150 Frederick Barbarossa endorsed this right to bishop Amédé de Hauterive.

The bishops struck anonymous coins for three centuries.

**ANONYMOUS**


- 2561 Denier. A: Temple over crosier + LAVS ANNA, R: Cross with one S in the 1st and 4th angles + MONETAS Dolivo: 2, HMZ: 1-486a, Slg. Stroehlin 2154. 1.016 gr. Very fine 100,--  
 Gallerie des Monnaies - Genève 1980.  
 Beginning 12th century.

Most of the coins have the same legend: SEDES LAVSANE resp. CIVITAS EQUESTRIUM. There is also the same style of temple.



- 2562 Denier. A: Temple over three broad rings SEDES LAVSACNE, R: Cross CIVITAS EQSTRIV. Dolivo: 5a, HMZ: 1-486d, Slg. Stroehlin: 2210. 0.924 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine 75,--  
Gallerie des monnaies - Genève 1980  
From Gallerie des monnaies, Auction 13-11-1978, no. 450.  
The denarii displaying the temple with the three annulets have been ascribed to bishop Roger (1190-1212) by Aubert (see RSN 53, p. 75-87).

Coins from the *période de bon style* - period of good style (1273 to 1375).



- 2563 Obole. A: Temple over three pellets SEDES LAVSANE, R: Cross with pellet in the 1st and arrow in the 4th angles + CIVITAS EQSTRIV. Dolivo: 15, HMZ: 1-487, Slg. Stroehlin: 2252. 0.423 gr. Small flan, very fine + 75,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.
- 2564 Obole. A: Temple over three pellets SEDES LAVSANE, R: Cross with pellet in the 1st and arrow in the 4th angles + CIVITAS EQSTRIV. Dolivo: 27, HMZ: 1-487, Slg. Stroehlin: 2252. 0.327 gr. Very fine 75,--  
Gallerie des Monnaies - Genève 1980.  
Nos. 2563 and 2564 are almost exactly identical. The difference lies in the weight only. The later one is notably lighter than the first one.

From 1375 it is possible to ascribe the coins to a particular bishop. The first bishop, Guy de Prangins (1375-1394) struck double denarii, after Milan example, and put his name on the coin.

#### GUILLAUME de MONTHONAY (1394-1406)



- 2565 Denier. A: Temple over three rings + SEDES LAVSANN, R: Cross with one pellet in the 3rd and one arrow in the 4th angles + CIVITAS LOSINA. Dolivo: 38, HMZ: 1-495. 0.683 gr. Very fine 30,--  
Gallerie des Monnaies - Genève 1980.  
From Gallerie des Monnaies, Auction 13-11-1978, no. 469.  
Dolivo gives SFDFS resp. CIVITAS LOSINI.  
Struck in accordance with the ordinance of March 28th 1396 (moneyer Jean de Canturio). These coins do not differ much from the Savoy coins struck on the base of the ordinance of February 23rd 1391.

**GUILLAUME DE CHALLANT (1406-1431)**


- 2566 Denier. A: Temple with five columns over three rings + SEDES . LAVSAN, R: Cross with one arrow in the 1st and one ring in the 4th angles CIVITAS LAVSAN. Dolivo: 41, HMZ: 1-489a. 0.683 gr. Fine to very fine
- Platt - Paris 1979. 30,--
- Struck in accordance with emission 1406-1420 (*Ancienne monnaie* - old money). The coins were of an inferior alloy.

**FREIBURG**

Fribourg in Üchtland was founded in 1157 by Berthold IV von Zähringen. In 1218 it came to count Ulrich III von Kyburg through heritage and in 1277, after having fended off the Savoy claims, to the Habsburgers. In 1452-1477 Fribourg was under Savoy, in 1477 it fell under imperial immediacy and in 1481 it was admitted into the Confederacy. Pope Martin V (1418-1422) and Emperor Sigismund (1422) granted the town the right of mint which was exercised from 1435. To this end, the coins of the diocese Lausanne were used and after 1494, the coinage system of Bern was adopted.



- 2567 Kreuzer - 1480. A: Shield of Fribourg + ☉ MONETA ☉ ☼ ☉ FRIBVRGI ☉, R: Floriated cross + ☉ SANCTVS ☼ NICOLAVS ☉. Cahn: 19, HMZ: 2-246a. 0.754 gr. Very fine 25,--
- Holleman - Enschede 1980.  
E.B.Cahn - C.Villard - N. Morard: Monnaies de Fribourg, Fribourg 1969.

**ST. MAURICE (AGAUNUM)**

In 523 peace was made between the sons of Clovis and Theodoric. Thus a period of calm came about, that lasted for ten years. This changed in 532, when King Sigismund of Burgundy had his own son Sigeric strangled to eliminate him from succession. Sigismund had been converted to catholicism by bishop Avitus of Vienne and had founded the abbey of Agaunum-Saint Maurice in 515 (from Prinz p. 136). He retreated to this abbey out of remorse, whereupon three Merovingian kings attacked Burgundy, captured Sigismund and killed him.

According to the legend St. Maurice (then *Agaunum*) is also the place where the Roman emperors Diocletian and Maximian ordered St. Maurice and all in the Theban Legion killed. See under Magdeburg.



- 2568 Denier. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle + LVDOVICVS IMPR, R: Temple XPIANA RELIGIO. HMZ: 1-582 (cf. p. 241-242). 0.960 gr. R Very fine to extremely fine 150,--
- Finn - Kendal 1998.  
Ex: J.F. Chown collection.  
See Morel-Fatio "Trouvaille de Ferreyres". In *Revue Savoisienn*e 12 (1871), p. 33-38 (ill. no 8).  
In *Münzen und Medaillen Deutschland* 5 (21-10-1999), no 1104, the next comment: A: Temple after Carolingian denarius XPIAN RELIGIO, R: Cross with spheres in the corners + LVDOVICVS IMP with abbreviation stroke through the P.  
Ladé BSSN 1890 p. 238-256, MEC I, p. 216, Martin BSN 39/1984 S.450 ff cf. Illustr. 2.  
According to MEC the weight would be notably lower than normal. The weight of this coin, however, is exactly equal to that of the MEC specimens.  
Peus 373. 2165. Here, Aimon le Pacifique (1329-1343) is mentioned. Reference is made to Elnig p. 70 et seqq (and to MEC). The weight is not given. The text reads: +LVDOVICVS URT / +XPIANA RELIGIO (the U of URT is a U with a shorter right leg and a horizontal line above the left leg).



## AUSTRIA

Austrian history in the Middle Ages is a matter of extraordinary complexity. The nation of Austria, as we know it today, didn't exist, rather a territory *Austria*, which globally comprised of present Upper- and Lower Austria. There was ongoing battling between the most important regions: Austria, Styria and Karinthia, in which Bohemia, Hungary and other surrounding nations play an important part. Familial relationships were of influence as well. Eventually the house Habsburg steadily accumulated power, seeing its apogee under Maximilian I at the end of the 15th century.

The archbishopric Salzburg occupied a unique position in this constellation, it stood under great influence from Bavaria and its archbishops alternately supported the pope and the Habsburg family. Moreover, the archbishopric Salzburg had significant possessions in Karinthia, like Friesach.

### SALZBURG

Around 712-15, Bishop Rupert of Worms founded the convent of St. Mary. Rupert acquired rich goods, among other things the salt mines of Reichenhall. As a consequence, the name *Iuvavum* was changed to Salzburg. In the late Middle Ages, Rupert was chosen as patron of Salzburg.

In 920, Duke Arnulf of Bavaria received from King Henry I the right to possess Bavarian dioceses, of which Salzburg was one.

In the Great Schism the archbishops of Salzburg, amongst whom Adalbert II, sided with the pope, prompting Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa to seize control of the archbishopric in 1169 and supersede his cousin Adalbert. At the peace of Venice in 1177, Cardinal Conrad of Wittelsbach, who had relinquished Mainz, was awarded Salzburg. Adalbert chose the side of the Staufers in his second government (1183-1200). His successor Eberhard II, too, was loyal to the Staufers. The end came when he died during his excommunication for aiding Frederick II. A period of confusion followed. Philip of Spanheim bonded with the pope and the latter repeatedly assigned Ottokar II with the defense of the archbishopric.

Archbishop Frederick II of Walchen chose sides with Rudolph of Habsburg and played a decisive role in the victory over Ottokar VI. After a long battle with duke Albrecht I of Austria, in 1297 peace was signed and the archbishops took sides with the Habsburgers. The defeat against Louis of Bavaria at Mühlendorf in 1322 led to the definitive disjunction of the duchy Bavaria and the archbishopric Salzburg.

The first coins are those of duke Arnulf of Bavaria from 916. The archbishops were granted right of mint on 28 May 996 by emperor Otto III.

Coin was struck in Laufen (initially) and Salzburg, later in Friesach as well. Friesach is a city in Karinthia, that was bestowed as a court on Salzburg by Louis the German in 860 and was slowly but surely extended by the archbishopric to eventually become the centre of its Karinthian possessions. After it passed through different hands, Friesach, at the end of the 13th century, was ultimately acquired by the archbishopric Salzburg. Until the end of the 13th century, Friesach, since 1215 denoted as *civitas*, was Karinthia's main city.

The coin in Friesach emerged between 1125 and 1130 (in the time of archbishop Konrad I of Abenberg 1106-1147). This right of mint goes back to a privilege from 975 of emperor Otto II for Lieding in the Gurk-valley. Now and again mints were shared with the dukes of Karinthia. The end of coining in Friesach was around 1350 (only archbishop Leonard of Keutschach has minted in Friesach beginning 1500).

#### *Ducal issue*

#### **HENRY IV (1009-1014)**



2569 Denar - 2nd type. A: Crowned bust r. . S . x o A o U . III . lis, R: Cross with three pellets - ring - three pellets - ring in the angles + CVSC + SNC. Hahn: 94D/XI. 1.098 gr. **RR** Extremely fine

500,--

Spink - London 1977.  
Dannenberg: 1078-1080.

Henry IV, here as duke of Bavaria (IV), in the time he was king (II) 1002-1024 (emperor since 1014). Doesn't appear in CNA with these texts. The main resemblance is A6 var. D, with reference to Hahn: 94.

*Episcopal issues*  
**ADALBERT (1183-1200)**



- 2570 Pfennig - Friesach. A: Bust of the bishop with crosier and book (ALBERTVS EP), R: Church with two towers over four rings. CNA: C a 8. 1.340 gr. Weakly struck as usual, very fine 50,--  
 Gorny - München, Auction 23 (1982), no. 1207.



- 2571 Pfennig - Friesach. A: Bust of the bishop with crosier and book ESIAEISWS, R: Church with two towers over four rings. CNA: C a 9. 1.294 gr. Broad and well struck specimen, very fine to extremely fine 100,--

Numismatica - Wien, Auction 21 (1978), no. 1177.  
 ERIACENSIS (1164-1183).  
 Baumgartner: Nz.68, 1935, no. 41c (after 1190).  
 CNA: As ERIACENSIS issue chiefly a group of Friesach pence from the 2nd half of the 12th century is designated, that on the obverse show a bishop with pastoral staff and book and the inscription ERIACENSIS for the name of the mint Friesach and that display a church with two towers on a further scriptless reverse.



- 2572 Pfennig - Friesach. A: Bust of the bishop with crosier and book ABCDEFG, R: Church with two towers over four rings. CNA: C a 9. 0.890 gr. RR Very fine 75,--

Numismatica - Wien, Auction 1 (1972), no. 550.  
 CNA: There are variations to the ERIACENSIS issue that show the first seven resp. ten letters of the alphabet.  
 Kat. Numismatica: This inscription, that is wholly isolated in austriacian Middle Age coinage, shows the first seven letters of the alphabet (BE: 16c1, RR).

**EBERHARD II (1200-1246)**

- 2573 Pfennig - Friesach. A: Seated bishop with cross and book facing + EB(ERHA RD)S EPS, R: Church with two towers behind wall. CNA: C a 10, L-Fr: 8. 0.851 gr. Fine to very fine 25,--  
 Herinek - Wien 1975..



- 2574 Pfennig - Friesach. A: Bust of the bishop with crosier and book facing + EB(ERHARD)S EPS, R: Two bishop's heads between two stars, one ring with three pellets in each angle. CNA: C a 13, L-Fr: 13. 0.746 gr. Weakly struck, very fine 25,--  
 Numismatica - Wien 1975.



2575

- 2575 Pfennig - Friesach. A: Bust of the bishop with crozier and book facing (+ EBERHAR)DS (EPS), R: Two bishop's heads between two stars, one ring with three pellets in each angle. CNA: C a 13, L-Fr: 13. 1.343 gr. Good portrait, very fine

50,--

Gorny - München, Auction 49 (1990), no. 3038.

Luschin v. Ebengreuth thinks this type (13, III) has been struck 1208/12.



2576

- 2576 Pfennig - Friesach. A: Bust of the bishop with crozier and book facing (+ EBERHAR)DS (EP)S, R: Two bishop's heads between two stars, one ring with three pellets in each angle. CNA: C a 13, L-Fr: 13. 0.789 gr. Very fine

25,--

Rauch - Wien, Auction 67 (2001), no. 1126.

The two episcopal heads, according to Luschin, can be none other than the Salzburg saints Rupert and Virgil.



2577

- 2577 Pfennig - Friesach. A: Bishop with crozier and key facing (+ E)BER(H ARDVS), R: Head of an angel between two great wings and under cross. + (FR)SACH. CNA: C a 14, L-Fr: 15. 1.024 gr. Very fine

20,--

Numismatica - Wien 1975.



2578

- 2578 Pfennig - Friesach. A: Bishop with two swords facing (+ E)BER(H) R(DVS EPS), R: Angel with two great wings under tower + FR(I)S(ACH). CNA: C a 16, L-Fr: 19. 1.073 gr. Almost very fine

20,--

Numismatica - Wien 1975.



2579

- 2579 Pfennig - Friesach. A: Bust of the bishop with book and crozier facing + EBER(HAR DS EPS), R: Bust of the bishop between two towers, cross between two pellets above. CNA: C a 18, L-Fr: 22. 0.736 gr. Very fine

20,--

Numismatica - Wien 1975.



2580

- 2580 Pfennig - Friesach. A: Archbishop with crosier and sword facing, R: Bust of the bishop between two towers, small zig-zag-line above with two small towers. CNA: C a 19, L-Fr: 24. 1.035 gr. Weakly struck, fine to very fine 20,--  
 Müller - Solingen, Auction 42 (1983), no. 926.  
 CNA gives no obverse text, but there is some script here.  
 The catalogue of Müller mentions L-Fr: 361, which is a variant. This is L-Fr: 24.



2581

- 2581 Pfennig - Friesach. A: Seated bishop with crosier and cross, R: Bust of the bishop over crescent and between two crosses. CNA: C a 20, L-Fr: 25. 1.258 gr. Weakly struck, very fine + 25,--  
 Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.  
 In my opinion the text on the obverse starts with S A... (wouldn't this be Adalbert?).



2582

- 2582 Pfennig - Friesach. A: Seated bishop with crosier and lis, R: Two busts of bishops facing with cross between them. CNA: C a 22, L-Fr: 28. 1.189 gr. Weakly struck, very fine 20,--  
 Lanz - Graz 1976.  
 In CNA on the obverse a cross is situated above the head, apparently the beginning of a text. Here it rather resembles a crescent moon or a circle. According to Kat. Lanz the obverse should read FRISACVS.



2583

- 2583 Pfennig - Pettau. A: Bust of the bishop facing with one lis in each hand, star above (EBE)RHA(RDVS EPS), R: Bust of the bishop between two towers, small tower above. CNA: C g 1, L-Fr: 17. 0.908 gr. Fine to very fine 20,--  
 Numismatica - Wien 1975.  
 Struck 1220/30.

**FREDERICK II von WALCHEN (1270-1284)**


2584

- 2584 Pfennig. A: Head with mitre facing between two rings, R: Rosette within circle of leaves. CNA: A 45. 0.669 gr. Very fine 30,--  
 Numismatica - Wenen, Auction 2 (1973), no. 1606.



#### RUDOLPH von HOHENECK (1284-1290)

- 2585 Pfennig - Friesach. A: Bust of an angel under tower between sun and moon, R: Deer r. (not visible). CNA: C a 55, L-Fr: 60. 0.655 gr. Very fine 25,--  
Lanz - München, Auction 122 (2004), no. 1159.  
Acquired by Joanneum, Graz, in the year 1932, surely from the Wierstein hoard.

#### KONRAD von FOHNSDORF (1291-1312)

- 2586 Pfennig. A: Cross between two towers over head with mitre, R: Lion l. CNA: A 49. 0.736 gr. Fine to very fine 20,--  
Dorau - Berlin 1983.



#### JOHANN II von REISBERG (1429-1441)

- 2587 Einseitiger Pfennig. A: Shield (b). CNA: A 55. 0.363 gr. Very fine 15,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1982.
- 2588 Einseitiger Pfennig. A: Shield (b). CNA: A 55. 0.373 gr. Very fine 15,--

#### FREDERICK IV (1441-1452)



- 2589 Pfennig. A: Shield (b) within circle of pellets, R: Crosier between two rings within circle of pellets. CNA: A 67. 0.424 gr. Very fine 20,--  
Siemer - Hamburg 1983-

#### LEONARD von KEUTSCHACH (1495-1519)



- 2590 Rügenbatzen - 1500. A: Two shields under 1500 and above L + LEONARD' ARCHIEPI ⚡ SALC, R: Bust of St. Rupert with crosier and barrel SANCTVS ⚡ RVDBERT' EPVS. Bernhart/Roll: 117, Levinson: IV - 64, Probszt: 99. 3.090 gr. Well struck and extremely fine specimen 100,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1980.

## COUNTS of FORMBACH-PÜTTEN

In the middle of the 11th century in Bavaria, three significant dynasties are to be discerned, under which the house of Formbach Neuburger (they were the heirs of the house Wels-Lambacher in Lower Bavaria). They wielded comital power over Künzinggau (to the right side of the Danube between Isar and Vils). In 1158 with the demise of Ekbert III, the dynasty became extinct and their territories were abandoned to the Andrechsers and the Otakars.

### EKBERT II - III (1144-1158)



- 2591 Dünnpfennig - Neunkirchen. A: Rosette with eight leaves, six small rosettes around, four with heads and two with a cross, R; Mounted knight with banner r. CNA: B 64. 0.943 gr. **RR** Very fine  
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 124 (2005), no 3072.

400,--

## ABBEY FORMBACH

The abbey Formbach was a benedictine monastery in the diocese Passau. Presumably founded in 1040 by Formbach inhabitant Himiltrud. The Formbach family seat was moved to Neunburg on the Inn. Wirnto and Dietrich are respectively the 2nd and the 3rd abbot of the monastery. There probably was minting before 1136. The mint in Neunkirchen was is in 1158, after the extinction of the comital house of Formbach, replaced to Fischau, where the Otakars carried on striking coin. Coining at the monastery probably took an end around 1160.

### DIETRICH (1127-around 1140)



- 2592 Pfennig - Neunkirchen. A: Church with round gable and two towers, cross within gate + DRS .. D + TR (?), R: Seven stars over crescent, pellets in field + II .. IT + DIIRXIIDI (?). CNA: B 49. 0.939 gr. **R** Almost extremely fine  
Lanz - München, Auction 122 (2004), no. 1062.

300,--

## AUSTRIA

Leopold I margrave of Austria (975-994) began the era of the Babenbergs. Leopold III (wedded to Agnes, daughter of Henry IV) expanded the territory. Under him, the first coin was struck in Krems. Towards the end of his reign, there was first mention of *Austria* (1147). When the Babenbergs seized power in Bavaria, Austria's territorial importance threatened to diminish.

In 1156, Frederick I Barbarossa detached Austria from Bavaria and elevated it to duchy.

Leopold V signed the hereditary Georgenberg Pact with Otakar IV in 1186, which resulted in the merging of Styria and Austria in 1192. Under him, coining in Vienna commenced (1194). During the reign of Duke Frederick II the Quarrelsome, difficulties with Emperor Frederick II were normality. The latter regarded the territories as a return to fiefdom (*Reichsverwaltung*). Nevertheless, Emperor Frederick II, in 1245, was willing to elevate Austria to kingdom, but this scheme was resisted by the pope. In 1246, Frederick died, ending the reign of the Babenbergs.

Premysl Ottokar II of Bohemia and Bela IV of Hungary shared the Babenberg legacy in 1254 (Treaty of Ofen). Austria fell to Premysl Ottokar, who also became Duke of Styria (1259) and Karinthia (1269). In 1252, the term *Austria superior* emerged.

1273 saw the end of Premysl Ottokars dominance, due to the election of Rudolph of Habsburg to Roman King (see under Bohemia at Premysl Ottokar). After the death of Premysl Ottokar (1276), King Rudolph of Habsburg gave Austria in fief to his sons Albrecht and Rudolph. From 1283, Albrecht solely ruled. In this period the expression *Dominiun Austriae* became the collective term for Habsburg power.

Under Albrecht II, the Habsburgs managed to acquire Karinthia in 1355, after which Rudolph, in 1363, took Tyrol.

The brothers of Rudolph divided the lands that stretched from the Alsace to Hungary. Austria went to the eldest line, the Albertinian. Between 1395 and 1411, the three core territories gradually melted together: Austria, Styria and Tyrol. A few parts were lost, until 1490, when Maximilian united the whole of Habsburg possessions (Austria, Styria, Karinthia and Carniola).

## LEOPOLD V (1177-1194)



2593 Pfennig - Krems. A: Four arches with heads, cross made of pellets in centre, R: Mounted knight r. CNA: B 26. 0.839 gr. R Small hole in the flan, very fine

150,--

Beckenbauer - München 1982.

Krems is probably the oldest mint of Austria (around 1130). Before that time, there only had been minting in Neunkirchen (see abbey Formbach).

## FREDERICK I (1194-1198)



2594 Pfennig - Krems or Wien. A: Four lionheads in quatrefoil with crosses between them, R: Eagle on horseback. CNA: B 99. 0.984 gr. Very fine

100,--

Lanz - München, Auction 122 (2004), no. 1729.

The Vienna mint dates back to 1193 under Leopold V.

## Ca. 1190 - 1210



2595 Pfennig - Enns. A: Panther with wings l., on the edge + \* \* \* + ....., R: Two dragons, Y and rosettes on the edge. CNA: B 106. 0.953 gr. Irregular flan, small traces of an overstruck, very fine

20,--

Tietjen - Hamburg 1981.

**LEOPOLD VI (1210-1230)**


- 2596 Pfennig - Wien. A: Tower between two eagles over star, R: Animal r. CNA: B 112. 0.955 gr. Very fine 50,--  
Gorny - München, Auction 51 (1990), no. 2380.
- 2597 Pfennig - Wien. A: Eagle and panther with cross between them, R: Lion l., tail between his legs, crosses on the edge. Flan crack, very fine + 100,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 17 (1975), no. 611.

**Around 1230**


- 2598 Pfennig - Wien. A: Kneeling angel l. with cross, R: Lion r. with crosses on the edge. CNA: B 122. 0.748 gr. Weakly struck and small flan crack, very fine 15,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.
- 2599 Pfennig - Enns. A: Deer r., crosses on the edge, R: Panther l., crosses on the edge. CNA: B 125. 0.722 gr. Scratches on the reverse, otherwise very fine 30,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.



- Ca. 1230-1250**
- 2600 Pfennig - Wiener Neustadt. A: Panther l., R: Griffon l. CNA: B 139. 0.819 gr. Reverse a little off centre, otherwise very fine 30,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.

**REICHsverwaltung (1236-39, 1246-51)**

- 2601 Pfennig - Wien. A: Lion with shield and sword l., R: Eagle l. CNA: B 143. 0.634 gr. Very fine 20,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1985.  
CNA only states an eagle facing right on the reverse.



- 2602 Pfennig - Enns. A: Eagle l. over crowned head, R: Crowned lion l. CNA: B 147. 0.799 gr. Very fine 20,--  
Lanz - Graz 1976.  
The numbers 2602 until 2613 are from *one* hoard.  
CNA mentions the eagle facing right (obverse)
- 2603 Pfennig - Enns. A: Rosette, R: Crowned lion l. CNA: B 148. 0.802 gr. Very fine 20,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1985.



- 2604 Pfennig - Wien. A: Crowned head facing with lis and orb, R: Eagle r. CNA: B 153 a. 0.557 gr. Very fine 20,--  
Lanz - Graz 1976.  
See remarks with no. 2602.

### PREMYSL OTTOKAR II (1254-1276)

During the reign of Ottokar II the territories of Austria, Styria, Karinthia and Carniola were united with Bohemia.

- 2605 Pfennig - Wien. A: Six lis in circle, R: Lion r. + OTA(CHER). CNA: B 159. 0.747 gr. Very fine 20,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.  
In my opinion, the text is retrograde.



- 2606 Pfennig - Wien. A: Cross within floral ornament, R: Crowned lion l. CNA: B 162. 0.764 gr. Very fine 15,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.
- 2607 Hälbling - Wien. A: Crowned dragon r., R: Shield within floral ornament. CNA: B 164. 0.622 gr. **R** Very fine 25,--  
Lanz - Graz 1976.  
Lanz states: presumably an obol.



- 2608 Pfennig - Wien. A: Star with clover in the angles, R: Crowned head facing with stars on the edge. CNA: B 165. 0.834 gr. Very fine + 20,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.
- 2609 Pfennig - Wien. A: Bird l., R: Animal l. CNA: B 168. 0.764 gr. Fine to very fine 15,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.



- 2610 Hälbling - Wien. A: Bird l., R: Animal l. CNA: B 168. 0.615 gr. R Very fine 30,--  
Lanz - Graz 1976.  
CNA mentions for the reverse: in front of a tree? No such thing is discernable here. The bird on the reverse brings a chicken to mind.  
I doubt, with respect to the weight, that this really is an obol.  
For elucidation see no. 810.  
Obol reported by Lanz (RRR), see also no. 2602.
- 2611 Pfennig - Wien. A: Panther with sword l., R: Capricorn r. CNA: B 170. 0.768 gr. Small flan crack, fine to very fine 25,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.



- 2612 Pfennig - Wien. A: Eagle flying l., R: Star within ornamental edge. CNA: B 171. 0.796 gr. Almost very fine 15,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.



- 2613 Hälbling - Wien. A: Eagle flying l., R: Star within ornamental edge. CNA: B 171 var. 0.479 gr. R Very fine 25,--  
Lanz - Graz 1976.  
CNA knows no Hälbling from this type.  
See for elucidation, no. 2602.



- 2614 Pfennig - Wien. A: Head l. within star, R: Crowned head within ornamental edge. CNA: B 174a. 0.845 gr. Very fine 20,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.
- 2615 Pfennig - Wien. A: Capricorn r., R: Crowned bust facing. CNA: B 175. 0.706 gr. Small scratches, flan crack, very fine 15,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.  
CNA doesn't see anything under the buste of the king on the reverse. Here, something *can* be distinguished: animal?



- 2616 Pfennig - Wien. A: Crowned head facing, R: Crowned head with lis and cross under arch. CNA: B 177. 0.774 gr. Very fine 20,--  
Lanz - Graz 1976.  
See for elucidation, no. 2602.
- 2617 Hälbling - Wiener Neustadt. A: Crowned head between two leafs, R: Crowned dragon l. CNA: B 180. 0.503 gr. Very fine 10,--  
Lanz - Graz 1976.  
For elucidation see no. 2602.  
Presumably an obol, CNA knows of no obol.



- 2618 Pfennig - Wiener Neustadt. A: Crowned head over two lis, R: Crowned dragon l. CNA: B 181. 0.753 gr. Fine to very fine 15,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.

#### RUDOLPH von HABSBURG (1276-1282)

- 2619 Pfennig - Wien. A: Crowned bust with lis and orb, R: Eagle l. (not visible). CNA: B 186. 0.675 gr. Fine to very fine 10,--  
Tietjen - Hamburg 1981.



- 2620 Pfennig - Enns. A: Dragon l., R: Deer l. CNA: B 188. 0.792 gr. Almost very fine 25,--  
Tietjen - Hamburg 1981.

**ALBRECHT I (1282-1298)**

- 2621 Pfennig - Wien. A: Dragon r. with tower on his back, R: Five lis in circle. CNA: B 191. 0.754 gr. Fine 15,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.



- 2622 Pfennig - Wien. A: Shield under cross and between two lions, R: Tower in trefoil. CNA: B 192. 0.820 gr. Almost very fine 15,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.  
Shown at: To Jerusalem, the dear journey of a medieval count, Leiden 1991 / Hilversum 1992.  
CNA reports the letter V for the reverse, instead of the tower that I distinguish.

- 2623 Pfennig - Enns. A: Bust r. with sword and shield over star and crescent, R: Panther l. CNA: B 197. 0.829 gr. Very fine 15,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1985.



- 2624 Pfennig - Wiener Neustadt. A: Cock l., R: Crowned dragon l. CNA: B 199. 0.829 gr. Very fine 15,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.
- 2625 Pfennig - Wiener Neustadt. A: Cock l., R: Crowned dragon l. CNA: B 199. 0.777 gr. Very fine 15,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.



2626



2627

**ALBRECHT III (1365-1395)**

- 2626 Einseitiger Pfennig - Wien. A: Head of a Capricorn I. CNA: B 265. 0.682 gr. Almost very fine 20,--  
Münzauktion - Essen, Auction 45 (1983), no. 1591.  
Variant a: dot preceding the neck of the ibex.

**ALBRECHT V (1411-1439)**

- 2627 Einseitiger Pfennig - 1427. A: Shield within trefoil AL - B -t, one star in each angle. CNA: F a 6. Very fine to extremely fine 10,--  
0.406 gr.  
Tietjen - Hamburg 1980.  
CNA: From 1427 (?), maybe struck earlier.



2628



2629

**LADISLAUS POSTHUMUS (1452-1457)**

- 2628 Einseitiger Pfennig. A: Shield within trefoil, crown between L - R, one clover in each angle. CNA: F a 9. 0.552 gr. Very fine 10,--  
Tietjen - Hamburg 1983.

**FREDERICK III (1457-1485)**

- 2629 Einseitiger Pfennig - Wien. A: Shield of Wien in trefoil surrounded by W H T, one clover in each angle. CNA: F a 13. 0.572 gr. Very fine 10,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1981.  
Hausgenossen = Vienna approx. 1460, Period Frederick III (after 1457).  
W H T = Wiener Hausgenossen Teschler. Teschler was the mint-master.



2630



2631

- 2630 Kreuzer - Wien - 1482. A: Double-headed eagle ☉ FR \* R \* IMP' \* A \* E \* I \* O \* V, R: Long cross dividing legend over small cross with shield in centre MON NOV AVS \*82\*. CNA: F a 24, Levinson: IV-38. 1.021 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, very fine 30,--  
Aufhäuser - München 1987.  
The letters A E I O V denote: *Aquila eius iuste omnia vincit* = All the world is Austria's subject (see E & S p. 1304). The historian A. Lhotsky collected about 300 different interpretations of these letters.
- 2631 Einseitiger Pfennig - Wiener Neustadt. A: Shield in trefoil surrounded by crown - F - I, one clover in each angle. CNA: F a 38. 0.479 gr. Very fine + 10,--  
Tietjen - Hamburg 1981.



- 2632 Kreuzer - Wiener Neustadt - 1471. A: Double-headed eagle + FRIDRIC' ♣ ROMAN' \* IP', R: Long cross dividing legend over small cross MON NOV' CIV' 1471. CNA: F a 46, Levinson: IV-24. 0.839 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 50,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 21 (1977), no. 1046.



- 2633 Groschen - Graz - 1471. A: Double-headed eagle with rosette between the heads + FRI S D S G S RA S ROMANORVM S IMPER, R: Five shields under crown with A E I O V in centre GROSSVS S 4A . ♥ CNA: F b 13, Levinson: IV-25. 3.775 gr. RR Weakly struck, very fine 500,--  
Gorny - München 1981.  
Coats of arms reverse: Above the coats of arms of Old- and New Austria (5: Adler und Bindenschild) under a crown, under the coats of arms of Karinthia, Carniola and Styria.  
Pichler: p. 112, no. 6.



- 2634 Kreuzer - Graz. A: Double-headed eagle under crown FR \* R \* IMP \* A \* EI \* O \* V, R: Long cross dividing legend over small cross with shield in centre MON NOV STI \* 85 \*. CNA: F b 26, Levinson IV-47. 1.071 gr. Very fine 75,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1981.  
Pichl: 110.5, Pohl: IV.55.

- 2635 Kreuzer - Graz - 1488. A: Double-headed eagle under crown FR \* R \* IMP' \* A \* E \* I \* O \* V, R: Long cross dividing legend over small cross with shield in centre MON NOV STI \* 88 \*. CNA: F b 29, Levinson: IV-52. 0.757 gr. R Fine to very fine 75,--  
Aufhäuser - München 1987.



- 2636 Kreuzer - Graz - 1490. A: Double-headed eagle under crown FR \* R \* IMP' \* A \* E \* I \* O \* V, R: Long cross dividing legend over small cross with shield in centre MON NOV STI \* 90 \*. CNA: F b 31, Levinson: IV-54. 0.839 gr. R Very fine 75,--  
Aufhäuser - München 1987.  
Ex. Dorotheum - Wien 415 / 1431.



STEIERMARK

Since 1050-56, this territory was a margraviate governed by the Otakars. Gradually, the territory was expanded. In 1180, it became a duchy.

In 1192, Styria was relinquished to Austria on grounds of the hereditary Pact of Georgenberg (in 1186). In 1236, emperor Frederick II declared Styria an imperial province. Due to the extinction of the male line in 1246, Styria initially was put under *Reichsverwaltung* (1246-1250), (see under Austria) then it was ceded to king Bela IV of Hungary, subsequently to Ban Stephan Gudkelet (1254-1258), after that to Stephen IV of Hungary, both last being stadholders. Then from 1260 to 1276, Styria fell to King Premysl Ottokar II of Bohemia. In 1276 Habsburg primacy commenced and would last until 1918.

OTAKAR IV (1164-1192)



2637

2637 Pfennig - Fischau. A: Five arches with lis at the end, pellets, R: Mounted man l., S in field. CNA: B 73. 0.971 gr. Very fine 100,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1982.

LEOPOLD VI (1194-1230)



2638

2638 Pfennig - Pettau. A: Bust of the bishop with one lis in each hand under star (E)BE(RHARDVS EPS), R: Bust facing between two towers with star and cross on top, one small tower above. CNA: C g 4, L-Fr: 18. 1.125 gr. Very fine 50,--

Numismatica - Wien 1976.  
Mutually with bishop Eberhard II of Salzburg.  
Mint Pettau: Around 1220, duke Leopold VI of Austria and Styria proposed to the archbishop of Salzburg Eberhard II, that he transfer his coins to Graz in the salzburgian Pettau, where a mutual mint was to be operated. In his decree of 15 January 1222, Pope Honorius III levied taxes on a potential mint; his rate would have been fair, for mutual coining indeed resulted. The mutual coining in Pettau couldn't have lasted long, though, because around 1230, a mint was established in Graz (CNA).



2639

2640

2639 Pfennig - Pettau. A: Seated duke facing with lis + . DVX . LIV - POLDV ., R: Bishop facing and holding two towers. CNA: C g 5, L-Fr: 119. 1.264 gr. Fine to very fine 30,--  
Numismatica - Wien 1976.  
For elucidation see no. 2638.

2640 Brückenpfennig - Graz. A: Bridge with two towers, head and rosette between them, R: Lion r. CNA: D 3, L-Fr: 303. 0.910 gr. Very fine 40,--  
Numismatica - Wien 1975.  
CNA: The coin commemorates the completion of the bridge of Steinbrück (Zidani Most, Slovenia) at the beginning of the 13th century's twenties.

**PREMYSL II OTTOKAR (1260-1276)**


- 2641 Pfennig - Graz. A: Head of a king and a bishop facing with tower between them, R: Shield and lis between two panthers. CNA: D 17, L-Fr: 127. 0.648 gr. Very fine 30,--  
Lanz - Graz 1978.  
Coat of arms of Austria = Bindenschild.
- 2642 Pfennig - Oberzeiring. A: Mounted king with cross r., stars in field, R: Panther l. CNA: D 32. 0.797 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 100,--  
Lanz - München, Auction 122 (2004), no. 1762.  
After 1267.  
The same illustration of a mounted king can be found in Nürnberg (no. 2341) and Bayern (no. 2368).

**RUDOLPH von HABSBURG (1276-1286)**


- 2643 Halbbrakteat - Graz. A: Crowned bust RVD OLF, R: Eagle l. CNA: D 26. 0.763 gr. Small double struck, almost extremely fine 150,--  
Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln 1976.
- 2644 Pfennig - Graz. A: Eagle l. + DE ♣ GREIZ. CNA: D 27. 0.761 gr. Very fine 40,--  
Lanz - Graz 1981.  
There should be a reverse: left facing eagle, ring or rosettes. This specimen is a uniface.

**ALBRECHT I (1282-1308)**


- 2645 Pfennig - Graz or Oberzeiring. A: Cross between two wings, shield above, R: Crown over floral ornament. CNA: D 47. 0.836 gr. Extremely fine 50,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.
- 2646 Pfennig - Graz or Oberzeiring. A: Deer l. with clover in jaw, R: Cock or dragon r. CNA: D 48. 0.728 gr. Very fine 50,--  
Lanz - Graz 1978.  
The reverse illustration is barely distinguishable. CNA gives: two vines with a crown (like D47), Baumgartner gives: Dragon facing right. This seems likely.

## KÄRNTEN

Karinthia was a duchy beginning 976 (under Otto II), it was the sixth in the Empire. Initially there was some expansion, later on lands were abandoned.

After his journey to Canossa (1077), Henry IV had to return via Karinthia (the route via Salzburg was cut off for him), thus causing Karinthia to fall to the Eppensteins. This lasted until 1122, after which dominance over Karinthia was passed to the Rheinfrankonian house of Spanheim (until 1279).

Duke Bernhard II (1202-1256) formed the triangle: St. Veit - Klagenfurt - Völkermarkt, but wasn't able to incorporate Villach. Government was weak and the Counts of Tyrol and Görz tried to acquire important parts of Karinthia. They failed and lost the Battle at Greifenburg in 1252, in which Bernhard's son, Archbishop Philip of Salzburg, played a decisive role.

Duke Ulrich III (1256-1269) was, by marriage to Agnes of Andechs-Merania, also Lord of Carniola. In 1268, he left the lands Karinthia and Carniola to his cousin King Premysl Ottokar II of Bohemia. After Ottokar's demise in 1276, Ulrich's brother Philip (who had Salzburg slip from his fingers for lack of anointment and couldn't become patriarch of Aquileia) was given Karinthia, Carniola and the Wendish Mark in fief. In 1286, King Rudolph gave Meinhard II of Görz-Tyrol Karinthia in fief. The Counts of Görz-Tyrol, however, regarded Karinthia as a secondary territory. Duke Henry VI (1295-1335), in his office of King of Bohemia and Poland, imposed substantial taxes on Karinthia. Tyrol was inherited by his daughter Margaretha Maultasch, after which Karinthia and Carniola fell to the house Habsburg.

### ULRICH I (1135-1144)



2647

2647 Pfennig - St. Veit. A: Crowned duke standing between two rings with sword and banner, R: Two busts with staff between them, over two crosses (Kreuzknopf). CNA: C b 4. 1.199 gr.

Winter - Düsseldorf, Auction 36 (1979), no. 613.

Mutual coining of Ulrich I and Count Bernhard of Marburg.

Also see no. 2648.

**RR** Well struck and very fine specimen

150,--

### HEINRICH V (1144-1161)



2648

2648 Pfennig - St. Veit. A: Bearded duke with sword and flag between two pellets-in-annulets, R: Two busts with staff between them, over two faces. CNA: --. 1.311 gr. **Extremely rare.** Fine portraits, very fine

Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 295 (1978), no. 2534.

Duke Ulrich I (1135-1144), rather than Duke Henry V (1144-1161).

Look up in Baumgartner: Frühzeit der friesische Pfennige, in: Carinthia I 142/1952.

Cat. Peus shows Ulrich I (1135-1144) and Count Bernhard.

300,--

### ULRICH II (1181-1202)



2649

2649 Pfennig - St. Veit. A: Duke standing with sword and flag, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle. CNA: C b 8, L-Fr: 183. 1.113 gr. A little off centre, very fine

Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.

20,--



- 2650 Pfennig - St. Veit. A: Duke standing with sword and flag, R: Castle with two towers, star between them. CNA: C b 9. 1.173 gr. Very fine + 75,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 67 (2001), no. 1152.  
The head of the duke looks like a ram.
- 2651 Pfennig - St. Veit. A: Duke standing with sword and flag, R: Stylized wall with towers. CNA: C b 10, L-Fr: 186. 0.870 gr. Very fine 30,--  
Beckenbauer - München 1980.

**BERNHARD (1202-1256)**


- 2652 Pfennig - St. Veit. A: Bust of the duke with sceptre and blessing hand (+ DV)X C(ARIN)THIE, R: Head of St. Vitus SANT VEIT. CNA: C b 12. 1.042 gr. Very fine 50,--  
Numismatica - Wien 1975.  
On the obverse text many letters are legible, but it seems like there are more letters.
- 2653 Pfennig - St. Veit. A: Bust of the duke with sceptre and blessing hand + DVX CARINCIE, R: Four crosses cross-shaped around small cross + SANCTVS. CNA: C b 13, L-Fr: 191. 1.254 gr. Very fine 30,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1983.



- 2654 Pfennig - St. Veit. A: Duke standing with two flags . DVX BERNART, R: Bust under arch with two lis, cross above. CNA: C b 14, L-Fr: 200. 1.180 gr. Very fine 30,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1981.
- 2655 Pfennig - St. Veit. A: Duke standing with sword and flag + DVX (BERNAR)DVS, R: Crowned lamb with cross. CNA: C b 16, L-Fr: 207. 0.983 gr. A little off centre, very fine 15,--  
Rauch - Wien 1876.



2656 Pfennig - St. Veit. A: Armoured duke standing with sword and shield, R: Cross with one rosette in each angle (+ SANCTVS). CNA: C b 17, L-Fr: 194. 0.778 gr. Very fine 30,--  
Numismatica - Wien 1975.

2657 Pfennig - St. Veit. A: Armoured duke standing with sword and shield, R: Cross with one rosette in each angle (+ SA)N(CTV)S. CNA: C b 17, L-Fr: 194. 1.148 gr. Very fine + 50,--  
Henzen - Amerongen 1997.



2658 Pfennig - St. Veit. A: Crowned bust of the duke with one lis in each hand, R: Winged lion l. + SANCTVS. CNA: C b 18, L-Fr: 198. 0.918 gr. Fine to very fine 20,--  
Numismatica - Wien 1975.

2659 Pfennig - St. Veit. A: Duke standing with sword and shield, R: Star with six rays, one pellet in each angle (+ SANCTVS). CNA: C b 19, L-Fr: 204. 1.002 gr. Very fine 30,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln - 1983



2660 Pfennig - Landstraß. A: Lion l. with cross + LANDESTROS, R: Palm tree between two busts over wall, ring over each head. CNA: C n 4, L-Fr: 161. 0.991 gr. Weakly struck, very fine 30,--

2661 Pfennig - Landstraß. A: Lion l. with cross + LANDESTROS, R: Palm tree between two busts over wall, ring over each head. CNA: C n 4, L-Fr: 161. 1.090 gr. Very fine 30,--  
Numismatica - Wien 1975.



- 2662 Pfennig - Landstraß. A: Lion l. with cross + LANDESTROS, R: Palm tree between two busts over wall, ring over each head. CNA: C n 4, L-Fr: 161. 0.964 gr. Very fine 30,--
- 2663 Pfennig - Laibach (Ljubljana). A: Duke standing with sword and shield, cross in field + B(ERNARDVS), R: Bust with two lis under arch with tower between two stars. CNA: C m 5, L-Fr: 205. 1.112 gr. **R** Fine to very fine 100,--

Lanz - München, Auction 122 (2004), no. 1673.

CNA: According Ban (S.331) this issue stems from the mint Laibach from the period between 1230 and 1232, 1234 at the latest.

The mint Laibach may have been established around 1210 and was operational under Duke Bernhard and Ulrich III of Karinthia. Laibach coins are certifiably reported 1248 for the first time.



### ULRICH III (1256-1269)

- 2664 Pfennig - St. Veit. A: Head of the duke l. with lis in front, R: Panther. CNA: C b 25, L-Fr: 219. 0.782 gr. Very fine 75,--
- Numismatica - Wien, Auction 21 (1978), no. 1230.  
Hoard of Pöls 8b (E. Baumgartner: Zum Münzfund von Pöls. MÖNG Bd.VI, (1950), S.109 ff.

### PHILIPP von KARINTHIA (around 1270)

- 2665 Brakteat - Völkermarkt. A: Bust of the bishop facing between two shields and under architectural frame. CNA: C c 11, L-Fr: 285. 0.694 gr. **R** Nice patina, almost extremely fine 150,--
- Lanz - München, Auction 122 (2004), no. 1629.  
CNA: This type could indicate Philipp of Karinthia (around 1270) as issuing lord.



### PREMYSL OTTOKAR II (1270-1275/6)

- 2666 Brakteat - Völkermarkt. A: Crowned lion l with two pellets. CNA: C c 13, L-Fr: 257. 0.632 gr. **R** Very fine to extremely fine 150,--
- Lanz - München, Auction 122 (2004), no. 1638.  
From Lanz auction 13, no. 633.

### PHILIPP (1275-1279)

- 2667 Brakteat - Völkermarkt. A: Wall with two towers, lion with shield l., pellet above. CNA: C c 21, L-Fr: 259. 0.795 gr. **R** Very fine to extremely fine 150,--
- Lanz - Graz 1981.

**MEINHARD von GÖRZ-TYROL as Reichsverweser (1286-1290)**


2668



2669

- 2668 Brakteat - Völkermarkt. A: Deer r. CNA: C c 26, L-Fr: 276. 0.750 gr. **R** Very fine 125,--  
Münzauktion - Essen, Auction 45 (1983), no. 1570.
- 2669 Brakteat - Völkermarkt. A: Deer r. CNA: C c 26, L-Fr: 276. 0.705 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 150,--  
Lanz - München, Auction 122 (2004), no. 1662.



2670

- 2670 Brakteat - Völkermarkt. A: Panther l. in front of small tower. CNA: C c 31, L-Fr: 255. 0.758 gr. **R** Extremely fine 100,--  
Lanz - München, Auction 122 (2004), no. 1667.  
For the lordship under who the numbers 2669 and 2670 were issued, apart from Meinhard also the sons of King Rudolph, Albrecht and Rudolph have to be considered (CNA)

**OTTO III (1295-1310)**


2671



2672



- 2671 Pfennig - Völkermarkt. A: Sceptre between two bishop's heads (St. Rupert and St. Virgil) over wall, R: Star within cross of rosettes, two circles of pellets. CNA: C c 42, L-Fr: 64. 0.497 gr. **R** Very fine 75,--  
Lanz - München, Auction 122 (2004), no. 1670.  
Acquired from Joanneum, Graz, in the year 1932, from the hoard Wierstein.  
CNA: Both episcopal portraits might show the saints Rupert and Virgil. Patron saint of the old collegiatic church at Völkermarkt was the holy Rupert and the chapter acknowledged the holy Virgil as founder.
- 2672 Pfennig - Völkermarkt. A: Sceptre between two bishop's heads (St. Rupert and St. Virgil) over wall, R: Two animals. CNA: C c 42 var, L-Fr: 64 var. 0.577 gr. **R** Very fine 150,--  
Lanz - München, Auction 61 (1992), no. 572.  
Reverse: CNA only gives star in a wreath of rings and rosettes, see no. 2671. This reverse obviously differs.

## BISHOPS of BAMBERG

The diocese Bamberg was founded in 1007 by Henry II. He bestowed many significant properties on the diocese, some nearby, some distant. Rather distant was, for instance, the large bestowal in Karinthia of the places Villach and Wolfsberg by which Henry II aimed to safeguard the passage through the Julian Alps.

King Henry IV, on 8 February 1060, conferred to bishop Günther of Bamberg the right of mint for Villach and in 1242 Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa allowed Bishop Henry of Bamberg to mint in Griffen.

In the 2nd half of the 13th century there was minting in Griffen. Between 1260 and 1290, in East Karinthia, apart from double-faced coins, bracteates were struck: in the ducal mint Villach and in the episcopal mint of Griffen.

### BERTHOLD von LEININGEN (1258-1285)



- 2673 Brakteat - Griffen. A: Head of a bishop between two eagles and two stars. CNA: C e 1, L-Fr: 281. 0.467 gr. **R** Extremely fine  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 67 (2001), no. 1170.

125,--

## ANDECHS - MERANIA

House from West Bavaria, that named itself after its seat in the castle Andechs at Ammersee in 1132. The early history remains unclear. From Count Berthold III of Andechs († 1151), family history surfaces. Original territory: above the Lech and under the Isar, later also the Upper Main Area. Tyrol, since 1100, controlled the passages in the Frankenwald, the Brenner and Brixen. Count Berthold IV († 1188) was bequeathed the counties of Neuburg, Schärding and Windberg by the house Formbach. In 1173, he was given Istria in fief by Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa and was elevated in 1180 by Barbarossa to duke of Merania (Merania is the part of the Adriatic coast near Kvarner, around Rijeka (Fiume) and the southern part of the duchy Carniola). Merania, along with the margraviate Istria, was the centre of Andechs-Meranian comital power in the 13th century. The coins, as well, are called meranier: regional eastfrancoan medals (wordly and ecclesiastical) from the period 1150-1250, with rich symbolic decoration particular for the Counts of Andechs-Merania and the Bishops of Bamberg).

Because of the part they played in the assassination of Philip of Swabia (1208), they were compelled to forfeit their territories in Upper Bavaria to the Wittelsbach family, the margraviate Istria to Aquileia and guardianship over Brixen to the counts of Tyrol. Around 1250, the male line became extinct.

### OTTO II von FREISING (1184-1220)



- 2674 Pfennig - Gutenwert. A: Angel facing, R: Cross under head of St. Antonius and one rose in each angle. CNA: C j 1. 1.073 gr. **R** Very fine

100,--

Rauch - Wien, Auction 71 (2003), no. 1425.

Gutenwert, situated by the Carniolean Gurk, was the centre of the large episcopal Freising property in Lower Carniola. The name Gutenwert disappeared in the late Middle Ages. The bishops of Freising had ceded primacy to Andechs-Merania, from 1229 to the Babenbergs as well. A mint in Gutenwert may have been established at the beginning of the 13th century. The Freising bishops are believed to have struck there as well. Furthermore, we know of Gutenwert coinage by Andechs-Merania, where, among others, patriarch Berthold of Aquileia should be mentioned, and also by the Babenbergs.

Because of his role in the murder of King Philip of Swabia (1208), Henry IV of Andechs-Merania was outlawed in the Emperor's name. Maybe the the Freising fiefs were revoked by the diocese at that stage; later, however, they were returned. The bishop of Freising might have had a decisive influence on minting in Gutenwert in these years.

## HEINRICH IV (1204-1228)

## Neu Fotografieren



- 2675 Pfennig - Windischgraz. A: Seated angel with lis GRACENSES, R: Bust of the duke facing between two towers with flags. CNA: C h 8, L-Fr: 132. 0.984 gr. Very fine 50,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1978.  
Henry IV together with his brother Patriarch Berthold of Aquileia, from 1218.  
Windischgraz, in medieval times a part of Karinthia, at the turn of the 12th century was part of the estate of the dukes of Andechs-Merania. A grant of minting privilege to the house Andechs-Merania is not certifiable. Under Berthold III, there may have been coining in Windischgraz. After the extinction of the Andechs-Merania dynasty at the demise of patriarch Berthold of Aquileja (+1251), the carinthian Dukes Ulrich III and Ottokar of Bohemia struck coin in Windischgraz. In the agreement between Ulrich III and the archbishopric Salzburg from 1268, the mint Windischgraz is mentioned, although there is no such reference in the Treaty of 1286. In 1334, the mint is not mentioned; in those days, Windischgraz belonged to the collateral possessions of Konrad of Aufenstein. It remains unclear, whether among the "Sevner"-Pence, which were repeatedly reported in certificates starting 1286, there were any issues from Windischgraz and whether this mint coined at all in these years.
- 2676 Pfennig - Gutenwert. A: Armoured knight standing with lis and falcon, R: Bust and eagle over wall, star between two crosses above. CNA: C j 26, L-Fr: 155. 0.943 gr. Almost very fine 50,--  
Wagner - Klagenfurt 1982.

## LEOPOLD VI (1210-1230)



- 2677 Pfennig - Gutenwert. A: Bishop standing with cross and blessing hand + ERE(DVS AES)HC, R: Bust and lion over wall, three pellets between them, star between two crosses above. CNA: C j 36, L-Fr: 125 var. 1.091 gr. R Well struck, very fine to extremely fine 100,--  
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 30 (2005), no. 3437.  
Mutual coining by Patriarch Berthold of Aquileja (†1251) and Frederick II of Styria (†1236).  
Coin was struck under clerical lordship after 1228.  
The inscription on the obverse is reminiscent of Bishop Eberhard (who minted in Pettau, together with Leopold VI, see no.756). Seems inconsistent with the patriarch.

## OTTO VII von ANDECHS-MERANIA († 1234)



- 2678 Pfennig - Gutenwert. A: Lion l. over eagle + CRA.....SAS ., R: Tower on mountain between two eagles. CNA: C j 51, L-Fr: 131. 1.209 gr. Very fine + 50,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1978.  
1228/9.  
Following Metcalf (476) the obverse text should read: CRASENSIS.

**BERTHOLD von AQUILEIA (1218-1251)**


- 2679 Pfennig - Windischgraz. A: Seated bishop facing with two crosses, R: Bust of a bishop between two towers, ring between two crosses above. CNA: C h 11, L-Fr: 23. 1.050 gr. Traces of verdigris and ink drawing, fine to very fine 20,--  
 Numismatica - Wien 1975.  
 Patriarch Berthold of Aquileia jointly owned Windischgraz and in 1228 acquired it exclusively.
- 2680 Hälbling - Windischgraz. A: Seated bishop facing with two crosses, R: Bust of a bishop between two towers, ring between two crosses above. CNA: C h 11 a, L-Fr: 23. 0.595 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine 20,--  
 Numismatica - Wien 1975.  
 Patriarch Berthold of Aquileia jointly owned Windischgraz and in 1228 acquired it exclusively.



- 2681 Pfennig - Windischgraz. A: Eagle l. over arch with two towers and star within, R: Angel over arch with two towers and star within. CNA: C h 15, L-Fr: 26. 1.215 gr. Very fine 100,--  
 Gorny - München, Auction 49 (1990), no. 3039.  
 Luschin attributes this coin to Eberhard II and Friesach, because it emerged in the find of Aba Pusztá (4 pieces). Also appeared (Lu) in the find of Péczel (5 pieces).  
 No mention in Metcalf.  
 This piece presents no evidence for Friesach, nor for Eberhard II. Attribution rather should be to Perchtoldus, the Patriarch of Aquileia.  
 Similar to the specimen in the museum of Budapest, the reverse reads + PERC.....AIA (A = inverted V). The angel's head above a crescent moon adjoined by a star, as well as the eagle between two towers are Meranian symbols (also the very small print).  
 (E. Baumgartner: Beiträge zum Friesacher Münzwesen, Num. Zeitschr. 72 (1947), p. 86).

**KRAIN**

First a principality, then a margraviate and finally a duchy, Carniola chiefly lay in present-day Slovenia. It bordered on Friaul, Görz, over the Kras on Istria, on Croatia, on Slovenia and on Karinthia. Carniola could hardly keep up its independence, surrounded by mighty neighbours. Thus, in the 12th century, the territory fell in fief to the influential counts of Andechs-Merania. Through Agnes of Andechs, it first came to the Babenbergs (Duke Frederick II of Austria and Styria), then to the house Spanheim (Duke Ulrich III of Karinthia), who both named themselves *dominus Carniolae*. Then, in 1269, it was ceded to Premysl Ottokar II of Bohemia, after which it is given in fief to new duke of Karinthia Count Meinhard II of Görz-Tyrol in 1286. Gradually, the house of Habsburg acquires parts of Carniola. In 1364, Duke Rudolph IV of Austria assumed the title of duke of Carniola, thus silently elevating the *dominium* to duchy. In the 1st half of the 13th century, several places rose to significance, as for instance Laibach (Ljubljana).

**CLERICAL MINT around 1220**


- 2682 Pfennig. A: Bust of the bishop with cross and book .....VM, R: Head over three rings with crosses hanging at them. CNA: C r 8, L-Fr: 357. 0.852 gr. R Very fine 150,--  
 Wagner - Klagenfurt 1982.



CLERICAL or SECULAR MINT



- 2683 Pfennig - 1235-40. A: Bishop standing with two crosses, R: Angel over battlemented wall. CNA: C r 39, L-Fr: . 0.624 gr. Very fine 25,--  
 Gorny - München, Auction 23 (1982), no. 1207.
- 2684 Pfennig - 1235-40. A: Knight standing with sword and lance, R: Angel over battlemented wall and between two pellets. CNA: C r 42, L-Fr: 362. 0.958 gr. Fine to very fine 25,--  
 Gorny - München, Auction 23 (1982), no. 1207.

TIROL

There is mention of *Tyrol* as soon as late antiquity. After annexing the Longobardian realm and Bavaria by Charlemagne, the position of Tyrol gained in importance under Otto I. The various Italy marches of the Ottones, the Salians and the Staufers all used either Brenner- or Reschenpass. Numerous church settlements emerged. Only in the 12th century, comital power can be distinguished: the house Eppan (castle Tyrol near Merano) south of the Alps and the house Andechs in Innsbruck, north of the Alps.

Count Albert III of Tyrol (1200-1254) received guardianship over Brixen and disposed of nobility. His grandson Meinhard II (1259-1295) using violence, money, aptitude and a great deal of luck created the county Tyrol. In the 1st half of the 14th century, Tyrol was acknowledged an empirical fief. It became an object of great dispute between the Luxemburgers, the Wittelbachers and the Habsburgers. In 1363, Margarethe Maultasch ceded the territory to the duke of Austria. In 1420, the residency was moved from Merano to Innsbruck. From 1379 to 1490, a line of Habsburgers reigned (Leopold III, Frederick IV and Sigismund). In 1490, the territory definitively went to Maximilian I.



- 2685 Adlergroschen - Meran. A: Eagle r. + COMES : TYROL, R: Long cross dividing legend DE MA RA NO. CNA: J 2, CNTM 1: M 45. 1.540 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine 50,--  
 Toderi - Florence 1978.  
 Shown in: To Jerusalem, the dear journey of a medieval count, Leiden 1991 / Hilversum 1992.

MEINHARD II - OTTO - LOUIS - HENRY (1274/5-1306)



- 2686 Adlergroschen (Zwanziger) - Meran. A: Long cross dividing legend over small cross ME IN AR DVS, R: Eagle l. + COMES \*\*\*\*\* TYROL. CNA: J 5, CNTM 1: M 77. 1.515 gr. Small edge fault, almost extremely fine 150,--  
 Toderi - Florence 1979.  
 J 5: Variant 1).


**LEOPOLD IV (1395-1406)**

- 2687 Vierer - Meran. A: Short cross with one rosette in each angle + LVPO ✠ LDVS, R: Eagle l. + COMES. ✠ TIROL. CNA: J 40, CNTM 2: M 520-527. 0.533 gr. Irregular flan, traces of encrustation, very fine 25,--  
Lanz - München, Auction 122 (2004), no. 27.

**SIGISMUND (1439-1490)**

- 2688 Kreuzer - Meran. A: Crowned eagle l. + COMES • ✠ • TYROL, R: Long cross dividing legend on short cross, small star in the 1st angle \* SIGISMVNDVS. CNA: J 45 (15), CNTM 2: M 606. 1.036 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 50,--  
Toderi - Florence 1978.



- 2689 Kreuzer - Hall. A: Crowned eagle l. + COMES \* TIROL, R: Long cross dividing legend on short cross \* SIGISMVNDVS. CNA: J 45 (39), CNTM 2: M 594 (Meran). 0.998 gr. Very fine 20,--  
Herinek - Wien 1976.  
Die-sinker K. Michelfelder, see K. Moser - Dworschak 26, is this accurate? 26 has a lozenge instead of a \* as interpunctuation, in my opinion no. 31).



- 2690 Sechser - Hall. A: Crowned bust r. with sceptre + SIGISMVND' . ARCHIDVX . AVSTRIE, R: Long cross with one shield in each angle + GROS' . COMITIS . TYROL. M./T.: 48. 3.055 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 50,--  
Ahlstrom - Stockholm 1974.  
The shields are: Österreich - Kärnten - Steiermark - Tirol.

**MAXIMILIAN I (1490-1519)**


- 2691 Etschkreuzer - Hall. A: Eagle l. + COMES x TYROL, R: Long cross dividing legend on short cross ARCHIDVX x ILLVTRISI. Egg: B 1, M./T.: 66. 0.988 gr. Very fine 20,--  
Beckenbauer - München 1982.



- 2692 Sechser - Hall. A: Crowned bust r. with sceptre + MONETA . ARCHIDVC' . AVSTRIE, R: Long cross with one shield in each angle + AC . COMITATIS . TIROLIS. Egg: B 6, M./T.: 74. 3.044 gr. Extremely fine 150,--  
Henzen - Amerongen 2001.  
From list 120, no. 4080.  
Manufactured by die-sinker Benedikt Burkhart.
- 2693 Sechser - Hall. A: Crowned bust r. with sceptre + MONETA . ARCHIDVC . AVSTRIE, R: : Long cross with one shield in each angle . AC . COMITATVS . TYROLIS. Egg: C 2, M./T.: 74. 2.983 gr. Very fine 100,--  
Lanz - München, Auction 51 (1989), no. 788..

## GÖRZ

Founded 1107. Origins not wholly clear. Of significance was the bond with the patriarchy of Aquileia. This patriarchy provided the fiefs in Friaul and Istria, but also the castle Görz, which was the family seat.

Count Engelbert II married Mathilde of Andechs-Pisino and Meinhard III wedded Adelheid, daughter of count Albert III of Tyrol. They both took care of extending the county. The son Meinhard II (IV) of Görz-Tyrol managed to gain virtually the whole of Tyrol and add it to Görz. In the treaty that divided the possessions between him and his younger brother Albert, Meinhard II kept the county Tyrol, Albert the castle Görz and the dominions in Istria, Friaul, Karinthia, etc. Thus, two branches sprouted: the *Meinhardinger* line and the *Albertinian* line, the two developed independent of each other.

Meinhard II was given Karinthia in fief by Rudolph of Habsburg and thereby was a prince of the empire. He also received the duchy Carniola. His three sons (Otto, Louis and Henry) governed together. In 1307, Henry became king of Bohemia and Poland. After being expelled from Prague as soon as 1310, his death caused Karinthia and Carniola to pass into Habsburg hands but his daughter "Margarethe Maultasch" retained Tyrol. Her only son died heirless and in 1363 Tyrol went to Rudolph IV of Austria. In 1369, the *Meinhardinger* line ended.

The *Albertinian* line played a part of minor significance, in the remote Kras region. As the county Görz felt threatened by nearby Venice, the residence was replaced to the castle Bruch near Lienz (where coining had been practiced since 1195). Emperor Charles IV, in 1365, appointed Meinhard VII prince of the empire, but his brother Albert IV bequeathed the county Pisino and the estates in the Wendian Mark to the Habsburgers in 1364. In the battle with the counts of Cilli, virtually all territories were lost; solely Lienz was retained, after an uprising in 1462.

The last count of Görz, Leonhard, attempted to win Karinthia back, but in vain. Shortly before his death in 1500, he signed a hereditary agreement with Maximilian I.

### LEONARD (1462-1500)



- 2694 Kreuzer - Lienz. A: Shield of Görz + LEON \* COM GORI, R: Long cross dividing legend on small cross MO NET NOV LVE. CNA: K 44, CNTM 2: Li 147. 0.955 gr. Very fine 100,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1986.  
CNA gives GORICI and LVEN.  
**Interpunctie : = short Z.**



- 2695 Vierer - Lienz. A: Shield of Görz ✠ LEONHARDVS, R: Cross with one rosette in each angle ✠ COMES \* GORICI. CNA: K 45, CNTM 2: Li 150. 0.308 gr  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1986. R Verdigris and a little weakly struck, very fine 50,--

### MAXIMILIAN I (1500-1519)

- 2696 Vierer - Lienz. A: Shield of Görz + COMES ✠ GORICIE, R: Shield of Austria + ARCHI DVCIS o. Egg: B 1 (no ring), M./T.: 548. 0.423 gr. R Edge fault, very fine 75,--  
 Lanz - München, Auction 98 (2000), no. 41.

## AUSTRIA or BOHEMIA-MORAVIA

It is not sure, where the following two coins belong to. They are not in CNA or Cach but seem to be similar to coins from Moravia and Austria. Probably these are imitations of "Wiener Pfennigen" from the Moravian region.



### Unspecified Mint

- 2697 Brakteat. A: Two birds with crown between them. Cach: -- (cf. 926), CNA: --. 0.380 gr. Edge fault, very fine 75,--

Contrary to many Austrian bracteates, this coin is of a fine cut. The wings are shown in a manner we recognise from no. 2645, which puts it in Habsburg days. Another clue pointing in the same direction is provided by the crown, which, too, is typical Habsburg style. It is therefore not altogether impossible that this coin stems from 13th century Austria..

- 2698 Brakteat. A: Head facing under double-headed eagle. Cach: -- (cf. 949), CNA: -- (cf. B 123). 0.600 gr. Extremely fine 100,--

Find of Mixnitz / Steiermark.

This coin was published by Dworschak and Friedinger (Ein Brakteatenfund aus Steiermark, Num. Zeitschrift neue Folge, 16th volume, 1923, p. 19 et seqq.). Table VII under no. 8 provides a picture of this coin. Dworschak and Friedinger comment as follows: *Dieser Brakteat weist sowohl Merkmale Österreichs wie anderer Länder auf und doch stellen sich einer befriedigenden Zuteilung bisher noch nicht beseitigte Hindernisse entgegen. Nr. 8 hat Parallelstücke in Luschin Nr. 3, 44 und 45, sowie in böhmischen Geprägten des Fundes von Tremles. Am nächsten steht ihm aber noch der von Luschin, Wiener Münzwesen S. 60, abgebildete Regensburg Pfennig aus dem Funde von Nieder-Ranna, was wieder für die Datierung des steirischen Fundes um 1250 spricht. Von verschiedenen Richtungen her empfangen wir so den Hinweis, dass der Brakteat doch im Donaugebiet geschlagen worden ist.*

(This bracteate shows characteristics of Austria as well as of other countries, but there still are some obstacles in the path towards certain attribution that need to be cleared out of the way. No. 8 has parallels in Luschin no. 3, 44 and 45 as well as in Bohemian fabrics from the Tremles hoard. The piece that comes closest is that of Luschin, a Regensburg pfennig from the Nieder-Ranna hoard pictured in Wiener Münzwesen p. 60, which would indicate a date of around 1250 for the Styrian hoard. Thus, several leads point towards the Donau watershed for the origin of this bracteate.)

This coin, to my mind, bears great resemblance to no. 2674, which was struck by Bishop Otto von Freising (1184-1220). Later, this theory of Dworschak and Friedinger was discarded. This piece also came up in the hoard of Mixnitz. Koch's comment in "Grundzüge einer mittelalterlichen Währungsgeographie Österreichs" in Num.

Zeitschrift 78 (1959), p. 64 is as follows: *"Die Münzen aus dem Fund von Mixnitz, bei Bruck an der muhr, können meines Erachtens nicht als Ausdruck für den wirklichen Geldumlauf in der Steiermark herangezogen werden, da diese Findlinge doch außerösterreichischer Provenienz und unter außergewöhnlichen Umständen dem steirischen Boden anvertraut worden sein dürften"*. (The coins of the hoard of Mixnitz, near Brück an der Muhr, cannot be taken as exemplary of the actual circulation of money in Styria from my point of view, as these pieces were attributed to mints outside of Austria and within Styria under the most extraordinary circumstances.)

## BOHEMIA

When the *Boii*, at the beginning of the 4th century BC, set upon their journey eastward and left their homeland Gaul, they divided up into a southern branch that ended in Bologna (see there) and a northern branch leading to *Boiohemum*, the land between Moldau and Elbe (legend has it, that on the eve of their journey they consulted the holy bird and followed it when it had taken up flight in answer). The name Bohemia derives from the *Boii*, with *Cechy* being its Slavic name. In the days after Charlemagne, Moravia was of considerably greater importance than Bohemia (see under Moravia). Bohemia was under Franconian occupation and obliged to pay tribute to the Franks. After the demise of Swatopluk (sovereign of Great Moravia) in 894, in 895 a diet was held in Regensburg. At this occasion 14 Bohemian sovereigns were baptised and the independence from the East Franconian realm was reaffirmed. One of these princes stepped forward, Spytihniew, and presented himself as "Duke of Bohemia" (*Dux Boemanorum*). He was from the House of Premyslides, which would rule Bohemia until 1306. After the Great Moravian realm had collapsed, many Moravians fled to Bohemia.

By then, the influence of the Premyslids had become so strong, that Vratislaus's succession of his brother didn't cause the slightest ripple. Vratislaus wedded Drahomira (from the Slavic covenant that encompassed the Slavic peoples surrounding the sanctuary Rethra in Mecklenburg, Western Pomerania and Havelland). Vratislaus' timing couldn't have been better, for in the interregnum between the death of Louis the Child in 911 and the assumption of office by Konrad I, East Franconia was in a constant state of crisis. The Premislid king died in 921 and was succeeded by his eldest son Wenceslaus.

What little is known of Wenceslaus, mostly stems from legend. He is said to be defeated by king Henry I, leading to a tributary status towards the German sovereign. Wenceslaus was a devout Christian and mainly concentrated on a world of rising Christianity. He showed himself a paternal ruler towards his subjects and, for one, had all gallows taken down across the country.

Presumably the result of a Bavarian-Saxonian struggle for power (as opposed to the often favoured theory of a Christian-Pagan dispute), Wenceslaus was assassinated either in 929 or in 935 by his brother Boleslaus. Still, in Bohemia Wenceslaus would be venerated as a saint and, thus, appeared on coins starting under Udalrich.

Minting in Bohemia should be considered in four phases:

1. Coins were modelled after the Carolingian pound (240 denaria in 408 gr. silver).
2. From 1050, the Prague Mark was adopted (240 denaria from 253 gr. silver).
3. From 1210, bracteates were manufactured, initially in a large size after Meissen example, later a smaller size was adopted: the Bohemian format.
4. In 1300, a change was made to the Prague groat (64 groats from 253 gr silver), hereby forming a link to the gros tournois.

### BOLESLAUS I (929-967)

Boleslaus had withstood about 14 years of assaulting by Emperor Otto the Great until, in 950, he was finally defeated and his vassal role obliged him to pay tribute to the Empire and perform military services. As grimly as he had fought the Emperor, he proved a faithful vassal. On the Lechfeld in 955 Otto, therefore, could count on a strong Bohemian contingent that helped him prevail against the Magyars.

Bohemia was never subdued totally by the German Empire, but much more retained an independence. The Empire would regularly call upon Bohemian aid and never so in vain, especially in the days of Henry IV. This relation with the Empire would be of essential importance in every consecutive century, up to the 21st.



2699 Denar - Prag. Cross with three pellets in three angles BOLEZLAV DVX, R: Temple with PRA between triangular gable and base PRAG . A CIVITAS. Cach: 4. 1.029 gr.

RR Small edge fault, very fine +

1.000,--

Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 1.

Ex: Marquis van Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no.1.

Coining started round 955 in Prague, possibly due to tributary obligations towards the Empire. The legends on Bohemia's earliest denaria read BOLEZLAUS DVX on the obverse and PRAGA CIVITAS on the reverse. This is the first authenticated mention of the city of Prague that, by then, was already over 200 years old.

**BOLESLAUS II (967-999)**

Under Boleslaus II, on 28th April 976 the diocese Prague emerged (belonging to the archbishopric Mainz). First bishop is Thietmar and his diocese was inaugurated by Willigis, archbishop of Mainz. The bishops of Prague stayed dependent on the dukes of Bohemia.



- 2700 Denar - Prag. A: Sword with foot above an cross below + VOCZVOVC :, R: Temple with three crescents under the gable + OTAEVOS. Cach: 57. 1.278 gr. **RR** Extremely fine 750,--  
Spink - London 1980.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 10.



- 2701 Denar - Prag. A: Bust facing IG + V + V + EV, R: Cross with pellets in two angles, arrow and wedge + ANOVAVCAV. Cach: 83. 1.259 gr. **RR** Slightly bent, very fine 500,--  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 52 (1986), no. 2046.



- 2702 Denar - Prag. A: Two swords with foot above and three pellets below + DEO . EL + VAVI, R: Bird r. + CHAOMCVS ICT. Cach: 96. 1.177 gr. **RR** A little weakly struck, otherwise extremely fine and perfect piece 500,--  
Münzgalerie - München 1988.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 17.  
On this coin a bird features most prominently, as on the other coins. Could this be retraced to the bird from Boii legend?



- 2703 Denar - Prag. A: Hand of Providence between  $\omega$  and  $\Lambda$  + DVX BOLESLAVS . , R: Bust r. (Aethelred type) with cross in front OMERIZ PRAGA . CIV. Cach: 123. 1.219 gr. **R** Traces of verdigris, very fine to extremely fine 400,--  
Kricheldorf - Stuttgart, Auction 28 (1974), no. 716.  
Meyer: Omeriz.  
Texts retrograde.  
Coins that show the portrait of Aethelred (some even stating his name) possibly refer to Boleslaus' first wife being Anglo-Saxon.



- 2704 Denar - Prag. A: Hand of Providence between arrow and A BOLESLAVS DVX CA, R: Cross with three annulets in three angles and arrow . MIZLETAI . PPAGA. Cach: 137. 1.356 gr.

Rauch - Wien, Auction 25 (1979), no. 540.

Moneyer: Mizleta

This clearly reads PPAGA instead of PRAGA.

R Extremely fine and perfect piece

400,--

After Boleslaus II, his son Boleslaus III (999-1002) inherited ducal dignity. Under his feeble, yet cruel reign, many lands, even Moravia, were lost. His people overthrew him and called Vladivoi (1002-1003), brother of the king of Poland Boleslav Chabry, to the ducal seat. Vladivoi died after a mere few months and was replaced by the brother of Boleslaus III, Jaromir (1003). He fled into exile after a short period, when the aforementioned Polish king invaded Bohemia with a vast army to seize power for himself (1003-1004), prompting the German king Henry II to intervene. He expelled Polish King Boleslav Chabry and put Jaromir back on the Bohemian throne (1004-1012). In 1012, the latter was driven away by his brother Odalrich (1012-1033). After Odalrich's death, Jaromir (1034) once again returned to power. Dominance over Bohemia and Moravia finally fell to Bretislaus in 1034.

### JAROMIR (1004-1012)



- 2705 Denar - Prag. A: Cross with the limbs ending in pellets ð IAR . OMI . R DVX, R: Nimbate bust of Christ r., hand in front + AIROM ? PISTVMCA. Cach: 263. 0.907 gr.

Numismatica - Wien, Auction 9 (1975), no. 986.

RR Slightly bent and minor flan crack, otherwise extremely fine specimen

400,--

### UDALRICH (1012-1034)

Under Odalrich, coining after foreign models was abandoned and exclusively Bohemian types started appearing. Moreover, virtually without interruption, the image and the name of the Holy Wenceslaus were struck on the reverse.



- 2706 Denar - Prag. A: Nimbate bust r. ODALRICVS : DVX, R: Cross with three pellets in two angles, annulet and wedge ODALRICVS : DVX. Cach: 283. 0.906 gr.

Berliner Münzkabinett - Berlin, Auction 13 (1981), no. 162.

R Extremely fine

250,--



- 2707 Denar - Prag. A: Bust r. ODALRICVS : DVX, R: Cross with annulets in two angles, three pellets and arrow ODALRICVS : DVX. Cach: 284. 1.120 gr.

Rauch - Wien, Auction 25 (1979), no. 542.

R Magnificent tone, small flan crack, extremely fine and perfect piece

300,--



2708

- 2708 Denar - Prag. A: Bust r. ODALRICVS DVX, R: SCS / WENCEZ / LAVS in three lines, bow above and line below. Cach: 285. 0.808 gr. **R** Extremely fine and perfect piece 300,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 25 (1979), no. 543.



2709

- 2709 Denar - Prag. A: Bust with standard facing ODALRICVS DVX, R: Hand of Providence SVENCEZLAVS. Cach: 288. 1.022 gr. Dark patina, a little weakly struck at the edge, extremely fine 200,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 25 (1979), no. 547.



2710

- 2710 Denar - Prag. A: Temple with DVX between triangular gable and base VDALRIC VS, R: SCS / WENCEZ / LAVS in three lines, bow above and line below. Cach: 292. 0.908 gr. Dark tone, extremely fine 200,--  
Hirsch - München 1968.



2711

- 2711 Denar - Prag. A: Bust with standard facing, cross r. . VDALRICVS DVX, R: Bust with cross facing, cross r. : SC'S VVENCEZLAVS. Cach: 293. 1.097 gr. Dark tone, attractive patina, extremely fine specimen 200,--  
Lanz - Graz 1981.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 64.



2712

- 2712 Denar - Prag. A: Enthroned duke with standard facing + VDALRICVS, R: Bust l. with raised hand SCS VVEMCEZLAVS :. Cach: 296. 1.064 gr. **R** Flan defect, very fine + 200,--  
Münzauktion - Essen, Auction 42 (1981), no.1756.

**BRETISLAUS I (1034-1055)**

The monetary reform that Bretislaus undertook around 1050, was of great economic importance, bringing the creeping deterioration of the denarius to a halt. He replaced the Carolingian Pound with the Prague Mark with 253 gr., from which subsequently 240 Denaria were struck. Thus, the weight of the Denarius was reduced to 1 gr. and its diameter to 15 - 20 mm. Denaria and Obols are hardly distinguishable.

The care with which these small gems of romanica craft were manufactured and the sheer richness in motifs they showed were unsurpassed throughout Europe. The apogee was reached halfway through the 12th century, after that decline slowly set in.



2713

- 2713 Denar - Prag. A: Cross Crosslet with annulet in centre + BRACISLAV, R: Bust with triangular hat facing, raised hands WENCEZNVS. Cach: 310. 1.037 gr.

Schulman - Amsterdam 1968.

Pleasingly toned, very fine to extremely fine

150,--



2714

- 2714 Denar - Prag. A: Mounted man l. with standard B - R - CIZAVDVX, R: Bust facing VENCEZLAVS SCS. Cach: 311. 1.074 gr.

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.

R Slightly bent, a little weakly struck at the edge, very fine

250,--

Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 91.



2715

- 2715 Denar - Prag. A: Bust facing, cross and pellet l. + BRACIZLAVS DVX, R: Peacock l. SCS VVENCEZ LAVS. Cach: 313. 0.923 gr.

Lanz - Graz 1981.

Extremely fine and perfect piece

150,--

Ex: Marquis van Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no.100.



2716

- 2716 Denar - Prag. A: Duke with standard l. BRACISLAVX, R: Bust with cross-headed sceptre l. Cach: 316. 0.969 gr.

Beckenbauer - München 1968.

Attractive specimen with nice patina, extremely fine +

150,--



2717

- 2717 Denar - Prag. A: Duke with standard l. BRACIZLAVS DVX , R: Enthroned Saint between two cross-headed sceptres SCS WENCEZLAVS. Cach: 317. 1.145 gr. Extremely fine specimen with magnificent patina  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 25 (1979), no.553.

150,--



2718

- 2718 Denar - Prag. A: Cross with one anchor in each angle BRAZAVSVCV(T), R: Head l. SCS VECEZLAVS. Cach: 318. 0.871 gr. R Edge fault, traces of verdigris, very fine  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1981.

200,--



2719

2720

- 2719 Denar - Prag. A: Bust facing between two pellets BRACIZLAVS DVX, R: Bust r. with cross-headed sceptre SCS WENCEZLAVS. Cach: 322. 0.952 gr. Uncirculated  
Beckenbauer - München 1968.
- 2720 Denar - Prag. A: Bust facing with raised hand BRACZLAVS DVX, R: Bust r. with raised hand SCS WENCEZLAS. Cach: 324. 1.044 gr. Extremely fine  
Münzgalerie - München, Auction 11 (1981), no. 370.

100,--

75,--

**SPYTIHNEW II (1055-1061)**


2721

2722

- 2721 Denar - Prag. A: Duke with lance standing + SPITICNE DVX, R: Saint with head l. and sceptre SCS WENCEZVS. C: 330. 0.701 gr. Flan defect on the obverse, very fine +  
Schulten - Frankfurt, Auction 5-10-81 (1981), no. 2205.
- 2722 Denar - Prag. A: Duke with spear standing SPITGNEV DVX, R: Bust with sceptre l. WENSCSVS. Cach: 331. 1.043 gr. A little weakly struck at the edge, otherwise almost extremely fine  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 17 (1975), no. 613.

100,--

75,--

### WRATISLAUS II (1061-1092)

Prince Vratislav, born after 1031, was a faithful vassal to King Henry IV starting 1075 and without fail obeyed the king's calls for military support from as far away as Italy. This earned him the crown of Bohemia and Poland in 1085 in Mainz and he was anointed by the Trier Archbishop Egilbert on 15th of June 1086 in Prague. He died on 14th January 1092 and was interred in his lifetime seat of Vyschehrad.



- 2723 Denar - Prag. A: Bust with banner l. ATIZLAVDV, R: Bust r. + SCSVECESVS. Cach: 346. 0.807 gr. Extremely fine + 75,--  
Kricheldorf - Stuttgart, Auction 28 (1974), no. 722.
- 2724 Denar - Prag. A: Enthroned duke with lance facing SWRATIZLA, R: Head with mitre facing WENCEZLAS. Cach: 347. 0.668 gr. Magnificent patine, extremely fine to uncirculated 75,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 25 (1979), no. 560.



- 2725 Denar - Prag. A: Crowned head facing in circle of pellets WRATIZLVS, R: Hand with staff WENCEZLVS. Cach: 348. 0.664 gr. Extremely fine 75,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 28 (1982), no. 1416.
- 2726 Denar - Prag. A: Head on throne WRATIZLVS, R: Bust r. with sceptre S WENCEZLV. Cach: 350. 0.631 gr. Extremely fine 75,--  
1061-1086.



- 2727 Denar - Prag. A: Head with mitre facing WRATIZLVS, R: Bearded head facing WENCEZLVS. Cach: 352. 0.653 gr. Extremely fine 50,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 28 (1982), no. 1418.
- 2728 Denar - Prag. A: Hand with staff WRALIZLVS, R: Head r. WENCEZLVS. Cach: 353. 0.844 gr. Flan crack, extremely fine 50,--  
Münzgalerie - München, Auction 11 (1981), no. 372.



- 2729 Denar - Prag. A: Crowned bust r. WRATIZLVS, R: Hand through church, standard l. WENCEZLVS. Cach: 354. 0.563 gr. Traces of encrustation, extremely fine 75,--  
Tallmann - Wien 1976.  
This crown shows great similarity to that displayed on the coins of Esslingen.

### BRETISLAUS II (1092-1100)

In this period, the curtain fell for Cyrill and slavico-inspired liturgy in Bohemia and Moravia yielded to the rise of Latin influences; dawning of the age of crusades; in Prague Jews were persecuted.

- 2730 Denar - Prag. A: Enthroned bust with spear r. + BRACIZLAVS, R: Bearded head facing between pellets + SWENCEZLAVS. Cach: 388. 0.768 gr. Extremely fine and perfect piece with magnificent patina 75,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 238.  
1092-1100.

### Neu fotografieren!



- 2731 Denar - Prag. A: Bust with lance r. BRACIZLAVS, R: Bearded bust facing, pellet behind S WENCEZLAVS. Cach: 389. 0.570 gr. Extremely fine 75,--  
Numismatica - Wien, Auction 9 (1975), no. 1014.
- 2732 Denar - Prag. A: Head r. in circle of pellets + BRACIZLAVS, R: Bust with lance r. S WENCEZLAVS. Cach: 390. 0.886 gr. Edge fault and small flan crack, very fine to extremely fine 75,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 34 (1985), no. 1082.

### BORIVOI II (1100-1107 - 1117-1121)



- 2733 Denar - Prag. A: Bust facing, pellet l. + BORIVOI, R: Saint with raised hand and globe + WENCEZLAVS. Cach: 413. 0.587 gr. R A little weakly struck and traces of verdigris, extremely fine 75,--  
Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 299 (1980), no. 1120.  
Cat. Lanz discerns between denaria and half-denaria, Cach does not.
- 2734 Denar - Prag. A: Bust facing + BORIVOI, R: Saint with raised hand and globe + WENCEZLAVS. Cach: 413. 0.695 gr. R Magnificent patina, extremely fine 100,--  
Kurfürstliche Münzhandlung, Auction 43 (1992), no. 1023.



- 2735 Denar - Prag. A: Bust in circle of pellets l. + BORIVOI, R: Saint on horse l. + WENCEZLAVS. Cach: 414. 0.585 gr. Very fine 75,--  
Kricheldorf - Stuttgart, Auction 28 (1974), no. 724.

- 2736 Obol - Prag. A: Bust l. + BOROVVOI, R: Saint on horse l. + WENCEZLAVS. Cach: 415. 0.477 gr. R Weakly struck in parts, very fine 75,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.  
Ex: Marquis van Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 289.



- 2737 Denar - Prag. A: Bust with sceptre l. + BORIVVOI, R: Knight with sword beheading a prisoner + WENCEZLAVS. Cach: 418. 0.547 gr. Small scratches, very fine 75,--  
Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 294.  
Ex: collection Marquis von Hohenkubin, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 294.

- 2738 Denar - Prag. A: Duke with spear and shield + BORIVVOI, R: Saint with globe in hand r., pellet in front + WENCEZLAVS. Cach: 419. 0.590 gr. Extremely fine 100,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 296.



- 2739 Denar - Prag. A: Bust with standard and sceptre facing within quatrefoil + DVX . BORIVOI, R: Angel kneeling with child r. . S . WENCEZLAVS. Cach: 424. 0.909 gr. Small edge fault, very fine to extremely fine 75,--  
Tietjen - Hamburg 1983.

### SWATOPLUK (1107-1109)

- 2740 Denar - Prag. A: Duke kneeling r. with raised hands in front of altar, behind him servant + SVATOPALC, R: Bust r. with sword + WENCEZLAVS. Cach: 462. 0.414 gr. A little off centre, very fine + 125,--  
Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 333.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 333.

**WLADISLAUS I (1109-1117 - 1121-1125)**


- 2741 Denar - Prag. A: Horseman r., piercing fallen person with lance + VVLADIZAVS, R: Nimbate bust facing with raised hand and cross + WENCEZLAVS. Cach: 534. 0.784 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 100,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 347.
- 2742 Denar - Prag. A: Bust of the duke facing with lance and shield + DVX . WLADISLAVS, R: Bearded bust l. with raised hands, cross in front + SCS . VVENCEZLAVS. Cach: 538. 0.632 gr. Extremely fine 75,--  
Numismatica - Wien, Auction 9 (1975), no.1018.



- 2743 Denar - Prag. A: Bust facing with sword and shield between V + DVX . VVLADIZLAVS, R: Bust r. with raised hands between pellet and cross + SCS . WENCEZLAVS. Cach: 539. 0.495 gr. R Extremely fine 200,--  
Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 354.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 354.
- 2744 Denar - Prag. A: Duke r. with sword and shield fighting against lion, behind him branch + DVX . VVLADIZLAVS, R: Bust with book and cross-headed sceptre SCS . WENCEZLAVS. Cach: 540. 0.967 gr. R Small edge break, almost extremely fine 200,--  
Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 356.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 356.  
Ex: Horsky collection, no. 249.



- 2745 Denar - Prag. A: Duke on throne with sword, laying his r. hand on kneeling person + DVX VVLADISLAVS, R: Bust facing with lance and book SCS . WENCEZLAVS. Cach: 543. 0.748 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, almost extremely fine 100,--  
Numismatica - Wien, Auction 19 (1977), no. 1742.
- 2746 Denar - Prag. A: Duke on throne between spear- and shieldbearer + DVX . VVLADISLAVS, R: Bust facing with standard and palm leaf + SCS . WENCEZLAVS. Cach: 545. 0.790 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, otherwise extremely fine 150,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 371.



- 2747 Denar - Prag. A: Man and woman on horseback riding to the r. + D . VVLADIZLAVS, R: Bust of an angel r. with child taken in his arms + S . VVENCEZLAVS. Cach: 549. 0.589 gr. Very fine + 75,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 44 (1990), no. 955.  
The text on the obverse in Cach starts with DVX, here it is solely a D.  
Struck in the period 1120-1125-
- 2748 Denar - Prag. A: Man on throne r. placing standard into the hands of a person l. + DVX . VLADIZLAVS, R: Bust r. with raised hands + . S . WENCEZLAVS. Cach: 550. 0.565 gr. Extremely fine 100,--  
Tietjen - Hamburg 1983.



- 2749 Denar - Prag. A: Figure with shield r. placing standard into the hands of a person l. + DVX . VLADIZLAVS, R: Bust facing between two towers over city-wall with gate S . VENCEZLAVS. Cach: 551. 0.831 gr. Very fine + 125,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 44 (1990), no. 956.  
Struck in the period 1120-1125.

### SOBESLAUS I (1125-1140)

- 2750 Denar - Prag. A: Duke with standard and shield + DVX SOBEZLAVS, R: Bust l. with cross + S . VVENCEZLAVS. Cach: 572. 0.723 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, otherwise extremely fine 125,--  
Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 400.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 400.  
Ex: Horsky collection, no. 274.



- 2751 Denar - Prag. A: Duke with church in his hands under blessing hand + DVX . SOBEZLAVS, R: Bust with cross and book + SCS . VVENCEZLAVS. Cach: 573. 0.753 gr. Small flan crack, very fine 75,--  
Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 404.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 404.
- 2752 Denar - Prag. A: Standard and shield between two busts with helmets + DVX SOBESLAVS, R: City-wall with gate and cross-headed staff between two heads + SCS VVENCEZLAVS. Cach: 575. 0.929 gr. R Almost extremely fine 150,--  
Lanz - Graz 1981.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 410.  
Ex: Horsky collection, no. 275.  
The city walls appear to have some script on them.



- 2753 Denar - Prag. A: Duke with short sword on throne between four persons + ..T SVAZEO.....AVS, R: Two saints sitting on throne, l. with cross, r. with crosier + SCS WENCEZLAVS. Cach: 581. 0.686 gr. **R** Flan defect and a little weakly struck, very fine 100,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 416.  
Ex: Horsky collection, no. 267.

### WLADISLAUS II (1140-1172)

Was bestowed upon with royal dignity in 1158 by Emperor Frederick Barbarossa in person. This entailed the striking of denaria with DVX and REX.

- 2754 Denar - Prag. A: Duke fighting with sword against bear + DVX VVLADIZLAVS, R: Saint with lis in l. hand sitting on arch, l. the letter E + SCS VVENCEZLAVS. Cach: 592. 0.785 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, extremely fine 75,--  
Münzauktion - Essen, Auction 42 (1981), no.1770.



- 2755 Denar - Prag. A: Two figures sitting on throne, r. the letter E + DVX VVLADIZLAVS, R: Bust facing with raised hands in building with two towers, r. above the letter C + SCS VVENCEZLAVS. Cach: 593. 0.516 gr. Small flan crack, very fine 75,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 426.
- 2756 Denar - Prag. A: Duke fighting with lion + DVX VVLADIZLAVS, R: Two figures in shrine, l. with mitre and croisier, r. with spear and shield + SCS VVENCEZLAVS. Cach: 594. 0.908 gr. **R** Weakly struck at the edge, very fine to extremely fine 100,--  
Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 428.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 428.  
Ex: Horsky collection, no. 282.



- 2757 Denar - Prag. A: Horseman stabbing bear with dagger + DVX VVLADIZLAVS, R: Two busts upon city-wall with letter A above them + SCS VENCADALBTE. Cach: 597. 0.901 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, portrait extremely fine 75,--  
Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 432.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 432.  
Cach reports reverse text as being the usual SCS VVENCEZLAVS, but this doesn't apply to the end of the text here.



- 2758 Denar - Prag. A: Crowned bust with sceptre and raised hand over wall with two towers + REX VVLADISLAVS, R: Cross-headed staff between two angels + SCS VVENCEZLAVS. Cach: 611. 0.623 gr. Weakly struck, very fine 50,--  
Lanz - Graz 1981.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 441.  
Ex: Horsky collection, no. 288.  
The coin at hand bears no text, the above texts were taken from Cach. It is the first time REX appears. Vladislavs was king of Bohemia from 1158 to 1174.

- 2759 Denar - Prag. A: King with sceptre and queen on throne + REX VVLADISLAVS, R: Nimbed bust facing, spear and raised hand. + SCS VVENCEZLAVS. Cach: 615. 0.621 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, very fine + 75,--  
Gorny - München, Auction 29 (1984), no.1135.  
The text on the obverse is illegible.



- 2760 Denar - Prag. A: King lies praying on bed with angel over him + REX VVLADISLAVS, R: Saint with standard and shield on throne + SCS VVENCEZLAVS. Cach: 617. 0.898 gr. Weakly struck in parts, very fine + 75,--  
Lanz - Graz 1981.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auktion 13 (1979), no. 445.

### FRIEDRICH (1172/1173 - 1178)

- 2761 Denar - Prag. A: Duke with sword on throne between two servants (+ DVX FRIDERICVS), R: Saint with cross and raised hand on wall, r. kneeling pilgrim (+ SCS VVENCEZLAVS). Cach: 622. 0.965 gr. Weakly struck, very fine + 50,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 28 (1982), no. 1465.

### SOBESLAUS II (1173-1178)



- 2762 Denar - Prag. A: Lion l. (+ DVX SOBEZLAVS), R: Bust with nimbus and raised hands (+ SCS VVENCEZLAVS). Cach: 618. 0.658 gr. R Corroded an small flan crack, very fine 75,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1980.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 446.



- 2763 Denar - Prag. A: Prince and princess (Getrud) sitting next to each other offering their hands + SOBEZLAVS DVX, R: Figure with standard, shield, and four stars around him. Cach: -- (cf. 620). 0.763 gr. Slightly corroded and small flan crack, very fine 50,--
- Münzenauktion - Essen, Auction 84 (2002), no. 813.  
 Cf. Don. 517 (same obverse, but saint with prince on reverse).  
 Don: 617 = C: 620.  
 The reverse seems to read the usual + SCS VVENCEZLAVS, but how can this match the figure flying a banner and bearing a shield?

### PREMYSL I OTTOKAR (1192-1230)

After a particularly turbulent period, in which many Premyslids fought over ascension, Premysl I Ottokar restored calm (It is necessary to include the prename Premysl to the first name Ottokar, to distinguish it from the name Otakar from the house of Otakars (see Styria)). Premysl I Ottokar received the royal title from the German king Philip and was crowned in 1198 in Mainz. Four years later, pope Innocent III conferred hereditary regal dignity upon the Bohemian rulers.



- 2764 Denar - Prag. A: Angel with lance and shield fighting against dragon + VSVCES .....VM, R: Bust with raised hands in edifice with two towers + SCS NSN. Cach: 659. 1.110 gr. Weakly struck, very fine 50,--
- Lanz - Graz 1981.  
 Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 465.



- 2765 Denar - Prag. A: King on throne with sceptre and orb + REX . OTACARVS, R: Saint on throne with standard + SCS WENCEZLAVS. Cach: 661. 1.134 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, portrait extremely fine 50,--
- Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.  
 Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 468.



- 2766 Denar - Prag. A: King with sceptre on throne between four stars, R: Two saints standing with standard between them + .....CZECRC. Cach: 665. 1.100 gr. Very fine 50,--
- Lanz - Graz 1981.  
 Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 474.



- 2767 Denar - Prag. A: King on throne with sceptre between G and G + .....NENSV....., R: Queen with book over wall with tower r. + CN.....VAC.... Cach: 667. 1.135 gr.  
Weakly struck, very fine + 50,--  
Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 480.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 480.
- 2768 Denar - Prag. A: King with raised hand and queen on wall + A....VEVECN, R: Lion r. + CACA..... Cach: 668. 1.196 gr.  
Weakly struck, very fine to extremely fine 100,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 483.

By importing a variety of strong foreign coins, Premysl Ottokar completed an extensive monetary reform in 1210. Henceforth, he struck bracteates after the Meissner type, with a diameter of 40 to 45 mm and a weight of around 1 gr.

Ottokar's bracteates are easily distinguishable from the Meissen type by the crown that is always seen in Bohemian coins, lacking from the Meissner type. On the bracteates of Premysl Ottokar, the throne is always clearly visible, in later types it vanished.



- 2769 Brakteat - Prag. A: King facing with lis-sceptre and orb on throne. Cach: 670. 0.878 gr.  
Flan crack and traces of pressure, very fine 75,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1985.  
Götz collection (1827), no. 540.  
cf. Götz, Christian Jacob: Deutschlands Kayser-Münzen des Mittel-Alters, gesammelt, beschrieben und in LIV lithographirten Tafeln dargestellt von Christian Jacob Götz, Dresden 1827.  
Is it Götz or Gösz (this is how it is spelt on the title page)? There described as Adolph and Albrecht for Meissen.

### WENZEL I (1230-1253)

During the reign of Wenzel Bohemia was so strong, that the Mongolians in 1241 under Batu Khan could be defeated with help from duke Friedrich of Austria.

- 2770 Brakteat - Prag. A: King with lis topped and cross-headed sceptre. Cach: -- (cf. 708). 0.999 gr.  
Very fine 100,--  
Schulten - Frankfurt, Auction 81 (1981), no. 1170.  
unedited  
There is some likeness to Cach: 708 => Wenceslaus I (therefore, it is listed here).
- 2771 Brakteat - Prag. A: King with lis- sceptre and orb. Cach: 726. 0.890 gr.  
**RR** Very fine to extremely fine 150,--  
Schulten - Frankfurt, Auction 81 (1981), no. 1168.  
In cat. Cach: 726 after the only known specimen in Kabinett Dresden.



2772



2773



2774



- 2772 Brakteat - Prag. A: King with two floral sceptres Cach: 742. 0.873 gr. Small edge fault, very fine 100,--  
 Schulten - Frankfurt, Auction 81 (1981), no. 1167.  
 von Graba collection, Hess - Frankfurt a.M., Auction 9-2-1910, no. 131. Eagle under Premysl II Ottokar.

### PREMYSL II OTTOKAR (1253-1278)

After having been margrave in Moravia, Premysl Ottokar II in 1247 turned sole heir to the Bohemian throne. With the house Babenberg having become extinct (1246), he was chosen Duke of Austria. His dominion encompassed Bohemia, Moravia, Austria, Styria, Karinthia, Carniola and Silesia among other territories. The Princes of the Empire presented him with the imperial crown, which he declined.

The end came when Rudolph of Habsburg was elected German King in 1273. Rudolf demanded that Premysl Ottokar cede all territories having belonged to the Empire before 1250. Premysl Ottokar resisted and, thus, matters had to be resolved on the battlefield. In the year 1278, Premysl Ottokar lost his realm and his life on the Marchfeld and the victorious armies of Rudolph marched on, wreaking havoc on vast parts of Moravia and Bohemia.

In coinage, Premysl Ottokar carried through a reform. Initially, he, as his predecessors, struck large bracteates, yet with a reduced diameter, from 44 to 28 mm. The weight depreciated to 0.75 gr and the diameter to 27 mm. On some of the medium bracteates of Premysl Ottokar, the two-tailed lion, the family coat of arms of Premysl Ottokar, is depicted; it would eventually become the coat of arms of Bohemia.

- 2773 Brakteat - Prag. A: King with two swords on which are two stars. Cach: 758. 1.017 gr. Very fine 100,--  
 Schulten - Frankfurt, Auction 81 (1981), no. 1171.  
 Bracteate after Meissen example.
- 2774 Brakteat - Prag. A: King on throne with sword and palm leaf. Cach: 813. 0.673 gr. **R** Nice tone, extremely fine 250,--  
 Müller - Solingen, Auction 52 (1986), no. 2049.



2775



2776



- 2775 Brakteat - Prag. A: Head of the King in circle of four fishes. Cach: 825. 0.821 gr. Very fine 100,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.  
 Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 520.  
 1260-1278.
- 2776 Brakteat - Prag. A: Lion r. in front of cross-headed staff. Cach: --. 0.598 gr. **RR** Very fine to extremely fine 150,--  
 Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 308 (1983), no. 943.  
 Comparable with Cach: 830-831.  
 Bl. f. Münzfreunde 1919.  
 Fd. v. Saleche 36.



2777



2778



2779

- 2777 Brakteat - Prag. A: Crowned head in castle between two pellets. Cach: 840. 0.704 gr. Dark tone, very fine 100,--  
Glendining - London, Auction 10 (1976), no. 219.
- 2778 Brakteat - Prag. A: Crowned lion behind shield. Cach: 842. 0.593 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 75,--  
Franceschi - Brussel 1974.
- 2779 Brakteat - Prag. A: Crowned lion I. Cach: 843. 0.506 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 75,--  
Lanz - Graz 1981.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 530.

**WENZEL II (1278-1305)**

2780



- 2780 Brakteat- Prag. A: King between two halved lis. Cach: 855. 0.835 gr. Very fine 100,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 29 (1982), no. 1173.



2781



- 2781 Brakteat - Prag. A: King over rosette with raised hands. Cach: 856. 0.581 gr. Very fine 75,--  
Glendining - London, Auction 10 (1976), no. 218.  
Bracteates were struck until around 1300.

Wenceslaus' *magnum opus* has to be the reorganisation of Bohemian coinage. He called upon Venetian moneyers, who - equivalent to the French Gros tournois and the Italian Grosso - created the Prague groat. The twenty mints throughout the country were closed. Kuttenberg remained the sole mint of the kingdom Bohemia. In 1298, large silvermines were laid bare in Kuttenberg. The Prague groat was brought into circulation in July 1300. The weight was established at 3.97 gr (from a Prague Mark (253.14 gr) 64 Groats were struck).

The Prague Groat was struck unaltered for a long time and it constitutes one of the most valuable silver coins from that age. The depicted crown is the Bohemian royal crown, the same that John of Luxemburg would later put in pawn or sell.



2782 Prager Groschen - Prag. A: + WENCEZLAVS . SECVNDVS around crown, + DEI : GRATIA : REX : BOEMIE, R: Lion + \* GROSSI : PRAGENSES \*. Castelin: 5. 3.796 gr.  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 24 (1979), no. 315. Well struck and extremely fine specimen

75,-

Wenceslaus II died as soon as 1305. His son succeeded him as Wenceslaus III. He, however, was murdered in 1306 in Olomouc.

After Wenceslaus' III death, an interregnum set in. Both Rudolph of Habsburg and Henry of Karinthia pretended to the vacant throne, though weren't accepted by Bohemian nobility. The Bohemians wanted and chose the eldest son of emperor Henry VII, a Luxembourger: John. He married Elischka, the last of the Premyslids.

*House Luxemburg*

**JOHANN von LUXEBURG (1310-1346)**

During the whole of his reign, John used Bohemian money to cover the ever increasing expenses of his family. Starting 1320, he sold influential offices to high nobles among other things. To raise money, he introduced a gold coin. In 1336, he raided the silver treasure of the St. Vitus Cathedral in the Prague Castle complex.



2783 Prager Groschen - Kuttenberg. A: + IOHANNES : PRIMVS around crown, + DEI : GRATIA : REX : BOEMIE, R: Lion + \* GROSSI : PRAGENSES \*. Castelin: 8. 3.814 gr.  
Münzenauktion - Essen, Auction 38 (1979), no. 1893. Minor flan defect at the edge, extremely fine

75,-

John's son was Charles (1346-1378), in Bohemia Charles I, in the Empire Charles IV. Charles I was succeeded by his son Wenceslaus IV (1378-1419), who proved a frugal ruler. Reserves were once again abundant. The only one to benefit from these was his halfbrother Sigismund, who twice took Kuttenberg only to empty Wenceslaus' treasury.

The latter Prague Groats of Wenceslaus IV deteriorated rapidly ("the malis grossis"): the lion's manes receding, the crown growing course.

After Wenceslaus' IV demise in 1419, the Hussites took over government. Sigismund was not acknowledged.

Sigismund needed (a lot) of money, for which purpose he sequestered the treasures of St. Vitus' cathedral in Prague, among which was the golden sarcophagus of St. Wenceslaus. The mint in Kuttenberg was his and from 1422 to 1423 he allowed the Lithuanian sovereign pretending to the Bohemian throne to coin there, before it was occupied in 1423 by the Hussites. However, the Hussites, too, were in desperate need of money. They confiscated all ecclesiastical possessions and the church silver was struck into coin in two new mints: those of Jacob's monastery and the Franciscan monastery.

### HUSSITES (1420-1436)

John Huss (philosopher and reformer, 1371-1415) had questioned the richness of the church and the prelates, which in his eyes showed the signs of decay of the church. In 1412 banished by Pope John XXIII, Huss was summoned to the ecumenical council in Constance. Despite Sigismund's promise of indemnity, Huss was captured, condemned and burnt at the stake with the German Emperor looking on in silence; the Bohemian people, enraged, refused to acknowledge Sigismund as king of Bohemia. Sigismund then tried to subdue Bohemia by armed force, igniting the Hussite War (1419-1436).

Until 1427, the Hussites had repelled all assaults. Having gained strength, they then counterstruck. Under the skillful leadership of Zizka and Prokop, they were overwhelmingly victorious, forcing the enemy to turn to a negotiating strategy in 1431. The Hussites then fell into two groups: the moderates (Ultraquists), who rejected armed battle and the radicals (Taborites) whose appetite for war hadn't dwindled. Eventually, the latter were conquered by Sigismund in 1434.

The coins of the Hussites reflect these troubled times. Sigismund as well as the Hussites pillaged churches to obtain the desperately needed gold and silver. "Kalisky" (small chalices) were struck, keeping the church origins of the minting metals in mind (the chalice, incidentally, was also the military ensign of the Hussites) and "flútky" (Flitter), as well as coins bearing the name of Wenceslaus.



2784



- 2784 Einseitiger Heller - Znaim. A: Eagle with breastplate Z. Donebauer: 923. 0.303 gr. Weakly struck, very fine 25,--  
Lanz - München, Auction 122 (2004), no. 1679.

### SIGISMUND (1436-1437)



2785



2786



- 2785 Heller - Brünn. A: Checkered eagle. Po: IV/19 0.303 gr. Very fine 30,--  
Beckenbauer - München 1982.  
Donebauer: 922. cf. cat. Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 719.

- 2786 Einseitiger Pfennig - Brünn. A: Eagle with breastplate. Po: IV/16. 0.590 gr. Very fine + 30,--  
Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 721.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13, no. 721.  
Struck after 1435.  
Sej: 323.



2787



- 2787 Heller - Iglau. A: Eagle with breastplate I. Po IV/18. 0.312 gr. Very fine 25,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1978.  
cf. cat. Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 723.

After Sigismund, there was no real government until 1453. In 1440, Ladislaus Posthumus was born (see Hungary). He was the son of Albrecht, Sigismund's son-in-law, who had been king of Bohemia for but one year (1438-1439) encountering heavy resistance from the Hussites. Ladislaus Posthumus reigned between 1453 and 1457, but his office was a mere façade behind which actual power was wielded by a nobleman from East Bohemia: Georg of Podiebrad. He became imperial administrator in Bohemia from 1450 to 1458.

### GEORG von PODIEBRAD (1458-1471)

At his accession, the actual power was of a n Bohemia from 1458, the land suffered from an enormous inflation that had originated in Southern Germany. There and in Austria substantial amounts of Black Pence ("Schinderlingen", in Bohemia "Habránky"), poor in quality, were struck. Georg received a large sum of money from Emperor Friedrich III and circulated it. It would take until 1469 for Prague Groats once again to be struck.



- 2788 Prager Groschen - Kuttenberg. A: + GEORGIVS \* PRIMVS around crown, + DEI x GRATIA o REX x BOEMIE, R: Lion \* GROSSI \* PRAGENSES \*. Castelin: 87. 2.648 gr. A little weakly struck, very fine 75,--  
Münzauktion - Essen, Auction 42 (1981), no. 1791.

This Prague Groat, that was a continuation of the ones struck by Wenceslaus IV, would model for the coins up to around 1550.



- 2789 Einseitiger Pfennig - Kuttenberg. A: Bohemian lion I. Castelin: 91. 0.371gr. Very fine + 30,--  
Beckenbauer - München 1982.

This uniface Penny was struck after 1469. To draw a distinction between older Pence, these bear a border of dots.

### WLADISLAUS II (1471-1516)



- 2790 Prager Groschen - Kuttenberg. A: . WLADISLAVS SECVNDVS around crown, + DEI x GRATIA \* REX x BOEMIE ., R: Lion cross with pellet in the middle \* GROSSI + PRAGENSES \* Castelin: 93. 2.737 gr. Very fine 50,--

Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 736.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 736.  
Cf. Sm: 1b/15.

- 2791 Weißpfennig - Kuttenberg. A: Bohemian lion I. WLADISLAVS SECVNDVS R B, R: Crown over W. Castelin: 101/1a. 0.364 gr. Very fine 40,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.  
Under Wladislaus the pence were named Weißpfennig.



2792



2793

- 2792 Weißpfennig - Kuttenberg. A: Bohemian lion I. WLADISLAVC SECVNDVS R. Castelin: 101/4b. 0.277 gr. Fine to very fine 15,--  
Holleman - Enschede 1982.
- 2793 Weißpfennig - Kuttenberg. A: Bohemian lion I. WLADISLAVS SECVNDVS. Castelin: 101/9. 0.441 gr. Very fine 15,--  
Beckenbauer - München 1982.

## MORAVIA

After Charlemagne had defeated the Avars in 791, Moravia became a centre of power between the Franconian and the Byzantine Empires. Moravia rose to become a political centre and Mojmir presented himself as "Duke of Moravia" (*Dux Maravorum*). The realm was expanded and Great Moravia was born. Independence from Louis the German was retained, but after Mojmir's death in 846, the Emperor invaded. Louis however, after putting Rastislav (cousin of Mojmir) on the throne, retreated via Bohemia. In 871, his son Swatopluk vanquished the Franconian troupes that, nevertheless, had conquered the five chieftains of Bohemia. Swatopluk became primus inter pares among Great Moravian sovereigns. When he died in 894, decline set in: the Magyars invaded in 907, on which occasion they defeated the Bavarian forces at Pressburg, and the Great Moravian realm definitively fell apart.

After this period, Moravia was more or less a part of Bohemia. It was divided into small-sized principalities. These administrative principalities were a typical Premyslid invention. Kinsmen of the state sovereign, excluded from direct succession, received for their livelihoods minor territories to administer, were, however, subordinate to ducal dignity (it also occurred that having held these administrative offices, a sovereign rose to ultimate power over Bohemia). This easement of administrative principalities comprised the right of mint as well. Administrative principalities existed in Brno (the fabrics show the holy Peter), Olomouc (the fabrics show the holy Wenceslaus), Znojmo (the fabrics show the holy Nicholas), and elsewhere.

Under Vladislaus II (1140-1174), Moravia became a margraviate.

### *Teilfürsten in Olmütz*

#### **OTTO I der SCHÖNE (1061-1087)**



2794



- 2794 Denar - Olmütz. A: Cross Pommée with heads in the angles + DAANSAITTA, R: Hand of Providence + NISTXNACES. Cach: 369. 0.643 gr. Traces of verdigris, otherwise extremely fine 125,--  
Numismatica - Wien, Auction 9 (1975), no. 1010.



2795



- 2795 Denar - Olmütz. A: Cross Pommée with triangles in the angles + OTTO DVX, R: Hand of Providence + SCS DOTIGVC. Cach: 371. 0.604 gr. A little weakly struck at the edge, otherwise extremely fine 75,--  
Toderi - Florence 1974.

**SWATOPLUK (1090-1107)**


- 2796 Denar - Olmütz. A: Duke sitting with spear and book = VATOPVLC, R: Bust facing WENCEZLAVS. Cach: 425. 0.540 gr. Extremely fine 125,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 309.
- 2797 Denar - Olmütz. A: Bust l. with cross-headed staff = VATOSP VLC, R: Saint standing S WENCEZLAV. Cach: 433. 0.492 gr. Small flan crack, extremely fine 125,--  
Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 316.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13, no. 316.  
1095-1107.



- 2798 Denar - Olmütz. A: Duke on throne with sword SAVTOPVLC, R: Hand with spear S WENCEZLAVS. Cach: 443. 0.500 gr. R A little weakly struck at the edge, otherwise almost extremely fine 125,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 34 (1985), no.1086.
- 2799 Denar - Olmütz. A: Two busts facing each other with short cross between them = VATOPVLC, R: Bust r. with cross S WENCEZLAV. Cach: 446. 0.451 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 200,--  
Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 324.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 324.  
Ex: Horsky collection, no. 214.  
1095-1107.



- 2800 Denar - Olmütz. A: Bust r. with cross + SVELOPACN XEVL CZPXAES, R: Bearded head facing within circle of pellets + MNPCAECVLZCXPACAES. Cach: 457. 0.693 gr. R A little weakly struck, extremely fine 150,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 34 (1985), no. 1087.  
Though the particularly long texts on the obverse nicely fit Cach's image, the reverse doesn't match it so well.

*Teilfürsten in Brünn*
**KONRAD II and OTTO I (1055-1061)**

- 2801 Denar - Brünn. A: Bust facing + DVS CONRAT, R: Bust r. with spear OTTO DVIS +. Cach: 360. 0.766 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 100,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 28 (1982), no. 1422.

**KONRAD I (1054-1092)**

- 2802 Obol - Brünn. A: Cross between two towers DNRDADVS Z, R: Church with three towers, a bird in two of them SDE - RVS. Cach: 367. 0.423 gr. **R** Small edge break, very fine + 100,--  
Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 199.

**BRETISLAUS II and WRATISLAUS II (1092)**

- 2803 Denar - Brünn. A: Bearded head facing WRATZILVS, R: Bust r. with cross I - 3ICACIZVAVS DVX. Cach: 381. 0.575 gr. Traces of encrustation, extremely fine 50,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 28 (1982), no. 1428.

**BRETISLAUS II (1092-1100)**

- 2804 Denar - Brünn. A: Bearded head facing + BRACIZVAVS, R: Bust l. with spear, pellet behind it SADLZSAVS. Cach: 383. 0.582 gr. Extremely fine 100,--  
Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 224.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 224.  
Ex: Horsky collection, no.196.
- 2805 Denar - Brünn. A: Duke facing with sword x BRACIZLAVS, R: Bust r. with cross WENCEZLAVS. Cach: 386. 0.678 gr. Extremely fine 75,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 236.

**BRÜNNER PRÄGUNG**

- 2806 Denar - Brünn. A: Nimbate bust facing + HCWREVV..., R: Hand with spear + HCEWVRVLL. Cach: 507. 0.460 gr. **R** Traces of a bend, very fine + 100,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 28 (1982), no. 1446. It seems that the portrait on the obverse stays within the border of dots, though Cach describes his as interrupting the text.

*Teilfürsten in Znaim***LUTOLD (1092-1112)**

- 2807 Denar - Znaim. A: Prince standing with sword VVTOTDVS, R: Bust facing with crosier + S NICOLAVS. Cach: 409. 0.713 gr. **R** Very fine to extremely fine 125,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 28 (1982), no.1435.

*Markgrafen von Mähren*  
**BRETISLAUS I (1028-1034)**



- 2808 Denar - Olmütz. A: Hand of Providence + ESVCESLAV, R: Voided cross with crescents at the end of each limb, annulet in the middle and crescents in the angles OESE DVX. Cach: 300. 0.981 gr.  
 Berliner Münzkabinett - Berlin, Auction 16 (1982), no. 318. **R** Slightly bent, very fine 200,--

**WLADISLAUS V HEINRICH (1197-1222)**

- 2809 Denar - Mähren. A: Head between two pellets under bow with three towers, two pellets beneath the middle tower, R: Wall with gate and lis between two towers, circle of pellets. Cach: 883. 0.686 gr.  
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 73 (2004), no. 1298. Very fine + 50,--

**PREMYSL II OTTOKAR (1253-1278)**



- 2810 Brakteat - Mähren. A: Crowned bust facing between rosettes. Cach: 921. 0.641 gr.  
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 69 (2002), no. 1431. A little cleaned, very fine 50,--
- 2811 Brakteat - Mähren. A: Bust l. with sword and lis topped sceptre. Cach: 917. 0.327 gr.  
 Kricheldorf - Stuttgart, Auction 30 (1976), no. 929. **RR** Small edge break, very fine to extremely fine 150,--
- 2812 Brakteat - Mähren. A: Crowned lion l. Cach: 924. 0.693 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine + 100,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.  
 Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 545.



- 2813 Brakteat - Mähren. A: Doubled lis between sun and crescent with pellet. Cach: 925. 0.503 gr.  
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 56 (1996), no. 778. Flan crack, very fine + 75,--
- 2814 Brakteat - Mähren. A: Column between two griffons. Cach: 927. 0.688 gr. A little cleaned, very fine 75,--  
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 56 (1996), no. 779.



2815



2816



- 2815 Brakteat - Mähren. A: Crowned person with two cross-headed flowers. Cach: 930. 0.669 gr. Small edge crack, very fine 75,--  
Lanz - Graz 1981.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 550.
- 2816 Brakteat - Mähren. A: Lamb r. between two pellets. Cach: 938. 0.626 gr. Very fine 75,--  
Künker - Osnabrück, Auktion 6 (1987), no. 1774.



2817



2818



- 2817 Brakteat - Mähren. A: Head facing within circle of four ribbons with three pellets. Cach: 941. 0.542 gr. R Irregular flan, very fine 100,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 555.
- 2818 Brakteat - Mähren. A: Lamb with cross. Cach: 942. 0.519 gr. Almost extremely fine 75,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction 56 (1996), no. 787.



2819



2820



- 2819 Brakteat - Mähren. A: Crowned head facing. Cach: 952. 0.469 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 75,--  
Herinek - Wien 1976.
- 2820 Brakteat - Mähren. A: Tower l. with unidentified animal in front of it, pellet above. Cach: 956. 0.443 gr. R Traces of encrustation, very fine to extremely fine 125,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel, Auction 55 (1992), no. 362.  
This piece is sometimes described in literature as "Beischlag nach Schaffhauser Vorbild". This, however, can't be right, for it is older than the pieces it imitates.



2821



2822



- 2821 Denar - Mähren. A: Lion l. under wall with three towers, R: Panther. Cach: 972. 0.402 gr. Almost very fine 25,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1982.
- 2822 Brakteat - Mähren. A: Tower between two crowned heads facing each other. Cach: 999. 0.427 gr. Edge fault, very fine + 100,--  
Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 663.  
Ex: Marquis von Hohenkubin collection, Lanz - Graz, Auction 13 (1979), no. 663.

# HUNGARY

In fall 895, the Magyars seized the inheritance of Attila and the Avar Khans. The chieftains of the seven Hungarian tribes and of three joined Kabar tribes 'chose as their hereditary prince the, according to family lore, descendant from Attila and the Bulgarian Gyula-line, the son of their military leader Almos: Arpad'. Principal dignity was hereditary from the moment Arpad was chosen. The Arpad line would rule Hungary until 1301 (it is remarkable that the neighbouring house of the Přemyslids, running Bohemia, reigned until 1306, having started at around the same time, in 850).

Immediately, resistance arose to the dominance of Great Moravia and a bond was forged against Swatopluk (see further under Moravia). Once the Great Moravian Empire started disintegrating, the Magyars engaged in massive pillaging sprees in vast parts of Europe. Contemporarily, they were referred to as horseback monsters. First checked by Henry I in 933 at Merseburg, the Magyars met their definitive end when emperor Otto I conquered them in the battle on the Lechfeld in 955. Upon their defeat on the battlefield, the nomadic horsemen grew to be a peaceful agrarian people. With the rise of Geza I and his son Stephen I, the chieftains relinquished their power.

Times were troubled under the Arpads, just as under their Bohemian counterparts, the Přemyslids. After 1301 respectively 1306, various foreign houses rose to power. If Bohemia expanded only little, mainly towards Poland, Hungary substantially extended its territory to the north (Poland), as well as to the east (the Balkan).



## STEPHAN I (1000-1038)

In 969, the son of Geza I, Vajk, was baptised by a priest from the diocese of Passau. Henceforth he bore the name of Passau's patron saint, the martyr Stephen. In 1000, Pope Sylvester II sent an envoy presenting Stephen with the royal crown (the Crown of St. Stephen) and the apostolic crucifix attached to a long staff (double cross) to convey his gratitude for Stephen's continuing dissemination of Christianity. Stephen was canonised in 1078.

- 2823 Denar. A: Cross with one triangle in each angle + STEPHANVS . REX ., R: Cross with one triangle in each angle + REGIA CIVITAS. CNH: 1. 0.612 gr. Very fine 150,--  
The cross is the sign of Latin Christianity. REGIS CIVITAS indicates the mint (imitation of Regensburg coins). Réthy mentions Gran, a royal city, also seat of the archbishop, the primate of Hungary, who supervised the coin.

## PETER I (1038-1041 and 1044-1046)

Peter Urseolo was a son of Stephen I's sister. After Stephen's demise, the country slid into a turbulent period until 1077. Peter and Solomon were put forth by the German emperor, Samuel Aba and Andrew I rose through revolutions. Adversaries were about as well: the Magnates. Peter I, Samuel Aba and Andrew were savagely slaughtered. Still, Henry III didn't succeed attaining dominance over Hungary.

- 2824 Denar. A: Cross with one triangle in each angle + PETRVS REX, R: Cross with one triangle in each angle + PANNONIA. CNH: 8. 0.652 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 150,--  
Elsen - Brussel, Auction 70 (2002), no. 1561.

## SAMUEL ALBA (1041-1044)



- 2825 Denar. A: Cross with one triangle in each angle + REX SAMVHEL, R: Cross with one triangle in each angle + PANONEIA. CNH: 10. 0.674 gr. RR Very fine to extremely fine 750,--  
Elsen - Brussel, Auction 70 (2002), no. 1562.



**ANDREAS I (1046-1061)**

Andrew was a son of Vazul, who had tried to have Stephen I assassinated. Therefore, Stephen I resisted continuing this branch's reign.

- 2826 Denar. A: Cross with the limbs made of three lines with pellet-in-annulet in centre, one pellet in each angle + REX . ANDREAS, R: Cross with pellet in centre and one triangle in each angle. + PANONEIA. CNH: 12. 0.570 gr. Extremely fine 150,--  
 Numismatica - Wien 1971.

**BELA I as Duke (1048-1060)**

- 2827 Denar. A: Long latin cross with one triangle in one angle BELA DVX, R: Long latin cross with one triangle in each angle PANNONIA. CNH: 15. 0.712 gr. A little off centre, very fine to extremely fine 150,--  
 Franceschi - Brussel 1974.  
 CNH mentions "Führer" tantamount to duke.

**SALOMON I (1063-1074)**



- 2828 Denar. A: King facing with raised hands SALOMONI REX, R: Orb with four triangles within circle and long latin cross PAN NONENIA. CNH: 19. 0.713 gr. Obverse extraordinary well struck, reverse a little off centre, almost extremely fine 150,--  
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 47 (1991), no. 861.

- 2829 Denar. A: King facing with raised hand and cross REX SALOMONI, R: + PA / NON / IA in three lines. CNH: 22. 0.454 gr. Very fine + 125,--  
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 34 (1985), no. 1121.

**GEZA I as Duke (1064-1074)**



- 2830 Denar. A: Small cross with one triangle in each angle + DVX MAGNVS, R: Small cross with one triangle in each angle + PANONAI. CNH: 23. 0.500 gr. Magnificent tone, extremely fine 100,--  
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 58 (1996), no. 2163.  
 Geza I, as duke (1064-1074), as king (1074-1077). Text on obverse: A and V in MAGNVS are upside down. Text reverse illegible, partly because the text on the obverse protrudes.

**LADISLAUS I (1077-1095)**

Ladislaus could gradually bring chaos to a halt, not immediately, only after the death of the counterking Salomon (1087?). Under Ladislaus' predecessors, the coin had deteriorated. He restored coinage, secured independence, solidified authority and conquered Slavonia and Croatia. Even during his life, he was venerated as a saint. In 1192, he was canonised. Such was his stature that in the 14th and 15th century he was depicted a saint on coins. Under his successor, the reverse of coins read LADISLAVS REX.



- 2831 Denar. A: Crowned head facing LADISCLAVS REX, R: Cross with one triangle in each angle LADISCLAVS REX. CNH: 28. 0.722 gr. Extremely fine 150,--  
Münzgalerie - München, Auction 11 (1981), no. 436.

**KOLOMAN (1095-1114)**

Koloman spread the frontiers of Hungary along the coast of Dalmatia between Zara and Spalato.



- 2832 Denar. A: Four crosses around pellet CALMAN REX, R: Cross with one triangle in each angle LADISLAVS REX. CNH: 41. 0.454 gr. Extremely fine 100,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.
- 2833 Denar. A: Long cross dividing legend with ornamented limbs CA BV HA DE, R: Cross with one triangle in each angle LADISLAVS REX. CNH: 43. 0.448 gr. Extremely fine 50,--  
Hirsch - München, Auction 176 (1992), no. 1300.  
Husz:35. The text on the obverse is, according to Réthy: CA LA MA RE (= CALMAN REX).



- 2834 Denar. A: Long cross dividing legend with ornamented limbs CA BV HA DE, R: Cross with one triangle in each angle LADISLAVS REX. CNH: 43. 0.386 gr. Extremely fine 50,--  
Num.Kring Rotterdam - 1998.  
The text on the obverse is, according to Réthy: CA LA MA RE.
- 2835 Denar. A: Small cross with one triangle in one angle COLVMBANVS REX, R: Cross with one triangle in each angle LADISLAVS REX. CNH: 45. 0.687 gr. Extremely fine 50,--  
Hirsch - München, Auction 176 (1992), no. 1310.



- 2836 Denar. A: Small cross with one triangle in one angle COLVMBANVS REX, R: Cross with one triangle in each angle LADISLAVS REX (not visible). CNH: 45. 0.477 gr. Small fault in the die, very fine to extremely fine 30,--  
Num.Kring Rotterdam - 1998.  
Doubtlessly, the text on the reverse reads: LADISLAVS REX, though here it rather resembles a series of dots.



- 2837 Denar. A: Cross with two longer limbs and one triangle in each angle + CEHANVS REX, R: Cross with one triangle in each angle LADISLAVS REX. CNH: 51. 0.577 gr. Almost extremely fine 30,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.

**KOLOMAN to GEZA II (1095-1161)**

- 2838 Denar. A: Cross with one pellet, two triangles and cross in each angle, R: Small circle with one pellet in each angle within two circles with six pellets between them. CNH: 65. 0.339 gr. Extremely fine 30,--  
Franceschi - Brussel 1974.



- 2839 Denar. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle in quatrefoil, four small crosses around, R: Cross with one triangle in each angle. CNH: 71. 0.315 gr. Dark patina, extremely fine + 30,--  
Franceschi - Brussel 1974.

- 2840 Denar. A: Ornamented cross with two arches around each limb, crescents on the edge, R: Cross with one triangle in each angle. CNH: 81. 0.197 gr. Extremely fine 30,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.



**STEPHAN II (1114-1131)**

- 2841 Denar. A: Crowned head facing + STEPHANVS REX . (retrograde). CNH: 39. 0.175 gr. R Extremely fine 75,--  
Lanz - München, Auction 61 (1992), no. 1346.v  
A uniface medal. Rethy *does* note a reverse, with LADISLAVS REX.

**BELA II (1131-1141)**

Bela had been blinded and he wreaked terrible vengeance, having the persons he held responsible massacred. Nevertheless, Bela would be the founding father of the latter house of ruling Hungarian kings, his wife Ilona (daughter of the Serbian Grand Prince Uroš) bearing him five children (while Stephen I, Ladislaus I and Coloman all died heirless).

- 2842 Denar. A: Crowned head facing between two trees M B R E (= MONETA BELAE REGIS), R: Small cross with one triangle in each angle LADLAVS REX. CNH: 57. 0.484 gr. Reverse a little off centre, extremely fine 50,--  
Henzen - Amerongen 2003.  
From list 139, no. 832.



- 2843 Denar. A: Crowned head REX BELA, R: Cross with two triangles and two stripes in the angles. CNH: 59. 0.366 gr. Dark patina, extremely fine 50,--  
 Wruck - Berlin 1972.

### GEZA II (1141-1161)

Had been Duke of Bosnia, prior to his throne ascension.

- 2844 Denar. A: Cross with the limbs ending in crosses, one triangle and stripe in each angle + G EI CA RE, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle. CNH: 63. 0.354 gr. Dark green patina, very fine + 50,--  
 Toderi - Florence 1974.

### STEPHAN IV (1162-1163)

The counterking Stephan III, son of Geza II, had great trouble acquiring the throne, nobility opposing his ascension. The noblemen favoured Ladislaus II, who, however, died after a mere half year. The second counterking Stephan IV, after three years of rule, was vanquished by the rightful bearer of the crown of St. Stephen, Stephan III, who had his defeated brother return to his patron, the byzantine emperor Manuel.



- 2845 Bronze. A: Two figures sitting, Bela II l. and Stephan IV. r. with sceptre and orb REX STS r., REX BELA l., R: Maria sitting with lis and child (three rings between two stripes), two crosses in field SANTA MARIA. CNH: 98. 2.611 gr. Extremely fine 25,--  
 Wruck - Berlin 1972.

According to Réthy, the obverse has to show a moneyer's signature. I can discern no such thing.

Réthy elucidates: When Manuel (byzantine emperor) discerned the resistance in the country against Stephen IV, he abandoned his protégé and acknowledged the reign of Stephen III to be rightful, however, in return wished to take Bela, a younger brother of the king, with him to Constantinople; he pledged to make him the heir to the byzantine throne and to betroth him to his daughter. The emperor's offer was taken and Bela was delivered into the Greek envoy's charge.

The appearance of a byzantine style on our coins, therefore, should be considered no coincidence. These coins could only have been struck by the son of Bela II, Stephen IV, the vassal of Manuel Comnenus, whose moneyers had adapted to the practice of byzantine coining.

We have to ascribe the origin to the occurring of oriental folk elements. The explanation is obvious. Ever since King Coloman, the Ismaelites (Muslim merchants) had played a role in our country: they, as lessees of the exchequer and bankers to the king, had great influence on the Hungarian monetary system. They burdened the financial affairs of Stephen IV with trouble, perhaps he had brought Arabian monetary officials with him from Byzantium, who understood how to use the disorderly state of affairs to their advantage. This last assumption I find credible, that in Byzantine coinage we had been dealing with experienced arabic moneyers, moreover, had yielded to their superior command of the profession.



- 2846 Bronze. A: Imitation of Arabian text, R: Imitation of Arabian text. CNH: 103. 1.501 gr. Traces of a bend, very fine 20,--  
 Wruck - Berlin 1972.

**BELA III to ANDREAS II (1173-1235)**

The reign of Bela III was financially sound and immigration boomed (Hungary's population having been diminished). Because of this, Bela was known as "the Glorious" and he maintained a court of royal splendour in Gran. He incorporated the double (apostolic) cross (see Stephen I) into his coat of arms. Under Bela III, the Christian kingdom of Stephen the Saint reached its apogee and flourished.



- 2847 Denar. A: Cross made of pellet with one crescent and cross in each angle, R: Ornamented cross. CNH: 126. 0.260 gr. Extremely fine 50,--  
 Henzen- Amerongen 2003.  
 From list 143, no. 1028.
- 2848 Denar. A: Cross with long horizontal limb, eight pellets, four E's and two crosses in field, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle. CNH: 133. 0.218 gr. Traces of encrustation, extremely fine 50,--  
 Franceschi - Brussel 1974.



- 2849 Denier. A: Cross with the limbs ending in crosses and connected by lines of pellets, one pellet in each angle, R: Horizontal line ending in crosses with pellet in centre and between four pellets and two crosses. CNH: 145. 0.182 gr. Extremely fine 50,--  
 Henzen - Amerongen 2005.  
 From list 158, no. 1573.

**ANDREAS II (1205-1235)**

The rightful successor to Bela III was his son Emmeric, but was defied by the second-born Andrew II. The latter had already adorned himself with the title of duke of Dalmatia, Croatië (for the first time Slavonia and Croatia were united), etc. After a feud between the two brothers, the elder became king of Serbia and the younger took Hungary.

- 2850 Denar. A: Seated figure with crosier and bird (falcon?) .....AS, R: Crowned clerical figure under annulet and between two towers with cross on top. CNH: --. 0.762 gr. RR Small scratches, very fine 150,--  
 Numismatica - Wien, Auction 1 (1972), no. 794.  
 To both sides a clergyman. In my opinion, size and weight cannot be attributed to this period.



- 2851 Denar. A: Doubled cross l. and panther r., R: Griffon. CNH: 213. 0.299 gr. Very fine 50,--  
 Muntenbeurs - Ulm 1983.
- 2852 Denar. A: Tower between two faces over crescent and star, R: Panther l. under tree. CNH: 226. 0.629 gr. Very fine + 50,--  
 Muntenbeurs - Ulm 1983.

**BELA IV (1235-1270)**

Due to the numerous disputes between Emmeric, Andrew and others, desolation held a firm grip on the country, enticing Tatar hordes to invade Hungary. Bela IV, son of Andrew II, was defeated by the Tatars in the Battle of Mohi (1241). Hungary seemed lost all the more, since the surrounding nations wouldn't come to the aid.

Schaiban became the new king. Bela IV had withdrawn to the island Traù. As sudden as they had swarmed Hungary, the Tatars, on the orders of Batu Chan, retreated from the entire country, induced by the demise of the Great Khan Ogotai. Hungary was left destitute and depopulated. Bela transferred his residence from Gran to Ofen and started rebuilding.

In 1246, Bela IV was defeated at the gates of Wiener Neustadt by Frederick of Austria, who died in the course. A conflict over succession ignited, in which Přemysl Ottokar II, by then still margrave of Moravia, was the main contender. Ottokar forced Frederick's widow into marriage. However, she called upon the aid of Bela, who was awarded the Styria in the resulting peace negotiations (cf. Austria and Styria).



- 2853 Denar. A: Lamb with cross + REX BELA QVARTVS, R: Crowned king with sceptre and orb VNGA. RIE. CNH: 229. 1.027 gr.  
Traces of encrustation, a little weakly struck, otherwise extremely fine specimen 50,--  
Elsen - Brussel , Auction 27 (1992), no. 490.
- 2854 Denar. A: Crowned head facing, R: Cross with circle and R in centre, B - E - L - A in the angles. CNH: 234. 0.481 gr. Very fine 50,--  
Muntenbeurs - Ulm 1983.



- 2855 Denar. A: Angel piercing dragon, R: BELA E REX with letter (hebrew?) in centre. CNH: 244. 0.511 gr. Very fine 50,--  
Muntenbeurs - Ulm 1983.
- 2856 Denar. A: Crowned head facing + BELA REX, R: Eagle r. CNH: 246. 0.524 gr. A little off centre, very fine 50,--  
SKA - Bern 1980.



- 2857 Denar. A: King on arch l. with cross BELA - REX \*, R: Cross with circle near the centre and one star in each angle MONETA REGIS P HVNGARIA. CNH: 253. 0.840 gr. Minor flan crack, very fine 25,--  
Beckenbauer - München 1982.
- 2858 Denar. A: Four stripes between star and crescent + MONETA BELE REGIS, R: Griffon r. CNH: 256. 0.375 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 50,--  
Baldwin - London 1980.



- 2859 Denar. A: Shield with patriarchal cross BELA REX , R: Stylized castle. CNH: 263. 0.420 gr. Extremely fine 25,--  
 Henzen - Amerongen 2004.  
 From list 154, no. 1464.  
 The list refers to Bela III (H: 69 and EH: 101).
- 2860 Brakteat. A: Crowned figure seated with sceptre and orb . B . . R . CNH: 271. 0.233 gr. Very fine 25,--  
 Franceschi - Brussel 1974.  
 Réthy classifies this under "Brakteaten", but it is more of a uniface.



- 2861 Brakteat. Head l. with roses in the hair. CNH: 272. 0.172 gr. Nice portrait, extremely fine 50,--  
 Found in catalogue of Münzauktion Essen (88, no. 703, 2004): „Stadt Villingen: Brakteat um 1400. Negroider Kopf mit struppigem Haar (des Stadtpatrons, des heiligen Barnabas) im Wulstring. Slg. Bonhoff: --, Berger: 2459 (Abb.2359). Bei CNH 272-273 (Huszar: 192).“
- 2862 Brakteat. Head l. with roses in the hair. CNH: 273. 0.233 gr. Small flan crack, extremely fine 50,--  
 Franceschi - Brussel 1974.



- 2863 Brakteat. A: Mounted king r. with falcon. CNH: 275. 0.256 gr. Very fine 30,--  
 Muntenbeurs - Ulm 1983.
- 2864 Brakteat. A: Cross with three times pellet-in-annulet in the angles and one cross-in-annulet. CNH: --. 0.152 gr. Extremely fine 30,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.  
 Bela is the only to have issued bracteates.
- 2865 Brakteat. A: T with five pellets in and one patriarchal cross on it, two pellets and two rosettes in field. CNH: 279. 0.250 gr. Almost extremely fine 75,--  
 Franceschi - Brussel 1974.



- 2866 Brakteat. A: Bearded head r. . REX BELA. CNH: 280. 0.239 gr. Almost extremely fine 75,--  
 Franceschi - Brussel 1974.
- 2867 Brakteat. A: Elephant with tower on back. CNH: 50 (Supplement). 0.464 gr. Extremely rare. Slightly cleaned, very fine + 750,--  
 Elsen - Brussel 2005.  
 From list 233, no. 802.  
 This bracteate model surfaced in two specimens with Réthy and he included them in his "Nachtrag". The elephant brings R: 371 (period Andreas III 1290-1301) to mind. Réthy refers to the magazine "Vjesnik" 1900, p. 151 (issued by the Croatian Archeological Society).  
 Attribution to Bela IV, due to the fact that bracteates were struck in this period exclusively.

**STEPHAN V (1270-1272)**

Stephan V died after only two years of office, embittered as he was by his wife's actions, who was the architect behind the abduction of their son Ladislaus IV.

In this period, the two significant marriages (the vows taken whilst Bela IV still reigned) are those of Stephen's daughter Maria to Charles I of Anjou and Bela's granddaughter Kunigunde with Přemysl Ottokar II of Bohemia.



2868 Denar. A: Crowned figure with raised hands, R: Lis with two branches + REX . STEPANVS. CNH: 290. 0.369 gr. Very fine 50,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln 1981.

2869 Denar. A: Man with lion's body, sword and shield r., R: Cross with one pellet-in-annulet in each angle + MONETA . VNGARIE. CNH: 295. 0.550 gr. A little uncentered, very fine 75,--  
Münzauktion - Essen, Auction 47 (1984), no. 1421.



2870 Denar. A: Crowned head l. + MONETA . VNGARIE, R: Two birds with N (= Aleph) between them. CNH: 297. 0.360 gr. A little weakly struck, very fine 50,--  
Elsen - Brussel , Auction 27 (1992), no. 497.

2871 Denar. A: Crowned head l. with ring in front + . H . VNGARIE, R: Two birds with N (= Aleph) between them. CNH: 298. 0.266 gr. Very fine + 25,--  
Hess/Divo - Zürich, Auction 296 (2003), no. 710.



2872 Denar. A: Enthroned king facing with sceptre and orb, R: Wall with three towers and gate within circle of roses. CNH: 301. 0.965 gr. RR A little off centre, almost extremely fine 250,--  
Westf. Münzauktion, Auction 13 (1998), no. 2338.

**LADISLAUS IV (1272-1290)**

Under Ladislaus IV, the situation in Hungary worsened. Přemysl Ottokar II of Bohemia tried to seize Hungary, but in vain. Together with Rudolph of Austria (who was a Christian king as well) Ottokar was defeated on the Marchfeld in 1278. Nevertheless, matters remained in a bad way.

2873 Denar. A: Crowned head l. REX LADISLA, R: Angel piercing dragon with lance. CNH: 310. 0.417 gr. Very fine 50,--  
Hess/Divo - Zürich, Auction 296 (2003), no. 711.  
Ex: Nudelman - Budapest, Auction 15-9-1995, no. 161.



- 2874 Denar. A: Two heads under doubled arch with tower between two stars, R: Dragon I. CNH: 336. 0.546 gr. Nice patina, very fine to extremely fine 75,--  
 Elsen - Brussel 2000.  
 From list 207, no. 801.
- 2875 Denar. A: Two heads under doubled arch with tower between two stars, R: Dragon I. CNH: 336. 0.413 gr. Very fine 75,--  
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 70 (2002), no. 1659.  
 This somewhat differs from no. 2874.



- 2876 Denar. A: Two heads under doubled arch with tower between two stars, R: Dragon I. CNH: 337. 0.244 gr. Very fine 50,--  
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 70 (2002), no. 1660.
- 2877 Denar. A: Crowned head facing over patriarchal cross and between two towers, R: Beast with human's head and wings. CNH: 344. 0.359 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 60,--  
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 70 (2002), no. 1648.



- 2878 Denar. A: Crowned head facing over patriarchal cross and between two towers, R: Beast with human's head and wings. CNH: 344. 0.552 gr. A little weakly struck, very fine to extremely fine 60,--  
 Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln 1990.

*Premysliden*

**LADISLAUS (WENZEL) (1301-1305)**

Andrew III remained childless. After vanquishing Albrecht of Habsburg, son of King Rudolph, he recovered the whole of Hungary. Andreas received powerful support by his mother. Pope Bonifacius VIII entitled Charles I of Anjou to the Hungarian throne, he, however, died suddenly in 1295 and after Andreas' mother had also passed away, Andreas III died the last of the Arpad dynasty in 1301. Wenceslaus was the grandchild of Kunigunde and Premysl Ottokar II of Bohemia, but he didn't ascend directly. Even during Andrew's life nobility had called the son of Charles I, Charles Robert, to the throne and crowned him in Gran. The Diet annulled this coronation and, thus, Wenceslaus, engaged to Elisabeth, the daughter of Andrew, could become king. He called himself Ladislaus. In 1305, he waived all his rights, broke off his engagement and ceded his possessions to Charles Robert. Pope Clemens V did not consent, prompting the unwilling Ladislaus (Wenceslaus) to abandon the country in 1307. In the same year, Charles Robert was acknowledged to be king and he was crowned two years later in Gran.

- 2879 Denar. A: Mounted king with sword r., R: Dragon I. CNH: 382. 0.324 gr. R Weakly struck, very fine 50,--  
 Münzauktion - Essen, Auction 47 (1984), no. 1422.



- 2880 Denar. A: Enthroned king facing with sceptre and orb, R: Harpy. CNH: 383. 0.487 gr.  
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 4 (2000), no. 1456. **R** Minor flan crack, almost extremely fine 50,--  
 From the Lexikon des Mittelalters (under Fabelwesen):  
 In the Middle Ages, not only the ancient winged girls with talons respectively birds with girls' heads (to some extent referred to as Harpies) were called sirens, but also the sea maidens (mermaids) with a single or a fishtail (Sirens, more accurately Oceanids).  
 Hu: 434 var.
- 2881 Denar. A: Enthroned king facing with sceptre and orb, R: Harpy. CNH: 383. 0.454 gr.  
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 66 (2000), no. 542. **R** Extremely fine 75,--



- 2882 Denar. A: Enthroned king with sceptre and orb, R: Head facing within floral ornament. CNH: 385. 0.443 gr.  
 Gorny - München, Auction 31 (1985), no. 2026. **R** Interesting illustration, extremely fine 75,--
- 2883 Denar. A: Crowned bust facing, R: Squirrel (?) r. with pellet in front. CNH: 386. 0.439 gr.  
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 66 (2000), no. 543. **R** Almost extremely fine 100,--

*House Anjou*  
**KARL ROBERT (1308-1342)**

Charles Robert's political mark on the country would be a lasting one, as it was truly groundbreaking. Coinage was thoroughly restructured and adapted to Western- and Southern European standards to meet the needs of Hungary's growing economy. Gold coins (Hungary was the main European producer of gold) and groats were introduced. Thus, Charles Robert laid the foundations for the successful reign of his son Louis I.



- 2884 Goldgulden - after 1325. A: Fleur-de-lis of florentine + KAROLV . REX, R: Saint john the Baptist S . IOHANNES . B . ☩ . CNH: 1, Fb.: 2, Pohl: A 1. 3.521 gr.  
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 84 (2005), no. 895. **R** Very fine 1250,--  
 Is the moneyer's signature a crown (as noted in cat.) or a castle?  
 What is John the Baptist holding in his right hand? The cat. mentions a blessing hand.



2885

- 2885 Groschen. A: Enthroned king with sceptre and orb, vine leafs beneath the throne + MONETE . KAROLI . REGIS . HUNGARIE, R: Shield of Hungary - Anjou under helmet with ostrich's head holding hoof iron and between S and lis + HONOR . REGIS IVDICIVM DILIGIT. CNH. 7. 3.240 gr. Minor scratches and weakly struck, very fine + 200,--  
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 47 (1991), no. 869.  
 Groschen 1337.  
 The text on the obverse was modelled after the Neapolitan Groat.



2886

- 2886 Groschen. A: Enthroned king with sceptre and orb, vine leafs beneath the throne + MONETE . KAROLI . REGIS . HUNGARIE, R: Shield of Hungary - Anjou under helmet with ostrich's head holding hoof iron and between S and lis + HONOR . REGIS IVDICIVM DILIGIT. CNH. 7. 3.390 gr. A little weakly struck in parts, otherwise extraordinary well struck and extremely fine specimen 250,--  
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 52/III (1994), no. 1337.



2887

2888

- 2887 Denar. A: Enthroned king with scpetre and orb, R: Helmet with ornat crest (ostrich), four crosses in field + . M . REGIS . HVNGARIE. CNH: 15. 0.566 gr. Extraordinary well struck for this type. Very fine 75,--  
 Henzen - Amerongen 2005.  
 From list 160, no. 2040.
- 2888 Denar. A: Enthroned king facing with sceptre and orb, R: Lamb with banner l. + . M . REGIS KARVLI. CNH: 17. 0.296 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 200,--  
 Elsen - Brussel 2005.  
 From list 233, no. 805.  
 Date 1329.



2889

- 2889 Denier. A: Head facing with crowned cap + M REGIS KARVLI, R: Great lis between B and T. CNH: 29. 0.520 gr. RR Magnificent portrait, a little off centre, very fine to extremely fine 300,--  
 Elsen - Brussel 2005.  
 From list 233, no. 806.  
 Date 1330.



2890

- 2890 Denar. A: Crowned head facing + MONETA REGIS KARVLI, R: Patriarchal cross between two crowned heads, two lis and two birds. CNH: 51. 0.836 gr. Very fine 50,--  
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 49 (1992), no. 1349.  
 The reverse shows the same design as the Slavonic coins.

### LUDWIG I (1342-1382)

Louis followed in his father's footsteps and took a progressive political stance. In 1370, he established a personal bond with Poland. He restored the system of feudalism in the Balkan and diplomatic ties to Naples. The old lustre of the kingdom Hungary was now revived. He established mints in Cattaro, Zara, Red Ruthenia and Poland.

After the death of his uncle king Casimir of Poland in 1370, he even became king of Poland. He united Red Ruthenia with Hungary.



2891

- 2891 Goldgulden. A: Fleur-de-lis of florentine + LODOVICI REX, R: Saint John the Baptist +S IOHANNES ☩. CNH: 62, Fb.: 3, Pohl: B 1. 3.505 gr. Small scratches, very fine to extremely fine 400,--  
 Toderi - Florence 1978.  
 The crown, towards the end of the text on the obverse, is probably a moneyer's signature. But whose?



2892

- 2892 Goldgulden. A: Shield of Hungary - Anjou in sixfoil + LODOVICVS : DEI : GRACIA : REX, R: Saint John the Baptist . S . IOHANNES ☩. Saracen's head r. CNH: 63 Fb.: 4, Pohl: B 2. 3.593 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 400,--  
 Elsen - Brussel 1982.  
 As for the saracen's head (Réthy on p. 98): The saracen's head was the coat of arms of the Szerecen (Saracenus) family of Mesztegnye, of which we possess documented knowledge that their members were lessees of the salt offices and the one thirtieth offices in Hungary and Transylvania; with regard to their ancestry, I have referred to the merchants and bankers acting in Arpad times in a previous paper (Magyar penzvero izmaelitak es Bessarabia. Arad 1880 (Ismaelitische Münzer in Ungarn und Bessarabien).  
 See question at no. 2891.



2893

- 2893 Groschen. A: Crowned king with sceptre and orb on gothic throne + LODOVICVS DEI GRACIA REX HVNGARIE, R: Shield of Hungary - Anjou in sixfoil + DALMACIE : CROACIE : ETC. CNH: 68. 2.760 gr. Flan crack, weakly struck, very fine 300,--  
 Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 126 (2005), no. 1198.



- 2894 Denar. A: Saracen's head + MONETA LODOVICI, R: Patriarchal cross + REGIS HVNGARIE. CNH: 89 A. 0.425 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 50,--  
 Franceschi - Brussel 1974.



- 2895 Denar. A: Shield of Hungary - Anjou between three crosses + LODOVICI . R . VNGARIE, R: Nimbate St. Ladislaus with Hellebarde and orb, cross over B r. . S . LADISLAVS . R. CNH: 95 A. 0.476 gr. A little uncentered, almost extremely fine 30,--  
 Franceschi - Brussel 1974.  
 As soon as the third gold florin type (of Louis I, 1342-1383) the holy Ladislaus appeared, the Hungarian patron saint. This was used until Habsburg times.

**MARIA (1382-1385)**

After Louis's death, the great realm started showing cracks. The Polish wouldn't acknowledge Maria, they elected Jadwiga, who was married to Grand Prince Jagello of Lithuania. In Hungary, too, Maria's claim was denied. In Hungary and in Croatia, Charles of Napels was chosen and crowned king. After Charles was murdered, Maria was taken prisoner. Although Sigismund, Maria's husband from the house of Luxembourg, managed being acknowledged and delivered his wife from her incarceration, this couldn't prevent Jadwiga of Poland, the ancestral mother of the Jagellones, from annexing Red Ruthenia. Soon, the vassal states of Moldavia, Walachy and Serbia would detach themselves as well.



- 2896 Denar. A: M under crown between two lis + REGINE VNGARIE, R: Patriarchal cross + MONETA . MARIE. CNH: 114. 0.644 gr. R Traces of encrustation, very fine 20,--  
 Beckenbauer - München 1982.
- 2897 Denar. A: Crown over sign of the moneyer (h ?) + MARIE D GR VGARIE, R: Patriarchal cross + MONETA . MARIE . RVI. CNH: 116. 0.476 gr. R Irregular flan, very fine 20,--  
 Beckenbauer - München 1982.



- 2898 Denar. A: Crown over C and M (sign of the moneyer) + MONETA MARIA, R: Patriarchal cross REINA . VNGARIE . CNH: 116 var. 0.582 gr. R Very fine 20,--  
 Beckenbauer - München 1982.

*House Luxemburg*  
**SIGISMUND (1386-1437)**

Sigismund lost to the Turks at Nikopolis in 1396. He scarcely ever was in Hungary. In 1403, discontent had built up at the homefront and eventually substantiated into the election of Ladislaus of Naples (son of Charles of Naples) as king (in large parts of Hungary, in Dalmatia and in Croatia, he was also acknowledged as such). The country lapsed into decline under Sigismund. His new office of German Emperor in 1410 left him with no time for Hungary and, thus, Sigismund never apprehended the looming danger of the Turks.



- 2899 Goldgulden - Buda. A: Shield of Hungary - Luxemburg + SIGISMVNDI . D : G . R . VNGARIE, R: St. Ladislaus standing, moneyer's sign r. . S . LADISLAVS . REX. CNH: 118, Fb.: 9, Pohl: 1-2. 3.537 gr. A little weakly struck, almost extremely fine 300,--  
 Gorny & Mosch - München, Auction 139 (2005), no. 4103.



- 2900 Denar. A: Patriarchal cross between C and L MON . SIG ISMVNDI, R: Shield of Hungary + REGIS . VNGARIE . ET . C. CNH: 124 A var. 0.657 gr. Very fine + 20,--  
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1989.

*House Habsburg*  
**ALBRECHT (1437-1439)**

After Sigismund, his son-in-law Albrecht V (I) of Austria was chosen and a pledge was sealed to acknowledge his children to be rightful heirs to the throne. However, Albrecht couldn't turn the tide of decline in Hungary in the two years of his reign.



- 2901 Goldgulden - Kremnitz. A: Quartered shield (Hungary, Bohemia, Austria and Moravia) + ALBERTVS . D . G . R . . VNGARIE, R: St. Ladislaus standing with Hellebarde and orb, K and P in field . S . LADISL AVS . REX. CNH: 132, Fb.: 12, Pohl: E 2-5. 3.453 gr. Almost extremely fine 750,--  
 Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 26 (1994), no. 1655.



- 2902 Denar. A: Four shields in trefoil (Hungary, Bohemia, Austria and Moravia), R: Patriarchal cross between B and M, cross over M M . ALBERTI R . VNGARIE . CNH: 135 B. 0.517 gr. Flan crack, very fine + 25,--  
 Henzen - Amerongen 2005.  
 From list 163, no. 1698.  
 B M = moneyer's sign.  
 This piece is a posthumous issue of queen Elisabeth († 19 december 1442) under the title of her spouse. Recognisable as such by the moneyer's signature.

**INTERREGNUM (1439-1440)**



- 2903 Denar. A: Four shields in trefoil (Hungary, Bohemia, Austria and Moravia), R: K . R in field, cross over the R. CNH: 137 (under Albrecht). 0.624 gr. **RR** Edge breaks, very fine to extremely fine 150,--  
 Meister & Sonntag, Auction 3 (2005), no. 3578.  
 K R = moneyer's sign.  
 In the interregnum between the demise of Albrecht (27 October 1439) and the coronation of Wladislaus I (27 Juli 1440), coin types struck bore no reference to any lord (Huszár, p. 96).

At the demise of Albrecht, the Turks stood gathered along the borders of Hungary. Albrecht's pregnant widow was deemed too feeble to lead the country into war and the 31-year old Elisabeth was summoned to marry the Polish king Ladislaus I, 15 years her junior, on the condition that a born son would be the sole heir to the throne. Elisabeth, seeking to secure succession for her unborn child, had the Stephen's Crown stolen from its guardians at Visegrad and smuggled to her by a lady of her court (according to legend, the cross on the crown is askew, because it was damaged during the escape). Three months after Albrecht's parting, a son, Ladislaus, was born (hence Ladislaus Posthumous). He was baptised and crowned in Székesfehérvár (German: Stuhlweissenburg).

Meanwhile, Ladislaus had entered Buda and declared the coronation null, whereupon he had himself crowned. Although Elisabeth and Ladislaus made an attempt to reconcile, they both pretended for the throne and continued fighting over it. The feud wasn't to last long, as they both died soon.

**LADISLAUS I (1440-1444)**



- 2904 Denar. A: Crowned eagle l. + MONETA . WLADI . DGRA REX, R: Shield of Old and New Hungary between h and B + REGIS . VNGARIE o EC . ETE. CNH: 143 B var. 1.065 gr. Very fine 25,--  
 Henzen - Amerongen 2005.  
 From list 160, no. 2041.  
 Under Ladislaus I for the first time a twofold coat-of-arms was used: old- and new Hungary.  
 Denaria of Ladislaus I held little silver, but consisted mainly of red copper. It is Hungary's poorest coinage.

An Osmanic storm brewing at her horizon, Hungary was still at peril. Her saviour would emerge from the Voivod lands of Transylvania in the person of John Hunyadi. Although he had suffered a defeat against the Osmanic armies at Warna, he was elected regent, with an underage king yet unfit to rule. In 1446, Hunyadi was officially ordained Governor of Hungary. Ten years later, sultan Mohammed II led a vast army to the gates of Belgrade (the city was defended by Hunyadi's brother-in-law Michael Szilágyi) and Hunyadi was left with no choice but to take up arms. A small Hungarian brigade with the aid of a company of crusaders (summoned by the Franciscan monk John Capistrano) succeeded fighting back the Turks, though Hunyadi wouldn't live long enough to behold his victory.

**LADISLAUS V (1453-1457)**

After this interregnum, Ladislaus returned to power briefly, but he soon died in chaotic circumstances in Prague, presumably poisoned by Hussites.



- 2905 Goldgulden - Kremnitz. A: Quartered shield (Hungary, Bohemia, Austria and Moravia) + LADISLAVS . D . G . R . VNGARIE, R: St. Ladislaus standing with Hellebarde and orb between K and R . S . LADISL AVS . REX CNH: 170, Fb.: 16, Pohl: H 3-3. 3.517 gr. Slightlyly bent, very fine 250,--  
 Num.Kring R'dam - 1997.

*Hunyadis*
**MATTHIAS HUNYADI (CORVINUS) (1458-1490)**

The Hungarian people expressed their thankfulness for the victorious regency of John Hunyadi by electing 15-year old Matthias Hunyadi as governor, his uncle Michael Szilágyi acting as a regent. Matthias was incarcerated in Prague, but Georg Podiebrad released him and betrothed him to his daughter.

Under Matthias Hunyadi, Hungary lived through its last medieval apogee. When Georg Podiebrad was excommunicated by the pope on the accusation of supporting the Hussites, Matthias marched against Bohemia to conquer the Wenceslaus' crown. He won and was elected king in Bohemia and Moravia. When Podiebrad died in 1471, not Matthias but the Jagiellon Ladislaus II was called to the Bohemian throne. There was a battle and in the ensuing peace treaty Ladislaus received Bohemia and Matthias was granted Moravia, Silesia and Lusatia.

Matthias conquered nearly entire Upper and Lower Austria after which he maintained a court in Vienna for five years until his death in 1490.

Matthias Hunyadi is generally known as Matthias Corvinus, for his coat-of-arms bore a raven (= *corvinus*).



2906

- 2906 Goldgulden - Nagybanya. A: Quartered shield (Old and New Hungary, raven and lion of the Hunyadis) + MATHIAS . D . G . R . VNGARIE, R: St. Ladislaus standing with Hellebarde and orb between N and shield S . LADISLAVS . REX . CNH: 204 B, Fb.: 20, Pohl: K 1-22. 3.511 gr.

Henzen - Amerongen 2005.  
From list 160, no. 2042.

Well struck and extremely fine specimen

400,--



2907

- 2907 Goldgulden - Kremnitz. A: Crowned Maria with child between two thistles and over raven with ring in pecker MATHIAS . D : G . R . UNGARIE, R: St. Ladislaus standing with Hellebarde and orb between N and shield . S . LADISL AVSREX. CNH: 208, Fb.: 22, Pohl: K 15-6. 3.582 gr.

Münzen und Medaillenhandlung - Stuttgart 1990.

The coins of Matthias Corvinus show the first appearance of Mary with the child Jesus on her lap, a motif that was maintained until 1849.

Well struck and extremely fine specimen

400,--



2908

2909

- 2908 Denar. A: Shield + M . MATHIE . R . VNGARIE ., R: Madonna with child between K and P PATRON VNGARIE. CNH: 232. 0.449 gr. Very fine

Herinek - Wien 1975.

The coat of arms is the same as in no. 2909, except for the small coat of arms, which is missing.

- 2909 Denar. A: Shield MONETA VNGARIE, R: Nimbate Madonna with child between S and D PATRO VNG. CNH: 238. 0.552 gr. R Very fine to extremely fine

Lanz - Graz 1981.

Shield: 1 = Old Hungary, 2 = doubled Cross Moline, 3 = Dalmatia, 4 = Bohemia, shield of the Hunyadi (raven) in centre. Small shield with unicorn.

*Jagellonen*

**LADISLAUS II (1490-1516)**

Matthias presumed his son John Corvinus would succeed him, but Ladislaus of Bohemia stepped in to prevent that.

The politically most influential act of Ladislaus' government was the Vienna Congress of 1515, arranged with diplomatic mastery by Emperor Maximilian I, at which, in the presence of the emperor, of Ladislaus and of both his children as well as of the Polish King Sigismund I, the famous double marriage between the houses of Habsburg and the Jagiellons was sealed. Thus, after the Jagiellon House of Hungary had become extinct (1526), the country fell to the House Habsburg.



2910

- 2910 Goldgulden - Kremnitz - 1499. A: Madonna with child over eagle, vase of flowers I. WLADISLAI : D G : R : VNGARI, R: St. Ladislaus standing with Hellebarde and orb between K and h S : LADISLAV S : REX §. CNH: 255, Fb.: 32, Pohl: L 4. 3.549 gr. Extremely fine Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1978.

600,--



2911

- 2911 Denar. A: Shield with lion of Bohemia in centre M . WLADISLAI . R . VNGARIE, R: Madonna with child between K and M AF B PATRON VNGARI. CNH: 276 var. 0.436 gr. Very fine + Henzen - Amerongen 2000. The coat of arms is the same as in no. 2909.

25,--



2912

- 2912 Denar - Kremnitz - 1511. A: Shield with eagle in centre ✪ WLADISLAI ✪ R ✪ VNGARI ✪ 1511, R: Madonne with child between K and G ✪ PATRONA ✪ ✪ VNGARIE ✪. CNH: 278 A. 0.632 gr. Extraordinary well struck specimen, very fine to extremely fine Henzen - Amerongen 1999. From list dec. '99, no. 3166. The coat of arms is the same as in no. 2909.

25,--



2913

- 2913 Obol - Kremnitz. A: Shield with polish eagle in centre, R: Madonna with shield between K and H. CNH: 281. 0.246 gr. Very fine to extremely fine Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 96 (2004), no. 4763. The coat of arms is the same as in no. 2909.

25,--

# SILESIA

The name Silesia derives from the Vandal people of the *Silingi* (see under Migration of the Germans/Vandals).

At the beginning of the 10th century, this people was ruled by Bohemian sovereigns. In 990, Polish prince Mieszko I conquered a major part of the country. From that moment, Silesia was a fiercely fought-over territory between Bohemia and Poland. Until 1163, Silesia would remain part of Poland. As far as known, Polish sovereigns did not mint in Silesia. A coin - perhaps from that period - is known of the bishop of Cracow, who owned the right of mint for Wrocław.

With the accession of Boleslaw I and Mieszko, both sons of Polish prince Boleslaw III, the independence of Silesia commenced (for this succession and the separation of Silesia see under Poland). Although Silesia was independent as of that moment, it was still governed by members of the Piast House (the Silesian branch of the Piasts). The supremacy of the Piasts would last until the middle of the fourteenth century.

The sons shared the lands: Upper Silesia went to Mieszko, the remainder went to Boleslaw I (to be accurate, part went to Conrad (Lower Silesia), but when he died in 1179, it went to Boleslaw. Formally, this territory had no name. The name of Lower Silesia did not emerge until the 14th century when it was used to distinguish this territory from Upper Silesia. For reasons of convenience, we used the name Lower Silesia from 1163. Friedensburg used the name "Principality of Wrocław", but, to my mind, Lower Silesia should be preferred, as a number of territories would separate in the future.

This Lower Silesia was the duchy (*ducatus Slesiae*) of Boleslaw (1163-1201) with Wrocław as its capital, Upper Silesia devolved to Mieszko, along with its southern territories (with Ratibor and Teschen), a territory that would be expanded with Opole in 1201 and subsequently became the Duchy Opole (*ducatus Opoliensis*). In 1202, the principle of seniority expired and both duchies gained independence.

It was partitioned further and further and both Bohemia and Poland, the latter of which had been founded again in 1320, attempted to instrumentalise the power vacuums to seize the territory. The following territories became fiefs of the king of Bohemia: Teschen, Falkenburg, Cosel-Beuthen, Auschwitz, Ratibor, Opole en Wrocław (1327), Öls, Steinau and Liegnitz-Brieg (1329), Glogau (1331) and Münsterland (1336).

In 1335/39, King Casimir III of Poland abandoned his claims to Silesia and recognised the rights of Bohemia. Thus, Schweidnitz-Jauer was acquired in 1353 by Charles IV through his marriage to Anna, the heiress to these territories, whereupon he in 1355 united Silesia with Bohemia. All these territories were administrated by *Landeshauptleute* (plural of *Landeshauptmann*: an old German term for governor) on behalf of the Bohemian crown.

Silesia sustained considerable damage in the Hussite War. The situation changed when King Matthias Corvinus of Hungary in 1469 conquered Moravia, Silesia and the Lausitz. The peace treaty of Olomouc in 1479 acknowledged his property and he henceforth ruled these lands as secondary lands to Hungary until his death in 1490.

After his death, Silesia fell to Bohemia again and smaller territories joined others (Auschwitz and Zator joined Poland, Sagan joined the Wettins, Krossen joined Brandenburg). In 1526 Silesia, along with the Kingdom Bohemia, fell to the Austrian Habsburgs.



Light blue = Upper Silesia, Blue = Lower

Silesia was one of the fringe regions where bracteates were struck. In the surrounding lands of Poland and Bohemia, we find similar bracteates. Characteristic of these Silesian bracteates is the fairly flat relief and the very low weight.

## Lower Silesia

This territory fell prey to regular division. Gradually, more and more lands attained independence. Wrocław remained the centre, but in 1201, Neisse separated, in 1241 Glogau (which would, amongst others, germinate Öls in 1310) and Liegnitz (which fell into the parts Liegnitz and Schweidnitz-Jauer in 1278).

**BOLESLAW I (1163-1201)**

Boleslaw started striking bracteates (this period saw the apogee of these coins in central German territories). The bracteates were simpler here and had a low weight (around 0.2 g)



- 2914 Brakteat - Breslau. A: Head I. within architectural frame over lis between B and A S (. IOHS).  
Friedensburg: 494. 0.236 gr. **R** Very fine 250,--  
Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 20 (1991), no. 3243.  
This text is short for *Sanctus Johannes Baptista*. Many have taken the lis for a T, however, this special form of the lis is the family symbol of the Piasts.  
Although attribution to a coining lord or mint is very hard, the fact that the coin bears the name of John the Baptist, the patron saint of the principality, diocese and city of Wroclaw, and shows a lis on its lower edge - which would later become the coat of arms of the city - makes the attribution to Wroclaw certain.

The Polish bishops had the right of mint in Wroclaw, which might have resulted in a coin with a frontal effigy of John (see under Poland). Friedensburg mentions it under no. 480 along with an attribution to Boleslav I. Because, i.m.o., the coin (Randpfennige) fits Poland better it is listed there.

- 2915 Brakteat - Breslau. A: Head within architectural frame with two towers and between two tokens (branch?). Friedensburg: 517. 0.222 gr. Almost very fine 100,--  
Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 20 (1991), no. 3245.  
On Friedensburg no. 518, the two towers were replaced by two birds. On this coin, the towers slant; the right one is already starting to resemble a bird.



- 2916 Brakteat - Breslau. A: Head within architectural frame with two birds and between two tokens (branch?). Friedensburg: 518. 0.140 gr. Almost very fine 100,--  
Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 20 (1991), no. 3246.  
The "birds" portrayed here, from a graphic point of view, have to be placed somewhere in between the towers of Friedensburg 517 and the birds of Friedensburg 518.



- 2917 Brakteat - Breslau. A: Head facing within circle and between two pellets, barbarized legend. Berger: 1946, Friedensburg: 528. 0.152 gr. Very fine 100,--  
Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 20 (1991), no. 3250.  
According to Friedensburg the blundered legend should be read S. IOHANNES (some letters are indeed recognisable, such as the S).
- 2918 Brakteat - Breslau. A: Head facing under arch with crosier and cross. Friedensburg: 533 var. 0.168 gr. Very fine 75,--  
Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 20 (1991), no. 3251.  
Friedensburg no. 533 has a  $\frac{3}{4}$  face in the drawing, on the coin in hand it is clearly a frontal view.

**BRACTEATES SILESIA - 13th century**

In the 13th century, bracteate coinage is continued, without any differences between Upper and Lower Silesia.

From around 1300, the same weight as the bracteates of Boleslaw I (0.2 gr) though of a much poorer workmanship. This coinage would last until about 1230. Friedensburg does not mention these bracteates, but Gumowski does, he attributes them to the mint of Rathau.

Around 1230, the region turned to bracteates of better workmanship and of a weight between 0.5 and 0.8 gr, in line with bracteate coinage in Bohemia, where bracteates were manufactured with a weight of between 0.5 and 1.0 gr in the period from 1230 to 1300. These bracteates are mentioned under *unbestimmte Brakteaten* (unspecified bracteates) (p. 107) by Friedensburg who subdivides them into 47 types (according to image), under the nos. 1-429.


*Periode 1200-1230*

- |      |  |                            |
|------|--|----------------------------|
| 2919 | Brakteat - Rathau. A: Head of a saint under arch, AHA above. Friedensburg: 524, Gum.: 181. 0.214 gr.<br>Numismatica - Wien, Auction 21 (1978), no. 1782. | Fine to very fine<br>75,-- |
| 2920 | Brakteat - Rathau. A: Rainbow under four letters A H . . Friedensburg: 526, Gum.: 185. 0.202 gr.<br>Numismatica - Wien, Auction 21 (1978), no. 1783.     | Very fine<br>150,--        |



- |      |   |                     |
|------|---|---------------------|
| 2921 | Brakteat. A: Crowned lion l. Friedensburg: 104. 0.786 gr.<br>Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 20 (1991), no. 3252.<br>This lion also appears on the seal of Henry IV from 1270.  | Very fine<br>150,-- |
| 2922 | Brakteat. A: Half lion and half eagle, pellets and N V I N on the edge. Friedensburg: 111 var. 0.599 gr.<br>Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 20 (1991), no. 3253.<br>Friedensburg does not mention the dots and the letters on the edge. | Very fine<br>150,-- |



- |      |  |                                       |
|------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 2923 | Brakteat. A: Eagle l. under arch with three towers. Friedensburg: 207. 0.637 gr.<br>Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 20 (1991), no. 3255.<br>The eagle's head is the same we have seen in Meissen: large hooked beak and a large eye. | Small edge fault, very fine<br>150,-- |
|------|--|---------------------------------------|



- 2924 Brakteat. A: Claw of an eagle. Friedensburg: 232. 0.526 gr. Almost very fine 75,--  
Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 20 (1991), no. 3256.
- 2925 Brakteat. A: Tower with merlon-wall over two triangles. Friedensburg: 278. 0.484 gr. Very fine 75,--  
Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 20 (1991), no. 3257.



- 2926 Brakteat. A: Tower over arch with rosette and between two palm leaves. Friedensburg: 299. 0.498 gr. Small edge fault, very fine 100,--  
Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 20 (1991), no. 3258.  
The diversity within the motives, both in the edifice and in the various attributes, is too large to enable attribution (Friedensburg, p. 129).
- 2927 Brakteat. A: Half eagle l. and half bird (?) r. Friedensburg: 317. 0.626 gr. Very fine 100,--  
Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 20 (1991), no. 3259.  
Friedensburg describes the right side as a half lis. I think it is an animal (lion or bird). There is a substantial likeness to Friedensburg 336 (described by Friedensburg as *Rose mit anderen Typen* (rose with other types)), where the right animal has a beak. On Friedensburg 334 the right figure is clearly a half bird.

## BRESLAU

After the separation of Neisse, we may refer to the territory as the Principality of Wrocław. Its name was really *Wratislaviensis* after the Slavic name Wratislaw. This name would be used up to the end of the Middle Ages.

After Boleslaw's death in 1201, the territory Wrocław came under his son Henry I (1201-1238), married to Hedwig of Andechs-Meranien († 1243, canonised in 1267). He strengthened his duchy and subsequently attempted to seize the Duchy Opole, Greater and Lesser Poland and Lausitz. He aimed at forming an eastern central European power bloc. However, when the Mongolians defeated and killed his son Henry II in 1241 near Wahlstatt (not far from Liegnitz), his dream was shattered and the exact opposite would come true.

On the death of Henry II, Wrocław went to Henry III (1241-1266) and Liegnitz to Boleslaw II (1241-1278). Glogau was bequeathed to his son Conrad II (1241-1274), a line from which, amongst others, Öls would emerge as an independent territory.

Wrocław continued under Henry IV (1266-1290). Then Henry V inherited Wrocław from Liegnitz, which would be sold in 1327 by his son Henry VI (1311-1335) to Bohemia.

### CITY

During the last years of Wenceslas of Bohemia, Wrocław ran into rough waters. Two groups of citizens emerged and in 1448 an insurgency broke out. Sigismund struck it down. By way of appeasement, he ordained on 14 April 1422 that the citizens be granted the right to strike hellers.



- 2928 Heller. A: Head of St. John the Evangelist M W o M W o (retrograde), R: Crowned lion l. over ring. Very fine + 50,--  
Friedensburg: 554 a. 0.287 gr.  
Münzgalerie - München, Auction 11 (1981), no. 115.  
M W = *Moneta Wratislaviensis* (Wrocław's ancient name).  
In the course of time, a lot of legends became attached to this coin (see Friedensburg p. 171/2).

**LIEGNITZ - BRIEG**

After Henry III was killed, Boleslaw II (1241-1278) came into possession of Liegnitz (again as a result of a four-way division). At his demise, Schweidnitz went to Boleslaw I (Bolko), 1278-1301, and Liegnitz to Henry V (1278-1296).

The son of Henry V, Boleslaw III, received Liegnitz, which upon his demise would fall apart into Liegnitz under Wenceslas I (1348-1364), who proclaimed himself *Dvx Primvs*, and Brieg under Louis I. The grandson of Louis I inherited Liegnitz from the son of Wenceslas I, after which Liegnitz was occupied by Bohemia however. In 1454, Liegnitz came under Frederick I (who already owned Brieg). After Frederick I, the territory once again fell apart into Liegnitz (Johann III) and Brieg (Georg I).

**LUDWIG II († 1436)**

Louis II called himself duke or lord of Brieg (Louis III adopted another title).



2929 Heller - Brieg - ca. 1404. A: Shield with eagle on trefoil L . B . D . in the angles, R: St. Hedwig I. holding edifice. Friedensburg: 592 a. 0.283 gr. **R** Traces of encrustation, very fine

75,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Stuttgart 1989.

L B D = *Ludowicus Dvx Bregensis* (this refers to Louis II, because only he called himself duke or lord of Brieg (his cousin Louis III called himself duke in Silesia, of Lüben and Ohlau).

We find St. Hedwig on coins as early as the hellers of Henry VIII (approx. 1399-1400), see Friedensburg: 584. For St. Hedwig see under no. 2932.

The city records of Brieg of 15 November 1404 report the sale of two silver cups to Nikolaus Hesse and the subsequent use of the silver to strike hellers.



2930 Heller - Brieg - ca. 1404. A: Shield with eagle on trefoil L.B.D. in the angles, R: St. Hedwig I. holding edifice. Friedensburg: 592 a. 0.403 gr. **R** Traces of verdigris, very fine +

100,--

Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 87 (2003), no. 4429.

This coin is 1½ times as heavy as the last one (with a different drawing).

**CITY**

On 25 January 1425 Louis sold the city the right to strike hellers. The deed of 16 October 1429 granted the city further-reaching rights with respect to striking hellers.



2931 Heller - Liegnitz - ca. 1430. A: Bust of St. Petrus with key, R: Eagle I. Friedensburg: 588. 0.246 gr. **R** Traces of verdigris, very fine +

50,--

Münzgalerie - München, Auction 11 (1981), no. 113.

After 8 November 1450, simpler hellers were struck that were so poor that they were withdrawn from circulation.



**FRIEDRICH II (1495-1547)**



2932

2932 Groschen. A: Eagle I. \* FRIDERICVS : D : G : DVX : SLESIE, R: St. Hedwig with duke's cap holding church : MONETA : DVCIS : LEGNICENSIS. Friedensburg: 599 i. 1.915 gr.

Gorny - München, Auction 19 (1981), no. 1358.

St. Hedwig was a daughter of Berthold V, Count of Andechs-Meranien, and Agnes, daughter of Dedo, Margrave of Meissen. After 20 years of marriage to Henry I, they together made a pledge of chastity (which was not a vow as taken upon entering an order). In 1202, she withdrew into the Cistercian convent of Trebnitz that she had founded herself. She hid in Krossen/Oder after the defeat and death of her son Henry II in the war against the Mongols in 1241. Pope Clemens IV canonised her in 1267 on the grounds of her charity and many good works.

Her life is told in the "Vita maior St. Hedwigis" (Hedwig codex). In this codex, St. Hedwig is portrayed with a ducal hat over her head veil. Her attribute is a model church. Both characteristics are found on this coin.

Flan crack, well struck and very fine specimen

150,--

**SCHWEIDNITZ - JAUER**

After Henry II of Wroclaw died, his dominion was divided into four parts. One part was Liegnitz under Boleslaw II (1241-1278). Upon his death, Henry V inherited Liegnitz and Boleslaw I (Bolko), 1278-1301, Schweidnitz. Bolko was wedded to Beatrice of Brandenburg, he was a figure shrouded in legend.

He inherited Jauer from his father in 1278 and Löwenberg from his brother Bernhard in 1286. The family's home castle lay near Schweidnitz. Coin history began with Bolko, who carried on financially sound affairs and never slid into financial straits.

Bolko died in 1301 and left only minor child (Bernhard, Henry and Bolko). His brother-in-law was appointed guardian, Margrave Henry of Brandenburg. Alongside Henry, Hermann of Barby also claimed the title *capitaneus Slesie*. The oldest son came of age in 1308, though the guardian would nevertheless manage affairs until 1314. A division ensued:

Bernhard received Schweidnitz and founded a duchy, Henry was given Jauer and Löwenberg and Münsterberg devolved to Bolko.

Henry's lands went to Bolko II (1326-1368), the son of Bernhard, resulting in the union of the lands Schweidnitz and Jauer.

The daughter of Henry II (1326-1346), Anna, married Emperor Charles IV, which entitled him to the inheritance of Schweidnitz-Jauer.

The wealth Bolko I had left was ephemeral. Henry soon experienced money troubles. Therefore, Henry relinquished the right of striking hellers to the citizens of Löwenberg in 1327 (for good), a privilege that was to be acknowledged in 1349 by the Principality of Jauer. That hellers were struck in Schweidnitz transpires from a letter of Bolko's dated 1341.

**BERNHARD, HEINRICH and BOLKO II (....-1314)**



2933

2933 Denar - Löwenberg. A: Shield with eagle I. + IVVENVM • Bolkonvm, R: Helmet with six peacock's feathers + GALEA • DVCVM • (SLESIE). Friedensburg: 692. 1.417 gr.

Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 20 (1991), no. 3261.

This coin was struck during the guardianship over the three sons of Bolko I. The IVVENVM, which means "the helmet of the young sons of Bolko" corroborates this.

The helmet with the six peacock feathers is a common Silesian Piast symbol. However, on this coin nobody refers to himself as *Dux Slesie*. In these days, *Slesia* solely designated Lower Silesia.

Flan cracks, a little weakly struck, very fine

100,--



2934

**CITY**

- 2934 Heller - Schweidnitz - end of the 14th century. A: Boar's head r. Friedensburg: 704. 0.148 gr. Traces of verdigris, extremely fine 25,--
- Münzauktion - Essen, Auction 86 (2003), no. 1038.  
 A wild boar's head is the original Slavic name of the city Schweidnitz, which would later on be germanised (in the seal we invariably find the entire boar).  
 These hellers were struck from 1351. As the dukes were regularly in financial difficulties, they often let the citizens impose a lien on the mint of Schweidnitz in return for money.

## ÖLS

When Henry II died in 1241, the territory split, Glogau falling to Conrad II (1241-1274). After the death of his son Henry III (1274-1309), another four-way division took place. One part was Öls, under Conrad I (1310-1366). After having passed through the hands of several sovereigns, all named Conrad, Öls fell to Bohemia in 1492.

**CITY**

Around 1419, the sovereigns of Öls were in great need of money, which was exacerbated by the Hussite War. Shortly before 1419, the city enjoyed a certain prosperity and, thus, it is this time that the hellers should be dated to.  
 1492 saw the defeat of Conrad the White and Conrad the Carinthier by the Hussites in the Hussite War; the two sovereigns prevented the enemy taking Öls by burning it to the ground.



2935

- 2935 Heller. A: Eagle of St. John the Evangelist with lion's tail and banner, O in field, R: Shield with eagle between three letters M - O - N. Friedensburg: 672. 0.294 gr. Extremely fine 50,--
- Münzauktion - Essen, Auction 86 (2003), no. 1037.  
 Friedensburg provides different letters around the shield on the reverse: M O L. In my opinion, it clearly reads MON, which consequently could indicate MONETA.

**Upper Silesia**

This line started with Miesko (1163-1211), who received the territory Ratibor and Teschen and expanded it by Opole in 1201.  
 When Miesko's grandson Wladislaw I died in 1288, the territory fell apart and Bitom and Opole became independent. Underneath, a rough sketch of the division:

## COSEL - BEUTHEN

Upon the demise of Wladislaw I of Upper Silesia (1246-1288), the territory was divided into four parts. One was the land Bitom under Casimir († 1312), a land that comprised, amongst others, the cities of Bitom and Cosel. He was consecutively succeeded by his son Wladislaw († 1351) and grandson Boleslaw († 1355). Along with the latter, the House Bitom became extinct. A long conflict over the inheritance ensued: Cosel went to Conrad of Öls and Bitom was divided among this same Conrad and Premislav of Teschen.



2936

- 2936 Denar - Beuthen - ca. 1300. A: Great B + PI • TETNLB, R: Crown under two pellets + R • II • MVTE. Friedensburg: 812. 1.852 gr. RR Very fine 200,--
- Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 20 (1991), no. 3263.  
 The B stands for Bitom, the crown is a special symbol of the sovereigns of Opole (see Opole).  
 The ob- and reverse images match the reference Friedensburg, but the writing, as given in Friedensburg, is incorrect altogether. Friedensburg, too, already mentioned the many pseudo-texts.  
 Friedensburg attributes his no. 810 to Casimir, which entails the attribution of 812 to Casimir, as the two are closely connected.



## OPPELN

After Wladislaw II of Poland had been ousted, the dominion was partitioned (though not until his demise in 1162) and distributed among his three sons, Mieszko (1163-1211) receiving the Ratibor territory and in 1201 the land of Opole. The house he grounded adopted the title *duces de Opol* and bore an eagle in their coat of arms (crowned or not crowned, as the case may be) and peacock feathers as their crest. The right of mint is not documented for the sovereigns of Opole.

After the death of Wladislaw I (1246-1288), son of Casimir, a four-way division ensued, Bolko I (1288-1313) receiving Opole. Through, consecutively, Bolko II-III-IV-V († 1460) Opole fell into the hands of the brother of Bolko V, Nicolaus, who was succeeded by his son Johann, after which it devolved to Bohemia.

Central Silesia, the part Boleslaw inherited, (later Central and Lower Silesia) was more prosperous and possessed a much more refined culture. That is probably why Bolko's son Henry I, of the Lowsilesian branch (Wroclaw), ventured to seize the surrounding lands (see under Wroclaw), to no avail however.



2937

2938

- 2937 Heller - ca. 1450. A: Crowned eagle l. Friedensburg: 798. 0.242 gr. Very fine 50,--  
 Münzgalerie - München, Auction 11 (1981), no. 117.  
 Friedensburg states that the crown is made up of pellets: this, however, clearly shows a crown.  
 Whether or not the city acquired the right of mint is undocumented and these hellers should be attributed to the sovereigns as a consequence (as opposed to the more common state of affairs of hellers being struck by cities).
- 2938 Heller - ca. 1450.A: Half eagle and half cross. Friedensburg: 797. 0.252 gr. Very fine 50,--  
 Münzgalerie - München, Auction 11 (1981), no. 116.  
 The eagle bears no crown.

## SILESIA

In 1469, Matthias Corvinus conquered Moravia, Silesia and Lausitz. This feat is reflected in the arms that Matthias bore: it displays both Silesia and Lausitz.

### MATTHIAS CORVINUS (1469-1490)



2939

- 2939 Groschen. A: Nimbate St. John the Baptist with lamb and cross, W under clover l. in field GROSSVS • WRATISLAVIENSIS, R: Shield ♣ MATHIAS o PRIMVS o REX o BOEMIE. Friedensburg: 560 b. 2.174 gr. Slightly corroded, small edge fault, very fine 150,--  
 Dombrowski - Münster 1979.  
*Wratislaviensis* is Wroclaw's ancient name.  
 In Friedensburg, the letters D G (Dei Gratia) are always added in the text on the reverse. Réthy (248), too, adds these letters (he also omits the W in the field).  
 Arms: 1 = Old Hungary, 2 = Bohemia, 3 = Lausitz, 4 = Silesia, 5 = the raven of the Hunyadis.

Overall, Silesia's course through these ages may be outlined as follows:

until 1163:	Part of POLAND.
1163 - approx. 1330/50:	SILESIA independent.
Approx. 1330/50:	under BOHEMIA.
1469:	under HUNGARY.
1490:	under BOHEMIA.

However, it should be borne in mind that some territories came under Bohemia or Hungary later or remained independent altogether (see introduction).

## SLAVIC IMITATION

## ANONYMOUS



- 2940 Denar. A: Head facing with long beard, R: Long open cross with the limbs ending in two arches and quatrefoil in centre. SCBI Berlin: 1071. 0.961 gr. RR Small cuts, slightly bent, very fine  
 Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 323 (1988), no. 1771.  
 1st half of the 11th century.  
 The "text" consists, as usual, of dashes, once or twice alternated by an O or a C.  
 The obverse of this coin seems to be die-identical to that of SCBI - Berlin.

200,--

## POLAND

Poland originated in the 8th - 9th century. Several tribes populated the region, the core of which was constituted by the territory of the Polans (the name derives from *pole* = field = arable farming).

In the period around 1000, Poland also encompassed the surrounding lands of Moravia, Lausitz and Carpathian Ruthenia, these territories were lost in 1032-1034. From that moment on, 5 territories formed the basis of Poland: Greater Poland, Masovia, Silesia, Lesser Poland and the eastern part of Pomerania.

The house that ruled Poland until 1370 was that of the Piasts. A certain Piast is supposed to have been the founding father and his son Siemowit is thought to have ruled in Gniezno in the 2nd half of the 9th century. The fourth descendant is said to have been Mieszko I (960-992).

Initially, he expanded from Gniezno, but soon was entangled in a conflict with Otto I to whom he became tributary. Mieszko arranged a marriage treaty with Boleslaw I of Bohemia and married his daughter Dobrawa. He was baptised and thus established a connection with Christian Europe. When Boleslaw II prevailed and Dobrawa died, his second marriage was to Oda, which involved him in the Marches. He came to manage his second wife's affairs in these regions. Hence, the empire proved forthcoming to Mieszko's Bohemia when he annexed Silesia and Lesser Poland. His son by his first wife, Boleslaw I Chobry (992-1025), continued this policy and is considered the founder of the Polish state.

The coronation of Boleslaw I and Mieszko II in 1025, if anything, was a political act intended to defy the German Empire (to which they were tributary). After the death of Mieszko II in 1034, the "first early Piast dynasty" took an end.

The crisis was overcome by Casimir I (1034-1058), who founded the "second Piast dynasty". Rulers were, consecutively, the latter's both sons Boleslaw II (1058-1079), Wladislaw Hermann (1081-1102) and his son Boleslaw III (1102-1138).

After Boleslaw III died in 1138, a division of the land into small principalities ensued. The Piasts were considered *domini naturalis*, i.e. the state was the patrimony of this dynasty (who were also the largest property owner and suzerain to more than half the peasants). The principle governing this state form was that of seniority, the family members taking the leading positions in the small principalities, the oldest, the *senior*, receiving Cracow (whenever a death would render a position vacant, all the members would move one place up) and presiding over the younger, the *junior*. The same principle was employed by the Rurik Dynasty of Russia (see there).

In 1295, the "late Piast monarchy" began. Two major parts had already broken away: Pomerania in 1181 became an independent principality, the Lubusz Land fell to Brandenburg in 1249 as the New March and Prince Conrad I of Masovia transferred the Culm Land to the Teutonic Order in the Treaty of Kruszwica in 1230.

The administration weakened, also torn by internal conflict, to such an extent that no real defence could be put up against the advancing Mongols (Battle of Liegnitz in 1241). Following a failed attempt to reunite the country by Henry I of Wroclaw, the impasse was finally broken by Premysl II of Greater Poland, supported by nobility and the clerics. He was crowned king of Poland in Gniezno in 1295. After an interruption under Wenceslas I and II, Wladyslaw II took the initiative to restructure the country. The lands Greater Poland, Lesser Poland and a few smaller countries were named *Corona Regni Poloniae* from then on, Cracow their capital.

Around 1350, eastward expansion began, amongst others, with the annexation of the principality Halych (see under Kievan Rus') thereby gaining control of the trade routes to the Black Sea and the Genoese settlements there. The Jews in Poland secured their personal safety in the Privilege of Kalisch in 1264 (which prompted immigration into Poland of many Jews who were fleeing from Germany).

When the Piast Dynasty became extinct, the cousin of Casimir III, Louis I of Hungary, ascended the Polish throne (1370). After Louis' death, his daughter Jadwiga ascended the throne as queen of Poland. A marriage was arranged to the Lithuanian prince Jagiello, who thus became king of Poland in 1386. The union of Poland and Lithuania created a mighty power bloc in eastern Europe. In 1410, the Teutonic Knights were defeated near Tannenberg and political efforts were directed towards Moscow.

The death of Wladyslaw (Jagiello adopted the name Wladislaw upon his christening) in 1434 brought his son Wladislaw III to the throne. The bishop of Cracow ruled de facto. Wladislaw III even became king of Hungary, but was killed against the Turks in 1444 near Varna.

The brother of Wladyslaw III, Casimir IV, who independently ruled in Lithuania, in 1447 became king of Poland. He endeavoured to achieve an parity for both states and paved the way towards a parliament. In a war that would last 13 years, he vanquished the Teutonic Knights (Peace of Thorn in 1466). Poland was then composed of: Pomerelia, Culmland and the territories around Elbing and Malbork. Finally, he tried uniting the Polish, Lithuanian, Bohemian and Hungarian crowns under one single crown for his sons. His sons John Albert and Alexander only ruled shortly.

The oldest coins are those of Mieszko I (965-992). Considerably more specimens are known of Boleslaw I Chrobry (992-1025), who minted in Poland (individual form), Bohemia, during the occupation in 1003-1004 (entirely after the example of the English Aethelred pence) and in Germany (entirely after the Otto-Adelheid pfennige). Boleslaw had been crowned in 1000 with an imperial crown and he was co-regent of Germany.

Then came the episcopal coins, among which those of Wroclaw. They belong to the Sachsenpfennige type (with a raised edge).

From Boleslaw II (1058-1079) on, smaller denarii were struck. Weights were low, around 0.5 gr. Mieszko III (1173-1177) introduced bracteates. The weight fell to approx. 0.3 gr. This coinage lasted until about 1200, weights falling to approx. 0.2 gr.

Under Wladislaw Laskonogi (1202-1231) double-sided denarii were again struck (a few coins were struck on one side).

Under Casimir the Great (1333-1370), the first (Cracow) groschen was struck. The reason for these coins was the exact same as in Meissen. Poland was being flooded by foreign money, Prague groschen in particular. Thereupon, in 1338, Casimir (the year of the introduction of the Meissen groschen) decided to strike a new coin, the groschen, after Bohemian example (which on one side had an eagle (instead of the Bohemian or Meissen lion), on the other side a crown, with a double legend, exactly copied from the Bohemian example. This coin was limited to only a few issues.



### EPISCOPAL COINS 11th CENTURY

The Polish bishops were awarded the right of mint by Mieszko I. Mints emerged in Poznan, Gniezno, Kruszwitz and Wroclaw.

- 2941 Denar - Breslau. A: Head of St. John facing, R: Cross with one pellet in two angles and pellet with V in the other angles. Gum.: 63. 0.770 gr. Almost very fine 75,--  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 26 (1979), no. 1512.

#### *First early Piast Dynasty*

This dynasty spanned the period 960 to 1034, with Mieszko I (960-992), his son Boleslaw I Chrobry (992-1025) and his son Mieszko II (1025-1034)

#### *Second early Piast Dynasty*

This dynasty spanned the period 1034 to 1138, with Casimir I (1041-1058), Boleslaw II (1058-1079), Wladislaw Hermann (1079-1102) and Boleslaw III (1102-1138).

### WLADISLAW HERMANN (1079-1102)

Wladislaw Hermann was married three times. The first marriage was to an unknown lady of Polish origin. From this marriage, Zbigniew was born. Boleslaw III was born from the second marriage to Judith Premyslid. The third marriage was also to a Judith, daughter of Emperor Henry III.

After the death of Wladislaw Hermann, Boleslaw merely received Wroclaw, Cracow and Sandomierz. Nobility and episcopacy helped Zbigniew to the lion's share. Boleslaw, with the aid of Ruthenia and Hungary, managed to drive Zbigniew away and he usurped the entire dominion. Zbigniew shortly returned, upon which his brother gave him a few castles as apanage and subsequently had him blinded (1112).

- 2942 Denar - Krakau. A: Head l. + LCAVD . Z'LAVS, R: Church + CRACOV. Gum.: 72, Kopicki: 31. 0.688 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, very fine 100,--

Dorau - Berlin 1990.

The reverses of this and the following coin show a small church. Gumowski links this to the extension of the Cracow cathedral in 1091.



- 2943 Denar - Krakau. A: Head l. + LAS . LAVS , R: Church + CRACOV. Gum.: 73, Kopicki: 34 c. 0.454 gr. A little weakly struck, very fine 100,--  
 Galerie des Monnaies - N.Y., Auction 11-2-80, no. 14.  
 Ex: Sawicki collection, no. 14.

### BOLESLAW III (1102-1138)

Boleslaw conquered Pomerelia and the Lubusz Land. The two marriages of Boleslaw and their issue would have great consequences for the further development:

His first marriage was to Zbyslava (daughter of Count Svjatopolk II of Kiev). Issue from this marriage: Wladislaw I. His second marriage was to Salome. 12 Children were born, of which five sons: Richeza, Boleslaw IV, Mieszko III, Henry and Casimir II.

Under Boleslaw III, the period of the thinner pfennige commenced (this monetary reform was necessary because of the loss of the right of mint by the bishops). For the first time, the money's name (*Denarius Ducis Boleslavi*), resp. the name of the country's patron saint (St. Adalbert). Mints Gniezno and Cracow.



- 2944 Denar. A: Prince with lance and shield r., bishop with book and blessing hand l., R: Small cross with the limbs ending in crosses ALBIBAVS D C. Gum.: 79, Kopicki: 42. 0.459 gr. A little weakly struck, otherwise almost extremely fine 100,--  
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 70 (2002), no. 1025.  
 The text should be read as ADALBERTVS DENARIVS CLERVS.  
 Because this coin shows a bishop (obverse) and the archbishop owned certain rights in Gniezno, we can hazard a guess that this coin is in fact from Gniezno. Krakau and Gniezno were the mints at that time.
- 2945 Denar. A: Prince piercing dragon with lance, R: Cross with the limbs ending in pellets and one pellet in each angle. Gum.: 80, Kopicki: 44. 0.539 gr. Extremely fine 150,--  
 Gorny - München, Auction 51 (1990), no. 2767.  
 The way of rendering the dragon is reminiscent of the way a boar is depicted on a coin from Hagenau (see there), i.e. vertically.

### Division of the Empire - 1138

Upon the demise of Boleslaw III, Poland fell into pieces. This division led to the following small principalities:



- Cracow with Silesia: fell to the oldest son Wladislaw II.  
 Masovia: to Boleslaw IV (the founding father was Prince Ziemowit I († 1262). This land suffered ever more partitioning.  
 Greater Poland: to Mieszko III († 1202). The line Greater Poland (temporarily divided into two side branches) ended in 1296 with the death of Przemysl II.  
 Sandomierz: to Henry.  
 Lesser Poland: to Casimir II († 1194). After the death of Casimir II, this line diverged into the Cracow line (ending in 1279 with Boleslaw V) and the Kuyavian line (from the latter, the Masovian line issued). The princes of the Kuyavian line united Poland in 1320.

*Principality Cracow***WLADISLAW II (1138-1146)**

Wladislaus II, wedded to Agnes (daughter of Leopold of Austria), received: Cracow and Gniezno, Silesia and Pomerelia. Being *senior* he became count of Poland, possessing the right of mint solely. His half-brother Mieszko III received Greater Poland and Boleslaw Masovia.

After the death of his stepmother Salome, civil war ignited. In 1146, he was conquered by his two half-brothers and subsequently excommunicated by Archbishop Jakub of Gniezno. He fled. Wladislaw had three sons: Mieszko, Boleslaw and Konrad.

The coins of Wladislaus II fastidiously imitated Bohemian examples: the struggle with the lion, the eagle and the prisoner provide a few examples. These perhaps depict the war he fought against his brothers.



2946

- 2946 Denar - Krakau. A: Prince on throne with sword, figure bowing l. + AODILAVS (retrograde), R: Prince fighting with lion, branch l. Gum.: 82, Kopicki: 49 a. 0.523 gr.

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 54 (1985), no. 3328.

R A little off centre, extremely fine

150,--

The standing figure is a reeve or a bailiff (Truchsess).



2947

- 2947 Denar. A: Prince fighting with lion, rosette l., R: Bishop with crosier and book between + and VS. Gum.: --, Kopicki: 6424 var. 0.358 gr. Very fine

Gorny - München, Auction 45 (1989), no. 3338.

The reverses of Gum. 82, 83 and 86 (pictured as reverses there) have the same image as this coin. The obverse of these numbers is however entirely different.

200,--



2948

- 2948 Denar - Krakau. A: Armoured prince facing with sword and shield, ring l. in field, R: Bishop/St. Adalbert with crosier and book. Gum.: 86, Kopicki: cf. 51 p. 0.387 gr. Very fine to extremely fine

Elsen - Brussel 1982.

The style of the prince on the obverse brings to mind the oldest coins of Magdeburg.

150,--



2949

- 2949 Denar - Krakau. A: Armoured prince facing with shield and sword, C and N in field, Λ's and V's alternating on the edge, R: Bishop/St. Adalbert with crosier and book, Λ's and V'S alternating on the edge. Gum.: 86, Kopicki: 51 aa. 0.468 gr. Very fine +

Hirsch - München, Auction 176 (1992), no. 1276.

C N are coin are mintmarks (of which there are many, see Gumowski p. 90).

Although no. 2948 and no. 2949 have the same Gum. number, they differ considerably.

150,--



- 2950 Denar - Krakau. A: Prince facing with sword and shield with star, + N I in field, R: Bust of a bishop/St. Adalbert with crosier and book between two crosses. Gum.: 86, Kopicki: 51 ah. 0.521 gr. Extremely fine 200,--  
 Hirsch - München, Auction 176 (1992), no. 1283.  
 This coin, to my mind, fits Gum. 86 best.



- 2951 Denar - Krakau. A: Prince with sword and shield fighting against fallen man .....NVM ....(?), R: Eagle riding on rabbit (?) ....AN....(?). Gum.: 87, Kopicki: 52 c. 0.652 gr. Slightly corroded, very fine 100,--  
 Numismatica - Wien, Auction 15 (1977), no. 1664.

### BOLESLAW IV (1146-1173)

On the demise of Boleslaw III, Wladislaw II (from his first marriage) was *senior*. The five other children from his second marriage became *junior*. On these grounds, Boleslaw IV became prince of Masovia. In the battle for succession, Wladislaw II lost and Boleslaw IV became *senior* and as such duke of Poland. King Conrad III, however, supported Wladislaw against Boleslaw IV and his younger brother Mieszko III, but to no avail. But he lost against Frederick Brabarossa. Several obligations were imposed on him, which he failed to fulfil. In 1159, Wladislaw died. In 1163, Boleslaw succumbed to the pressure put on him and gave the three sons of Wladislaw, Boleslaw, Konrad and Mieszko, the heritable principality Silesia. Trouble, however, did not subdue and Boleslaw IV fled to Germany. In 1173, there was a compromise: Boleslaw IV pledged to leave Silesia to his three nephews. He died in that same year and suzerainty in Poland devolved to his younger brother Mieszko. Masovia went to his minor son Leszko. Boleslaw minted in Cracow, Gniezno and Wroclaw.



- 2952 Denar. A: Prince standing with flag and shield, R: Two figures sitting at table. Gum.: 93, Kopicki: 56. 0.473 gr. Weakly struck on the obverse, very fine + 150,--  
 Gorny - München, Auction 51 (1990), no. 2775.  
 Boleslaw did not heed the rights of his older brother and counted on the support of his younger brother. Originally the coins bore the prince on the obverse and the three brothers on the reverse: Mieszko of Greater Poland, Henry of Sandomierz and Casimir II of Lesser Poland). After the demise of Henry in 1167, two brothers remained, which were from that time portrayed without the third (see also under Casimir).  
 This coin (and the next) used to be attributed to Brandenburg (the margraves John I, Otto III and Otto IV, period 1220-1267), Bahrfeldt: 158a/161b.



- 2953 Denar. A: Prince standing with flag and shield, R: Two figures sitting at table. Gum.: 93, Kopicki: 56 c. 0.539 gr. Weakly struck, very fine 125,--  
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 28 (1982), no. 981.

*Principality Greater Poland*  
**MIESZKO III (1173-1177)**

On the death of Boleslaw III, Mieszko and his brothers as *junior* clashed with the *senior* Wladislaw II (he fled to his brother-in-law King Conrad III). Suzerainty fell to Boleslaw IV, who closely cooperated with Mieszko, particularly when Frederick Barbarossa attempted to intervene in favour of Wladislaw II (1157). In 1173, Mieszko became *senior* and *dux totius Poloniae*. He furthered reverence of St. Adalbert as a patron saint of Poland.

Once he had obtained suzerainty over Poland and subsequently had the denarii replaced with bracteates, Mieszko let the Jews handle minting. An obligation to demonetise went along with this new coinage, three times a year. This demonetisation caused such dismay among the people that Mieszko was compelled to flee. This coinage lasted from 1173 to 1177. For this period, Gumowski distinguishes three types: latin bracteates, Hebrew bracteates and denarii.

In 1177, the rebellious Magnates helped Casimir III to the throne. Soon after, Mieszko was driven from Greater Poland by his son Odo. Mieszko sought the aid of Bohemia and later of Frederick Barbarossa.

In 1181, Mieszko, with the aid of his son-in-law Bogislaw I of Pomerania, became prince in Gniezno. He did not acknowledge Casimir's suzerainty. In 1191, Mieszko managed to temporarily annex Cracow. When Casimir I died in 1194, the Magnates strove to convert the seniority principle into succession (in favour of the minor Leszek Bialy). When Mieszko failed to win the Battle on the Mozgawa on 13 September 1195, he submitted. However, his accomodating the magnates in 1198-1199 won him back Cracow. This course of events is the reason that Mieszko sometimes is referred to with the dates 1173-1202 and sometimes with 1173-1177.



2954

- 2954 Brakteat. A: Lion, Hebrew text MSZKA KRL POLSKI (= Mieszko king of Polen). Gum.: 111, Kopicki: 96. 0.318 gr. RR Weakly struck at the edge, very fine 200,--  
 Dombrowski - Münster 1976.



2955

- 2955 Denar. A: Prince standing with sword MIECSE, R: Angel with cross on the wings, small face on breast. Gum.: 119 var, Kopicki: cf. 6436 ff. 0.282 gr. RR A little off centre, very fine to extremely fine 250,--  
 Gorny - München, Auction 51 (1990), no. 2781.  
 The sword is not horizontal.  
 Gum. 172 is the same drawing, though in this case the coin is attributed to Lesser Poland: Mieszko of Ratibor.  
 Both Gum. 119 and Gum. 172 show a cross *on* the angel's wing, not in it, moreover, neither show the small face on the chest.



2956

- 2956 (One-sided) Denar. A: Two figures with flag between them, MI r., S l., R: Long open cross (?). Gum.: 120, Kopicki: cf. 6425 ff. 0.242 gr. RR A little weakly struck, very fine 100,--  
 Gorny - München, Auction 51 (1990), no. 2800.  
 Is this Gum. 120 (the letters are right, but the coin seems to be a uniface), or Gum. 175 Boleslaw V († 1279) of Lesser Poland in the 13th century? A long open cross is hardly visible on the reverse.

**Neu fotografieren!**

**KASIMIR (1177-1199)**

Casimir was the son of Boleslaw III and Salome. He was born after his father's will was drawn up and thus received no inheritance. In 1166/67, he was given one thirds of the Duchy Sandomierz by Boleslaw IV and Mieszko III after his brother Henry died.

In 1177, rebellious magnates proclaimed him duke of Cracow and, after the expulsion of Mieszko III, also *senior* of Poland. The Duchy Poznan he left to Odo, the son of Mieszko III, and he did not thwart the return of Mieszko III to Greater Poland (Duchy Gniezno).

In 1181, he conquered Pomerania, with financial aid by the Jews, who in return acquired the right of mint for about 20 years (1181-1202). The bracteates with Jewish inscriptions contain wishes for Mieszko. He managed to avert the attempt by Frederick Barbarossa to intervene in favour of Mieszko and he ended the temporary occupation of Cracow by Mieszko, the Russians coming to his aid.



- 2957 Denar - Krakau. A: Edifice between four stars, R: Church between two stars. Gum.: 121, Kopicki: 7074 b. 0.369 gr. R Weakly struck and a uncentered, otherwise very fine + 150,--  
Gorny - München, Auction 51 (1990), no. 2782.  
Gumowski does not mention a church, but a castle. In addition, he has \* \* or S S.

**WLADISLAW LASKONOZI (1202-1231)**

Was a son of Mieszko's (brother of Otto).

- 2958 Denar. A: Prince facing with sword and branch ..LD...X, R: Bust of a bishop l. with raised hands, P over hand. Gum.: 231, Kopicki: 142 a. 0.411 gr. Nice patina, weakly struck, very fine + 150,--  
Galerie des Monnaies - N.Y., Auction 11-2-80, no. 33.  
Ex: Sawicki collection, no. 33.



- 2959 Denar. A: Prince facing with sword and branch ....X, R: Bust of a bishop l. with raised hands, P over hand. Gum.: 231, Kopicki: 142 a. 0.399 gr. Weakly struck, very fine 100,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 71 (1991), no. 2496.

The following coins are peculiar. Gum.: 235 is a double sided denarius. Its obverse is found on no. 2960 (as a uniface), the reverse on no. 2961(a uniface as well).



- 2960 One-sided Denar. A: Kneeling count with sword, three pellets behind him + VOZDASV. Gum.: 235 (obverse), Kopicki: 144 (obverse). 0.117 gr. Edge fault, otherwise extraordinary well struck and very fine + specimen 150,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1976.  
In the obverse text, the Z might be an I.
- 2961 One-sided Denar. A: Head of St. Adalbert facing + ZADALBVST. Gum.: 235 (reverse), Kopicki: 144 (reverse). 0.176 gr. Well struck and extremely fine specimen 200,--  
Galerie des Monnaies - N.Y., Auction 11-2-80, no. 34.  
Ex: Sawicki collection, no. 34.

**PRZEMYSŁ I (1241-1257)**

2962

- 2962 Denar. A: Prince facing with two palm leaves, R: Angel over arch with eight rings, figure with raised hands under the arch. Gum.: 239, Kopicki: 157 b. 0.270 gr. **R** Very fine + 250,--  
Hirsch - München, Auction 164 (1989), no. 1317.  
The reverse is peculiar. There are a few types from the bracteate period that have a field partitioned by an arc, thus separating the heavens and the earth. This denarius bears a great resemblance to the bracteates of Erfurt.



Mainz (Erfurt) ca. 1150



Poland ca. 1250

**PRZEMYSŁ II (1272-1296)**

Przemysł II was duke of Greater Poland. He was the only posthumous son of Przemysł I and Elisabeth (daughter of Henry II of Wrocław). His daughter from the second marriage to Rixa (daughter of King Valdemar of Sweden) in 1285, Rixa - Elisabeth, wedded Wenceslas II of Bohemia.

Under the influence of Archbishop Jakub of Gniezno, Przemysł endeavoured to accomplish the union of all Polish lands. On 26 June 1295, he was crowned king of Poland. However, before long he was killed, during an abduction.

In the last years of the reign of Przemysł II, small bracteates were struck (so-called *Knopfbrakteaten*). Just as Silesian coins, they referred to princes, bishops, knights, etc. They were struck in Greater Poland, Kuyavia, Masovia and Pomerelia. Due to their anonymity, they are not attributable to a certain territory.

For these coins, see Gum. P.20



2963

- 2963 Brakteat. A: Dagger between crescent and three pellets. Gum: 287. 0.215 gr. Flan crack, very fine 75,--  
Numismatica - Wien, Auction 21 (1978), no. 1786.

*Era of the Jagiellons*
**WLADISLAW JAGELLO (1386-1434)**
*Late Piast Dynasty*

This dynasty spanned the period from 1295 to 1370 and comprised Przemysl II, Wenceslas II (1291-1305, wedded to the daughter of Przemysl II), Wladislaw I (1305-133) and Casimir III the Great (1333-1370), with whom the Piast line ended.

From 1370 to 1386, the House Anjou ruled, with Louis I (son of Charles Robert of Anjou, who was wedded to Elisabeth, the sister of Casimir III) and Jadwiga (the daughter of Louis I).



- 2964 Denar - Krakau. A: Eagle, R: Crown. Gum.: 411, Kopicki: 352 a. 0.359 gr. Irregular flan, very fine 25,--  
 Numismatica - Wien, Auction 21 (1978), no. 1792.  
 No mintmarks on the reverse.  
 Is this not Casimir Jagiello (1447-1492), with Gum: 449?

**KASIMIR JAGELLO (1447-1492)**


- 2965 Halbgroschen - Krakau. A: Eagle + MONETA + KAZIMIRI, R: Crown between clover and rose + REGIS + POLONIE. Gum.: 451, Kopicki: 384. 0.916 gr. Very fine 20,--  
 Henzen - Amerongen 2005.

**JOHANN ALBERT (1492-1501)**


- 2966 Denar - Krakau. A: Crown, R: Eagle. Gum.: 466, Kopicki: 385. 0.385 gr. Very fine 15,--  
 Dombrowski - Münster 1981.



- 2967 Halbgroschen - Krakau. A: Eagle + MONETA + I + ALBERTI, R: Crown between clover and rose + REGIS POLONIE. Gum.: 467, Kopicki: 387. 0.867 gr. Very fine 20,--  
 Elsen - Brussel 1982.

## ELBING

Elbing was founded in 1237, following military campaigns by the Teutonic Knights. The city was the seat of the land master and the most important place of the knights up to 1309 when the seat of the grand master moved to Malbork. Before the conquest of Danzig in 1309, Elbing was the primary port. Elbing always tried to assume a position of independence. In 1457, Elbing was subdued by the king of Poland, but just as Danzig, it retained a significant degree of autonomy.

### UNDER POLEN (after 1457)



2968

2968 Hohlpfennig. A: Shield of Elbing. Gum.: 465, Neumann: 67, Pfau: 74. 0.195 gr. Very fine + 25,--  
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1978.

## GREAT-LITHUANIA

Around 1230, there was a certain Prince Mindaugas. A cousin of his, Tautvilas, had himself christened by the bishop of Riga in 1248.

Pope Innocent IV elevated Mindaugas to king, had him christened in 1253 in Vilnius and acknowledged the diocese Lithuania. Mindaugas assured himself of a sound understanding with the Teutonic Knights. However, when the latter in 1260 suffered defeat against the Curonians, Semigallians and Samogitians, Mindaugas joined ranks with these tribes. A decision that proved fatal: in 1263 he was murdered. The realm disintegrated. It took until the turn of the 13th century for a new house to rise to power, its progenitor Pukuwer. His son Vytenis (-Witen) was already indicated "reges Lithowie".

In 1315, Vytenis died and his brother Gediminas received power. He subdued nobility and negotiated peace with the Teutonic Knights and the Livonian bishops. He built Vilnius into his residence. The city was a place where east and west met, where trade went on but spiritual life also flourished. Gediminas managed to annex several Russian principalities (Smolensk, Vitebsk up to Kiev), transforming Lithuania into a significant power between east and west. Any danger from the west he averted by signing treaties. In 1340/1, Gediminas died and was succeeded by his oldest son Jaunutis. He however is entirely incapable and was consequently ousted by his both brothers Algirdas and Kestutis. Algirdas became count in Vilnius and engaged in eastward politics, Kestutis had enough on his hands defending himself against the Teutonic Knights.

In 1362/3 Algirdas took Kiev and defeated the Mongols at Sinye Vody (Blue Waters), but was checked before he managed to reach Moscow, thereby failing to institute the orthodox metropole in Lithuania of which Gediminas had already dreamt; Lithuania thus remained under the ecclesiastical centre Moscow.

Algirdas died in 1377 and his oldest son Jogaila (Jagiello) succeeded. He first cooperated with Kestutis, but then initiated negotiations with the Teutonic Knights. Kestutis occupied Vilnius, however, was taken into captivity and subsequently died. His son Vytautas (= Witowt) fled to the Teutonic Knights, prompting Jagiello to bestow the inheritance of Vytautas on his brother Skirgaila. Jagiello and Vytautas reconciled, the latter receiving Black Russia, Poldachia and Grodno (1384).

In the meantime important developments were taking place in Poland. They resulted in a treaty with Jagiello at the castle Kriava on 14 August 1385, which set out that: Jagiello would assume the Christian faith, marry Jadwiga (daughter of Louis of Hungary-Poland, and reigning queen of Poland) and be crowned king of Poland, with Lithuania acceding. In the course of 1386, the treaty was executed and Jagiello continued under the name Wladislaw.

Vytautas thus had become the most important man in Lithuania; he took up residence in Vilnius, made peace with the Teutonic Knights but suffered a defeat against the Mongols in 1399. In a treaty of 1401, Jagiello ceded life-long power over Lithuania to Vytautas.

Around 1420, Vytautas established the port of Belgorod on the Black Sea. Greater Lithuania then attained its greatest extent, reaching from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea, bordering on Warsaw on one side and on Moscow on the other. Vytautas slowly started detaching Lithuania from Poland.

### WITOWT (1392-1430)



2969

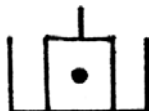
2969 Denier (pieniadz litewski) - Wilna. A: Dagger and cross, R: Shield of Litauen. Gum.: 433, Kopicki: 3117. 0.206 gr. Weakly struck as usual, very fine

75,--

Elsen - Brussel, Auction 85 (2005), no. 796.

The "arms" on the reverse has given rise to some confusion. Gum. 433 (Wladislaw Jagiellon) describes as follows: "Wappen Jagello", Engel & Serrure (p. 1327): "colonnes, armes de la maison des Jagellons. Ces colonnes forment une espèce de portique, sous lequel on distingue souvent la lettre K, initiale de Kiejstut (1381-1392)", (Coat of arms of Jagiello, Engel & key (p. 1327): columns, the coat of arms of the Jagiellon House. These columns form a portico of sorts on which the letter K, the initial of Kestutis (1381 - 1392), often can be distinguished). Grote (Stammtafeln, p. 411): "Schwebende Leiste, darüber ein Galgen, auf welchem oben ein kurzer Pfahl, jederseits ein Pfahl." (a floating bar, over which a gallows, on top of which a short post, on either side a post).

The drawing is unambiguous:



Whether or not we should take this drawing to depict a gallows remains unclear.

## RED RUSSIA

The principality Halych developed itself between 1050 and 1150 under an independent line of sovereigns that traces back to Rostislav Vladimirovic, grandson of Yaroslav the Wise of Kiev. Halych was threatened by Kiev, Hungary, Poland and the Principality Vladimir-Volhynia.

The latter principality emerged at around the same time and kept close ties to Kiev. Its progenitor was Vladimir Monomakh of Kiev. His greatgrandson managed to unite Halych and Volhynia in 1199.

The union between the two had to be accomplished by force and, thus, it took Daniel Romanovic until 1221 to establish his sway: he had to acknowledge the suzerainty of the Golden Horde amongst others. In 1254, Daniel was crowned king. His successors transformed the realm into an oligarchy. The last sovereign in the dynasty, Yuri-Boleslav, was poisoned in 1340.

Casimir of Poland and Lubart of Lithuania deliberated on the vacant principality. Both received a part, Lviv becoming the capital.

In 1377, Louis I united Red Russia with Hungary. Governor of Red Russia was Wladislaus, Prince of Opole. Minting was done in Lviv.

Under Vytautas (1392-1430), Grand Prince of Lithuania, part of Red Russia belonged to Greater Lithuania.

Under Ladislaus Jagiello (1386-1434), Red Russia enjoyed a certain independence that was lost after his death however: it came under Polish sway.

### WLADISLAW II (1386-1434)



2970 Russisch 1/2 Groschen - Lemberg. A: Eagle l. WLADISLAVS \* REX, R: Lion l. o MONETA \* LEMBVR. Gum.: 422, Kopicki: 3066. 1.492 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, very fine +

250,--

Gorny & Mosch, Auction 143 (2005), no. 5303.

Both L's in Wladislaw upside down.

Around the middle of the 13th century, Daniel founded a castle near Lviv that was to be the residence of his son Lev (1264-1300), whom Lviv was named after. Casimir united Halych with Poland in a personal union that would last until 1350, when it was wholly incorporated into Poland. Thereupon Lithuania laid the city in ruins. A new city was built that would become the capital of Red Russia. Lviv became the hub of the trade between east and west.

## BALTIC PROVINCES

### DEUTSCHER ORDEN / TEUTONIC ORDER

#### ANONYMOUS

The Teutonic Knights were the third military order of knighthood - apart from the Knights Templar and the Knights Hospitaller - originating in Palestine. Founded in 1198/99 in Acre (there had been a brotherhood of the hospital since 1189/90, from which the Teutonic Knights derived). In the early beginnings, their name was: *Ordo Theutonicorum* (officially: *Ordo fratrum hospitalis sanctae Mariae Theutonicorum Ierosolimitanorum*). The name of *Deutscher Ritterorden* was never used.

Originally, the grandmaster resided in Acre, then moved to Montfort and upon its fall in 1271 returned to Acre, which was abandoned in 1291 when it, too, fell.

This order had meanwhile established branches all over Europe. Close ties were maintained with Emperor Frederick II, who, amongst others, appointed Landgrave Conrad of Thuringia 5th grandmaster (1239-1240). After Acre, Venice became the knights' seat.

The Teutonic Knights saw it as their foremost task to protect certain territories upon request. Thus, they found employment in Hungary. However, before long the Hungarian king drove them away. Then, Polish duke Conrad of Masovia enlisted the services of the Teutonic Knights to aid him in his battle against Prussia.

In 1108, the Saxons had already contemplated waging war against the western Slavic tribes (Wends). But it was only during the Second Crusade (after the fall of Edessa in 1244, proclaimed by Bernhard of Clairvaux) that, on request of the German crusaders and thanks to the efforts of mediator Bernhard van Clairvaux, a "Wend Crusade" was officially proclaimed by Pope Eugene III on 13 April 1147. The crusade chiefly had a missionary purpose.

Grandmaster Herman of Salza, in 1226, initially responding to the Polish duke's request, soon had Emperor Frederick assign to him in property (as was practice for German princes of the empire) the land that had yet to be recovered. When the seat was also transferred from Venice to Malbork in 1309, it became apparent that the knights had assumed the task of being the foremost foothold of German culture in the Baltic region.

The Teutonic Knights had considerable difficulties to overcome before they had established supremacy over Prussia. The conquest began in 1231 and in 1249 a settlement between the Teutonic Knights and the Prussians ensued, but the Prussians were definitively subdued when the army of crusaders arrived in 1285. The territory was expanded somewhat and in 1243 four dioceses were established.

After consolidating their power in Prussia, the Teutonic Knights endeavoured to territorially expand. They had made some headway in Livonia, where the Brothers of the Sword (subject to the bishop of Riga) propagated Christianity to the pagans. The Livonian Brothers of the Swords were, upon their defeat in 1236 in the Battle of Saule, incorporated into the Teutonic Knights. The Teutonic Knights then held a comparatively large dominion, composed of two parts, separated by a pagan territory (the stadholders of the Teutonic Knights in Prussia were titled *Landmeister* (land master) (until 1309), in Livonia *Heermeister* (master of the army) (until 1502)).

Further expansion was not possible: the Order lost the Battle of Lake Peipus in 1242 against Alexander Nevskiy, who blocked the route to the northeast; in the south Lithuania blocked further expansion. The presence of the Teutonic Knights in Livonia would be marked by a bitter struggle with the archbishop of Riga up to the end of the 15th century. See further under Riga.



2971

2971 Hohlpfennig. A: Latin cross with one star in the 3rd and 4th angles. Neumann: 1 o, Vossberg: 40. 0.218 gr. Small edge fault, very fine

40,--

WAG - Dortmund, Auction 20 (2002), no. 1695.

#### WINRICH von KNIPRODE (1351-1382)



2972

2972 Schilling. A: Shield of the Grandmaster (Hochmeisterschild) with eagle + MAGST ✕ WYNNTCS ✕ PRIMS, R: Shield of the Teutonic Order (Ordensschild) + MONETA ✕ DNORVM ✕ PRVCI. Neumann: 4, Vossberg: 137. 1.681 gr. Well struck and nice patina, very fine +

100,--

The cross of Jerusalem can be seen in the grandmaster shield.



- 2973 Schilling. A: Shield of the Grandmaster (Hochmeisterschild) with eagle + MAGST  $\xi$  WYNRICS  $\xi$  PRIMS, R: Shield of the Teutonic Order (Ordensschild) + MONETA  $\xi$  DNORVM  $\xi$  PRVCI. Neumann: 4, Vossberg: 129. 1.694 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 150,--  
Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 349 (1996), no. 1531.



- 2974 Vierchen. A: Shield of the Grandmaster (Hochmeisterschild) with eagle + MAGISTER GENERALIS, R: Short cross + DOMINORVM PRVSSIE. Neumann: 5, Vossberg: 120. 0.728 gr. Slightly corroded, very fine 25,--  
Münzentrums - Solingen, Auction 121 (2004), no. 3330.

#### KONRAD von JUNGINGEN (1393-1407)



- 2975 Schilling II. Art. 2. Abtheilung. A: Shield of the Grandmaster (Hochmeisterschild) with eagle + MAGST  $\xi$  CONADVS  $\xi$  TERCII, R: Shield of the Teutonic Order (Ordensschild) + MONETA  $\xi$  DNORVM  $\xi$  PRVCI. Neumann: 7 a, Vossberg: 251. 1.699 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 50,--  
Tietjen - Hamburg, Auction 47 (1984), no. 2024.  
From a hoard.  
In the grand master's shield, the cross of Jerusalem is missing, i.e. only the horizontal bars are present.

#### ULRICH von JUNGINGEN (1407-1410)



- 2976 Schilling - II. Art. 5. Abtheilung (Danzig?). A: Shield of the Grandmaster (Hochmeisterschild) with eagle + MAGST  $\times$  VLRICVS  $\times$  PRIMVS, R: Shield of the Teutonic Order (Ordensschild) + MONETA + DNORVM + PRVCI. Neumann: 8. Vossberg: 544. 1.671 gr. Very fine 75,--  
Tietjen - Hamburg, Auction 47 (1984), no. 2062.  
From a hoard.

**MICHAEL KÜCHMEISTER von STERNBERG (1414-1422)**

2977

- 2977 Schilling. A: Shield with eagle on long cross dividing legend MAGST . MICHAEL PRIM, R: Shield of the Order over long cross dividing legend MONETA . DNORVM PRVC. Neumann: 18, Vossberg: 799. 1.807 gr. Very fine to extremely fine

75,--

**PAUL von RUSSDORF (1422-1441)**

2978

- 2978 Schilling. A: Shield of the Grandmaster (Hochmeisterschild) with eagle over long cross dividing legend MAGST o PAVLVS PRIM, R: Shield of the Teutonic Order (Ordensschild) over long cross dividing legend MONETA DNORVM PRVC. Neumann: 20, Vossberg: 822. 1.660 gr. Small flan crack at the edge, very fine

75,--

**MARTIN TRUCHSESS (1477-1489)**

2979

- 2979 Schilling. A: Shield of the Grandmaster (Hochmeisterschild) with eagle \* MAGIST : MARTINU : P, R: Shield of the Teutonic Order (Ordensschild) M : MONETA : DNORVM : P. Neumann: 29 a, Vossberg: 1046. 1.553 gr. Very fine to extremely fine

75,--

**JOHANN von TIEFEN (1489-1498)**

2980

- 2980 Kreuzgroschen. A: Shield of the Grandmaster (Hochmeisterschild) on long cross dividing legend MAGST . IOHNS . DE TIFENI, R: Shield of the Teutonic Order (Ordensschild) on long cross dividing legend MONETA DN ORVM PNVB o. Neumann: 31, Vossberg: 1117. 1.598 gr. Very fine +

100,--

**LIVLÄNDISCHER ORDEN / LIVONIAN BROTHERS OF THE SWORD**
**ANONYMOUS / CISSO von RÜTTENBERG (1424-1436)?**

Danish missionary work in Livonia was unsuccessful. The first efforts that would have some effect were made at the turn of the 12th century, when Meinhard was ordained as bishop of the Livonians by Archbishop Hartwig II of Bremen. After Meinhard's death in 1199, his successor Albert of Bekeshoevede obtained a crusade bull from Pope Innocent III, that put the 1st Livonian crusade on the same par as the crusades against the infidels in the Holy Land. In 1200, a vast fleet manned with crusaders and pilgrims appeared on the coast. In 1201, Riga was founded and in 1202 Theodoric of Treyden established the Livonian Brothers of the Sword (*Fratres militiae Christi in Livonia*). They concerned themselves with the defence of the country.

In 1219, Valdemar II of Denmark conquered Reval (Tallinn) and Theodoric perished. Battle ensued between the Danes and the Germans followed by an insurgency of the Estonians (with the aid of the Russians from Novgorod). Eventually, the Danes retreated (1226).

After the defeat of the Brothers of the Sword near Saule (1236) by the Curonians, the Semigallians and the Lithuanians, Pope Gregory IX in 1237 ordered the remainder of this Livonian order to be accepted into the Teutonic Knights (1237). And along with it, he ordered the return of North Estonia to the Danes (1238).

From 1237, the Livonian Order was part of the Teutonic Knights (see further under the Teutonic Knights).



- 2981 Schilling - Reval. A: Shield of the Order under ring + NAGISTRI : LIVONIE, R: Short cross with three pellets in each angle + MONETA : REVALIE. Neumann: 204 b. 0.710 gr. Very fine 50,--  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 72 (1992), no. 1822.



- 2982 Schilling - Reval. A: Shield of the Order under ring + MAGISTRI . LIVONIE, R: Short cross with three pellets in each angle + MONETA . REVALIE. Neumann: 204 b. 1.108 gr. Very fine 50,--  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 32 (1981), no. 2423.



- 2983 Lübischer - Reval. A: Shield of the Order + MONETA, R: Cross + REVALIA. Neumann: 205 a. 0.332 gr. Traces of encrustation, very fine 75,--  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 32 (1981), no. 2424.

**WALTER von PLETTENBURG (1494-1509)**


- 2984 Schilling - Reval. A: Shield of the Order + MONETA \* . REVALIE, R: Long cross with ring in the 2nd angle MAGISTRI LIVONI ✦ (moneyer's mark). Neumann: 218. 0.980 gr. Traces of verdigris, weakly struck, very fine 50,--  
Ahlstrom - Stockholm, Auction 50 (1994), no. 45.



2985

- 2985 Schilling - Reval. A: Shield of the Order + MONET : REVAL : I : , R: Long cross with pellet in the 2nd angle MAGIS LIVONI. Neumann: -- cf. 207 b (Bernd von der Borg, 1471-1483). 1.025 gr.

Ahlstrom - Stockholm, Auction 50 (1994), no. 46.

R Very fine +

50,--

### ARCHDIOCESE RIGA

Riga was founded in 1201 by pilgrims and Hanseatic merchants. It was in those days mainly populated by German immigrants. Administrator of the city was the bishop, later archbishop. The Livonian Brothers of the Sword were citizens that were represented in the city council.

As the Teutonic Knights (or Teutonic Order) had intervened in Riga in 1237, tensions arose between the archbishop and the Knights as to who would hold overlordship over the city. Although, in 1297, the castle of the Teutonic Knights had been laid in ruins, the grand master had to be restored to his position in 1303 and the castle was subsequently rebuilt.

The 14th and 15th century were marked by an ongoing battle between the archbishop and the Livonian branch of the Teutonic Knights. It would eventually lead to the knights' executing rule over the archbishopric from 1330. An insurgency was struck down and North Estonia was purchased from the Danes in 1346.

The Teutonic Order coalesced with the city. The archbishop fiercely resisted, but could not prevent that, in 1397, it was ordained that only a priest from the order could be nominated archbishop. This incorporation of the archbishopric into the Teutonic Order was annulled when the bishop of Chur, Johannes VII Ambundi, became archbishop. His successor Henning of Scharpenberg called a Livonian council at Riga (1438) to put ecclesiastical affairs right again.

With a lot of money, the knights accomplished the appointment to archbishop of Chancellor of the Grandmaster Silvester Stode Wescher, who was also a priest in the order (1448-1479). In 1452, he signed the Treaty of Kirchholm, in which the joint administration of Riga was set out. Troubles would arise again however. His successor Stefan Grube (1480-1483) had the pope proclaim him sole lord over Riga, but the people would prevail, even though they had to wait until 1491 when under Archbishop Michael Hildebrand (1484-1509) the "Wolmarschen Afspröke" offered a settlement. On 13 September 1502, Livonian grand master Wolter of Plettenberg managed to secure the existence of Livonia for another six months, when finally the Grand Principedom of Moscow emerged, posing a deadly threat.

The coat of arms of the archbishop is a crossed crosier and a staff with a clover leaf (on the coins a normal cross staff i.m.o.).

### JOHANNES VI AMBUNDI (1418-1424)



2986

- 2986 Schilling - Riga. A: Shield of the Diocese (Head of a unicorn with star over rhombs) ♣ HANS oo ARCPS : BIO, R: Cross and crosier MONETA o RIGENSIS. Neumann: 342. 1.242 gr. Very fine

Ahlstrom - Stockholm, Auction 50 (1994), no. 40.

100,--

### HENNING von SCHARFENBERG (1424-1448)



2987

- 2987 Schilling. A: Mitred bust facing : HENIG : ARCH : EPS :, R: Cross and crosier over lis : MONETA RIGENSIS. Neumann: 344. 1.166 gr. Very fine

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 88 (1997), no. 3574.

75,--



2988



- 2988 Schilling. A: Mitred bust facing .....NEP', R: Cross and crosier over lis + ⚡ MONETA R.....  
 Neumann: 365. 1.149 gr. Fine to very fine 50,--  
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 44 (1990), no. 1168.

#### JOINT ADMINISTRATION OF ARCHBISHOP AND TEUTONIC KNIGHTS (AFTER 1452)



2989



- 2989 Schilling - Riga. A: Shield of the Grandmaster on long cross (Walter von Plettenberg, 1494-1535)  
 MAGISTER LIVONIE, R: Shield of the archbishop (Michael Hildebrand, 1484-1509) + ARCIEMI .  
 RIGENSI. Neumann: 233. 1.178 gr. R Traces of encrustation, very fine 150,--  
 Ahlstrom - Stockholm, Auction 50 (1994), no 41.  
 The letters ER of Magister are not clearly legible.  
 This presumably is from the period of joint rule by Michael Hildebrand (Archbishopric Riga) and Walter of Pletten-  
 burg (Livonian brothers of the Sword).

#### DIOCESSE DORPAT

Conquered in 1030 by Yaroslav of Kiev, who built it into a defensive fortress.

In 1211, bishop Albert I of Livonia (Riga) nominated Abbot Theodorich of Dünamünde bishop of Estonia. Upon his death in 1219, his brother Herman (abbot of the Augustine monastery St. Pauli in Bremen) was appointed. He was ordained by Archbishop Albert II of Magdeburg and acknowledged by Pope Honorius III. In 1224, he designated Dorpat to be the episcopal see. The cathedral SS Peter and Paul was built on the cathedral hill. In 1235, the name was changed to *episcopatus Tarbatensis* (Tartu is the Estonian name for Dorpat).

From 1245, the diocese fell under the archbishopric Riga. The fate of Dorpat was dominated by the surrounding cities of Novgorod and Pskov. Dorpat took part in the Battle on Lake Peipus against Alexander Newskiy (5 April 1242). In 1262, Dorpat was shortly occupied by Dmitry of Vladimir. Dorpat always stood behind the Archbishopric Riga. The last bishop was banished to Moscow in 1558 and Dorpat was annexed by Russian troops, which meant the end of this bishopric.



2990



2991



#### DIETRICH II von DAMERAW (1378-1400)

- 2990 Schilling. A: Mitred head facing + TIDERIAVSVS . EPVS, R: Key and sword crossed with branch,  
 rosette and ring in the angles + MONETA o THARB. Neumann: 367. 1.133 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, very fine 50,--  
 Winter - Düsseldorf, Auction 47 (1984), no. 856.  
 The key is St. Peter's, the sword St. Paul's. The symbols in the angles, the key and the sword, are signs from the  
 episcopal coat of arms.

#### DIETRICH III RESSLER (1413-1438)

- 2991 Schilling. A: Mitred bust facing TIDE.....EPVS, R: Key and sword crossed with star and branch in  
 the angles . MONETA . TARBAT. Neumann: 371 b. 1.171 gr. Irregular flan, double struck, almost very fine 75,--  
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 88 (1997), no. 3241.  
 For the reverse, see the comments under no. 2990.



## RUSSIA

In ancient times, Russia was all but uninhabited and hardly anything was known about what was “beyond the steppes”.

In the 4th century, the “Protobulgarians” peopled the steppes. The rise of the Khazars (who would build up a flourishing land at the mouth of the river Volga, with Itil as its capital) divided the Proto-Bulgarians into the Danube Bulgarians and the Volga Bulgarians (who lived in the region around the confluence of the Volga and Kama rivers).

These Khazars controlled the trade route across the Neva - Volga (Don). There was, however, one other possibility, namely from Finland via the Dnieper river to the Black Sea. The Scandinavians were to discover this route and build special boats to navigate the river and develop this passage. These Scandinavians were called “Varyagi” (Varangians) in Russian and their first chieftain was Rurik (856-873). They considered the whole territory to be their property and named its inhabitants “Rus”. Thus, the line of the Rurikids commenced.

Vladimir (973-1019) had himself baptised in 988 and proceeded to baptise his entire people. Kiev was the capital and the Rurikids strove to have it exude a splendour rivalling that of Byzantium. A patriarch was instated, who would however remain subordinate to the princes, but was independent from Rome. In this period, settlements emerged throughout the land, all of them dominated by members of the Rurikid House. The family doyen seated in Kiev and when he died each member moved one place up (Vladimir, for instance was in Novgorod from 972 to 980 and after that in Kiev, Yaroslav was in Novgorod from 1012 to 1016 and subsequently in Kiev). The system was abandoned in 1097.

The new countries that came into being caused Kiev’s importance to diminish. Grand Prince Andrei Bogolyubsky (1157-1175) moved the country’s political centre of gravity from Kiev to Vladimir and even had Kiev sacked in 1169. The “Kievan Rus” people never forgave the peoples “beyond the woods” for this.

In the years 1237-1240, the Mongols conquered the whole of Russia, with the exception of Novgorod. In 1240, the Swedes also invaded Russia, prompting the citizens of Novgorod to elect Alexander Nevsky (2nd son of Grand Prince Yaroslav of Vladimir) sovereign. He not only drove the Swedes from the country, but also secured the western border against the advancing Teutonic Knights (Battle of Lake Peipus in 1242). Nevsky was however well aware that he had to maintain friendly ties with the Golden Horde. In 1252, he went to Sarai (the capital of the Golden Horde) and with the support of the Mongols became grand prince of Vladimir (his father was murdered in Karakorum). He was the actual progenitor of the Rurikids.

Everyone had to pay tribute to the Golden Horde. The horde demanded payments in silver, a precious metal that was not available in Russia and therefore had to be earned in the trade with the west.

In 1263, Alexander Nevsky’s third son received Moscow. At the beginning of the 14th century, it was elevated to a grand duchy, provoking Poland and Lithuania to directly demand that Tver, Rjasan and Suzdal also be elevated to grand duchies. The power of Moscow steadily increased and in 1380, Dmitry Donskoy, Grand Prince of Moscow, near Kulikova (along the upper course of the Don), defeated the Tatars for the first time. Gradually, the various principalities were then united with Moscow. In 1480, the hegemony of the Golden Horde had finally come to an end and shortly after that only the Grand Principality of Moscow remained.

The Russian texts are translated, as far as legible, by Herman Gerritsen (thanks for it)

### NOVGOROD

Towards the turn of the 10th century, Novgorod helped Vladimir I and Yaroslav I to strengthen their positions in Kiev substantially, in return for which the city received extensive privileges in 1015. During the 10th and the 11th century, Novgorod consequently was the most important city in Kievan Rus after Kiev itself.

In the 12th century, the citizens of Novgorod asserted and were finally granted the right to choose a mayor themselves instead of a mayor appointed by the prince. Novgorod thereby de facto became a city-republic.

Novgorod was threatened ever more by Moscow and in 1478 it was annexed ultimately by Moscow.

In the 9th century Novgorod already was an episcopal see, starting 1165 it was archepiscopal. Before 1478, Novgorod was administrated by the archbishop and the notabilities of the city.

Minting in Novgorod, as in Pskov, started around 1426, prompted by silver imports from the West. It spanned the period from 1420 to 1456, after which there was a dependence on Moscow. However, coin was struck until 1478.

### CITY-REPUBLIC



2992

- 2992 Denga. A: Two figures, l. crowned with sword, r. kneeling, R: Four lines of text. Translation: OF THE GREAT NEW CITY. Spasski: cf. p. 79, illustr. 2, Kaim: p. 160. 0.714 gr. Very fine  
Gorny - München, Auction 27 (1984), no. 37.  
Cat. Mentions two sitting figures, no sign of them on the coin in hand.

75,--



- 2993 Denga. A: Two figures, l. crowned with sword, r. kneeling, R: Four lines of text. Translation: OF THE GREAT NEW CITY. Spasski: cf. p. 79, illustr. 2, Kaim: p. 160. 0.799 gr. Very fine 75,--  
Tietjen - Hamburg, Auction 31 (1979), no. 1273.  
The writing on the reverse of the numbers 2992 and 2993 is not wholly the same in my opinion.

## PSKOV

Pskov was closely involved in establishing Kievan Rus. Amongst others, the first princess of Kievan Rus, Ol'ga (wife of the son of Rurik) was from Pskov. The Teutonic Order shortly occupied Pskov in 1242, but were defeated in the same year by Alexander Nevsky, who thus laid the foundations for Pskov's independence.

Pskov had always stood under the protection of Novgorod, but Novgorod had neglected the task, causing this tie to be broken. Only the bishop of Novgorod retained his office in Pskov.

In 1266, Pskov autonomously appointed a prince, the Lithuanian Dovmont (after his death in 1299 he would become the patron saint of Pskov). In the 14th and 15th century, Pskov pursued and gradually gained independence and it de facto became a city-republic.

Following several insurgencies, its autonomy was finally annulled by Vassily III, Grand Prince of Moscow, in 1510 and Pskov was incorporated into Moscow.

### CITY-REPUBLIC (1425-1510)



- 2994 Denga. A: Mitred bust facing with sword, R: Four lines of text. Translation: DENGA FROM PSKOV. Spasski: cf. p. 79, illustr. 9, Kaim: p. 163. 0.783 gr. R Very fine 150,--  
Tietjen - Hamburg, Auction 30 (1979), no. 859.  
Sometimes in literature, there is reference to a "crowned bust", sometimes to an "episcopal bust". Because a bishop and a sword seem somewhat incompatible, one could hazard a guess that this is the patron saint.

## MOSKAU

The name Moscow is first documented in 1147 as a border town of the principality Vladimir-Suzdal. Moscow gained in importance when the political centre of gravity shifted from Kiev to Vladimir (situated near Suzdal). As many other Russian cities, Moscow, in 1237, was also entirely devastated by the Tatars.

In 1282, Moscow became the residence of Daniil (until 1303), a younger son of Alexander Nevsky's, and he thus was the forefather of all the later princes of Moscow from the Rurikid House. In 1317, the Khan of the Golden Horde appointed the grand princes of Moscow to be sovereigns of Vladimir. In 1365, Dmitry Donskoy (1363-1389) built the Kremlin (about the same size it is today).

It was under this prince that minting began. The coat of arms is: the grand prince on horseback thrusting a lance into a dragon's mouth. It is often found on coins. Vassily II not only strikes coin in his own name in Moscow, but also in several principalities dependent on Moscow.

### WASSILI II WASSILJEWITSCH (TJOMNY = The Blind) (1425-1462)



- 2995 Denga - before 1446. A: Head I. Translation: GRAND PRINCE VASSILII, R: Two figures holding staff (tree?), l. standing, r. sitting. Spasski: cf. p. 67, illustr. 31. 0.509 gr. R Very fine 150,--  
Gorny - München, Auction 27 (1984), no. 316.



- 2996 Denga - after 1448. A: Mounted St. Georg r. piercing dragon, in field IC...ISIAIOSPSA. R: Man holding snake (?). Translation: VASILII VASILIEVICH: Spasski: cf. p. 68, illustr. 9. 0.497 gr. Very fine 100,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1979.
- 2997 Denga. A: Seated figure with sword and raised hand, R: Four lines of text. Translation: GREAT PRINCE VASILII. Spasski: --, Kaim: cf. P. 168. 0.161 gr. 150,--  
Toderi - Florence 1973. **R** Small and irregular flan, otherwise extremely fine to uncirculated specimen  
The obverse is well drawn as you can see in the aggrandisement.



- 2998 Pul - City Moskau. A: Bird l., R: Three lines of text. Translation: PULO OF MOSCOW. Spasski: --., Petr: 625. 0.367 gr. Very fine 100,--  
Gorny - München, Auction 27 (1984), no. 275.  
In the 15th century, pul were issued for minor payments in the cities. There is never any indication of a prince, only of the place.

Around 1280, various principalities emerged in the vicinity of Moscow, such as Vladimir-Suzdal, Mozhaynsk and Serpukhov, later also Borovsk, Galich and Vereya (and others of which no coins have been found).

### BOROWSK

In 1340, we find Andrey (1340-1352) here, succeeded by his son Vladimir Andreyevich (1352-1410). In Borovsk, he was succeeded by his son Simeon Vladimirovich, while his other son, Ivan Vladimirovich, became prince of Serpukhov. When Simeon also became prince of Serpukhov in 1426, Borovsk was joined with Serpukhov.

#### WASSILI JAROSLAWITSCH (1436-1456)



- 2999 Denga. A: Mounted prince r. piercing dragon, R: Four lines of text. Translation: PRINCE VASILII JAROSLAVICH. Spasski: p. 70, illustr. 16. 0.516 gr. **R** Very fine 150,--  
Gorny - München, Auction 27 (1984), no. 3.  
In Spasski, this coin is listed under Serpukhov.

### GALICH

First minting under Yuri Dmitriyevich (1389-1434). The first coins were struck in Zvenigorod, later the mint moved to Galich. In 1450, the principality was lost.

#### JURI DMITRIEWITSCH (1389-1434)



- 3000 Denga. A: Prince standing with sword and bow, R: Four lines of text. Translation: GREAT PRINCE YURII. Spasski: --. 0.552 gr. **R** A little rubbed on the surface, very fine 150,--  
Gorny - München, Auction 27 (1984), no. 6.



- 3001 Denga. A: Prince standing with sword and bow, four pellets in field, R: Three lines of text. Translation: DIE OF PRINCE YURII GALICH. Spasski: cf. p. 68, illustr. 20, Petr: 750. 0.554 gr. **R** Very fine + 100,--  
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 52/III (1994), no. 1951.  
 The numbers 3000 and 3001 seem exactly the same, however on 3000 the face is small and on 3001 it is large.

### KASCHIN

Kaschin was part of the principedom Twer. The first who struck coins was Wassili Michailowitsch. After Iwan Borissowitsch came to power, Great Prince Boris Alexandrowitsch occupied the right or mint

#### ANONYMOUS



- 3002 Pul. A: Bird r. under trident, R: Three lines of text. Translation: PULO OF KASHIN. Spasski: cf. p. 80, illustr.3, Petr: 409. 1.890 gr. **R** Very fine 100,--  
 Gorny - München, Auction 27 (1984), no. 9.  
 In Spasski, this coin appears under no. 3 on p. 80, but it is attributed to Kaszyn (whether the reverse text is the same is not clear).

### MOSCHAIISK

Mozhaysk originally belonged to the Principality Smolensk. In 1303, Yuri drew it under Moscow. In 1389, a younger son of Alexander Donskoy (grand prince of Moscow), Andrey, became prince of Mozhaysk. His son Ivan Andreyevich in 1448 attempted to usurp the Moscow throne with the aid of the grand prince of Tver (Boris Alexandrovich) and the prince of Lithuania. He failed and fled to Lithuania. Moscow nominated a governor and in 1491 annexed Mozhaysk definitively. Andrei's other son, Ivan's brother, Mikhail Andreyevich received Vereya, which after his death in 1485 fell to Moscow.

#### IWAN ANDREJEWITSCH (1432-1454)



- 3003 Denga. A: Mounted knight r. piercing dragon, dog under the horse and IC . in field, R: Two figures standing. Translation: PRINCE IWAN ANDREJEVICH. Spasski: p. 71, illustr. 8 (dog 1.), Petr: 413. 0.508 gr. **RR** Very fine + 300,--  
 Gorny - München, Auction 27 (1984), no. 18.  
 Spasski designates the symbol in the obverse field to be a K, I would say it reads IC (which is common on other coins).

#### IWAN IWANOVITSCH (1485-1490)



- 3004 Pul. A: Dragon/Horse (?) r., R: Four lines of text. Translation: OF GREAT PRINCE IWAN. Sp: cf. p. 80, illustr. 2. 3.257 gr. **RR** Very fine 150,--  
 Vecchi - London, Auction 15 (1999), no. 1999.  
 The horse resembles that on the sceattas of Northumbria to a remarkable degree, despite the great time difference.

## SERPUCHOV

Serpukhov was a fortress. The principality lay in Moscow territory. In 1374, Prince Vladimir Khrabryj founded several churches there. Upon the death of Vladimir, the principality was divided into five minor principalities. Serpukhov devolved to the eldest, Ivan Vladimirovich. His successor was Simeon Vladimirovich (who had acquired Borovsk in 1410, which thus came to be reunited with Serpukhov). In 1382, Serpukhov was captured and laid in ashes by the Tatar Khan Tokhtamysh. Subsequent coins provide the names of the two rulers Tokhtamysh and Vladimir (1382-1410).

### WASSILI JAROSLAWITSCH (1426-1456)



3005

- 3005 Denga. A: Figure standing with sword and bow, R: Mounted knight piercing dragon, IC in field. Spasski: p. 70, illustr. 14. 0.423 gr. **RR** Very fine 300,--  
Gorny - München, Auction 27 (1984), no. 109.

## WEREJA

In 1389-1432, Vereya was a part of the small principality of Mozhaysk. Dmitry Donskoy's third son (who also had been prince of Vereya prior to 1389) supported the claims of Vassily II (as a member of the regency council). After his death in 1432, the principality was divided among his two sons. Ivan was given Mozhaysk and Kaluga, the younger son Mikhail received Vereya and Belozersk. Both were married to daughters of Prince Yaroslav Vladimirovich of Serpukhov. Mikhail was a stalwart of Moscow. He fell captive to the Tatars in 1445 near Suzdal, together with the grand prince of Moscow. His only heir Vassily Udally fled to Lithuania as soon as 1483, causing Vereya to fall to Moscow on the demise of Mikhail in 1485.

### MICHAIL ANDREJEWITSCH (1432-1485)



3006

- 3006 Denga. A: Mounted knight piercing dragon, IC in field. Translation: PRINCE MICHAEL. R: Beast l., two pellets in field. Translation: PRINCE MICHAEL ANDREEVICH. Spasski: p. 71, illustr. 13. 0.350 gr. **RR** Very fine 250,--  
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 51 (1984), no. 3251.



3007

- 3007 Denga. Mounted man r. with falcon, five pellets in field, R: Four lines of text. Translation: PRINCE MICHAEL ANDREEVICH. Spasski: p. 71, illustr. 12. 0.432 gr. **RR** Very fine 250,--  
Gorny - München, Auction 27 (1984), no. 246.



3008

- 3008 Denga. A: Two figures standing, Translation: PRINCE AND ... EVICH. R: Mounted knight piercing dragon, dog under horse. Spasski: cf. p. 71, illustr. 8 (Iwan Andrejewitsch). 0.501 gr. **R** Fine to very fine 200,--  
Gorny & Mosch - München, Auction 127 (2003), no. 5312.

**RJAZAN**

Ryazan emerged around 1100. The capital was Pereslavl (it would later be known as Ryazan). Devastated by the Mongols in 1237.

After Moscow had conquered the Tatars in 1380, negotiations were initiated concerning a form of independence from Moscow. Ryazan thoroughly realised the sense in keeping friendly relations with the Golden Horde, as did Moscow. Minting started (from 1380) by countermarking Tatar coins, first with a single letter, then using the Ryazan tamga. It was a practice under Oleg Ivanovich and under his successor Fyodor Olgowich (1402-1427). The latter's successor Ivan Fyodorovich (1427-1456) was the first to include the name of the grand prince on coins.

Minting in Ryazan ceased as early as 1460 or 1470, though Ryazan would not fall to Moscow definitively until 1520.

**OLEG IWANOWITSCH (1380-1402)**


- 3009 Denga. Tamga (Countermark of Rjazan) on coin of the Tartars. Spasski: cf. p. 74, illustr. 3. 1.083 gr.  
Gorny - München, Auction 27 (1984), no. 90. Very fine 50,--



- 3010 Denga. Tamga (Countermark of Rjazan) on coin of the Tartars. Spasski: cf. p. 74, illustr. 3. 1.347 gr.  
Gorny - München, Auction 27 (1984), no. 90. Almost very fine 50,--



- 3011 Denga. Tamga (Countermark of Rjazan) on coin of the Tartars. Spasski: cf. p. 74, illustr. 3. 1.457 gr.  
Gorny - München, Auction 27 (1984), no. 90. Almost very fine 50,--

**WASSILI IWANOWITSCH (1464-1483)**


- 3012 Denga. A: Head r. with crescent in front, R: Beast r. Translation: PRINCE OF RJAZAN. Spasski: p. 75, illustr. 9, Petr: 432. 0.389 gr. **R** Traces of sealing wax, uncentered, very fine 150,--  
Gorny - München, Auction 27 (1984), no. 102.  
Under guardianship of Vassily II of Moscow.

**SUZDAL**

Originally populated by the Finnish Merya tribe. This was the “land beyond the forests”. In the first half of the 12th century, Suzdal’s rise began and, along with Rostov, it soon freed itself from Kiev rule and enjoyed an extensive independence as principality. In the 1190ies, the title grand prince was borne. In 1238, devastated by the Tatars. Starting 1217, Suzdal was an independent principality, starting 1341, it was capital and since 1350 one of the central places of the Principality Nizniy Novgorod. The capital was also Nizniy Novgorod. Nizniy Novgorod was captured and held shortly by Grand Prince Vassily I Dmitriyevich of Moscow in 1392. In 1414, Grand Prince Daniil Borisovich started minting again. In 1451, Suzdal fell to Moscow, though the mint in Nizniy Novgorod remained active, striking coins in the name of Vassily II Grand Prince of Moscow.

**ANONYMOUS - turn of the 14th century**



3013

3013 Denga. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle, R: Lozeny figure. Tartarian text. Spasski: cf. p. 73. 0.767 gr. Fine to very fine

75,--

Gorny - München, Auction 27 (1984), no. 139.  
Gorny attributed this coin to Boris Constantinovich (1383-1392). I.m.o. this is the same type as the next three.



3014

3014 Denga. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle, R: Tartarian text. Oreschnikow: 1012(925), Spasski: cf. p. 73. 0.766 gr. Fine to very fine

25,--

Rauch - Wien, Auction. 52/III (1994), no. 1969.



3015

3015 Denga. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle, R: Tartarian text (Imitation of a tartarian coin of the city of Gulistan). Oreschnikow: A: 1012(935), Spasski: cf. p. 73. 0.694 gr. Fine to very fine

20,--

Rauch - Wien, Auction. 52/III (1994), no. 1969.



- 3016 Denga. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle, R: Tartarian text (Imitation of a tartarian coin of the city of Gulistan). Oreschnikow: A: 1012(935), Spasski: cf. p. 73. 0.752 gr. Fine to very fine 20,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction. 52/III (1994), no. 1969.

#### DANIL BORISSOWITSCH (1394-1420)



- 3017 Denga. A: Prince r. with axe between two stars, R: Tartarian text. Spasski: cf. p. 73, illustr. 13. 0.704 gr. Fine 20,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction. 52/III (1994), no. 1969.



- 3018 Denga - after 1414. A: Prince l. with axe and sword, Translation: GREAT PRINCE DA(NIL). R: Tartarian text (City of Gulistan). Spasski: cf. p. 73, illustr. 12. 0.556 gr. Slightly corroded, very fine 20,--  
Rauch - Wien, Auction. 52/III (1994), no. 1969.

### TWER

The name Tver is of Finnish origin (Tiheverä).

Following the Mongol assaults in 1237/8, Count Yaroslav Vsevolodovic founded the independent Principality of Tver. His son, Yaroslav Yaroslavich, in 1247, became prince of Tver and progenitor of the House of Tver.

Tver prospered. In the 2nd half of the 13th century, the Diocese Tver was established, during the reign of Mikhail Yaroslavich (1285-1318).

Moscow's influence grew larger. In 1327, an insurgency broke out against the Tatars. Tver was laid in ruins and Prince Aleksander Mikhailovich fled to Pskov. Aleksander Mikhailovich was excommunicated by the metropolitan bishop of Tver, which was a friendly turn towards Moscow on the part of the bishop. Aleksander Mikhailovich was to return but would be soon assassinated.

Tver then was on the verge of falling apart. The influential Principality Moscow, Lithuania and the Tatars loomed, but Mikhail Aleksandrovich then managed to restore unity (1368-1399).

Tver's self-assurance is reflected in the use of a double eagle and the comital title on its coins.

Count Boris Aleksandrovich (1425-1461) continued the west politics of his father and was careful to always maintain a neutral position. Nevertheless, decline set in and the end came during the reign of Mikhail Borisovich, who was the last prince of Tver. In 1485, Moscow annexed Tver.

Minting started under Grand Prince Ivan Mikhailovich after 1400. His successor Boris Alexandrovich continued minting.

#### BORIS ALEXANDROWITSCH (1426-1461)



- 3019 Denga. A: Figure standing with sword and shield, R: Four lines of text. Translation: DIE OF GREAT PRINCE BORIS. Spasski: cf. p. 75, illustr. 6. 0.544 gr. R Very fine 100,--  
Müller - Solingen, Auction 21 (1977), no. 723.

**MICHAIL BORISSOWITSCH (1461-1485)**



3020

3020 Pul. A: Moneyer l., R: Three lines of text. Translation: PULO OF TVER. Spasski: --, Reichel: 3904(?). 1.464 gr. A little off centre, very fine + 100,--  
Batavia - den Haag 1980.

**MORDWINA**

The Mordvin people are of Finnish-Ugric origin. They are related to the Mari and the Udmurts. The Mordvins are composed of two peoples, separated by language differences: the Erzya Mordvins and the Moksha Mordvins. As soon as the start of the 12th century, the Russians began venturing into Mordvin territory, though they would not fully control the region until the Kazan Khanate was defeated towards the turn of the 16th century. To the east, the territory was bordered by the Moksha river and to the west by the Sura, a river in the Volga basin. The current capital is Saransk.



3021

3021 Triangular bronze coin - 16th century. A: Female figure l. with typical cap of the region of the Wolga, R: Text (hardly visible). 4.309 gr. **R** Very fine 200,--



3021r - Detail

## GOLDEN HORDE

To understand the history of the Golden Horde, it is necessary to first learn about the Mongols. The Mongols lived in grasslands and their source of subsistence comprised of five species of animal: horses, cows, camels, goats and sheep, in which horses occupied a prominent place. The grazing lands were owned by clans, as, for instance, the rival clans of the Borjigid and the *Taichud*.

Around 1200, Temüjin of the *Borjigid* clan managed to unite the warring factions and in 1195 he became the ruler of the ensuing federation of tribes, named *Mongqol* (Mongols). Henceforth, he was known as Genghis Khan.

Under his rule, an able and flexible army was trained (black army: the Tatars). The political form was not that of succession, for the *Quriltai* (an assembly of sorts) chose the best leader. Great conquests ensued. The territory was expanded enormously, yet expansions were still limited to Asia. In 1223, the warlords Jebe and Subutai pushed deep into the west, conquered the Russians and the Cumans (Kipchak), but returned in 1223/4. Genghis was wounded in battle against the Tanguts and perished. His third son Ögedei succeeded.

Genghis first-born son, Jochi, died before his father. It was Jochi's son, Batu, who embarked on the campaigns in the west. Under the leadership of the general Subutai several campaigns were undertaken in 1237 and 1242 (among the conquered were the Volga Bulgars, the Cumans and all Russian principalities except Novgorod). The Piast duke Henry II was defeated near Liegnitz (9 April 1241) and King Bela IV of Hungary near Mohi (11 April 1241). All of Europe was then at peril, when the tidings of the death of Great Khan Ögedei (on 11 December 1241) reached the hordes in Europe and they withdrew from Poland and Hungary. Russia, however, remained under Mongol sway.

Under great khans Möngke (1251-1259) and Qubilai (1260-1294) the Mongol Empire rose to the apogee of its power. In 1257/8, Hulagu took the Abbassid Caliphate and in 1276, the South Chinese Song Empire was subdued.

After that, the realm fell into four parts: the Empire of the Great Khan (China), the Chagatai Khanate, the Kipchak Khanate (= Golden Horde) and the Ilkhanate. Reasons for this rupture were succession and rivalry, but most of all the fact that the Mongols failed to close the economic and cultural gap that separated the different peoples they subjected.

Rule in Persia lasted until 1356, the Mongol Yuan Dynasty were driven from China in 1368, the Khanate of the Golden Horde however persisted until 1502.

The name "Golden Horde" derives from the magnificent golden tent of Batu Khan. From 1237/40 to 1502, the Golden Horde controlled large parts of eastern Europe.

Its supremacy commenced with Batu, who died in 1255. Khan Berke (1256-1267) converted to Sunni Islam, which became the "state religion" under Khan Uzbek (1313-1341). This brought about a coalescence of the Mongols and the Turks. The Golden Horde exercised great tolerance towards other religions (amongst others, there had been a diocese in Sarai since 1261).

As problems arose with the realm of the Iran Ilkhanate, bonds were established with the Mamluks in Egypt. In 1323, a settlement between the Ilkhans and the Mamluks ensued.

In 1359 cracks were starting to show in the power of the Golden Horde, caused by civil war and the battle with the Russians (*and* with Lithuania which was rising in significance and in 1370 captured Kiev). The Osmons occupied the the Dardanel in 1345, cutting off the connection to the Mediterranean. The Tatars were first defeated in 1380, in the Battle of Kulikovo. Gradually, the Golden Horde realm declined. In 1480, Russia was surrendered and in 1502 the last khan was expelled.

The capital of the Mongol Realm was Qara Qorum (Karakorum). Sarai, on the lower course of the Volga, was the capital of the Golden Horde.

In the middle of the 14th century, the capital was transferred to Sarai al-Jadid (New Sarai), a little ways upstream in the Volga watershed.

The location of Gulistan has never been satisfyingly determined. Whether Gulistan was an established city or a summer encampment of the Golden Horde is also subject to controversy. Balad = city or place (in the late Middle Ages it was also used to denote "region").

Just as in Ilkhan Iran, the currency used by the Golden Horde was the silver Dinar of 6 Dirham. This Dinar was known among the Golden Horde under its Turkish name Altin or Altun. This is also the name encountered in the contemporaneous Russian monetary system. In Iran, the current coin was the double dirham, therefore we arrive at 1 Dinar = 3 Dangi = 6 Dirham.

Around 1400, devaluation set in, the money plunging to half its original value. The Dirham thus equalled 1/6 Dinar/Altin.

**UZBEK (1313-1339)**

3022

- 3022 Dirhem - Saray - 740H. A: The powerful sultan / Saray / Muhammed Uzbek Khan / 740, R: Allah / there is no other god / Mohammed is / the messenger of Allah. BMC: 380, Fraehn: 63. 1.502 gr. Very fine 30,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1982.  
712-740 = 1313-1339.  
J.I.: 44, I-K: 11 (I-K = Ilisch - Kaim: Ein alter Fundbestand von Silbermünzen der Goldenen Horde, Münstersche Numismatische Zeitung XII (1982), p. 1)  
The numbers 1914 through 1921 are from the same hoard (see the Ilisch - Kaim article), that starts with coins of Uz Beg and was buried in 1361/2.

Uz Beg had two sons, Tini Beg and Jani Beg. Tini Beg never minted. When Jani Beg came to power, the Golden Horde was already past its apogee. Lithuania posed an increasing threat to the Golden Horde, also because it harboured Tatar refugees, who then turned against the Golden Horde.

**JANIBEK (1339-1357)**

3023

- 3023 Dirhem - Gulistan - 754H. A: The just Sultan / Jani-Bek Khan, R: Struck Gulistan 753 BMC: 420. 1.476 gr. Very fine 30,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1982.  
740-758 = 1339-1357.  
J.II: 72a, I-K: 73.



3024

- 3024 Dirhem - Saray al-jadid - 745H. A: The just sultan / Jalal ad-din Mahmud / Jani-Bek Khan, R: Struck (in) / as-Saray / / al-jadid / Year (to left) 745. BMC: 392. 1.552 gr. Very fine 30,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1982.  
J.III.: 53, I-K: 22.

Jani Beg had three sons, Berdi Beg, Qulpa and Nawruz Beg.

Berdi Beg' reign lasted two years (1357-1359), then his brothers reigned one year each.

**BIRDIBEK (1357-1359)**

During his short reign, Berdi Beg had twelve of his brothers assassinated, before he himself died a violent death. He also had had his son murdered, so there was no successor. Succession subsequently caused a violent feud, from which his brother Qulpa finally emerged victorious.



3025

- 3025 Dirhem - Serai al-jadid - 761H. A: The just sultan / Muhammed Birdi / Bek Khan, R: Struck in / Serai / al-jadid / Year 759. 1.523 gr. Very fine + 40,--  
Spink - London 1999.  
From NC 1999, no. 6050.  
758-761 = 1354-1357.



- 3026 Dirhem - Balad Gulistan - 760H. A: The just sultan / Birdibek Khan, R: Struck in / Balad Gulistan / Year 760. BMC: 441. 1.590 gr. Weakly struck, very fine 20,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1982.  
J.I.: 78, I-K: 96.
- 3027 Dirhem - Saray al-Gadid - 759H. A: The just sultan / Muhammed Birdi / Bek Khan, R: Struck in Saray / el-jadid / Year 759. BMC: 435, Fraehn: 110. 1.552 gr. Very fine 30,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1982.  
J.I.: 76, I-K: 82.



- 3028 Dirhem - Sarai al-jadid - 760H. A: The just sultan / Muhammed Birdi / Bek Khan, R: Struck in Saray / al-jadid / Year 760. 1.568 gr. Nice patina, very fine 30,--  
Spink - London 1999.  
From NC 1999, no. 6047.  
760-762 = 1359-1361.

### QULNA (1359-1360)

Qulpa reigned six months and five days. He was murdered by his both sons and his brother Nawruz Beg. Nawruz Beg then managed to seize power.

- 3029 Dirhem - Balad Gulistan - 761H. A: The just sultan / Qulna Khan / may his reign / last for long, R: Struck in / the town of Balad Gulistan / Year 761. BMC: 449, Fraehn: 120. 1.495 gr. **R** Very fine + 50,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1982.  
760-761 = 1359-1360.  
J.I.: 80, I-K: 100.

### NAWRUZ (1360)

The Russian princes paid homage to Nawruz Beg, which strengthened his position considerably. In the meantime, two factions had formed within the Golden Horde, one tending towards Lithuania and the other favouring Moscow. As always, the unsatisfied faction put forward a candidate of their own. Several emirs proposed Hidr, a prince from the region across the Volga. With his aid, Nawruz and his son Timur were finally deposed and subsequently killed.



- 3030 Dirhem - Balad Gulistan - 761H. A: The just sultan / Nawruz Bek Khan / may his reign / last for long, R: Struck in / the town of Balad Gulistan / Year 761. BMC: 453, Fraehn: 122. 1.517 gr. **R** A little off centre, very fine 50,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1982.  
761 = 1360.  
J.I.: 83, I-K: 106.  
Would thus have to be different (only with respect to the year) from 1919, however that had 761.

After Nawruz, a period of about 20 years ensued, marked by civil wars, etc. In this period, khans from other territories governed the Golden Horde, such as Khizr from the Shaybanids and Tokhtamysh from the line Orda.

### KHIDR (1360-1361)

Hidr died before long, at the hand of his own son Timur Hoga. The latter ruled for merely seven days, when he was killed himself by the influential Emir Mamai.



- 3031 Dirhem - Saray al-jadid - 762H. A: The just sultan / Khidr Khan / may his reign / last for long, R: Struck in Saray / al-jadid / Year 762 (?). BMC: 457, Fraehn: 126. 1.540 gr. **R** Very fine 50,--  
Dombrowski - Münster 1982.  
761-762 = 1360-1361.  
J.I.: 84, I-K: 120.

Now power devolved to Kildi Beg (1361), a son of Emir Jani Beg, who was ousted. In the meantime, the Tatar chiefs proclaimed Murid (1361-1364) han. However, nobody managed to wield real power. Next, another figure joined the ranks of contenders: 'Abd-allah', put forth by Mamai. The many murders he soon had on his hands, caused him, too, to be deposed.

Then came a prince who called himself Pulad-Temir Han and he conquered the entire Volga basin. Another, called Tagai, annexed the Mordvins.

Besides aforesaid contenders, there was yet another Han Ordu Malik, of whom coins are known from 1360/1. The spheres of influence of the various hans were not clearly separated. Some managed to control the New Sarai for a short time, commonly ascertaining their sovereignty by striking coin.

### KHIZR KHAN (1359-1361)



- 3032 Dirhem - Gulistan - 761H. A: The just sultan / Qulna Khan / may this kingship last. R: Struck in / the town of Gulsitan / Year 761. 1.527 gr. **Very fine** 30,--  
Spink - London 1999.  
From NC 1999, no. 6048.
- 3033 Dirhem - New Serai- 761H. The just sultan / Khidr Khan / may this kingship last, R: Striking of Saray / al-jadid / Year 761 1.628 gr. **Very fine +** 30,--  
Spink - London 1999.  
From NC 1999, no. 6049.

### TUKTAMISCH (1379-1398)

Tokhtamysh is from the branch Orda (Jochi's eldest son), khan of the White Horde. The subsidiary branch with Tuli Khojah belonged to the Golden Horde.



- 3034 Dirham - Bulghar 78(?) H. BMC: --. 0.720 gr. **RR** Weakly struck in parts, very fine 100,--  
Tietjen - Hamburg, Auction 31 (1979), no. 1268.

After the Tatars had been driven away, use of their coins was often prolonged, after they had been countermarked for the respective region, see e.g. under Russia (Ryazan), in which case Mongolian coins were countermarked with the tamga of Ryazan.

Much of the above was taken from the article by Illisch and Kaim.