



The De Wit Collection
of Medieval Coins

1000 Years of European Coinage

Part III: England, Ireland, Scotland,
Spain, Portugal, Italy, Balkan,
the Middle East, Crusader States,
Jetons and Weights

AUKTION 137

11. März 2008 in Osnabrück



137. AUKTION

THE DE WIT COLLECTION OF MEDIEVAL COINS PART III



I I. März 2008

Steigenberger Hotel Remarque Osnabrück

Natruper-Tor-Wall I

Hotel-Telefon +49 (0)5 41 60 96 633

Hotel-Fax +49 (0)5 41 60 96 634

*(nur während der Auktion/only during the auction/
uniquement pendant la vente/solamente durante
l'asta/solamente durante la subasta/только во
время аукциона)*

ZEITPLAN AUKTIONEN 136 - 139

AUKTION 136 ANTIKE MÜNZEN DER INSEL KRETA DIE SAMMLUNG DR. BURKHARD TRAEGER MÜNZEN AUS DER WELT DER ANTIKE	Montag, den 10. März 2008 10.00 Uhr - 13.00 Uhr Nr. 1 bis Nr. 616 14.00 Uhr - 19.00 Uhr Nr. 617 bis Nr. 1652
AUKTION 137 THE DE WIT COLLECTION OF MEDIEVAL COINS PART III	Dienstag, den 11. März 2008 9.30 Uhr - 13.00 Uhr Nr. 3035 bis Nr. 3852 14.00 Uhr - 15.30 Uhr Nr. 3853 bis Nr. 4256 15.30 Uhr - 19.00 Uhr Nr. 4501 bis Nr. 5102
AUKTION 138 ITALIEN UND VATIKAN ITALIEN UND VATIKAN MÜNZEN UND MEDAILLEN AUS MITTELALTER UND NEUZEIT SPEZIALSAMMLUNG WIED	Mittwoch, den 12. März 2008 9.30 Uhr - 13.00 Uhr Nr. 5103 bis Nr. 5983 14.00 Uhr - 20.00 Uhr Nr. 5984 bis Nr. 7318
AUKTION 139 GOLDPRÄGUNGEN RUSSISCHE MÜNZEN UND MEDAILLEN IN GOLD UND SILBER DEUTSCHE MÜNZEN AB 1871	Donnerstag, den 13. März 2008 9.30 Uhr - 13.00 Uhr Nr. 7501 bis Nr. 8294 14.00 Uhr - 19.00 Uhr Nr. 8295 bis Nr. 9014 Freitag, den 14. März 2008 9.30 Uhr - 13.00 Uhr Nr. 9101 bis Nr. 9839

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Besichtigungen siehe Seite 9*

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*Detailed timetable view page 5
Viewing of auction good view page 9*

*Calendario dettagliato veda pagina 5
Esposizione veda pagina 9*



Sehr geehrte Kundin,
sehr geehrter Kunde und Münzfreund,

ich freue mich, daß Sie bereits heute, 4 Wochen vor unserer nächsten Auktion, die neuen Kataloge erhalten haben und wünsche Ihnen viel Freude bei der Lektüre unseres Auktionsangebotes.

Wir wurden oft gebeten, den Ablauf einer Auktion etwas näher zu beschreiben, diesem Wunsch kommen wir gerne nach. Am Ende dieses Kataloges finden Sie die Rubrik: "Wie biete ich richtig", die Ihnen als Ratgeber zur erfolgreichen Teilnahme an unseren Auktionen dienen soll.

Sollten Sie darüber hinaus Fragen zum Auktionsablauf haben, helfen wir Ihnen auch gerne persönlich weiter.

Die Mitarbeiterinnen unserer Kundenbetreuung stellen wir Ihnen auf der nächsten Seite vor.

Mit herzlichen Grüßen aus Osnabrück,

Fritz Rudolf Künker

Ihr Fritz Rudolf Künker

UNSERE ADRESSE
OUR ADDRESS

Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG
Gutenbergstr. 23 · 49076 Osnabrück



Telefon/Phone: +49 (0)5 41-96 20 20
Fax: +49 (0)5 41-96 20 222
Gebührenfrei: 0800-58 36 537
E-Mail: service@kuenker.de
Internet: www.kuenker.de

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Auf unserer Internetseite haben Sie die Möglichkeit

- die Abbildungen zu vergrößern
- Ihre Gebote direkt abzugeben
- die Ergebnisse der Auktionen abzurufen

On our website you have the possibility

- *to zoom all images*
- *to place your bids*
- to view all auction results*



AUKTIONSHOTEL
AUCTION LOCATION

Steigenberger Hotel Remarque, Natruper-Tor-Wall I,
49076 Osnabrück

Telefon/Phone: +49 (0)5 41-60 96 633
Fax: +49 (0)5 41-60 96 634

Mitglied im Verband der Deutschen
Münzenhändler e. V.
*Associaton Internationale des Numismates
Professionnels (AINP)*





UNSERE KUNDENBETREUUNG STEHT IHNEN GERNE ZUR VERFÜGUNG

Die Maxime unseres Teams lautet: Nur wenn Sie als Kunde zufrieden sind, sind wir es auch! Geben Sie uns Ihre Auktionsgebote zu treuen Händen, wir sorgen dafür, daß sie korrekt ausgeführt werden. Auch wenn Sie sich von Teilen oder Ihrer gesamten Sammlung trennen möchten, sind wir Ihre ersten Ansprechpartner. Beachten Sie dazu bitte auch die Hinweise für Einlieferer auf der folgenden Seite bzw. im hinteren Teil des Kataloges.

WIR FREUEN UNS AUF IHRE AUKTIONSGBOTE UND EINLIEFERUNGEN!



Ulrich Künker
Leitung Kundenbetreuung
ulrich.kuenker@kuenker.de



Gisela Thomas
Prokuristin
gisela.thomas@kuenker.de



Alexandra Elflein
English, Français, Italiano
alexandra.elflein@kuenker.de



Marion Künker
Deutsch, English
marion.kuenker@kuenker.de



Sonia Russo
Italiano, Español, English, Français
sonia.russo@kuenker.de



Barbara Westmeyer
Deutschsprachige Kundenbetreuung
barbara.westmeyer@kuenker.de



Bettina Schweitzer
Deutsch, Svenska
bettina.schweitzer@kuenker.de



Anastasija Koepsell
Russian, Deutsch
anastasija.koepsell@kuenker.de



Nadine Zuber
Deutsch, English
nadine.zuber@kuenker.de

SO ERREICHEN SIE UNS

GEBÜHRENFREI (AUS DEUTSCHLAND) 0800 / 5836537 (0800 / KUENKER)

TELEFON +49 (0) 541/ 96 20 20

FAX +49 (0) 541/ 96 20 222

INTERNET www.kuenker.de

EMAIL service@kuenker.de

WAS IST ZUR ERFOLGREICHEN AUKTIONSTEILNAHME BESONDERS WICHTIG?

- Ihr schriftlicher Auftrag sollte möglichst frühzeitig eintreffen, spätestens einen Tag vor der Auktion.
- Wenn Sie telefonisch an der Auktion teilnehmen möchten, bedarf das unserer vorherigen Genehmigung. Bitte teilen Sie uns diesen Wunsch daher mindestens 48 Stunden vor der Versteigerung mit. Nähere Informationen zum telefonischen Bieten finden Sie auf den folgenden Seiten.
- Beachten Sie bitte auch die Hinweise „Wie biete ich richtig“ im hinteren Teil des Kataloges.
- Gerne können Sie Ihre Gebote auch online abgeben. Unter www.kuenker.de bieten wir den gesamten Auktionskatalog online an.
- Bei Fragen rufen Sie uns an, unsere Kundenbetreuung freut sich auf Ihren Anruf!



WICHTIGE HINWEISE FÜR UNSERE EINLIEFERER

1. Unser Expertenteam garantiert Ihnen eine fachgerechte Bearbeitung der von Ihnen eingelieferten Stücke.
2. Die Schätzpreise werden von uns aufgrund unserer hervorragenden Marktkenntnisse sorgfältig festgelegt. Die Stücke werden zu 80% der im Katalog angegebenen Schätzpreise ausgerufen. Durch diese Regelung werden Sie als Einlieferer geschützt. Für nicht verkaufte Objekte werden keine Gebühren erhoben.
3. Der Standard unserer Kataloge ist von hoher Qualität und findet internationale Anerkennung. Wir haben eine der besten Kundendateien, die es weltweit gibt.
4. Von der individuellen Betreuung unserer Kunden profitieren auch Sie als Einlieferer.
5. Als Einlieferer erhalten Sie Ihren Auktionserlös innerhalb von 45 Tagen nach der Auktion. Sonderregelungen sind nach Absprache möglich.
6. Auf Wunsch kann Ihre Einlieferung bei Ihnen zuhause abgeholt werden. Ab € 2.500,- Einlieferungssumme übernehmen wir die Kosten, ab € 25.000,- können wir Ihre Einlieferungen unter Umständen und nach Absprache auch an einem vereinbarten Ort persönlich entgegennehmen. Selbstverständlich ist Ihr Versteigerungsgut durch uns versichert.
7. Nicht alle Münzen eignen sich, als Einzelstücke aufgenommen zu werden. Vertrauen Sie auf die Erfahrung unserer Experten, die niedrigpreisige Münzen liebevoll zu interessanten Lots zusammenstellen.
8. Der Schätzwert Ihrer Einlieferung sollte mindestens € 1.000,- betragen.
9. Ihre Einlieferung wird Ihnen sofort bei Übernahme durch ein Protokoll quittiert. Spätestens fünf Wochen vor der Auktion erhalten Sie eine genaue Auflistung Ihrer Objekte mit den dazugehörigen Katalognummern.
10. Innerhalb einer Woche nach der Auktion erhalten Sie bereits die Ergebnisliste und können alle erzielten Preise feststellen.
11. Profitieren Sie von der Anziehungskraft eines führenden Unternehmens. Bitte wenden Sie sich bei Fragen an unseren Kundenservice unter 0541 – 96 20 20 oder gebührenfrei unter 0800 – 5 83 65 37.
12. Unsere Verträge für Einlieferungen können Sie unverbindlich anfordern. Haben Sie noch Fragen? Wir freuen uns auf Ihren Anruf. Telefon: 0541 – 96 20 20 oder gebührenfrei unter 0800 5 83 65 37.

RENSEIGNEMENTS IMPORTANTS A L'ATTENTION DES VENDEURS

1. Notre équipe d'experts garantit une prise en charge compétente des pièces que vous nous confiez.
2. Notre excellente connaissance du marché nous permet de fixer soigneusement les prix estimés. Les pièces seront mises aux enchères à un prix représentant 80% du prix estimé indiqué dans le catalogue. Cette réglementation vous protège en tant que vendeur. Aucuns frais ne seront prélevés sur les pièces invendues.
3. Nos catalogues ont un niveau qualitatif élevé, reconnu au plan international. Nous disposons d'un des meilleurs fichiers clients du monde.
4. En tant que vendeur, vous profiterez vous aussi du suivi personnalisé que nous offrons à nos clients.
5. Le vendeur recevra le produit de la vente dans les 45 jours qui suivront les enchères. Des dispositions spéciales pourront être prises sur accord préalable.
6. Nous prendrons en charge les frais d'expédition des pièces dont le montant sera supérieur à € 2.500,-. Si leur montant est supérieur à € 25.000,-, l'un de nos employés se pourra charger de prendre la livraison à un lieu concordé. En concertation, notre assurance couvrira tous les risques.
7. Les pièces de monnaie ne se prêtent pas toutes à une vente individuelle. Faites confiance à l'expérience de nos spécialistes qui se chargeront avec plaisir de rassembler les pièces bon marché de manière à constituer des lots intéressants.
8. La valeur estimée des pièces fournies devrait s'élever à un minimum de € 1.000,-.
9. Au moment de la prise en charge, vous recevrez un détail des pièces fournies. Au plus tard cinq semaines avant la vente aux enchères, vous recevrez une liste exacte de vos pièces avec les numéros de catalogue correspondants.
10. Dans la semaine qui suivra la vente aux enchères, vous recevrez déjà la liste de ses résultats et pourrez prendre connaissance des prix obtenus.
11. Profitez de l'attrait du leader du marché. Pour tout renseignement, veuillez-vous adresser à notre service clientèle: +49 (0)541 – 96 20 20.
12. Vous pouvez demander sans engagement de votre part nos contrats de dépôt de pièces? Vous avez d'autres questions? Nous seront heureuses de vous répondre au +49 (0)541 – 96 20 20.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR OUR CONSIGNERS

1. Our team of specialists guarantees an expert treatment of the consigned items.
2. The estimates are carefully established by us due to our excellent knowledge of the market. Bidding for the items is then started at 80 % of the estimate price stated in the catalogue. This arrangement protects you as a consigner. Unsold items incur no fees.
3. The standard offered in our catalogue is of the highest quality, and is recognised internationally. We have one of the best clientele lists worldwide.
4. You as a consigner also profit from the individual consultation offered to our customers.
5. As a consigner, you receive the auction proceeds within 45 days of the close of auction. Special arrangements can be made following discussion.
6. For consignments with a value over € 2,500,- we may bear the transportation costs. For deliveries over € 25,000,- we may personally collect the items at an arranged place after prior consultation. Upon consultation, the shipping of your goods could be covered by our insurance.
7. Not all coins are suited to be registered as individual items. Trust in our expert's experience as they carefully combine less-valuable coins into interesting lots.
8. The valuation price of your delivery should be at least € 1,000,-.
9. Your delivery is confirmed in writing immediately on receipt. At least five weeks before the auction, you receive an exact list of your objects with the relevant catalogue numbers.
10. Within a week of the close of auction, you receive a list with the results in order to see what prices were reached for each individual lot.
11. Profit from our position as a leading coin dealer. If you have any questions, please contact our customer service team on +49 (0)541 – 96 20 20.
12. Would you like to receive copies of our contracts for consigner, without making any commitment? Do you have any other questions? Our customer service team will be pleased to help you – please call on +49 (0)541 – 96 20 20.

INFORMAZIONI PER I NOSTRI DEPOSITANTI

1. Il nostro team di esperti assicura un trattamento accurato dei pezzi che ci avete inviato.
2. Eseguiamo valutazioni finalizzate alla vendita. I prezzi di stima sono frutto della nostra eccezionale conoscenza del mercato e della nostra attenta valutazione. La base d'asta ammonta all'80% del prezzo di stima indicato sul catalogo. Non si addebitano spese per gli oggetti invenduti.
3. I nostri cataloghi sono di alta qualità e sono riconosciuti a livello internazionale. I nostri clienti sono fra i migliori al mondo.
4. Come depositanti potete beneficiare dell'assistenza riservata a ciascuno dei nostri clienti.
5. Come depositanti riceverete gli importi realizzati all'asta entro 45 giorni dal termine della stessa. Si possono concordare condizioni particolari.
6. A partire da un controvalore degli oggetti di € 2.500,- i costi del trasporto sono a nostro carico, mentre a partire da un controvalore di € 25.000 gli oggetti possono essere ritirati personalmente da un nostro incaricato ad un posto concordato. Naturalmente il trasporto dei vostri oggetti può essere assicurato tramite la nostra assicurazione.
7. Non tutte le monete possono essere negoziate singolarmente. Fidatevi dell'esperienza dei nostri esperti, che raggruppano le monete non molto preziose in lotti di sicuro interesse.
8. Il valore stimato degli oggetti depositati deve ammontare ad almeno € 1.000,-.
9. Nel momento in cui gli oggetti sono presi in consegna, viene rilasciata una ricevuta numerata. Riceverete un elenco preciso degli oggetti che avete depositato con i relativi numeri di catalogo al massimo cinque settimane prima dell'asta.
10. Riceverete l'elenco degli oggetti aggiudicati entro una settimana dalla chiusura dell'asta. Potrete così verificare i prezzi realizzati.
11. Approfitate della capacità di un leader di mercato per aumentare il valore dei vostri oggetti. Se avete delle domande, rimaniamo a vostra disposizione per qualsiasi necessità. Rivolgetevi alla nostra consulenza ai clienti diretta al numero +49 (0)541-91 20 20.
12. Volete ricevere i nostri contratti senza impegno? Avete altre domande? Potete contattarci al numero +49 (0)541-96 20 20.



DETAILLIERTER ZEITPLAN AUKTIONEN I36-I39

AUKTION I36 ANTIKE MÜNZEN DER INSEL KRETA DIE SAMMLUNG DR. BURKHARD TRAEGER MÜNZEN AUS DER WELT DER ANTIKE	Montag, den 10. März 2008 10.00 Uhr - 13.00 Uhr Nr. I bis Nr. 616 Sammlung Kreta, Kelten, Griechen: Hispania - Kreta 14.00 Uhr - 19.00 Uhr Nr. 617 bis Nr. 1652 Griechen: Kykladen - Lots Griechen, Römer, Völkerwanderung, Byzantinische Münzen, Kreuzfahrer, Orientalen
AUKTION I37 THE DE WIT COLLECTION OF MEDIEVAL COINS PART III	Dienstag, den 11. März 2008 9.30 Uhr - 13.00 Uhr Nr. 3035 bis Nr. 3852 England, Irland, Schottland - Italien 14.00 Uhr - 15.30 Uhr Nr. 3853 bis Nr. 4256 Balkan - Gewichte
AUKTION I38 ITALIEN UND VATIKAN	15.30 Uhr - 19.00 Uhr Nr. 4501 bis Nr. 5102 Aquileia - Lucca
ITALIEN UND VATIKAN MÜNZEN UND MEDAILLEN AUS MITTELALTER UND NEUZEIT SPEZIALSAMMLUNG WIED	Mittwoch, den 12. März 2008 9.30 Uhr - 13.00 Uhr Nr. 5103 bis Nr. 5983 Mailand - Lots Italien, Europa, Übersee 14.00 Uhr - 20.00 Uhr Nr. 5984 bis Nr. 7318 Habsburgische Erblande, Deutsche Münzen und Medaillen mit der Spezielsammlung Wied, Sammlung Sedisvakanz, Medaillen, Papiergeld, Münzgefäße, Numismatische Literatur
AUKTION I39 GOLDPRÄGUNGEN	Donnerstag, den 13. März 2008 9.30 Uhr - 13.00 Uhr Nr. 7501 bis Nr. 8294
RUSSISCHE MÜNZEN UND MEDAILLEN IN GOLD UND SILBER	14.00 Uhr - 19.00 Uhr Nr. 8295 bis Nr. 9014
DEUTSCHE MÜNZEN AB 1871	Freitag, den 14. März 2008 9.30 Uhr - 13.00 Uhr Nr. 9101 bis Nr. 9839



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The General Index of the de Wit collection you will find at the end of this Auction catalogue.

BESICHTIGUNG ON VIEW

Besichtigung des Auktionsgutes in unseren Geschäftsräumen, Gutenbergstr. 23, 49076 Osnabrück, ab dem 11. Februar 2008, nach vorheriger telefonischer Vereinbarung unter +49 (0)541 96 20 20.

The coins are on view at our premises in 49076 Osnabrueck, Gutenbergstr. 23, from February 11th 2008, by prior appointment: +49 (0)541 96 20 20.

EXPOSITION ESPOSIZIONE

Les monnaies seront visibles à partir du 11 Février 2008, Gutenbergstr. 23, 49076 Osnabrück, sur rendez-vous téléphonique +49 (0)541 96 20 20.

Tutti i lotti sono visionabili a partire dal 11 Febbraio 2008 presso la nostra sede, Gutenbergstr. 23, 49076 Osnabrück previo appuntamento telefonico +49 (0)541 96 20 20.

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Просмотр аукционных лотов проходит с 11 февраля 2008 года в нашем офисе по телефонной договоренности +49 (0)541 96 20 20 по адресу: Gutenbergstr. 23, 49076 Osnabrück.



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Для участия в торгах по телефону просим Вас связаться с нами не позднее 48 часов до начала аукциона. Условием проведения телефонных торгов является письменное подтверждение ставки, равной как минимум стартовой цене.

Участие в телефонных торгах возможно только для лотов со стартовой ценой свыше 500 евро.

Для получения дополнительной информации и регистрации на аукционе звоните Анастасии Кепселль до аукциона по телефону +49 541 96 20 268 и во время аукциона по телефону, указанному на первой странице каталога.



PREFACE

The preface of the auction catalogue 121 describes how I came to collect medieval coins. That really leaves me with one thing to explain in the catalogue of the third and last part of my collection, namely, what led me to give up collecting coins.

The main reason is obvious: age! When I started toying around with the idea of selling the collection in 2004, I soon found I wanted to add to the coins a short text elucidating their historical setting and the many short comments that had accumulated in my forty years of collecting - often during the most lively conversations and discussions with numismatists and historians. I immediately set about composing an initial text sample which I sent to the Künker company to be reviewed. It took Messrs Künker, Kirsch and myself only one meeting to decide to shape the entire catalogue along the lines of this first sample and to have it translated into English.

This was the beginning of a close cooperation with the Künker company and its employees, which led to numerous significant additions and new ideas. The result of this cooperation, which has been most constructive, now lies before you in the form of three handsome catalogues. I hope the result of our work will spur a deep interest in medieval numismatics and inspire further research into the subject. I am very grateful to the Künker company which proved willing to publish the part of my sceatta collection that had already been sold to the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge in a fourth individual volume, complete with my historical comments. This catalogue will be mailed to you upon demand.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the many people, whom I cannot name individually here, but without whose advice and support the realisation of these collection catalogues would not have been possible. Thanks to all the scientists, dealers and collectors, who have supported me with their comments and research. Thanks to Fritz Rudolf Künker, Arne Kirsch, Dr Sebastian Steinbach and the other staff for their extensive work on the collection. Thanks also to the translator of the historical commentaries, Robert Weir, and Wilfried Danner, who did an excellent job on the layout of the catalogue. Not least, I would like to thank all the readers of the catalogues, whose positive reactions on the two preceding parts spurred me on to do just as good a job on the third.

After the third and last auction, when all my coins will once again have been scattered across the world, the one thing remaining will be the memory of all those nice years of collecting and the many interesting people accompanying me along the way. I hope the new owners share my fascination with these 1,000 years of European coinage and I hope they will enjoy their objects for a long time to come.

Rotterdam, December 2007

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'G. W. de Wit', written in a cursive style and underlined.

G. W. de Wit



INTRODUCTION

At the Synod of Clermont from 18 to 28 November 1095 Pope Urban II called for an armed pilgrimage to the Holy Land, a speech that would thunder on well into the thirteenth century, prompting thousands of crusaders to take up the cross. The only exception were the knights of the Iberian peninsula, who had their hands full (re)conquering the territory of present-day Spain on the Muslims during the seven-and-a-half-century-long Reconquista. Many a crusade army counted famous personalities among its midst, Staufer emperor Frederick I for one or English king Richard the Lionhearted for another. The consequences of the crusades would be immense for medieval Europe: the crusades eventually wore down the Byzantine Empire, they caused the Italian city states of Genoa and Venice to grow fabulously wealthy and become sea powers of significance in the Mediterranean, they saw the founding of the short-lived crusader states in Palestine and in the Christian knights' orders that they sparked a substantially better organised and disciplined warrior elite established itself. Yet, the most important aftereffect of these armed pilgrimages without any doubt was the heightened cultural exchange between the Orient and the Occident.

Despite the enduring atrocities of these wars, mutual understanding also grew, leading the main Frankish chronicler of the First Crusade to comment: "For we, who were occidentals, have now become orientals. [...] Words of different languages have now become common property to the extent of no nationality being foreign anymore, mutual trust uniting those who do not know each other's origins" (Fulcher of Chartres, *Historia Hierosolymitana*, book III, chapter XXXVII). Even if Fulcher's judgment was too optimistic, as the future was to show, it aptly reflects the rapprochement of Christendom and Islam at the turn of the 11th century.

As did the previous parts, the third part of the De Wit collection connects the westernmost part of medieval Europe to its east, following almost the same route English crusaders took to the Holy Land. Our numismatic journey starts in 8th century England at the coinage of its kings and, via the Iberian peninsula, deeply marred by the Reconquista, we are lead to the cities and states of Italy that had grown fabulously wealthy through trade. Italy, incidentally, is also the origin of the very first coin Professor De Wit purchased: a Salut d'Or of Charles of Anjou (1266-1278) from Naples, which he bought in Amsterdam in 1965 – the beginning of the present collection and at the same time part of the last catalogue. From here, the trail continues, across the Balkan, along the Black Sea down to the Aegean and then out to Rhodes and Cyprus. The coinage of the ephemeral crusader states and the Turkmen mark our destination. In what one might call an aside to the collection, the 90 reckoning counters and the weights offer a deeper insight into medieval trading. At the end of this journey coinages and issues of both Christian and Islamic rulers and dynasties will have been considered along with the ways in which they influenced each other.

We are once more proud to present the collector's extensive historical commentaries on the individual items, the period of their minting and the persons behind the fabrics. All pieces are again shown enlarged by a factor 1.5, if not marked otherwise. At the end of the catalogue there is an comprehensive general index with key words from all three parts of the collection. It also contains a register of errata of the previous parts, I and II.

We hope you enjoy reading the third part and its historical commentaries and wish you the best of luck with bidding!

Fritz Rudolf Künker

Arne Kirsch

Dr. Sebastian Steinbach

- • -

Auf Wunsch von Herrn Professor de Wit haben wir uns entschlossen, den Katalog seiner Sammlung in englischer Sprache zu verfassen. Wir verbinden damit die Hoffnung, ein internationales Publikum interessierter Sammler mittelalterlicher Münzen und Erforscher der Numismatik des Mittelalters ansprechen zu können. Für die damit verbundenen Schwierigkeiten für unsere deutschsprachigen Kunden bitten wir erneut um Verständnis. Unser Team steht Ihnen selbstverständlich mit Rat und Hilfe bei Unklarheiten oder Verständnisproblemen zur Verfügung.

ENGLAND

Whereas Northumbria and York continued to draw upon the somewhat antiquated sceatta after 760, the other kingdoms embarked upon a new coinage around that year. In this period, Pepin introduced a new monetary system on the continent in which the small silver Merovingian coins were replaced by larger silver denarii and the pennies provided their English counterpart. Introduced by Offa, they would dominate English coinage for a long time. The weight of the penny underwent three major changes during the 8th and 9th centuries. With the introduction of the broader penny in 760-770 the weight was restored to that of the earliest series of sceattas, representing a theoretical standard of 1.30 gr. In 792, the weight was increased resulting in a theoretical weight of 1.46 gr. Around 880, Alfred further raised the weight standard to a median weight of 1.56 gr. The 1.75 gr standard of Charlemagne's reformed coinage of 793/4 was adopted nowhere in England, since it was based on a lighter grain and resulted in a *denarius* equivalent to about 27 grains (MEC I, p. 270).

Some of the kingdoms turned to striking pennies earlier than others. Underneath, they are ranked in the order in which they adopted the penny. First was the kingdom of Mercia and Offa was perhaps the only one who, rarely, returned to the sceatta in single issues (see Archibald in BNJ 2004, p. 20), while actually the penny itself in some ways was reminiscent of the sceatta (see. no. 3035). The kingdom Wessex is listed last, as it would provide the first king of all England.

MERCIA

When Aethelbald was murdered in 757, Offa succeeded. Offa had a rival, Beornred, and during their struggle the supremacy over South-England, established by Aethelbald, was lost. Offa's primary aim was to restore overlordship, something he only partly accomplished: Kent retained a kind of autonomy (until 785). Offa did hold sway over Sussex, Essex and East Anglia, but his influence in Wessex was marginal. In 770, his power rose to its apogee and, though he proclaimed himself *Rex Anglorum*, he never was de facto "King of the English".

Offa negotiated with Charlemagne and in 796, signed a trade agreement with the emperor. Within the same year, Offa died and his son Ecgrith succeeded, outliving his father by a mere 141 days. Ecgrith, in turn, was succeeded by a distant cousin: Coenwulf (796-821).

Beornwulf (823-826) was defeated at Ellendun by Ecgbert of Wessex in 825 and, thus, his short reign saw the collapse of Mercian supremacy.

Under Burgred (852-874), Mercia was stormed by the Vikings, whose march into Mercian land was not brought to a halt. In 874, Burgred relinquished his dominions and chose an exile in Rome. He was succeeded by Ceolwulf II, a puppet tolerated by the Vikings. After he died, Aethelred succeeded and married Alfred of Wessex's daughter. After Aethelred's death in 911, his widow was regent for some years, bearing the title "Lady of the Mercians", but at her death, her title fell to her brother, Edward the Elder of Wessex, and Wessex sway over Mercia was definitively established.

OFFA (757-796)



- 3035 Penny - Group 1 - Canterbury. A: OF in square of pellets with line of pellets projecting diagonally from each angle; RXM below and Latin cross above and at sides, R: EOBA on the leaves of a quatrefoil with annulet and cross of pellets in centre. CEB: 17, North: 271, Seaby: 904. 1.291 gr.

RR Dark Patina, very fine to extremely fine

1.750,--

Spink - London 1996.

From NC 1996, no. 5936.

Group 1: ca. 784 - ca. 787.

Found at Newton Bromswold, near Rushden, Northants. February 1988.

Blunt knobs of two specimens, one of which in Cambridge (see MEC 1.1127).

A peculiar coin that strongly resembles the sceattas: a standard on three sides adjoined by a cross. In the standard OFFA (abbreviated) and under it REX MERCIA.



3036

- 3036 Penny - Group 2 - Canterbury. A: OFFA-REX in two lines divided by a beaded line with forked ends, R: EDEL-WALD in two lines divided by a beaded line with forked ends. CEB: 55, North: 287, Seaby: 904. 1.241 gr. **Extremely rare. Very fine**

1.500,--

Kunst und Münzen - Lugano 1972.

Group 2: ca.787 - ca. 792.

This coin was examined by Mr. Blunt, Mr. Dolley and Miss Archibald of the British Museum and they all state that it is totally genuine.

Mr. Blunt wrote: "I have a record of three specimens of this variety, my 55 in ASC. The coin illustrated there is the one at Brighton; there was another in the Lockett sale, Lot 3575 (which has, however, a straight dotted line on the reverse) and a third in the British Museum bequeathed by Barnett. This new coin is clearly from different dies to the first two and from my notes would appear to be the third also" (Letter 24-7-1972).



3037

- 3037 Penny - Group 2 - Canterbury. A: Bust r. . + . O . F . F . A . REX + ., R: ALH-MVND in two lines within a serpent torque. CEB: 42, North: 318, Seaby: 905. 1.082 gr.

Edge fault, slightly corroded, very fine

1.500,--

Spink - London 1994.

From NC 1994, no. 5634.

COENWULF (796-821)



3038

- 3038 Penny - Group 1 - Canterbury - Eoba. A: Four wedges COENVVL . F REX around M, line above, in dotted circle, R: Tribach moline of three lines + E OB A. BLS: 9c, North: 342, Seaby: 914. 1.337 gr. **RR With magnificent pedigree, almost extremely fine**

1.750,--

Spink - London 1999.

From NC 1999, no. 4045.

BLS 9a: this coin.

Ex: Cuff (1852), no. 282.

Ex: Dymock (1858), no. 61.

Ex: Bergne (1875), no. 66 (on another card 1873 is mentioned).

Ex: Marsham (1885), no. 77.

Ex: Addington (1886).

Ex: Montagu (1895), no. 252.

Ex: Astronomer (1906),no. 98.

Ex: Bascom (1914), no. 5.

Ex: Lockett (), no. 3590.

Ex: Glendining 27-5-1987, no. 358.

Ex: Stack (1999), no. 301.



- 3039 Penny - East Anglia - Wodel. A: Diademed bust r. COENVVLF REX M, R: WODEL cross with a large annulet in centre and at the end of each limb. BLS: 111b, North: 369, Seaby: 920. 1.262 gr.

RR Small scratches, otherwise extremely fine with magnificent pedigree

2.000,--

Elsen - Brussel 2000.

Ex: Christmas (1864), no. 27.

Ex: Bergne (1873), no. 64.

Ex: Brice (1887).

Ex: Montagu (1896), no. 249.

Ex: Crowther (1904), no. 5.

Ex: Roth II (1918), no. 65.

Ex: Lockett (1958), no. 2656 (wrong description: Ex: Rashleigh 50 and Ex: Cuff 324. But this is Ceolwulf (unique), BLS: 31 has the same reverse as Coenwulf BLS: 113).

Ex: Norweb (1987), no. 1178 (cf. also SCBI (Norweb) 97).

BMA 95 (same dies).

From C. E. Blunt - C. S. S. Lyon - B. H. I. H. Stewart: The Coinage of Southern England, 796-840: "The moneyer Wodel took up his position towards the end of Coenwulf's reign and was still moneyer under Ceolwulf. All his coins show the cross (one of them is identical with the unique coin of Ceolwulf's (Ceolwulf's name is always spelled in three lines by Wodel))."

BLS 111 => 5 expl. a. BM, b. this specimen, c., d., e. private (?).

BLS 112 => 1 expl. (BM).

BLS 113 => 5 expl. a., b., c. BM, d., e. private (?) Our no. 3040 is BLS 113.



- 3040 Penny - East-Anglia - Wodel. A: Diademed bust r. + COENVVLF ⚡ REX M, R: WODEL crosslet with lozenge centre containing a cross of wedges. BLS: 113, North: 370, Seaby: 920. 1.338 gr.

RR Small hole in the flan, very fine to extremely fine

1.250,--

Spink - London 1976.

BURGRED (852-874)



- 3041 Penny - type a - Guthmund. A: Diademed bust r. BVRGRED REX M, R: Moneyers name in three lines in and between two lunettes, lunettes unbroken D MON / GVD MVN / ETA. North: 423, Seaby: 938. 1.313 gr.

Well struck, extremely fine

500,--

Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 35 (1997), no. 1082.



3042

- 3042 Penny - type d - Duda. A: Diademed bust r. + BVRGRED REX, R: Moneyers name in three lines in and between two lunettes, lunettes consist of lines with a crook at each end MON DVDA : ETA. North: 426, Seaby: 941. 1.188 gr. Nice patina, very fine to extremely fine

750,--

Spink - London 1971.

Possibly from the Hoard of Gravesend (1838), see Inv. no. 176.

Ex: Parsons collection (114) - Glendining 11-5-1954.



3043

- 3043 Penny - type d - Wulfear. A: Diademed bust r. + BVRGRED REX, R: Moneyers name in three lines in and between two lunettes, lunettes consist of lines with a crook at each end D MON / VVLFEAR / ETA. North: 426, Seaby: 941. 1.273 gr. Nice patina, very fine +

500,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel - 1989

EAST ANGLIA

After Aelfwald, who ruled from 713 to 749, came Beonna, from whom nothing remains but the coinage he left. The history of other kings is also shrouded in darkness. The only known fact is that, in 869, Eadmund was defeated by the Danes in the Battle of Hoxne in Suffolk. Within twenty years of his death, he was honoured as a saint and a large coinage inscribed "St. Edmund" was issued (see no. 3048).

BEONNA (ca. 749)



3044

- 3044 Sceatta. A: Cross + BEONNA REX (NNA in runes), R: Cross with square in centre and - E - F - E in the angles between three pellets on either side. North: 430, Seaby: 945. 0.759 gr.

RR Very fine to extremely fine

1.750,--

Spink - London 1993.

From NC 1993, no. 4275.

Found at Middle Harling 1987.

MAA dies A: 01 / R: 22 (2 specimens mentioned).

MAA = M. A. Archibald: The coinage of Beonna in the light of the Middle Harling Hoard, in: BNJ 55 (1985), p. 10-54.

Card cf. Glend. 9-10-1987, no. 541.



- 3045 Sceatta. A: Pellet within ring of eight pellets + BEONNAREX (NNA in runes), R: Cross with square in centre and X - E - P - E between three pellets on either side. North: 430, Seaby: 945. 0.700 gr. **RR** Traces of encrustation, otherwise very fine + 1.000,--

Spink - London 2000.

From NC: 2000, no. 3013.

Ex: Stack no. 338.

The X of REX has a special form.

Cf. M. Archibald: BNJ 1985: Dies 4/11.

C 28 => private collection (info Mr. J. Linzalone, july 1985).

Found "on the Norfolk/Suffolk borders".

Illustrated by M. Archibald, pl. 2.

Sceatta no. S 34 is from the coll. Linzalone (Stack Auktion 7-12-94, which contained the gold Pada (no. S 8, see auction Vecchi).



- 3046 Sceatta. A: Rosette + BEN + NA (runes), R: Cross + WIL + RED (runes). North: 430, Seaby: 945 a. 0.978 gr. **R** Slightly corroded, almost extremely fine 1.500,--

Triton - New York, Auction 2 (1998), no. 1256.

MAA dies A: O10 / R: R3, together C61 (=BM, found at Barham, Suffolk).

Ex: John Jordan collection.

Ex: Captain "Peter" Arnot Cole collection (Buckland Dix and Wood 21-3-95, no. 45).

EADMUND (855-870)



- 3047 Penny. A: Omega in the form of a Latin cross + EADMVND REX AN, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle + TVICGA MON. North: 462, Seaby: 955. 1.161 gr. **R** Small flan crack, very fine 750,--
- Spink - London 1978.



VIKING INVADERS

The earliest recorded raid in the west is the plundering and destruction in 793 of the church and monastery of Lindesfarne. Similar Norwegian raids took place in 794 on the monastery of Monkwearmouth and in 795 on the monastery of St. Columban in Iona. The next infiltration began in 835 with a Danish raid on the mouth of the Thames. During the next thirty years these assaults continued, with varying results for the Northerners. The islands of Thanet and Sheppy were commonly used as bases for these attacks; from his camp on Thanet the Danish chieftain Rorik plundered both Canterbury and London about 850. The next year, he was defeated by King Aethelwulf of Wessex. In 865, the Viking attacks were intensified, they were launched in a more northerly direction and centred on East Anglia. This was the starting point of an attack by a united heathen army led by the three sons of Ragnar Lodbrok, Ivar the Boneless, Ubbe and Halfdan. Their army turned towards Northumbria and captured York on 1 November 866. In 867 it invaded Mercia and took Nottingham, after which the Mercians paid Danegeld and the Vikings retired to York. From here, the army proceeded southeastwards towards Peterborough and Ely, capturing and killing King Edmund of East Anglia. In 871, the English defeated the Vikings at the Battle of Ashdown, but the victory was pyrrhic, as Aethelred died and losses were great on the English side. His successor Alfred sought to gain time and paid the Vikings off. Towards the end of the seventies the Vikings separated their forces: one part, under Halfdan, moved into Northumbria, based itself in York and began to colonise the region. The remaining part of the Viking forces set up headquarters at Cambridge and from there resumed assaults on Wessex. In 878, Alfred defeated the Danes decisively at Edington (Brondsted). The coins can be classified in two main groups: those struck by the Danes and those struck by the Hiberno-Norsk kings of York. Apart from those, there was a small, third group of imitations of Alfred's coinage. The Danish coins might be subdivided in Anglian and Northumbrian (York).

ANGLIA



3048

- 3048 Saint Eadmund Memorial Coinage (ca. 890 - ca. 910). A: In centre A, between dotted circles + SC EADMVND RE (retrograde), R: Short cross pattée + TERNOVSVA (retrograde). North: 483, Seaby: 961. 1.191 gr. Extremely fine

400,--

Münzzentrum - Köln 1980.

Of the moneysers' names mentioned in North, none resemble the text at hand.

NORTHUMBRIA (YORK)



3049

- 3049 Ebraice Civitas. A: Small cross pattée with a pellet in two angles + EB . IAI ð CE . CIT :, R: CNVT at the end of the limbs of a large cross pattée, the small cross pattée with a pellet in each angle. Between CNVT: REX. North: 495, Seaby: 991. 1.300 gr. Very fine to extremely fine

400,--

Schulman - A'dam, Auction 277 (1983), no. 1260.

Ex: Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 1962.

The texts should read EBRAICE CIVITAS of EB RAI CEC IV.

Intersection between V and C and between R and T three pellets in a triangle.



- 3050 Cunnetti. A: Small cross pattée with a pellet in two angles + CVN :: NET :: TI ::, R: CNVT at the end of the limbs of a patriarchal cross, with a pellet in each angle of the small cross. Between CNVT:: R :: E :: X ::. North: 501, Seaby: 993. 1.257 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 300,--
 Spink - London 1970.
 Cf. the comment with 3049.



- 3051 Cunnetti. A: Small cross pattée with a pellet in two angles + CVN : NET : TI :, R: CNVT at the end of the limbs of a patriarchal cross, with a pellet in each angle of the small cross. Between CNVT:: R E X. North: 501, Seaby: 993. 1.354 gr. Dark patina, very fine + 300,--
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1981.
 Cf. the comment with 3049.



- 3052 Mirabilia Fecit. A: Small cross pattée with pellet in two angles + NDADRIAI FECT, R: In two lines, cross between DNSDS-OREX. North: 509, Seaby: 1002. 1.334 gr. **R** Double struck, very fine 750,--
 Spink - London 1979.
 Ex: Cuerdale 1840.
 Ex: Spink Auction no. 1, no. 105 (1978).
 L & S MF-1 / DDOR-A(ii); same dies as SCBI Ashmolean 207.
 The reverse text is an abbreviation of DomiNuS DeuS Omnipotens REX (The Lord God Almighty (is) King).

KENT

Offa was overlord over Kent. Pennies are known from Heaberht dated 764. When Offa died in 796, a revolt was led by an apostate clerk, Eadberht Praen. Coenwulf of Mercia swiftly subdued the rebels and made his brother Cuthred king of Kent. Once again, Kent had become a province of Mercia. Nothing is known of Baldred, except that he usurped Kent rule shortly before 825, when Aethelwulf, sent by his father Egberht of Wessex, led a large army into Kent and drove Baldred across the Thames. Thus, Kent's independent history ended.

CUTHRED (798-807)



- 3053 Penny - Canterbury? - Sigberht. A: Diademed bust r. + CVDRED REX CANT, R: Cross pommée with wedges in angles + SIGEBERHTI MONETA. North: 211, Seaby: 877. 1.365 gr. **Extremely rare.** Flan crack, otherwise very fine + 2.000,--
 Spink - London 1996.

CANTERBURY

Mercia controlled the archbishops of Canterbury and therefore the name of its overlord was indicated on Canterbury coinage. Thus, archbishops Jaenberht (766-792) and Aethelheard (793-805) included the names of Mercian kings Offa and Coenwulf on their coins. On Aethelheard's demise, 12 May 805, Wulfred, his archdeacon, assumed office. The new archbishop did away with naming the Mercian overlord on his coins and instead introduced the tonsured bust. Plegmund (890-923) was the last archbishop to strike coin independently.

AETHELHEARD (792-805)



3054

- 3054 Penny with Offa as overlord. A: In three lines: . AEDIL / HEARD / ARCEPI, R: In three lines: : M : / : + : OFFA / : RE . X. North: 229, Seaby: 885. 1.257 gr. **RR** Edge breaks, very fine 1.250,--
- Spink - London 2002.
2nd issue with Offa as Overlord (793-796).
From NC 2002, no. 1059.
Ex: D. Chick collection.
Blunt: 136.

CEOLNOTH (833-870)



3055

- 3055 Penny - Group III - Biarnwulf. A: Tonsured bust facing + CEOLNOTH ARCHIEP-, R: Moneyers name on and between the limbs of a cross + BIARNVLFF MONETA. North: 245, Seaby: 894. 1.216 gr. **Extremely rare.** Attractive specimen with nice toning, extremely fine 2.500,--
- Spink - London 1975.
Ex: Carlyon-Britton collection (898).
Ex: Lockett I collection (338).
Group III ca. 855-866.
A name in two perpendicular arms of one cross is seen in Wessex as well (see nos. 3056 and 3057). Later, this type would also emerge on the continent (see under Holland no. 1500 and under Upper Lorraine no. 1723).

WESSEX

The first pennies were struck by Beorhtric in Wessex. He had a rival, whom Offa helped him to drive away. Beorhtric wedded a daughter of Offa's and under his rule Wessex was dependent on Mercia. Upon Beorhtric's death, his longtime foe Egberht ascended to the throne. He established a rule much more independent of Mercia and sent an army to Kent in 825. Thus, he gained control of the Canterbury and London mints. Egberht was succeeded by his son Aethelwulf in 839. His main feat was the conquest of the Vikings in 851, who prior to that had stormed both London and Canterbury. En passant, he drove Bertwulf of Mercia away. Upon returning from a pilgrimage to Rome, which he had set out on in 855, he was no longer recognised as king. To prevent matters coming to a head, he acquiesced in a division of his dominions: Wessex fell to his son Aethelbald, while Aethelwulf himself retained the rest of South-East England. Aethelberht, Aethelwulf's second son, succeeded to his father's diminished kingdom at his death in 858. When first son Aethelbald died in 860, Wessex came under his rule and the West-Saxon kingdom was re-united. Under the reign of the third brother Aethelred, the Vikings invaded. Aethelred spent most of his reign battling the Vikings, supported by his brother Alfred. On his demise, Aethelred's children were too young to execute the powerful rule that was so desperately needed to withstand the incessantly raiding Vikings. Thus, Alfred ascended to the throne. Initially, Wessex lost and was forced to pay the Vikings off, but by 878 the tables had turned and he defeated the Vikings at Edington. London was taken in 886 and became the centre of opposition against the enemy. When Alfred died in 899, his son Edward's succession was contested by his cousin Aethelwold. The latter fled and joined the Danes in Northumbria in 900. Edward devastated East Anglia as a retaliation for a raid on Wessex. A battle ensued, lost by Wessex. The Danes marched into Mercia, but eventually were defeated at Tettenhall. Edward would keep engaging the Danes and by the time of his death, in 925, all regions south of the Humber were firmly in Wessex hands.

AETHELWULF (839-858)



- 3056 Penny - Phase 4 - Ethelnoth. A: Bare-headed bust r. + AETHELVVLF REX, R: Moneyers name on and between the limbs of a beaded cross + ETHELNOTH MONETA. North: 618, Seaby: 1051. 1.238 gr.
 Spink - London 1973.
 Phase 4 c.855-859, majority or all Canterbury mint.

1.000,--

AETHELBERHT (858-865)



- 3057 Penny - Maninc. A: Bare-headed bust r. + AETHELBERHT REX, R: Moneyers name on and between the limbs of a beaded cross + MANINC MONETA. North: 620, Seaby: 1053. 1.461 gr.
 Elsen - Brussel 1996.
 From list 176, no. 378.
 Open cross type 858 - ca. 862/4.

RR Nice portrait, almost extremely fine

1.000,--

**ALFRED (871-899)**

- 3058 Penny - Four Coinage - London - Aethelstan. A: Small cross pattée AEL FRE DREX, R: Moneysers name in two lines, three pellets between and a pellet above end beneath AETHEL + STAN. North: 636, Seaby: 1067. 1.582 gr. **R** Very fine 750,--
 Spink - London 1977.
 4th coinage ca. 887-899 (Gunthrum / Canterbury / Edward the Elder type).
 London ca. 889-896.

EDWARD the ELDER (899-924)

- 3059 Penny - Two Line - Eadwulf. A: Small cross pattée + EADVVEARD REX, R: Moneysers name in two lines, between three crosses, aboven and beneath three pellets in a triangle EADV LF MO. North: 649, Seaby: 1087. 1.604 gr. Extremely fine 750,--
 Spink - London 1968.

KINGS OF ALL ENGLAND

On 4 September 925, Aethelstan was crowned king at Kingston. His rule extended over Wessex and presumably over Mercia, thanks to the successful campaigning of his father. He drove the Viking king Anlaf out of York, but he was less successful in his dealings with Scotland. It is fair to state that at the time of his death in 939 he had "held together a composite state which embraced most of present day England" (North). Of great interest is the coinage law enacted at Grately during Aethelstan's reign. "We declare ... that there shall be one coinage throughout the king's dominions and there shall be no minting except in a port. And if a minister be convicted of striking bad money, the hand with which he was guilty shall be cut off and set up on the mint smithy." The statute also gives the quota of moneysers for each burh (North I., p. 36). Aethelstan was succeeded by his brother Eadmund (939-946). During his reign the Danes briefly reestablished their kingdom in York. He in turn was succeeded by his brother, Eadred (946-955), who drove Eric "Bloodaxe" (died 954) out of Northumbria. On Eadred's death in 959, the throne passed to Eadwig, eldest son of Eadmund, but the Mercians and Northumbrians renounced their allegiance to him in favour of his younger brother Eadgar in 957. On Eadred's death in 959, Eadgar ruled in Wessex also. Eadgar's reign is marked by the granting of autonomy to the Danish inhabitants of eastern England. Eadgar had two sons, Edward by his first wife and Aethelred by his second wife, Aelfthryth. Edward became king, but the country was divided. On 18 March 978, Edward was visiting his brother in Dorset when he was attacked by some of Aethelred's retainers and murdered. He was later revered as a saint and martyr. Aethelred's reign was a turning point, for while the Danish influence grew and began to dominate, at the same time, the ties established with France took on growing significance for the future. The king himself led the way in this, taking for his wife Emma (Aelfgifu), the daughter of Richard II, Duke of Normandy, the great grandson of the first Duke of Normandy, Rolf or Rolle the Viking (see under Normandy).

Cf. also the English tokens in the chapter "Jetons" (no. 4215-4228) and the English coins in our catalogue 138, no. 5675 ff.

EADRED (946-955)

- 3060 Two Line - Wulfstan. A: Small cross pattée EADRED REX, R: Moneysers name in two lines, divided by three crosses, above and below a rosette VVLFS TN MO. North: 707, Seaby: 1113. 1.496 gr. Small flan defect, very fine 500,--
 Spink - London 1972.
 Overstruck on a coin of Aethelstan

EADGAR (959-975)

Under Eadgar, the coinage was reformed. In 972/3, it was decreed that in future the coins should bear not only the name of the moneyer but also the place of minting. In fact, from this date, England was to be literally covered in mints, no more than 15 miles apart. "Our claim is that a network of mints was part of the plan of the reform of 973, and that it was the intention that men should not have to travel an unreasonable distance in order to reach a mint" (Dolley and Metcalf, see fig. III). We find similar regulations in Friesland (see under Friesland).



- 3061 Two line - Heriger. A: Small cross pattée + EADGAR REX I, R: Moneyers name in two lines, divided by three crosses, above and below a trefoil HERIG ERM :: North: 741, Seaby: 1129. 1.257 gr.
Small scratches, almost extremely fine

Spink - London 1972.
Pre-reform: 959-973.

500,--

AETHELRED II (978-1016)

The reign of Aethelred (called "the Unready") was troubled by incessant raids from Scandinavia which in the end led to the conquest of England by the Danes. Kent and Wessex were raided in 991 and the Danes systematically plundered South England. On 13 November (St. Brice's day) 1002, Aethelred ordered the murder of all Danes and among the slaughtered was Grunnhild, daughter of King Sweyn of Denmark. As a result, all England suffered from Danish raids of steadily increasing ferocity. In 1012, they were bought off only after a payment of 48,000 pounds of silver. The next year, Sweyn returned to England and Aethelred left for Normandy, only to return after Sweyn's death on 3 February 1013. Sweyn's younger son, Cnut, left England, but returned to Wessex the next year. Aethelred died 23 April 1016 and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son Edmund Ironside. He continued the struggle against Cnut, but made little headway, and while he was recognised as king south of the Thames, Cnut held sway in the north. The deadlock was broken only by the death of Edmund in November 1016 and Cnut became king of all England. The coins produced during Aethelred's reign are of fine quality and fall into several distinct types which seem to be changed roughly every six years. Dolley is of the opinion that the change of type occurred at Michaelmas (the feast of St. Michael, 29 September). In this period, the coinage became legal tender.

First Hand (979-985)


- 3062 Derby - Leofwine. A: Diademed bust r. + AEDELRED REX ANGLOX, R: Hand of providence issuing from clouds, at sides A W, + LEOFFINE M - O DEORAB. North: 766, Seaby: 1144. 1.462 gr.
R Small flan crack on the obverse, otherwise almost extremely fine with nice patina

Spink - London 1973.
Moneyer not mentioned in North.

500,--

Second Hand (985-991)

- 3063 Barnstaple - Birhsige. A: Diademed bust r., in front sceptre with trefoil head + AEDELRED REX ANGLOX, R: Hand of providence issuing from clouds, at sides A W, + BYRHZIGE M-O BEARDA. North: 768, Seaby: 1146. 1.263 gr.

Flan crack, very fine to extremely fine with magnificent portrait and nice patina

500,--

Glendining - London, Auction 11 (1975), no. 412.

Ex: Lawrence collection (253).

Ex: Brettell collection (412).

Crux (991-997)

A: Bare-headed bust l., in front a sceptre, R: Short cross voided with CRUX in angles.

North: 770, Seaby: 1148.

- 3064 Bath - Aethelsige. A: + AEDELRAED REX ANGLOX, R: + AEDELSIGE M-O BAD. 1.666 gr. Flan crack, nice patina, very fine

250,--

Hirsch - München, Auction 170 (1991), no. 2642.

Hild: 49.



- 3065 Cambridge - Aelfric. A: + AEDELRAED REX ANGLOX, R: + AELFRIC M-O GRANT. 1.248 gr. Very fine

250,--

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 66 (1989), no. 2616.

- 3066 Sudbury - Godwine. A: + AEDELRAED REX ANGLOX, R: + GODPINE M-O SVDBY. 1.482 gr. Small double struck and minor flan crack, very fine

200,--

Lanz - München, Auction 41 (1987), no. 1147.

Hild: 3614.



- 3067 York - Oda. A: + EDELRAED REX ANGLOX, R: + ODA M - O EOFRPCIC. 1.213 gr. Patina, extremely fine

250,--

Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 245 (1967), no. 1795.

Long Cross (997-1003)

A: Bare-headed bust l., R: Long cross voided with each limb terminating in three crescents.
 North: 774, Seaby: 1151.



- 3068 Exeter - Wynsige. A: + AEDELRED REX ANGL, R: WYNZIGE M-O EAXE. 1.386 gr.
 Small scratches, very fine + 300,--
 Hirsch - München, Auction 170 (1991), no. 2643.
 Hild.: 603.
- 3069 Leicester - Aelfstan. A: + AEDELRED REX ANGLO, R: + AELFSTAN MO LEGC. 1.589 gr.
 Dark tone, a little off centre, very fine + 300,--
 Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 295 (1978), no. 3112.
 Hild: 1498.
 Ex: Bonhoff collection II, 3112.
 Ex: Slg. Fürstl. Fürstenb. Münzkabinett 100.
 Moneyer not in North.



- 3070 London - Brunstan. A: + AEDELRED REX ANGLO, R: + BRVNSTAN M'O LVND. 1.596 gr.
 Small scratches, very fine 200,--
 Bought 1985 (Dekker collection).
 Ex: Schulman - Amsterdam, d.d. 4-3-1955.
- 3071 London - Aethelwerd. A: + AEDELRED REX ANGLO, R: + AEDELPERD MO LVND. 1.570 gr.
 Flan crack, very fine 150,--
 Schulman - Amsterdam 1983.



- 3072 Lydford - Aelfstan. A: + AEDELRED REX ANGLOX, R: + AELFSTAN M'O LYDA. 1.728 gr.
 Slightly bent, very fine + 300,--
 Hirsch - München, Auction 175 (1992), no. 3741.



- 3073 Lydford - Goda. A: + AEDELRED REX ANGL, R: + GODA MoO LYDA. 1.414 gr.
 Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 18 (1990), no. 7077. Almost very fine 150,--
- 3074 Wallingford - Leofric. A: + AEDELRED REX ANGLOX, R: + LEOFRIC MO PELIG. 1.747 gr.
 Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 250 (1970), no. 1343. Good portrait, very fine to extremely fine 300,--



- 3075 York - Eadric. A: + AEDELRED REX ANGLO, R: + EADRIC M'O EOFR. 1.599 gr.
 Tietjen - Hamburg, Auction 38 (1981), no. 943. Double struck, very fine 200,--

Helmet (1003-1009)

A: Bust l. in armour and radiate helmet, R: Long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents over square with trefoil at each point.
 North: 775, Seaby: 1152.



- 3076 Lincoln - Osgut. A: + AEDELRED REX ANGL, R: + OSGVT MO LINC. 1.438 gr.
 Glendining - London, Auction 17 (1974), no. 150. Nice portrait, very fine to extremely fine 250,--
 Ex: Bird collection (150).
 Mossop: Sylloge 4: this coin.
- 3077 York - Dunstan. A: + AEDELRED REX ANGLO, R: + DVNSTAN MO EOFR. 1.408 gr. Very fine 200,--
 Münzzentrum - Köln 1975.
 Moneyer not in North.

Last Small Cross (1009-1017)

A: Diademed bust l., R: Small cross pattée.
 North: 777, Seaby: 1154.



- 3078 Dover - Manninc. A: + AEDELRED . REX . ANGLOR ., R: + MANNINC . MON DOF . 1.401 gr.
 Spink - London 1972. Small flan crack, very fine to extremely fine 250,--
 Ex: Elmore-Jones collection (260).
- 3079 Leicester - Aelfstan. A: + AEDELRED REX ANG, R: + AELFSTAN ON LEIG. 1.143 gr.
 Münzzentrum - Köln 1986. Edge defect, fine to very fine 100,--
 Hild: 1489.
 Moneyer not in North.



- 3080 Lewes - Aelfwerd. A: + AEDELRAED REX ANGL, R: + AELFPERD : ON LAEYGE. 1.330 gr.
 Very fine + 250,--
 Münzauktion-Essen, Auction 61 (1991), no. 2716.
 Hild. 1408, knows of only a single specimen bearing LAEYGE
- 3081 London - Aelfwine. A: AEDELRED REX ANGL, R: + AELFPI MO LVNDENE. 1.198 gr.
 Nice portrait, very fine + 200,--
 Hirsch - München, Auction 170 (1991), no. 2644.
 Hild: -.
 Is Aelfwine or Aelfwig the moneyer?



- 3082 Norwich - Oswold. A: + EDELRED REX ANGL, R: + OSPOLD M-O NORDP. 1.155 gr.
 Very fine + 250,--
 Schulman - Amsterdam 1973.

ANGLO-DANISH PERIOD

CNUT (1016-1035)

The Dane Cnut was king of Denmark (1018), Norway (1030) and England (1016) and thus created the North Sea Empire.

Together with his father Sweyn Forkbeard, Cnut led the invasion of England in 1013. After Sweyn's death, Cnut was proclaimed king of all England by the Danish fleet. The English, however, dissented and called upon Aethelred to return from his exile. Cnut withdrew to Denmark, but returned swiftly in 1015 to enforce his claim. His conquests, however, wouldn't last and after Aethelred's demise, Cnut had to deal with the former's son Eadmund (see under Aethelred). On Eadmund's death in 1016, Cnut became king of all England. Thus began the Anglo-Danish period.

After Aethelred had died, Cnut married his widow, Emma, a manoeuvre intended to prevent any intervention by her brother Richard II, Duke of Normandy (the marriage of Aethelred and Emma had had no issue).

Although Cnut ruled over the North Sea Empire, he clearly regarded England as the heart of his empire and he had Anglo-Saxon customs prevail in governing it. The one innovation was the appointment of earls, mostly of Scandinavian origin. Still, the most powerful of all, Godwin of Wessex, was Anglo-Saxon.

Cnut's coinage began in 1018 with a new type. "Symbolically he was shown on the coins wearing the fleured English crown and a quatrefoil is another novel feature both of the obverse and reverse" (Dolley).

Cnut adopted the existing network of mints and added some new centres. Blackburn and Lyon have identified a total of 69 mints, 18 die-centres and 42 different styles. At the beginning of an issue, each main die-cutting centre must have been sent a common model to copy, but provided the essentials of the design were present, the die-cutter was permitted considerable latitude in the detail of composition. The result was a great array of varieties, making the series one of the most interesting in English numismatics. Of 69 mints, 29 are represented here in 68 specimens. Of 18 die-centres, 13 are represented. "In or about 1023, however, the type was changed to one where the king was depicted wearing a conical helmet, and recent studies have shown that determined efforts were now being made to revert to a single centre of die-production and a uniform weight standard. Both were virtually achieved by c. 1029 when his third type was issued, the new coins being of traditional design with the king once more shown bare-headed and wearing a simple diadem" (Dolley, 1964).

Quatrefoil (1018-1024)

A: Crowned bust l. within quatrefoil, R: On quatrefoil with pellet on apex of each cusp, long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents.

The decisive study on mints for the Quatrefoil type is that by Blackburn and Lyon: Regional die-production in Cnut's Quatrefoil issue, in: Anglo-saxon Monetary History, Leicester 1986, p. 223 e.v. North: 781 (782-786), Seaby: 1157.



3083

- 3083 Bath - Aelfwold. A: + CNVT REX ANGL . ORV, R: + AL FPALD ON BAD. 1.107 gr.
 Hirsch - München, Auction 155 (1987), no. 1391. Traces of verdigris and small crack, very fine 250,--
 Hild: 42.



3084

- 3084 Bath - Aethelstan. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVM :, R: + EDESTA : N ON BAD. 1.103 gr.
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 51 (1993), no. 918. Almost extremely fine 250,--



- 3085 Bedford - Leofwine. A: + CNVT REX ANGLO, R: + LEOFPINE BED. 1.131 gr. Very fine + 300,--
 Spink - London 1973.
 Small quatrefoil and typical East Anglia Style bust (Hild. 60).
 This moneyer not in BM for this type.
 Ex: Bagshawe collection.
- 3086 Bristol - Aelfwine. A: + CNVT REX ANGLOR, R: + AELFPINE ON BRIC. North: 785. 0.927 gr. Irregular flan, very fine 300,--
 Hornung - Kopenhagen, Auction 40 (1996), no. 11.
 Hild: 79.



- 3087 Bristol - Aelfwine. A: + CNVT REX ANEL :, R: + AELFPINE ON BRIC :. 1.115 gr. Slightly bent, very fine + 400,--
 Baldwin - London 1980.
- 3088 Cambridge - Aelfwine. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVM x, R: + AELFVI MON GRAT. 1.053 gr. Small flan crack, very fine + 250,--
 Spink - London 1980.



- 3089 Cambridge - Leofsig. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVM, R: + LEOFSIG ON GRA. 0.993 gr. Very fine 250,--
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 43 (1996), no. 401.
- 3090 Cambridge - Wulfsig. A: + CNVT REX ANGLO, R: + PVLFSI ON GRANT. 0.906 gr. Magnificent portrait, extremely fine 400,--
 Spink - London 1988.
 Ex: Doubleday collection I: 42.
 Ex: Duke of Argyll collection.



- 3091 Canterbury - Liofnod. A: + CNVT REX ANI, R: Three pellets at apex of each cusp of quatrefoil + LIOFNOD CAEN. North: 786. 0.985 gr. **R** Very fine to extremely fine 500,--
Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 16 (1975), no. 669.
- 3092 Chester - Leowine. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVM, R: + LEOPINE ON CEG. 1.006 gr. Dark Patina, very fine + 400,--
Spink - London 1973.



- 3093 Chester - Swegen . A: + CNVT REX ANGLORV , R: + SPEGEN ON LEG. 1.328 gr. Very fine 400,--
Spink - London, Auction 59 (1987), no. 1230.
Ex: Norweb collection IV : 1230.
SCBI America 488.
SCBI 5 (Chester) 238, from the same die.
Hildebrand under 1430 lists a similar type with SPEGN attributed to Leicester. According to Blackburn and Lyons a late Chester type in Copenhagen.
No. 1465, Blackburn and Lyons class the same type (identical die?) as early Chester.
- 3094 Colchester - Godric. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVM, R: + GODRIC MO COL. 1.123 gr. Very fine 250,--
Spink - London 1983.



- 3095 Colchester - Wulfwine. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVM, R: + PVLFPINE COL .: 0.957 gr. Extremely fine 400,--
Spink - London 1984.
Ex: Elmore Jones collection (210).
Typical "London" style.
- 3096 Cricklade - Aethelwine. A: + . CNVT R. EX ANGLORVM, R: + AEDELPINE ON CROCL. 1.297 gr. **RR** Very fine 1.000,--
Baldwin - London 1980.



- 3097 Dover - Eadwine. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVI, R: + EADPINE ON DEFRIN. 0.925 gr.
 Baldwin - London 1980. Almost extremely fine 400,--
- 3098 Dover - Leofwine. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVM, R: + LEOPINE DOF. 0.987 gr. Very fine 250,--
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 43 (1996), no. 400.



- 3099 Exeter - Manna. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORV, R: + MANNA ON EXC. 0.952 gr.
 Spink - London 1973. Flan crack, very fine 200,--
 Ex: Brettell collection (164).
- 3100 Gloucester - Leofsige. A: Cross in front of bust + CNVT REX ANGLOR ., R: + LEOFSIGE ON
 GLE. North: 784 var. 1.166 gr. R Nice patina, extremely fine 600,--
 Spink - London 1978.



- 3101 Ipswich - Leofric. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORV, R: + LEOFRIC M GIP. 1.034 gr.
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 45 (1996), no. 475. Double struck, very fine 200,--
- 3102 Ipswich - Leofric. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVM, R: + LEOFRIC M GIP. 1.554 gr. Very fine 200,--
 Glendining - London, Auction 10 (1987), no. 199.
 Ex: Doubleday collection I : 199.
 Ex: W.C.Wells collection.
 Hild: 945 (of 948).
 SCBI COP: 997.



- 3103 Lewes - Leofwine. A: + INV T REX . ANGLODV :, R: + LEOPINE LAEE. 1.157 gr.
 Small double struck on the reverse, very fine 300,--
 Spink - London 1984.
 Ex: Lockett collection (722), described as Cambridge.
 Ex: Elmore Jones collection (435).
 Unusual "London" style bust, pellet behind shoulder.
- 3104 Lincoln - Aslac. A: Sceptre in front of bust + CNVT REX ANGLORVI, R: + ASLAC MO LINCO.
 North: 784. 1.059 gr. Small flan crack, very fine 250,--
 Spink - London 1991.
 From NC 1991, no. 5512.



- 3105 Lincoln - Bruntat. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVM :, R: + BRVNT . AT MO LIN. 0.912 gr.
 Very fine to extremely fine 200,--
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 44 (1996), no. 947.
- 3106 Lincoln - Godwine. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVI, R: + GO : DPINE MO LIN. 0.858 gr.
 Very fine 200,--
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 44 (1996), no. 948.



- 3107 Lincoln - Grimcetel. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVM :, R: + GRIMCETEL MO LIN. 1.056 gr.
 Small flan crack, very fine 200,--
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 45 (1996), no. 476.
- 3108 Lincoln - Mana. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVM, R: + MANA MO LINCOL. 0.894 gr.
 Very fine + 200,--
 Hirsch - München, Auction 101 (1976), no. 901.



- 3109 Lincoln - Osferth. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORV, R: + OSFERD MO LINC. 0.868 gr.
 A little weakly struck at the edge, very fine 200,--
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 44 (1996), no. 949.
- 3110 London - Aelfwine. A: + CNVT REX ANGLOR, R: + ELFPI ON LVND. 1.109 gr.
 Pleasingly toned, almost extremely fine 200,--
 Spink - London 1983.



- 3111 London - Bruninc. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVM :, R: + BRVNINC N LVN. 0.950 gr.
 Very fine + 200,--
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 44 (1996), no. 950.
 Obverse legend ends with three pellets.
- 3112 London - Eadwerd. A: + CNVT REX ANGLOR, R: + EADPER : D ON. LVND. 1.036 gr.
 Very fine + 200,--
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 45 (1996), no. 477.



- 3113 London - Eadwerd. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORV, R: + EADPERD VNED. 1.074 gr.
 Minor flan defect on the reverse and slightly bent, very fine 200,--
 Tietjen - Hamburg, Auction 36 (1980), no. 623.
 Hild: 2168.
- 3114 London - Frethi. A: + CNVT REX ANGLO, R: + FREDI ON LVND. 1.016 gr.
 Interesting portrait, very fine 200,--
 Hirsch - München, Auction 101 (1976), no. 899.



- 3115 London - Liofwold. A: + CNVT REX ANGLO, R: + LIOFPO : LD O LVND. 0.995 gr. Very fine 200,--
Tietjen - Hamburg, Auction 28 (1979), no. 795.
- 3116 Lydford - Saewine. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVM, R: + SAEPINE O LHYDA. 0.924 gr. 350,--
Baldwin - London 1980. **R** Dark Patina, flan crack, very fine



- 3117 Maldon - Aelfwine. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVM, R: + AELPINE ON MAELDVN. 1.060 gr. 300,--
Elsen - Brussel, Auction 43 (1996), no. 402. **R** Very fine +
- 3118 Maldon - Aethelwine. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVM, R: + AEDELPINE MAEL. 0.988 gr. 600,--
Glendining - London, Auction 10 (1987), no. 327. **R** Dark Patina, very fine to extremely fine
Ex: Doubleday collection I : 327.
Ex: R. T. Cassal collection 1924 : 56.
Ex: Mare.
Hild: 2868.
SCBI COP: 3111.
B-UMF 23-11-26.



- 3119 Malmesbury - Hunna. A: Diademed bust l. + CNVT REX ANGLORV, R: + HV . NNA ON MEAL. 0.924 gr. 600,--
North: 785. **RR** Very fine
Münzzentrum - Köln 1980.
- 3120 Norwich - Aelfric. A: + CNVT REX ANGLOR, R: + AEFIC MO O NOR :. 1.059 gr. 200,--
Elsen - Brussel, Auction 45 (1996), no. 478. Slightly bent, very fine +



- 3121 Norwich - Aelfric. A: + CNVT REX ANGLOR', R: + AEFIC O NORDPIEI. 0.797 gr. Extremely fine 300,--
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 43 (1996), no. 403.
- 3122 Norwich - Thurferth. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVM, R: + DVREFERD O NO. 1.040 gr. Very fine + 250,--
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 46 (1996), no. 910.



- 3123 Norwich - Thurfirth. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVI, R: + DURIFIRD MO NO. 1.107 gr. Nice toning, some small scratches, very fine 250,--
 Baldwin - London 1980.
- 3124 Oxford - Saewine. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORV, R: + SAEPINE ON OXSN. 1.141 gr. Dark tone, minor double struck, very fine 250,--
 Baldwin - London 1980.



- 3125 Oxford - Sibwine. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORI, R: + SIBPINE M' OXA. 1.129 gr. Extremely fine 400,--
 Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 277 (1983), no. 1262.
 Ex: Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 1962.
- 3126 Oxford - Sibwine. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVM : ., R: + SIB.PINE: ON OXSENA. 1.296 gr. Very fine 200,--
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1981.



- 3127 Salisbury - Saeman. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVM, R: + SAEMA : N N SER' . 1.098 gr.
Traces of verdigris, very fine to extremely fine 300,--
Spink - London 1973.
Bust of "Somerset" - style - bust very rare for this mint.
Ex: Drabble collection (488).
Ex: Elmore-Jones collection (688).
- 3128 Southampton - Aelfsige. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORV, R: + AELFSIGE ON HAMPT. 0.871 gr.
Flan cracks, very fine 250,--
Spink - London 1984.
Ex: Wells collection => Baldwin 12-9-1956.
Ex: Mack collection (Syll. 1078).



- 3129 Southampton - Aelfwerd. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVM, R: + AELFPERD ON HAMT. 0.887 gr.
Flan crack, very fine + 300,--
Spink - London 1983.
Ex: Mack collection (not in Sylloge).
Ex: Elmore Jones collection 13-5-1971, Lot 750.
- 3130 Southwark - Aelfsige. A: Bust l. with sceptre behind + CNVT REX ANGLORVM, R: + AELFSIG
MON SVDG. North: --. 0.983 gr.
Extremely rare. A little weakly struck, otherwise very fine to extremely fine 500,--
Spink - London 1973.
Ex: Drabble collection (492).
Ex: Lockett collection (3758).
Extremely rare variety with sceptre in field behind head (not in Hild, North and BMC).



- 3131 Southwark - Aelfwine. A: + CNVT REX ANGLO :, R: + AELFPINE SVDG. 1.170 gr.
Very fine + 250,--
Glendining - London, Auction 9 (1982), no. 156.
- 3132 Southwark - Eadwine. A: + CNVT REX ANGLOR, R: + EADPINE SVDG. 1.220 gr.
Dark blue Patina, cleaned, very fine 200,--
Spink - London 1983.



3133 Southwark - Leofric. A: + CNVT REX ANGLO, R: + LIOFRIC N SVEG. 0.942 gr.
 Traces of verdigris and slightly bent, very fine 200,--
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 43 (1996), no. 404.

3134 Southwark - Wulfric. A: + CNVT REX ANGLOI, R: + PVLFRIC N SVDEG. 0.927 gr.
 Traces of encrustation, very fine 200,--



3135 Stamford - Godric. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVM, R: + GODRIC MO STA. 0.876 gr.
 Dark patina, very fine 250,--
 Spink - London 1973.

3136 Stamford - Godwine. A: + CNVT REX ANGLOI, R: + GODPINE M STA. 1.065 gr.
 Very fine to extremely fine 250,--
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 45 (1996), no. 480.



3137 Taunton - Aelfsige. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVM, R: + ELFSIG TANTV. 0.916 gr.
RR Dark tone, very fine + 600,--
 Spink - London 1987.
 From NC 1987, no. 170.

3138 Thetford - Aelfwig. A: + CNVT REX ANGLOR, R: + AELFPIE O DEOD. 0.922 gr. Very fine 200,--
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 43 (1996), no. 405.



- 3139 Thetford - Aelfwig. A: + CNVT REX ANGLOX, R: + AEDPIG MOI DEO. 1.013 gr.
Baldwin - London 1980. A little weakly struck, very fine 200,--
- 3140 Thetford - Eadwine. A: + CNVT REX ANGLO, R: + EDPINE O DEOD. 0.999 gr. Very fine + 250,--
Elsen - Brussel, Auction 46 (1996), no. 911.



- 3141 Thetford - Godman. A: + CNVT REX ANGLOX, R: + GODMAN MO DEOD. 1.300 gr.
Elsen - Brussel, Auction 46 (1996), no. 912. Nice portrait, very fine to extremely fine 250,--
- 3142 Thetford - Leofwine. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORVM, R: + LEOFINE MO DEOD. 1.041 gr.
Elsen - Brussel, Auction 46 (1996), no. 913. Traces of encrustation, very fine 150,--



- 3143 Thetford - Lifinc. A: + CNVT REX ANGLO, R: + LIFINC ON DEO. 0.823 gr.
Elsen - Brussel, Auction 43 (1996), no. 406. Good portrait, very fine 200,--
- 3144 Thetford - Sprunt. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORV, R: + SPRVNT ON DEO. 1.045 gr.
Elsen - Brussel, Auction 45 (1996), no. 481. Extremely fine 250,--



- 3145 Winchester - Sibode. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORV, R: + SIBODA ON PINCS. 1.093 gr.
 Spink - London 1984. **R** Nice Patina, almost extremely fine 400,--
- 3146 Worcester - Aelfwold. A: + CNVT REX ANGLOR., R: + ALFPOLD ON PI. 1.138 gr.
 Hornung - Kopenhagen, Auction 34 (1991), no. 29a. **RR** Small double struck, very fine 600,--
 Hild.: 3631.
 Syll. Cop.: 3955.
 Worcester style.



- 3147 York - Colgrim. A: + CNVT REX ANGLOR, R: + CO : LGRIM MO EOF. 1.054 gr.
 Nice portrait, a little weakly struck at the edge, otherwise extremely fine with nice patina 400,--
 Spink - London 1973.
- 3148 York - Dahfin. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORV., R: + DAHFIM M-O EO. 1.441 gr. Extremely fine 300,--
 Spink - London 1983.



- 3149 York - Frithcol. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORV., R: + FRID : OL MO EOI. 1.024 gr. Very fine + 200,--
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 44 (1996), no. 951.
- 3150 York - Stircol. A: + CNVT REX ANGLORV, R: + STIRCOL MO EOI. 0.976 gr.
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 45 (1996), no. 482. **Small double struck, very fine** 150,--

Pointed Helmet (1024-1030)

A: Bust l. wearing pointed helmet, in front sceptre, R: Short cross voided, limbs united at base by two circles; in centre a pellet; in each angle a broken annulet enclosing a pellet.
North: 787, Seaby: 1158.



3151

- 3151 Dorchester - Sweta. A: + CNVT R'EX AN :, R: + SPET : ON D : OR'C'EST. 1.032 gr.
R Bent, weakly struck at the edge but nice portrait, very fine 500,--
 Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 16 (1975), no. 670.
 Type IIIc: R. H. M. Dolley - J. Ingold: Some thoughts on the engraving of the dies for the English Coinage c. 1025, Commentationes, p. 188-222.
 Hild: 357.



3152

3153

- 3152 Lincoln - Aegelmaer. A: + CNVT REX ANG, R: + AEGEL . MAER ON LINC. 1.076 gr.
 Very fine to extremely fine 250,--
 Schulman - Amsterdam 1973.
 Type IIIc: R. H. M. Dolley - J. Ingold: Some thoughts on the engraving of the dies for the English Coinage c. 1025, Commentationes, p. 188-222.
 Hild: 1463.
- 3153 London - Wynstan. A: + CNVT RICX :, R: + PYNSTAN ON LVN. 1.047 gr.
 Slightly bent, otherwise very fine + 200,--
 Spink - London 1970.
 Type IIc: R. H. M. Dolley - J. Ingold: Some thoughts on the engraving of the dies for the English Coinage c. 1025, Commentationes, p. 188-222.
 Hild: -- (knows of 5 specimens from Punstan, 2843-2847).



3154

3155

- 3154 London - Leofstan. A: + CNVT REEEX, R: + LEOFSTAN ON LUN. 1.061 gr. Very fine 200,--
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 51 (1993), no. 920.
- 3155 Thetford - Eadwine. A: + CNVT :. EX ANG, R: + E.ADPINE MO DEO. 1.027 gr.
R Extremely fine 300,--
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1981.
 Type I: R. H. M. Dolley - J. Ingold: Some thoughts on the engraving of the dies for the English Coinage c. 1025, Commentationes, p. 188-222.
 Hild: 3471.

Short Cross (1030-1035/36)

A: Diademed bust l., sceptre with lis head in front, R: Short cross voided; in centre a circle enclosing a pellet. North: 790, Seaby: 1159.



- 3156 Dover - Leofwine. A: + CNVT RECX, R: + LEOPINE ON DOFR. 1.047 gr. Very fine + 200,--
Lanz - München, Auction 47 (1988), no. 779.



- 3157 Huntingdon - Aelfgar. A: + CNVT . R . ECX : ., R: + AEL . FGAR ON HVNT. 1.132 gr. 300,--
Münzzentrum - Köln 1981. **R** Traces of encrustation, very fine to extremely fine
- 3158 London - Aethwed. A: + CNVT RE : ., R: + AEDP . ED ON LVND : . 1.176 gr. Very fine + 200,--
Spink - London 1977.
Moneyer not in North.

HAROLD I (1035/37-1040)

Cnut had intended his son Harthacnut, by his wife Emma, to succeed him in England as well as in Denmark. In Denmark he did, but England was divided. A group of southern nobles led by Godwin wished Harthacnut to accede to the throne, but the earls in the middle and north of the country, led by Leofric, preferred Harold, Cnut's son by Aelfgifu. In a compromise, Emma acted as regent in Wessex on Harthacnut's behalf, and the rest went to Harold.

One of the coins of Harold's reign in England (minus Wessex) was the Jewel Cross type. As Harthacnut did not come to England, his position weakened and Harold became king of all England in 1037, prompting Emma to flee to Flanders. Harold chose a new type: the "Fleur-de-lis" type. He died on 17 March 1040 and Harthacnut was requested to come to England as king.

Jewel Cross (spring 1036 - autumn 1037)


- 3159 London - Brihtmaer. A: Diademed bust l. + HAROLD REX, R: Cross composed of four ovals united at their basis by two circles enclosing a pellet + BRIHTMAER ON LVND. North: 802, Seaby: 1163. 0.924 gr. 600,--
R Weakly struck, very fine
Münzzentrum - Köln 1981.

Fleur-de-lis (1038-1040)

A: Diademed bust l. in armour; in front a shield and sceptre, R: Long cross voided, limbs united at their bases by a circle enclosing a pellet; in each angle fleur-de-lis between two pellets.

North: 803, Seaby: 1165.



3160

- 3160 London - Aelfric. A: + HAROLD RECX, R: + AEL FRI C ON LVN. 0.870 gr. Minor flan crack, traces of verdigris, very fine + 600,--
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 9 (1997), no. 2198.



3161

- 3161 Lancaster? - Eawine. A: + HAROLD REEDX :, R: In each angle trefoil of pellets + EAPINE ON LAND. North: 804, Seaby: 1164. 0.985 gr. Small flan crack, very fine + 600,--

Münzzentrum - Köln 1981.

To my mind, the mint indication can only be read as LAND, which would refer to Lancaster, but Hildebrand knows of no such type for Lancaster.

However, this moneyer *is* known for Lewes - by the name of Eadwine - which is supported by the card accompanying this coin - but in that case, the coin should have read: LAEYE (Hild: 319).

HARTHACNUT (1040-1042)

The English invitation of Harthacnut to return to Engeland as king was a rather halfhearted observing of hereditary custom and soon regretted. Upon arrival, he raised taxes to pay off his fleet.

Harthacnut was king only for a brief period and when he died during a wedding on 8 June 1042, he was succeeded by Edward (the Confessor), the only remaining son of Aethelred's, and the Anglo-Danish interlude ended.

Arm and sceptre (june 1040 - june 1042)

3162

- 3162 Warwick - Leofwine. A: Diademed bust l. with sceptre in l. hand + CNVT RECX A, R: Over short cross voided, quadrilateral with pellet at each angle and in centre + LEOPII ON PAERIN. North: 799, Seaby: 1169. 1.063 gr. RR Slightly bent, very fine + 1.500,--

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 93 (1998), no. 2132.

Hild: 3575.

This coin is struck with the name of "Cnut". It used to be considered a posthumous issue of Cnut's, but now the inscription is accepted as an abbreviation of Harthacnut and the coin is given to that king.

See NC 2004, p. 253.

EDWARD the CONFESSOR (1042-1066)

During Edward's first years of government, Godwin caused him a great deal of trouble. In 1045, Edward married Edith, Godwin's daughter and granted the latter's both sons earldom. Nevertheless, Edward exiled Godwin in 1051.

The politics of Edward, who had spent his 25-year exile with the Normans, actively favoured the Normans over the Scandinavians and granted them financial privileges. Hence, a lot of French nobles entered the country, of which Robert of Jumièges became archbishop of Canterbury.

In 1052, Godwin returned and his former rights were fully reinstated and the Normans had to flee the country, one of them Robert of Jumièges. Godwin died in 1053 and his son Harold inherited his authority.

As Edward's marriage was without issue, the search for a successor was instigated in 1054, unsuccessfully though, and Edward enforced his 1051 decision that William, Duke of Normandy be his successor by sending Archbishop Robert to France to notify his intended successor. Later, Harold would claim the throne. The *Lexikon des Mittelalters* comments as follows "The attitude Edward adopted towards Earl Harold's mission to Normandy (1064 or 1065) remains unclear, as does whether Edward on his deathbed designated Harold to be his heir or merely entrusted his kingdom in the earl's hands, so that he might preserve it until Duke William came to claim his rights". This is depicted in the Bayeux tapestry (fol. 27-28).



Despite William's claim of being the rightful heir to Edward's throne, it would be Harold, son of Godwin, who succeeded Edward at his death on 6 January 1066.

On 7 February 1161, Edward was canonised by Pope Alexander II. Edward was the last of the ancient House of Wessex, the lineage of which goes back to Cerdic.

On coinage up to approx. 1053, Edward is depicted beardless, after that he appears bearded

Pacx (1042-1044)


- 3163 Wilton - Aelfstan. A: Diademed bust l., sceptre in front + EDPARD RECX, R: Long cross voided with circle in centre and each limb ending in a crescent, PACX in angles + AELSTAN ON PIL. North: 813, Seaby: 1171. 1.127 gr. Slightly bent, very fine 500,--

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 93 (1998), no. 2133.

Hild: --.

The moneyer of this type is unidentified to date.

Radiate/small cross (1044-1046)


- 3164 York - Scula. A: Bust l. wearing radiate crown AXDPEP REX, R: Small cross pattée, ring in field SCVL . A . A ONN EOEFR. North: 816, Seaby: 1173. 1.107 gr. Almost extremely fine 300,--

Winter - Düsseldorf, Auction 45 (1983), no. 2896.

Ring in field on obverse not mentioned in North.

The text on the obverse should read EDWERD.

Trefoil Quadrilateral (1046-1048)

3165

- 3165 London - Aelfwig. A: Diademed bust l., sceptre with lis in front + EDPARD R :, R: Over short cross voided, quadrilateral ornament with three pellets at each angle and one in centre + AELFPIG ON LVND. North: 817, Seaby: 1174. 0.961 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 300,--
Spink - London 1973.

Small Flan (1048-1050)

3166

- 3166 London - Goltsige. A: Diademed bust l. EDPARD REX, R: Short cross voided + GOLDSIE ON LVN. North: 818, Seaby: 1175. 0.816 gr. Nice toning, very fine + 200,--
Spink - London 1973.

Expanding Cross (light) (1050-1051)

3167

- 3167 Lewes - Eadward. A: Diademed bust l., sceptre with a trefoil head in front + EDPA . . RD REX, R: Short cross voided with expanding limbs joined at the base of two circles + EDPERD ON LAEPE. North: 820, Seaby: 1176. 1.052 gr. Traces of verdigris, extremely fine 400,--
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel, Auction 72 (1991), no. 1192.

Expanding Cross (heavy) (1052-1053)

3168

- 3168 Lincoln - Othgrim. A: Diademed bust l., sceptre with a trefoil head in front + EDPERD REX, R: Short cross voided with expanding limbs joined at the base of two circles + ODGRIM ON LINCOL. North: 823, Seaby: 1177. 1.845 gr. Dark patina and nice portrait, very fine 300,--
Schulman - Amsterdam 1973.

Pointed Helmet (1053-1056)

A: Bearded bust r., wearing pointed helmet and holding in right hand a sceptre with a cross pattée, R: Short cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents, in centre an annulet. North: 825, Seaby: 1179.



- 3169 York - Leofnoth. A: + EDPERD REX, R: + LEOFNOTH ON EOFERP. 1.360 gr.
Schulman - Amsterdam 1973. Nice patina, very fine 300,--
- 3170 York - Leofnoth. A: + EDPERD REX, R: + LEOFNOTH ON EOFERP. 1.420 gr.
Hall - Brighton 1988. Nice patina, very fine 300,--

Sovereign/Eagles (1056-1059)


- 3171 Hereford - Aegelric. A: King crowned and not bearded seated on throne facing, in r. hand a long sceptre and in l. an orb + EADPARD REX ANGLO, R: Short cross voided with a bird in each angle + AE . GELRIC ON HER :. North: 827, Seaby: 1181. 1.334 gr.
Spink - London 1973. RR Small flan cracks on the reverse, very fine + 600,--
This type was introduced at Michaelmas 1056. The obverse is not a true "sovereign" type, the aversion of the head being foreign to a true *Majestas*, but this is a detail which perhaps can be overlooked in the interest of intelligibility. The birds on the reverse are eagles. See R. H. M. Dolley - F. Elmore Jones: A new suggestion concerning the so-called "Martlets" in the "Arms of St. Edward", p. 215 in *Anglo Saxon Coins, Historical Studies presented To Sir Frank Stenton*.

Hammer Cross (1059-1062)

A: Crowned bust r. bearded, with sceptre in front, R: Short voided cross with each limb terminating in an incurved segment of a circle. In one quarter a ring. North: 828, Seaby: 1182.



- 3172 Lewes - Oswald. A: + ADPAR RD REX, R: + OSPOLD ON LEPE :. 1.321 gr.
Schulman - Amsterdam 1968. Minor flan crack, very fine + 250,--
Auktion H/L 35 - 1932.
No ring as 3173.
- 3173 York - Othbern. A: + EDPAER . DRX, R: + OTHBERN ON EOFR. 1.401 gr. Very fine 200,--
Bought: 1985 (Dekker collection).
Ex: Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 233 (1960), no. 1505.



Bust facing/Small cross (1062-1065)

- 3174 London - Aelfward. A: Bearded and crowned bust facing EADPARD REX AN (Obverse initial cross omitted), R: Small cross pattée + AELFPARD ON LVND. North: 830, Seaby: 1183. 1.124 gr. Almost extremely fine 300,--
 Spink - London 1973.
 Ex: Elmore Jones collection (541).

Pyramids (1056-1066)

- 3175 Bedford - Wulfwig. A: Bearded and crowned bust r., sceptre in front EDPARD REX A, R: Short cross voided, in each angle a pyramid springing from the inner circle and terminating in a pellet + PVLFPIG ON BED .: North: 831, Seaby: 1184. 1.283 gr. RR Magnificent portrait, extremely fine 750,--
 Spink - London 1971.
 Ex: Lockett collection (859).
 Ex: Bagshawe collection.
 Possibly unique of the type of this mint.

HAROLD II (1066)

Harold was immediately confronted by the king of Norway, whose invasion he fought off. Another invasion in the south at Pevensey Bay, where Duke William of Normandy landed, was successful however. Harold eventually was killed in battle: he died of his wounds after being hit by an arrow at the Battle of Hastings on 14 October 1066.

Sole (6 january - 14 october 1066)

A: Crowned head l., sceptre in front, R: Across field and between two lines PAX.
 North: 836, Seaby: 1186.



- 3176 Lewes - Oswald. A: + HAROLD REX ANG, R: + OZPOLD ON LEPEE. 1.346 gr. RR Dark patina, double struck on the reverse, otherwise very fine + with nice portrait 1.000,--
 Spink - London 1988.
 Ex: Doubleday collection I (223).
 Exhibited in Paris in 1953.
- 3177 London - Wulfward. A: + HAROLD REX ANGL, R: PAX wrong side up + PVLFPARD ON LVN. 1.332 gr. RR Very fine to extremely fine 1.250,--
 Spink - London 1988.
 Ex: Doubleday collection I (307).
 Ex: Carlyon Britton collection.
 Ex: Wheeler collection.
 Ex: Drabble collection.
 Ex: Collon collection.
 Exhibited in Paris in 1953.

ANGLO-NORMAN PERIOD

WILLIAM I (1066-1087)

After a few feeble attempts at resistance, English nobility came out to the advancing duke of Normandy and submitted: William was crowned on Christmas Day 1066. A few insurrections, the last convulsions of opposition, were swiftly subdued.

Whereas English coinage was excellently organised and its coins manufactured by expert die-sinkers, continental coinage and Normandy's in particular was of poor quality, see no. 338 (Part I).

William I had been duke of Normandy since 1135. Under him, England had close ties with France, initially with Normandy, later chiefly with Aquitaine. But also the smaller counties played significant parts and in the end, the whole of France had become tied to England.

William considered himself the immediate successor of Edward and England consequently underwent little change. In currency, the pound was standardised, laying the basis for the pound sterling.

Shortly before he died, William appointed his oldest son Robert Courtoise as duke of Normandy and his second son William (II) Rufus succeeded as king of England. The third son (Henry I) was merely granted an allowance.

Profile/Cross Fleury (1066-1068?)



- 3178 Winchester - Anderboda. A: Diademed bust l., sceptre in front + PILLEVRSE + AN, R: Cross fleury with annulet in centre + ANDERBODE + ON PII ·. North: 839, Seaby: 1250. 1.266 gr. **R** Very fine
Finn - Kendal 1997.
From list 11, no. 92.
North mentions as legend on the obverse: WILLEMVS REX (I of A).

750,--

Bonnet (1068-1070?)



- 3179 Wallingford - Brihtmaer. A: Crowned bust facing with two fillets at each side of head + PILLEMVS REX A, R: Cross voided with annulet in centre, pellet between two crescents at end of each limb, pile in each angle + BRIHTMAER ON PALL. North: 842, Seaby: 1251. 1.310 gr.
Attractive patine and extraordinary well struck, extremely fine

Spink - London 1975.

800,--

Two sceptres (1072-1074?)



- 3180 London - Blacsun. A: Crowned bust facing, to l. a sceptre pattée; to r. a sceptre botonnée + PILLEM REX AN, R: Cross fleury with annulet in centre over saltire botonnée + BLACSVN ON LV North: 844, Seaby: 1253. 1.268 gr.
Nice patina, very fine

 Spink - London 1991.
From NC 1991, no. 5517.

500,--

Two Stars (1077-1080?)

3181

- 3181 London - Godwine. A: Crowned bust between two stars + PILLELM REX AN, R: Cross botonnée over quadrilateral with invurved sides, annulet in centre + GODPINE ON LVND. North: 845, Seaby: 1254. 1.247 gr. Almost extremely fine 500,--
 Glendining - London, Auction 17 (1974), no. 239.
 Ex: Bird collection (239).

Paxs (1083-1086?)

3182

- 3182 Winchester - Aestan. A: Crowned bust facing, to r. a sceptre. Crown: 1. + PILLELM REX, R: Cross pattée, in each angle an annulet containing one letter of the word PAXS, + IESTAN ON PINC. North: 848, Seaby: 1257. 1.393 gr. Magnificent patina, extremely fine 400,--
 Spink - London 1972.

WILLIAM II (1087-1100)

Even if William I was succeeded by his second son William II in England and firstborn Robert Courtoise became duke of Normandy, the division did not mean that the Anglo-Norman bond was broken entirely. In 1088, an insurrection against William, aimed at bringing both lands under Robert, was unsuccessful. Three years later, William went to Normandy and the brothers reached an agreement that they would henceforth jointly rule Normandy. Robert left to take part in the First Crusade in 1096, pledging his duchy to William for a payment of 10,000 marks (William did not bear the ducal title). William was killed while hunting in New Forest in 1100.

Profile (1086-1089?)

3183

- 3183 Canterbury - Ahgemund. A: Crowned bust r. holding a sword + VILLEM REX, R: Cross pattée with annulet in centre, over cross fleury + AHGEMVND ON CNT. North: 851, Seaby: 1258. 1.440 gr. RR Small double struck, very fine + 1.500,--
 Spink - London 1992.
 Ex: Parsons collection (230).
 Ex: Doubleday collection (650).

HENRY I (1100-1135)

Upon William's death, Henry, the youngest son of William I, usurped the English throne. In 1104, Henry resigned his claims to Normandy against a payment (Treaty of Alton). In the same year, Henry landed in Normandy and took his brother Robert captive in the Battle of Tinchebrai (1106). He annexed Normandy, eventually taking the ducal title.

Henry's only son, William, who in 1120 had been appointed liege for Normandy by the French crown, drowned that same year. Henry also had a daughter: Mathilde (widow of German Emperor Henry V) and she returned to secure the succession in Normandy that was her's by heritage. In 1128, she married Count Geoffrey of Anjou (named Plantagenet, a name given to the lineage started by the future Henry II). A feud over the English throne between the houses Anjou and Blois ensued.

The coins of Henry I showed extremely poor workmanship and they steadily grew worse. In 1124, quality had deteriorated to such an extent that the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle says "the penny was so bad that the man who had at a market a pound could by no means buy therewith twelve pennyworth". Drastic measures were taken, but the situation did not improve. Moreover, Stephen's age was dawning.

Double inscription (1122-1124?)


- 3184 Southwark - Alfgar. A: Crowned bust l. with sceptre, before bust a quatrefoil hENR, R: Double inscription between three beaded circles, the outer inscription divided by four quatrefoils in circles; in centre cross pattée + A LF GA RO, +N SVTPVR. North: 867, Seaby: 1272. 1.380 gr.

Spink - London 2005.

From NC 2005, no. HS 2214.

Ex: Pimprez hoard no. 20.

Same dies as Mack syll. 1534.

The reverse text should be read inwards from the outside.

This is the first instance of a reverse displaying two concentric circles of text, a distant predecessor of the French gros tournois struck in 1266.

RR Small flan crack, a little off centre and weakly struck, very fine

1.500,--

Pellets in Quatrefoil (1131-1134?)


- 3185 Southwark - Leofwine. A: Crowned bust facing, holding a sceptre, in field r. a star + HENRICVS, R: Quatrefoil with star in centre and pellets on limbs, four lis around + LEFPINE : ON : SVDRE : . North: 870, Seaby: 1275. 1.145 gr.

Spink - London 1973.

R Dark patina, weakly struck, very fine

750,--

Quadrilateral on Cross Fleury (1134-1135)


- 3186 Carlisle - Erebald. A: Crowned bust facing, head three-quarters l., sceptre in r. hand HENRICVS, R: Quadrilateral with incurved sides and lis at each angles over cross fleury EREBALT : ON (CARLISLE). North: 871, Seaby: 1276. 1.318 gr.

Kastner - München, Auction 5 (1974), no. 1.

Found along with 43 other coins (Bavaria, Salzburg, Austria, Rhineland, Lower Saxonia and Lower Alsace) in Thraci (see: F. Wielandt, in: Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte, Bd. XXII, 1972).

R Irregular flan, fine to very fine

500,--

Cross fleury (imitation)

3187

- 3187 A: Crowned bust facing + HENRICVS ANGL, R: Cross fleury with annulet in centre + FRESA . ON . SR?ATA. North: 866, Seaby: 1271. 1.112 gr. **RR** Bent and flan crack, fine to very fine 1.500,--

Rauch - Wien, Auction 58 (1996), no. 748.

"The weight at 1.112 is low, the majority fall between about 1.25 and 1.35 gr but 1.112 remains possible for an official coin at the end of the distribution curve. I think the reverse reading is the best one can do but it still makes no sense. FRESA is not a recorded moneyer's name and SR?ATA does not suggest even a corruption of a known or likely mintname. All that I feel confident about is that this is a contemporary (12th century) imitation, not an official regal coin." (Letter of Mrs Archibald 17 February 2005).

Another possibility is that we have here an unknown specimen from the Cambridge mint (2007).

STEPHEN (1135-1154)

Upon Henry's death, Stephen of Blois seized the English throne. He was the son of Stephen II of Blois, married to Adela, a daughter of William I. Stephen, already in his own right count of Boulogne and Mortain, annexed Normandy as well and greatly enhanced Blois influence, much to the discontent of the House of Anjou.

In 1136, Geoffrey (Mathilde's husband) landed in Normandy. Whilst Stephen confronted the invaders in Normandy, Robert, Earl of Gloucester, instigated a rebellion against him in England. This two-front strategy was aimed at enforcing the claims of Mathilde and her young son Henry (II).

From 1139, Mathilde actively engaged in the battle, Stephen lost in 1141 and was (shortly) kept captive. But the tables turned when Earl Robert died in 1143 and five years later, Mathilde herself could not but leave England.

Geoffrey systematically conquered Normandy in 1141-1145 and was soon acknowledged duke by the French king. Henry, son of Geoffrey and Mathilde, successor in Normandy, Anjou, Touraine and Maine, landed in England in 1153. He reached an agreement with Stephen that he would succeed (Treaty of Winchester).

These troubled times are reflected in coinage. For several years, there was what might be called a dual monarchy. The Angevin party (with Mathilde and later her son Duke Henry) was in control of a large part of the country including nearly the whole of the western half. This limited the king's mints to the Eastern half of the country, except in the first and last types of the reign (see the map in North, part. I, p. 163) (Brooke).

Watford (ca. 1135-1141)

A: Crowned bust r., holding sceptre in right hand, R: Cross moline with a fleur in each angle. North: 873, Seaby: 1278.



3188

3189

- 3188 Lincoln - Raulf. A:FNE, R: + RAVLF ON LINCOL. 1.108 gr. **R** Weakly struck, very fine 200,--

Numismatica - Wien, Auction 21 (1978), no. 1742.

"The reverse text reads RAVLF of Lincoln. This coin is a die-duplicate of one in the BM trays which came from the Sarrt Kyne hoard. As this place is in Lincolnshire it was naturally in coins of the local mint. A large group of this coins were acquired by the BM in 1921, too late of course to be included in the BM-catalogue. This coin reads clearly + RAVLF (ON) LIN. The mint signature is not so clear as the moneyer's name but it is more than certain. During type I Lincoln's signature changed from NICOL to LINCOL, later coins, like yours, reading LIN." (Letter Mrs. Archibald 15-6-1979).

- 3189 London - Bricmar. A: STIEFNE, R: BRICMAR ON LVN. 1.460 gr. Dark patina, a little off centre and small flan crack, very fine 600,--

Glendining - London, Auction 17 (1974), no. 296.
Ex: Bird collection (295).

HOUSE PLANTAGENET - "ANGEVIN EMPIRE"

HENRY II (1154-1189)

The accession of Henry II brought about the "Angevin Empire", that stretched from Ireland to Anjou and Maine in France. His marriage to Eleanor, heiress of Aquitaine, in 1152 had already made him lord of the West Frankish Realm from the Pyrenees to Poitou in the North and Auvergne in the East. He ceded his titles of Aquitaine and count of Poitou to his son Richard in 1156, whom he, however, forced to surrender the same titles to Eleanor in 1158. In 1158, he acquired control of Brittany. He never united all of his territories under one rule.

He introduced a new coin in 1158, the Tealby type. But the real change didn't take place until 1180, when a type was introduced that would last for some time to come.

Cross and crosslets (Tealby) type (1158-1180)

A: Crowned bust facing wearing armour and mantle with sceptre in right hand, R: Large cross potent with small cross potent in each angle, in centre a small cross in saltire.

This issue is commonly known as the Tealby type, as a vast hoard of about 5.700 coins was found at Tealby in Lincolnshire in 1807.



- | | | |
|------|---|--------|
| 3190 | Bust C - Canterbury - Willem. A: + HENRI R A, R: + PILLAM : ON : CANT. North: 956, Seaby: 1339. 1.462 gr.
A little weakly struck at the edge but nice portrait, very fine +
Spink - London 1975. | 300,-- |
| 3191 | Bust E1 - Newcastle - Willem. A: + HENRI RE, R: + (W) ILLELM (: ON) : NIV. North: 960, Seaby: 1341. 1.377 gr.
Very fine
Spink - London 1987.
Ex: Elmore Jones collection 1167 (Veiling Glendining 13-4-'83). | 250,-- |

Short Cross

In 1180, a new coinage was introduced, the short coinage type that was in use from 1180 to 1247. Every king in that period adopted the title HEINRICVS REX. The designer of the new coins was the French goldsmith Philip Aimer of Tours. The new design with its ill-modelled portrait marked a type which was only suitable for division into halves and quarters for small change.

There is a steady decline in the workmanship of the coins down to the end of the issue in 1247. (Brooke).



- | | | |
|------|--|--------|
| 3192 | (Class 1b) London - Osber. A: Crowned bust facing with sceptre HENRICVS . REX, R: Short cross voided with quatrefoil in each angle + OSBER . ON . LVND. North: 963, Seaby: 1344. 1.406 gr.
Very fine
Spink - London 1975.
Class 1: 1180-1190. | 100,-- |
|------|--|--------|

RICHARD I (1189-1199)

As both older sons of Henry II had already died, the third in line, Richard I, had no problems succeeding to the entire dominion. For Aquitaine, see under Henry II.

Richard I, who took up the cross in the Third Crusade and would play a vital role in it, is better known as Richard the Lionhearted. Richard changed nothing in English coinage, but he did strike coin in many of his other lands, as Poitou (see no. 394) and Aquitaine (see nos. 399 and 400).

Short Cross



3193

3193 (Class 3) London - Ricard. A: Crowned bust facing with sceptre HENRICVS REX, R: Short cross voided with quatrefoil in each angle + RICARD : ON : LVND : . North: 966, Seaby: 1348 B. 1.365 gr. Nice patina, very fine

150,--

Spink - London 1973.
ADA - Paris 10/49.
Class 3: 1192-1194.

JOHN (1199-1216)

Richard died heirless and, thus, the last son of Henri II, John, came to power. There were no monetary innovations under John, though his reign is marked by two crucial matters.

French king Philip II August recognised John's (1200) claims in principle, but shortly after that he used the opportunity (1204) to declare John's possessions in North France void (among which Normandy, with the exception of the three Channel Islands), leaving John the Western French territory described as Aquitaine, but geographically unspecified. Henceforth, John was known as "John Lackland".

The loss of the Northern French territories in 1204, combined with the form of government applied in the "Angevin Empire" were the immediate cause of the Magna Charta in 1215. A lot of money was needed, which the barons weren't always willing to supply. They themselves took measures and drafted a list of clauses to take care of these issues, the "Articles of the Barons", which actually held much text of what was to become the original Magna Charta. Because of internal disputes the immediate introduction was put off and it wasn't until 1217 that the final, amended document would be accepted. Coinage remained unchanged under John.

Short Cross



3194

3194 (Class 4b) Canterbury - Ulard. A: HENRICVS REX, R: + VLARD ON CANTI. North: 968, Seaby: 1348 C. 1.425 gr. Fine

50,--

Turquat - Montpellier 1985.
Class 4: 1194-1205.



3195

3195 (Class 5b) Chichester - Pieres. A: HENRICVS REX, R: + PIERES ON . CICE. North: 970, Seaby: 1351. 1.461 gr. Weakly struck, very fine

75,--

Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 16 (1975), no. 672.
Class 5: 1205-1210.



3196

- 3196 (Class 5b) London - Rener. A: HENRICVS REX, R: + RENER . ON . LVND. North: 970, Seaby: 1351. 1.475 gr. Very fine 150,--
Spink - London 1971.

RHUDDLAN MINT
Short Cross


3197

- 3197 Class II - Simond. A: Crowned bust facing with sceptre + HEINRICVS REX, R: Short cross voided with quatrefoil in each angle + SIMOND . ON RVLA. North: 972.2, Seaby: 1351 var. 1.213 gr. **RR** Traces of encrustation, very fine 500,--
Glendining - London, Auction 4 (1983), no. 1233.
Ex: Elmore Jones collection.
Class II: ca.1190-pre 1205.
Rhuddlan lies 25 miles west of Chester. There was a castle on the River Clwyd, which fell into the hands of Owain Gwynedd in 1167 and was captured by Llewellyn in 1212.

HENRY III (1216-1272)

Henry's minority saw the institution of regency, led by William the Marshall, Earl of Pembroke. In 1234, Henry acceded to the throne, but his reign was weak towards the barons. In 1260, he finally took heart and sent Simon of Montfort into exile (the latter strove to win the Earldom of Leicester back and married Henry's sister, but betrayed him later). After his defeat at Lewes in 1264 (Baronial movement), Simon of Montfort held de facto power in England, which would last until Henry's son Edward I restored normality in the kingdom.
Henry had ceded Aquitaine to his son Edward in 1252.

Short Cross

A: Crowned bust facing with sceptre, R: Short cross voided with quatrefoil in each angle.



3198

3199

- 3198 (Class 7) London - Ilger. A: HENRICVS . REX, R: + ILGER . ON . LVNDC. North: 978, Seaby: 1356 A. 1.428 gr. Fine to very fine 30,--
Kunst und Münzen - Lugano 1984.
Class 7: 1217/8-1242.
- 3199 (Class 7) Canterbury - Tomas. A: HENRICVS REX, R: + TOMAS ON CANT. North: 978, Seaby: 1356 A. 1.303 gr. Corroded, fine 30,--
Münzauktion - Essen, Auction 45 (1983), no. 4352.



3200

- 3200 (Class 8 B(IIC)) London - Nichole. A: HENRICVS, R: + NICHOLE : ON LVND. North: 982c, Seaby: 1357 B. 1.378 gr. A little off centre and flan crack, almost very fine 50,--
 Spink - London 1973.
 Class 8: 1242-1247.
 "cross pommée" = late period.
 The short cross coinage had closed with only two royal mints, London and Canterbury, both were in the hand of a single moneyer Nichola the St. Albano.

In 1247, a new type was introduced, the long cross penny. Its type was determined by the desire to put an end to the abuse of clipping; the cross on the reverse was extended to the edges of the coins and pennies were declared illegal if the four ends of the cross were not visible (Brooke).
 The weight is 1.44 gr. The text initially was HENRICVS REX ANG, when it first changed to HENRICVS REX TERCIVS and then to HENRICVS REX III.
 HENRICVS REX III was then kept on, also for the type without sceptre up to Edward I. He innovated the monetary system.

Long Cross, without sceptre

A: Crowned head facing, R: Long cross voided with three pellets in each angle crescent with star.



3201

- 3201 (Class 1b) London. A: HENRICVS REX ANG, R: LIE TERCII : LON. North: 984, Seaby: 1359. 1.526 gr. Very fine 75,--
 Elsen - Brussel 1983.
 3201 and 3205 are presumably from the same collection. See N. J. Mayhew: Two parcels of Sterlings on the Brussels Market, in: NC. 1983, p. 190.
 On the earliest coins of the new issue his name does not appear and the king's titles occupies both sides of the coin, *Henricvs Rex / Anglie Terci*. Perhaps the tendency to confusion of Nicholas's work with that of the moneyer of St. Edmund led to the early insertion of the muint-name; half of the word Anglie was consequently carried on to the obverse and the reverse legend read *lie Tercie Lon* (Brooke).
 Class 1: 1247-1248.



3202

3203

- 3202 (Class 1-2) London - Nicole. A: HENRICVS REX . ANG, R: NICOLE ON LVND. North: 984-5, Seaby: 1360. 1.480 gr. A little weakly struck in parts, very fine 75,--
 Spink - London 1973.
 Obverse North: 984, reverse North: 985.
- 3203 (Class 2) Winchester - Nicole. A: * HENRICVS REX TERCII, R: NICOLE ON WINC. North: 985, Seaby: 1361. 1.504 gr. Double struck on the reverse, very fine 50,--
 Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 276 (1983), no. 14.
 Ex: Hoard Haarloo (141).
 Class 2: 1248.



- 3204 (Class 2) Northampton - Lucas. A: * HENRICVS REX TERCI, R: LVCAS ON NORH. North: 985, Seaby: 1361. 1.416 gr. Fine to very fine 40,--
Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 276 (1983), no. 13.
Ex: Hoard Haarloo (10).
- 3205 (Class 3a) London - Nicole. A: * HENRICVS REX III, R: NICOLE ON LUND. North: 986, Seaby: 1362. 1.467 gr. A little off centre, very fine 30,--
Elsen - Brussel 1983.
Numbers 3201 and 3205 are presumably from the same collection. See N. J. Mayhew: Two parcels of Sterlings on the Brussels Market in NC 1983, p. 190.
Class 3: 1248-1250.



- 3206 (Class 3a/b) York - Tomas. A: * HENRICVS REX : III', R: TOMAS ON EVERW. North: 986.1, Seaby: 1362. 1.336 gr. Almost very fine 30,--
Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 276 (1983), no. 144.
Ex. hoard Haarloo (150).
- 3207 (Class 3a/b) Lincoln - Richard. A: * HENRICVS REX . III', R: RICARD ON LING. North: 986.1, Seaby: 1362 . 1.180 gr. Irregular flan, fine to very fine 25,--
Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 276 (1983), no. 44.
Ex. hoard Haarloo (106).



- 3208 (Class 3b) Canterbury - Gilbert. A: * HENRICVS REX . III, R: GILBERT ON CAN. North: 987, Seaby: 1363. 1.440 gr. Dark patina, a little weakly struck at the edge, very fine 30,--
Huizinga - Bennekom 1987.
- 3209 (Class 3b) Wilton - Willem. A: I HENRICVS REX III', R: WILLEM ON WILT. North: 987, Seaby: 1363. 1.322 gr. Small flan and a little weakly struck, almost very fine 50,--
Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 276 (1983), no. 134.
Ex. hoard Haarloo (136).



- 3210 (Class 3b) Shrewsbury - Ricard. A: * HENRICVS REX . III', R: RICARD ON SROS. North: 987, Seaby: 1363. 1.360 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, otherwise very fine 50,--
Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 276 (1983), no. 131.
Ex. hoard Haarloo (133).
- 3211 (Class 3b) Norwich - Hüge. A: * HENRICVS REX III', R: HVGE ON NORWIZ. North: 987, Seaby: 1363. 1.309 gr. Fine to very fine 30,--
Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 276 (1983), no. 117.
Ex. hoard Haarloo (119).



- 3212 (Class 3b) Newcastle - Roger. A: * HENRICVS REX . III', R: ROGER ON NEWEC. North: 987, Seaby: 1363. 1.364 gr. A little weakly struck on the edge, very fine + 50,--
Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 276 (1983), no. 110.
Ex. hoard Haarloo (110).
- 3213 (Class 3b) Bristol - Elis. A: : HENRICVS REX . III', R: ELIS ON BRVSTO. North: 987, Seaby: 1363. 1.363 gr. Double struck, almost very fine 30,--
Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 276 (1983), no. 15.
Ex. hoard Haarloo (21).



- 3214 (Class 3b) Lincoln - Willem. A: * HENRICVS REX III', R: WILLEM ON LINC. North: 987, Seaby: 1363. 1.579 gr. Nice patina, irregular flan, very fine 50,--
Spink - London 1973.
- 3215 (Class 3c) Wilton - Ion. A: HENRICVS REX III', R: ION ON WILTONO. North: 988, Seaby: 1364. 1.203 gr. Flan defect and a little weakly struck, very fine 50,--
Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 276 (1983), no. 133.
Ex. hoard Haarloo (135).



- 3216 (Class 3c) Wilton - Huge. A: * HENRICVS REX : III', R: HVGE ON WILTON. North: 988, 1364. 1.422 gr. Irregular flan, very fine + 50,--
Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 276 (1983), no. 132.
Ex. hoard Haarloo (134).
- 3217 (Class 3c) London - Nicole. A: * HENRICVS REX : III, R: NICOLE ON LVND. North: 988, Seaby: 1364. 1.413 gr. Weakly struck at the edge and a little off centre, nice portrait, very fine 40,--
Schulman - Amsterdam 1971.



- 3218 (Class 3c) Canterbury - Nicole. A: * HENRICVS REX : III', R: NICOLE ON CANT. North: 988, Seaby: 1364. 1.483 gr. Flan defect, very fine 40,--
Huizinga - Delft 1978.

Long Cross, with sceptre

A: Crowned head facing, with sceptre in r. hand, R: Long cross voided with quatrefoil in each angle.



- 3219 (Class 4a) London - Nicole. A: * HENRICVS o REX III', R: NICOLE ON LVND. North: 989, Seaby: 1365. 1.413 gr. R A little weakly struck, otherwise very fine + 200,--
Elsen - Brussel 1983.
Class 4: 1250-1251.
- 3220 (Class 4b) London - Nicole. A: * HENRICVS o REX : III', R: NICOLE ON LVND. North: 990, Seaby: 1366. 1.412 gr. R A little weakly struck, otherwise very fine + with nice struck portrait 200,--
Elsen - Brussel 1987.
Ex. hoard Brussel.



- 3221 (Class 5a) London - Ricard. A: HENRICVS REX III', R: RICA'D ON LVND. North: 991, Seaby: 1367. 1.393 gr. Cleaned, very fine 30,--
 Huizinga - Bennekom 1987.
 From the hoard Haarloo?
 Type 5a: should show the round eye, coin at hand shows oval eyes.
 Type 5: 1251-1272.
 Type 5: has no initial mark, does have a lis-tipped sceptre.
- 3222 (Class 5b) London - Henri. A: HENRICVS REX . III', R: HENRI ON LVNDE. North: 992, Seaby: 1368. 1.379 gr. Very fine 30,--
 Huizinga - Bennekom 1987.
 From the hoard Haarloo?



- 3223 (Class 5b) Canterbury - Gilebert. A: HENRICVS REX . III, R: GILBER ON CANT. North: 992, Seaby: 1368. 1.193 gr. Dark tone, small flan, very fine 30,--
 Huizinga - Bennekom 1987.
- 3224 (Class 5b) Bury St. Edmunds - Randulf. A: HENRICVS REX . III', R: RANDVLF ON S'ED. North: 992, Seaby: 1368. 1.350 gr. Very fine 40,--
 Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 276 (1983), no. 155.
 Ex. hoard Haarloo (156).
 No lis-tipped sceptre, but an ordinary one.



- 3225 (Class 5b) London - Ricard. A: HENRICVS REX III, R: RICARD ON LVND. North: 992, Seaby: 1368. 1.434 gr. Double struck, very fine 30,--
 Münzzentrum - Köln 1977.
 Normal sceptre.
- 3226 (Class 5c) Canterbury - Willem. A: HENRICVS REX III', R: WILLEM ON CANT. North: 993, Seaby: 1369. 1.417 gr. End of the flan, very fine 30,--
 Huizinga - Bennekom 1987.
 Ex. hoard Haarloo?
 Sceptre with lis on top.



- 3227 (Class 5c) London - Willem. A: HENRICVS REX . III', R: WILLEM ON LVND. North: 993, Seaby: 1369. 1.515 gr. Very fine 30,--
 Neerlandia - Kamperveen 1983.
 Has to be hoard Haarloo.
 Hardly a lis-topped sceptre.



- 3228 (Class 5c) Durham - Ricard. A: HENRICVS REX . III', R: RICARD ON DVRH. North: 993, Seaby: 1369. 1.473 gr. Small flan crack, almost very fine 60,--
 Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 276 (1983), no. 310.
 Ex. hoard Haarloo (319).



- 3229 (Class 5c) London - Renaud. A: HENRICVS REX . III', R: RENA VD ON LVND. North: 993, Seaby: 1369. 1.396 gr. Nice patina, very fine + 40,--
 Spink - London 1973.



- 3230 (Class 5g) London - Renaud. A: HENRICVS REX III', R: REINVD ON LVND. North: 997, Seaby: 1373. 1.479 gr. Very fine 40,--
 Huizinga - Bennekom 1987.
 Ex. hoard Haarloo?

EDWARD I (1272-1307)

Edward I was the son of Henry III and Eleanor. He married Eleanor of Castile in 1254. Problems with the Barons began even before he acceded to the throne (see under Henry III), but he eventually managed to stabilise the situation. In 1268, he took up the cross on the Last Crusade, together with Louis the Saint of France and as he remained in Aquitaine for a while, his coronation didn't take place until 1274. His entire reign is marked by warring. In 1294, Philip IV of France declared his possession of Aquitaine void. Edward attempted to forge alliances wherever he could to reverse this decision: Guido of Flanders, Floris V of Holland, Rainald of Guelders, John II of Brabant, King Adolf of Nassau in Germany, Siegfried archbishop of Cologne, etc. He didn't succeed however and had to agree to peace in 1303 in Paris.

Edward carried through numerous changes, but his reign suffered a lot from riots instigated by, among others, the church. Lack of money was chronic and when Edward died in 1307, he left an incapable son facing an abyssal debt and an unfinished war.

In 1279, he introduced a new monetary system that formed the prelude to the definitive system that Edward III would establish.

Long Cross, with sceptre

A: Crowned head facing, with sceptre in r. hand, R: Long cross voided with three pellets in each angle.



- 3231 (Class 6) Bury St. Edmunds - John. A: HENRICVS REX III' ., R: IOH ON S...ED. North: 1001, Seaby: 1377. 1.482 gr. Fine to very fine 30,--
Münzzentrum - Köln 1977.
Class 6: 1272-1278.
- 3232 (Class 7) London - Philipp. A: HENRICVS REX III', R: PhELIP ON LVND. North: 1002, Seaby: 1378. 1.514 gr. R A little weakly struck at the edge, very fine 150,--
Spink - London 1975.
Coinage in the name of Henry III (class 7). New portrait of fine style with crown and side curls resembling those to the next issue.
Class 6: 1272-1278.

After a long use of the short/long cross penny, the Council had to find measures for improving the coinage and especially against the danger of clipping. In the years 1272-1279 much is heard of clipping and of prosecutions of the Jews, who were made scapegoats for the public indignation at the bad condition the coin was in.

In August 1279, a new coin was ordered. The weight was reduced from 1.44 gr to 1.424 gr. The mints were put under a new organisation, in which the master-worker, later entitled Master of the Mint, united in his person the responsibility formerly divided among the many moneyers. The moneyer's name therefore disappeared from the coin, with one exception (see no. 3242). Along with the new system, the groat (= 4 pence) and the farthing (= ¼ pence) were introduced. In 1280, the halfpenny was added.

The text (until Edward II) reads EDW REX ANGL DNS HYB. Throughout this period, neither Aquitaine nor any other French possession were included on coins.

Penny

A: Crowned bust facing, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle.



- 3233 Class 1c - London. A: + EDW REX ANGL DNS HYB, R: CIVITAS LONDON. North: 1012, Seaby: 1382. 1.426 gr. Well struck and very fine 60,--
Leopard d'Or - Paris 1983.
The numbers 3233, 3235, 3237 and 3242 are from a hoard near Bordeaux.
Class 1: May to Dec 1279.



- 3234 Class Ic - London. A: + EDW REX ANGL DNS HYB, R: CIVITAS LONDON. North: 1012, Seaby: 1382. 1.359 gr. Very fine 50,--
 Henzen - Amerongen 1997.
 From list february/march 1997, no. 2054.

- 3235 Class Id - London. A: + EDW R' ANGL DNS HYB, R: CIVITAS LONDON. North: 1013, Seaby: 1386. 1.411 gr. Cleaned, almost very fine 40,--
 Leopard d'Or - Paris 1983.
 The numbers 3233, 3235, 3237 and 3242 are from a hoard near Bordeaux.



- 3236 Class IIb - Canterbury. A: + EDW R' ANGL' DNS HYB, R: CIVITAS CANTOR. North: 1015, Seaby: 1386. 1.405 gr. Nice patina, very fine 100,--
 Spink - London 2001.
 From NC 2001, no. HS0400.
 Ex: Shuttlewood collection.
 Class 2: january/may 1280.

- 3237 Class IVe - London. A: + EDW R' ANGL DNS HYB, R: CIVITAS LONDON. North: 1027, Seaby: 1398. 1.380 gr. Cleaned, fine to very fine 40,--
 Leopard d'Or - Paris 1983.
 The numbers 3233, 3235, 3237 and 3242 are from a hoard near Bordeaux.



- 3238 Halfpenny - Class IIIc - London. A: + EDW R ANGL DNS HYB, R: CIVITAS LONDON. North: 1045, Seaby: 1432. 0.598 gr. Dark patina and slightly corroded, very fine 60,--
 Spink - London 1973.
 Class 3: 1280-1281.

- 3239 Class IIIId - London. A: + EDW R' ANGL' DNS HYB, R: CIVITAS LONDON. North: 1019, Seaby: 1390. 1.351 gr. Flan defect at the edge, almost very fine 30,--
 Spink - London 1973.



- 3240 Class IIIe - Newcastle on Tyne. A: + EDW R' ANGL DNS HYB, R: VILLA NOV CASTRI. North: 1020, Seaby: 1391. 1.307 gr. Fine to very fine 30,--
 Holleman - Enschede 2001.
 Class III (long narrow face).
- 3241 Farthing - Class IIIg - London. A: + E R ANGLIE, R: LONDONIENSIS. North: 1053, Seaby: 1446. 0.324 gr. Reverse a little off centre, very fine to extremely fine 75,--
 Spink - London 1976.



- 3242 Class IV - Bury St. Edmunds - Robert the Lahaleie. A: EDWR ANGL DNS HYB, R: ROBERT THE HALEIEIE. North: 1023, Seaby: 1417. 1.440 gr. R Almost very fine 75,--
 Leopard d'Or - Paris 1983.
 Class IV: 1282-1283.
 The numbers 3233, 3235, 3237 and 3242 are from a hoard near Bordeaux.
 As mentioned, the moneyer's name disappears from the coins, but is saved on one issue, that of Abbot of St. Edmund, who for a while struck pennies with his moneyer's name Robert the Hadleie (Brooke).
- 3243 Class IVa - London. A: + EDW R' ANGL' DNS HYB, R: CIVITAS LONDON. North: 1023, Seaby: 1394. 1.185 gr. Very fine + 60,--
 Spink - London 1973.



- 3244 Class IXb - Kingston-upon-Hull. A: + EDW R' ANGL DNS HYB, R: VILL KYNGESTON. North: 1037, Seaby: 1408. 1.367 gr. R Fine 40,--
 Henzen - Amerongen 1997.
 Class IX: 1299-1302.
- 3245 Class IXb - Kingston-upon-Hull. A: + EDW R' ANGL DNS HYB, R: VILL' KYNGESTON. North: 1037, Seaby: 1408. 1.431 gr. R Fine to very fine 50,--
 Holleman - Enschede 2001.



- 3246 Class Xb - London. A: + EDWAR R ANGL DNS HYB, R: CIVITAS LONDON. North: 1039; Seaby: 1462. 1.403 gr. Flan crack, almost very fine 40,--
Huizinga - Delft 1978.
Class X: 1302-1310.
- 3247 Class Xc - London. A: + EDWA R' ANGL DNS HYB, R: CIVITAS LONDON. North: 1040, Seaby: 1410. 1.353 gr. Very fine 40,--
Schulman - Amsterdam 1970.
Ex: Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 250, Nr. 1359.



- 3248 Class X - Canterbury. A: + EDWA R' ANGL DNS HYB, R: CIVITAS CANTOR. North: 1040, Seaby: 1410. 1.338 gr. Fine to very fine 30,--
Holleman - Enschede 2001.
- 3249 Class Xd - London. A: + EDWA R ANGL DNS HYB, R: CIVITAS LONDON. North: 1041, Seaby: 1410. 1.370 gr. Very fine 30,--
Spink - London 1973.



- 3250 Halfpenny. A: EDWARDENSIS REX, R: CIVITAS LONDON. Seaby: 1557 var. 0.541 gr. **R** Fine to very fine 200,--
Spink - London 1979.
Ex: Hull Dock Hoard: F. Banks: The 1868 hoard from the Albert Dock Lock Put (cf. BNJ XXXVI, p. 65-72, no. 27). The Albert Dock Hoard Gull is of 10 September 1868 and contained 39 specimens (of which at least 25 in musea). This is no. 27 (ex Banks). The Bank's pieces came from a private collection at Kettering, Northants, in 1963 via J. Smith of Stonegate Coins, York.
No. 27 is illustrated on pl. XXI.
No. 27 is analysed by Metcalf (see appendix B of article mentioned above): 28-29% silver, 69-70% copper and 2-2 1/4 % lead.
The authenticity of this hoard was long doubted, yet Metcalf's analysis proves its genuineness.

EDWARD II (1307-1327)

Edward was the only surviving son from the marriage of Edward I to Eleonore of Castile. He wedded Isabella, daughter of Philippe IV of France, in 1308. The marriage proved unhappy, prompting Isabella to ally with Edward's adversaries in Paris, among them Roger Mortimer. His landing at Harwich in 1326 quickly sealed Edward's fate. He was captured and deposed in favour of his son Edward III (by Isabella) and murdered in 1327 at Berkeley Castle on orders of Roger Mortimer and Isabella.



3251

- 3251 Class XIV - London. A: + EDWAR R ANGL DNS HYB, R: CIVITAS LONDON. North: 1065, Seaby: 1460. 1.449 gr. Dark patina, very fine
Spink - London 1973.

60,--

EDWARD III (1329-1377)

Edward III, son of Edward II and Isabella, was wedded to Philippa (daughter of William III of Holland and Hainaut, 1304-1337). From this marriage Edward the Black Prince was born.

When the Black Prince succeeded his father in 1327, de facto power remained in the hands of his mother Isabella and Roger Mortimer for another four years. Although the French intervention in the Scottish successional matter was the immediate reason for the Hundred Years' War (1337), the struggle for supremacy over Aquitaine was the underlying ground for it. Edward attempted to solve this problem by asserting his claim to the French throne in 1337. Although Edward could count on massive support, he didn't achieve his goal and the enormous amounts of money that his endeavours had costed brought England on the brink of a constitutional crisis in 1340-41. But Edward overcame.

In 1340, he conquered the French off Sluis. On 6 February 1340, he had himself proclaimed „King of England and France” in Ghent and changed his arms: from that time on they were half English and half French). He conquered Brittany, though the decisive blow wouldn't be dealt until 1346-47, with the conquest of Normandy (Crécy and Calais). In 1356, the French king John fell into English captivity. On 8 May 1360, the Treaty of Brétigny was signed and it was ratified on 24 October that same year in Calais. In it, Edward ceded his claims to the French throne, in exchange for French territory. In 1369-1372, the French recaptured large parts of the relinquished territory, among which a substantial part of Aquitaine.

Though Edward I introduced the new monetary system with its several denominations, coinage took its final shape under Edward III and would remain unchanged for a long period to come. The politics of Edward III provided a sound base for the country, he created separate assemblies, that of the lower nobility and the cities (House of Commons) that chose their own chairman (speaker) in 1377 and the assembly of the barons and prelates, the old *magna curia* (House of Lords). And a third, separate assembly of the lower clergy was established, which was dissolved in 1665.

Initially, he managed to maintain a close relationship with his people (in 1348 he founded the Order of the Garter), but towards the end of his reign, he became more and more detached and tensions arose between court and country. Edward grew senile and eventually an impeachment procedure was started against him.

The first coinage (1327-1335) and the second coinage (1335-1343) follow the old pattern set by Edward I and II (penny, halfpenny and farthing).

Second coinage 1335-1343



3252

- 3252 Halfpenny - London. A: Crowned bust facing EDWARD ANG *, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle LON DON* CIVI TAS. North: 1102, Seaby: 1540. 0.528 gr. Irregular flan, fine to very fine
Henzen - Amerongen 1996.

40,--



3253

- 3253 Halfpenny - London. A: Crowned head facing + EDWARDVS REX ANGL, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle CIVITAS * LONDON. North: 1104, Seaby: 1542. 0.382 gr.
 Müller - Solingen, Auction 57 (1988), no. 581. Fine to very fine 30,--

Third coinage (1344-1351)

In this period, the florin, the leopard, the helmet, but also the noble, the half noble and the quarter noble were introduced. Each of the last three has its own, unchanging biblical phrase on the reverse:

1. Noble: *Ihc autum transiens per medium illorum ibat* = But Jesus, passing through the midst of them, went His way (Lucas 4:30).
2. Half noble: *Domine ne in furore tuo arguas me* = O Lord, rebuke me not in Thine indignation (Ps. 6:1).
3. Quarter noble: *Exaltabitur in gloria* = He shall be exalted in glory (Ps. 92:9).

The noble first was struck during the period 1344-1346 and it is regarded as commemorating the victory at Sluis in 1340. Later, a lot of continental coins would be modelled on the noble (see under Flanders nos. 1330 and 1343 and under Burgundian Netherlands the nos. 1472, 1477 and 1480).



3254

- 3254 Halfpenny - London. A: Crowned head facing + EDWARDVS REX, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle CIVITAS LONDON. North: 1131, Seaby: 1557. 0.573 gr.
 Müller - Solingen, Auction 57 (1988), no. 575. Corroded, otherwise fine to very fine 30,--

Fourth coinage - Pre-Treaty period (1351-1361)

In the pre-treaty period, Edward added "Rex Francie" to his English titles. These titles were kept in use until the government of George III, two and a half centuries after the English had lost their French possessions.



3255

- 3255 Groat - London. A: Crowned bust facing within eight arches + EDWARD' o D' o G' o REX o ANGL o Z o FRANC o D o HYB, R: Long cross patée with three pellets in each angle, two concentric circles with name of mint in the inner circle CIVITAS LONDON, + POSVI o DEVM o ADIVTOREM o MEV. North: 1163, Seaby: 1567. 4.548 gr.
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 44 (1990), no. 1146. Small flan defect, very fine 150,--
 Serie C: 1351-1352.



3256

3256 Penny - York. A: Crowned head facing + EDWARDVS o REX o ANGLI o Z, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle CIVITAS EBORACI. North: 1168, Seaby: 1603. 1.158 gr.

Spink - London 2001.
From NC 2001, no. HS0434.
Ex: Doubleday collection (451).
Ex: Shuttlewood collection.

Nice patina, a little weakly struck, very fine +

100,--



3257

3257 Noble - London. A: Crowned king standing facing in a ship with the arms of England and France EDWARD x DEI x GRA x REX x ANGL x Z x FRANC x Z x HYB, R: Floriated cross within a tressure of eight arches, E in centre, four crownes and four leopards in the angles + IHC x AVTEM x TRANCIENS x P x MEDIVM x ILLORVM x IBAT. Fb.: 89, North: 1181, Seaby: 1490. 7.721 gr.

Finn - Kendal 1997.
From list 11, no. 1.
Noble Serie Gd (1356-1361).

Weakly struck in parts, very fine

1.250,--

London i. m. cross 3. Saltire before Edward, saltire stops. Small E in centre of reverse. A pellet to right of lis at end of top limb of royal cross (LAL Gd; Sch.46 var.). This early noble is of a totally different design than the later nobles, the face differs, the arms are larger and at an angle. The face develops as follows:

3257

3259

3274

3286



Edward III.

Edward III.

Henry VI.

Edward IV.

The faces become smaller in the course of time



3258

3258 Penny - London. A: Crowned head facing, annulet on breast EDWARDVS o REX o ANGLM, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle and one annulet in the second angle CIVITAS LONDON. North: 1205, Seaby: 1589. 1.141 gr.

Spink - London - 1985

Small flan, dark tone, very fine

75,--

Fourth coinage - Treaty period (1363-1369)

The treaties of Brétigny and Calais differed gravely on one crucial point. The Calais treaty stipulated that Edward could no longer bear the title of duke (Dux) of Aquitaine but merely that of *Dominus Aquitanie*. Thus, the title DNS AQT (= Dominus Aquitanie) came into use on the coins struck during the treaty and the *Rex Francie* disappeared.



- 3259 Noble - London. A: Crowned king standing facing in a ship with the arms of England and France EDWARD ☩ DEI ☩ GRA ☩ REX ☩ ANGL ☩ DNS ☩ HYB ☩ Z ☩ AQT, R: Floriated cross within a tressure of eight arches, E in centre, four crownes and four leopards in the angles + IHC ☩ AVTEVM ☩ TRANSIENS ☩ PER ☩ MEDIV ☩ ILLORVM ☩ IBAT. Fb.: 95, North: 1231, Seaby: 1520. 7.628 gr. Small flan, but otherwise well struck specimen, very fine

1.500,--

Schulman - Amsterdam 1970.

On the edge of the ship 3 lis and 2 leopards.



- 3260 Half-Noble - London. A: Crowned king standing facing in a ship with the arms of England and France ☩ EDWARD ☩ DEI ☩ G ☩ REX ☩ ANGL ☩ D ☩ HYB ☩ AQT, R: Floriated cross within a tressure of eight arches, E in centre, four crownes and four leopards in the angles + DOMINE ☩ NE ☩ FVRORE ☩ ARGVASME. Fb. 96, North: 1238, Seaby: 1506. 3.872 gr. Slightlyly bent, very fine

600,--

Kölner Münzkab. - Köln, Auction 34 (1983), no. 869.

On the edge of the ship 3 lis and 2 leopards.



- 3261 Halfgroat - London. A: Crowned head facing within tressure of eight arches, annulet on breast + EDWARDVS ☩ REX ☩ ANGL ☩ DNS ☩ HYB, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle, two concentric circles with name of mint in the inner circle CIVITAS LONDON, + POSVI ☩ DEVM ☩ ADIVTORE ☩ MEV. North: 1260, Seaby: 1622. 2.258 gr. Dark toning, very fine

200,--

Spink - London 1972.

Ex: Roth (1918), 174.

Ex: R. Carlyon Britton, 45.

Ex: Wheeler: 224.



3262

3262 Halfpenny - London. A: Crowned head facing + EDWARDVS REX AN, R: Long cross with three pellets in each angle CIVITAS LONDON. North: 1274, Seaby: 1634. 0.600 gr.
 Spink - London 2001.
 From NC 2001, no. HS0442.
 Ex: Shuttlewood collection.
 North: 1274 should have double pellet stops / pellet after DON. Inbarred A in TAS. Here nothing of this can be seen. Cf. North: 1171 from the pre-treaty period.

Little off centre, very fine to extremely fine

125,--

Fourth coinage - Post treaty period (1369-1377)

After the Treaty of Calais had expired, the title of *Rex Francie* reappeared next to that of *Dominus Aquitanie*.



3263

3263 Groat - London. A: Crowned head facing within tressure of eight arches + EDWARD' x DI x GRA x REX x ANGL' x I x FRANC' x, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle, two concentric circles with name of mint in the inner circle CIVITAS LONDON, + POSVI DEVM x ADIVTOREM x MEV. North: 1286, Seaby: 1637. 4.526 gr.
 Müller - Solingen, Auction 57 (1988), no. 574.

Almost very fine

250,--

RICHARD II (1377-1399)

Richard II was Edward the Black Prince's son. Although he succeeded his grandfather Edward III only 10 years old, there was no regency. Richard was held in high esteem by the English people. His marriage to Anna of Luxembourg was a political deed, intended to forge an alliance between England and the Luxembourg dynasty (traditionally tied to the House of Valois). His plan failed, but he remained faithful to Anna. This marriage had no issue, and neither did his second marriage to Isabella (daughter of Charles VI of France). In 1397, his relationship with the people deteriorated and he was imprisoned and deposed in 1399.

With the demise of Richard II, the House Plantagenet became extinct.



3264

3264 Noble - London. A: Crowned king standing facing in a ship with the arms of England and France RICARD' x D x G x REX x ANGL x Z x FRANC x D x HIB x Z x AQT', R: Floriated cross within a tressure of eight arches, R in centre, four crownes and four leopards in the angles + IHC x AVTEM x TRANSIENS x PER x MENV x ILLORV x IBAT Fb.: 100, North: 1302, Seaby: 1654. 7.524 gr.
 Vecchi - London, Auction 14 (1999), no. 1705.
 On the edge of the ship 4 lis and 3 leopards.

R Minor flan crack, otherwise, good very fine

1.500,--



3265

- 3265 Penny - York. A: Crowned head facing + RICARDVS ꝛ REX ꝛ ANGILE, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle CIVITAS EBORACI. North: 1330c, Seaby: 1692. 1.020 gr.
R Irregular flan and weakly struck, fine to very fine 150,--

Spink - London 2001.
 From NC 2001, no. HS0446.
 Ex: Shuttlewood collection.
 Local dies. Gr. C.



3266



- 3266 Halfpenny - London. A: Crowned head facing + RICARD ꝛ REX ꝛ ANGL, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle CIVITAS LONDON. North: 1331b, Seaby: 1699. 0.665 gr.
R Weakly struck at the edge, very fine 75,--

Spink - London 1985.



3267



- 3267 Halfpenny - London. A: Crowned head facing + RICARD x REX x ANGLIE, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle CIVITAS LONDON. North: 1332a, Seaby: 1700. 0.561 gr.
R Very fine 100,--

Spink - London 2001.
 From NC 2001, no. HS0449.
 Ex: Shuttlewood collection.
 Late style.

Edward III had 7 children by his only wife. Two of them surrounded themselves with loyal groups, thus forming the Lancastrian and Yorkist factions that would disrupt the English political landscape throughout the 15th century. Theirs was the struggle between the red rose of Lancaster and the white rose of York (the Wars of the Roses, that mainly took place in the second half of the 15th century).

Edward's oldest son was Edward the Black Prince, who did not succeed in England, but became Duke of Aquitaine; the second son was Lionel, Duke of Clarence. His great-granddaughter, Anna Mortimer, would marry Richard, Duke of York.

The third surviving son was John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fabulously wealthy and the most powerful man in all England. He was the patriarch of the House of Lancaster (the Earldom Lancaster was founded by Edmund, 2nd son of Henry III). The marriage of a descendant of his, Blanche, to John of Gaunt, gained the latter the title Duke of Lancaster. In 1390, the Duke of Aquitaine title was bestowed on him. Henry IV, V and VI were all his direct descendants and they ruled until 1472, with a Yorkist interval from 1461 to 1470.

The fourth son was Edmund of Langley, Duke of York. He was the patriarch of the House of York. His son Richard was married to Anna Mortimer, which linked the branches of the second and the fourth son. The House of York would provide the kings Edward IV and Richard III and it reigned from 1461 to 1470 and from 1472 to 1485.

The granddaughter of John (who was the 1st earl of Somerset and the son of John of Gaunt) wedded Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond. Their son would be King Henry VII.

Although English influence in Aquitaine would officially last until 1453, when the Battle of Castillon was lost and Bordeaux remained in French hands, Henry IV was the last to have the title DNS AQT indicated on his coins. Henry V no longer included it on coinage.

HOUSE LANCASTER

HENRY IV (1399-1413) - HENRY V (1413-1422)

Son of John of Gaunt. A personal dispute with Thomas Mowbray led to his banishment, but upon his father's demise he returned from France. He exerted great influence on King Richard, who even let himself be persuaded to abdicate.



3268

- 3268 Halfpenny - London. A: Crowned head facing between two annulets + HENRICV ♣ RX ♣ ANDGL', R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle CIVITAS LONDON. North: 1409, Seaby: 1794. 0.475 gr. RR Almost very fine

100,--

Spink - London 1973.

Ex Lockett: 1418.

Cf. Potter BNJ 30 (1960), p. 136.

HENRY V (1413-1422)

Oldest son of Henry IV, wedded to Catharine, daughter of Charles VI of France. He was well prepared for succession. He punished traitors and heretics ruthlessly, but his people adored him.

They stood behind their king in his battle against France, in which Henry fought to assert what he believed to be his rightful claim to the French throne, encouraged by his victory at Agincourt. Charles VI appointed him heir, but Henry died before his father-in-law did.



3269

- 3269 Quarter-noble. A: Arms of England and France in tressure of eight arches, lis between two annulets above, star between two annulets r., and three annulets l. + HENRIC' x REX x ANGL' x Z * FRANC, R: Floriated cross with lis in centre and one lis at the end of each limb + EXCVLTABITVR x IN x GLORIA. Fb.: 111, North: 1382, Seaby: 1756. 1.680 gr. Well struck, good very fine specimen

600,--

Coin Inv. - Lisse, Auction 43 (1993), no. 944.

Ex: Sale Spink May 1972 (not possible because in NC from may 1972 not this coin).

Ex: Walters collection.

Ex: Mann collection.

Ex: Blake collection.



3270

- 3270 Groat - London. A: Crowned head facing, star on l. shoulder + HENRIC x DI x GRA x REX x ANGLIE x Z x FRANC, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle, two concentric circles with name of mint in the inner circle CIVITAS LONDON †, + POSVI + ADIVTORE ‡ MEVM §. North: 1387, Seaby: 1765. 3.900 gr. Nice patina, almost extremely fine

500,--

Spink - London 1972.

From NC: 1972, no. 11665.

Class C Mullet on left shoulder.



3271

- 3271 Halfpenny - London. A: Crowned head facing between two annulets + HENRICVS REX ANGL, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle (trefoil) CIVITAS LONDON. North: 1409, Seaby: 1794. 0.516 gr. Very fine 50,--
Schulman - Amsterdam 1978.



3272

- 3272 Halfpenny - London. A: Crowned head facing between two pellets + HENRIC x REX x ANGL, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle CIVITAS LONDON. North: 1410, Seaby: 1795. 0.414 gr. Irregular flan, very fine 50,--
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1989.

HENRY VI (1422-1461)

Henry VI, son of Henry V and Catharine of Valois. During his early reign, his mother acted as guardian. On 6 November 1429, he was crowned king of England and on 16 December 1431 king of France. He was a deeply religious man, had many admirers and founded, among other things, the colleges of Eton and Cambridge. The vacuum left by his long-lasting illness (August 1453 to January 1455) caused the feud between the Houses of Lancaster and York to flame up again.

At the Battle at Northampton (1460), he was captured by the Yorkists. He fled in 1461, but in 1468 fell captive anew to Edward IV. Through the intervention - organised from France - of his adherents, he managed to come back, but only shortly: in 1470-1471, after Henry had returned to the throne, Edward defeated and killed him.



3273

- 3273 Noble - London (1430-1434). A: Crowned king standing facing in a ship with the arms of England and France HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC DNS HYB, R: Floriated cross in tressure of eight arches with H in centre, crowns and leopards in the angles, one small lis in the second angle IHC AVT TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT. Fb. 118, North: 1457, Seaby: 1824. 6.831 gr.

Argenor - Paris, Auction 23-4-99, no. 607.
On the edge of the ship 3 lis and 2 leopards.

R Well struck and very fine + 1.500,--

- those that cannot be easily told apart from the original. Only the workmanship, the lettering etc. differ from the original.
- Imitations that have the effigy in common but fail to name Henry or Edward, indicating the local sovereign instead. Examples are the nobles struck by the counts of Flanders: Philip the Bold (1383-1404, see no. 1330), John the Fearless (1404-1419) and Philip the Good (1419-1433, see no. 1343).
- Imitations that again have the original effigy and also indicate the English kings, but stand out because of their size, see nos. 1092 and 1093. (with the arms of Arkel). These were struck in Gorinchem in the late 16th century. Groups 2 and 3 find ample description in numismatic literature. Not so group 1.

Originally, they were without exception regarded as counterfeits (e.g. Serrure in 1847). Deschamps de Pas notes: "in 1423 Clais Warin, a money changer, was arrested in Mechlin (today's Mechelen) for accepting *monnaies fausses contrefaites et défandu* (false, counterfeited and prohibited coins, Deschamps de Pas) from that early moment on the Henry VI annulet noble (1422-1425) had been imitated. In 1895 Montagu (Num. Chron. 13 (1893) p. 26 et seqq.) recorded continental imitations of nobles and ryals based on Flemish-English trade and found that these imitations must have been struck for a long period of time. English literature commonly refers to group 1 as "Flemish nobles" and does not waste many words on them. North, on p. 65, notes: "Many continental copies of London ryals exist and these were mostly struck at a later date. They may be distinguished by their coarse work and their larger module." (North, it seems, is referring to group 3 in particular here).

The nobles of Henry VI and the ryals of Edward IV were imitated on the continent, they together span the period from 1422 to 1485. Halves or even smaller denominations were not imitated. These types kept on being imitated until long after the time of issue of the originals.

Not until the 1966 hoard of Serooskerke (on the island of Walcheren in the Netherlands) did the significance of these imitations transpire, in terms of time-frame, circulation and scope (see H. Enno v. Gelder, *Muntvondst Serooskerke 1966*, JMP 52/53 (1965/66) p. 127-2059. A total of 1.150 coins came up in this hoard, among them 15 nobles and 18 ryals.

Of these 15 nobles only four were original; the remaining 11 were imitations (the originals showed signs of wear from use whereas the imitations showed hardly any wear, which points to a much later date for the imitations). The Serooskerke hoard was buried around 1622 and the well-preserved state of the imitations indicates that they were struck long after the original nobles. In this respect, Van Gelder notes the following (p. 136-137):

"This sheds new light on the question of continental imitations of the English coins; what transpires in particular is that the scope of this phenomenon was very much larger than had been assumed until now based on the relatively few pieces rejected as counterfeits by English collectors. The numbers in this hoard indicate that the greater part in the amount of nobles circulating in the Netherlands had been recent additions. Unfortunately, older hoard descriptions hardly, if at all, take into account these subtle differences, so that the relative numbers of originals and imitations are beyond verification. There however is no evidence supporting an occurrence of these imitations in earlier hoards, which justifies the conclusion that the manufacture of counterfeit nobles and rose nobles was spatio-temporally limited to the period between 1585 and 1600 and the northern Netherlands, and was closely connected to contemporarily manufactured imitations, which were distinctly and officially marked as new. What seems peculiar, finally, is fact that the imitations were by no means inferior to the originals; contrary, their weight is usually higher than that of the originals which show greater wear. At the time of their actual use nobody considered the imitations of lesser value. However the authorities that supervised monetary affairs at the time did know that foreign coins were being imitated in Gorinchem and elsewhere and measures were taken to close the mint. But the circulation of such numbers of imitations apparently did not attract any attention, because neither the general mint masters nor professional money changers noticed a drop in intrinsic value, which would without a doubt have led to a closer investigation and prohibitive orders."

How to tell the difference between original nobles and imitations?

The faces on imitations are broader:



In the obverse legend, FRANC is replaced with FRAN and HYB with HY. In the reverse text ICH often becomes I and ILLORVM turns into ILLOR.

The nos. 3274 and 3273 clearly illustrate these differences, with the exception of ICH.



3274

- 3274 Flemish imitative coinage (16th century) - Noble - London. A: Crowned king standing facing in a ship with the arms of England and France HENRIC ꝑ DI ꝑ GRA' ꝑ REX ꝑ ANGL ꝑ Z ꝑ FRAN ꝑ DNS HY, R: Floriated cross in tressure of eight arches with H in centre, crowns and leopards in the angles ꝑ IHC * AVT'o TRANSIENS o PER o MEDIVM o ILLOR' IBAT North: 1414 (imitation), Seaby: 1801. 6.668 gr. Traces of encrustation, very fine 1.250,--

Bought 1985 (Dekker collection).

Bought Schulman - Amsterdam, d.d. 19-10-1955.

Three lis and two leopards on the side of the ship.

This coin is an imitation of the noble of Henry VI. During the 15th century and later the noble was of such popularity on the continent that imitations appeared before long. Three types of these imitations can be distinguished:



3275

- 3275 Half-noble - London. A: Crowned king standing facing in a ship with the arms of England and France HENRIC ꝑ DI ꝑ GRA ꝑ REX ꝑ ANGL ꝑ Z ꝑ FRANC ꝑ, R: Floriated cross in tressure of eight arches with H in centre, crowns and leopards in the angles, one small lis in the second angle lis DOMINE ꝑ NE o IN o FVRORE o TVO o ARGVAS o ME. Fb.: 113, North: 1417, Seaby: 1805. 3.421 gr.

Glendining - London, Auction 19 (1976), no. 50.
On the edge of the ship 3 lis and 2 leopards.

Very fine + 1.000,--



3276

- 3276 Groat - Calais. A: Crowned head facing between two annulets + HENRIC ꝑ DI ꝑ GRA ꝑ REX ꝑ ANGL x Z x FRANC, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle and one annulet in the 2nd and 3rd angles, two concentric circles with name of mint in the inner circle VILLA ꝑ CALISIS ꝑ, + POSVI o DEVM ꝑ ADIVTORE ꝑ MEVM. North: 1427, Seaby: 1836. 3.832 gr.

Slightly irregular flan and a little weakly struck, otherwise very fine to extremely fine

100,--

Schulman - Amsterdam 1968.

The mint of Calais existed first between 1363 and 1412 and was reopened between 1424 and 1440.



- 3277 Halfgroat - London. A: Crowned head facing + HENRIC' ꝛ DI ꝛ GRA ꝛ REX ꝛ ANGL ꝛ Z ꝛ FR, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in the angles, two concentric circles with name of mint in the inner circle CIVITAS ꝛ LONDON ꝛ, POSVI o DEVM ꝛ ADIVT ORE ꝛ M ꝛ. North: 1428, Seaby: 1839. 1.854 gr. Traces of encrustation, very fine 150,--
 Spink - London 2001.
 From NC 2001, no. HS0458.
 Ex: Carter collection.
 Ex: R. Carlyon-Britton collection.
 Ex: Shuttlewood collection.
 Annulet issue, m.m. cross I / none.

- 3278 Halfgroat - Calais. A: Crowned head facing between two annulets + HENRIC ꝛ DI ꝛ GRA ꝛ REX ꝛ ANGL ꝛ Z ꝛ F, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle and one annulet in the 2nd and 3rd angles, two concentric circles with name of mint in the inner circle VILLA ꝛ CALIS' ꝛ, + POSVI o DEVM ꝛ ADIVTORE x MEVM. North: 1429, Seaby: 1840. 1.728 gr. Very fine 100,--
 Spink - London 1971.



- 3279 Penny - London. A: Crowned head facing + HENRICVS ꝛ REX ꝛ ANGLIE, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle and one annulet in the 2nd and 3rd angles CIVITAS ꝛ LONDON ꝛ. North: 1431, Seaby: 1844. 0.848 gr. Slightly corroded, very fine 50,--
 Spink - London 2001.
 From NC 2001, no. HS0459.
 Ex: Shuttlewood collection.
 Annulet issue.

- 3280 Penny - Calais. A: Crowned head facing between two annulets + HENRICVS ꝛ REX ꝛ ANGLIE, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle and one annulet in the 2nd and 3rd angles VILLA ꝛ CALIS ꝛ. North: 1432, Seaby: 1845. 0.866 gr. Almost very fine 50,--
 Spink - London 1971.
 Ex: Dangar collection, Glendining 15 april 1953, lot 271.
 Cf. Whitton: 3a.



- 3281 Halfpenny - Calais. A: Crowned head facing between two annulets + HENRIC ꝛ REX ꝛ ANGL, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle and one annulet in the 2nd and 3rd angles VILLA ꝛ CALIS ꝛ. North: 1435, Seaby: 1849. 0.510 gr. Very fine 30,--
 Spink - London 1971.

- 3282 Halfpenny - London. A: Crowned head facing + HENRIC REX ANGL, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle CIVITAS LONDON. North: 1468, Seaby: 1884. 0.393 gr. Fine 30,--
 Dombrowski - Münster 1976.



3283

- 3283 Farthing - London (Leaf Pellet Issue). A: Crowned head facing between two pellets, leaf on breast + HENRIC REX ANGL, R: Long cross with three pellets in each angle CIVITAS LONDON. North: 1513, Seaby: 1930. 0.262 gr. **RR** Almost very fine
- Spink - London 2001.
From NC: 2001, no. 108.
Ex: Shuttlewood collection.

400,--



3284

- 3284 Groat - London. A: Crowned head facing + HENRIC x DI GRA x REX x ANGLI x Z FRANC, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle, two concentric circles with name of mint in the inner circle CIVITAS LONDON, POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE MEVM. North: 1504, Seaby: 1915. 3.891 gr. **R** Weakly struck, almost very fine
- Winter - Düsseldorf, Auction 40 (1981), no. 1324.
Unmarked 1445-1454.

150,--

HOUSE OF YORK

EDWARD IV - first reign - (1461-1470)

After Richard had won the Battle at Northampton (1460), he claimed kingship. The parliament, however, acknowledged Henry VI to hold the strongest claim, appointing Richard successor. In that same year, Richard perished at Wakefield.

The Yorkists kept London occupied and proclaimed Richard's son Edward king (1461). Everyone loyal to Henry VI was designated a traitor and Henry VI and Margaret fled to Scotland.

Some of Henry's loyalists reassembled in France, and with the backing of Louis XI, they landed an invasion force on the shores of England in 1470. This led to another, be it short-lived, reign of Henry VI (1470-1471). Edward fled to Flanders, accompanied by his brother Richard, who also helped him return to England. In 1471, Edward defeated Margaret near Tewkesbury, taking control once again. Henry VI was murdered and the House of Lancaster ended.

Heavy coinage 1461-1464/5



3285

- 3285 Halfpenny - London. A: Crowned head facing between twice three pellets ⊗ EDWARD : DI : GRA : REX, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle CIVITAS LONDON. North: 1546, Seaby: 1990. 0.417 gr. **Very fine +**
- Spink - London 1976.
From NC 1976: 9223.
Ex: Whitton collection (ill. Pl.11-12), type II.
Ex: Lockett: 1566.

150,--



3286

Light coinage 1464/5-1470

3286 Ryal or Rose Noble - London. A: Crowned king standing facing in a ship with the arms of England and France and flag with E ED WARD DI GRA ♣ REX ♣ ANGL ♣ Z ♣ FRANC ♣ ♣ DNS ♣ I ♣ B ♣, R: Floriated cross with sun in centre, crowns and leopards in the angles ☞ IHC ♣ AVT ♣ TRANSIENS ♣ PERMEDIUM ♣ ILLORVM I ♣ BAT ♣. North: 1549, Seaby: 1950. 7.254 gr.

Small scratches, very fine

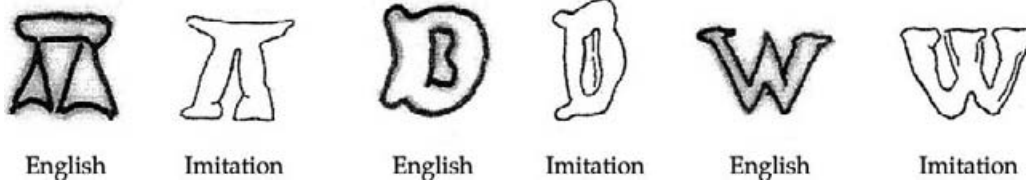
1.000,--

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 66 (1989), no. 2617.

Three lis and two leopards on the side of the ship.

The ryal is the noble with the addition of Edward's personal badge: the rose and the sun, and with the flag with the E of Edward in it. Ryal coinage commenced in 1456 and the weight theoretically is 7.68 gr.

The ryal too was imitated. These imitations were extensively discussed by A. Thompson: *Continental Imitations of the rose noble of Edward IV* (BNJ 25 (1949), p. 183-208). He distinguishes the following characteristics: a broader head, untidy lettering:



(these examples of imitations were taken from Thompson p. 193, group 1), a longer sword (which creates a rectangle around the head and an open bottom side).

Thompson classifies into three groups, giving the following periods of origin: group I: 1585 and later, without mentioning a mint, group II: 1585-1587 with Gorinchem for the mint and group III: 1589-1591 with Culemborg for the mint (this last type had a different legend).

The hoard Serooskerke contained 18 ryals, among which 9 imitations (+ 2 Gorinchem imitations with the arms of Arkel). These were also high-quality imitations, as opposed to the originals, leading to a coinage starting at the end of the 16th century (at least one of these imitations was from the Ommeland mint of Appingedam).

In my opinion, this coin is no imitation, although it is not clear in all details.



3287

3287 Groat - London. A: Crowned head facing between two quatrefoils and on breast quatrefoil ☞ EDWARD ♣ DI GRA ♣ REX ♣ ANGLE ♣ Z ♣ FRANC, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle, two concentric circles with name of mint in the inner circle CIVITAS LONDON, * POSVI DEVM ♣ ADIVTORE MEVM. North: 1571, Seaby: 2001. 3.034 gr.

Small flan, very fine to extremely fine

150,--

Coins and Ant. - London 1972.



- 3288 Groat - London. A: Crowned head facing between two quatrefoils and on breast quatrefoil EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGLE Z FRANC, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle, two concentric circles with name of mint in the inner circle CIVITAS LONDON, x POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE MEVM. North: 1571, Seaby: 2001. 2.617 gr. Small flan, fine to very fine
Coins and Ant. - London 1972.
Contrary to no. 3287, the obverse trefoil is occasionally replaced with a small cross.

75,--



- 3289 Halfgroat - Canterbury. A: Crowned head facing over knot pall EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle, two concentric circles with name of mint in the inner circle CIVITAS CANTOR, POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE MEVM. North: 1590, Seaby: 2025. 1.527 gr. Small flan, almost very fine
Episcopal coinage.

50,--

EDWARD IV - second reign - (1471-1483)



- 3290 Half-angel. A: St. Michael slaying dragon with cross-lance * EDWARD DEI GRA REX ANGL, R: Ship with the arms of England and France under cross and between E and rose + O CRVX AVE x SPES VNICA x. Fb.: 140, North: 1630, Seaby: 2093. 2.379 gr. **R** Very fine
Spink - London 1973.
Reverse text: Hail! O Cross, our only hope.
The obverse initial mark indicates a provincial mint

800,--

RICHARD III (1483-1485)

Youngest son of Richard's, Duke of York. He became Duke of Gloucester after his brother Edward IV was crowned king. When Edward IV died in 1483, he had a great deal of trouble ascending to the throne. Eventually, he succeeded. He met his end on the battlefield of Bosworth, where he lost to Henry Tudor



- 3291 Groat - London. A: Crowned head facing boar RICARD * DI GRA * REX ANGL Z FRANC, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle, two concentric circles with name of mint in the inner circle CIVITAS LONDON, boar POSVI DEVM * A DIVTOR E * MEVM. North: 1679, Seaby: 2156. 2.663 gr.

RR Flan crack, very fine

1.000,--

Spink - London 1997.

Look up in NC 1995, no. 2635 and in NC 1996, no. 5969 => both are on the card.

HOUSE TUDOR

HENRY VII (1485-1509)

The House of Tudor stems from Wales. This family took on the Anglo-Saxon name Tudor after the marriage of Owen ap Maredudd ap Tudur to Catharine, daughter of Charles VI of France and widow of Henry V of England (from the House of Lancaster).

He was the posthumous son of Eadmund, Earl of Richmond and Margaret (Lancaster). In 1486, he married Elizabeth of York (the oldest daughter of Edward IV), the marriage assuring him of Yorkist support, even to the extent of being granted the support of the exiled Yorkists in 1483. With the aid of the French, he managed to defeat and kill Richard III near Bosworth three weeks later. It took him long to summon general recognition for his accession. The total devastation of the army of throne pretender Lambert Simnel (1487) is regarded as the final battle in the Wars of the Roses. Henry maintained friendly ties with France.



- 3292 Angel. A: St. Michael slaying dragon with cross-lance arrow HENRIC ♂ DE + GRA x REX + ANGL x Z x FRA x, R: Ship with the arms of England and France under cross and between H and rose arrow PER ‡ CRVCCC + TVA + SALVT x NOS ‡ XPC x REID ‡. Fb.: 151, North: 1698, Seaby: 2187. 5.078 gr.

Traces of a pressure, very fine

1.000,--

Spink - London 1990.

From NC 1990, no. 5063.

The full obverse text reads: *Per crucem tuam salva nos Christie Redemptor* = By Thy cross, save us, O Christ, our Redeemer.

Angel class V.

The design of St. Michael slaying the dragon on the obverse, and the ship bearing a cross on the reverse, caused it to be used by the Tudor and Stuart monarchs as a talisman to be given to the sick, whom they had touched for the king's evil (North).



3293

- 3293 Groat - London. A: Crowned head facing † HENRIC' x DI' x GRA' x REX x AGL' x Z x FR', R: Long cross with three pellets in each angle, two concentric circles with name of mint in the inner circle CIVITAS x LONDON, + POSVI DEV' x ADIVTORE x MEV. North: 1705c, Seaby: 2199. 2.967 gr. A little weakly struck in parts, very fine

125,--

Bought 1985 (Dekker collection).
 Bought Schulman - Amsterdam, d.d. 11-3-1955.
 Crown with two arches, unjewelled. Facing Class II.



3294

- 3294 Groat - London. A: Crowned head facing ☉ HENRIC' :: DI' :: GRA' :: REX :: AGL' :: Z :: FR', R: Long cross with three pellets in each angle, two concentric circles with name of mint in the inner circle ☉ CIVITAS ☉ LONDON ☉, ☉ POSVI . DEVM . ADIVTORE . MEVM . North: 1705a, Seaby: 2198a. 3.003 gr. R Very fine to extremely fine

250,--

Spink - London 1972.
 From NC 1972, no. 7424.
 I.m.o. scallop (1490-1504). Facing - class IIIa.



3295

- 3295 Halfgroat - Canterbury. A: Crowned head facing ton HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FR, R: Long cross with three pellets in each angle, two concentric circles with name of mint in the inner circle CIVITAS CANTOR, ton POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE MEV. North: 1712, Seaby: 2211. 1.581 gr. Small scratches, very fine

100,--

Münzgalerie - München, Auction 11 (1981), no. 17.
 Initial mark: ton 1486-1504.



3296



- 3296 Halfgroat - York. A: Crowned head facing between two keys martlet HENRIC DI GRA REX ANG Z FR, R: Long cross with three pellets in each angle, two concentric circles with name of mint in the inner circle CIVITAS EBORACI, martlet POSVIDEVA DIVTOR MEV. North: 1715, Seaby: 2214. 1.413 gr. Fine to very fine 50,--

Finn - Kendal 1998.
From list 14, no. 232.
Initial mark: martlet 1501-1509.
Episcopal mint, type 1, with archbishop Savage (1501-1507)?
No tressure.



3297



- 3297 Penny - sovereign - York. A: King seated on throne facing with sceptre and orb HENRIC DI GRA REX AN, R: Arms of England and France on long cross and between two keys CIVITAS EBORACI. North: 1728, Seaby: 2236. 0.727 gr. Almost very fine 50,--

Finn - Kendal 1998.
From list 14, no. 233.
With the archbishop of Rotherham.
One pillar to throne, trefoil stops.



3298



- 3298 Penny - sovereign - Durham. A: King seated on throne facing with sceptre and orb HENRIC DI GRA REX, R: Arms of England and France on long cross and between D and S CIVITAS DIRHAM. North: 1730, Seaby: 2231. 0.704 gr. Very fine 100,--

Spink - London - 1976
With bishop John Sherwood (1484-1494)



3299



- 3299 Groat - London. A: Crowned bust r. arrow HENRIC x VII x DI x GRA x REX x AGL x Z x F, R: Arms of England and France on long cross arrow POSVIDEVA DIVTOR EX MEV. North: 1747, Seaby: 2258. 2.898 gr. R Small scratches on the reverse, very fine 250,--

Spink - London 1972.
From NC 1972, no. 7431.
Regular issue (Triple band to crown).
This coin marks the end of the Middle Ages and the beginning of the Renaissance. The bust in profile has been engraved by Alexander of Brugsal. It constitutes the first fine portrait since Offa.



- 3300 Halfgroat - Canterbury. A: Crwoned bust r. martlet HENRIC x VII x DI x GRA x REX x AGL x Z x, R: Arms of England and France on long cross martlet POSVI DEV x ADIVTOE x MEV. North: 1750, Seaby: 2261. 1.515 gr. R Very fine 200,--
- Lanz - München, Auction 45 (1988), no. 767.
King and Archbishop Warham jointly?
1507-1509.
Double band to crown.



- 3301 Halfgroat - York. A: crowned bust r. martlet HENRIC x VII x DI x GRA x REX x AGL x Z x, R: Arms of England and France on long cross and between two keys martlet POSVI DEV x ADIVTORE x MEV. North: 1751, Seaby: 2262. 1.620 gr. R Very fine + 200,--

HENRY VIII (1509-1547)



- 3302 Penny - sovereign - Durham. A: King seated on throne facing with sceptre * H x D x G x ROSA x SIE x SPIA, R: Arms of England and France on long cross and between C and D CIVITAS DVRHAM. North: 1813, Seaby: 2354. 0.659 gr. Very fine 100,--
- With bishop Cuthbert Tunstall (1530-?).
Second coinage 1526-1544.
Text obverse: H(ENRICVS) D(EI) G(RATIA) ROSA SIE SPIA (Rose without a thorn).
This coin represents a faithful copy of the coins of Henry VII.4.

IRELAND

For all the influence the Norwegians and English had on it, Ireland's history is distinctly an Irish affair, an aspect that is totally unreflected by coinage however.

St. Patrick is Ireland's patron saint. Abducted from England at a young age, he returned to English soil after a long period of captivity in Ireland. In a vision, he received his calling to go and evangelise the country of his abductors. In 431, he was bishop of Ireland, concentrating his endeavours on the northeast and the west of Ireland: in Leinster, the gospel was preached by the Gaul Palladius.

In and also after this period, five kingdoms made up the main part of Ireland: Ulster, Leinster, Munster, Connacht and Mide. They were largely built on local religions. Eventually, a division into more locally functioning areas would take their place. Within this division, dynasties (kingdoms) emerged that would shape Irish history.

In the north, the mighty House of Uí Néill ruled, opposed by the dynasties of Uí Dúnlainge and Uí Cénnselaig that held sway in the south. Around 650, the north emerged victorious from the ensuing clash and Uí Néill proclaimed himself high king, fiercely contested, in particular by Munster.

The battle between north and south gained a new factor in 795, when Norwegian vikings landed in Ireland. They established themselves mainly in Dublin, Limerick, Waterford and Wexford.

The influence of these Vikings was, contrary to beliefs held earlier by historians, relatively small. One of the scarce effects was that the territory occupied by the Vikings drove a wedge in between the warring north and south parties. The battle never ceased however. In the ninth century, the influence of the Uí Néills waned. Their place was taken by the Leinster Osraige Dynasty in the 10th century. The office of high king regularly changed hands from then on.

Dermot Mac Murrrough († 1171) was eventually defeated by the Uí Conchobáirs from Connacht. Mac Murrrough fled to England and sought protection with the English king Henry II. Henry intervened in 1169 and changed the course of Irish history.

When, in 795, the Vikings settled along the Irish east coast, they tried to push through into the inland. Though the Irish conquered them in 901, it wouldn't be long before the Norwegian kings returned. They established themselves mainly in Dublin. After Sihtric, others followed, one of them Olaf Sihtricsson, who was vanquished in 980 near Tara. His son Sihtric III is the first king to appear on coins. The Norwegians were converted to Christianity and proved a cooperative minority towards the kings of Ireland.

That the several Irish kings never struck their own coin, may be called peculiar. Though the Norwegians have been said to have encountered a civilisation devoid of money upon landing on the island, this can hardly be taken seriously. There was, presumably, a modest use of English coins. At any rate, the Norwegian kings started an independent coinage in 995, two centuries after their invasion. Originally struck explicitly with their names, their coins gradually became more indistinct. Designs drew on English currency, but soon took on a more Irish appearance.

Starting 1177, coins were struck in the name of the English king (as Dominus), their design after English example. The circle around the effigy was replaced with a triangle, characteristic for Ireland and later imitated on the continent. On the voided cross types the triangle stands base down and on the long cross pennies it stands on its point.

The groat was introduced very late, around 1460 (the English groat had already been introduced in 1351), caused by the long interregnum in which practically no coins were struck.

Gold coins were never issued in Ireland.

HIBERNO-NORSE (995-1020)

The first coin was fashioned after the "Crvx" of Aethelred II (978-1016), struck in the period 991-997, an exact imitation. Then some other types were imitated as well: Long cross (997-1003), helmet (1003-1009), and small cross (1009-1017), while the type quatrefoil of Cnut (1018-1024) was also copied. All these types were exact copies of the corresponding English coins.

It seems peculiar that the long cross type was further imitated, its bust becoming typically Irish. Phase I (the long cross) must have overlapped phase II, that of the helmet, by a considerable period of time.

The coins in Sihtric's name invariably read: SIHTRIC REX DYFLIMO, Sihtric king of Dublin (Dublin is in Irish: DUBH-LINN and in Norwegian: DYFLINR).



3303 Penny - Phase I - Dublin. A: Bare-headed bust l., in front a sceptre + ZITIR DYFLIMO, R: Short cross voided with C - R - V - X in the angles + EOLE ON DIFLIME †. DF: 1, Seaby: 6100. 1.538 gr. 2.500,--

Spink - London 1996.

From NC 1996, no. 2156.

Cf. also NC 1995, no. 2737.

Same dies as SCBI (Ulster) 5.

The moneyer EOLE (it might be EOL+) is unknown for England, even Hildebrand doesn't know of him.



- 3304 Penny - Phase 1 - Dublin. A: Bare-headed bust l. + SIHTRIC REX DYFLIN, R: Long cross voided with each limb terminating in three crescents + FYE REMN NM . DYFLI. DF: 5, Seaby: 6103. 1.499 gr. **RR** Very fine to extremely fine 1.500,--
WAG - Dortmund, Auction 8 (1997), no. 2190.

HIBERNO-NORSE (1015-1035)

The first coins of phase II show the long cross portrait in Irish style, but still clearly indicate Sihtric: later in the same phase it disappears. The weight in this phase is remarkably lower than that in phase I.



- 3305 Penny - Phase II - Dublin. A: Irish bust l., behind a cross + IINTRI - REX IFN..., R: Long cross voided with each limb terminating in three crescents, in each angle a small pellet + FYEI RN? IIMO IEIT. DF: 23, Seaby: 6122. 0.847 gr. **R** Almost very fine 500,--
R. Schulman - Laren, Auction 292 (1991), no. 659.
- 3306 Penny - Phase II - Dublin. A: Irish bust l., behind a crosier + INTRCREX IDIFNI, R: Long cross voided with each limb terminating in three crescents, in each angle a pellet + NIRINN MO DFN DF: 23, Seaby: 6125A. 1.197 gr. **R** Very fine to extremely fine 500,--
Spink - London 1976.
From NC 1976, no. 3841.

HIBERNO-NORSE (1035-1055)



- 3307 Penny - Phase III . A: Irish bust l. + IIFITIEDIOIE +, R: Long cross voided with each limb terminating in three crescents, in two angles a hand + III IIOI + III CIL. DF: 24, Seaby: 6132. 1.080 gr. **R** Nice patina, extremely fine 300,--
Marshall Fields - Chicago 1987.
- 3308 Penny - Phase III. A: Irish bust l., four points in neck + IITINRIIDIPIE, R: Long cross voided with each limb terminating in three crescents, in one angle a hand, in another S, in two others a pellet + III PIPI NFN IDII. DF: 24, Seaby: 6133. 0.850 gr. **R** Extremely fine and perfect piece with nice patina 500,--
Spink - London 1970.
From NC 1970, no. 5678.
From the same dies as Dolley 139?

HIBERNO-NORSE (1055-1065)



3309

- 3309 Penny - Type IV. A: Helmeted bust facing with triple-strand moustache "scratched die" + NIFENI ON DIIIVF, R: Long cross voided with each limb terminating in three crescents, in angles cross, two pellets, hand and three pellets NN NN NN NN. DF: 27, Seaby: 6136. 0.664 gr.

Spink - London 1987.
From NC 1987, no. 4448.

RR A little weakly struck at the edge, very fine

750,--

HIBERNO-NORSE (1065-1095)



3310

3311

- 3310 Penny - Phase V. A: Crowned bust facing with pellets either side, R: Long cross voided. DF: 29, Seaby: 6173 var. 0.850 gr.

Spink - London 1997.
From NC 1997, no. 231.

At least one quadrant of the reverse DIN is legible. Therefore, Dublin has to be the mint.

NC says: derived from William I, Two Stars type. Wasn't it more of a copy of Edward the Confessor's coins? Bust facing / small cross type North: 830 (1062-1065).

Extremely rare. Small flan defect, very fine

2.500,--

- 3311 Penny - Phase V. A: Crude bust facing, with long beard, R: Voided long cross, S in two quarters, hand in one, annulet with curve in another. DF: --, Seaby: 6176. 0.535 gr.

Spink - London 1997.
From NC 1997, no. 229.

Ex: Vecchi - London, Auction 2 (1996), no. 1479.

RR Weakly struck, very fine

1.500,--

HIBERNO-NORSE (1095-1110)



3312

3313

- 3312 Penny - Phase VI. A: Very crude bust l., crosier to l., R: Voided long cross, Crosier with four pellets in two quarters, one pellet in others. DF: 32, Seaby: 6187. 0.506 gr.

Spink - London 1976.
From NC 1976, no. 3842.

R Very fine

400,--

- 3313 Penny - Phase VI. A: Very crude bust l., crosier to l., R: Voided long cross, crosier with four pellets in two quarters, one pellet in others. DF: 32, Seaby: 6187. 0.561 gr.

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1989.

R Very fine

350,--



- 3314 Penny - Phase VI. A: Very crude bust l., crosier to l., R: Voided long cross, Crosier with four pellets in two quarters, one pellet in others. DF: 32, Seaby: 6187. 0.463 gr.
 Spink - London 1996. R Flan crack and traces of encrustation, almost very fine 250,--
 From NC 1996, no. 3915.

JOHN as Lord (1177-1216)

As, after Dermot Mac Murrrough had fled, nobility from England and Wales stood poised to fill the vacuum, Henry II of England had to act. At the congress of Oxford, 1177, he had the Lordship over Ireland devolve upon his son John. John used a gradual approach to gain control over Ireland, but had the greatest difficulty doing so. Thus, Connacht didn't come under his sway until between 1225 and 1250. In 1275, his expansions came to a halt. The Irish turned to the Scots for aid in resisting the English. The earl of Ulster in particular played a significant part, which offers proof for the independent status of Ulster.

John is designated *Dominus* on his coins, both in the period before his English kingship and after. The same title was borne by all his successors. Hence, the usual distinction between John as Lord and John as King is not made, as the latter title was solely English.

The Irish nor the Norwegians in Dublin called themselves king and the English always used *Dominus*.



- 3315 Half-Penny - Dublin - Norman. A: Diademed head facing + IOHANNES DOM, R: Voided cross potent, annulets in angles + NORMAN ON DVVC. DF: 39, Seaby: 6205. 0.684 gr.
 Spink - London 1973. Almost very fine 75,--



- 3316 Penny - Dublin - Roberd. A: Crowned bust in triangle, hand holding scepter IOHANNES REX X, R: Sun, moon and three stars in triangle ROBERD ON DIVE. DF: 50, Seaby: 6228. 1.371 gr.
 Spink - London 1975. Nice patina, extremely fine 150,--
 From NC 1975, no. 9691.



- 3317 Half-Penny - Dublin - Roberd. A: Crowned bust in triangle, in two angles a star . IOH. AN. REX, R: Cross, moon and stars in triangle ROBERD ON D. DF: 51, Seaby: 6231. 0.689 gr. Very fine 150,--
 Spink - London 1971.
 From NC 1971, no. 8773.

HENRY III (1216-1272)

Henry III had no references to Ireland struck on his coins (other than indication of the mint). His Irish coins show the same title as his English: REX III



- 3318 Penny - Group I - Dublin - Ricard. A: Crowned head facing in double triangle, hand holding sceptre, cinquefoil to right HENRICVS REX III, R: Voided long cross pommée, pellets in angles RICARD ON DINE. DF: 53, Seaby: 6235. 1.466 gr. Very fine + 100,--
Elsen - Brussel 1983.
Presumably from the hoard Brussels, Rue d'Assaut.
From list 48b, no. 88 (1.47 gr).
- 3319 Penny - Group I - Dublin - Ricard. A: Crowned head facing in double triangle, hand holding sceptre, cinquefoil to right HENRICVS REX III, R: Voided long cross pommée, pellets in angles RICARD ON DIVE. DF: 53, Seaby: 6235. 1.487 gr. Very fine 75,--
Elsen - Brussel 1983.
Presumably from the hoard Brussels, Rue d'Assaut.
From list 48b, no. 89 (1.49 gr).



- 3320 Penny - Group I - Dublin - David. A: Crowned head facing in double triangle, hand holding sceptre, cinquefoil to right HENRICVS REX III, R: Voided long cross pommée, pellets in angles DAVI ON EVELIN. DF: 53, Seaby: 6235. 1.484 gr. Very fine 75,--
Elsen - Brussel - 1983
Presumably from the hoard Brussels, Rue d'Assaut.
From list 48b, no. 92 (1.42 gr).
- 3321 Penny - Group I - Dublin - David. A: Crowned head facing in single triangle, hand holding sceptre, cinquefoil to right HENRICVS REX III, R: Voided long cross pommée, pellets in angles DAVI ON DYVELI. DF: 54, Seaby: 6236. 1.483 gr. Magnificent portrait, extremely fine 100,--
Francheschi - Brussel 1968.



- 3322 Penny - Group II - Dublin - Ricard. A: Crowned head faing in single triangle, hand holding sceptre, cinquefoil to right HENRICVS REX III, R: Voided long cross pommée, pellets in angles RICARD ON DIVE. DF: 57, Seaby: 6240. 1.447 gr. Very fine 75,--
Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 276 (1983), no. 491.
From hoard Haarloo (581).

EDWARD I (1272-1307)

On his Irish coins, Edward I bears the title *Dominus Hybernie*, apart from his English titles. The name of the moneyer disappears, sole indication is *Civitas Dublin* (or other mints).



3323

- 3323 Penny - Second coinage (A) - Dublin. A: Crowned bust in triangle, trefoil of pellets on breast EDWR ANGL DNS HYB, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle CIVITAS DVBLINE. DF: 63, Seaby: 6246. 1.411 gr. Very fine
Spink - London - 1985

75,--



3324

- 3324 Penny - Second coinage (B) - Dublin. A: Crowned bust in triangle, trefoil of pellets on breast . EDW. R . ANGL DNS HYB, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle CIVITAS DVBLINE. DF: 64, Seaby: 6247. 1.428 gr. Very fine
Spink - London 1976.

75,--



3325

- 3325 Half-Penny - Dublin. A: Crowned bust in triangle EDWR ANGL DNS HYB, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle CIVITAS DVBLINE. DF: 69, Seaby: 6257. 0.635 gr. Small scratches, very fine
Spink - London 1971.
From NC 1970, no. 33.

100,--

EDWARD IV (1461-1483)

Between 1307 and 1461, there is a gaping numismatic void. In this period, only a few coins were struck. Ireland experienced a period of harsh decline. The Scots, led by Edward, brother of Robert the Bruce, King of Scotland, invaded the country and English influence waned. The families O'Connor in Connacht and O'Neill in Ulster created their own overlordships.



3326

- 3326 Groat - Crown (First Type) - Dublin. A: Large crown in tressure of nine arcs with pellets at points, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle and one annulet in the 1st and 4th angles CIVI TAS ꝥ DVBL INIE ꝥ. DF: 79, Seaby: 6272. 2.960 gr. R Nice patina, very fine
Spink - London 1991.

1.000,--



3327

3327 Copper half farthing. A: Crown ✠ PAT ✠ RIK, R: Cross pattée. DF: 101; Seaby: 6399. 1.322 gr. **RR** A little off centre, very fine 1.500,--
 Spink - London 1997.
 From NC 1997, no. 257.



3328

3328 Copper farthing. A: Mitred Saint's head facing, sun and rose PATRICIVS, R: Cross with rose and sun in alternate angles S⊗A⊗L⊗V⊗A⊗T⊗O⊗R. DF: 100, Seaby: 6402. 0.872 gr. **RR** Fine to very fine 1.250,--
 Spink - London 1997.
 From NC 1997, no. 258.
 Both the obverse text and that on the reverse are retrograde.



3329

3329 Groat - Heavy issue - Dublin. A: Bust in tressure, pellets in one or three lower spandrels of tressure + EDWARDVS ✠ DEI * GRA * DNS * HYBERNI, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle CIVITAS ✠ DVBLINIE ✠, + POSVI DEVM ✠ ADIVTORE ✠ MEVM ✠. DF: 120, Seaby: 6304. 2.403 gr. **RR** Very fine 125,--
 Spink - London 1974.
 No W on the breast.
 Legend reverse: POSVI DEVM ADIVTORVM MEVM = I have made the Lord my helper (Ps. 54:4).



3330

3330 Groat - Light issue - Waterford. A: Bust in tressure, rosettes by neck, G on breast + EDWARDVS ✠ DEI * GRA * DNS * HYBERNI, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle and one small cross in the 1st and 4th angles CIVITAS WATERFORD, + POSVI DEVM ✠ ADIVTORV ✠ MEVM. DF: 134, S: 6349. 1.874 gr. **RR** Very fine 200,--
 Hirsch - München, Auction 132 (1982), no. 489.



3331

- 3331 Penny - Waterford. A: Crowned bust facing, annulets by neck, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle and quatrefoil in centre of cross. DF: 138, Seaby: 6379A. 0.517 gr. Almost very fine 125,--
Spink - London 1985.

HENRY VII (1485-1508)

Three Crowns Coinage 1483 - ca. 1490



3332

- 3332 Groat - Henry VII Early Three-Crowns issues (1485-1487). A: Arms of England and France over long cross DOMINVS HYBERNIE, R: Three crowns over long cross DOMINVS HYBERNIE. DF: 183, Seaby: 6415. 1.783 gr. **R** Irregular flan and weakly struck, very fine 400,--
Spink - London 1996.
From NC 1996, no. 2188.



3333

- 3333 Groat - Geraldine issue August - October 1487(?). A: Fitzgerald arms dividing Royal arms REX ANGLIE FRA, R: Three crowns, h below, within tressure o DOM o INV o S HIBERNIE o. DF: 186A, Seaby: 6431. 1.579 gr. **R** Very fine 400,--
Spink - London 1997.
From NC 1997, no. 262.
Gerald, Earl of Kildare (1487).

Late portrait issue 1496-1505



3334

- 3334 Groat - type Ia - Dublin. A: Broad head facing, arched crown, bust breaks plain tressure † HENRI THE GRA ANG, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle CIVITAS DVBIINIE, POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE MEVM. DF: 194, Seaby: 6455. 1.889 gr. Weakly struck, very fine 300,--
Spink - London 2000.
From NC 2000, no. 3077.
Ex: Millennial collection: 131.
Bought E. Szauer ca. 1968.



3335



- 3335 Groat - type IId - Dublin. A: Broad head facing, open crown, no tressure, crosses by crown HENRICVS GRACIA REX ANI, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle CIVITAS DVBLNIE, POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM. DF: 199, Seaby: 6461. 1.742 gr.

Spink - London 2000.

From NC: 2000, no. 3078.

Weakly struck in parts, minor flan crack, very fine

400,--



3336



- 3336 Groat - Type III - Dublin. A: Broad head facing, open flat crown, no tressure HENRICVS GRACIA REX AO HYB, R: Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle CIVITAS DVBLIN, POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM. DF: 200, Seaby: 6464. 1.483 gr.

Glendining - London, Auction 8 (1975), no. 31.

Very fine

400,--

SCOTLAND

Scotland's history is really that of ongoing battle with England, something that is hardly reflected in Scottish coinage. What does show are the interruptions in its minting: during interregni, when a Scottish king was held captive by the English or during the ceased operation of mints occupied by the English.

The kingdom Scotland emerged around 850 when the kingdoms of the Picts and Dál Riata were united. Royal lineage commenced with Kenneth I Mac Alpin and devolved on brothers, cousins, etc., until 1034.

In 1018, the kingdom Cumberland was added, after the province Lothian had been joined in approx. 950. Thus the heart of Scotland was shaped. Malcolm II (1005-1035) became its first sovereign. The marriage of his grandson Malcolm III to St. Margaret (the daughter of Edward the Confessor's half-brother) coincided with the Norman conquest of England. When Malcolm died in 1093, nobility demanded that the original procedure of succession (brothers, cousins, etc.) be reinstated. Thus, the three sons of Malcolm III - Edgar, Alexander I and David I - became subordinate to the English kings William II and Henry I. When in 1135 Henry I died, David seized the opportunity to shrug off English authority and reclaim Cumberland.

Scottish minting began fairly late: David I, in 1136, struck first coin during the days of English king Stephen David's first coins (there are some coins known to be struck by Mainard around 1050, see V. Smart: The coins of St Andrews, 1991, Ch. 3) bear great resemblance to Stephen's Watford type.

DAVID I (1124-1153)

David's marriage to Matilda earned him the earldom of Northampton and the honour of Huntingdon. His sister was married to Henry I of England. David and his successors introduced a system of counties in Scotland (between 1130 and 1230 there were 26 in total). There was no de facto capital, but the main cities were Edinburgh, Roxburgh, Stirling, Perth and Aberdeen.



3337



- 3337 Penny - Period D (after 1153) - Edinburgh. A: Crowned bust r. with sceptre, R: Cross moline and fleur-de-lisVAV..... Seaby: 5009. 1.142 gr. **RR** A little off centre and weakly struck, fine to very fine

Spink - London 1996.

From NC 1996, no. 4797.

Cf. also Finn, list 4, no. 396.

Period D (Stewart: Group IVa): After death of David and Earl Henry.

750,--

WILLIAM I the Lion (1165-1214)

William owed his epithet “the Lion” to the fact that he replaced the dragon in the arms of Scotland with a lion rampant. William the Lion’s reign is dominated by a dispute over the authority in Northumbria, Cumberland and Westmoreland. In 1174, just as William was about to grant Northumbria full powers, he was captured and subjected to the humiliation of having to acknowledge the suzerainty of England and Henry II as his feudal lord. In 1189, the state of feudal dependency was annulled, brought about by, among other things, a payment of 10,000 mercs (to Richard The Lionhearted, who needed the money to finance his crusade). The border between England and Scotland, as laid down in the Treaty of York (1237), remains to date.

Second coinage (1174-1195)


- 3338 Penny - class 2 - Edinburgh - Adam. A: Crowned bust l. with sceptre, sceptrehead cross of four pellets. ERE . CV . MVAO, R: Cross pattée, crescent enclosing pellet in each angle of cross + ADAM ON EDENEBV. Seaby: 5025. 1.519 gr. **RR** Well struck portrait, weakly struck at the edge, very fine 500,--
Spink - London 1977.
From NC 1977, no. 6712.

Third coinage, posthumous issue (1205-1230)


- 3339 Penny. A: Crowned bust l. with sceptre, R: Short voided cross, stars in angles + HUE . WALTER. Seaby: 5029. 1.469 gr. Weakly struck, very fine 150,--
Spink - London 1971.
- 3340 Penny. A: Crowned bust r. with sceptre, R: Short voided cross, stars in angles + HUE WALTER **. Very fine 200,--
Numismatica - Wien, Auction 19 (1977), no. 1611.

ALEXANDER III (1249-1286)

The reign of Alexander III saw some of the richest minting in Scottish history. The transition from the voided cross to the long cross took place during his reign, around 1280 (in England, the long cross was introduced in 1279 under Edward I).

First coinage (1250-1280)


- 3341 Penny - class I - Glasgow - Walter. A: Filleted head r. with sceptre ALEXANDER REX, R: Long voided cross with stars in angles WALTER ON PICV. Seaby: 5042. 1.268 gr. **R** Very fine 400,--
Elsen - Brussel 1983.
Presumably from the hoard Brussels, Rue d'Assaut.
From list 48b, no. 78.
Does PICV (of PICI) minted in Glasgow?



3342 Penny - class I - Perth - Ion Corin. A: Filleted head r. with sceptre ALEXANDER REX, R: Long voided cross with stars in angles ION CORIN ON P. Seaby: 5042. 1.403 gr. Very fine 250,--
 Spink - London 1981.
 From NC 1981, no. 4034.
 Ex. Ryan.

3343 Penny - class II - Berwick - Willem. A: Crowned bust r. with sceptre ALEXANDER REX, R: Long voided cross with stars in angles WILLEM ON BER. Seaby: 5047. 1.384 gr. Irregular flan, very fine 200,--
 Elsen - Brussel 1983.
 Presumably from the hoard Brussels, Rue d'Assaut.
 From list 48b, no. 85.



3344 Penny - class II - Perth - Ion Corin. A: Crowned bust r. with sceptre ALEXANDER REX., R: Long voided cross with stars in angles ION CO ON PER. Seaby: 5047. 1.480 gr. Weakly struck in parts, very fine 200,--
 Spink - London 1981.
 From NC 1981, no. 4040.

3345 Penny - class III - Aberdeen - Alisander. A: Crowned bust l. with sceptre ALEXANDER REX, R: Long voided cross with stars in angles ALISAN ON A. Seaby: 5043. 1.459 gr. Minor flan crack and a little of centre, otherwise very fine 200,--
 Elsen - Brussel 1983.
 Presumably from the hoard Brussels, Rue d'Assaut.
 From 48b, no. 79.



3346 Penny - class III - Dumfries - Walter. A: Crowned bust l. with sceptre ALEXANDER REX, R: Long voided cross with stars in angles WALTER ON DVN. Seaby: 5043. 1.448 gr. R Very fine + 400,--
 Spink - London 1977.
 From NC 1977, no. 1340.
 Presumably from the hoard Brussels, Rue d'Assaut.
 Ex. Lockett: 729.
 Ex. Dundee: 12.
 In cat. Dundee: There is some question as to the identity of the mint.



- 3347 Penny - class III - Inverness - Gefrai. A: Crowned bust l. with sceptre ALEXANDER REX, R: Long voided cross with stars in angles GEFRAI NV ON I. Seaby: 5043. 1.419 gr. R A little off centre, very fine + 400,--
 Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 276 (1983), no. 506.
 Ex hoard Haarloo (593).
- 3348 Penny - class III - Roxburgh - Andrev. A: Crowned bust l. with sceptre ALEXANDER REX, R: Long voided cross with stars in angles ANDREV ON R. Seaby: 5043. 1.509 gr. Almost very fine 150,--
 Elsen - Brussel 1983.
 Presumably from the hoard Brussels, Rue d'Assaut.
 From list 48b, no. 82.



- 3349 Penny - class III - Stirling - Henri. A: Crowned bust l. with sceptre ALEXANDER REX, R: Long voided cross with stars in angles HENRIC ON STRE. Seaby: 5043. 1.570 gr. R Very fine 300,--
 Elsen - Brussel 1983.
 Presumably from the hoard Brussels, Rue d'Assaut.
 From list 48b, no. 83.
- 3350 Penny - class III - Edinburgh - Alexander. A: Crowned bust l. with sceptre ALEXANDER REX, R: Long voided cross with stars in angles ALEX ON EDEN. Seaby: 5045. 1.498 gr. A little off centre, very fine 150,--
 Elsen - Brussel 1983.
 Presumably from the hoard Brussels, Rue d'Assaut.
 From list 48b, no. 84.

Second coinage (ca. 1280-1286)



- 3351 Penny. A: Crowned bust l. with sceptre + ALEXANDER DEI GRA, R: Long cross pattée, star in angles REX SCOTORVM +. Seaby: 5050. 1.341 gr. Dark patina, almost extremely fine 100,--
 Toderi - Florence 1973.
 Class B.



3352

- 3352 Penny. A: Crowned bust l. with sceptre + ALEXANDER DEI GRA, R: Long cross pattée, star in angles REX SCO TOR VM +. Seaby: 5050. 1.360 gr. Very fine 75,--
Rauch - Wien, Auction 48 (1992), no. 2189.

JOHN BALLIOL (1292-1296)

At his demise in 1286, Alexander III had no male heirs. Thus, three-year-old Margaret was crowned with the consent of nobility. She was the daughter of Margaret (she, in turn, the daughter of Alexander III) and Norwegian king Eirik II. Nobility signed a treaty with King Edward I of England in 1290, stating that Margaret (Maid of Norway) was to wed the son of Edward I: Edward II. Yet, in the same year, a ship carrying the promised child-queen home from Norway went down in a storm off the Orkneys, leaving no survivors. Margaret was merely seven years old. Edward I, choosing from several pretenders, bestowed the crown upon John Balliol.

Second coinage

John Balliol's coronation reignited the war with the English and the Scots forged a pact with Philip IV of France (beginning of the "Auld Alliance"), prompting Edward to invade Scotland and have Balliol surrender his authority.



3353

- 3353 Penny. A: Crowned bust l. with sceptre + IOHANNES DEI GR-A, R: Long cross pattée, star in angles REX SCOTORVM +. Seaby: 5071. 1.414 gr. R Well struck, very fine 400,--
Spink - London, Auction 20 (1982), no. 114.

After Balliol was toppled, several "Wars of Independence" ensued. That the English, despite numerous campaigns into Scottish territory, never managed to occupy it, is especially owed to the unwaning pugnacity of William Wallace and Robert the Bruce.

ROBERT I BRUCE (1306-1329)

Both John Balliol and Robert the Bruce were descendants of David I. After the death of Edward I, Edward II continued battling the Scots, until 1314, when Robert the Bruce defeated the English near Bannockburn and Scotland was acknowledged an independent kingdom. Robert the Bruce most likely did not strike coin before 1320.



3354

- 3354 Penny. A: Crowned bust l. with sceptre + : ROBERTVS : DEI : GRA :, R: Long cross pattée, star in angles SCOTORVM REX +. Seaby: 5076. 1.214 gr. RR Very fine 1.000,--
Spink - London 1976.

DAVID II (1329-1371)

When David Bruce in 1329 succeeded his father as David II, he was only five years of age. A year earlier, he had wedded Joan of the Tower, sister of Edward III (the couple were resp. 4 and 6 years old). In 1333, Edward III went on another campaign against the Scots, defeating them at Halidon Hill. David II fled to France where he remained throughout his minority, biding his time. Once of age (1346) he invaded England, but he lost the Battle at Neville Cross (near Durham) and was taken captive. Edward III failed to capitalise on this success, due to the fierce resistance by the Scottish people and had to acquiesce to the Treaty of Berwick in 1357, which enabled the return of David II for a ransom of 100,000 marks.

David had no male issue and upon his death, the old dynasty became extinct.

Under David II, the groat was first issued starting 1357, a copy of the groat of Edward III, introduced six years earlier.

First coinage


- 3355 Penny. A: Crowned bust l. with sceptre + DAVID : DEI : GRACIA, R: Long cross pattée, star in angles REX SCOTTORVM. Seaby: 5088. 1.038 gr. Very fine + 150,--
 Spink - London 1977.
 From NC 1977, no. 6719.
 Ex R.C.B.: 6119 (shouldn't this be R.C.L.?).



- 3356 Farthing. A: Crowned bust l. with sceptre + MONETA REGIS D, R: Long cross pattée, star in angles AVID SCOTOR. Seaby: 5080. 0.364 gr. **Extremely rare.** Very fine 1.750,--
 Spink - London 1993.
 From NC 1993, no. 4362.
 Remark reverse: there is something (A?) between the O and the T of SCOTOR, unmentioned in the description.

Second coinage (1357-1367)


- 3357 Groat - class A - Edinburgh. A: Crowned bust l. breaking plain tressure + DAVID x DEI x GRA x REX x SCOTORVM, R: Long cross pattée, star in angles VILLA EDINBVRGH, + DNS x PTECTOR MS F LIBATOR MS. Seaby: 5091. 4.547 gr. Very fine 300,--
 Spink - London 1973.
 From NC 1973, no. 4021.
 Legend: DOMINVS PROTECTOR MEVS ET LIBERATOR MEVS = The Lord is my protector and my deliverer (Ps. 70:6).
 The x on the reverse (between DNS and PTECTOR) is above a crescent.



- 3358 Groat - class C - Edinburgh. A: Crowned bust l. breaking plain tressure + DAVID + DEI † GRA REX + SCOTORVM, R: Long cross pattée, star in angles, in one angle D VILLA EDINBURGH, + DNS + PECTOR MS + F + LIBATOR MS. Seaby: 5099. 4.253 gr. Irregular flan and weakly struck, very fine 200,--
 Spink - London 1973.
 + on reverse (between DNS and PECTOR) is + above a crescent.
 Presumably from the same lot as 3360 (card bears the same handwriting).



- 3359 Groat - class D - Edinburgh. A: Crowned bust l. breaking plain tressure + DAVID † DEI † GRA † REX † SCOTORVM, R: Long cross pattée, star in angles VILLA EDINBURGH, + DNS + PECTOR MS + F + LIBATOR MS. Seaby: 5100. 3.868 gr. Edge faults, otherwise very fine 150,--
 Spink - London 1971.
 + on reverse (between DNS and PECTOR) is + above a crescent.



- 3360 Half groat - Edinburgh. A: Crowned bust l. breaking plain tressure + DAVID + DEI + GRA + REX + SCOTORVM, R: Long cross pattée, star in angles VILLA EDINBURGH, + DNS PROTECTOR MEVS †. Seaby: 5105. 2.184 gr. Nice portrait, irregular flan, almost extremely fine 500,--
 Glendining - London, Auction 5-6-'91, no. 405.
 Ex: Willes collection (405).
 The psalm text is shortened to "God is my defender".

ROBERT II (1371-1390)

At the demise of David, the crown devolved on the hereditary Stewart title. Thus, Robert II, son of the oldest daughter of Robert I, Marjorie Bruce and Walter the 6th High Stewart, acceded to the throne. The Stewart dynasty would reign Scotland until 1702.

Among high nobility, Robert II reigned as *primus inter pares*, as did his successor Robert III: neither ever held royal stature.



- 3361 Groat - Perth. A: Crowned bust l. breaking plain tressure + ROBERTVS + DEI + GRA + REX + SCOTORTM, R: Long cross pattée, star in angles VILLA DE PERTH X, + DNS + PTECTORMS + F + LIBATOR MS. Seaby: 5136. 3.838 gr. Well struck and rare in this condition, very fine 300,--
- Spink - London 1973.
From NC 1973, no. 4023.
The + on the reverse (between DNS and PTECTOR) is above a crescent.
NC mentions: Obverse bust based on the style of the David II intermediate head groats. An excellent specimen of this variety and rare in this unclipped state. From the same dies as S.N.C. 1971, no. 670.



- 3362 Penny - Perth. A: Crowned bust l. with sceptre + ROBERTVS + REX + SCOTOR, R: Long cross pattée, star in angles VILLA DE PERTH x. Seaby: 5150. 0.892 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, very fine 300,--
- Spink - London 1971

ROBERT III (1390-1406)

The oldest son of Robert II was named John, Earl of Carrick, yet, he adopted the name of Robert III. An accident had rendered him totally disabled and government lay in his brother's hands: Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany.

Robert III introduced the first gold coins.

Heavy coinage (1390-1403)



- 3363 Groat - first issue - Edinburgh. A: Crowned facing bust in seven arc tressure + ROBERTVS ☿ DEI ☿ GRA ☿ REX ☿ SCOTORVM, R: Long cross pattée, pellets in angles VILLA ☿ EDINBURGH ☿, + DNS ☿ PTECTOR MS F LIBATOR MS. Seaby: 5164. 2.956 gr. Almost very fine 150,--
- Spink - London 1973.



3364

3364 Groat - second issue - Perth. A: Crowned facing bust in seven arc tressure + ROBERTVS + DEI + GRA + REX † SCOTORVM, R: Long cross pattée, pellets in angles VILL † A † DE † PERTHX, + DNS † P † TECTOR MS † F † LIBATOR MS. Seaby: 5170. 2.846 gr.

Spink - London 1973.

Flan crack and double struck, very fine

200,--



3365

3365 Groat - second issue - Perth. A: Crowned facing bust in seven arc tressure + ROBERTVS † DEI GRA † REX † SCOTORVM, R: Long cross pattée, pellets in angles VILLA † DE PERTH +, + DNS † F † TETOB † MS † FLIDATO....S. Seaby: 5170. 2.601 gr.

Spink - London 1977.

The diameter is smaller than usual and the Psalmtext is a little bit garbled.

Edge chipped, very fine

150,--

JAMES I (1406-1437)

After 18 years of captivity (1406-1424), James I instituted a solid kingship. In 1424, he wedded Janet de Beaufort and was murdered in 1437.



3366

3366 Demy - type III. A: Lion rampant l. in losenge ☞ IACOBVS † DEI GRACIA † REXS, R: St. Andrews cross between two lis in hexagon fleury, quatrefoil in angles, large quatrefoils with small pellets in centre + . SALVVM ☞ FAC POPVLVM † TVVM †. Fb.: 8; Seaby: 5192. 3.354 gr.

Spink - London 1973.

Legend: SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM DOMINE = O Lord, save Thy people (Ps. 28:10).

R Very fine to extremely fine

2.000,--

JAMES II (1437-1460)

At the murder of his father, James I, James II was only seven years old. He was crowned in 1437 and wedded Maria of Guelders (daughter of Arnold, Duke of Guelders) in 1449. An unfortunate stroke of fate led to his death, immediately after he had won the Battle of Roxburgh.



- 3367 Demy - type IVb. A: Lion rampant l. in losenge ☩ IACOBVS ☩ DEI ☩ GRACIA ☩ REX ☩ SC, R: St. Andrews cross between two lis in hexagon fleury, quatrefoil in angles, large quatrefoils with large pellets in centre + . SALVVM ☩ FAC POPVLVM TVVM Dno. Fb.: 10; Seaby: 5219. 3.337 gr.
 Schulman - Amsterdam 1979. **R** Very fine 1.500,--



- 3368 St. Andrews penny (1440-1466). A: Orb tilted downwards + IACOBVS † DEI † GRA † REX, R: Latin cross in quatrefoil + o CRVX o PELLIT OIE ESIM. Seaby: 5307. 1.374 gr.
R Minor double struck, almost very fine 125,--

Elsen - Brussel 1983.

From list 48b, no. 169.

Legend: CRVX PELLIT OMNE CRIMEN = The cross drives away all sin (From a fourth century hymn by Prudentius).

In 1919 a find was made at Crossraguel Abbey in Ayrshire which included many specimens of James III and IV. The pennies are clearly of ecclesiastical inspiration. In addition to the device of the orb, the reverse legend is the opening line of an evening hymn by Prudentius. It was then suggested that it was an ecclesiastical issue of that abbey. The later attribution to Bishop Kennedy of St. Andrews is far more plausible, because the obverse type is the same as on the arms of St. Salvator's College there, founded by Bishop Kennedy in 1450, and the bishopric did have coinage rights. It is now thought more likely that they were regal or semi-regal issues, perhaps part of the "Balck money" demonetized at lauder in 1482 as a result of a revolt against James III. As a general rule, these coins have no indication of the country of origin in the legend, but one specimen of the "penny" is known which reads REX S. The currency value is uncertain. (See Dundee catalogue and V. Smart: The coins of St. Andrews, 1991, chapter VI).



- 3369 St. Andrews penny. A: Orb tilted downwards + IACOBVS † DEI † REX GRA, R: Latin cross in quatrefoil + CRVX o PELLIT o OIE o GRIM. Seaby: 5307. 1.873 gr.
R Irregular flan and scratches, almost very fine 125,--

Neerlandia - Kamperveen 1983.



3370

- 3370 St. Andrews penny. A: Orb tilted downwards, rosette in centre of orb + IACOBVS † DEI † GRA † RE, R: Latin cross in quatrefoil + * CRVX * PELLT * OI * CRII *. Seaby: 5311. 1.817 gr. **R** Very fine 200,--
Toderi - Florence 1977.



3371

- 3371 St. Andrews penny. A: Orb tilted downwards + KAROLVS † DEI † GRA † RE, R: Latin cross in quatrefoil + CRVX † PELLT † OE † CR. Seaby: 5311 var. 1.037 gr. **R** Fine to very fine 150,--
Henzen - Amerongen 1998.
Issued by (?) Bishop Kennedy of St. Andrews (Previously known as "Crosraguel" pennies). Normally it would read IACOBVS, but this specimen clearly shows KAROLVS.
This is a counterfeit from a period, of which few are known. All known specimens were found on the continent, not *one* in England. See article by Murry and Nerom in: RBN 129 (1983), p. 116.

JAMES III (1460-1488)

In 1460, on ascending to the throne, James III was 9 years old. Nine years later, he would wed Margaret of Denmark. He was a wayward man and made numerous enemies. Still, he was the first to strike a coin with a "real" portrait.



3372

- 3372 Groat - class VI (1484-1488). A: Crowned bust, three-quarters l., in surcoat and armour, annulet on inner circle + IACOBVS † DEI † GRACIA † REX † COTRV, R: Long cross pattée, crowns and pellets with annulets between, in alternate angles of cross + VIL † LA E † x DIN † BRVG, + DINS o PROTEOR METGRATO o. Seaby: 5287. 3.043 gr. **R** Small flan, almost very fine 500,--
Spink - London 1973.
The portrait of this coin (and the next) is undoubtedly a true likeness of James III and a remarkable early instance of Renaissance coin portraiture.



- 3373 Half-Groat - class VI. A: Crowned bust, three-quarters l., in surcoat and armour IACOBVS o DIE o GRACIA REX, R: Long cross pattée, crowns and pellets with annulets between, in alternate angles of cross + VIL o A ED o INB o VRG, + DNS o PROT o ECTER MEVS o. Seaby: 5292. 1.540 gr.

RR Nice portrait, good very fine 1.500,--

Bowers & Ruddy (Spink), Auction 19-2-76, no. 80.
 Ex: Kermack-Ford collection (844).
 Ex: Richardson collection.
 Ex: Murdoch collection (131).
 Ex: Bearman collection.
 Ex: Lockett collection (252).
 Ex: Dundee collection (80).

JAMES V (1513-1542)

James IV, in the wake of an insurgency of the nobles, ascended to the throne in 1488 and restored the significance of kingship.

Though between 1357 and 1502 real peace with England was never reached, there were long periods of armistice. And the Scots could always rely on the French.

James IV wedded Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII, in 1503, underpinning a peace between the English and the Scots that would last.



- 3374 Plack (1513-1526). A: Shield in tressure, crowns above and at sides ☞ IACOBVS DEI GRA REX SCOTORVM, R: Floriated cross fourchee, with plain saltire in centre, crowns and saltires in alternate angles of cross, mullet in centre VILLA DE # EDINBURG. Seaby: 5381. 1.934 gr.

Small flan defect, almost very fine 50,--



SPAIN

GOVERNORS

The Middle Ages were entirely dominated by the war of the Christian nations against the Moors (the Reconquista). Although the Arabs had initially taken the whole of the Spanish Peninsula and a great deal of France after defeating the Visigoths, they retreated into the main part of Spain and a part of Southern France after, in 732, the Moorish armies under emir Abd-ar-Rahman were conquered by Charles Martel at the Battle of Tours.

In the course of the centuries, there was a gradual progress into the Arab territories of Leon and Castile, as well as into Aragón. Their territories steadily dwindled until, eventually, their last stronghold Granada fell in 1492.

In this same period, the lands in the Pyrenees and Catalonia merged into the kingdom of Aragón that, in the end, stretched to Southern France, the South of Italy and Greece.

This Reconquista, the relentless battling between Muslims and Christians, is reflected in Spain's coinage.

The bond between Isabella of Castiliá and Ferdinand of Aragón in 1469 laid the foundations for a united Spain, or rather for a world empire.

Introduction to the Inscriptions

Gold coinage

The early dinars bear the simple inscription "Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah" and the mint-date. Between 102 and 106 A.H. the *basmalah* ("In the Name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful") completes the legend. When gold appears again 200 years later in the coinage of Abd al-Rahman III of the Umayyads the inscription is changed to the declaration of faith ("There is no God but Allah, He is One") with the phrase "There is no partner with Him". On the reverse, the name and title of the Caliph is mentioned. Mint-date formula and mint are always named on the coins.

Silver coinage

With minor differences, the legends of the silver coins are always the same: The first part of the declaration of faith ("There is no God but Allah, He is One"), then all of Qur'an CXII ("He is God alone; God the Eternal. He begetteth not, and He is not begotten, and there is none like unto Him"). Mint-date formula, mint and the Caliph's name and title are always present on the coins.

The only mint name on the coinage down to the year 336 A.H. is that of al-Andalus, meaning "Andalusia" or simply "Spain". A certain city cannot be signified - almost universally it has been accepted to be Cordoba (cf. the coins from Ifriqiyah/"Africa" - Qayrawan and Maghrib).

The above has been taken from Miles, G.C.: The Coinage of The Umayyads of Spain, 3 Vol. New York 1950. For further explanations see there under p. 25-86.

Monedas con onscripciones religiosas solamente

Group II

As the era of the Visigoths came to an end, North-African Arabs seized the opportunity and advanced further to Spain, posing a threat to the rest of Western Europe. The governor of Tangiers, Tariq ben Ziyad sailed across Gibraltar Strait (Jebel Tarik = Gibraltar) in April 711 and defeated the Visigoth Roderic at Xeres de la Frontera in June 711. It would take the Moors a decade to conquer Spain entirely.

Until 755, Spain fell directly under the Caliph of Baghdad. It was ruled by governors (Gobernadores), who issued coins (Felus) on a modest scale.



3375 Felus. Both sides arabian legend. F: Ilc. 2.043 gr.
Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 24-4-03, no. 200.

Fine to very fine

15,--



- 3376 Felus. A: Pentalpha, gamma and stripe over each other, arabian legend r., R: Arabian legend. F: IIIa. 1.149 gr. Very fine 20,--
 Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 24-4-03, no. 201.



- 3377 Felus. A: Star over stripe, two vertical lines l., R: Star, Arabian legend above. F: IX. 1.371 gr. Very fine 20,--
 Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 20-11-02, no. 254.
- 3378 Felus. A: Head r. with helmet, R: Arabian legend: NO DIOS SINO DIO SOLO EL, NO COMPANERO PARA EL. F: XIV. 1.710 gr. R Very fine 75,--
 Pliego - Sevilla 1998.
 From list december '98, no. 588.
 Minting of the first epoch of the arabian invasion.
 Strange with this fully legible legend.

EMIRATE

ABD AL-RAHMAN I (138-172 A.H. = 756-788 A.D.)

In 755, with the Muslim empire partitioned, Spain became an independent Umayyad emirate. This would last until 912. By then Abd-ar-Rahman was emir. It signalled the beginning of a period of great prosperity.

Omeyyahs de alandalus



- 3379 Dirhem - Al-Andalus - 150 A.H. (= 767 A.D.). C./C.: 8, Miles: 41, V: 48. 2.437 gr. Cleaned specimen, very fine 75,--
 Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 20-11-02, no. 258.

HISHAM I (172-180 A.H. = 788-796 A.D.)



- 3380 Dirhem - Al Andalus - 176 A.H. (= 792/3 A.D.). C./C.: 8, Miles: 67, V: 74. 2.551 gr. Edge faults, very fine 150,--
 Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 7-12-00, no. 331.

AL-HAKAM I (180-206 A.H. = 796-822 A.D.)



3381 Dirhem - Al-Andalus - 185 A.H. (= 801 A.D.). C./C.: 8, Miles: 76. 1.970 gr.
 Holleman - Enschede 1986. Small flan, traces of encrustation, very fine 50,--



3382 Dirhem - Al-Andalus - 192 A.H. (= 807/8 A.D.). C./C.: 8, Miles: 83. 2.570 gr.
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1986. From list 338. Nice patina, very fine + 60,--



3383 Dirhem - Al-Andalus - 199 A.H. (= 814/5 A.D.). C./C.: 8, Miles: 90. 2.037 gr.
 Holleman - Enschede 1986. Reverse a little off centre, traces of encrustation, very fine 50,--



3384 Dirhem. Both sides arabian legend. 2.749 gr.
 Batavia - den Haag 1985. Well struck and almost extremely fine specimen 75,--

ABD AL-RAHMAN II (206-238 A.H. = 822-852 A.D.)


- 3385 Dirhem - Al-Andalus - 219 A.H. (= 834 A.D.). C./C.: 8, Miles: 110. 2.102 gr.
 Holleman - Enschede 1986. Traces of encrustation, very fine 50,--

MUHAMMAD I (238-273 A.H. = 852-886 A.D.)


- 3386 Dirhem - Al-Andalus - 240 A.H. (= 854/5 A.D.). C./C.: 8, Miles: 132. 2.320 gr.
 Holleman - Enschede 1986. Traces of encrustation, very fine 40,--

ABDULLAH (275-300 A.H. = 888-912 A.D.)


- 3387 Felus. Both sides arabian legend. C./C.: 9, Miles: 180c, V: 333. 1.757 gr.
 Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 27-5-00, no. 269. Decentered, almost very fine 50,--



CALIPHAT

ABD AL-RAHMAN III (300-350 A.H. = 912-961 A.D.)

In 929 the caliphate emerges, Abd-ar-Rahman being its first caliph (he had been emir up to then). Abd-ar-Rahman is the most important sovereign of his time. He added several new territories to his realm, as, among others, Ceuta (931) and Fez (949, both territories in North Africa).

Due to warfare on two fronts - Spain and North Africa - weakening gradually set in. Nonetheless, especially minister al-Mansur, under the feeble reign of Hixem III, commanded great respect, as well with the smaller christian sovereigns in the north of Spain (he temporarily even held the cities of León and Santiago de Compostela) as with the delegates of Emperor Otto I, who stayed at the court in Córdoba in 956.

But this couldn't prevent Hixem III being repelled from Córdoba eventually. Small kingdoms emerged everywhere, the so-called taifas. These were constantly at war with each other, which severely weakened resistance. However, civilisation and economy blossomed under the taifas.

Califas omeyyahs



3388

- 3388 Dirhem - Al Andalus - 330 A.H. (= 941/2 A.D.). C./C.: 15, Miles: 217b, V: 396. 2.747 gr.
 Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 31-5-99, no. 318. Very fine to extremely fine 50,--



3389

- 3389 Dirhem - Medina Azzahra - 347 A.H. (= 958/9 A.D.). C./C.: 16, Miles: 238, V: 430. 3.052 gr.
 Pliego - Sevilla 1999. Weakly struck at the edge, almost very fine 50,--
 This coin was in a book. An included chart, barely legible, said V: 430. Am not absolutely positive.

AL-HAKAM II (350-366 A.H. = 961-976 A.D.)



3390

- 3390 Dirhem - Medina Azzahra - 352 A.H. (= 963 A.D.). C./C.: 16, Miles: 244, V: 450. 2.119 gr.
 Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 7-12-00, no. 381. Weakly struck, fine to very fine 30,--

HISHAM II (366-399 H. = 976-1009 A.D.)



- 3391 Dirhem - Al Andalus - 385 A.H. (= 995 A.D.). C./C.: 15, Miles: 305, V: 538. 2.827 gr
 Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 31-5-99, no. 394. Double struck, very fine to extremely fine 50,--



- 3392 Dirhem - Al Andalus - 389 A.H. (= 998/9 A.D.). C./C.: 15, Miles: 316, V: 541. 3.021 gr.
 Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 27-5-00, no. 303a. Slightly bent, almost extremely fine 50,--



- 3393 Dirhem - Al Andalus - 390 A.H. (= 999/1000 A.D.). C./C.: 15, Miles: 318, V: 556. 3.585 gr.
 Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 27-5-00, no. 304. Very fine to extremely fine 50,--



- 3394 Dirhem - Al-Andalus - 391 A.H. (= 1000/01 A.D.). C./C.: 15, Miles: 320y var. 3.216 gr.
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1986. Traces of verdigris, almost extremely fine 50,--
 From list 357.



3395



- 3395 Dirhem - Al-Andalus - 395 A.H. (= 1004/05 A.D.). C./C.: 15, Miles: 328i. 2.933 gr. Small flan crack, almost very fine 40,--
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1986.
From list 362.

MUHAMMAD II (399-400 A.H. = 1009-1010 A.D.)



3396



- 3396 Dirhem - Al Andalus - 400 A.H. (= 1009/10 A.D.). C./C.: 15, Miles: 342t, V: 688. 3.041gr. Traces of encrustation, very fine 50,--
Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 31-5-99, no. 416.

SULAYMAN (400 A.H. = 1009-1010 A.D.)



3397



- 3397 Dirhem - Al Andalus - 400 A.H. (= 1009/10 A.D.). C./C.: 15, Miles: 342fff, V: 691. 3.527 gr. Slightly bent, very fine to extremely fine 50,--
Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 31-5-99, no. 419.

AL-QUASIM (408-412 A.H. = 1018-1023 A.D.)



3398



- 3398 Dirhem - Al Andalus - 410 A.H. (= 1019/20 A.D.). V: 742. 3.028 gr. A little weakly struck, very fine 50,--
Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 27-5-00, no. 344.

YAHYA ben ALI (412-427 A.H. = 1021-1035 A.D.)
Califas hammudies


- 3399 Dirhem - Madinät Sabtah - 418 A.H (= 1027/28 A.D.). V: 765. 3.291 gr. R Very fine + 75,--
 Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 27-5-00, no. 346.

Kings of Taifas
IDRIS II ALALI (438-446 A.H. = 1047-1055 A.D.)


- 3400 Dirhem - Malaga - 440 A.H. (= 1048/49 A.D.). Miles: 104. 3.440 gr. Irregular flan, slightly corroded and traces of verdigris, very fine 50,--
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1986.
 Malaga and Ceuta.
 From list 363.

MOHAMED ALMOTAMID (461-484 A.H. = 1060-1091 A.D.)


- 3401 1/3 Dinar - Sevilla. V: 939. 0.931 gr. Irregular flan and a little weakly struck at the edge, very fine 100,--
 Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 24-4-03, no. 221.



ALMORAVIDES

ALÍ bin YUSSUF (500-537 A.H. = 1106-1143 A.D.)

The resistance against advancing kingdoms from the north was severely reduced by the Taifa-system, allowing Alfonso VI (1065-1109) to repel the Muslims back to the Tajo and Toledo (he consequently proclaimed himself *Toletani imperii rex et magnificus triumphator*).

This provoked a devastating reaction from the Muslims. The Taifa monarchs called upon the Almoravides, a belligerent people from Northern Africa. The Almoravides forcefully re-instituted unity and Alfonso suffered ultimate defeat in 1086 at Sagrašja. Still, the Tajo border remained.

The North-African warmongers did somewhat adjust to the refined culture of the Spanish Muslims, but were generally contemned. It was no real surprise that, as soon as the first half of the 12th century, they lost authority and Spain was once again scattered into taifas.

In Africa and Al-Andalus



3402 Dinar - Fez - 535 A.H. (= 1141 A.D.). C./C.: 147, Hazard: 376/77, V. 1807. 4.140 gr. Small flan defect, very fine to extremely fine 250,--
 Kurpfälzische Münzhandlung - Mannheim, Auction 63 (2002), no. 485.
 In the name of the prince.



3403 Dinar - Fez - 535 A.H. (= 1141 A.D.). C./C.: 147, Hazard: 376/77. 4.146 gr. Very fine + 250,--
 Kurpfälzische Münzhandlung - Mannheim, Auction 63 (2002), no. 484.
 In the name of the prince.



3404 Quirate - no mint and no date. C./C.: 161, Hazard: 976, V: 1768. 0.952 gr. Traces of encrustation, extremely fine 40,--
 Pliego - Sevilla 1998.
 From list december 1998, no. 731.

TASHFIN bin ALÍ (537-540 A.H. = 1143-1145 A.D.)

3405 Quirate - no mint and no date. C./C.: 171, Hazard: 1035, V: 1885. 0.949 gr. Slightly corroded, extremely fine 75,--
 Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 27-5-00, no. 388.


ISHAQ bin ALÍ (540-541 A.H. = 1145-1147 A.D.)

3406 Quirate - no mint and no date. C./C.: 179, Hazard: 1041, V: 1896. 0.926 gr.
Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 27-5-00, no. 390.

Very fine 50,--

Taifas Almoravides
HANDIN bin MOHAMMED (539-540 A.H. = 1144-1145 A.D.)

3407 Quirate - Cordoba. V: 1907. 0.940 gr.
Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 24-4-03, no. 228.

Very fine 50,--

YAHYA ABEN GANIYA


3408 Quirate - Cordoba - 541-544 A.H. (= 1147-1150). Hazard: 1053, V: 1980. 0.966 gr.

RR Flan defect, very fine

100,--

Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 24-4-03, no. 229.

Can't find it in V, V:1980 listed under anonima (see p. 331).

Explanation Pliego in email:

The Aben Ganiya family, loyal towards the Almoravides, fought the rebels. They struck coin in Cordoba, Granada and later on in Mallorca, where they were in 561. All coins of this family show the same legend: *Oh Dios! Ten piedad de los principes de los musulmanes, hijos de Tashfin*. Their coins don't bear any name, as they pledged loyalty to the Almoravides.

ALMOHADES

ABU MOHAMMED (524-558 A.H. = 1130-1163 A.D.)

History now repeated itself. Soon, the Taifas called upon another Morrocan sect, that of the Almohads. They occupied Seville in 1147 and were soon acknowledged by the others.

After Alfons VIII of Castile suffered renewed defeat against the Almohads in 1195, the situation had darkened for the Christian world. The victorious Almohads bonded with Navarra and León against all rules of Christian solidarity. Castile seemed lost. Unity was now, more than ever, paramount. It was primarily restored by Rodrigo Jimenez de Rada, the archbishop of Toledo. He united Castile, Aragon and Navarra and called upon foreign allies, while Pope Innocent III summoned a crusade against the Almohads. A vast army conquered the Muslims at Las Navas de Tolosa on the 16th of July 1212. It pushed on to Guadalquivir.

By now, the Almohad rule had disintegrated, not only in Spain, but also in Africa. For the third and last time, now restricted to the South, small realms arose (Granada, Murcia, Seville and Valencia). Gradually they would surrender to the North, the Reconquista being completed.



3409 Dinar - no mint (after 540 A.H.). C./C.: 199, Hazard: 466, Mitchiner: 399/400, V: 2047. 2.278 gr.
Kurfürstliche Münzhandlung - Mannheim, Auction 63 (2002), no. 482.

Very fine 150,--

ABU HAFS UMAR (646-665 A.H. = 1248-1266 A.D.)



- 3410 Double Dinar - Madināt Sabtah (after 647 A.H.). BMC V: 108-111, C./C.: 234, Hazard: 525, V: 2081. 4.618 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 300,--
 Schulman - Amsterdam 1973.
 Text from Gab. Num. Barc. no. 201496: *Las doblas almohades son antecedente de las doblas castellanas.*

ANONYMOUS



- 3411 Rectangular Dirhem - Sevilla. C./C.: 254, Hazard 1106, V: 2089. 1.521 gr. Extremely fine 50,--
 Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 20-11-02, no. 293.

Taifas Almohades

MUSA ibn MAHFUZ (631-660 A.H. = 1234-1262 A.D.)



- 3412 Rectangular Dirhem. V: 2123, G: 01.01. 1.507 gr. RR Weakly struck at the edge, very fine + 150,--
 Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 6-11-03, no. 496.
 In Vives: Taifas Almohaden and Aben Mahfot of the Algarbe.

KINGS of GRANADA

Of Moorish Spain, solely the Nasrid realm in Granada managed to uphold its rule for a substantial time. That they could have survived that long is owed to their subtle diplomatic manoeuvring, sometimes co-operating with the Sultan of Morocco, sometimes joining forces with Castile's king. Thus, Spain's high Arabic culture was preserved.

ANONYMOUS



- 3413 1/4 Rectangular Dirhem - Granada. Both sides arabian legend. V: 2192. 0.475 gr. Flan crack, fine 40,--
 Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 24-4-03, no. 233.
 In the catalogue was the reference Me: 270.
- 3414 1/8 Rectangular Dirhem - Granada. Both sides arabian legend. V: 2214. 0.247 gr. RR Small hole, fine 150,--
 Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 20-12-99, no. 310.

CASTILE and LEÓN

In the 9th century, the county of Castile rapidly developed, initially under the rule of León. In 950, Count Fernán González of Castile seized independency for his territory. The second half of the 11th century saw the rise of Castile to a leading force, culminating in the capture of León by Fernando I (1035-1065), who advanced as far into Navarra as Santander. No coins are known from this period.

At Fernando's death, the dominion was divided among his three sons: Sancho received Castile, Alfonso León and García received the territories between Galicia and Portugal (marking the emergence of the state of Portugal, refer to "Portugal"). Soon after that, contention arose between Sancho and Alfonso, Alfonso emerging as ruler of Castile and León. First known coins are from the period after this union. Although a long-time underage monarch, after coming of age, Alfonso VII very successfully campaigned against the Moors, as when he seized Almería. In 1135 he proclaimed himself "Emperor of Spain".

ALFONSO VI (1073-1109)



- 3415 Dinero - Toledo. A: Cross ANFVS REX, R: Christogram, alpha and omega in two angles + TOLETVO :. AB: 5, C./C.: 408. 1.077 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine 75,--
Hirsch - Stockholm 1974.

ALFONSO I of ARAGON (1109-1126)



- 3416 Dinero - Toledo. A: Head l. ANFVS REX, R: Cross with star in the 1st and 4th angles + TOLLETA. AB: 23, C./C.: 424. 0.826 gr. Dark patina, very fine 50,--
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 29 (1977), no. 2883.



- 3417 Obolo - Toledo. A: Head l. ANFVS REX, R: Cross with star in the 2nd and 3rd angles + TOLLETA. AB: 24, C./C.: 425. 0.346 gr. Dark green patina, very fine 50,--
Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 20-11-02, no. 313.

LEÓN

Alfonso's demise in 1157 left the realm to his sons, dividing it between Sancho in Castile and Fernando in León. Once again the territories were separated.

Particularly under Alfonso IX (1188-1230), there was a constant state of war with Castile, with León gravely weakened by the loss of Portugal and the virtual independence of Galicia under Archbishop Diego Gelmírez of Compostela.

When Alfonso IX died in 1230, León was reunited with Castile. Alfonso was wedded to Berenguela, a daughter of Enrico I of Castile. The combination Castile - León would now last for good.



3418

ALFONSO IX (1188-1230)

- 3418 Dinero - Salamanca (?) A: Long cross with the limbs ending in pellets and scallops in the angles ALFONS' REX, R: Lion r., E in front and cross behind LEO. AB: 126 var, C./C.: 560. 1.157 gr. Corroded and irregular flan, very fine
 Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 6-11-03, no. 551. 30,--



3419

- 3419 Obolo - Leon (?). A: Cross with one star in each angle ANFONS' REX, R: Lion r. LEO. AB: 137, C./C.: 570. 0.278 gr. RR Edge breaks, fine
 Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 20-11-02, no. 324. 100,--

CASTILE

Sancho died after *one* year. The subsequent government of Alfonso VIII was abruptly brought to an end by his incarceration by the Lara dynasty. Not until 1170 could he escape from his captivity, using outside help. Nor Alfonso VIII, neither Enrico I had attained their goals with respect to the Muslims. Nonetheless, things were looking prosperous by the time Fernando III, son of Berenguela and Alfonso IX of León, came to power in 1217. His authority increased with the demise of his father, which earned him the title of King of León.

ALFONSO VIII (1158-1214)



3420

- 3420 Morabetino - Toledo - 1237 A.D. A: Príncipe / de los católicos / Alfonso, hijo de Sancho / ayúdele Dios / y protéjale. On the edge: Fue acunado este dinar en Toledo el ano ... de la era Safard, R: Between cross and ALF: Imán de la iglesia / del Mesias, el Papa / de Roma la Grande. On the edge: En el nombre del Padre y del Espiritu Santo el que creyera y fuera bautizado se salvaré. AB: 153.14, C./C.: 512, Fb.: 101. 3.812 gr. R Almost extremely fine
 Frankfurter Münzhandlung, Auction 132 (1989), no. 568. 2.000,--



- 3421 Obolo - Toledo. A: Head r. ANFVS REX, R: Crowned head r. TOLETVLA. AB: 155, C./C.: cf. 522. 0.400 gr. **R** Dark patina, fine 100,--
 Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 24-4-03, no. 249.



- 3422 Dinero - Cuenca (?). A: Cross + o ANFVS o REX o, R: Bust l. over castle between star and C CASTELA. AB: 193, C./C.: -- (cf. 532 and 547). 0.932 gr. **R** Extremely fine 150,--
 ANE - Barcelona, Auction 3-89, no. 976.



- 3423 Dinero - Ocaña (?). A: Crowned bust l. ANFVS REX, R: Castle between star and O CASTELA. AB: 202, C./C.: 540. 0.673 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine 75,--
 ANE - Barcelona, Auction 3-89, no. 981.

CASTILE and LEÓN

The first king of the united Castile and León was Fernando III. He vastly contributed to the (near) completion of the Reconquista. In the end only Granada remained Moorish and would stay so until 1492.

Thus, four regions remained on the Iberian Peninsula: the two most important being Castile and Aragón (the first by far larger, Aragón a much richer region), and then Navarra and Portugal.

The ongoing battle between the different fractions reignited when Pedro I (1350-1369) was confronted with Enrico of Trastámara, illegitimate son of Alfonso XI and Leonor de Guzmán. Eventually, Enrico murders Pedro at Montiel in 1367 and succeeds him, starting the house of Trastámara.

Under Enrico IV (1454-1474) great confusion reigned. Enrico was childless. He was succeeded by his sister Isabella. Joan II of Aragón managed to wed his son Ferdinand to Isabella in 1469, clearing the way for one Spain.

FERNANDO III (1217-1252)



- 3424 Dinero - León. A: Cross with one lis in each angle + MONETA LEGIONIS, R: Ornamented trident with the limbs ending in one cross and two rings. AB: 212, C./C.: 574. 0.797 gr. Very fine 75,--
 Künker - Osnabrück, Auction 11 (1988), no. 3528.

ALFONSO X (1252-1284)



3425

- 3425 Dinero - Cuenca. A: In six lines ALF / ONSVS / REXCAS / TELLEE / TLEGIO / NIS, R: Two lions and two castles, crescent l. above. AB: 231, C./C.: 592. 0.989 gr. Very fine 75,--
 Frelin - St. Paul en Fenouillet 1984.



3426

- 3426 Obolo - no mint. A: In six lines ALF / ONSVS / REX CAS / TELLEE / TLEGIO / NIS, R: Two lions and two castles. AB: 247, C./C. -- (cf. 600): . 0.334 gr. R Minor flan crack, very fine 125,--
 ANE - Barcelona, Auction 12-89, no. 624.



3427

- 3427 Pepion - Burgos. A: Castle over B + ALF REX : CASTELLE, R: Lion l. + : ET LEGIONIS. AB: 248, C./C.: 585. 0.897 gr. Very fine 25,--
 Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 4-04, no. 506.



3428

- 3428 Pepion - Sevilla. A: Castle over S between two pellets + : ALF REX . CASTELLE :, R: Lion l. + : ET : LEGIONIS :. AB: 254.1, C./C.: 590. 0.694 gr. Flan crack, fine to very fine 20,--
 Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 4-04, no. 508.



3429

- 3429 Noven - León. A: Castle over L + MONETA CASTELLE. R: Lion l. in sixfoil + : ET LEGIONIS. AB: 267, C./C.: 605. 0.717 gr. Dark patina, a little weakly struck at the edge, very fine + 20,--
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 29 (1977), no. 2902.



- 3430 Noven - Sevilla. A: Castle over S + MONETA CASTELLE, R: Lion l. in sixfoil + † ET LEGIONIS, AB:269. 0.784 gr. Traces of verdigris, otherwise very fine to extremely fine 30,--
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 29 (1977), no. 2901.



- 3431 Maravedi Prieto - no mint. A: Castle + ALF : REX CASTEL, R: Lion r. + ET : LEGIONIS. AB: 276, C./C.: 611. 0.813 gr. Dark patina, traces of verdigris, very fine + 25,--
Münzzentrum - Köln 1981.
- 3432 Obolo - no mint. A: Castle within square CASTELLE, R: Lion within square LEGIONIS. AB: 280, C./C.: 618. 0.558 gr. Almost very fine 15,--
Pliego - Sevilla 1984.

INFANTE DON ENRIQUE (1259)



- 3433 Pepion - Ávila. A: Castle over A + : E REX CASTELLE, R: Lion l. + ET : LEGIONIS. AB: 290, C./C.: --. 0.742 gr. Fine 30,--
Höhn - Leipzig, Auction 32 (2002), no. 2657.

SANCHO IV (1284-1295)



- 3434 Cornado - Burgos. A: Crowned bust l. SANCII REX, R: Castle between B and star + CASTELLE LEGIONIS. AB: 296, C./C.: 623. 0.814 gr. Magnificent portrait, almost extremely fine 75,--
Delmonte - Brussel 1969.



- 3435 Cornado - Coruña. A: Crowned bust l. SANCII REX, R: Castle between star and scallop + CASTELLE LEGIONIS. AB: 297.1, C./C.: 626. 0.730 gr. Traces of encrustation, very fine 50,--
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 29 (1977), no. 2898.
- 3436 Cornado - Cuenca. A: Crowned bust l. SANCII REX, R: Castle between bowl and star CASTELLE LEGIONIS. AB: 298, C./C.: 628. 0.789 gr. Traces of encrustation, very fine 50,--
Diversen - 1985.
Ex: Dekker collection.
Bought Schulman - Amsterdam, d.d. 13-4-1959.



- 3437 Seisen - Burgos. A: Crowned bust l. + SAN : CII REX, R: Cross with star in the 1st and B in the 4th angles + CASTELLE E LEGIONIS. AB: 308.3, C./C.: 641. 0.660 gr. Traces of encrustation, otherwise very fine 50,--
Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 6-11-03, no. 2208.
- 3438 Seisen - León. A: Crowned head l. + SANCII REX, R: Cross with star in the 1st and L in the 4th angles + CASTELLE E LEGIONIS. AB: 311, C./C.: 646. 0.686 gr. Fine 15,--
Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 4-04, no. 2314.



FERNANDO IV (1295-1312)

- 3439 Pepion - Segovia. A: Castle over three pellets + F REX CASTELLE, R: Lion l. + ET LEGIONIS. AB: 328, C./C.: 657. 0.590 gr. Irregular flan and small flan cracks, very fine 25,--
Franceschi - Brussel 1974.

ALFONSO XI (1312-1350)

- 3440 Cornado - Toledo. A: Crowned bust l. ALFONS REX, R: Castle with T in portal CASTELLE ET LEGIONIS. AB: 341, C./C.: 682. 0.641 gr. Flan crack, dark Patina, very fine + 30,--
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1971.



- 3441 Cornado - Coruña. A: Crowned bust l. + ALFONSVS o REX, R: Castle over scallop CASTELE LEGIOS. AB: 343, C./C.: 687. 0.847 gr. A little weakly struck at the edge, very fine + 50,--
Platt - Paris 1981.



- 3442 Noven - Burgos. A: Castle within square over B + A REX CASTELLE, R: Lion rampant l. within square + ET LEGIONIS B. AB: 355, C./C.: 689. 0.790 gr. Almost extremely fine 75,--
Münzzentrum - Köln 1981.
The B at the end of the reverse legend is not mentioned in AB.



- 3443 Noven - Toledo. A: Castle within square, T in portal + A REX CASTELE, R: Lion rampant l. within square + ET LEGIONIS. AB: 359.1, C./C.: 697. 0.755 gr. Slightly corroded, minor flan crack, very fine 25,--
Num. Pliego - Sevilla 1983.

PEDRO I (1350-1369)



- 3444 Dobra (35 marav) - Sevilla. A: Crowned bust l. PETRVS : DEI : GRATIA : REX : CASTELLE : ELEGIONIS, R: Cross with two lions and two castles in the angles, S in the 4th angle PETRVS : DEI : GRATIA : REX : CASTELLE : ELEGIONIS. AB: 368, C./C.: 703, Fb.: 105. 4.503 gr. Minor flan defect on the obverse, nice portrait, almost extremely fine 1.500,--
Schulman - Amsterdam 1970.



3445



3445 Real - Sevilla. A: Arms in quatrefoil with three rings and one S in the angles + PETRVS : REX : CASTELLE : E . LEGIONIS ::, R: P under crown + DOMINVS : MICHI : ADIV'TOR : ETEGO : DISPICIAM : INIMICOS MEOS. AB: 380, C./C.: 714. 3.343 gr.

Spink - London 1976.

Nice patina, well struck and extremely fine specimen

200,--



3446



3446 1/2 Real - Sevilla. A: Castle in quatrefoil over S + PETRVS : REX : CASTELLE : E, R: P under crown + DOMINVS : MICHI : ADIVTOR ::. AB: 384, C./C.: 718. 1.699 gr. Slightly bent, very fine

Elsen - Brussel, Auction 72 (2002), no. 1266.

200,--



3447



3447 4 Maravedis - Sevilla. Castle in sixfoil over S † PETRVS : DEI : GRACIA : REX : CASTELLE : LEGIONI, R: Lion rampant l. in sixfoil † PETRVS † DEI † GRACIA † REX † CASTELLE † LEGIONIS. AB: 386, C./C.: 720. 5.325 gr.

Pliego - Sevilla 1986.

Irregular flan and a little weakly struck, very fine

100,--



3448



3448 3 Maravedis - Sevilla. A: Castle in sixfoil over S + PETRVS : REX : CASTELLE : ELEGIONIS, R: Lion rampant l. in sixfoil + PETRVS : REX : CASTELLE : ELEGIONIS. AB: 388, C./C.: 722. 2.747 gr.

Pliego - Sevilla -1986

Slightly bent, very fine

75,--



- 3449 Cornado - Burgos. A: Crowned bust facing PETRVS REX, R: B under Castle + PETRVS REX CASTEL. AB: 396, C./C.: 723. 0.852 gr. Slightly corroded, very fine 50,--
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 29 (1977), no. 2907.

ENRIQUE II (1368-1379)


- 3450 Real - Toledo. A: Arms in quatrefoil with three rosettes and one T in the angles + ENRICVS : REX : CASTELLE : ELEGIONIS, R: EN under crown + DOMINVS : MICHI : ADIVTOR : ET EGO : DISPICIAM : INIMICOS : MEOS. AB: 407, C./C.: 735. 3.443 gr. Extremely fine 200,--
Schulman - Amsterdam 1967.
Ex: Möwes collection.



- 3451 1/2 Real - Sevilla. A: Castle over S in quatrefoil + ENRICVS REX : CASTELLE, R: EN under crown + DOMINVS MICHI ADIVTOR . AB: 410, C./C. : 757. 1.504 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine 50,--
Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 20-11-02, no. 464.
III-410.
- 3452 Cruzado - Burgos. A: Crowned bust l., B and rosette behind + ENRICVS REX CASTELLE, R: Latin cross with N - R - I in the angles + NRICVS REX CASTELLE. AB: 451.1, C./C.: 763. 1.115 gr. Corroded, fine 30,--
Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 20-11-02, no. 474.
N-R-I should be E-N-R-I.



- 3453 Cornado - Toledo. A: Bust l. ENRICVS REX :, R: T under Castle CASTELLE : ELEGIONIS. AB: 492, C./C.: 798. 1.334 gr. Dark tone, very fine 25,--
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 29 (1977), no. 2911.

JUAN I (1379-1390)



3454



3454 Real - Burgos. A Arms in quatrefoil with four rosettes and one B in the angles + IOHANIS : DEI ꝛ GRECIA ꝛ REX ꝛ CASTELLE, R: IOHN under crown + DOMINVS ꝛ MICHI : ADIVTOR ꝛ ETEGO DISPICIAM ꝛ INIMICOS ꝛ MEOS ꝛ. AB: 537, C./C.: 837. 3.417 gr.

Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 20-11-02, no. 499. III-537. In MMHC under Juan II.

Nice dark tone, almost extremely fine

200,--



3455



3455 1/4 Real - Sevilla. A: S under castle + IOHANIS : REX : CAST, R: IUN under crown + IOHANIS : REX : LEGIO. AB: 543, C./C.: 842. 0.578 gr.

Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 20-11-02, no. 506. III-543.

Extremely fine

150,--



3456



3456 Blanca del Agnus Dei - Toledo. A: Y under crown and between T and O CATA : MVNDIT : MIS : N, R: Nimbate lamb with cross, pellet in front AGNVS : DEI : QVI : TOLIS P. AB: 558, C./C.: 863. 1.848 gr.

Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 20-11-02, no. 512. III-558.1.

Treated with zapon, very fine

50,--



3457



3458



3457 1/2 Blanca del Agnus Dei - Sevilla. A: Y under crown PECATA : MVNDI : MISER, R: Nimbate lamb with cross, S in front AGNVS : DEI : QVI : TOLIS. AB: 562, C./C.: 873. 0.699 gr.

Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 20-11-02, no. 515. III-562.

Slightly corroded, fine to very fine

50,--

3458 Cornado - Segovia. A: Crowned head I. IOH ANES, R: Castle between S and E + REX : CASTELLE. AB: 572; C./C.: 847. 0.767 gr.

Spink - London 1981.

Very fine

50,--

ENRIQUE III (1390-1406)



3459

- 3459 Real - Sevilla. A: Arms in quatrefoil with three stars and on S in the angles + ENRICVS : DEI : GRACIA : REX : CASTE, R: EN under crown + DOMINVS : MICHI : ADIVTOR : EGO D * ISPICIAM : INIMICOS M. AB: 585, C./C.: 879. 3.320 gr. Flan defect on the edge, very fine + 250,--
 Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 34 (2005), no. 707.



3460

- 3460 Blanca - Burgos. A: B under castle in sixfoil + ENRICVS : DEI : GRACIA : REX, R: Lion rampant l. in sixfoil + ENRICVS : DEI : GRACIA : REX. AB: 597, C./C.: 881. 1.808 gr. Very fine 50,--
 Num. Pliego - Sevilla 1983.



3461

- 3461 Blanca - Cuenca. A: Bowl under castle in sixfoil + ENRICVS : DEI : GRACIA : R, R: Lion rampant l. in sixfoil + ENRICVS : DEI : GRACIA : R. AB: 600, C./C.: 883. 1.370 gr. Fine to very fine 25,--
 Num. Pliego - Sevilla 1983.



3462

- 3462 Blanca - Toledo. A: T under castle in sixfoil + ENRICVS : DEI : GRACIA : REX, R: Lion rampant l. in sixfoil + ENRICVS : DEI : GRACIA : REX. AB: 603, C./C.: 886. 1.743 gr. Small flan crack, very fine 50,--
 Num. Pliego - Sevilla 1983.

JUAN II (1406-1454)



3463

- 3463 Dobla de la Banda - Sevilla. A: Shield with band on it, two lion's heads at the end of the band + IOHANES : DEI : GRACIA : REX : LEGIONIS, R: Cross with two castles and two lions in the angles, S on top of the cross + IOHANES : DEI : GRACIA : REX : CASTELLE. AB: 617.2, C./C.: 898, Fb.: 112. 4.584 gr. A little weakly struck, very fine specimen on broad flan 1.000,--
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1988.



3464

- 3464 Cornado - Toledo. A: Crowned head l. with two rosettes over the crown IOHANES DEI GRA, R: T under castle IOHANES DEI GRACI. AB: 634, C./C.: 912. 0.780 gr. Very fine 50,--
Pliego - Sevilla 1994.
From list november/december '93, no. 736.
Was layed to Juan I (1379-1390). The reference AB: 634 is not sure. The head breaks through the circle of pellets. Such a coin is in my opinion not possible under Juan I.

ENRIQUE IV (1454-1474)



3465

- 3465 Real - Sevilla. A: Crowned bust l. in multilobe + ENRICVS * CARTVS * DEI * GRACIA * REX * C, R: Arms in multilobe over S + ENRICVS * REX * CASTELLE * ET LEGIONIS. AB: 685, C./C.: 958. 3.339 gr. Nice portrait and toning, almost extremely fine 250,--
Spink - London 1972.



- 3466 Real - Sevilla. A: Crowned head l. with flower in front ENRICVS CARTVS DEI GRACIA REX, R: Arms in multilobe over S ENRICVS REX CASTELLE ET LEGIO. AB: 692.1, C./C.: . 3.031 gr. **R** Nice portrait, very fine 200,--
Batavia - den Haag 1984.



- 3467 1/2 Real - Burgos. A: EN under crown in multilobe + ENRICUS : REX : CASTELLE : ET, R: B under castle in multilobe + ENRICVS : CARTVS : REX : CASTE. AB: 696, C./C.: 977. 1.690 gr. **RR** Very fine + 300,--
Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 20-11-02, no. 542.



- 3468 Real - Sevilla. A: HEN under crown XPS VINCIT XPS REGNAT XP, R: Arms in multilobe under S ENRICVS DEI GRACIA REX. AB: 713, C./C.: 970. 3.416 gr. Irregular flan and a little weakly struck at the edge, very fine 150,--
Batavia - den Haag 1984.



- 3469 Cuartillo - Cuenca. A: Crowned bust facing, bowl l. + ENRICVS ꝛ CARTVS ꝛ REX ꝛ, R: Castle in multilobe over bowl + ENRICVS ꝛ REX ꝛ CASTELLE ꝛ EL. AB: 744.3, C./C.: 993. 2.916 gr. Fine 50,--
Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 20-11-02, no. 565.
III-744.6.
Possibly in MMHC under blanca.



3470

- 3470 Cuartillo - Jaen. A: Crowned bust facing + ENRICVS : CARTVS : DEI : GRACIA : R, R: Castle over IAEN in multilobe + ENRICVS : DEI : GRACIA : REX : CAS. AB: 746, C./C.: 997. 3.097 gr. Almost very fine 100,--
Galerie des Monnaies-New-Orleans, Auction 7-81, no. 520.



3471

- 3471 1/2 Cuartillo - Burgos. A: Crowned head facing + ENRICVS : QVARTVS : DEI : G, R: Castle over B + ENRICVS : REX : CASTILLE. AB: 773, C./C.: 1033. 1.569 gr. Small flan crack, fine to very fine 25,--
Batavia - den Haag 1987.



3472

- 3472 Blanca - Toledo. A: Castle over T in sixfoil + ENRICVS : DEI : GRACIA : REX :, R: Lion rampant in sixfoil + ENRICVS : DEI : GRACIA : REX :. AB: 821, C./C.: 1055. 1.909 gr. Slightly corroded, very fine 50,--
Pliego - Sevilla 1984.
Legend not as in AB.



3473

3474

- 3473 Blanca - Toledo. A: Castle over T in square + ENRICVS : DEI : GRACIA, R: Lion rampant l. in square + : ENRICVS : DEI : GRACI :. AB: 831, C./C.: 1066. 1.030 gr. Irregular flan, very fine 10,--
Pliego - Sevilla 1983.
- 3474 Blanca - Cuenca. A: Castle in square between C and bowl + ENRICVS DEI GRACIA REX, R: Lion rampant l. in square, four pellets around + XPS :: VINCIT :: XPS :: RENAT. AB: 831.7, C./C.: 1061. 1.127 gr. Irregular flan and weakly struck at the edge, almost very fine 10,--
Pliego - Sevilla 1983.



- 3475 Blanca - Segovia. A: Castle in square over aqueduct + ENRICVS ⊕ DEI ⊕ GRACIA ⊕ R, R: Crowned lion rampant l. + XPC x VINCIT x XPS x REGN. AB: 833, C./C.: 1064. 1.076 gr.
 Edge faults and weakly struck at the edge, very fine
 Num. Pliego - Sevilla 1983.

10,--

FERDINANDO and ISABELLA (1474-1479)



- 3476 Real - Toledo (1475?). A: Arms of Castile-Leon under crown and over eagle l., T under the shield FERNANDVS : ET : hELISABE ., R: Crowned shield of Aragon between X and X DOMINS : MICNI : AMLVTOR : I : C./C.: 2270, C./C./T.: cf. 301-304. 3.489 gr
 Small double struck, very fine with nice patina
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 42 (1989), no. 1151.

150,--

COUNTY of BARCELONA

Barcelona holds a long history: roman, Visigothic, Carolingian, Mozarabic. Wilfred "el Velloso" (878-897) was the last king to be appointed by the Westfrancoian king. After that, independence was attained and power was transferred through heritage.

Since about 1100, the power of the counts of Barcelona is vast. Ramón Berenguer III (1096-1131) in particular greatly extended his dominion: parts of Spain, but also parts of France, like Carcassone, Beziers and Southern Provence (by wedding Dulcia of Provence). Ramón Berenguer IV (1131-1162) added Aragón (marriage in 1137 with Petronilla, queen and heirsch to the kingdom Aragón).

From that moment on Aragón and Barcelona formed one whole.

RAMON BERENGUER IV (1131-1162)



- 3477 Dinero. A: Stylized head facing BARCINO (retrograde), R: Cross with one ring in each angle, circle of pellets around. C./C.: 1159, Cru: 33. 0.793 gr.
 Very fine +
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 29 (1977), no. 2962.

100,--

COUNTY of EMPURIES

Known as diocese in the 6th century, it was ancillary to the diocese of Gerona since the beginning of the 9th century. It became a county at the end of the 9th century. In the course of the 10th century, the county Empuries gained formal independence. In the 12th century, it became feudally subordinated to Aragón, losing all of its self-governance. In 1456, it was annexed by Aragón.

HUGO IV (1230-1269) or HUGO V (1269-1277)



- 3478 Dinero. A: Long cross POCI' : VGO, R: Sword : COMES EMPR. C./C.: 1286, Cru: 100. 0.697 gr. 400,--
RR Traces of encrustation, very fine
 ANE - Barcelona, Auction 12-89, no. 487.

COUNTY of URGELL

Urgell originated in 788 as a *pagus*. At the end of the 10th century, it was converted to county, under Ermengol I (992-1010) of the comital dynasty of Barcelona. Urgell was always closely attached to Barcelona and had to acknowledge its superior in Barcelona. In 1413, it is definitively annexed by the kingdom of Aragón, of which Barcelona was a part. Most important cities were Agramunt (mint since 1099) and Balaguer.

ERMENGOL X (1267-1314)



- 3479 Dinero - Agramunt. A: Crosier between two branches with pellets + ERMENGAVDVS I, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle + COMES : VRGELLI. C./C.: 1322, Cru: 128. 0.671 gr. 75,--
 Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 20-11-02, no. 637. **RR** Traces of verdigris, very fine
 IV-126.



- 3480 Obol (one-sided) - Balaguer. A: Coat of arms TER COM. C./C.: 1324, Cru: 131. 0.229 gr. 100,--
RR Flan crack, Fine
 ANE - Barcelona, Auction 12-89, no. 490.

PEDRO (1347-1408)

- 3481 Dinero - Agramunt. A: Crosier between two branches with pellets + PETRVS : DEI : GRACI, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle + ACOMES : URGELLI. C./C.: 1325, Cru: 134. 0.555 gr. 100,--
R Small flan crack, very fine
 Spink - London, Auction 71 (1989), no. 556.
 Ex. Grantley (Dupl).
 Ex. Blunt.

NAVARRA and ARAGÓN

Originally, Navarra and Aragón were both independent.

Navarra emerged in the 9th century, its most important sovereign being Sancho García (905-925), who fought Abd-al-Rahman III. After al-Mansour's death the Moorish danger had subsided and Navarra, under Sancho García III (1000-1035) became the main state in Northern Spain. His son Sancho García IV (1054-1076) was the last autonomous sovereign of Navarra.

Another son of Sancho García III, Ramiro I (1035-1063) was crowned king of Aragón. His son Sancho II Ramirez was king of Aragón, from 1063 until 1076, from 1076 king of Navarra as well.

Until 1134 Aragón and Navarra would remain one kingdom. The main sovereign from that period was Alfonso I (1104-1134). By marriage with Urraca, queen of Castile, he already was ruler over Castile and León. Alfonso I vastly extended his properties; in Spain (by defeating the Moors at Saragossa in 1117) as well as in Southern France. He died heirless in 1134. He left his lands to the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, the Hospitallers and the Templars. This met with heavy resistance and nobility, clergy and their supporters chose his brother Ramiro I "el Monge" to be king. He married Agnes of Poitiers and their daughter Petronilla would, by marriage to Ramón Berenguer IV of Barcelona, accomplish uniting Aragón with Barcelona.

With the demise of Martin I (1396-1410) the Catalan dynasty, that had ruled Aragón since the 12th century, became extinct. A serious conflict arose on the matter of succession, being resolved by the accord of Caspe in 1412. Ferdinand of Trastamare of Castile inherited the kingdom. Although he belonged to the family of kings of Castile, he, as his successors, acted as a pure Aragonian.

SANCHO RAMIREZ (1063-1094)

Periodo de preeminencia aragonesa



- 3482 Dinero - Aragon. A: Head l. \ddagger SANCIVS REX, R: Cross between two branches ARAGON. C./C.: 1099, Cru: 195. 0.764 gr. **R** Irregular flan, very fine + 200,--
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 29 (1977), no. 2935.



- 3483 Dinero - Aragon. A: Head r. SANCIVS REX, R: Cross between two branches ARAGON. C./C.: 1100, Cru: 196. 0.905 gr. **R** Edge fault, very fine 200,--
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 29 (1977), no. 2936.

PEDRO I de HUESCA (1094-1104)



- 3484 Dinero - Aragon. A: Bust l. \ddagger PETRVS . REX, R: Cross between two branches ARAGON. C./C.: 1109, Cru: 213. 0.770 gr. **R** Flan crack, fine to very fine 100,--
Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 6-11-03, no. 685.

NAVARRA

SANCHIO el SABIO (1150-1194)



3485

- 3485 Dinero - Navarra. A: Bust l. \ddagger SANCIVS REX, R: Cross between two branches and two stars NAVARE. C./C.: 1511, Cru: 222. 0.572 gr. **R** Edge breaks and irregular flan, otherwise very fine
Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 6-11-03, no. 688. 150,--

CATALANO-ARAGONESE

After the union of Catalonia with Aragón, new territories were regularly conquered. In 1238 Valencia was taken. Another main influence on Spanish mint was the Balearic culture. From ancient times, the Balearic Islands had been Moorish possession, much to the malcontent of Jaume I, who, in 1229, armed a fleet at Tarragona. Palma was conquered swiftly, but pushing through to the inland would take another two years. Ibiza surrendered in 1235, but Menorca remained a Moorish state. Mallorca was allotted among colonists of mainly Catalan descent. Round about 1291, the Balears regained independence. However, under the rule of Jaume III of Mallorca, Aragón provoked a rebellion and conquered the Balearic territories on the mainland. This enabled Pedro IV of Aragón to subdue the entire kingdom in 1344. A coup by Mallorca's crown failed, the king meeting his final defeat at the Battle of Lluchmajor (1349).

ALFONSO I (II of Aragon, 1162-1196)



3486

- 3486 Dinero - Barcelona. A: Cross between two rings BARQINO, R: Long cross CI VI RE .X. C./C.: 1162, Cru: 296. 1.252 gr. Dark tone, very fine to extremely fine
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 29 (1977), no. 2964. 75,--



3487

- 3487 Obolo - Barcelona. A: Cross between two rings BARQINO, R: Long cross CI VI RE : X :. C./C.: 1165, Cru: 297. 0.440 gr. **R** Edge fault, very fine
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 29 (1977), no. 2965. 75,--



3488

- 3488 Dinero - Aragon. A: Diademed bust l. ANFOS REX, R: Branch with cross on top ARA GON. C./C.: 1122, Cru: 298. 0.902 gr. **R** Flan crack, very fine
ANE - Barcelona, Auction 6-87, no. 835. 150,--

PEDRO I (II of Aragon, 1196-1213)


- 3489 Obolo - Barcelona. A: Long cross with one ring in each angle PETR RE : X :, R: Cross BARQINONA. C./C.: 1169, Cru: 301. 0.384 gr. R Very fine 50,--
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 29 (1977), no. 2965.

JAIME I (1213-1276)


- 3490 Dinero - Barcelona. A: Cross IACOB' REX, R: Shield of Catalunya BARQINO. C./C.: 1170, Cru: 304. 0.858 gr. Dark patina, very fine to extremely fine 50,--
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 29 (1977), no. 2966.
Diner de Doblenc V.
- 3491 Dinero - Barcelona. A: Long cross with two rings and twice three pellets in the angles IACOB' REX :, R: Head l. + BARQINO :. C./C.: 1171, Cru: 310.1. 1.104 gr. Extremely fine 50,--
Bourgey - Paris 1970.
Diner de Tern.V.



- 3492 Dinero - Valencia. A: Head l. : IACOBVS REX, R: Lis with cross on top + VALENCIE. C./C.: 1343, Cru: 314. 0.977 gr. Very fine 50,--
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.
- 3493 Dinero - Valencia. A: Head l. : IACOBVS REX, R: Lis with cross on top + VALENCIE. C./C.: 1343, Cru: 314. 0.898 gr. Flan crack, very fine to extremely fine 50,--
Toderi - Florence 1983.



- 3494 Dinero - Aragon. A: Patriarchal cross : IACOBVS REX, R: Head l. ARAGON. C./C.: 1128, Cru: 318. 0.813 gr. Extremely fine 50,--
Spink - London 1981.

ALFONSO II (III of Aragon, 1285-1291)



3495

- 3495 Croatia - Barcelona. A: Crowned bust l. + ALFOSVS DEI GRACIA REX, R: Long cross with twice three pellets and rings in the angles CIVITAS BACHNONA. C./C.: 1181, Cru: 331. 3.132 gr.
Spink - London 1981. Very fine to extremely fine 150,--

JAIME II (1291-1327)



3496

- 3496 Croatia - Barcelona. A: Crowned bust l. IACOBVS DEI GRACIA REX, R: Long cross with twice three pellets and rings in the angles CIVITAS BARhNONA. C./C.: 1183, Cru: 337. 3.178 gr.
Batavia - den Haag 1984. Nice patina, flan crack, very fine 200,--

ALFONSO III (IV of Aragon, 1327-1336)



3497

- 3497 Croatia - Barcelona. A: Crowned bust l. ALFONSVS DEI GRACIA REX, R: Long cross with twice three pellets and rings in the angles CIVITAS BARhNONA. C./C.: 1187, Cru: 366. 3.113 gr.
Batavia - den Haag 1984. Almost extremely fine 250,--

PEDRO III (IV of Aragon, 1336-1387)



3498

- 3498 Florí - Perpignan. A: St. John the Baptist S . IOHANNES . B, R: Fleur-de-lis of Florentine ARAG OREX . P. C./C.: 1194, Cru: 386 ; Fb.: 1. 3.409 gr. Small scratches and test cut at the edge, very fine 400,--
Spink - London, Auction 1239 (2000), no. 903.
Ex: Münzen und Medaillen - Basel, list 428 (1980), no. 44.
Ex: Dreesmann collection II, no. 903.
Gamberini: 813.



- 3499 Croatia - Barcelona. A: Crowned bust l. + PETRVS † DEI † GRACIA † REX, R: Long cross with twice three pellets and rings in the angles CIVITAS BARChNONA. C./C.: 1208, Cru: 409. 3.233 gr. Extraordinary well preserved, extremely fine 200,--
 Schulman - Amsterdam 1967.
 Ex: Möwes collection.

MARTIN I (1396-1410)


- 3500 Real - Valencia. A: Crowned bust facing + MARTIN9 : DEI : GRACIA : REX : ARA, R: Crown over arms + VALENCIE : MAIORICARVM : SAR. C./C.: 1356, Cru: 527. 3.104 gr. Very fine 200,--
 Batavia - den Haag 1984.

ALFONSO IV (V of Aragon, 1416-1458)
Dinastia Trastamara


- 3501 1/3 Croat - Barcelona. A: Crowned head l., R: Long cross with twice three pellets and rings in the angles BARCA NONA. C./C.: 1245, Cru: 823. 0.865 gr. R Almost very fine 75,--
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel - 1979
- 3502 Dinero - Menorca. A: Crowned bust l. + ALFONSVS REX, R: Arms in quatrefoil + MINORICARVM. C./C.: 1248, Cru: 858.1. 1.232 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine 50,--
 Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 117 (2003), no. 2300.

FERNANDO II and ISABELLA (V of Spain, 1479-1516)
Transito


- 3503 1/2 Croat - Barcelona. A: Crowned bust l. FERDINANDVS D GR, R: Long cross with twice three pellets and rings in the angles CIVI TASB ARC NONA. C./C.: 1751, Cru: 1143. 1.544 gr. Small scratches, almost very fine 150,--
 ANE - Barcelona, Auction 20-5-86, no. 394.



3504

3504 Ducat - Valencia. A: Two crowned busts, crown between them + FERDINANDVS x ELISABET x, x S S x in bottom field, R: Crowned shield of Castile-Leon and Aragon + VALENCIE x MAIORICA. C./C.: 2419, C./C./T.: 135 cf. annotation, Cru: 1198, Fb.: 82. 3.487 gr.

Franceschi - Brussel 1973.

Crusafont thinks, that this coin belongs to the period of transformation, others think that this is already the period of the Reyes Catolicos.

R Well struck and extremely fine specimen

1.500,--

MALLORCA

After the Moorish domination until 1230, Mallorca was a part of Catalana-Aragón until 1291 and would be independent again from 1291 to 1343. From then on, it remained part of Catalana-Aragón.

SANCHO (1311-1324)



3505

3505 Dobler - Mallorca. A: Crowned bust facing between two stars † REX † MAIORICAR', R: Latin cross † 'SACIVS DEI † GRA +. C./C.: 1394, Cru: 547. 1.820 gr.

Kunst und Münzen - Lugano 1977.

Extremely fine

75,--

JAIME III (1324-1343)



3506

3506 Dinero - Mallorca. A: Crowned head facing + REX MAIORICARVM, R: Latin cross + IACOBVS DEI * GRA. C./C.: 1395, Cru: 547. 0.919 gr.

Batavia - den Haag 1984.

Very fine

50,--



3507

3507 Dinero - Mallorca. A: Crowned bust facing + REX † MAIORICARVM, R: Latin cross + IACOBVS DEI † GRA † C./C.: 1396, Cru: --. 0.458 gr.

Spink - London 1976.
Not in Crusafont.

Almost extremely fine

50,--

ARBECA
ANONYMOUS


- 3508 Senyal. A: Bird l., R: T between three times three pellets. Cru: 1344. 6.543 gr. Fine to very fine 25,--
 ANE - Barcelona, Auction 3-12-85, no. 359.
 La Selva del Camp.

GERONA
CARLOS I (1516-1558)


- 3509 Dinero. A: Crowned head l., Countermark G CAROLVS . D . G . R, R: Coat of arms CIVITAS GERVND. C./C. : 2718, Cru: 1421. 0.641 gr. Coin: Fine, Countermark : Very fine 25,--
 Numismatische Kring Rotterdam.

REYES CATOLICOS

With the ordinance of Medina del Campo on the 13th of June 1497, the new monetary system was adopted. Important was that the systems of Castile (up to then mainly gold and billon) and Aragón (mainly silver) had now been combined under one general system.

FERDINAND and ISABELLE (1479-1504)


- 3510 Dobra Excelente - Sevilla. A: Two crowned busts turned to eachother, S between them, X above + : FERNANDVS : Z : ELISABET : DEI : GRA, R: Crowned shield of Castile-Leon and Aragon on eagle SVB : VMBRA : ALARVM . T. C./C./T.: 63, Fb.: 129. 7.002 gr. Attractive specimen, extremely fine 1.500,--
 Schulman - Amsterdam 1967.
 Ex: Möwes collection.
 VQR: 6511.



3511



3511 4 Maravedi - Cuenca. A: Castle in sixfoil bowl * FERDINANDVS . ET ELISABET *, R: Crowned lion l. in sixfoil between patriarchal cross and C bowl * REX o ET REGINA o CAT o LEG *. C./C./T.: 436. 8.854 gr. Very fine +

40,--

Num. Pliego - Sevilla 1983.



3512



3512 4 Reales - Sevilla. A: Crowned shield of Castile-Leon and Aragon between S and oIIII FERNANDVS o ET o ELISABET o DEI, R: Six arrows bounded together, square in field + REX o ET o REGINA o CAST o LEGION o ARAGON o GRA. C./C./T.: 179. 13.771 gr Small flan, very fine +

150,--

Toderi - Florence 1977.



3513



3513 Real - Burgos. A: Crowned shield of Castile-Leon and Aragon FERNANDVS o ET o NELISA, R: Six arrows bounded together, B in field + D o G o REX o ET o REGINA o CAST o LEGIO ermine. Die defect, very fine

100,--

Schulman - Amsterdam 1971.



3514



3514 Real - Cuenca. A: Crowned shield of Castile-Leon and Aragon FERNANDVS hELISABT . D : G : R o o, R: Five arrows bounded together, C with three pellets in field + REX : FEREGINA : CAST : LEGIONARAGO o. C./C./T.: 250 c. 3.275 gr Very fine

100,--

Num. Kring Rotterdam.



- 3515 Real - Granada. A: Crowned shield of Castile-Leon and Aragon FERNANDVS : ET HELISAB, R: Seven arrows bounded together, G in field + REX : ET REGINA : CAST o LIG. C./C./T.: 265 d. 3.314 gr. Egde fault, very fine 75,--
Spink - London - 1974



- 3516 Real - Toledo. A: Crowned shield of Castile-Leon and Aragon, five pellets and T in field FERNANDVS : ET : ELISABET : DEI : G, R: Six arrows bounded together + REX : ET : REGINA : CAST : LEGIO : ARAGO : S : G : . C./C./T.: 306. 3.224 gr. Very fine 75,--
Spink - London 1974.



- 3517 1/2 Real - Toledo. A: Crown over M T and between garlands + REX o ET REGINA o CAST o LE o, R: Six arrows bounded together + FERNANDVS o ET o ELISABET o. C./C./T.: 357. 1.632 gr. Almost very fine 50,--
Spink - London 1974.



- 3518 Blanca - Sevilla. A: Crowned F between S and S + FERNANDVS : ET : HELISABET :, R: Crowned Y between two stars + REX : ET : REGINA : CAST : LEG. C./C./T.: 510. 1.689 gr. Very fine 20,--
ANE - Barcelona, Auction 25-6-74, no. 384.
For the punch 1573/4 of Holland and Zeeland on the 4-real piece, as well as the real piece (both Sevilla), see at the end of Holland (under Klop 1573/4) - Part I, no. 791 and 792.

PORTUGAL

When Garcia was king of Galicia, the issue arose as to whom the north of present-day Portugal belonged to: Galicia or León. In 1071, Garcia defeated Portuguese nobility in the Battle of Pedroso.

Garcia's brother Alfonso VI was king of Castile-León. A decision was made: the northern part of Portugal was to come under foreign supremacy. Alfonso appointed Raymund of Burgundy, who was married to Urracca, daughter of Alfonso VI. He became count of Galicia, Portugal and Coimbra. Despite French support, he couldn't assert this claim and had to settle for Galicia. His place in Portugal and Coimbra was taken by his cousin Henry of Burgundy, who was wedded to Teresa, an illegitimate daughter of Alfonso VI. This new county was named Portugal, after its capital Porto. At Alfonso's demise in 1109, it became de facto independent.

When Henry died (1112), his son Afonso Henriques was not yet of age. Teresa became guardian, first as infanta and later (1117) as queen. She then competed with her half-sister Urracca, queen of Castile-León. Afonso Henriques (1118-1185) in 1228 consolidated independence by his victory at Sao Mamede, not far from Guimaraes, over Alfonso VII of Castile. Coimbra then became capital of the country.

The rivalry between both countries persisted until the peace treaty of Túy on 4 July 1137, yet, ties were maintained. After he conquered the Moors in the Battle of Campo-Ourique (25 July 1139), Afonso Henriques proclaimed himself king of Portugal under the name Afonso I. The pope did not recognise him and it would take until the papacy of Alexander III in 1179, for him to receive papal acknowledgement. Afonso fashioned his coat of arms to reflect his conquest of the 5 Moorish sovereigns that had commanded him so much respect: five small escutcheons, each filled with five dots in the shape of a cross. It would become the arms of Portugal.

PORTUGAL UNDER THE BURGUNDIANS (1128-1383)

The reconquista was commenced in the middle of the 12th century. Santarém was captured in 1147 (with foreign aid of the Flemings and the Brabanders, among others) and Lisbon would soon follow. When Geraldo *Sem Pavor* took Evora in 1165, he came into conflict with León or, more specifically, with Ferdinando II who was marching for Badajoz.

In 1183 Sancho I (1185-1211) vanquished the Almohads near Santarém. He captured a Muslim stronghold in the Algarve and restyled his title *Dei Gratia Portugaliae, Silvii et Algarbi Rex*. In 1267, the Algarve realm was effectively annexed through the Treaty of Badajoz that King Alfonso III (1248-1279) signed with Castile. The border with Castile was determined conclusively in the Treaty of Alcanices in 1297 by Dinis I. Under him, naval expansion commenced and he founded the university of Lisbon in 1290, which was soon moved to Coimbra.

In royal titles, Portugal and the Algarve are always mentioned separately, on the coins of Alfonso III for instance, but also by Sancho I, who already bore these titles.

DINIS I (1279-1325)

Under Dinis, expansion by sea began, with the aid of Genoese seafarers. The age of explorers set in, though the major exploring expeditions would not be embarked upon until the 15th century.



3519 Dinheiro. A: Five shields AL GA BR II, R: Cross with two crescents and two stars in the angles D REX PORTVGL. Gomes: 01.05. 0.683 gr. Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 29 (1977), no. 2814.

Dinis was succeeded by Alfonso IV (1325-1357), and then by Pedro I (1357-1367). The latter was assassinated and his son Fernando I (1367-1383) acceded to the throne, contested by the Trastámara dynasty however (one of the reasons: Portugal was allied with England and Castile with France). Finally, in April 1383, a treaty was signed and Juan I of Castile married Beatrice (daughter of Fernando), heiress of Portugal. Fernando's demise prompted Castile to claim the throne, but the uprising of 1383 prevented this.

FERNANDO I (1367-1383)


- 3520 Tornês the busto. A: Five shields in quatrefoil + FERDINANDVS : D : G : REX : PORTUGAL, R: Crowned bust l. between cross and L + SI : DNS : MIHI : AIVTOR : NON : TIME B. Gomes: 66.01. Irregular flan, very fine 300,--
Münzen und Medaillen - Deutschland, Auction 9 (2001), no. 1391.



- 3521 Real - Lissabon. A: Five shields in quatrefoil + F : D : G : REX : PORTVGALIE : ALGARBIIE, R: FR under crown and over L ⊗ ECIT ⊗ CELVN ⊗ ETERAM ⊗, + AVXILIVM ⊗ MEVM ⊗ ADOMINI ⊗ QVI ⊗ F. Gomes: 86.01. 3.520 gr. R Small die fault, almost extremely fine 500,--
Spink - Zürich, Auction 47 (1993), no. 9.



- 3522 Barbuda - Lissabon. Cross with the shield of Portugal in centre and one castle in each angle + FERNANDVS : REX : PORTVALI : ALG, R: Crowned helmet, L behind + SI : DNS : MICHI : AIVTOR : NON : TIM :. Gomes: 25.01. 4.321 gr. A little weakly struck at the edge, very fine + 250,--
Spink - London 1981.
Under the L of ALG a ring.



3523

- 3523 Barbuda - Lissabon. A: Cross with the shield of Portugal in centre and one castle in each angle + FERNANDVS : REX : PORTVGALI : ALGA, R: Crowned helmet, L behind + SI : DNS : MICH : AIVTOR : NON : TIME :. Gomes: 28.01. 4.144 gr. A little weakly struck, very fine 200,--
Elsen - Brussel 1985.
Under the G of ALGA a ring.



3524

- 3524 Grave - Lissabon. A: Shield of Portugal between four castles FERNANDVS : REX : PORTVGA :, R: F on crowned shield on crossed lances over L + SI : DN' : S : MI CHI : AIVTOR : NO :. Gomes: 09.02. 1.940 gr. R Traces of verdigris, otherwise very fine 200,--
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 29 (1977), no. 2817.



3525

- 3525 Pilarte - Lissabon. A: Five shields with pellet over the centre-shield SI : D NS : MICH : AD, R: Crown over cross, L r. above FERNANDVS : REX : PORTV. Gomes: 06.02. 1.465 gr. Very fine + 50,--
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 29 (1977), no. 2820.



3526

- 3526 Dinheiro. A: Cross with two crescents and two stars in the angles + F : REX PORTVGALI :, R: Shield of Portugal AL GA BB II. Gomes: 02.01. 1.225 gr. Dark tone, very fine + 50,--
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 29 (1977), no. 2821.

PORTUGAL UNDER THE HOUSE AVIZ (1385-1495)

The rebellion of 1383 had a national character, it was, however, supported by nobility, as a forthright protest against the Trastámara dynasty. Shortly after that, power was usurped by Joao of Aviz, grandmaster in the Order of Aviz: a bastard son of Pedro I. After he disposed of his enemies, the Cortes of Coimbra (council of the kingdom) elected him King Joao I on the 6th of April 1385. He reaffirmed his new authority by devastatingly beating the Castilians on 14 August 1385 at Aljubarrota.

To consolidate his position and that of Portugal with respect to Castile, he signed a treaty with England on 9 May 1386 at Windsor and married Philippa, a daughter of the duke of Lancaster's.

The turn of the 13th century saw the end of Portugal's reconquista. Now, efforts were directed towards other targets: towards the conquest of Ceuta (1415), Alcácer Ceguer (1458) and Tangiers (1471), all of which were footholds in North Africa, *and* towards the explorations (i.e. the conquest of the African coast).

JOAO I (1385-1433)


- 3527 Real de 10 Soldos - Lissabon (L - LB). A: IHNS under crown and over L, six pellets in field TERANECIT ☉ CERVR ☉ ET ☉, + ADIVTORIVM ☉ NORTRVN ☉ QUI ☉ F, R: Five shields of Portugal in quatrefoil and between L and B + IHNS ‡ DEI ‡ GRA ‡ REX ‡ PO ‡ ET ‡ A. Gomes: 45.01. 1.627 gr. Slightly corroded, otherwise very fine 100,--
Schulman - Amsterdam 1970.
Modulo minor (24 mm).



- 3528 Real - Porto. A: IhNS under crown and over P in multilobe, R in field + IHNS ☉ DEI ☉ GRA REX * POR * ET * A, R: Five shields of Portugal and four castles + ADIVTORIVM ☉ NOSTRVN ☉ QVI. Gomes: 56.04. 2.270 gr. Flan crack, very fine + 100,--
Vecchi - London, Auction 17 (1999), no. 1741.



- 3529 Real branco - Lissabon. A: Five shields of Portugal in quatrefoil + FERDINANDVS ☉ PO ☉ ET ☉ ALGAR, R: Y under Crown, L I. ☉ EGCIE ☉ CEELGVM ☉ ETE, + ADIVTORIVM ☉ NOSTRVN ☉ QVI. Gomes: 52.03. 3.051 gr. Corroded, almost very fine 100,--
Num. Kring R'dam - 1997.
The texts are all but illegible and differ from no. 3530. Interpunction there: two stars over each other, here *.



3530

- 3530 Real branco - Porto. A: Five shields of Portugal in quaterfoil + IBNS : DEI : GRA : REX : PO : ET , R: Y under Crown, P I. : FECIT : CELVM : ETE, + ADIVTORIVM : NOSTRVM : QVI. Gomes: 53.03. 3.107 gr. Small flan, very fine 50,--
 Henzen - Amerongen 1997.
 From list febr/mrt 1997, no. 2175.



3531

3532

- 3531 Billon Real de 10 Soldos - Lissabon. A: Shield of Portugal between two rosettes + IHNS : D : GRA : REX : PO : AL, R: Cross with one pellet-in-annulet in each angle + ADIVTORIVN : NOSTRVN. Gomes: 28.01. 0.989 gr. R Dark tone, very fine 100,--
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 29 (1977), no. 2827.
 Ex: Münzen und Medaillen, Auction 30 (1965), no. 733.
 Bathalda Reis 53.
- 3532 1/2 Real - Lissabon. A: Five shields of Portugal in quaterfoil + IHNS : DEI : GRA : REX : POR, R: IHNS under crown and over L, four rings in field, branch r. above + ADIVTORIVM : NOSTRV. Traces of encrustation, almost very fine 25,--
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 29 (1977), no. 2822.



3533

3534

- 3533 1/2 Real - Evora. A: Shield of Portugal between E and V + IHNS * D * G * REX * POR, R: Long cross with one rose in each angle * ADIVTORVN : . Gomes: 31.02. 0.888 gr. Small flan crack, almost very fine 25,--
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 29 (1977), no. 2822.
- 3534 1/4 Real - Lissabon. A: Five shields of Portugal + IHNS : DEI : GRA : REX, R: IHNS under crown and over L + PORTVGALLI : ALGAR. Gomes: 04.02. 0.357 gr. Corroded, fine 10,--
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 29 (1977), no. 2822.



- 3535 1/4 Real. A: Shield of Portugal between four lis + IHNS ☉ DEI ☉ GRA ☉ REX, R: Cross with one pellet-in-annulet in each angle + P'O ☉ GT ☉ ALGAR BII ☉. Gomes: 08.01. 0.768 gr.
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 29 (1977), no. 2822. Dark Patina, very fine

25,--

From the beginning of the 15th century, Portuguese expansion started to take shape. Madeira was reached in 1419, the Azores in 1431, Rio del Oro in 1436, all these explorations the result of the endeavours of Henry the Seafarer, the youngest son of Joao I.

DUARTE (1433-1438)

Duarte was a “king-philosopher”.



- 3536 Real Preto - Lissabon. A: ED under crown in multilobe with small L between them + EDVARDVS * REX * PORT, R: Five shields of Portugal and four castles + EDVARDVS * REX * PORT. Gomes: 02.02. 1.502 gr.
Batavia - den Haag 1987. R Dark tone, irregular flan and weakly struck, fine to very fine

25,--

ALFONSO V (1438-1481)

Alfonso V first had to free himself of regency, but he did not succeed in disposing wholly of the main noble house, that of Braganza.

After the demise of Prince Henry the Navigator (1460) Alfonso V endeavoured to explore the coast of Africa. In 1469, Alfonso V gave Fernao Gomez orders to reconnoitre 300 miles of coast per year. In 1482, Diogo Cao reached the mouth of the Congo, Bartolomeu Diaz circumnavigated Cape of Good Hope and landed in Calicut in 1498. Portugal's modern age of colonisation had begun.

Towards the end of his reign (1475), Alfonso attempted to unite Portugal and Castile, enmeshing himself in the Catalan successional war. He even had to seek refuge in Nancy (1476/7). Eventually he lost the Battle at Albuera and had to agree to peace (Aleácovas, 4 September 1479), the ensuing treaty granting Portugal the territories of Guinea, Madeira, the Azores and the Cape Verdes and Castile the Canary Islands and the conquest of Granada.



- 3537 Espadim - Porto. A: Hand with sword in quatrefoil, A with three pellets l. and P under hand ALFQ : D : AOIDS : PORTGAIIP, R: Shield of Portugal in quatrefoil with one pellet-in-annulet in each angle ☉ AIVTORVM : DOD : QVI : Gomes: 24.01. 1.913 gr.
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 29 (1977), no. 2830. Small flan, very fine to extremely fine

50,--

This type dates back to 22 August 1460 and commemorates the founding of the Order of the Sword, created a year before in the aftermath of the successful expedition against the Arabs in Africa.

JOAO II (1481-1495)

After Joao II had disposed of the Braganzas, he restored central authority and cleared the path towards a modern state.

Under his reign the last stretch of Guinea coast was charted.



- 3538 Vintem - Lissabon. A: Y under crown and between L and o + IOHANES : II : R : P : ET : A : D : G, R: Crowned shield of Portugal between two rings + IOHANES : II : R : P : ET : A : D : G. Gomes: 11,01. 1.821 gr. Very fine

50,--

WAG - Dortmund, Auction 23 (2003), no. 4160.
D . G = Dominus Guinee.

PORTUGAL UNDER THE HOUSE BRAGANZA (from 1495)

The House Braganza was the most influential noble house of Portugal. Its lineage went back to Joao's bastard son Afonso, count of Barcelos. This dynasty became increasingly powerful (ducal dignity was attained). Joao wanted to curtail this power: he had the head of the 3rd duke of Barcelos (Ferdinando) cut off and all power taken from this house (1483).

With the death of Joao II, the House Aviz became extinct. Manuel, the great-grandson of Count Afonso of Barcelos, the 1st duke, ascended to the throne. The Braganza dynasty was rehabilitated and Ferdinando's son Jaime became the 4th duke of Barcelos.

The line of Manuel, the House Braganza, reigned Portugal until 1580, then the Spanish king ascended to the throne, but in 1640, the 8th duke of Barcelos became the new king of Portugal. The dynasty would continue until 1910 when Portugal became a public.

MANUEL I (1495-1521)



- 3539 1/2 Vintem. A: Five shields of Portugal + MANVEL . P . R . P . ET . ADG, R: Cross with the limbs ending in lis + P MANVEL . P . R . P . ET . A : D : G. Gomes: 19.03 var. 0.819 gr. Almost very fine

25,--

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 29 (1977), no. 2834.

These abbreviated legends are not mentioned by Gomes.

By virtue of his many explorations and resulting colonisations, Manuel bore the following titles: R(ex) . PORTVGALIE . AL(garve) . C(itra) . VL(tra) . IN . A(frica) . D(ominus) . G(uinee) . C . N . C . ETHIOPIE . ARABIE . PERSIE . I(ndie).

Some of these titles appear on the coins.

ITALY

The history of Italy is very different from that of the rest of Europe. Throughout the Middle Ages, the country consisted of two parts: the northern part, which was focussed on the north and a southern part focussed on the east. In between was the ecclesiastical state. This divide was created when Gregory the Great called Pippin to his aid to bring the advancing Lombards to a halt. The Lombards were destroyed and the part of Italy north of Rome became incorporated in the Carolingian Empire, causing it to become focussed on the north. The Byzantines held power in the south of Italy, which thus was oriented towards the east. This marked the point at which the development of these two parts diverged.

The North

Hereas in the latter years of the Carolingian Empire a kingdom had still existed in the north, this part fell to the Holy Roman Empire in the 10th century. Otto I cemented Ottonian rule, and had himself crowned emperor in Rome, restoring Carolingian tradition. However this influence waned before long and the German kings had more and more difficulty to sustain their authority. Sometimes they managed to do so, sometimes they did not.

When authorities disappeared in the early 12th century, denizens started to form communes governed by local nobility. As nobility generally had trouble getting along among themselves, friction arose everywhere. A leader was urgently needed and created in the form of an external podestà.

The Staufers, in the figure of Frederick Barbarossa, attempted once again to restore the authority of the German kings, but he suffered a humiliating defeat and the Peace of Constance destroyed what illusions were left. Later Frederick II tried the same in Emilia-Romagna, but again to no effect.

Denizens again took control of their territory, putting in charge a Capitano del Popolo, who would often be an influential figure and dominate governance. From this situation the signoria sprouted. Its head, the signore, effectively governed and often was from a respected noble family, such as the Viscontis, the Estes, the Carraras, the De Medicis, and many others.

Usually a signore from an influential city would try to become signore in another city - of which the Viscontis of Milan in particular were a shining example - causing vast parts of north and central Italy to become controlled by just a few noble houses. However Italy cannot be said to be governed centrally in this period.

There were four important centres of power in the north and the middle: Milan, a duchy under the Viscontis and the Sforzas dominating large parts of Italy, Venice, ruled by its own citizens, the doge only holding a ceremonial office, Florence, run by the titleless De Medicis, and the ecclesiastical state, which had to manoeuvre these dangerous political waters and in doing this also had to keep an eye on the south.

The South

The Byzantines were first attacked by the Normans, who took important parts of South Italy, among which Sicily. Later came the German kings, who always strived to own all of Italy, Frederick II particularly so, without much success however. After that the French Anjous stepped in, eventually bringing the crown of South Italy under the crown of Aragon.

Whereas the north to a certain extent saw influence of the people in politics, the south was marked by an ongoing battle between noble houses, as seen in other parts of Europe in this period.

Coinage reflects these developments. In the north and centre of Italy we initially see coins struck in the name of a German king, then coins struck by communes (only indicating the mint's name), and finally the signores, who were indicated on coins with their names (with the exception of Florence).

In the south coins were always struck in the name of a sovereign.

KINGDOM ITALY

The Lombards' advance further into Italy in the 770's prompted the popes to call on Charlemagne. His son Pippin defeated Desiderius in 774 and Charlemagne proclaimed himself king of the Lombards. The Carolingian realm now stretched into Italy until just south of Rome. Charlemagne and Pippin gave whatever Byzantine possessions they had conquered in Italy to the pope, thus creating a somewhat irregular distribution: beside Lombardy, Tuscany and Spoleto there was the *Patrimonium Petri* (the territory around Rome and Tuscany and the territory around Ravenna and Romagna, which two territories would remain connected by a small corridor). It would remain this way until the death of Louis the Pious.

For the period when Italy was part of the Carolingian Empire, coins struck in Italy by Charlemagne and Louis the Pious, are classified as Carolingian and mentioned in Part I.



When the empire crumbled the *Regnum Italicum* retained a degree of autonomy, its capital Pavia. As the imperial title devolved on the oldest son of Louis the Pious, Lotharius I, the kings of Italy also bore the title of emperor. The most important king was Ludovico II (a greatgrandson of Charlemagne), who defended Italy against the Arabs. When he died in 875 a successional dispute ignited in Carolingian circles (which to an important degree revolved around the imperial title). The pope played a central role in this dispute. After the Italian throne had been occupied by several Carolingians (among whom Charles the Bald), the Carolingian era ended ultimately in 888.

Then Berengario of Friaul (a son of Gisela, sister of Lotharius I, and wedded to Eberhard of Friaul) and Guido of Spoleto came to the fore. But the prize of the imperial title drew another pretender: Arnulf of Carinthia, who was king of East Francia. His advantage was that Pope Formosus had called for his aid in the feud between Berengar and Guido. In 895 Arnulf pushed through to Rome and was crowned emperor by the pope in February 896. Upon his coronation however he had to return to his homeland, leaving the territory for Guido's son Lambert to take, after which in 898, at the demise of Lambert, kingship devolved to Berengar. The first was king (888-924, and was crowned emperor in 915), the second was counterking (889-894). Guido too became emperor - in 891 - and was succeeded by Lambert, his son, who would be emperor from 894 to 897. His successor Lodovico III would be emperor from 901 to 905.

Hugo of Arles took over after Berengario I died in 926, the former also a descendant of Lotharius I (926-945), who had great political influence. His son Lotario II, co-king from 945 to 950, wedded Adelheid (daughter of Rudolf II, king of Burgundy), who would become the wife of Otto I. The successor of Berengario I was his grandson Berengario II (945-964). He would be dethroned in favour of Otto I, the country embarking upon an entirely new era.

Until Otto I, coins are listed under Kingdom of Italy. These coins imitate the form of Carolingian coins entirely. Coins from after this period are listed under their respective mints (sometimes the emperor's own issues, but more often comunes minted "in the name of ...").

CARLO il CALVO (875-877)



3540 Denier - Milano. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle + H CAROLVS IMPER, R: Carolingian temple + XPISTIANARCIICIO. Biaggi: 1383 var, CNI: V, 22.3 var; MG: --, MEC: 1009 (unspecified mint). 1.589 gr. **RR** Nice tone, small flan crack, otherwise extremely fine on broad flan

500,--

Vinchon - Paris 1973.

The text is the same as with MEC, who attributes it to Milan adding a question mark however. The MEC coin has a smaller diameter (inner circle) than the coin in hand. Biaggi has just one Charles the Bald coin (under Milan; Biaggi: 1383), but that lacks the initial H.

BERENGARIO I (888-924)



3541 Denaro - Milano. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle + BERENGARIS REX, R: Carolingian temple XPISTIANA RELIGIO. Biaggi: 1391. 1.626 gr.

400,--

Toderi - Florence 1978.

Biaggi has RI instead of REX, and XPITIANARCIO for the reverse.

NORTH and MIDDLE ITALY

When Otto I occupied Italy and was crowned emperor by the pope in 962, Italy entered a new era. Close ties between Italy and the German Empire would determine the political course for a very long period of time albeit more greatly so in the beginning than later on.

A few conditions were attached to the coronation of Otto I to emperor: he would henceforth have a say in the choice of the pope and the margraves would be subordinate to Rome.

As the emperors' influence waned, many cities would develop *comunes*, usually precipitated by nobility, who would then govern. This led to feuds among the main families. Before long a need for authority arose again, which was provided by attracting an external *podestà* (invariably appointed for a short time).

The next step was the creation of a city government of the people, the *popolo*. As these bodies were not capable of efficient governance, an executive was sought in the form of a *capitano del popolo*. Sometimes these functionaries would become rulers. These forms of city rule are typical for Italy.

The development of municipal autonomy dominated politics in the High and Late Middle Ages. Between the 11th and 13th century prosperity increased and *comunes* started emerging, in many places coinciding with the death of Matilda of Canossa (see under Tuscany) in 1115. A *comune* was created when something changed, e.g. when a "console" was installed. Most *comunes* saw a struggle for power between main contenders, which took a variety of forms. In Italy citizenry enjoyed freedom, whereas the people of a *contado* would have to pay taxes to the local *signoria*. The combination of being ecclesiastically headed by bishops (as *conclavis*, not as *dominus*), which entailed a collective dependency on the emperor through the bishop (imperial immediacy), and the freedom of trade cities enjoyed spawned a strong municipal consciousness in their citizens.

Power was transferred from episcopacy to communal city governments as a matter of course, without any interference of those in power. New leadership consciously adopted the political term *civitas*.

The transition from a general assembly (*arengo*) to a small circle of *consiglio de credenza*, necessitated the replacement of the consul with a *podestà*. The rule that he had to be attracted externally was determined by Frederick Barbarossa.

In the 14th century many cities developed a citizenry with a populist character, which eventually evolved to the *popolo*: a political institution seeking to actively involve broad strata of the population. This in turn caused a top layer to emerge within the *popolo*, the *grandi di popolo*.

At a certain point, self-governed *comunes* were replaced by *signorias*, which gradually adopted *comune* tasks. Thus *comunes* had eventually led to the territorial supremacy of sovereigns.

The transition from episcopal rule to municipal government posed a formidable problem for the German emperors. It took until the Peace of Constance in 1183 to bring this development to a halt. This treaty stipulated the conditions that Frederick Barbarossa and the Milan-led Lombard League in 1177 in Venice had agreed upon. It was stipulated in March/April of 1183 in Piacenza and ratified by Frederick Barbarossa and Henry VI (who was king of Italy) on June 20, 1183. *Friedrich Barbarossa überliess den Kommunen die in Roncaglia beanspruchten Regalien gegen eine einmalige oder jährliche Geldzahlung, während sich die Städte zur Leistung des Fodrum bei jedem Italienzug verpflichteten. Seine Stellung als Oberherr wurde neben dem Treueid der Kommunen dadurch festgeschrieben, dass die frei gewählten Konsuln vom kaiserlichen Nuntius und alle fünf Jahre vom Kaiser selbst investiert werden mussten* (Frederick Barbarossa transferred to the *comunes* the regalia they had negotiated in Roncaglia against a single or a yearly payment, while the cities pledged to pay a *fodrum* each time the emperor came to Italy. Apart from the oath of loyalty of the *comunes*, his position as overlord was cemented by the fact that the freely-elected consuls were required to be invested by the imperial envoy and every fifth year by the emperor himself) (LdM 5.1401).

Another typically Italian phenomenon is the contrast between the Guelfs and the Ghibellines. Both terms are really of German origin: Guelf is Italian for Welf and Ghibellines was Italian for Waiblingen, the younger branch of the Salian House. For somebody born in Florence this difference would not have been very clear, although it was very clear that the two terms denoted two opposing factions. Guelfs were synonymous with good patriotism, Ghibellines were, as opposed to the Guelfs, supporters of the emperor and the anti-pope.

Sometimes the influence of Rome would be significant, sometimes it would not. At the institution of the *Patrimonium Petri* a great many cities fell under Rome authority. When the influence of the popes decreased, many cities withdrew from ecclesiastical authority.

For the period in which certain cities fell under ecclesiastical authority their coins have been included under "Rome".

In the time when the popes resided in Avignon, attempts were made to force a change. In 1353 Pope Innocent VI appointed Cardinal Albornoz (1302-1367) as vicar of the ecclesiastical state: Albornoz was of Spanish descent, and in his capacities as archbishop of Toledo and chancellor of Castilia the successor of his uncle, but when King Alfonso XI died early he had sought refuge in Avignon). Soon he succeeded in bringing Tuscany back under Rome (1354), but he was not as successful in the case of Spoleto, Ancona and the Romagna due to opposition, notably by the Visconti. He fled to Avignon again. Before his departure, he proclaimed the *Liber Constitutio Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae* (= *Constitutiones Aegidianae*), which would remain effective until 1816 and established him as a statesman. He travelled to Rome once more, but the next attempt to bring Romagna under Rome failed due to Urbanus VI (1362). Just before he died he succeeded in bringing Ancona under Rome (1367).



North Italy fell into three parts:

a. The north west.

The dominant city was Milan (together with Pavia). Under the Viscontis and the Sforzas Milan had tremendous influence which extended to both other parts. West of Milan we find: Savoia, Torino, Asti, Casale Monferrato and Genova, to the north east there were: Como, Brescia and Bergamo.

b. The Emilia region.

Originally dominated by the House of Canossa (see under Tuscia), later by the Viscontis. In the late Middle Ages Ezzelino (a bastard son of Frederick II) played a disastrous part. Piacenza, Cremona, Parma, Reggio nell'Emilia, Modena and Bologna are listed under Emilia: Between b and c comes Ravenna

c. The north east.

The two main parties here were: the mark Verona and Venice. West of Venice we find: Verona, Trento, Mantua, Ferrara and Padova. Around Venice: Venice, Aquileia and Trieste.

Central Italy is divided into:

a. Tuscany

The dominating city is Florence. This region comprises: Lucca, Pisa, Siena, Volterra and Arezzo.

b. The cities coalesced into what is known as the Pentapolis:

1. Rimini, Pesaro, Fano, Senegallia and Ancona (the northern pentapolis),
2. Urbino, Fossombrone, Jesi, Cagli and Gubbio.

a. The cities:

Perugia, Camerino, Macerata and Recanati

The pentapolis was formed around 600 after the foundation of the Exarchate of Ravenna (first mentioned in 584). It came under a *Dux Rimini* and was later divided among the ecclesiastical state and the archbishop of Ravenna.

Numismatic history of northern and central Italy is dominated by three cities: Genua, Florence and Venice. Golden coins were first issued in Genoa, followed in that same year by Florence. Venice followed suit a little later. Florence and Venice coins in particular had great influence on international financial markets: Florence coinage mainly influenced the north - Europe's mainland - whereas Venice's influence extended eastward, to the Levant.

Numismatic history runs parallel to political history: Genoa mainly influenced the western part of the Mediterranean (later also the eastern part), Venice its eastern part and Florence the mainland of Europe. Milanese influence was mainly limited to Italy.

MILANO

Ambrose was from a prominent Roman family and in 370 he became *Consularis Liguria et Aemiliae*, his seat in Milan. When he tried to mediate in the feud between the Arians and the Catholic Church, during the controversy surrounding the succession of Bishop Auxentius, both parties asked him to become bishop of Milan, which he would go on to be from 374 to 397. He is considered to be one of the four great Latin church fathers. He rejected all state interference in affairs of the church. He is often depicted with a whip, symbolising a means of driving away the enemies of the church, the Arians (see under Pavia).



St. Ambrosius

In the beginning, i.e. from the *prima republica* in 1250, he is portrayed in full on coins, sometimes together with the saints Protasius and Gervasius, to whom a basilica is consecrated in Pavia (for the history of both these saints, see Breisgau-Basel). Later, from Francesco Sforza in 1450, when the dukes put their portraits on coins, he is honoured by an initial symbol in the text, generally a +, which could be substituted by his effigy (see photo).

Era of kings and emperors (888-1250)

Even before the last Carolingian was king of Italy (888) Bishop Ansperto consolidated the benefits of the Frankish era, he established the custody (868-881) of the iron crown of Lombardy, which gave to its holder kingship over northern Italy, though until 1024 it was usually bestowed at Pavia.

In the intermittent period an ongoing struggle raged between the bishop and the king/emperor, with the exception of a short period under Otto I.

At the coronation of Conrad II in Rome in 1027, the Archbishop of Milan, who had favoured his election against the choice of the bishop of Pavia, and had crowned him in Milan as King of Italy, obtained a papal bull establishing the supremacy of his see over all others in Italy with the exception of Rome. Ten years on, Bishop Eriberto called for the aid of the people in the battle against the emperor. The people gave him as their standard the famous "carroccio" or ox-drawn carriage with the city banner, which inspired later generations to epic heroism in a similar struggle for freedom.

In 1040, following a revolt, the people became independent of the bishop and a *comune* emerged, in which nobility was only allowed to participate if they acted as citizens. The Lombard cities were now practically independent, up to the accession to the throne of Frederick Barbarossa in 1152. He demanded that imperial supremacy be restored and in 1158 stood at the gates of Milan. The city would enjoy a brief moment of independence, but Barbarossa appeared before the city gates a second time and razed down the entire city, leaving the churches standing. The citizens were banished to places in the region. So as to defend Lombard freedom, 23 cities united (Lombard League), all except Pavia. In 1176 Frederick appeared in Lombard the third time, but to no avail. The following year saw a peace negotiated in Venice between the pope, the emperor and the Lombard *comunes*, cemented by the Peace of Constance (1183). In 1237 Frederick II tried once again to restore imperial sway, but he too failed. When Frederick II died in 1250, the citizens declared the "First Ambrosian Republic".

OTTONE II - III (973-1002)



- 3542 Denaro scodellato. A: Floriated cross with one pellet in each angle + OTO IMPERATOR, R: Carolingian temple RELIVIVIIDV. Biaggi: 1406. 1.063 gr. Irregular flan, very fine to extremely fine
Franceschi - Brussel 1969.

150,--

ENRICO II (1014-1024)



- 3543 Denaro scodellato. A: HE / RIC / N in field + IMPERATOR, R: AVG / +MED / IOLA / NIV in field. Biaggi: 1410. 883 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine
Huizinga - Delft 1981.

75,--



ENRICO III-IV-V (1039-1125)

- 3544 Denaro scodellato. A: Cross in circe of pellets + MEDIOLANV, R: HE / RIC / N in field + IMPERATOR. Biaggi: 1413. 0.701 gr. Minor flan crack, otherwise good extremely fine 75,--
 Crippa - Milano 1972.
 According to Potter (p. 4) this is Enrico VI (1190-1197). I do not think so, as the style is different.

FEDERICO I (1152-1190)

- 3545 Denaro scodellato. A: • I • P • R • T cross-shaped in circe of pellets + FREDERICVS, R: + ME / DIO • LA / NVM Between two trefoils and four pellets. Biaggi: 1418. 0.848 gr. Dark tone, obverse a little off centre, almost extremely fine 50,--
 Bourgey - Paris 1974.
 IPRT = ImPeRaTor.

The First Republic (1250-1310)

Friction immediately arose between the citizens and nobility, living outside the city walls. The latter, often of German descent, called themselves Ghibellines. The citizens, predominantly of Latin descent, called themselves Guelfs. The city magistrate was the podestà. In 1256 a dispute ignited between the two parties over the choice of the podestà. In 1257 nobility, having been driven from the city, together with Ghibellines from the surrounding cities appeared at the gates of Milan (their leader was the cruel Ezzelino da Romano, bastard son of Frederick II). The people chose Martino della Torre as “Capo, Anziano e Signor” of the city. Ezzelino lost and perished in battle. The pope, having supported the Guelfs as long as this was in his own interest, now feared an independent people. Therefore he appointed Otto Visconti as bishop (from one of the leading Ghibelline families). In 1263 Martino della Torre died and was succeeded by his brother Filippo who however died shortly after in 1265, to be succeeded by his cousin Napoleone of Napo who in 1273 was acknowledged to be “Imperial Vicar for the territory of Milan” by Emperor Rudolf of Habsburg. Otto Visconti had prepared everything thoroughly, and in 1273 out of nowhere nobility struck. Napo was taken captive and died in 1278. Otto Visconti had all the power now (in 1281 a son of Napo tried to turn the tide, but without success). In 1287 Otto nominated his cousin Matteo Visconti Capo of the City (in 1294 Rudolf of Habsburg acknowledged him as Imperial Vicar). Otto died in 1295, but the Viscontis maintained a tight grip on power. But the tables would turn. In 1302 Guido della Torre and his two brothers (sons of Napo) drove away Matteo Visconti and his oldest son Galeazzo. His two brothers died, leaving Guido behind. In 1305 he became captain-general of the Guelfic League and in 1307 Capitano del Popolo, while in 1308 his cousin Cassone became archbishop of Milan. But a storm brewing behind the Alps would soon come drifting over the mountains: the German emperor once again intervened in Italian affairs.

PRIMA REPUBBLICA (1250-1310)



- 3546 Ambrosino. A: Cross with crescent in the 2nd and 3rd angles + MEDIOLANV, R: Enthroned St. Ambrosius with crosier and blessing hand SCS • AM + BROSIV'. Biaggi: 1425 var. 2.868 gr. Magnificent patina, good extremely fine 250,--
 Crippa - Milano 1969.
 CNI: 16
 In Biaggi four crescents and four pellets.

Two German emperors, Henry (Enrico) VII and Louis (Lodovico) (1310-1329)

It would prove the last time the German emperors would interfere. Henry VII of Luxemburg became emperor in 1308 and rode to Asti in 1310 to assert his claim to it and along with it his Italian claims. Matteo Visconti immediately tried to restore his old position. Henry arrived in Milan on 23 December 1310, together with Matteo and Galeazzo. On 6 January 1311 he was crowned in the St. Ambrogio with the iron crown of Lombardy by the hand of Cassone della Torre.

The Viscontis then organised an insurgency against the Torriani, who were subsequently driven from Milan. It would be the end of democracy in Milan.

Matteo and his son Galeazzo immediately returned to Milan and Henry lent them the imperial vicariate in return for a large sum of gold. The Viscontis now had a tight grip on the reins of power, though it would take another 16 years before their power would be absolute, personified by Azzone (grandson of Matteo).

In 1322 the Guelfs again built up military force, backed by the pope - who had ordered Matteo to appear before the inquisition. The papal legate was ousted by Matteo's son Marco, but Matteo died and Galeazzo was left behind. The pope now preached a holy war against the Viscontis. The pope's army did not prevail and the Viscontis went on to end the Guelf dreams once and for all, with the aid of Louis V. This brought on the opposition of the other Ghibelline princes, who feared Visconti hegemony. They invited Louis to come and be crowned, which he accepted in 1327 when he came to Milan. At a banquet, an attempt was made to poison him and the Viscontis were subsequently arrested. Louis then appointed a governor.

The emperor released the Viscontis, but Galeazzo died during his exile in Lucca. His brothers Luchino, Giovanni, Stefano and Marco and his son Azzone agree to peace with the emperor, against payment of 60,000 florins. In 1329 Azzone received the Imperial Vicariate. He staged a triumphant entry into Milan with the approval of the people. The age of the Viscontis dawned.

ENRICO VII di LUSSEMBURGO (1310-1313)



- 3547 Grosso. A: Cross with one trefoil in each angle + HENRICVS : REX :, R: Enthroned St. Ambrosius with crosier and blessing hand MEDIO LANVM. Biaggi: 1433. 3.794 gr. **R** Very fine 300,--
 Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 294 (1978), no. 1951.
 This is the first instance of the image of St. Ambrogio on a throne, something that was to be continued throughout the Visconti reign.



The Viscontis (1329-1447)

Towards the end of the 14th century, Gian Galeazzo commissioned a pedigree. Tracing the origins of this family back to the counts of Angera, whom Gregor the Great supposedly granted the royal courts in Milan, Monza, Treviglio and Angera, mythological figures such as Ottone who during the First Crusade reputedly killed a Saracen king before the gates of Jerusalem, taking his serpent emblem, and also Galvano, whose signoria and comital dignity were taken from him by Frederick I Barbarossa for his role in defending Milan and who was degraded to *vicecomes* - visconte - should be considered legendary. In 1397 the first duke of Milan obtained the recognition of his noble descent and the comital dignity of Angera from Emperor Wenceslas on the grounds of this pedigree. This family probably has to be linked to the dignity of *vicecomes* occurring in the Milan of Carolingian days.



ARMS of the VISCONTIS



CREST of the VISCONTIS

The arms of the Viscontis is made up of a snake, possibly the counterpart of the snake on the basilica of St. Ambrogio, which held a Saracen in its mouth ever since the First Crusade. Instead of a snake the crest depicts a dragon, though that also has the Saracen in the mouth. The peculiar Visconti emblem of the brand and buckets in the field, which is thought to have originated with Galeazzo II at Pavia, though I have been unable to discover its origin and significance (Potter, p. 8).

AZZONE VISCONTI (1329-1339)

Born in Ferrara at the court of Azzone VIII. After having held several offices, he was nominated signore of Cremona, and he defeated the Bolognese, though he fell captive together with his father, Galeazzo I (Louis the Bavarian had had enough of the yo-yo politics of the Viscontis). In 1329 he became imperial vicar of Milan (for which he had payed 60,000 florins) and in 1330 "signore generale". He conquered a great number of cities and died without leaving male heirs. Azzone is the first to have minted in his own name in Milan (of the year that he assumed office, 1329, there is a coin together with Ludovico IV, merely indicating his name by the letters A Z (Biaggi: 1441). First issue).



3548

3548 Grosso. A: Floriated cross in quatrefoil + AZO : VICECOMES + • MEDIOLANVM, R: Enthroned St. Ambrosius with crosier and blessing hand ; S • AMBROSIVS • snake •. Biaggi: 1442, Crippa: 2. 2.508 gr. Nice patina, weakly struck, very fine
Spink - Zürich 1984.
At the end of the reverse text is the snake, the arms of the Viscontis (just as on no. 3549, where it appears fragmented).

75,--



- 3549 Grosso. A: Floriated cross in quatrefoil + AZO VICECOMES + • MEDIOLANVM, R: Enthroned St. Ambrosius with crozier and blessing hand : S AMBR OSIVS • • snake •. Biaggi: 1442, Crippa: 2. 2.636 gr. Flan crack and slightly corroded, very fine
 Münzgalerie - München, Auction 11 (1981), no. 421.

50,--

After Azzone had died without male issue his father's brothers, Luchino and Giovanni came to the fore. Together they would rule Milan for ten years. Then Luchino died and Giovanni ruled on alone until 1354.

These are the two periods to be distinguished in coinage also, except for a type of 1339 which Luchino had struck exclusively in his own name.

Luchino

In the ten years of joint rule by Luchino and Giovanni there was no war and the territory thrived economically, allowing everybody to engage in peaceable activities.

Giovanni

Giovanni was archbishop of Milan. He was the Visconti who ensured the heritability of the signore title (which all but obliterated the influence of the comune). He bought Bologna and Genua capitulated to him. In 1348, however, the plague struck, and half the population died.

He did not manage to have his illegitimate son Leonardo elected successor, and his death in 1354 left a vacuum that the three sons of his brother Stefano († 1327), Matteo II, Bernabò and Galeazzo II, promptly filled.

LUCHINO and GIOVANNI VISCONTI (1339-1349)



- 3550 Grosso. A: Floriated cross in quatrefoil + IONES . Z . LVCHINVS . VICECOMITES, R: Enthroned St. Ambrosius with crozier and blessing hand S ABROSI' MEDIOLANV. Biaggi: 1449, Crippa: 3. 2.743 gr. Dark patina, irregular flan, very fine

100,--

Bought - 1985 (Ex. Dekker collection).
 Bought Schulman - Amsterdam, d.d. 1-12-1953.
 This still is an exact copy of Azzone's grosso.

Of the three brothers who succeeded Giovanni, Matteo soon died (1355). Both remaining brothers, Galeazzo II (1354-1378) and Bernabò (1354-1385) struck coin individually, but also together (1355-1378).

Galeazzo II

Initially, Galeazzo resided outside Milan. Upon his return to the city, he was immediately banished, as he posed a threat to the legitimate succession of his uncle Luchino. He found refuge with Amadeo VI of Savoia (in 1348). Then he fled to Waadtland. In 1349 his uncle, Archbishop Giovanni (who at that time was the only remaining signore of the town) called him back to Milan. That same year Matteo, Bernabò and he himself were deemed legitimate by the signori.

After the powerful archbishop had died in 1354 the territories were divided. The three brothers had difficulty keeping the whole territory together. Thus Bologna, Genoa and Parma amongst others were lost again. When Matteo died Galeazzo left Milan to Bernabò and withdrew to Pavia, where he on the one hand promoted arts (a magnificent palace and library), but on the other contrived the "Quaresima", a 40-day period of torture with interruptions.

For the coins struck in Pavia by Galeazzo II, see under nos. 3574 and 3575. These shed some light on the clothing of Ambrose on Milanese coins (see under Ambrose).

Bernabò

Bernabò in 1350 married Regina, daughter of Mastino della Scala. He loved his wife so much (she bore him 17 children) that he had the St. Maria della Scala built in her honour (after which today's Teatro della Scala was named).

He was predestined to pursue an ecclesiastical career, but he was more drawn to violence. This made him a constant danger for his uncle Luchino, who consequently had Bernabò banished. In 1349, Bernabò was acknowledged to be the lawful successor in the signoria all the same. In 1354 he and his brothers bought the imperial vicar from Charles IV and thus assured themselves of control over the church of Milan. When Matteo died in 1355, Galeazzo withdrew to Pavia.

Now Bernabò could give full rein to the pursuit of his favourite activity: warfare. He waged many a war, most of the time without any clear outcome. On 6 May 1385 he was imprisoned by his nephew Gian Galeazzo, the son of his brother Galeazzo II, and died shortly after.

GALEAZZO and BERNABÒ VISCONTI (1355-1378)



3551

3551 Pegione. A: Snake under imperial eagle and between B and G in trefoil, three rings in each angle + BERNABOS • Z GALEAZ • VICCOMITES, R: Enthroned St. Ambrosius with crosier and whip S AMBROS EP MEDIOLANV. Biaggi: 1457, Crippa: 4/B. 2.537 gr.

Irregular flan and edge fault, very fine

100,--

Toderi - Florence 1974.

Biaggi does not give EP but an I at the end of AMBROS.

This is the first instance of St. Ambrogio being portrayed with a whip, his traditional weapon against the Arians, instead of a blessing hand. Potter however writes: now it was applied to his legendary appearance at the battle of Parabiago in 1339 by which Luchino was enabled to consolidate the Visconti power (p. 8).

BARNABÒ VISCONTI (1354-1385)



3552

3552 Denaro. A: Floriated cross + DOMINVS • BNABOS, R: + IMP / ERIA / LIS in field between two snakes and four trefoils. Biaggi: 1470, Crippa: 6. 0.511 gr.

Dark patina, very fine

25,--

Tietjen - Hamburg 1983.

Legend: Signore Bernabò Imperialis.

Biaggi mentions BNBOS or BNABOS.

GIAN GALEAZZO VISCONTI (1385-1402)


Medal of a Milanese school, end of the 15th century
(Hill: Milanese "restitution").
Original size: Ø 157x122 mm
Samuel H. Kress collection, no. 188

Gian Galeazzo, son of Galeazzo II and Bianca of Savoia, had been betrothed to Isabella of Valois (daughter of John II of France) at a very young age. When John II lost to Edward III of England in 1355 at Poitiers, he was forced to pay a ransom of 4 million écu and consequently was in dire need of money. Galeazzo paid him 300,000 scudi for the marriage, and thus acquired the county Virtù in the Champagne. This is documented on his coins as *Comes Virtutum*.

In 1365 he wedded Isabella and in 1366 she gave him a daughter Valentina and three sons that all died at an early age. Isabella died in 1372.

After his father had passed away he remained in Pavia, seemingly submitting to the dominion of his uncle Bernabò. In 1380 he wedded Bernabò's daughter Caterina.

As early as 1379 he acquired the vicary of Wenceslas II, which underlines the poor relation he had with Bernabò. On 6 May 1385 he had Bernabò and both his sons Ludovico and Rodolfo thrown in jail.

Gian Galeazzo seized control of the town and had himself proclaimed *Dominus generalis*. Then he took Monferrato and assured himself of the neutrality of the House Savoia. He then undertook a campaign in Veneto and in Tuscany so as to attain the ultimate goal of the Viscontis - to be crowned king of Lombardy and Tuscany. In 1386 construction of the Milan cathedral and the Certosa in Pavia was commenced. A treaty with Venice enabled him to topple the signoria of the della Scala. He sought to forge an alliance with Savoia and France and to that end wedded his daughter Valentina off to Louis, Duke of Orléans (parents of the famous poet Charles d'Orléans). In 1395 he travelled to the emperor and negotiated the elevation of Milan to duchy against a payment 100,000 florins, he himself to be its first duke. His later countships of Pavia in 1396 and Angera in 1397 were of small consequence in comparison. He abandoned his plan of conquering Genoa in favour of the French king, but did occupy Pisa, Perugia, Assisi and Siena. The sudden death of Gian Galeazzo prevented the surrender of Florence to the Viscontis.

In his will he ranked himself and his family among Europe's great dynasties. His two sons Giovanni Maria (1402-1412) and Filippo Maria (1412-1447) succeeded consecutively.

As signore (1385-1395)



- 3553 Sesino. A: Cross with lis in the angles + • GALEAZ • COMES • VIRTVTVM •, R: Snake between G and Z + • DOMINVS • MEDIOLANI • 3C'. Biaggi: 1473, Crippa: 2. 1.000 gr.
Numismatica - Wien, Auction 21 (1978), no. 1927.
Reverse text: Comes and Signore Mediolanum etc.
The last part of the reverse text, 3C', stands for ETCetera.

Traces of encrustation, very fine

30,--

As duca (1395-1402)



3554

- 3554 Grosso. A: Snake between G and Z in quatrefoil, one flower in each angle + GALEA • Z • VICECOES • D • MEDIOLAN • ZC', R: Enthroned St. Ambrosius with crozier and whip • S • AMBROSIV' • MEDIOLAN. Biaggi: 1475, Crippa: 4/A. 2.418 gr. Pleasingly toned, small flan, very fine + Toderi - Florence 1977.

75,--



3555

- 3555 Pegione. A: Floriated cross in quatrefoil snake : COMES • VIRTVTVM • D • MEDIOLANI • 3C' •, R: Enthroned St. Ambrosius with crozier and whip • S : ABROSIV' • MEDIOLAN. Biaggi: 1477, Crippa: 7. 2.358 gr. Traces of encrustation, very fine Kunst u. Münzen - Lugano, Auction 26 (1988), no. 1152.

50,--



3556

- 3556 Sesino. A: Helmet with dragon as ornate crest o COMES o o VIRTVTVM o, R: Floriated cross + o D : MEDIOLANI o 3C' o. Biaggi: 1481, Crippa: 13/B. 1.099 gr. Dark patina, irregular flan, very fine Gallerie de Monnaies - Genève 1980.

30,--



3557

- 3557 Denaro. A: G and Z under omega + • D • MEDIOLANI • 3C', R: Floriated cross + • COMES • VIRTVTVM •. Biaggi: 1482, Crippa: 14/B. 0.515 gr. R Traces of verdigris, very fine Toderi - Florence 1977.

25,--

ST. AMBROSIUS

As discussed before, the head of St Ambrose can be seen to replace the initials symbol at the beginning of Sforza coinage.

But St. Ambrose appears on coinage before that period as well. From the beginning of the Prima Repubblica in 1250 he is portrayed in full, seated on a throne, a crosier in his hand. In the other hand one of a variety of attributes, consecutively:

in the Prima Repubblica period lasting until the time of Giovanni Visconti (ending in 1354): the blessing hand, and from the time of Galeazzo and Bernabò (from 1355) to Filippo Maria Visconti (to 1447): the whip.



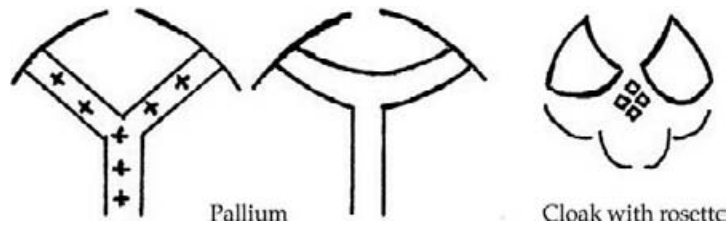
1. Prima Repubblica (1250-1310)
2. Enrico VII di Lussemburgo (1310-1313)
- 3./4. Azzone Visconti (1329-1339)
5. Luchino and Giovanni Visconti (1339-1349)



6. Galeazzo and Bernabò Visconti (1355-1378)
- 7./8. Gian Galeazzo Visconti (duca, 1395-1402)
- 9./10. Filippo Maria Visconti (1412-1447)

The upper row shows the effigies with blessing hand, the second row shows those with a whip. The style varies, as does cut of the die, which is particularly handsome on the coin from the Prima Repubblica. The facial expressions are usually neutral, except towards the end, where Ambrose, in the one but last portrait (in three-quarter), looks rather forbidding and in the last picture seems to have come to terms with matters.

Another remarkable facet of these portraits of St. Ambrose is his attire.



On the oldest specimens - dating from the time before the Prima Repubblica - St. Ambrose is portrayed wearing a pallium.

The pallium had been prescribed attire for archbishops since the 9th century. It was of a liturgical character, Y-shaped (later T-shaped) and adorned with small crosses. Before the pallium was conveyed to the archbishop, it was put on the grave of St. Peter, which was to express the share of the archbishops in papal authority. The archbishop to be ordained had to go to Rome to collect the pallium himself.

Afterwards the crosses disappeared, leaving only the Y (or T) shape. Then this garment evolved into a cloak fastened by a rosette. With regard to this Potter notes: this change is first seen on the coins of Galeazzo II in Pavia, which portray St. Sirus. Potter presumes that Gian Galeazzo simply copied this on his Milanese coins (p. 10). The adoption of the saints Protasius and Gervasius on Milanese coinage constitute a similar case of imitation of Pavian symbolism by Milan (these saints were originally revered in Pavia where a basilica was consecrated to them).

After the death of Gian Galeazzo his son Giovanni Maria succeeded, under guardianship of his mother Caterina (he was only 14 years old). The father had always thought his son's character rather sinister and had already assigned so many territories to his second son Filippo Maria that the territory of Giovanni Maria was entirely hemmed in, which required the two brothers to co-operate.

The Visconti dominated vast parts of North Italy, reason for many to kindle factional controversy. Thus Pope Boniface XI retook Bologna, Perugia and Assisi (1403). This was the signal many old Lombard noble families had been waiting for: they started reinforcing their positions, something in which they often succeeded.

In 1404 Caterina tried to drive the Ghibellines from the city, but in vain. She fled to Monza to organise further resistance. Sadly, she died before long, presumably from poisoning.

Giovanni Maria could do nothing to stop the decline of dukeship. On 16 May 1412 Ghibelline nobility rose in revolt, preparing the return of the heirs of Bernabò. Giovanni Maria was murdered.

FILIPPO MARIA VISCONTI (1412-1447)



Medal by Pisanello, ca. 1441
Original size: Ø 104 mm
Samuel H. Kress collection, no. 3

Filippo Maria was the 2nd son of Gian Galeazzo and Caterina. Filippo Maria was really a figure to be pitied: always ill as a child, he started suffering from mental disturbances at a later age.

He had already inherited a large number of territories from his father in 1402. After his brother was murdered, he married the much older Beatrice di Tenda (widow of one of the rebels).

After the murder of his brother in 1412 the son of Bernabò Astorre and his grandson Giovanni Carlo had seized control over Milan. In the same year Filippo Maria rode into Milan. Giovanni fled to Emperor Sigismund, who then wanted to mount a campaign against Filippo Maria, without success however. In 1416 Filippo was given back title and estate. In 1421 Genoa capitulated to Filippo Maria, but other than that his reign was a string of difficulties.

Filippo Maria had a daughter with his lover Agnese del Maino: Bianca Maria. She married Filippo's commander-in-chief Francesco Sforza. He sent Filippo to Lucca. With the aid of the pope, Venice and Florence launched an offensive against Filippo, ending in the peace of Ferrara of 1433.

Now a secret agreement was made with René of Anjou (later with Alfonso of Aragon) to split Italy in two: North and Central Italy (ending south of Bologna) under the Visconti and South Italy under Alfonso. Naturally, Venice strongly opposed this course of events (Francesco Sforza was *condottiere* there) as did Florence. Filippo's situation steadily deteriorated, both political and with regard to his health. When Milan was threatened, Filippo called Francesco Sforza to come to his aid and save the duchy.



3558

- 3558 Fiorino d'oro. A: Mounted duke r. with sword + FILIPV' MARIA o ANGLV', R: Helmet with ornate crest over snake and between FI - MA under crowns, in quatrefoil o + o DVX o o MEDIOLANI o 3C'. Biaggi: 1498, Crippa: 1/B, Fb.: 681. 3.517 gr. Extremely fine and perfect piece

750,--

Ratto - Milano 1969.

This coin is more royal in appearance than its - golden - predecessors. This was to express the prosperity of Milan. The type initially had a countervalue of 52 soldi, which increased to 64 soldi later, indicating inflation. The duke is called Anglus after a mythical ancestor of the Visconti, eponym of Angera on Lago Maggiore.



3559

- 3559 Grosso da due soldi. A: Coat of arms + FILIPVS o MARIA o DVX o MEDIOLANI o 3C', R: Enthroned St. Ambrosius with crosier and whip S ABROSIVS MEDIOLAN. Biaggi: 1501, Crippa: 3/C. 2.269 gr. A little weakly struck at the edge, otherwise very fine

75,--

Kricheldorf - Stuttgart, Auction 26 (1973), no. 350.



3560

- 3560 Grosso da due soldi. A: Coat of arms under crown • D • M • FILIPV MARIA ANGLV', R: Enthroned St. Ambrosius with crosier and whip • ABROSIV MEDIOLAI •. Biaggi: 1502, Crippa: 4. 2.235 gr. Small flan, very fine

50,--

Spink - Zürich 1982.

Filippo Maria died on 13 August 1447, leaving no male offspring. Thus the contenders lined up for succession: Frederick III, Alfonso of Aragon (the champion of the Viscontis), Francesco Sforza (as bastard son) and the duke of Savoia.

Under pressure of nearly all Milanese families the Ambrosian Republic was declared on 14 August 1447. Trouble immediately arose, both in the city and the region (the ever-present Venetian threat). Going against a lot of opposition the city magistrates nominated Francesco Sforza to *Capitano generale*. He took up the sword against Venice and was victorious. During the ensuing peace negotiations Francesco's intentions were impeded, causing him to defect. He struck back with an attack on Milan. The city, exhausted, still partly supported Francesco and on 25 February 1450 Francesco was proclaimed duke.



Medal by Pisanello, ca. 1441
Original size: Ø 88 mm
Samuel H. Kress collection, no. 5

To date, much is still unclear about this period, but that the Borromeo family, which controlled the entire trade and banking, played a central role is beyond doubt.

With Francesco Sforza the House of Sforza emerged. Its original name was Attendolo. Muzio Attendolo was dubbed Sforza by Condottieri Alberico da Barbiano. Muzio himself (1369-1424) was also a great condottiere in the service of several rulers (mainly in Naples). One of his sons was Francesco. Francesco chose a cautious course in politics (in contrast with his belligerent past). His connection with the Medicis was crucial (they had enabled him to return to Milan). Francesco suddenly died in 1466. Around 1460, when he was already sixty, he had a golden coin struck (followed later by a silver) bearing his portrait. After the *Augustale* of Frederick II from 1232 and the coin of Carlò d'Angio from Barletta from around 1272, this was among the first North Italian coins bearing a portrait.

In a time when Italian art rose to its apogee, it is no surprise that coins started showing portraits, first in gold and afterwards in silver. Portrait coins were struck in Savoia, Milan, Ferrara, Venice and Rome among other places. These portrait coins are sometimes indicated with *testone* but also with *lira* (for example the portrait coin of Francesco Sforza from around 1460 which is called "lira", see Biaggi: 1522-1523).

The *lira* was however a unit of account at a time when there were no heavier silver coins referring to it. Both the *lira* of Francesco Sforza and that of Nicolò Tron (Venice) weighed 3.50 or 6.50 gr. The first coin to be called *lira* was the portrait coin of Galeazzo Maria Sforza from 1474, weighing 9.69 gr., which was indicated with "testone o lira".

Along with the Sforzas came a period of larger coins, with or without portraits, which displayed names and titles in an abbreviated way. The following abbreviations occur:
 ANGLA, ANGLE, ANGLERIE: Angera fief on the Lago Maggiore
 ANGLV, ANGLVS: epithet of the dukes of Milan, counts of Angera (starting from Gian Galeazzo Visconti)
 DOMINVS: signore
 AC, ATQVE, ET, Q 3, QVE: and
 ETC, ET CET, ET CIET: etcetera
 IA, IAE, IANVE: Genova
 MLI: Milano
 PAPIE, PP, PPIE: Pavia
 QIT: Quintus (fifth)
 3 C, 7 C, Z C: etcetera (3: Z in Gothic writing)
 In addition we see the names *Patruus Gubernante* on coins of Ludovico Maria Sforza. (after Crippa: *Le monete di Milano*, p. 346-347).

GALEAZZO MARIA SFORZA (1468-1476)


Medal by Gianfrancesco Enzola, ca. 1459
Original size: Ø 44 mm
Samuel H. Kress collection, no. 93

At that moment his oldest son, Galeazzo Maria, was fighting in France at the side of Louis XI. He returned and would reign for two years, together with his mother Bianca Maria. By 1468 he had enough of her dominant influence and banished her, and she died within a few months, imprisoned in the castle Melegnano. In that same year he wedded Bona of Savoia.

Galeazzo Maria led a life of luxury, but he made sure his citizens fared well too and kept an eye on the security of the state. His was a cautious politics, though he himself was very authoritarian. Everything exuded a splendour not seen since Roman days. Under him the renaissance rose to its apogee. Yet, this also sealed his fate. On 26 December 1476 he was murdered in the church of St. Stefano.

Issue 1470 (Gothic lettering)


- 3561 Trillina. A: G and M under crown + • GZ • M • DVX • MEDI • V •, R: Helmet with dragon as ornate crest • AC • IA NVE • D • 3C'. Biaggi: 1558, Crippa: 16. 0.954 gr. Dark patina, extremely fine 20,--
Franceschi - Brussel 1971.

Issue 1474 (Roman lettering)


- 3562 Testone. A: Bust r. with ring l. in field small head of St. Ambrosius GALEAZ • M • SF • VICE COS • DVX • MLI • QIT', R: Coat-of-arms surmounted by crowned helmet, crested with winged dragon consuming male figure and between G3 and M, two buckets hanging from branch arising from flames on either side of helmet GZ • • M • D • PP • ANGLE • Q3 • CO • AC • IANVE • B: 1548, Crippa: 6/B. 9.687 gr. Nice tone and expressive portrait, very fine to extremely fine 500,--
Delmonte - Brussel 1971.

The exquisite portrait from 1474 spread Milan's fame through the civilised world. It was the first masterpiece Cristoforo Foppa (known as Caradosso) had made for the Sforzas. For Caradosso see under Ludovico Maria Sforza. The ducat has two different variants of the portrait (see Potter, p. 19).



3563

- 3563 Mezzo testone. A: Bust r. small head of St. Ambrosius GALEAZ • M • SF • VICECOS • DVX • MLI • QIT', R: Coat of arms under crown and between crowned G and M small head of St. Ambrosius PP • ANGLE • Q3 • CO • AC • IANVE • D • 7C'. Biaggi: 1549, Crippa: 8. 5.140 gr.

Delmonte - Brussel 1971.

R Nice toning, extremely fine

500,--



3564

- 3564 Grosso da 5 soldi. A: Three branches arising from flames with two buckets small head of St. Ambrosius GZ v M v SF v VICECOS v DVX v MLI v V v, R: Dragon between crowned G and M small head of St. Ambrosius PP v ANGLE v Q3 v CO v AC v IANVE v D'. Biaggi: 1552, Crippa: . 3.062 gr.

Franceschi - Brussel 1977.

Biaggi names this piece grosso da 5 soldi, whereas Potter designates it grosso da 8 soldi. He explains as follows: The coin with the three brands and buckets, weighs 48 gr of 0.76 silver, and has therefore been assumed to be the Grosso da 8 of this issue which would otherwise be missing.

Nice tone, slightly irregular flan, almost extremely fine

150,--



3565

- 3565 Soldino. A: Coat of arms small head of St. Ambrosius G3 • M • SF • VICECO • DVX • MLI • V •, R: Coat of arms small head of St. Ambrosius PP • ANGLE • Q3 • CO AC • IANVE • D •. Biaggi: 1556, Crippa: 14/B. 1.136 gr.

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.

Very fine

25,--

When his father was murdered in 1476 Giovanni Galeazzo Maria was just 7 years old. A struggle ensued within the family - between his mother Bona and his father's brother Ludovico Maria Sforza. After some years the latter gained the upper hand. Giovanni Galeazzo in 1489 wedded Isabella (daughter of Alfonso of Aragon). Until he died, in 1494, he stood in the shadow of his uncle Ludovico.

GIOVANNI GALEAZZO MARIA and LUDOVICO MARIA SFORZA (1476-1494)

After Ludovico had tried in vain to get rid of the regentess Bona, he was banished to Pisa. In 1479 he was granted the duchy of Bari in fief by the king of Naples. Then Ludovico returned to Milan, got Bona out of his way, had her secretary beheaded, and assumed guardianship over Giovanni Galeazzo. All coins on their reverses indicate: *Patruus Governante*.

First issue



- 3566 Testone. A: Bust r. small head of St. Ambrosius IOGZ • M • SF • VICECOMES - DVX - MLI - SX ., R: Two helmets facing each other crested with dragon and human face on dragon's neck over shield small head of St. Ambrosius • • LV • PATRVO • • GVBENANTE. Biaggi: 1570, Crippa: 4. 9.684 gr. **R** Fine dark patina, very fine to extremely fine

500,--

Ratto - Milano 1969.

In the reverse text a B with a line through it = BE.



- 3567 Grosso da 5 Soldi. A: Helmet crested with dragon • IOGZ • M • SF • VICECO • DVX • MLI • SF •, R: Nimbate head of St. Ambrosius between • S • and • A • + • LVDOVICO • PATRVO • GVBERNANTE. Biaggi: 1571, Crippa: 5. 2.891 gr. Very fine to extremely fine

100,--

Delmonte - Brussel 1971.

Second issue



3568

- 3568 Testone. A: Bust r. small head of St. Ambrosius • IOGZ • M • SF • VICECO • DVX • MLI • SX, R: Bust r. small head of St. Ambrosius • LVDOVICVS • PATRVVS • CVBNANS •. Biaggi: 1569, Crippa: 3. 9.652 gr 1.000,--
 Delmonte - Brussel 1971. R Small edge fault, nice toning, almost extremely fine

LUDOVICO MARIA SFORZA (1494-1499)



Medal by Caradosso, ca. 1488
 Original size: Ø 41 mm
 Samuel H. Kress collection, no. 191

Ludovico's politics were based on familial and political connections. Amongst others, he had allied with the king of Naples and he wedded Beatrice d'Este in 1491. Milan now saw a period of great florescence, but its military and the royal household cost so much money that taxes had to be increased considerably. Internationally Ludovico often misjudged political situations, and had to make a number of political about-faces. He was nevertheless awarded a ducal title by Emperor Maximilian in 1494. The peace with France caused a rift with Venice. In 1499 Ludovico even sought to ally with the Turks. In the same year Louis XII of France occupied Milan. Ludovico fled to Innsbruck. He returned to Milan for a few weeks, only to be defeated again. He spent the last eight years of his life in prison. During this period, art in Milan thrived as never before: Bramante, Leonardo, etc.



3569

- 3569 Testone. A: Bust r. small head of St. Ambrosius LVDOVICVS • M • SF • ANGLVS • DVX • MLI, R: Shield under crown between two branches with buckets small head of St. Ambrosius PP • ANGLE • QZ • CO • AC • IANVE • D • 7C'. Biaggi: 1578, Crippa: 2. 9.671 gr 500,--
R Nice tone, attractive portrait, extremely fine

Schulman - Amsterdam 1968.

Ex: Niggeler collection.

The bust on this coin is die-identical with that on no. 3568, which means that the die must have been manufactured before 1494. The die of the medal is presumably also the same. This medal was probably manufactured on the occasion of the conquest of Genoa in 1488. The medal was made by Cristoforo Caradosso Foppa, better known under his name Caradosso (approx. 1452-1526/7). He was goldsmith in Milaan from 1475. After the banishment of Ludovico from Milan, he remained in Milan and did not move to Mantua until 1505 after which he moved on to Rome, where he founded the Guild of Roman Goldsmiths in 1509.

Legend has it that this bust, both on the medal and on the coins, was designed by Leonardo da Vinci and then struck in metal by Caradosso. Solely Burckhardt notes that *In der Ambrosiana zu Mailand das entweder unvollendete oder verwaschene Porträt des Lodovico Moro* (...in the Ambrosiana of Milan ... the either unfinished or faded portrait of Ludovico Moro) (Der Cicerone, published by Kronerverlag, p. 815).

PAVIA

Pavia was founded in 49 BC as a Roman *municipium ticinum*. It had been a mint since late imperial days.

After the fall of Ravenna in 493 Pavia came to be the permanent residence of the court. In Theoderic's time it was the capital together with Verona, in 572 the Lombards captured it. King Rotharius (636-652) placed Ticinum above Milan (in spite of the latter being the most important city) and thus Ticinum was the capital. Perctarit moved the capital to Milan and Desiderius in turn transferred the capital to the Brescia region.

The first bishop of Pavia was St. Sirus (approx. 350). His relics were kept at the basilica of St. Gervasio and St. Protasio (for the history of these two saints see under no. 1577, Breisgau-Basel) since the 9th century. From 710 the bishops of Pavia were ordained by the pope.

Ticinum was the religious centre of the Arians. The construction of the St. Salvatore set the seal on the the discontinuance of Arianism as a state religion.

In the 8th century, the name, for no apparent reason, was changed to Papia. After the Carolingian age had ended in 886 the reigns of Lambert of Spoleto, Hugo of Arles and Berengar saw the state spiral into decline. Though residing in Pavia, Otto I favoured Ravenna. The empresses Adelheid and Theophanu each founded a convent in Pavia. In 1015 the bishop of Pavia and the archbishop of Milan clashed. After 1024 the kings no longer resided in Pavia.

From the 11th century the lords of Lomello were hereditary counts palatine, and the fact that they did not reside in Pavia caused a power vacuum. In 1112 there was a consul. In 1197 the popolo were represented by the "Società di S. Siro". A great deal of strife ensued. The worst crisis in Pavia came when in approx. 1250 the Ghibellines were defeated. In 1266 (the death of Manfred) Pavia was ruled by Margrave Oberto II Pelavicino, who was signore and podestà for life. Between 1278 and 1290 power lay in the hands of Margrave Guglielmo de Monferrato. At the beginning of the 14th century Pavia was controlled by Filippo di Langosco. After vain attempts to retain independence, Pavia definitively fell to Galeazzo Visconti on 13 November 1359.

OTTO I-II (962-967)



- 3570 Denaro . A: O T T O cross-shaped in field with pellet in centre + IMPERATOR, R: P A P I A in field with pellet in centre + OTTO PIVS RE. Biaggi: 1824. 1.391 gr Dark patina, very fine 50,--
Elsen - Brussel 1983.

ENRICO I di BAVIERA (1014-1024)



- 3571 Denaro. A: Small cross with one pellet in each angle + HEINRICVS IMP', R: PAPIA on cross-headed staff. Biaggi: 1830. 1.227 gr R Very fine 150,--
Dombrowski - Münster 1976.

FEDERICO II (1220-1250)



3572

- 3572 Denaro. A: FE / RIC / N in field + AVCVSIVSCE, R: P A P I A in field with pellet in centre + IMPERATOR. Biaggi: 1838. 0.485 gr. Fine 25,--
 Willems - Bennekom 1984.
 The reverse legend cannot be read clearly. The text stated is taken from Biaggi

COMUNE (1250-1359)



3573

- 3573 Doppio grosso. A: St. Sirius standing with crosier and blessing hand, one staff with bowl on top at each side, cross r. in field SANTVS SYRVVS, R: P A P I A with two stars in centre + IMPEPATOR. Biaggi: 1840. 2.104 gr. RR Very fine + 50,--
 Toderi - Florence 1978.
 Here St. Sirus is still wearing the pallium, which he is not on the coins of Galeazzo II (for this, see under Ambrose).

GALEAZZO II VISCONTI (1359-1378)



3574

- 3574 Pegione. A: Helmet crested with dragon over shield and between two branches with buckets arising from flames in quatrefoil + GALEAZ VICE COMES • D • MEDIOLANI • PP • 3C', R: Enthroned St. Sirius with crosier and blessing hand • S • SIRVS ☼ ☼ PAPPIA ☼. Biaggi: 1844. 2.389 gr. Irregular flan, very fine 50,--
 Hollersberger - München 1986.
 On this and the next coin, St. Sirus is no longer wearing the pallium (see under Ambrose).



3575

- 3575 Pegione. A: Helmet crested with dragon over shield and between two branches with buckets arising from flames in quatrefoil + GALEAZ VICE COMES • D • MEDIOLANI • PP • 3C', R: Enthroned St. Sirius with crosier and blessing hand • S • SIRVS ☼ ☼ PAPPIA ☼. Biaggi: 1844. 2.501 gr. Weakly struck, very fine 50,--
 Holleman - Enschede 1999.
 Biaggi provides the name PAPIA instead of PAPPIA.

SAVOIA

The oldest name is "Sapaudia" (in Roman imperial times a territory in the southern Jura and around Geneva). In 443 the Burgundians came here. The territory expanded to Chambéry. Clergy hung on to the name "Sabaudia" and in Charlemagne's time "Saboia" was used (the counties Lyon, Maurienne and Genevois). Later this would become the southern part of Haute-Bourgogne.

In the 11th century a county emerged. Humbert I (1003-1048) is considered the progenitor of the House of Sabaudia. His sons, among whom the name Amadeo already occurred, consolidated the territory. King Rudolf III of Burgundy granted its rulers a number of privileges, which was continued under the Salians, which allowed them to press ahead into Wallis and the Susa valley.

The Gregorian reformation, the Investiture Controversy and the extension of the feudal system necessitated a reorientation. Humbert II (1080-1103) thus established a "feudal monarchy". Count Amadeo III (1103-1148) promoted monastic life, but also did much to further the construction of castles. The Susa valley formed the base of operations from where an attack on Torino was mounted. His sister Adelaide was wedded to Louis VI of France (1115), and French possessions were acquired consequently. There was a close connection to the pope, which led to conflict with Frederick Barbarossa.

In 1189 Humbert III died without heirs. The noble feudal lords thought a change of course imperative, which was completed by Thomas I (1189-1233). His realm stretched from well into France to the outer limits of Piemonte. The art of uniting different population groups was honed to perfection by the counts. There were two residences: one in Maurienne and one in Piemonte: Susa. In the late 14th century the residence was centralised in Ripaille on the Lake Geneva. The counts functioned as gatekeepers of the Alps.

Savoia saw its final glory days under Amadeo VIII (1391-1439). In 1416 Emperor Sigismund elevated him to duke. He brought the country to thrive. A recluse in Ripaille, as Antipope Felix V and cardinal bishop of Geneva, he was among the most influential sovereigns of his time.

After his death Savoia fell victim to court intrigue. It allowed France to seize significant parts of the territory.

WAADTLAND

After Thomas I the territory fell apart: Savoia I under Amadeo IV, Piemont I under Thomas II and Savoia II under Piero II.

After the demise of Thomas II his territory fell into: Savoia III under Amadeo V, Waadtland under Lodovico I. Caterina sold Waadtland to Amadeo VI of Savoia in 1359.

Waadtland is identical with the Seigneurie Vaud. Ludovico was granted the right of mint for Nyon (near Geneva) by Rudolf. The bishops of Geneva and Lausanne consequently opposed this right.

LODOVICO I di SAVOIE (1285-1302)



- 3576 Denier - Nyon. A: Cross with one trefoil in the 1st and one pellet in the 4th angles + LODOVICVS, R: Temple with trefoil in centre and waved line at bottom + D' SABAVDIA. Boudeau: 1182. 0.977 gr. Edge fault, a little weakly struck at the edge, very fine 100,--

Finn - Kendal 1998.

Ex: J.F. Chown collection.

Not in Biaggi.

Obverse text ends with three dots over each other.

SAVOIA

AMADEO VIII, conte (1391-1417)

This is a continuation of Savoia III under Amadeo V. Amadeo VIII was a great-great-grandson of Amadeo V. He assumed office as count in 1391. In 1417 he became duke and he stepped down in 1434. He withdrew to Ripaille, which he left when in 1439 the council of Basle under the name Felix V elected him anti-pope, opposing Pope Eugene IV.



- 3577 Obolo di bianchetto - Nyon. A: Coat of arms in quatrefoil + AMEDEVS ☉ COMES, R: Cross with one small cross in each angle + DE : SABAVDIA. Biaggi: 2393, Cudazzo: 128f. 0.895 gr. Very fine 50,--
Münzen und Medaillen-Deutschland, Auction 5 (1999), no. 739.

AMADEO VIII, duca (1416-1434)



- 3578 Mezzo grosso chiabilese - Nyon. A: Coat of arms in quatrefoil with crosses in the angles + AMEDEVS crescent . DVX ☉ SABAVDIE, R: Cross in quatrefoil + CHAB' ☉ IN ☉ ITAL ☉ MAR ☉ PRIN. Biaggi: 2400, Cudazzo: 139b. 1.931 gr. Very fine 100,--
Münzen und Medaillen-Deutschland, Auction 5 (1999), no. 743.

- 3579 Quarto chiabilese - Chambéry. A: Knot between F E - R T + AMEDEVS ☉ o DVX o SAB, R: Cross + IN ☉ ITALIA ☉ MARCHIO. Biaggi: 2402, Cuzzado: 142a. 1.529 gr. Dark patina, traces of verdigris, very fine 50,--

Cross bottony = cross with a trefoil at each end.
Various explanations exist for the 4 letters FERT:

1. *Fortitudo eius Rhodum tenuit* (Amadeo VI "Conte Verde" in 1310 delivered Rhodes of the Saracens).
2. *Fortitudinis et religionis titulus* (Fortitude and religiousness sign).
3. *Foedere et religione tenemur* (Fidelity and religion shall preserve us). On the coins of Victor Amadeo I.
4. *Tout retournera en France* (if read in a retrograde manner) (All will return to France).
5. *Fama, Eternita, Religione, Trionfo* (Fame, eternity, religion and triumph).
6. *Fert of the Latin Ferre* (powerful) (From catalogue Künker 65 (2001))

FERT also occurs in Casale Monferrato (no. 198).



- 3580 Quarto savoiaro - Chambéry. A: F E R T between two doubled lines + AMEDEVS ★ ☉ DVX ☉ SAB', R: Cross within doubled square + IN ITALIA ☉ MARCHIO. Biaggi: 2403, Cudazzo: 143a. 1.355 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 75,--
Münzen und Medaillen-Deutschland, Auction 5 (1999), no. 767.



- 3581 Quarto savoiaro - Chambéry. A: F E R T between two doubled lines + AMEDEVS ★ : DVX : SAB' o, R: Cross within doubled square + IN : ITALIA : MARCHIO. Biaggi: 2403, Cudazzo: 143a. 1.342 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 75,--
Münzen und Medaillen-Deutschland, Auction 5 (1999), no. 767.



- 3582 Quarto savoiaro - Ivrea. A: F E R T between two doubled lines + AMEDEVS : DVX : SAB' o, R: Cross within doubled square + IN : ITALIA : MAR' : PRN rose with spikes. Biaggi: 2403, Cudazzo: 143k (?). 1.334 gr. Irregular flan, very fine to extremely fine 75,--
Münzen und Medaillen-Deutschland, Auction 5 (1999), no. 767.

AMEDEO IX (1465-1472)

Amadeo IX was the grandson of Amadeo VIII (Amadeo VIII 1391-1434, his son Ludovico 1434-1465 and the latter's son Amadeo IX 1465-1472)



- 3583 Quarto. A: F E R T between two doubled lines + AMEDEVS : DVX : SAB' o, R: Cross within doubled square + IN : ITALIA : MAR : PRN hand. Biaggi: 2436, Cudazzo: 191a var. 1.007 gr. R Nice patina, very fine 200,--
Münzgalerie - München, Auction 11 (1981), no. 418.

CARLO I (1482-1490)

After the demise of Amadeo IX his son Philibert acceded to the throne (1472-1482), after whom his brother Carlo I (1482-1490) succeeded. The medieval sovereign line of Savoia ended with Carlo's son Carlo II (1490-1496).



- 3584 Forte - 5th type. A: Coat of arms between two rings + KAROLVS • DVX • SABAIDEO, R: Great K between four rings + PRINCEPS • IN • ITALIA. Biaggi: 2470, Cudazzo: 244c. 0.960 gr. Dark tone, very fine 75,--
Vinchon - Paris 1977.
Both Biaggi and Cudazzo mention as legend S B D instead of SABAIDEO.



TORINO

Torino was originally a Roman colony (Colonia Julia Augusta Taurinorum). Towards the end of the 4th century, it became an independent diocese. Its first bishop was Maximus (408-423). Torino played a mediating role in the conflict between Theoderic and Gundobald.

After 568 there was a duchy Torino. Louis the Pious turned Torino into an important centre. Around 950 Torino was the centre of a mark. When in 1091 Contessa Adelheid died the mark ended. In the 12th century the city was controlled by the bishops (they had been officially acknowledged by Frederick Barbarossa). Episcopal power left virtually no room for the commune to develop. The consoles all came from the bishop's inner circle.

A rift occurred when Torino in 1226 joined the Lombard League (Bishop Giacomo remained faithful to Frederick II). In 1250 there was a podestà, who subdued the families. Still, the comune was not able to check the advance of Savoia. After having been ruled by Charles d'Anjou and Guglielmo VII of Monferrato from 1270 tot 1280, Torino was conquered by Savoia in 1280.

After the death of Thomas II (see also under Savoia) the territory of Piemont II emerged under Thomas III. The latter's son Filippo became prince of Achaia through his wife Isabella, Princess of Achaia. Their son Jacopo received Piemont back in 1345 and would be the titular prince of Achaia, as would his sons Amadeo and Ludovico. Isabella's father, Guillaume II (1245-1278), acquired the right of mint in 1249. Filippo, Isabella's third husband, was relieved of his feudal right, however received it back later, when the daughter waived her right.

The princes of Achaia appointed a *vicar iudex*. In 1360 Amadeo VI granted the city a number of privileges. In 1418 Ludovico of Savoia-Achaia died without issue. The main line, that of Amadeo VIII, then annexed the duchy of Piemont to Savoia.

After 1418 the mint of Torino was used by the dukes of Savoia. 1418 is the year that Amadeo VIII inherited Piemont.

LUDOVICO titular prince of ACAIA (1402-1418)



3585 Quarto. A: Cross on band and within quatrefoil + LVDOVICVS D' SABAVD', R: Cross + PRINCEPS : ACHAIE : TO' ⚔. Biaggi: 2676. 1.626 gr. R Irregular flan, very fine + 150,--
Toderi - Florence 1983.
Biaggi provides EC' as the end of the obverse text, but here it clearly reads TO'

ASTI

Under the Romans this was the colony of Hasta. In 451 Asti was was made an episcopal see (bishop pastor). It was the first city to be conquered by the Lombards, after which it became a duchy. Under the Franks Asti was the centre of a county.

Around 950 the county ceased to exist and Bishop Bruning, who had received the castle on the hill from Hugo and Lotharius in 988, was put in charge (acknowledged by Otto I in 962).

From 1100 to 1150 the citizens increasingly acquired power, and they functioned beside the bishop. This was acknowledged by Frederick Barbarossa.

Before 1200 there was a hard confrontation with the margraves of Monferrato. Still, the city failed to increase its power. Attempts by Thomas of Savoyen (1257) and Charles of Anjou (1275) to subjugate it were thwarted. Towards the end of the 13th century, a popolo emerged, under a capitano and a podestà. In 1312 Asti lost its independence and surrendered to Robert of Anjou. Then the territory fell to the margraves of Monferrato and to the Viscontis. The marriage of Valentina (daughter of Gian Galeazzo) and Duke Louis of Orléans brought Asti under Orléans sway.

COMUNE (1140-1220)



3586 Denaro. A: REX in field • CVNRADVS II, R: Cross + • ASTENSIS •. Biaggi: 232, Varesi: 34. 0.610 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine to extremely fine 50,--
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.

(CASALE) MONFERRATO

Monferrato is first documented in the deed to its bestowal in 909 by Berengar I to St. Giovanni Domnarum in Pavia. In 967 Otto I acknowledged the estate of Margrave Aleramus *in comitatu Aquensi, Saonensi nec non Astensi et Montisferrati*. Later Monferrato wandered to the west (the castle Turris near Villadeati). It then became a fixed territory east of Asti.

Oddo and Guglielmo I, II and III descended from Margrave Aleramus. Until 1080 the territory remained one, then the Oddone line separated. The name "margraves of Monferrato" is first documented under Rainer (1100-1135). Guglielmo IV, by his marriage to Judith, became the uncle of Frederick Barbarossa, which elevated him to high nobility. He was a stalwart of Frederick's and took part in the 2nd Crusade. Several of his children played roles in crusader states, partly through marriage.

Under Bonifacio II (1225-1253) the sights were set on Italy again. His son Guglielmo VII (1254-1292) was an important figure in the time when the comunes were replaced by signorias. The death of his son Giovanni I meant the end of the Aleramici realm.

Irene, the daughter of a sister of Giovanni I, was married to the Byzantine emperor Andronikos II Palaiologos. Their son Teodoro I Palaiologos (1305-1338) then rose to power. There was a moment's dream of becoming emperor of Byzantium for him, but it turned out to be an illusion, and he had to settle for Monferrato. He is the first one to have minted.

His son Giovanni II (I) (1337-1372) spent most of his life waging war, first and foremost with the mighty signorias of the Savoys and the Viscontis, but also the smaller ones. He ruled Asti, Vercelli and Novara for a short period of time. A long series of successors followed, all of them of less consequence (with the exception of Teodoro II, 1381-1418).

Not until under Guglielmo VIII (I) (1464-1483) would the margraviate be restored to its old standing (he was supported by his brother Cardinal Theodoro). Under him, Casale was elevated to diocese by Pope Sixtus IV. In the Middle Ages Casale was Casale Sant' Evasio (after the monastery), it fell in fief to the bishop of Vercelli, and later became independent; after the Stauffers rule changed hands a few times. In the 15th century Casale became the capital of the Palaiologoses, who also established their court there, after Milanese example. Despite his three marriages Guglielmo I had no children and was succeeded by his brother Bonifacio (1483-1494). Then came the latter's son Guglielmo II (1494-1518), the Palaiologos line ending with the deaths of Bonifacio II and Giangiorgio, after which Casale-Monferrato devolved to the Gonzagas.

GIOVANNI I PALEOLOGO (1338-1372)



3587 1/2 Grosso. A: Cross + IOHES x MARCHO : MOTIS . A, R: Eagle I. with shield of Casale on breast + S † IOHES † EVANGELISTA †. Biaggi: --, Varesi: --. 1.474 gr.

RR Irregular flan and a little weakly struck at the edge, very fine 250,--

Rauch - Wien, Auction 42 (1989), no. 1183.

There is something before IOHES in the obverse text.

The last part is difficult to read. Could this be the mint? There was minting in Chivasso, Asti and Moncalvo.

GUGLIELMO II PALEOLOGO (1494-1518)



3588 Testone. A: Bust I. GVLIELMVS . MAR . MONT . FERT, R: Coat of arms + SACRI . RO . IMP . . PRINC . VICA . PP. Biaggi: --, Varesi: 185. 9.428 gr. **R** Nice dark tone, very fine to extremely fine 500,--

Bourgey - Paris 1970.
CNI: 28.

GENOVA

Genoa presumably existed as early as the 5th century BC. According to legend, christianisation took place in Nero's days and was led by the saints Nazarius and Celsus (for the history of these two saints see no. 2137, Abtei Lorsch). The diocese is documented in the 4th century; it was a suffragan diocese to the archbishopric of Milan until 1133.

Driven by Ostrogoth and Lombard advance many people fled to Genoa. In 806 there was a *comes civitatis Ademarus*, who supplied troops and ships for the war against the Saracens. Around 850 Genoa belonged to the newly founded mark Tuscia (see under Tuscia). From 950 the Obertenghi were counts of Genoa. The oldest privilege for any pre-municipal city *habitatoribus in civitate Ianuensi* shows that the city strove to shed Obertenghi rule. At that time the city already provided the arena for the conflict between the bishops and the viscounts (vicecomes), members of the old urban nobility. Its first viscount was Idu (Ido), around 950. The oldest urban nobility comprised the families: Embriaci, Castello and Spinola. Conflict with the bishops flared up regularly. Peace was not reached until under Bishop Oberto, who was from one of the families, when a settlement determined the viscounts to be vassals of the bishops.

After 1015 Genoa and Pisa controlled the Thyrrenian Sea, when the city thrived under Margrave Alberto Malaspina (1056). Even the conflicts with Pisa over Corsica in 1060 and the supporting role in the Spanish Reconquista (1092), which was turning out for the worse, failed to slow down the city's development.

In the 12th century, an important change of course was made: the trade moved to the Levant. In 1099 the *compagna communis* came into being. As soon as 1100 a campaign was launched under the auspices of this *compagna*. It grew to be a powerful organisation, not unlike the *comunes* in other towns. Influence was extended to the *contado*.

Conflict arose with Pisa over the influence in Corsica. In 1133 Pope Innocent II drew upon both seafaring nations in the battle against Anaklet II. In return he elevated Genoa to archbishopric, much to the chagrin of Milan. In 1139, the right of mint was granted by Conrad II. In 1146-47 financing was needed for the campaign against the Almoravides (Almeria). A public loan of sorts was issued ("Compera") for private persons who in return paid the *comune* rights and gabelles (a kind of VAT), characteristic of Genoa, where the *comune* was poor and the citizens were rich.

Genoa fortified its position in the coastal area, but steered clear of the conflicts in mainland Italy. The city did supply ships for the 3rd Crusade. In 1191 an external *podestà* was contracted, but the families (among them Spinola, Doria, etc) never loosened their grip on the *comunes*. They, the *nobiles*, occupied all the important positions at the expense of the wealthy merchants. From 1217 there was a *podestariato*, but the struggle for supremacy among the *nobiles* gathered in force. The Spinolas and Dorias had imperial support, the Fieschis and the Grimaldis were backed by the pope. After the deposal of Frederick II, the latter faction got the upper hand.

In 1257 - with the economy declining - power fell to Capitano del Popolo Guglielmo Boccanegra (until 1262). His main feat was the Treaty of Nymphaion in 1261, which secured the throne for Michael VIII Palaiologos in return for a Genoese trade monopoly in the Black Sea as well as control over trade routes to India and China, instantly causing conflict with Venice.

After the fall of Boccanegra the Guelphs ruled until 1270, after which the (nearly unlimited) sway was held by Capitano del Popolo Oberto (Doria) and Oberto (Spinola) for a period of almost fifteen years. This weak double governance was toppled in 1298 by Archbishop Jacopo da Voragine. In 1312 power ultimately fell to Henry VII.

After a bitter feud between Fieschi/Grimaldi on the one hand and Spinola/Doria on the other, an insurgency of wealthy merchants, *popolare*, ensued, bringing Simon Boccanegra to power. With him the institute of the doge for life began (1339) which would last until 1528.

Boccanegra however did not manage to resolve the conflicts. The Milan Viscontis were then called to mediate. Giovanni Visconti then assumed the office of signore, for what would turn out to be 13 years. The conquests of Chios (1346) and of both Phokaia fell in his incumbency. After Giovanni Simon Boccanegra returned (1356-1363).

The 2nd half of the 14th century is marked by violent feuds between merchant families and families in shipping. The office of doge was monopolised by the Adorno and Fregoso families. Genoa lost important strongholds in the Levant. Genoa decreased in importance due to the rise of city states Milan and Florence, and to the might of France.

Foreigners now were doge: Charles VI of France (1396-1409). In the period 1413-1415 Giorgio Adorno was doge, allowing nobility to assume offices again. His successor Tomasso Campofregoso promoted the arts, but was forced to withdraw to the Sarzana Viscontis in 1421 (he made Sarzana the brilliant centre of renaissance). Then power fell to Filippo Maria Visconti.

After the Battle of Ponza (1435) and the fall of Constantinople in 1453 Genoa spiralled into a deep crisis. In 1476, people rose against the Sforzas, doing much to further weaken Genoa's position.

REPUBBLICA (1139-1339)


3589

- 3589 Denaro. A: Cross • CVNRADI REX, R: Castle + • IA • NV • A. Biaggi: 835, Lunardi: 1, Varesi: 16. 0.814 gr. Extremely fine 50,--
 Spink - London 1976.
 Reverse is Janua = port of the city (see E & S p. 800).
 Before 1252 (after 1252 the obverse inscription changes).
 This is no exact copy of Biaggi: 835 but a later imitation.



3590

- 3590 Grosso da 6 denari. A: Cross • CVNRADI REX, R: Castle + • IA • NV • A •. Biaggi: 838, Lunardi: 4 var, Varesi: 12. 1.605 gr. Nice patina, extremely fine 200,--
 Laugwitz - Berlin 1980.
 From 1217, under Frederick II, on the coin is Conrad.

CARLO VI di FRANCIA (1396-1409)


3591

- 3591 Patachina. A: Shield with arms of Genova, B and lis + K : REX : F : D : IANVE : V :, R: Cross + CONRADVS : REX : RV :. Biaggi: 883, Varesi: 56. 1.334 gr. Traces of encrustation, very fine 100,--
 Toderi - Florence 1972.
 Carlo VI Signore di Genova.

GALEAZZO MARIA SFORZA (1466-1476)


3592

- 3592 Grosso. A: Castle with arms of the Visconti above : G • S • DVX • MEDIOLA • D • IAN :, R: Cross + : CONRAD • REX • ROMANO • IP :. Biaggi: 943, Varesi: 117. 3.484 gr. Magnificent patina, almost extremely fine 200,--
 Delmonte - Brussel 1971.
 The Visconti arms on the obverse also serves as an initial symbol for the text.

COMO

The original Roman name was *Comum* or *civitas Cumana*. Como was an episcopal city from the days of St. Felix, who was ordained by Bishop Ambrose. Power over the town changed hands between the Heruli, the Ostrogoths, the Byzantines and the Lombards. In the period of Gregory the Great and Bishop Agrippinus the city broke loose of Rome and Milan. As a result of the Three-Chapter Controversy *) the patriarchate of Aquileia was adopted, a situation that would last until 1751.

*) The Three-Chapter Controversy refers to the schism between the churches of Rome and Constantinople. The term itself refers to three letters of the bishops Ibas of Edessa, Theodoret of Kyrrhos and Theodore of Mopsuestia (the progenitor of the Nestorians). These letters were denounced in 553, just after the patriarch of Constantinople had reluctantly agreed to them.

Como was an important city due to its location at a crossroads, of which particularly the north-south route was of great importance and its bishops played a central role in politics (amongst others Elibertus was one of the electors of Charles the Bald to king of Italy). They also mediated in the Investiture Controversy.

From 1109 Como was organised as a comune and the city called on Frederick Barbarossa to come to its aid against Milan. A comune-issued coin in the name of Frederick I (Biaggi: 639) is evidence of this. A balance was struck with Milan.

After the Stauffer period, a feud ignited between the Vittani and Rusca families. As a result, the city fell to Torriani and Visconti, who occupied the offices of podestà and capitano, as the office of bishop alike (Raimondo Torriani). In the end Franchino Rusca offered the city to Azzone Visconti. Milanese rule would last until after 1500, with a brief interruption from 1403 to 1416 when Vittani and Rusca again held sway.

FRIEDRICH II (1250-1280)



3593 Mezzo grosso. A: Crowned bust l. with lis and branch FEDERICVS IMPERT, R: Eagle l. + .
CVMANVS . Biaggi: 641, Varesi: 264/1. 1.247 gr. RR Nice toning, extremely fine 600,--

Ars et Nummus - Milano 1966.

Biaggi mentions a crowned eagle, but this one is not crowned. Biaggi 642 and 643 show an uncrowned eagle, but that is to the right.

Are the three "twigs" that are being held, the nails of the cross of Christ (as on no. 1122 of Brabant)?

BERGAMO

Its Roman name is *Bergomum* or *Pergamum*.

The diocese was founded in the 4th century by St. Alexander. After the victory of Charlemagne over Desiderius (774) Bergamo became a county (but the Lombard tradition was maintained).

Bergamo rose to importance under the counts from the House of the Giselbertines. The power of the counts dwindled in the late 10th century and was for the most part transferred to the bishops. Milan and Cremona benefited from the power vacuum. The side of the emperor was chosen in the Investiture Controversy, but at the synod of Milan (1098) Bishop Arnulf was deposed.

In 1108 a comune of old mighty families came into being. Under Frederick Barbarossa, Bergamo belonged to the Lombard federation of cities. In the 2nd half of the 12th century the communal structure broke down, and a number of new factions came to the fore. In 1189 a podestà was installed, who failed to resolve the feuds however. In 1264 Filippo della Torre, signore of Milan, was chosen podestà of Bergamo for a tenure of fifteen years. From 1333 the signoria of Bergamo belonged to the signoria (from 1395 duchy) of Milan (of the Viscontis). Yet, certain factions sought to win back autonomy for Bergamo. After the death of Gian Galeazzo in 1402 the signoria came under Pandolfo Malatesta for a number of years. In 1419 it returned to Filippo Maria Visconti.

There was always a certain relation with Venice. On 8 May 1428 Bergamo was ultimately subjugated by Venice.

COMUNE



- 3594 Denaro imperiale. A: Diademed bust r. + IMPE • FEDRICVS, R: Edifice with two towers on mountain top PEGA MUM. Biaggi: 354, Varesi: 18. 0.839 gr. Very fine 150,--

Gorny & Mosch - München, Auction 127 (2003), no. 4125.3.

In the name of Frederick II.

Struck from 1236 until the beginning of the 14th century, the age of the commune.

A horizontal line runs through the letters P and D, which means PE resp. DE.

Biaggi provides IMPTR but this coin reads IMP.

BRESCIA

Brescia is an old Celtic city, Brixia. In 49 BC a Roman settlement was founded here. Towards the end of the 4th century the bishops Filastrius and Gaudentius worked here. In 452 Brescia was pillaged by the Huns and in 596 the city was taken by the Lombards, who turned it into a duchy. Ansa, the wife of Desiderius (the latter was from Brescia), had the convent St. Salvatore built.

Brescia supported Berengar I, who was related to the Supponid family from Brescia. At the beginning of the 11th century Tedaldo of Canossa (the grandfather of Bonifacio of Tuscia - see under Tuscia), became count of Brescia.

Around 1120 a comune came into being (consule in 1127). Nevertheless, locale episcopacy retained its authority. During the Italian expeditions of Frederick Barbarossa the comune of Brescia joined the comunes of Milan, Bergamo and Mantua. In 1182 a podestà from Milan was installed, Guglielmo de Osa. From 1227 Brescia belonged to the dominion of the della Torre family (Milan).

In 1258 Brescia was occupied by the Ghibellines, later by the della Scala family. In 1316 Robert of Anjou conquered the city for the Guelphs. To get out of the conflict between the Ghibellines and the Guelphs, the city surrendered to the king of Bohemia Johann of Luxembourg. In 1332 it was taken by Mastino della Scala, in 1339 by Azzone Visconti. From 1404 to 1421 under Pandolfo Malatesta, then under the Viscontis again, after which it was ultimately conquered by Venice in 1426.

COMUNE (1186-1254)



- 3595 Denaro scodellato. A: P R I cross-shaped with pellet in centre under omega + FREDERICVS, R: Cross-in-circle + BRI • SIA. Biaggi: 412, Varesi: 108. 0.731 gr. Edge fault and weakly struck, very fine 50,--

Huizinga - Delft 1981.

Oldest coin of Brescia. The comune came into being in 1120, but Frederick Barbarossa did not grant the right of mint until 1186 (Biaggi). Engel & Seruure (p. 798) provide 1106 as the year of granting the right of mint, which however is impossible.

PRI + omega = imperator.



PIACENZA

Since 218 BC a Roman colony under the name of Placentia. Destroyed in the late Roman age, but brought back to significance under the Lombards (it lay along the pilgrimage route to Rome, the *Via Francigena*).

The *civitas* was governed by wealthy merchants together with the bishop. In the wake of the Investiture Controversy power was taken from the bishop and a comune emerged (1126). Connected to Milan, the comune had to surrender to Frederick Barbarossa in 1158. In 1167 it joined the Lombard League and battle was resumed. After 1183 (Peace of Constance) the city was torn by internal conflict. Nobility, which until that moment had ruled the city, found itself facing a new social order. A podestà was installed. Between 1236 and 1250 Milan was joined in the battle against Frederick II.

Piacenza was a centre of brisk trade; it not only traded through the port of Genoa, it was also represented on the fairs of the Champagne. To secure its finance sector, the city joined the Guelphs. One of the latter, Alberto Scot(t)o, started the signoria. His conquering of surrounding territories led to a brush with the Viscontis (1313). It brought an end to the comune era. The city however enjoyed a high degree of autonomy under the Viscontis.

COMUNE (1140-1313)



3596

- 3596 Grosso. A: RA / CON / DI in field + REGIS SECVNDI, R: I / C • A in field + DE PLACEN •
 Biaggi: 1912, Varesi: 1106 var. 1.765 gr. Extremely fine
 Crippa - Milano 1969.
 In the name of Corrado II.
 The reverse text should be read as DE PLACENCIA.

200,--

CREMONA

Founded in 218 BC as an outpost against the Gauls. The first bishop was Johannes, mentioned in the synod of Milan in 451. The bishop's supremacy continued to be the real reason for prosperity. In 1093 Matilda of Tuscya granted three representatives of the "hominess" of Cremona Crema and the island of Fulcheria in fief. It forms the first mention of a comune. Cremona was loyal to Frederick Barbarossa, earning the city many privileges. In 1167 the Lombard League was joined. After the peace of Constance (1183) conflict arose with the neighbouring states, notably Milan, which however was routed in 1213 and 1237, Cremona drawing upon their alliance with Frederick II.

In 1184 an external podestà was put in charge, an arrangement that became definitive in 1217. The comunale structure broke down under Podestà Uberto Pelavicino (1249). Following the Battle at Beneventum in 1266 the Ghibellines were replaced with the Guelphs as allies and the Cavalcabò family rose to power. Their hegemony would last until 1334 when Azzone Visconti subjugated the city. After the death of Gian Galeazzo Ugolino Cavalcabò and Cabrino Fondulo (1402-1420) formed the signoria. In 1420 Fondulo sold the city to Filippo Maria Visconti for 40,000 golden ducats (it would be part of the dowry his daughter Maria brought with her to her marriage with Francesco Sforza).

COMUNE (1150-1330)



3597

- 3597 Grosso. A: P • R / I in field under omega + FREDERICVS, R: Cross with pellet in the 1st and 2nd and tip in the 3rd and 4th angles + CREMONA. Biaggi: 672, Varesi: 288. 2.078 gr.
 RR Extremely fine +
 Kunst und Münzen - Lugano 1981.
 The letters P R I are part of IMPERATOR.
 For this Biaggi provides P P I with an omega over it.

600,--

PARMA

Parma was founded in 183 BC. In the 4th century there was a decline, but when Ravenna fell to the Ostrogoths the city flourished again. During the Gothic Wars and under the Lombards growth slowed down a bit, but Parma's position between Lombardia and Tuscia continued to be of importance. Thus the city came under the influence of the Canossa family and the Obertenghi. It chose the side of the emperor during the Investiture Controversy (Cadanus even became antipope as Honorius II).

In 1175 Nigro Grasso from Milan was appointed podestà in Parma. After the Peace of Constance Parma allied with Cremona, Reggio and Modena against Piacenza. Under Frederick II Parma devolved to the Guelphs and a period of florescence ensued (1200-1250). In 1207 Parma established its own mint. A number of prominent families held sway. In the period until 1346 the republic minted, with two exceptions: 1322-1329 and 1341-1344. In 1346 it fell to the Viscontis, who stayed until 1500, except for a small interruption after 1448-1449.

REPUBBLICA (1207-1208)



3598 Denaro. A: • / R E / • X • in field + FILIPVS, R: Castle between two pellets + • P • A • R • M • A •. Biaggi: 1784, Varesi: 900. 0.595 gr. Traces of verdigris, extremely fine

100,--

Finarte - Milano, Auction 189 (1974), no. 563.
In the name of Filippo di Svevia (Philip of Swabia) (1207-1208).

REGGIO nell'EMILIA

Reggio was founded by the Roman consul M. Aemilius Lepidus in 182-174 BC. The first signs of Christendom date from the 3rd and the 4th century and the first bishop was Faventius (451). The city's patron saint is Bishop Prosperus (sometimes mixed up with Prosper of Aquitaine).

After the boom under the Carolingians, a cathedral over the grave of St. Prosper was razed by the Hungarians in 899 (the monastery St. Prosper would be built here in 1006).

In 1027 Conrad II granted Bishop Teuzo the comital title. Soon the Canossas seized the county. During the Investiture Controversy, Matilda of Tuscany replaced Bishop Gandulf - who was loyal to the emperor - with Anselm of Lucca (1082). After Matilda's death (1115) the comune came into being. The Lombard League was joined. In 1178 the dominant nobility was ousted and a *capitano del popolo* came in their place. In 1265 the influential noble family da Sezzo was driven from Reggio.

As a reaction on the supremacy of the popolo, a number of noble families offered the signoria to Obizzo d'Este; this heralded the decline of Reggio. From 1371 to 1409 the Viscontis tried to restore order. Epidemics, amongst others, prevented them from achieving it. After the death of Gian Galeazzo Visconti (1406) Ottobone Terzi acquired the signoria, but soon had to bow to the Viscontis and the Estes. In 1409 Reggio ultimately fell to the Estes.

ERCOLE I d'ESTE (1471-1505)



3599 Grosso. A: Grain mill ✕ HERCVLES ✕ DVX token, R: Bust of St. Prospero facing token S • PROSPER + • EPS ✕ REGII. Biaggi: 1990, Varesi: 1263. 0.991 gr

R Nice portrait, flan defect, very fine +

200,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1978.

Both the obverse and the reverse text are preceded or girded by a "symbol". Its meaning escapes me. Does this have anything to do with the flour mill?



MODENA

Originally a Roman *municipium Mutina*. Christendom soon gained foothold and Modena was an episcopal see in the 4th century.

At the grave of Bishop Geminianus († 397), who would later be revered as patron saint of the city, along the Via Emilia his successor Theodolus erected a cathedral that would go on to be the city centre. Conquered by the Lombards, the city was rebuilt by Cunipert in 698. Other Lombard kings also built important buildings.

In 822 Modena received significant privileges of Louis the Pious. A follower of Louis the Pious, Autrammus, became *comes* of Modena. After that the city suffered violent attacks of the Hungarians.

The bishops were very powerful and played a central role in the Investiture Controversy. Bishop Eribert (1056-1095) chose the side of the emperor to rid himself of the influence of Matilda of Tuscya, who dominated the contado. Matilda attended the commencement of work for the construction of the cathedral, with the important relief by Wiligelmus.

After Matilda's death in 1115 a *comune* came into being. The city fought a lot (also with Bologna) and eventually was ceded to the marquis of Ferrara, Obizzo d'Este, in 1290. Briefly, there was a city government (1306-1311), but after internal conflict the city ultimately fell to the Estes in 1335.

COMUNE (1242-1293)



3600



3600 Grosso. A: F / D • C with three pellets around + IMPERATOR, R: Great M + DE MVTINA. Biaggi: 1586, Varesi: 615 var. 1.404 gr. Extremely fine Toderi - Florence 1977.

150,--

BOLOGNA

When the Boii left their homeland Gaul at the beginning of the 4th century BC to migrate eastward, part of them went to the south and settled in Boionia (Bologna). Its Latin name is Bononia.

This place that the Boii chose to settle had been an Etrusian settlement, which they destroyed. Later it would come to be a Roman settlement.

When Christendom was introduced is unknown, as is the period of martyrdom of St. Vitalis and St. Agricola.

Whereas Bologna suffered from the Goths, the Lombards founded churches there. One of the first bishops, St. Petronius (431-451), lies buried in the Benedictine monastery of St. Stefano.

Charlemagne returned Bologna to the Holy See. The city grew during the 10th and 11th century. The city lay in the sphere of influence of both the Archbishopric Ravenna and the House Canossa. Ottonian authority and a count appointed by the king counterbalanced these forces but also prevented the bishop from having any real influence over the city.

Towards the end of the 11th century, two bishops were instituted (one by the pope, the other by the antipope). In 1106 the territory separated from Ravenna and subordinated to Rome.

In 1115-16 a *comune* emerged. It formed an alliance with the other *comunes* in the Po plain, going against the plans of Frederick Barbarossa, who wanted to restore royal authority. Thus it joined the Lombard League. The *comune* was led by local nobility (which was torn by internal disaccord). Replacing the consules with a *podestà* brought in from the outside did not improve the situation. In 1228 the guilds acceded to city government. In 1256 the office of *Capitano del Popolo* was created (also filled externally).

Bologna forcefully opposed Frederick II, notably in the Battle of Fossata (1249), in which Enzo, bastardson of Frederick II, governor in Emilia-Romagna, was taken captive.

After the death of Frederick II Bologna not only controlled Modena, but also nearly all the cities of Romagna. Two families were of central importance: Geremei and Lambertazzi (the latter would lose the struggle for dominance in 1274). In 1278 an event took place which would have far-reaching consequences. Rudolf of Habsburg surrendered his claims to Bologna and Romagna, in favour of the Holy See.

This heralded a time of great confusion. Romeo Pepoli attempted to take advantage of the turmoil and usurp power. One of the leaders of the ensuing revolt, Taddeo Pepoli, stepped forward and restored the peace. However, his son could not continue this and sold the signoria to Giovanni Visconti. The latter's representative, Giovanni da Oleggio, sold the city to the papal legate Cardinal Albornoz (see under Rome).

In 1376, the *comune* was restored and the old feuds that had been smoldering all along instantly flared up. In the end Giovanni I Bentivoglio emerged victorious. His family reigned until 1506, facilitated by the support of Venice, Milan, Florence and the Holy See, thus providing a balance of powers in this region, to which the city was of crucial importance.


REPUBBLICA (1191-1337)

- 3601 Bolognino piccolo. A: I P R T cross-shaped with pellet in centre and one pellet in each angle + . ENRICHS ., R: Great A with four pellets around + . BO . NO . NI . Biaggi: 361, Varesi: 2. 0.550 gr. Slightly off centre extremely fine 100,--
Toderi - Florence 1978.

REPUBBLICA (1376-1401)

- 3602 Bolognino. A: Great A with four rings around + o BO o NO o NI o, R: O R V M cross-shaped in field with ring in centre + MATER o STVDI. Biaggi: 371, Varesi: 11. 1.162 gr. R Traces of encrustation, very fine to extremely fine 100,--
Huizinga - Delft 1981.
This type of coin was struck during the revolutions (E. & S. p. 1359).
Text obverse: Bononia, reverse: *Mater studiorum*.
E&S (1358): *Les légendes Bononia docet ou Bononia mater studiorum se maintiennent à travers toutes les révolutions politiques* (The legends Bononia docet or Bononia mater studiorum continued throughout the political revolutions).

The popes minted in Bologna from 1409 to 1438. Following the papal reign, Bologna fell to Filippo Maria Visconti who minted in Bologna until 1443. After that came the signores Bentivoglio da Sante Bentivoglio (1446-1463) and Giovanni II Bentivoglio (1463-1506). The coins under these two rulers cannot be told apart.

BENTIVOGLIO Conservatori (1446-1506)


- 3603 Grossone. A: Lion with flag standing facing over shield of Bentivoglio o BONONIA o MATER o STVDIORV o, R: Enthroned St. Petronio with crozier and model of the city S PETRONI . DE . BONONIA. Biaggi: 395, Varesi: 24. 3.252 gr. R Dark tone, traces of verdigris, very fine 200,--
Kunst und Münzen - Lugano 1981.



- 3604 Grosso. A: Lion with flag standing facing in quatrefoil . BONONI . A . DOCET, R: Enthroned St. Petronio with crozier and model of the city . S . PETR ONI D S. Biaggi: 396, Varesi: 25. 1.587 gr. Weakly struck in parts, very fine 100,--
Münzgalerie - München, Auction 11 (1981), no. 427.



RAVENNA

Ravenna was an episcopal see since the early 2nd century (the first bishop was St. Apollinaris). The importance of the bishops in Ravenna is reflected in the fact that Bishop Ursus built a cathedral (St. Resurrezione, also known as Basilica Ursiana).

In the late 6th century, the Exarchate of Italy was established to stave off the Lombards. After they had been defeated the city was returned to the Holy See.

When Roman general Narses conquered Ravenna in 554, he governed the territory for a period of time. In 568 his place was taken by Praefectus Praetorio Longinus. In 584 is the first mention of the exarch of Ravenna (exarch (εξαρχος) originally was the commander-in-chief of a large military unit, Narsus for instance was the exarch of the Romans). The exarch of Ravenna bore the title *patricius et exarchus (Italiae)*. Later this was limited to Ravenna.

After that the archbishops held sway over a large territory extending to Emilia (additional territories stretching from Istria to Sicily were owned).

Under Salian rule the schism of the archbishops of Ravenna and the antipope Wibert occurred. Under the Staufers the territory received significant official and feudal rights.

Shortly before 1109 a comune came into being, but the archepiscopal authority of Ravenna stifled its comune's growth in comparison to other Italian cities. After the fall of the Staufers, Ravenna was loyal to Rome.

ANONYMOUS ARCIVESCOVI (1232-14th century)



3605

3605 Grosso. A: V / P • S in field + ARCIEPISCO, R: Cross with three pellets bounded by line in two angles and one pellet in the other angles + DE RAVENA. Biaggi: 1964, Varesi: 1248. 1.589 gr.

Nice tone, extremely fine

100,--

Toderi - Florence 1977.



3606

3606 Denaro. A: V / P • S in field + ARCIEPISCO, R: Cross with three pellets bounded by line in two angles + DE RAVENA. Biaggi: 1965, Varesi: 1253. 0.614 gr.

Very fine

40,--

Toderi - Florence 1977.

VERONA

Verona was a city already under the Romans, it suffered under migrating peoples during the migration period. In the Lombard period it became a ducate, during the Carolingian period Pippin stayed in the city. It played a central role in Berengar's time, in the conflict between Guido and Lambert of Spoleto, while Rudolf II of Burgundia held residence there.

Things changed notably, when in 952 Otto I, after his coronation in Italy, founded the mark Verona. This mark came under his brother Henry of Bavaria. In 976 the duchy of Carinthia was founded, as a separation of Bavaria. A personal union was established between this new duchy and the mark Verona. Consecutively, the Eppensteiners and the Zähringen family ruled (see Breisgau-Sundgau). In the 1120s comunes came into being in Venice, but this failed to stabilise the political situation: in 1136 Lothar III gave the mark to Henry the Proud, under Conrad II and Frederick Barbarossa. Hermann von Baden was margrave of Verona and after the Peace of Constance Frederick Barbarossa bestowed it on Obizzo d' Este. In 1204 we first encounter the name "Marchia Tarvisina" a name that was also used by Frederick II when he wanted to strengthen his position in North Italy.

After the demise of Frederick II the city council became established (albeit the Estes still retained the margrivial title of Treviso during the 2nd half of the 13th century). In 1262 a *capitano del popolo* was installed in the figure of Mastino I della Scala. It would be the start of the House Scaliger, which would reign until 1387. After the death of Mastino I Verona changed into a Signoria de iure under Mastino's brother Alberto I. It saw its apogee under Cangrande I (the big dog) in the period 1322-1329, when it held sway over Venice, Emilia and Tuscany. When the republics of Venice and Florence were defeated by Milan, Verona came under Giangaleazzo Visconti (1387). Their rule lasted until 1404 when Francesco Novello, signore of Padova, took Verona. This would last only briefly, for in 1405 the territory came under the republic of Venice.

OTTO I (962-973)


- 3607 Denaro. A: Cross OTTO IMPERATOR, R: Cross VE RO NA. Biaggi: 2954. 1.307 gr. **R** Irregular patina, very fine + 500,--
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.

FEDERICO II (1218-1250)


- 3608 Denaro piccolo. A: Long cross FR IR CH CI', R: Long cross VE RO N A. Biaggi: 2969. 0.289 gr. Very fine 30,--
 Bernardi - Triest 1976.
 Text on obverse difficult to read. The above text was adopted from Biaggi.



- 3609 Grosso. A: Long cross with circle in centre CI VI CI V:I, + VE RO NA. R: Long cross with circle in centre VE RO N A, + CI + V:I + CI + VI. Biaggi: 2971. 1.635 gr. Nice tone, extremely fine 300,--
 Toderi - Florence 1977.
 Both the obverse and the reverse show two triangles between the V and the I (here indicated as :). Looking at the larger letter (V:R = VER, in which : is equal to three triangles). As the spaces between the smaller letters are narrower, it is safe to assume that these two triangles should in fact have been three triangles, thus reading VEI twice.


BARTOLOMEO and ANTONIO della SCALA (1375-1387)

- Under Bartolomeo's brother Antonio Scaliger supremacy ended.
 3610 Quattrino. A: Ladder with five stages B' TOLOMEVS, R: Cross ANTONIVS. Biaggi: 2979. 0.551 gr. Flan crack, very fine 40,--
 Henzen - Amerongen 2003.
 From list 143, no. 1047.

GIAN GALEAZZO VISCONTI (1387-1402)

- 3611 Denaro. A: G and Z under omega + D • MLI • VERONE • ZC', R: Floriated cross + COMES VIRTVTVM. Biaggi: --. 0.790 gr. **R** Small flan crack and weakly struck, very fine 50,--
 Huizinga - Delft 1981.
 Under Milan we see a similar coin (no. 3557), though without Verona.



TRENTO

The diocese Trento comprised the Adige Valley from Ala in the south to Merano in the north, plus the valleys branching off that one. From 350 Tridentum is documented as diocese. Christianisation ended under Vigil, the later patron saint of the city. From the 6th century it was part of Aquileia.

Henry II ceded the church of Trento to the Trento county in 1004. Conrad II added the counties Venosty and Bolzano.

In the Investiture Controversy the side of the emperor was chosen. Frederick II forbade Bishop Alderich all secular activities in 1236 and appointed a governor.

Count Meinhard II of Tirol (1259-1295) broke the ensuing deadlock, when he largely took away the bishops' rights and sources of income, limiting their power to the diocese. From 1363 the Habsburg House ruled Tirol and extended its influence to the investiture of the bishops of Trento. Additionally, Trento was beset by the Scaligers and Venice. In the early 15th century Venice occupied Rovereto and Riva. Under Frederick Barbarossa a comune formed in the city, but he crushed it in favour of the bishop, whose authority over the city had never really been questioned.

VESCOVI (1235-1255)



3612

3612 Grosso. A: Bust l. + • EPS • TRIDENTI •, R: + F in field + • IMPERATOR ☉. Biaggi: 2691. 1.667 gr. Almost extremely fine
 Ars et Nummus - Milano 1966.

250,--

MANTUA

Presumably an Etruscan settlement originally. Christendom was introduced early. Mantua suffered a lot from migrating peoples (the meeting of Attila and Pope Leo the Great on the Mincio in 452). In the 6th century it was a Byzantine stronghold. In 603 annexed by the Lombards. Episcopal city during the Carolingian age. In 819 its first *comes* is Mantue. The bishops received (Berengar, Otto III) rights and privileges.

In 977 Mantua came under the mark of the House Canossa. Under this house a certain prosperity was attained. Episcopacy extended its influence.

In 1158 loyalty was sworn to Frederick Barbarossa. The city, being a member of the 1st Lombard League, took part in the Battle of Legnano (1176) and was independently represented at the Peace of Constance.

Towards the decline of the Stauffers in Italy a great change took place: Pinamonte Bonacolsi pushed aside Sambonifacio and Azzo VII d'Este. In 1272 he became *capitano del popolo di Mantua*.

In 1328 the Bonacolsis in turn were pushed aside by Luigi Gonzaga (in the same year Louis the Bavarian sanctioned Gonzaga's overlordship). The Gonzagas came from lower nobility from the time of Matilda of Tusciana (1046-1115, see under Modena) and had begun their rise in the shadow of the Bonacolsis. The Gonzagas would rule until 1707.

In 1378 the Gonzagas became vassals to the Viscontis. When a crisis struck Milan (upon the death of Gian Galeazzo Visconti in 1402) the Gonzagas were able to expand their estate substantially. In 1433 Mantua became a margraviate (acknowledged by Emperor Sigismund) and in 1530 a duchy (by Charles V). When towards the end of the 15th century the Italian balance of powers fell apart and the French invaded, Francesco Gonzaga (1484-1519) fought the French at Fornovo on the Taro (1495).

VESCOVI (1150-1256)



3613

3613 Denaro scodellato. A: Cross + MANTVE, R: E • S / P under omega + VIRGILIVS. Biaggi: 1115, Varesi: 362. 0.664 gr. Very fine to extremely fine

50,--

FERRARA

Ferrara emerged in the 7th century (the course of the Po being more to the south at that time Ferrara emerged at the place where two subsidiaries met - the latterday Po-delta came into being in the 12th century). Its name is first mentioned in 757 when Lombard king Desiderius promised Pope Stefano II to return the *ducatus Ferrariae*.

There is no evidence for episcopacy before the 9th century. The Ferrara bishops never attained comital dignity. What is documented is that in 999 Te(o)dald of Canossa was granted the county of Ferrara in fief. Bishop and citizens were subjugated by his successor Boniface of Canossa (margrave of Tusciana and count of Ferrara 1012-1052). His daughter Mathilde was countess of Ferrara too (1063-1115). The citizens opposed her, but she ingeniously employed Ferrara's archenemies, Venice and Ravenna, to strike down the resistance (1101).

After Mathilde's death the *comune* emerged. Power lay in the hands of the large landowners and petty nobility. As the citizens were insignificant, feuds chiefly arose between the noble families (Adelardi, Salinguerra and, from the 1st half of the 13th century, the Estes).

In 1240 Azzo VII d'Este defeated the Salinuggi, with the aid of Venice. The city lost the Po trade to Venice. On 16 February 1264 Obizzo II d'Este (grandson of Azzo) was declared signore of the city. Este hegemony over the city would last until 1598 (interrupted twice: by Venice 1308-09 and Robert of Anjou 1310-1313).

COMUNE (ca. 1300-1344)



- 3614 Denaro. A: F D R C cross-shaped in field with pellet in centre, five pellets around + IMPERATOR, R: Cross + FERARIA. Biaggi: 741, Varesi: 215. 0.519 gr **R** Very fine to extremely fine 100,--

Toderi - Florence 1978.

If these *comune* coins were not struck before approx. 1300 this coin must have been struck in the name of Frederick II. Nos. 3557 and 3614 are the same i.m.o. The CNI no. differs. 3557 = CNI: 9 and 3614 = CNI: 6.

According to Biaggi the weight should lie at 0.60 gr., 0.25 gr. for the obole. The weights of the coins in hand lie between those values.

- 3615 Denaro. A: F D R C cross-shaped in field with pellet in centre, five pellets around + • INPERATOR, R: Cross + FERARIA. Biaggi: 741, Varesi: 215. 0.435 gr. **R** Slightly corroded, very fine 75,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1977.

The initial cross on the reverse is a forked cross.

NICOLO III d'ESTE (1393-1441)



- 3616 Marchesino. A: C H I O cross-shaped in field with pellet in centre ♣ NICHOL' • MAR, R: Great A within four pellets ♥ • DE • FE • RA • RI. Biaggi: 747, Varesi: 221. 1.136 gr. **RR** Dark patina, small scratch on the reverse, very fine 200,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1977.

ERCOLE I d'ESTE (1471-1505)



3617

3617 Grosseto. A: Ring with diamond • HERCVLVVS • DVX • FERRARIAE, R: Crowned double-headed eagle ♥ • MVTINAE • 7 • REGII • 7 • C. Biaggi: 776, Varesi: 263. 0.554 gr.
Huizinga - Delft 1981. R Slightly bent, fine to very fine

50,--

PADOVA

Legend has Padua founded by the Trojan Antenor in 1184 BC. The period from 49 BC (Roman municipium) until the end of the 2nd century was one of bloom for Padua. Decline set in under Diocletian. The first Christian community coincided with St Justina dying a martyr's death on 7 October 304. Its first bishop was Crispin, approx 350. In 493 subjugated by Theoderic, in 601 taken by the Lombards. After Berengar I had restored the church's old privileges (912), Padua in 952 became part of the Mark Verona founded by Otto I. In 1049 the bishops of Henry III received the right of mint. During the investiture controversy the bishops took the side of the emperor (due to which, amongst other things Bishop Peter was deposed by Pope Paschalis II and replaced with Bishop Sinibaldus). In 1138 a comune came into being and the first consules assumed office. In the course of his Italian campaigns, Frederick Barbarossa brought Padua under direct imperial control. In 1164 the city joined the Veronese League against Frederick Barbarossa and in 1167 and 1195 it joined the Lombard League. The first podestà was Alberto di Osa from Milan in 1176. The peace of Constance in 1183 had more consequences for Padua than for other cities. The opposition of the other cities meant Padua could hardly expand. Whereas the comune did curb the power of the magnates, their influence was not diminished. In 1222 the university was founded. Frederick II tried to curb the power of the cities. Even the Lombard League could not prevent Friedrich's bastard son, Ezzelino, from taking the mark (1236/7), bringing Vicenza, Padua and Treviso under his sway. In Padua the supremacy of Ezzelino (since 1237) was ended in 1256 by a Guelph faction led by the Estes. With the aid of Henry VII Verona was able to bring the mark under its control. At the beginning of the 14th century, the Carraras were champions of the comunal system, opposing the Della Scalas. They managed to establish a signoria (1318) with first signore Giacomo I († 1324) as its capitano del popolo. Padua was nevertheless conquered by Cangrande della Scala in 1328. Whereas the Carraras retained their important position, the Della Scalas exerted real power. The Scalingers attacked immediately, prompting Padua to call for the appointment of a *vicaris* by Frederick of Austria. After the Scalingers had ruled for ten years, Venice launched an attack that brought down the Della Scalas. Thus the Carraras gained the upper hand again. After having separated from Venice in 1357 Francesco il Vecchio sought to found a territorial state in North East Italy, to no avail however. In 1388 the city briefly fell to the Venetians, but Francesco Novella da Carrara retook control of the city as soon as 1390. After the Visconti had died in 1402 Padua turned against Milan and conquered Verona. A year later Venice took Francesco Novella, together with his sons, captive. It was to be the precursor to a period in which Padua was ruled by Venice.

REPUBBLICA (1271-1328)



3618

3618 Denaro piccolo scodellato. A: Star with six rays + CIVITAS, R: Star with six rays + . DE PADVA .
Biaggi: 1725. 0.189 gr. Fine to very fine
Simonetti - Florence 1977.

20,--

ULRICO di VALSEE (1320-1321)


- 3619 Grosso aquilino. A: Eagle r. + ⊕ PADVA ꝛ REGIA ꝛ, R: Long cross . ♣ . CIVITAS. Biaggi: 1726. 1.446 gr. Very fine + 100,--
 Asta del Titano, Auction 7 (1981), no. 838.
 Ulrico di Valsee primo Vicario per Frederico d'Austria.

IACOPO II da CARRARA (1345-1350)


- 3620 Carrarino da 2 Soldi. A: Enthroned St. Prosdocimo with crosier and church, P r. in field * S * PR * DOCIMVS *, R: Long ornamental cross, I and A in the 1st and 2nd angles, four rings in the 3rd and 4th angles * CI VI T * P AD. Biaggi: 1729. 0.890 gr. Reverse a little off centre, very fine + 75,--
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.

FRANCESCO I da CARRARA (1355-1388)


- 3621 Carrarino da 2 Soldi. Two tridents over eachother ornamented by four wheels and between F - F . FRANCISCI . DE . CARARIA, R: St. Prosdocimo standing with crosier and blessing hand between N - I o S : PROSDOCIMVS o. Biaggi: 1737. 0.910 gr. Small edge fault, very fine 50,--
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.
 Biaggi provides B Z for the letters next to the saint, this coin however has N I.

VENEZIA

From the Roman region *Venetia*, stretching from the Alps to the Adriatic Sea, the city and surrounding province of Venice gradually developed.

Power was held by the *magister militum*, who was subordinate to the exarch of Ravenna, who in turn came directly under the Byzantine emperor.

Venice was loyal to Byzantium. In 713 there was a *Dux* (from which the term doge would be derived). Loyalty to Byzantium prevailed even when the Lombards took Ravenna (751) and after the conquest of the Lombard realm by Charlemagne (774). The Venetians preferred a far-off ruler over one nearby.

Charlemagne's coronation brought about a conflict between the Byzantine emperor and the western emperor. This prompted Charlemagne to conquer Byzantine area in the Venetian lagoon, notably the capital Rialto (latterday Venice). To retrieve the Venetian possessions Byzantium acknowledged Charlemagne to be emperor in 812, be it reluctantly. Doge Agnellus Particiaco (811) in particular made a case for the Peace of Aachen (812), enabling Venice to remain in the Byzantine sphere of influence.

Under this doge's son the relics of the evangelist St. Marc were transferred from Alexandria to Rialto (*Rivus altus*, very near to the doge's house. The doge's palace would later be built close to it).

As Byzantine power dwindled in the 9th century, autonomy dawned for Venice. The main obstacle towards autonomy was the conflict between the family clans and the doge.

Around 880 the critical phase was over and Venice could develop into a city of regional importance. Very soon the Venetians started looking east to the Islamic countries.

Under Doge Pietro IV Candiano (959-976), who was linked to high nobility, ideas on a feudal society were born. A revolt against the Candiani family thwarted this (had the people not risen, the consequences for Venice's fate would have been huge). Another threat was posed by the new German emperors, the Ottonians, by Otto II in particular, but his premature death averted further danger.

Venice's real rise began under Doge Pietro II Orseolo (991-1008). Close ties to Byzantium were maintained. After the victory over the Saracens (1002-1003) and the successful campaign against Dalmatia (1000) the doge named himself *Dux Veneticorum et Dalmaticorum*. Power had increased to such an extent that Venice reigned supreme in the Adriatic Sea.

Internal tension tore at the fabric of Venetian rule however. The son of Pietro II, Otto, was toppled and the sword was taken up against Patriarch Poppo of Aquileia. Around the middle of the 12th century, Venice was the dominant naval force in the eastern Mediterranean. The great power of Venice became apparent when in 1177 Frederick Barbarossa and Pope Alexander III signed an agreement in Venice, that would eventually lead to the Peace of Constance (1183).

Under Doge Pietro Polani (1130-1148) a "comune veneciarum" emerged, which was nevertheless led by the doge. He was chosen for life and was the symbol of absolute power. In the course of time however this office would become more and more symbolic, and the doge's actions subject to public scrutiny. The definition of the role of the doge was set in the 13th century and would remain so. The "Consiglio die Sapienti" (later "Maggior Consiglio") was, together with the doge, the executive.

The Fourth Crusade brought about a major step in Venice's development. After the Constantinople massacre of 1182, Venice, under Doge Enrico Dandolo, seized financial initiative and compelled the crusaders to take Zadar and later Constantinople. Under cover of Venice the Latin Empire came into being, affording Venice all kinds of footholds in the east. In those times the doge assumed the title of *Dominator quarte partis et dimidie totius imperii Romanie*.

In 1297, under Doge Pietro Gradenigo, what was known as the Serrata del Maggior Consiglio was founded. Important families from lower classes could now accede, though new groups of families were excluded. In fact power devolved to a iure aristocracy (approximately 200 families).

The city was gravely struck by the plague in 1348, 50 to 60% of the population dying. It would take until 1500 for things to return to normal.

ANONYMOUS (970-1024)



3622

3622 Denaro scodellato. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle + CRISTVS IMPER', R: Carolingian temple o VENEZIA o. Biaggi: 2749, Gamberini: 5. 0.940 gr. **RR** Very fine

Lanz - München, Auction 23 (1982), no. 1233.

It does not exactly read Venecia, but there is clearly more than the lines that Biaggi reports.

400,--

ENRICO IV - V (1056-1125)


- 3623 Denaro scodellato. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle + ENRICVS IMP, R: Nimbate bust of St. Marcus facing + HIRHCHSKMHA. Biaggi: 2755, Gamberini: 8. 0.367 gr. **R** Extremely fine 150,--
 Ars et Nummus - Milano 1968.

ORIO MALIPIERO (1178-1192)


- 3624 Denaro scodellato. A: Cross + S MARCVS, R: Cross + AVR • DVX. Biaggi: 2758, Gamberini: 11. 0.341 gr. Weakly struck, very fine 20,--
 Toderi - Florence 1978.

ENRICO DANDOLO (1192-1205)

On 21 June 1192, at the age of 85, Enrico was elected doge. His most important deed was taking part in the Fourth Crusade. In April of 1201 he agreed to transport the crusaders across the Balkan. The price for the men needed for this was 85,000 Cologne silver marks. He also accoutered a fleet of 62 ships, on the condition that he could keep half of what he conquered. As the crusaders could not meet their financial obligations, Zadar, in Dalmatia, was taken as compensation. This caused the Venetians and the doge to be excommunicated. In 1203 and 1204 Constantinople was taken and the Latin Empire was founded, in which Enrico Dandolo would be instrumental. After having acquired Crete too, Enrico died in 1205 (98 years old) and was buried in the Hagia Sophia.

His sons also played central roles: Ranieri acted as doge during his father's absence, Vitali commanded the fleet and Fantino became Latin patriarch of Constantinople.



- 3625 Denaro scodellato. A: Cross + S MARCVS, R: Cross + ENRIC • DVX. Biaggi: 2762, Gamberini: 15. 0.306 gr. Very fine 20,--
 Toderi - Florence 1978.

DUCATO and MATAPAN

The two most important Venetian coins, the golden ducato and the silver matapan are characterised by the depiction of St. Mark and the doge. On each coin type they are together holding a banner.

DUCATO

The ducato was introduced on 31 October 1284 under Doge Giovanni Dandolo (1280-1289), by the Grand Council with the description: *tam bona et fine per aurum vel melior ut est florenus*. The weight was 3.56 gr. The scene was derived from Byzantine examples. The doge is kneeling before St. Mark, who faces the viewer. St. Mark is on the left, the doge is kneeling on the right, with the banner pointing right. In Venice its name was ducato, in the Levant zecchino.

This depiction remained unchanged until Antonio Venier (1382-1400). After this time St. Mark still faces the viewer, but his head is bowed. The style becomes cruder.



Pietro Gradenigo (1289-1311)



Antonio Venier (1382-1400)

On the reverse Christ in a mandorla, with 4 stars on the left and 5 on the right. The inscription reads SIT TIBI CHRISTI DATUS QUEM TU REGIS ISTE DUCATUS (= Let this duchy which thou rulest be dedicated to thee, O Christ). In numismatic literature it is customary to assume the term ducat (= ducato) derives from this proverb. This is however not the case. Ives/Grierson write (p. 6) that the term ducat refers to the silver matapan. The chronicle of Martino da Canale, written during Doge Enrico Dandolo's reign (1192-1205), says "...began to manufacture noble silver coins in Venice, called ducats, which were current throughout the world thanks to its quality." This was written before the ducato was conceived. When the ducato was introduced it was called *ducati auri*, as opposed to *ducati argenti*. Later, the term ducat was used only for the golden ducato. In Venice it was called ducato, in the Levant zecchino.

MATAPAN

The matapan was introduced in 1202 under Doge Enrico Dandolo (1192-1205). It shows St. Mark and the doge next to each other, facing the viewer frontally. St. Mark is on the right, the doge on the left and the banner, which they are together holding, is pointing left. Contrary to the ducato, the matapan can be said to have undergone a certain development. The faces become smaller.

This image of the two figures facing the viewer was maintained, until under Doge Andrea Contarini (1368-1382) changed it and had the doge face St. Mark.



Jacopo Tiepolo (1229-1249)



Giovanni Dandolo (1280-1289)



Antonio Venier (1382-1400)

The matapan's reverse invariably shows Christ sitting on a throne, girded by the letters IC XC. Christ's face distinctly resembles the doge's on the first few types. Later this was no longer the case.

From Doge Michele Morosini (1382) the IC XC was replaced with the legend TIBI LAVS Z GLORIA (the transition took place under him, he struck the type with IC XC and directly after that struck the type with the text).

IACOPO TIEPOLO (1229-1249)


- 3626 Grosso. A: St. Marcus and the doge, DVX between them o SMVENETI • IATEV • P • L, R: Christ on throne between IC and XC. Biaggi: 2769, Gamberini: 24. 2.133 gr. Fine patina, extremely fine and perfect piece 100,--
Lanz - München, Auction 23 (1982), no. 1247.

RANIERO ZENO (1253-1268)


- 3627 Grosso. A: St. Marcus and the doge, DVX between them • S • M • VENETI • • RAGENO •, R: Christ on throne between IC and XC. Biaggi: 2775, Gamberini: 32. 2.177 gr. Very fine + 75,--
Münzauktion - Essen, Auction 45 (1983), no. 4677.



- 3628 Bianco. A: St. Marcus facing + • S • MARCVS • V • N •, R: Cross with one triangle in each angle + • RA • GENO DVX •. Biaggi: 2776, Gamberini: 33. 0.438 gr. Dark patina, small scratch on the reverse, fine to very fine 150,--
Toderi - Florence 1977.
Exhibited at: *Naar Jeruzalem, de dure reis van een middeleeuwse graaf* (To Jerusalem, the dear journey of a medieval count), Leiden 1991 / Hilversum 1992.

LORENZO TIEPOLO (1268-1275)


- 3629 Piccolo. A: Cross + LATE • DVX, R: Cross + S MARCVS. Biaggi: 2779, Gamberini: 37. 0.285 gr. R Very fine 50,--
Toderi - Florence 1978.
CNI: 24.
- 3630 Bianco. A: St. Marcus facing + S • MARCVS • V • N •, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle + LA * TEVPN • DVX. Biaggi: 2780, Gamberini: 38. 0.418 gr. RR Very fine 150,--
Toderi - Florence 1977.
CNI: 34.

IACOPO CONTARINI (1275-1280)



3631

- 3631 Bianco. A: St. Marcus facing + S • MARCVS • V • N •, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle + IA' PAPE • DVX. Biaggi: 2785, Gamberini: 44. 0.358 gr. **RR** Very fine 150,--
 Toderi - Florence 1978.
 CNI: 44.

GIOVANNI DANDOLO (1280-1289)



3632

- 3632 Grosso. A: St. Marcus and the doge, DVX between them S • M • VENETI IO • DANDVL', R: Christus on throne between IC and XC. Biaggi: 2789, Gamberini: 49. 2.166 gr. Nice tone, almost extremely fine 75,--
 Schulman - Amsterdam 1983.



3633

- 3633 Quartarolo. A: V N C E cross-shaped in field with pellet in centre and four pellets around + • IO • DANDVL' DVX ., R: Cross with one lis in each angle + • S • MARCVS. Biaggi: 2792, Gamberini: 52. 0.613 gr. **R** A little off centre and corroded, very fine 50,--
 Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 114 (2003), no. 2223.
 Biaggi indicates this as R4, but the weight of his coin is 1.10 gr. whereas it is just 0.61 gr. here. For its material Biaggi gives MI (= mistura), here it is indicated with br (= bronze).

PIETRO GRADENIGO (1289-1311)



3634

- 3634 Ducato. A: St. Marcus and the doge . SM . VENETI DVX PE • GRADONIGO, R: Christ standing in mandorla with book and blessing hand • SIT • T x XPE • DAT • Q • TV REGIS • ISTE • DVCAT. Biaggi: 2793, Fb.: 1216, Gamberini: 55. 3.555 gr. Extraordinary well struck with nice portraits, minor flan crack and from slightly corroded dies, uncirculated 500,--
 Schulman - Amsterdam 1965.
 Legend: . SIT . T(ABI) x XPE . DAT(VS) . Q(VEM) . TV REGIS . ISTE . DVCAT(VS).



- 3635 Grosso. A: St. Marcus and the doge, DVX between them S • M • VENETI • PE GRADONICO, R: Christ on throne between IC and XC. Biaggi: 2794, Gamberini: 56. 2.175 gr. Weakly struck, very fine 25,--
Ars et Nummus - Milaan 1966.

GIOVANNI SORANZO (1312-1327)


- 3636 Grosso. A: St. Marcus and the doge, DVX between them SM VENETI • IO • SVPANTIO, R: Christ on throne between IC and XC. Biaggi: 2803, Gamberini: 67. 2.114 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 75,--
Henzen - Amerongen 2000.
From list 116, no. 3405.

FRANCESCO DANDOLO (1328-1339)


- 3637 Grosso. A: St. Marcus and the doge, DVX between them S M VENETI FRA DANDVLO, R: Christ on throne between IC and XC. Biaggi: 2808, Gamberini: 73. 2.028 gr. Very fine 50,--



- 3638 Soldino. A: Doge kneeling with banner + FRA • DANDVLO DVX, R: Nimbate lion l. with banner + • S • MARCVS • VENETI •. Biaggi: 2810, Gamberini: 75. 0.962 gr. Very fine 40,--
Lanz - München, Auction 23 (1982), no. 1299.
Displayed at: *Naar Jeruzalem, de dure reis van een middeleeuwse graaf* (To Jerusalem, the dear journey of a medieval count), Leiden 1991 / Hilversum 1992.
First soldino, struck in 1329. The drawing was renewed under Andrea Contarini in 1368 (see no. 3644-3645).
R: Leone, punto sotto zampe.



- 3639 Piccolo. A: Cross + FRA DA • DVX, R: Cross S • MARCVS. Biaggi: 2811, Gamberini: 76. 0.297 gr. R Almost very fine 100,--
Toderi - Florence 1978.

ANDREA DANDOLO (1342-1354)

This doge was chosen on 4 January 1343 as a result of the fact that the electors could not agree on a better doge.

In 1348 he tried to check the plague epidemic. In 1350 he waged war on Genua, and fought it until the limit, something for which he was severely reproved, by Petrarca amongst others. What with alternate victory and defeat, resistance emerged in Venice too.

He laid down new rules, the purpose of which is guessed at. Cracco poses a revolt of the doge against the patrician state in order to attain absolute dominance.



3640

3640 Mezzanino nuovo. A: St. Marcus gives sword to the doge SM VENE • DVX ANDADV, R: The rising of Christ XPS RES VRESIT. Biaggi: 2822, Gamberini: 86. 0.733 gr

Nice tone, very fine to extremely fine

75,--

Numismatica -Wien, Auction 21 (1978), no. 1908.



This mezzanino nuovo is among the most peculiar coins in the Venetian series.

On the *obverse* St. Marc on the left and the doge on the right (which is also the order on the ducato). Both are standing, as on the matapan and the posture of St. Marc is that of the ducato after Antonio Venier. In contrast to the ducato and the matapan the banner is replaced with a sword held by both on this coin.

The *reverse* depicts Christ's resurrection from the grave. A unique scene on coins (later this was once repeated by Doge Michele Steno (the most important member of the Steno family, 1400-1413), a coin of which Biaggi says it was struck for Verona or Vicenza).

What could have been the reason for such a coin? Andrea Dandolo's time was marked by two events out of the ordinary: Venice was struck by the plague in 1348, and 50 to 60% of the population died. That Andrea Dandolo fiercely combatted this disease is a known fact. In 1353 Andrea Dandolo took up the sword against Genoa and continued battling to the very limit, without succes however. The sword perhaps could be taken to symbolise the latter, but what about the resurrection of Christ? This points to the plague epidemic. Andrea did everything to defeat this disease (for which the sword is a symbol) and Venice would rise again, even after this great tragedy (symbolised by Christ's resurrection). Still, this interpretation is subject to doubt. Under Michele Steno's predecessor epidemics had swept across the country, but these events are not mentioned under Michele Steno. He did ride against Genoa. Could it be that these coins refer to the battle with Genoa after all?

GIOVANNI DOLFIN (1356-1361)



3641

3641 Soldino. A: Doge kneeling l. with banner + • IOH-S • DELP HYN0 • DVX, R: Lion of St. Marcus l. with banner, ring with hook in front + • S • MARCVS • VENETI. Biaggi: 2833, Gamberini: 104. 0.542 gr.

Extremely fine

25,--

Bought - 1985 (ex. Dekker collection).
Purchased Schulman - Amsterdam, d.d. 1-12-1953.


LORENZO CELSI (1361-1365)

- 3642 Soldino. A: Doge kneeling l. with banner + LAVR • CELSI DVX, R: Lion of St. Marcus l. with banner + • S • MARCVS • VENETI. Biaggi: 2837, Gamberini: 109. 0.525 gr
Traces of encrustation, very fine 25,--
Münzgalerie - München, Auction 11 (1981), no. 425.
Moneyersign A.

MARCO CORNARO (1365-1368)

- 3643 Soldino. A: Doge kneeling l. with banner + MARC' COR NAR' DVX, R: Lion of St. Marcus l. with banner + • S • MARCVS • VENETI •. Biaggi: 2840, Gamberini: 114. 0.404 gr.
Very fine to extremely fine 25,--
Henzen - Amerongen 2001.
From list 112, no. 3676.

ANDREA CONTARINI (1368-1382)


- 3644 Soldino. A: Doge kneeling l. with banner, F in field + ANDR' 9 TAR' DVX, R: Lion of St. Marcus winged with book + • S • MARCVS x VENETI x. Biaggi: 2846, Gamberini: 120. 0.488 gr. Very fine 25,--
Beckenbauer - München 1980.
Sign F = Filippo Barbarigo 1370-72.
CNI: 6.
- 3645 Soldino. A: Doge standing l. with banner, D in field + ANDR'9 TAR' DVX, R: Winged lion of St. Marcus + • S • MARCVS • VENETI •. Biaggi: 2846, Gamberini: 120. 0.503 gr. Extremely fine 30,--
Crippa - Milano 1970.
CNI: 3.

ANTONIO VENIER (1382-1400)

Antonio was the most significant member historically of the Venier family. He was commander-in-chief of the fleet in Crete and was chosen doge as a compromise. Several epidemics broke out during his reign and there was a catastrophic flood in 1396.



- 3646 Ducato. A: St. Marcus and the doge DVX ANTO' • VENERI • S • M • VENETI, R: Christ standing in mandorla with book and blessing hand • SIT • TOPE • DAT' • Q'TV REGIS • ISTE • DVCAT'. Biaggi: 2853, Fb.: 1229, Gamberini: 130. 3.540 gr.
Well struck, extremely fine 250,--
Bought - 1985 (ex Dekker collection).
Bought Schulman - Amsterdam, d.d. 9-12-1954.
S M Veneti from bottom to top.



3647

- 3647 Grosso. A: St. Marcus and the doge DVX • S • M • VENETI ANTO VENERIO, R: Christ on throne between IC and XC, X with ring in field. Biaggi: 2854, Gamberini: 131. 1.870 gr. Extremely fine 75,--
Kunst und Münzen - Lugano 1977.
Ring with a hook = mintmaster sign of Marco Baffo.
Christ still between IC XC.



3648

- 3648 Grosso. A: St. Marcus and the doge between two stars DVX SM VENETI ANTO VENERIO, R: Christ on throne + . TIBI • LAVS • • Z • GLORIA •. Biaggi: 2855, Gamberini: 132. 1.769 gr. Dark patina, very fine 50,--
Huizinga - Delft 1981.
Reverse text: to you praise and salvation.
Christ now girded by a text.
Pap: 229/30.



3649

- 3649 Grosso. A: St. Marcus and the doge between two stars DVX • S • M VENETI ANTO • VENERIO, R: Christ on throne + • TIBI • LAVS • • Z • GLORIA •. Biaggi: 2855, Gamberini: 132. 1.737 gr. Weakly struck in parts, very fine 50,--
Holleman - Enschede 1999.

NICOLO TRON (1471-1473)



3650

- 3650 Trono (Lira Tron). A: Bust of the doge I. ✠ NICOLAVS TRONVS DVX, R: Winged lion of St. Marcus with book SANCTVS MARCVS. Biaggi: 2901, Gamberini: 189. 6.498 gr. Extraordinary well struck with nice portrait, very fine + 500,--
Aes Rude - Chiasso, Auction 2 (1978), no. 1156.
In Venice it was Nicolò Tron who had his portrait struck on a silver as well as a bronze coin. This, in view of the doge's position in governance, was considered so arrogant that he was immediately released from his duties as doge.



3651

- 3651 Bagattino. A: Bust of the doge I. NICOLAVS TRONVS DVX, R: Lion of St. Marcus I. with banner SANCTVS . MARCVS • V •. Biaggi: 2907, Gamberini: 193. 2.029 gr. Fine to very fine
- Münzen und Medaillen - 1979.
The numbers 3650 and 3651 are the only coins bearing the portrait of Nicolo Tron.

50,--

GIOVANNI MOCENIGO (1478-1485)


3652

- 3652 Marcello. A: Doge kneeling in front of St. Marcus, A in field DVX IO MOCENIGO • • S • M • VENETI, R: Christ on throne between IC and XC • TIBI • S • OLI GLORIA. Biaggi: 2925, Gamberini: 216. 2.738 gr. Very fine
- Bought - 1985 (ex. Dekker collection).
Bought Schulman - Amsterdam, d.d. 1-12-1953.
Here the doge and St. Marcus traded places.

75,--

AGOSTINO BARBARIGO (1486-1501)


3653

- 3653 Mocenigo. A: Doge kneeling in front of St. Marcus DVX AVG BARBADICO S MARCVS • VENET, R: Christ standing with cross and blessing hand, • Z • A • P • in square below • TIBI • SOLI • • GLORIA •. Biaggi: 2934, Gamberini: 227. 6.192 gr. Slightly corroded, very fine
- Münzzentrum - Köln 1977.

75,--



3654

- 3654 Soldino. A: St. Marcus and the doge • S • MV • AV BAR DVX, R: Christ standing with cross and blessing hand, M D in square below • LAVS • TIBI SOLI. Biaggi: 2938, Gamberini: 232. 0.269 gr. Dark patina, very fine
- Lanz - München, Auction 23 (1982), no. 1414.

25,--

AQUILEIA

The old name of Aquileia is Aglei, Agleia or Aglar, the reason why its coins are called Agleians. Aquileia was founded in 181 BC. After having played a role of key importance initially, Aquileia in 452 lost all significance when it was conquered and destroyed by Attila. After the synod of Arles in 314 Aquileia was an episcopal city. According to legend, St. Marcus and his apprentice Hermagoras founded the city. In the 5th century it acquired many territories (among them Venice). The patriarchal title was instituted by Pope Pelagius I (556-561). The Three-Chapter Controversy (for this term see under Como) led to a rift in the ecclesiastical and political union. In 798 the diocese Brixen was lost. Charlemagne set the north border in 811: the River Drava (this in connection with the founding of the diocese of Salzburg). The patriarchs managed to amass a significant territory, which was protected by immunity and the king. Patriarch Poppo built the cathedral. Patriarch Sigehard in 1077 received the counties Friaul (with attached ducal authority), Istria and Carniola. The two latter counties were soon lost, but were won back under patriarch Volgero (1204-1218). In 1147 a right of mint after the example of the Friesacher pfennige was acquired. Aquileia's prosperity reached its apogee under Patriarch Berthold of Andechs-Merania (1218-1251), who moved the residence to Udine. Gregor of Montelongo (1251-1269) was the first Italian patriarch. The authority of the patriarchs dwindled. Only Marquard of Randeck (1365-1381) was able to assert patriarchal power once more. Then Carniola fell to Habsburg and the Venetian organisation model of power would prove seminal in the further development of the "patriarch state". It was really just a matter of time before the territory would come under Habsburg or Venice. In 1418-20 the Venetians conquered the entire patriarchate, prompting Patriarch Lodovico Trevisane (1439-1465) to renounce his worldly powers with the consent of the pope against an annual sum. Conflict continued between Habsburg and Venice over the occupation of the office of patriarch. Reconciliation was not brought about until Pope Benedict XIV in 1751 stepped in, at the instigation of Maria Theresia, and dissolved the patriarchate, replacing it with two new dioceses. Aquileia coinage initially emulated the Friesach pfennige, adopting a weight of between 1.0 and 1.3 gr. Starting with Wolfger (1204-1218), a dish form was chosen, which was common in North Italy, and would be adopted in a lot of the surrounding territories. The agleians had a large area of circulation. Last struck in 1412-1437.

PRIMI PATRIARCHI (12th century)



- 3655 Denaro. A: Bust facing with crosier, R: Church. Bernardi: 1c, Biaggi: 131. 1.220 gr. R Minor flan crack, very fine 125,--
 Schulten - Frankfurt, Auction 5-10-81, no. 531.
 The reverse matches Bernardi: 1, but in that case the obverse would have to read P A, which is missing here.



- 3656 Denaro. A: Bust facing, crosier l. and star r., R: Cross with one pellet in each angle. Bernardi: 2c, Biaggi: 130. 1.225 gr. R Traces of veridgris, very fine 125,--
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 20-5-1985.
 2nd halve 12th century.
- 3657 Denaro. A: Bust facing, crosier l. and star r., cross above, R: Three towers on arch, crosses above. Bernardi: 3a, Biaggi: 132. 1.254 gr. R Very fine 100,--
 Numismatica - Wien, Auction 1 (1972), no. 786.
 2nd halve 12th century.

GOTIFREDO (1182-1194)


3658

3658 Denaro con lettere GO / TI (1194). A: Bust of the patriarch facing with crosier and book, GO / TI on book AQVILEGIA • P •, R: Church with two towers. Bernardi: 7, Biaggi: 134. 1.259 gr.

RR Weakly struck at the edge as usual, very fine

200,--



GOTI

PILI

Kunst und Münzen - Lugano 1977.

PELLEGRINO II (1195-1204)


3659

3659 Denaro con lettere PI / LI (1195). A: Bust of the patriarch facing with crosier and book, PI / LI on book AQVILEGIA • P •, R: Church with two towers. Bernardi: 8, Biaggi: 135. 1.277 gr.

RR Nice dark patina, weakly struck at the edge as usual, very fine

200,--

Kunst und Münzen - Lugano 1977.

VOLCHERO (1204-1218)


3660

3660 Denaro con aquila (1209?). A: Patriarch seated on throne with cross and book KERP VOLF, R: Nimbate eagle r. on hill CIVITAS • AQVILEGIA. Bernardi: 12, Biaggi: 140. 1.001 gr.

RR Magnificent dark tone, extremely fine

750,--

Bernardi - Triest 1971.

BERTOLDO (1218-1251)



- 3661 Denaro con aquila. A: Patriarch seated on throne with cross and book BERTO LDVS • P, R: Eagle over edifice with portal + CIVITAS • AQVILEGIA. Bernardi: 15a, Biaggi: 142. 1.208 gr. **RR** Fine patina, extremely fine 500,--
Santamaria - Rome - 1975.
- 3662 Denaro con la Beata Vergine. A: Patriarch seated on throne with crosier and book BERTO LDVS • P •, R: Bust of Maria with raised hands + • CIVITAS • AQVILEGIA'. Bernardi: 16a, Biaggi: 141. 1.079 gr. **RR** A little weakly struck in parts, very fine to extremely fine 500,--
Lanz - München, Auction 23 (1982), no. 1069.
From Helbing, Auction 71, no. 1313.

GREGORIO (1251-1269)



- 3663 Denaro con giglio in cerchio perlinato (1252). A: Patriarch standing and holding book • GREGORI' • • ELECTVS •, R: Lis + CIVITAS AQVILEGIA. Bernardi: 17b, Biaggi: 146. 1.116 gr. **R** Dark toning, flan cracks, very fine to extremely fine + 300,--
Lanz - München, Auction 23 (1982), no. 1071.
- 3664 Denaro con aquila (after 1269). A: Patriarch seated on throne with crosier and book • GREGO RIV' • PA, R: Eagle looking r. between two pellets • AQVI • LEGIA •. Bernardi: 22, Biaggi: 147. 1.302 gr. **R** Very fine to extremely fine 250,--
Kricheldorf - Freiburg, Auction 40 (1987), no. 149.

RAIMONDO (1273-1299)



- 3665 Denaro con Beata Vergine (1277). A: Maria seated with child x RAIMO x NDV' PA x, R: Eagle looking l. x AQVILE x x GENSIS x. Bernardi: 28, Biaggi: 155. 1.047 gr **R** Nice toning, very fine 150,--
Lanz - München, Auction 23 (1982), no. 1087.



3666

- 3666 Denaro con bastoni decussati (1281 to 1287). A: Patriarch seated on throne with crosier and book
 RAIMV NDV • PA, R: Two crossed lis + AQVILEGENSIS. Bernardi: 30, Biaggi: 154. 1.131 gr.
 Gans - Arnsberg 1998. **R** Fine tone, very fine

150,--

NICOLÒ de BOEMIA (1350-1358)


3667

- 3667 Denaro con il leone. A: Lion of Luxemburg-Bohemia o MONETA ☩ NICOLAI o, R: Floriated cross
 with quatrefoil in centre + PATKE ☩ AQVILEGE. Bernardi: 52a. Biaggi: 178. 0.879 gr. Very fine
 Lanz - München, Auction 23 (1982), no. 1112.

75,--

FILIPPO (1381-1387)


3668

- 3668 Denaro con la stemma. A: Shield of the dukes of Alencon + FILIPVS ☩ CAR DINALIS, R: Eagle
 looking l. + PATRIMCHA ☩ AQVILENSIS. Bernardi: 60a, Biaggi: 185. 0.776 gr. Very fine
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 39 (1987), no. 464.

75,--

GIOVANNI di MORAVIA (1387-1394)


3669

- 3669 Denaro con aquila di Moravia. A: Eagle looking l. IOANES ☩ PATRIMCA * AQVI S., R: St.
 Hermagoras on lion throne with floriated staff and blessing hand ☩ S * HEREMACHORAS o. Bernardi:
 62a, Biaggi: 187. 0.812 gr. Very fine
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 39 (1987), no. 465.

100,--



3670

- 3670 Denaro con cimiero. A: Shield of Aquileia under helmet between two rosettes + IOANES ☉ P ATRIHA, R: Bust of St. Hermagoras facing + SANTVS ☉ HERMACHORAS. Bernardi: 63a, Biaggi: 188, 0.804 gr. Traces of verdigris and irregular flan, very fine 100,--
Kunst und Münzen - Lugano 1981.

ANTONIO I CAETANI (1395-1402)



3671

- 3671 Denaro con aquila. A: Shield under helmet and between A and N + ANTONIVS P ATRHA, R: Eagle looking l. ☉ AQV ☉ ILE ☉ GEN ☉ SIS. Bernardi: 65a, Biaggi: 189. 0.733 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, very fine + 50,--
Toderi - Florence 1975.

ANTONIO II PANCIERA (1402-1411)



3672

- 3672 Soldo o denaro. A: Coat of arms + ANTONIVS * PATRIARCH, R: Eagle looking l. ☉ AQV ☉ ILE * GEN * SIS. Bernardi: 67b, Biaggi: 191. 0.632 gr. Dark tone, very fine + 50,--
Herinek - Wien 1975.
Questa moneta è stata imitata da parte di Nicolò Ujlak, re di Bosnia (1471-1477) (This coin has been copied by Nicolò Ujlak, king of Bosnia (1471-1477)).

LODOVICO II (1412-1420)



3673

- 3673 Denaro o soldo. A: Coat of arms + LODOVICVS o DVX o A o TECH, R: Maria with child PAMHA AQVILE. Bernardi: 69, Biaggi: 193. 0.603 gr. Very fine 50,--
Toderi - Florence 1983.
Questa moneta è stata imitata da parte di Nicolò Ujlak, re di Bosnia (1471-1477) (This coin has been copied by Nicolò Ujlak, king of Bosnia (1471-1477)).

TRIESTE

Trieste suffered the same fate as the dioceses in eastern Venice and Istria: the formation of the ecclesiastical province of Aquileia, the Three-Chapter Controversy (participation of the bishops of Trieste in the schismatic synod of Grado, return to Roman orthodoxy (see under Como)), annexation to the *Regnum Italiae*. After Lothair III had bestowed the territory on John, the bishops exercised royal privileges in the town. Bishops under the Ottonians and Salians were usually of German descent. They were under the patriarchate of Aquileia.

In 1139 a part of the citizens organised themselves in a comune. In 1202 a treaty with Venice ensued, which also acknowledged partial authority of Venice over Istria. The comune received legal rights from the bishops.

For a brief period the Ranfi family was signore, then the institute of the *Potestas Consilium* (180 members) consolidated, a type of comune that was more prevalent in the Po plain. Little is known about governance in this period. The city council performed political about-faces between Venice, Aquileia, the lords of Duino and the counts of Görz. After the Chioggia War Venice surrendered its claims to Trieste.

In 1382 power fell to Duke Leopold III of Austria, who however left intact the authority of the comune. In 1469 the city fell to the Habsburg House.

GIVARDO (1209-1212)



- 3674 Denaro. A: Bishop seated on throne with crozier and book + GIVARDVS EPISCOP ., R: Great tower between two smaller towers on wall with portal + CIVITAS • TERGESTVM. Bernardi: Type G, Biaggi: 2713. 1.177 gr

RR Small scratches on the reverse, otherwise well struck and extremely fine specimen
Santamaria - Rome 1975.

1.000,--

LEONARDO I (1232-1234)



- 3675 Denaro. A: Bishop seated on throne with crozier and book LEOAR DVS EP •, R: St. Giusto standing with palm leaf between two towers, star r. CIVITAS TERGES. Bernardi: Type L, Biaggi: 2715. 1.231 gr.

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1977.

The three dots at the beginning of the obverse text are the same as on the first fiorino d'oro.

R Nice patina, extremely fine

300,--

ARLONGO de' VISGONI (1260-1282)



- 3676 Denaro. A: Bishop seated on throne with crozier and book ARLEN GVS • EP •, R: Rosette with eight leaves + CIVITAS TERGESTVM. Bernardi: Type AR, Biaggi: 2725. 1.133 gr.

Bernardi - Triest 1976.

This is really a denaro scodellato, but the manner of striking has all but erased any traces of this. It is not damaged.

R Edge fault, very fine to extremely fine

250,--



TUSCIA

Prior to Diocletian’s reform this territory practically corresponded to former Etruria and was called Tuscia. In the 2nd half of the 4th century, there was a *Tuscia annonaria* (i.e. the region Emilia) and *Tuscia urbicaria* (the region south of Arno).

From 568 to 774 Tuscia was under the Lombards as a duchy, its capital Lucca. The rise of Christendom meant the cities became more important.

In Frankish times Tuscia grew in unity. The counts of Lucca, governing the territory, were granted the title “margraves of Tuscia”. The territory was divided into counties, mostly ruled by Frankish noble families. After the year 1000 Tuscia devolved to the lords of Canossa.

The progenitor of the Canossa family presumably was Adalbert Atto (2nd half of the 11th century), his original name Canusia. He stemmed from the county Lucca, as indicated by their ancestral name *de comitatu Lucensi*. They maintained ties with Lothair and Adelheid, later with Otto I. Under the latter, the simple vassal to the king and the bishop of Reggio in Emilia in the 2nd half of the 10th century became the count of Reggio, Modena and Mantua. After his death in 988 his son and successor Teodald became margrave of Ferrara. Teodald was married to Villia and just as his father strove to expand his estate. He not only seized secular power but also spiritual authority, mostly by force. Canossa power now extended throughout the Emilia region. In 1015/20 Teodald died.

His successor Boniface was connected to the kings and emperors. Boniface accumulated possessions through his marriage to Richilde. In 1032 he acquired the margravian dignity of Tuscia, presumably in return for his support of the kings and emperors. Boniface was killed in 1052 and his widow Beatrice married Godfrey with the Beard of Upper Lorraine, who opposed the emperor. It was the first step down the path of disloyalty to the emperor of the House Canossa.

Beatrice and Godfrey played central roles during the nomination of Nicolas II and Alexander II. Beatrice and Matilda were the only nobles involved in the Investiture Controversy. Even after Godfrey’s death in 1069 Beatrice kept on supporting a reform of the papacy. In 1076 Beatrice died and Matilda, her daughter, ruled by herself.

In 1077 she granted protection to Gregory VII when he felt threatened by the advancing Henry IV. Through the mediation of Abbot Hugo of Cluny and Matilda, her daughter, the ban was lifted (walk to Canossa in 1077). In 1079 she ceded her estate in Italy and Lorraine to the church and received them back in fief. The marriage of Matilda (43) to Welf V (17), arranged by Urban II in 1089, would last only eight years, a union that posed a threat to the emperor. In 1082 the imperial ban was imposed on her. When it was revoked later she renewed her bestowal to the church in 1102. When in 1111 Henry IV was crowned emperor, Matilda nominated him heir to her estate. With her double testament (pope and emperor) she created a conflict that would last long (Matildine lands). In 1115 Matilda died childless and was interred in Polirone near Mantua (in 1634 Urban VIII had her remains transferred to Rome where she lies buried in the St. Peter’s Basilica).

Matilda’s lands were comprised of: in Emilia: Modena, Reggio, Mantua, Brescia, Cremona, Ferrara, Parma and Verona; in Tuscia: Florence, Pisa and Siena (for which three territories only a few privileges were held by her) plus territories in Lorraine. In 1116 Henry V seized the estate, Conrad III (1128/30) tried to seize the possessions, but the pope resisted, and granted Lothair III (1133) and his son-in-law Henry the Proud the estate in fief (1139). The rights to these lands remained in imperial hands until Frederick II renunciated them in the Golden Bull of Eger. In the meantime the problem had solved itself anyway due to the formation of communes which held real power.

Matilda of Tuscia was an important figure. Only daughter of Margrave Boniface of Tuscia († 1052). Her mother Beatrice, a daughter of Frederick II of Upper Lorraine, remarried (1054) Godfrey II of Upper Lorraine, forcing Matilda to wed the son born from her stepfather’s previous marriage: Godfrey III the Hunchback.

Boniface of Tuscia ∞ Beatrice ∞ Godfrey II the Bearded
 ∞ Godfrey III the Hunchback

She returned to Italy as early as 1071. She was a very energetic but at the same time very pious. She adopted a mediating role between Henry IV and Pope Gregory in the Investiture Controversy. The penitence done by Henry IV in January 1077, is commonly known as the Walk to Canossa, which he undertook to her home castle Canossa (a little to the south west of Reggio nell’Emilia).



THE WALK TO CANOSSA

In the late 11th and early 12th century the *comunes* emerged, which meant the grand noble families could only exert influence within the periphery of Tuscia. These families later would gradually become involved in the *comunes*.

There were 4 large *comunes*: Florence, Pisa, Lucca and Siena, which ensured a certain political balance until the middle of the 13th century. The introduction of the Florin in Florence in 1252 and the defeat of Pisa by Genoa near Meloria in 1284 bade the future supremacy of Florence. Lucca's attempt to secure the leading part for itself proved in vain.

Slowly but surely Florence annexed a number of cities: Arezzo, Montepulciano, Prato, Pistoia, St. Gimignano, Volterra and part of Romagna. Pressure by Milan (the Viscontis) forced Florence to step up its control over the cities.

FIRENZE

Originally a Roman colony, Florentia (Tribus Scaptia). Florence was already a sizeable town in the 2nd century, and Christianity started to take shape in the region at about the same time. Around 320 an episcopal see was instituted, its first bishop: Felix. Bishop Zenobius was ordained by S. Ambrose (393), its first church was S. Lorenzo.

The city was laid in ruins by Totila, Charlemagne rebuilt it. During Lombard and Frankish supremacy, a *comes* was the city magistrate.

The city began flourishing in the 2nd half of the 10th century. The Ottonians granted immunity and the margraves of Tuscia favoured the city. Florence had a vibrant religious life (monastic orders, reform movements, etc) The stance taken by the city in favour of Matilda of Tuscia and the denunciation of Henry IV presumably did much to slow down progress.

The first *comune* came into being in 1115 (the year of Matilda's death). A nobility of sorts emerged. Florence pursued a politics of territorial expansion, as did other cities. A neutral stance was adopted with regard to Frederick Barbarossa. In 1187 Henry VI, as king of Italy, acknowledged the autonomy of Florence. This was the situation at the end of the 12th century, the next century however would show an altogether different picture.

In 1193 consular rule was replaced with a *podestà* at a time when there already was some animosity between the main noble houses. In 1215 this culminated in the murder on Buondelmonte de Buondelmonti, in the aftermath of which the Guelph and Ghibelline factions emerged. Conflicts between the Stauffers, Anjous, popes etc. determined the history of Florence during the period 1215-1300.

Whereas nobility had dominated the city up to that moment, a new factor now started to play a role. The main Florentine merchants had agreed to cooperate in the 1182 *Arte*, which was comprised of several parts: *Arte del Cambio*, *Arte della Lana*, etc. This approach saw a quick Florentine rise to major trade centre. These *Arti* growingly strove to be represented in city rule. Nobility looked askance at this political system (the total construct of which was known as *Popolo*). Aristocracy lent its stature from military power and the strengths of the *Popolo* were finance and trade. Of course, these groups soon established connections from which the *Grandi*, the *Potenti* and the *Magnati* sprang. All others were *Popolani*.

During the period 1248-1250 Ghibelline nobility had the upper hand, and Frederick of Antioch, a bastard son of Frederick II, ruled the city as dictator. In 1250 a city government was established, made up of *Popolani*, a *capitano del popolo* at its head.

Now there were the *comune militum* of the *Magnati*, headed by a *podestà* and a "parallel *commune*" of the *Popolani*. Bankers and merchants were represented in the *popolani commune*, its power symbolised by the gold Florin. Primary goal of this government of *Primo Popolo* was to promote trade as good as possible.

This approach was temporarily cut short in 1260 when the Guelphic Florentines were defeated by the Guelphic Siense in the Battle of Montaperti (who were aided by the troops of King Manfred). Now, a Ghibelline rule was installed in Florence, which even contemplated levelling the city.

After the defeat and death of Manfred in 1266 (Battle of Benevento) the Guelph *Magnates* returned and took up the battle against the Ghibellines again. Through mediation by Cardinal Latino, peace was reached in 1280. Still, the situation was far from resolved and in 1282 the *Arti Maggiori* (along with *gonfalonieri* for the different burroughs) came into being. Once again *Popolani* autonomy opposed the military *magnates*. In 1289 the Guelph *Magnates* succeeded in gaining control of the city, but met with opposition by the wealthy merchant *Giano della Bella*. The *Magnates* fought the new political system tooth and nail (supported by Boniface VIII and Carlo II d'Angiò). Among these Florentine *Magnate* families were the most influential bankers of the curia.

At the turn of the 13th century a rift occurred in the Ghibelline faction: the *Bianci*, who were known to seek compromise, and the *Neri*, made up of the inexorables. Things changed when in 1301 the *Bianci* (among them Dante) were ostracised through intervention of Charles de Valois. The efforts of black Guelph *Corso Donati* to institute a *signorie* failed, (1308) yet served to bring about an alliance between the *Popolani* and the black Guelph *Magnates*, which would rule Florence for nearly the entire 14th century. Grievances among minor merchants (*arti minori*) then arose along with a crisis in finance.



Prato, Pistoia, Arezzo and Cortona were submitted in the 14th century (Lucca and Siena retained autonomy). Arms had to be taken up in defense against Gian Galeazzo Visconti, igniting the Revolt of the Ciompi (1378).

In 1382 the Arti Maggiore were transformed into a municipal oligarchy led by Albizzi and others. When the city lost a battle to Milan in 1424 and an attempt to conquer Lucca failed, the Albizzi were ousted and their principal enemy rose to power: Cosimo de Medici (il Vecchio). Having originally been banished to Venice, he returned to Florence to exert personal supremacy over the city state in 1464. His official functions were few, but he effectively controlled everything. Cosimo went on to originate a dynasty, which would not possess a single sovereign title, but would wield tremendous political influence and play a central role in promoting the arts. He left a lasting mark on his age.

His grandson Lorenzo il Magnifico maintained peace among the many Italian powers through his excellent mediatory politics. Nevertheless, badly managed financial affairs and high taxes would cause a great deal of malcontent with the Medicis.

Many had been waiting for an opportunity to put Medici hegemony to an end once and for all which in 1494 finally presented itself when Lorenzo's son Piero had to acquiesce to the demands of Charles VIII of France. After the Medicis had been driven away, oligarchy was reestablished, save for a brief period from 1494 to 1498 when the city was dominated by Savonarola, whose rule showed distinct dictatorial signs. Later, in the 16th century, the Medicis would return, first as signore, later as (grand) duke.

FIORINO

In the western part of the Mediterranean, the dinar was the most current coin (Spain, South Italy, Sicily and North Africa) and both in Genoa and in Florence these coins were legal tender. However when its value started deteriorating, a replacement was sought. The Augustale introduced in 1231 by Frederick II with its weight of 5.3 gr did not provide the dearly needed relief. Thus it stood to reason for Genua and Florence to turn to their own gold coins (1252). The genovino was also used in the Levant, where it mingled with Byzantine coinage and Besantes, however, the two latter coins were useless for trade. Reason for Venice to create its own gold coin in the ducato in 1282. The weights were very close to each other: Genoa 3.56, Firenze 3.536 and Venice 3.559 gr.

As in Genoa and Venice alike, the Florentine Fiorino was struck in a gold and a silver version. Both were of a very modest design with a lis and John the Baptist.

FIORINO D'ORO

After a gold coin had been introduced in 1252 in Genoa, Florence followed suit the same year. It is registered in the "Fiorinaio" (March 1317) by the chronicler Giovanni Villani and its official in those days was Gherardo Gentile (Davidsohn: *Storia di Firenze*, part II, Firenze 1956, p. 570). A simple design was chosen, as had been for the Fiorino d'argento: St. John the Baptist and a lis for the reverse. This fabric would be continued for a long time to come: up to 1422, when the same dies were struck upon larger flans.

It was the 1252-1303 period. At the beginning of coinage, coins were not struck with a privy mark. After that every coin had a privy mark. The office of mint master was rotated each half year, thus the privy marks provide an excellent means of dating these coins. Orsini already presented an overview of symbols in his "Storia della moneta Repubblica Fiorentina" of 1760, with the corresponding names of the mint's masters. He derived the data from the "Libro di Zecca" which starts in 1316. The Wiener Katalog (1769) and Joseph (1883) elaborated on this work, correcting a number of errors. It therefore was a bit disappointing to see Orsini's old summary reappear in the CNI (1930). Since then Orsini's list has been adopted over and over again, for instance by Biaggi in his catalogue. Meanwhile Ives († 1953) has put together an entirely new corpus, of which the manuscript unfortunately has not been published yet.

The data are stated as follows: the year followed by a I (period May-November) or II (period November-May).

FIORINO D'ARGENTO

Just as in other cities Florence's Fiorino d'argento was introduced before the Fiorino d'oro. A new silver coin had already been introduced in Genoa in 1139, at which time it was a republic. Permission for minting was granted in December of 1138 by Emperor Conrad II. It was a simple coin showing a castle and the place name on one side and the Carolingian cross along with Conrad's name on the other.

In 1182 Florence followed the Genoese example. Those were the days of Florentine autonomy. The obverse text starts with the plain + IOHANNES B, for reasons of simplicity lacking the S of Sanctus, and the place name on the reverse. Later the S was added. As early as 1305 the effigy of John the Baptist was replaced with that of a standing saint, thus providing the coin with a better connection to the Fiorino d'oro.

John the Baptist's effigy is of course seen on the Fiorino d'argento and the Fiorino d'oro. Otherwise however the coins were different. It is not unlikely that both trace back to the mosaic of Fra Jacopo minorita in the Baptistery of Florence.



FIORINO D'ARGENTO



FIORINO D'ORO



BATTISTERIO

REPUBBLICA (1189-1532)



3677



- 3677 Fiorino d'argento vecchio. A: Fleur-de-lis of florentine + FLORENTIA, R: St. John the Baptist + IOHANNES • B •. Biaggi: 783. 1.805 gr. Very fine +
- Toderi - Florence 1979.
This is the first Fiorino d'argento that differs from the coins produced later, see no. 3678 and 3679. The weight is considerably higher.
Biaggi knows of only a single number (783) and does not distinguish between earlier and later issues, nor between IOHANNES and S • IOHANNES.

150,--



3678



- 3678 Fiorino d'argento. A: Fleur-de-lis of Florentine IOHANNE • B •. Biaggi: 783. 1.614 gr. R: St. John the Baptist + • S' Extremely fine
- Toderi - Florence 1974.
Fiorino d'argento - 5th group.

100,--



3679



- 3679 Fiorino d'argento. A: Fleur-de-lis of florentine + FLORENTIA *, R: St. John the Baptist + IOHANNES • B •. Biaggi: 783. 1.473 gr. Very fine +
- Henzen - Amerongen 1997.
From list febr/mrt 1997, no. 2127.

100,--



3680

- 3680 Fiorino d'oro. A: Fleur-de-lis of florentine + FLORENTIA, R: St. John the Baptist . S : IOHANNES
 • B •. Bernocchi: 77, Biaggi: 785, Fb.: 275. 3.546 gr. Very fine + 500,--
 Toderi - Florence 1977.
 Three pellets = no moneyersign. The first fiorino d'oro.



3681

- 3681 Fiorino d'oro. A: Fleur-de-lis of florentine + FLORENTIA, R: St. John the Baptist . S . IOHANNES
 • B moneyer's sign. Bernocchi: 1418, Biaggi: 787, Fb.: 275. 3.533 gr. Extremely fine 500,--
 Bought - 1985 (ex. Dekker collection)
 Moneyer: Duccio degli Alberti del Giudice (1334.I).



3682

- 3682 Fiorino d'oro. A: Fleur-de-lis of florentine + FLORENTIA, R: St. John the Baptist • S IOHANNES •
 B moneyer's sign. Bernocchi: 377, Biaggi: 787, Fb.: 275. 3.492 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 500,--
 Franceschi - Brussel 1974.
 VII Serie, dal II Semestre 1315 al 1325.
 Privy mark: cross with a square standing on its corner on each extremity.
 This privy mark does not have an entry in Biaggi.



3683

- 3683 Popolino. A: Fleur-de-lis of florentine + FLORENTIA, R: St. John the Baptist with cross between two
 plants + S IOHANNES B. Biaggi: 788. 1.549 gr. Flan crack, very fine 75,--
 Franceschi - Brussel 1969.
 Privy mark: rabbit's head.
 Struck between 1305 and 1313.



3684

- 3684 Grosso guelfo da 30 denari. A: Fleur-de-lis of florentine + DE • TIBI • FLORERE XPS • FLORENTIA VERE, R: St. John the Baptist seated with cross and orb, moneyer's sign l. + SANTVS • IOHANNES • BATISTA. Biaggi: 793. 2.493 gr. Very fine 150,--

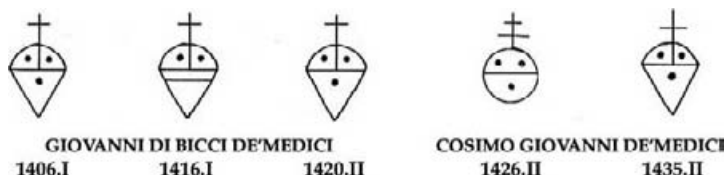
Kunst und Münzen - Lugano 1981.

Struck from 1318.

Mint master: Giovanni di Bicci de' Medici (1406.I).

CNI: 497.

The Medici names do not appear on coins, as they do in other signories. Still, some members of this family have left their mark in the form of a privy mark as the mint master of Florence.



Both the founder of the Medici bank, Giovanni di Bicci de' Medici, (he founded the bank in 1397 together with Benedetto di Lippaccio (of the Bardi family) and Gentile di Baldassare Boni) and his son, Cosimo de' Medici, were mint master of the mint of Florence. Apart from them, five other family members were mint master.

These marks match the Medicis' arms. The dots in the arms and on the marks can also be observed in the arms of the Arti dei Cambiatori.



3685

- 3685 Fiorino d'oro. A: Fleur-de-lis of florentine • + • FLOR • • ENTIA •, R: St. John the Baptist • S • IOHANNES • B •. Bernocchi: 3145, Biaggi: 800, Fb.: 275. 3.495 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 500,--

Franceschi - Brussel 1974.

Periodo del secondo Fiorino Largo 1459-1500.

1476 - II Semestre. Antonio di Lorenzo di Andrea Montebuoni.

Privy mark with an A struck over it.



3686

- 3686 Grosso guelfo. A: Fleur-de-lis of florentine • + • FLOR ENTIA •, R: St. John the Baptist, moneyer's sign l. with L above • S • IOHANNES • B •. Biaggi: 801. 2.300 gr. Nice tone, very fine + 150,--

Henzen - Amerongen 2000.

From list 116, no. 3341

Struck from 1460 on.

Moneyer: Lorenzo Davanzati (1484.II).



3687

- 3687 Grosso guelfo. A: Fleur-de-lis of florentine • + • FLOR ENTIA •, R: St. John the Baptist, moneyer's sign l. with F above • S • IOHANNES • B •. Biaggi: 801. 2.305 gr. Very fine 150,--
 Franceschi - Brussel 1970.
 Struck from 1460 on.
 Shield with two bendlets = Francesco Sassetti (1481.II).



3688

- 3688 Grosso guelfo. A: Fleur-de-lis of florentine • + • FLORENTIA •, R St. John the Baptist, moneyer's sign l. with L above • S • IOHANNES • B •. Biaggi: 801. 2.016 gr. Dark tone, very fine 100,--
 Holleman - Enschede 1986.
 Struck from 1460 on.
 Moneyer: Lodovico Masi (1482.II).



3689

- 3689 Soldino. A: Fleur-de-lis of florentine + • DE • FLORENTIA, R: St. John the Baptist with cross, moneyer's sign S • IOHA NNES • B •. Biaggi: 803. 0.568 gr. Fine to very fine 40,--
 Höhn - Leipzig, Auction 32 (2002), no. 2651.
 Struck from 1462 on.
 Moneyer possibly: Giorgio Ugolini (1474.II).

LUCCA

In Roman times Lucca was a part of *Etruria*. Later of *Tuscia annonaria*. Early on Christianisation was practised and the first bishops (among them the famous S. Fredianus) held important positions in politics and the military. Around 570 Lucca was seized by the Lombards and came to be main city in the three Tuscan duchies.

Under the Carolingians it became a duchy. Then it fell to the margraves of Tuscia. Again Lucca was the centre of a territory that extended beyond Tuscany.

Under the Ottonians Lucca's power waned. Although the territory formally came under the margraves of Tuscia (Canossa), the beginnings of a comune can be discerned at this time. One of the main figures was Bishop Anselm of Baggio (1056), who even after he was elected to Pope Alexander III retained his episcopal see in Lucca. Under his successor, his cousin Anselm II, tensions arose. Nevertheless, a mighty comune came into being in the early 12th century (participation in crusades, alliance with Genoa, war with Pisa, etc.), that even resisted Frederick Barbarossa, who at the imperial diet of St. Genesis had to acknowledge Lucca's autonomy.

Despite severe conflicts between nobility and the popolo, the transition from consuls to podestà and eventually to a popolo went relatively smooth (middle of the 13th century).

After the demise of Frederick II the city joined the Guelphs, i.e. the side of the pope and Anjou was chosen. At the end of the 13th century, the population fell into two parts, the Ghibellines eventually gaining the upper hand. As a result, Lucca briefly fell under the signore of Pisa.

In 1316 Castruccio rose to power in Lucca; he founded a signorie and received a ducal title from Louis the Bavarian. After his death in 1328 Lucca slid into decline and was ruled by several signories. Florence now was the main danger, even more so than archenemy Pisa. In 1342 Lucca subjugated to Pisa, the beginning of a supremacy that was to last 25 years.

Lucca was granted the independence it so fiercely pursued in 1369 through the intervention of Charles IV. The city maintained this position up to Napoleon's time.

OTTONE II (967-983)



3690 Denaro. A: Monogram of Otto + IHPERATOR, R: LV • CA • in field + OTTO PIVS RE. Biaggi: 1054. 1.083 gr. A little weakly struck, very fine
Münzzentrum - Köln 1986.

75,--

ENRICO III-IV-V (1039-1125)



3691 Denaro. A: T-T (monogram of Enrico) IMPERATOR, R: LV • CA in field o ENRICVS. Biaggi: 1058. 0.828 gr. Fine to very fine
Huizinga - Delft 1981.

25,--

OTTONE IV (13th century)



- 3692 Grosso. A: T - T (monogram of Otto IV) + • OTTO REX, R: Head of St. Volto facing + • S • VVLT DE LVCA •. Biaggi: 1062. 1.597 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 250,--
 Toderi - Florence 1974.
 Struck in the name of emperor Otto IV (1198-1218).

REPUBBLICA (1369-1500)



- 3693 Piccolo. A: L in field + OTTO • INPERATOR, R: Crowned head of St. Volto l. + SANTVS • VVLTVS. Biaggi: 1080. 0.418 gr. Almost very fine 15,--
 Willems - Bennekom 1983.

PISA

Pisa is of Etruscan origin. The port was of major importance for the Phoenicians and the Greeks. The Lombard and Frankish age marked a period of slump for Pisa. The city was dependent on Lucca at the beginning of the 10th century and towards its end had grown to be an important city in the mark Tuscia. Pisa launched many naval expeditions against Sardinia, North-Africa, etc. which gained them control of the Thyrrhenian Sea.

Pisa took part in the First Crusade, in which the archbishop of Pisa, Dai(m)bert, was chosen patriarch of Jerusalem. The many conquests meant wealth was rapidly amassed, and most of the great monumental buildings were erected in this time. This wealth impeded both the comune of Lucca and that of Florence. Moreover, a bitter conflict ignited over supremacy at sea with Genoa.

Internally, clashes started dominating domestic politics. In 1190 a podestà was installed, followed in 1208 by one attracted from outside; the podestà regime was cemented in 1225. In 1230 an external podestà was brought in anew, primarily to prevent complications between the two dominant noble factions of the Viscontis and the counts of Gherardesca.

When the popolo came to the fore, the city's government grew more and more complicated and power changed over from one group to the next at a dizzying speed.

Pisa was struggling and had difficulties bearing up against Genoa and Venice, and what was more, Florence's position became ever more important. In 1406 Pisa definitively fell to Florence. Florence ruled with an iron fist. The burden of tax became very high. All functions were controlled by Florence. Many prominent families were forced into exile, and others were even deported, the better part of the citizens following suit as a result.

Still Pisa would see one other major event: the council that was to bring an end to the western schism was convened there in 1409.

Pisa made good use of the Italian expedition of Charles VIII in 1494, which was primarily directed against Florence, to regain its freedom. Florence immediately mounted an offensive, bringing Pisa to its knees in 1509.

REPUBBLICA (1150-1312)



- 3694 Grosso. A: F in field + • INPERATOR •, R: P I S A cross-shaped in field with pellet in centre + • CIVITAS •. Biaggi: 1932. 1.460 gr. R Traces of encrustation, very fine to extremely fine 250,--
 Toderi - Florence 1983.
 In the name of emperor Friedrich I Barbarossa.
 Ca. 1200.



- 3695 Grosso. A: F in field between four rosettes + IMPERATOR •, R: Maria with child, star in field + S' R Magnificent patina, extremely fine 400,--
 MAR.D' PISIS. Biaggi: 1933. 1.683 gr.
 Simonetti - Florence 1966.
 In the name of emperor Friedrich I Barbarossa.



- 3696 Bianco. A: Crowned eagle l. • + FR • IMPATOR •, R: Maria with child on throne PI SE, Very fine 50,--
 Bovenin: MP OY. Biaggi: 1937. 0.825 gr.
 Henzen - Amerongen 1997.
 From list sept. '97, no. 2276.
 In the name of emperor Friedrich I Barbarossa.

REPUBBLICA (1313-1494)



- 3697 Grosso maggiore. A: Crowned eagle l. • FEDERICVS • • IMPATOR •, R: Maria with child, l. moneyer's sign • PTEGE • VI • R • GO PIS •. Biaggi: 1941. 2.414 gr. R Very fine 200,--
 Toderi - Florence 1977.
 Emission in the name of emperor Friedrich II, between 1313-1414.
 CNI: 45.
 I am not sure that this is Biaggi: 1941. The text matches 1940 better, but that is a half grosso.



SIENA

Sienna was a Roman colony in the 1st century BC (*Sena vetus* was its Etrusian name and *Sena Julia* its Roman).

Sienna would not rise to any prominence until the Middle Ages. In Frankish times it was the seat of a *comes*, an episcopal see from the 8th century.

Sienna finally achieved autonomy by pursuing a dispute with the bishop of Arezzo: as in so many Tuscan cities, an alliance of the bishop, the viscount and the city council led to the establishment of a *comune*. In the middle of the 12th century the council managed to curb the bishop's influence.

In 1180 the right of mint was received and the Siennese currency was to play a central role on the European markets. Sienna had always chosen the emperor's side in the Investiture Controversy, and the power of its *comune* increased. Its wealth (possessed by a few families) needed to be protected. A *podestà* was brought in.

Florence was Sienna's archenemy (preventing Poggibonsi and Montepulciano from falling under Siennese sway; Sienna was allowed to enhance its influence in the Maremma and Grosseto as compensation).

Then the city was torn by internal conflicts, and the *popolo* moved into the vacuum increasing its authority and appointing an external *capitano del popolo* to counterbalance the *podestà*. From 1220 to 1250 there was an alliance with Pisa. The city sided with Frederick II and after his demise remained true to its Ghibelline conviction during the war with Florence (which was solely economically motivated). On 4 September 1260 the Tuscan Ghibellines won an overwhelming victory against Florence in the Battle of Montaperti.

Starting in 1262 a great deal of prominent families left Sienna. Anjou influence tipped the balance of power and Sienna became a Guelph town. Sienna was governed by select groups. In 1280 the main families returned.

From 1280 to 1287 the *Quindici* ruled, from 1287 to 1355 the *Nova Governatori* (their rule brought the acknowledgement of Florentine supremacy).

A period of great bloom followed in the 14th century, particularly in finance, a field in which the city occupied a prominent place in Europe. Its florescence and the wisdom of its leaders was captured in Ambrogio Lorenzetti's fresco "Buon Governo" in the Palazzo Publica (1337-39).

Around 1350 the city started spiralling into a decline brought on by a financial crisis and the outbreak of the plague. The lower classes rose in malcontent over their destitute circumstances and overturned the "Nove" in 1335 at the time when Emperor Charles IV was visiting the city.

A government of the people was installed (*Dodici*) which lasted until 1368. A rapid succession of popular governments then ensued. From 1399 to 1404 the *signoria* was transferred to the *Visconti* and absolute independence was regained in 1404. When Florence took Pisa in 1406, and thus had acquired a port, tension between Sienna and Florence abated.

As the Piccolomini family had produced a pope (Pius II, 1458-1464), Sienna was elevated to archbishopric. After the death of Pius II the city was beyond control. Then Pandolfo Petrucci stepped forward (leader of the "Noveschi", which group governed Sienna from 1487 until 1555 when it was annexed to the Duchy Tuscany).

REPUBBLICA (12th century - 1390)



3698

3698 Denaro. A: S retrograde in field between four pellets SENA VETVS, R: Cross . ALFA ET. Biaggi: 2534. 0.746 gr. Edge fault, very fine

50,--

Crippa - Milano 1969.
Emission begins 12th century.



3699

3699 Grosso. A: S in field between four pellets . SENA VETVS, R: Cross + ALFA ET. Biaggi: 2536. 1.799 gr Pleasingly toned, extremely fine

100,--

Kunst und Münzen - Lugano 1981.
Emission 1250 - 1265.



- 3700 Grosso da soldi 5 1/2. A: S in octofoil + • SENA • VETVS CIVITAS • VIRONIS •, R: Floriated cross in octofoil S between two crosses • ALFA • Z • O • PRINCIPIV • Z • FINIS. Biaggi: 2554. 2.444 gr. Small and irregular flan and edge fault, very fine +
 Kunst und Münzen - Lugano 1981. Emission 1376-1391. Segno Greek letter with a crossbar: see CNI (160) regarding 27, no. 33.

150,--

VOLTERRA

Volterra is of Etruscan origin. Aside from being a city Volterra was primarily a diocese of importance. Its history was determined to a great extent by the bishops, who exerted a comital right over the city and its hinterland and also owned the right of mint.

The bishops for the most part came from the Pannocchieschi family. Feuds regularly ignited with comunal institutions, in which Tuscan families intervened (della Gherardesca and Aldobrandeschi) as well as the surrounding cities.

The Belforti family attempted to found a signorie between 1340 and 1361. In 1361 Volterra was incorporated in Florentine territory, without loss of its autonomy. In 1472 Volterra was definitively annexed to Florence.

RANIERI degli UBERTINI (1252-1258)



- 3701 Grosso. A: Bishop standing with crosier and blessing hand + : R • EPS • DVVLT', R: Cross with star in the 2nd and 3rd angles + CX : E : VITORIA • NRA. Biaggi: 3021. 1.887 gr. Test cut at the edge, very fine specimen with nice patina
 Santamaria - Rome 1967.

100,--

AREZZO

Arezzo is of Etruscan origin. It became an episcopal see in the 4th century. The cathedral was consecrated to St. Donatus, a local bishop and martyr.

In the 12th and 13th century the comune took the place of the bishops. There was a lot of strife between nobility and the people.

Arezzo's golden age started in the middle of the 13th century, during the episcopacy of Guglielmino degli Ubertini. Ubertini politics brought conflict with Florence, Perugia and Siena upon the town, culminating in the Battle of Campaldino in 1289 which was lost by Arezzo. The city experienced a downfall after this defeat.

The city stayed in the shadow of Florence. Yet Florence treated the city with respect and Lorenzo il Magnifico more than once defended the interests of Arezzo.

REPUBBLICA (13th-14th century)



- 3702 Grosso. A: Cross + • DE ARITIO •, R: St. Donato facing + • SA • DONATVS •. Biaggi: 197. 1.777 gr. Extremely fine specimen with fine patina
 Toderi - Florence 1977.

200,--



RIMINI

Rimini was named after the River Ariminus. In 268 BC a Roman colony was founded there and it was a diocese from the 3rd century, its first bishop Stemmnius (313). Following Odoacer and the Goths, Rimini fell to the Byzantines, a situation that remained unchanged until the Frankish era. From 591 Rimini, perhaps as the capital of the Pentapolis, was ruled by a duke. Dukes would retain power up to the 10th century, when comital dignity (*comes*) was conferred for life (it later became heritable), mostly on the local nobility.

Since Gregory the Great Rimini fell directly under Rome as opposed to the archbishops of Ravenna (who however held many possessions in Rimini). The city was faithful to the church.

In the 11th/12th century a comune developed. In 1111 a consule is first documented (until 1198) and in 1185 a podestà ruled. They presided over the *consiglio grande*, in which the 25 guilds would be represented by four *capitani del popolo* starting in 1252.

In 1295 Malatesta da Verucchio was proclaimed signore of Rimini. In 1334 the Malatestas ruled the city as *dominium et deffensoria*. However, Florentine and Venetian control influence was felt ever more.

MONETAZIONE AUTONOMA (1265-1385)



3703

- 3703 Grosso agontano. A: Saint standing with crosier and blessing hand PP S GAVDECISV ⚪, R: Cross ⚪ * DE ARIMINO *. Biaggi: 2001. 2.330 gr. Small test cut at the edge, very fine
Laugwitz - Berlin 1980.

75,--

PESARO

Pesaro is a Roman settlement from 184 BC. In 756 Pesaro, together with the other cities in the Pentapolis, was transferred to the pope. Papal rule would last until 1285, meeting with virtually unceasing opposition by nobility. From approx. 1050 Pesaro was a comitat and was part of the mark Ancona.

As the noble families were faithful to the empire, the city slid slowly into imperial dependency.

In 1199 the comune took the oath of fealty to the pope. In the 13th century the noble families strove to drive back imperial sway far enough to be able to create a certain autonomy. Nevertheless, after the demise of Frederick II Rome moved in to take control of Pesaro.

In 1296 Giovanni Malatesta functioned as a papal podestà in this Guelphic town. Between 1285 and 1512 Pesaro was ruled by signores from the Malatesta and Sforza families. The Pesaro line of the Sforzas traces back to Alessandro (1409-1473). He and his progeny were given the signorie of Pesaro in 1447. Still, the claims of his son Costanzo and his grandson Giovanni were papally contested. Cesare Borgia took hold of the city in the name of the pope in 1500.

COSTANZO I SFORZA (1473-1483)



3704

- 3704 Terzo di grosso. A: Cross • CONSTAN • SF • PISAV • D •, R: St. Terentius standing with palm leaf and banner, city with towers and portal r. in the background • S • TERE NTIVS. Biaggi: 1886. 1.211 gr.
Henzen - Amerongen 2000. R Very fine
From list 112, no. 3175.

200,--

ANCONA

Founded around 390 BC, Ancona was an important trade centre of old. After the fall of the West Roman Empire, Ancona had come under the East Roman Empire, ensuring the city's defence against invasions of the Goths and the Lombards.

In 728 Ancona fell to the Duchy Spoleto. Pippin (754) and Charlemagne (774) ceded Ancona to the pope. The Saracens (847-850) destroyed the city. After its reconstruction it came to the pope anew in 786. Still independence was pursued, which met with fierce competition by Venice. The Byzantine threat also reared its head again.

The proof of autonomy is an own coin lacking the effigy of the pope (from 1170). In 1355 Ancona was definitively annexed to the ecclesiastical state.

AUTONOME (13th century)



- 3705 Grosso agontano. A: St. Cyriacus standing with crosier and blessing hand • PP • S • QVIRIACVS •, R: Cross + * DE ANCONA *. Biaggi: 34. 2.261 gr. Small flan crack, very fine 100,--
 Laugwitz - Berlin 1980.
 This is Biaggi: 34 in view of the weight and the text. Biaggi: 35 is much lighter.
 St. Quiriacus = patron saint of the city.



- 3706 Bolognino. A: A in field knight DE : ANCON *, R: A C V S cross-shaped in field with pellet in centre + * PP • S • QVIRI *. Biaggi: 39. 1.156 gr. Irregular flan, very fine + 100,--
 Vecchi - London, Auction 10 (1998), no. 1621.
 Biaggi: 39 has dots instead of stones.



- 3707 Denaro. A: V / C • S in field + • PP • S • QVI • RI • A, R: Cross + • DE ANCONA •. Biaggi: 42. 0.733 gr. Irregular flan, very fine 40,--
 Huizinga - Delft 1981.
 For coins struck under papal authority see under Roma. Paolo II (nos. 3749, 3748) and Alessandro VI (no. 3756).

ANONYMOUS (15th century)



3708

3708 Bolognino. A: Mounted knight r. with sword + o DE o AN o CONA o, R: A in field between three times three pellets + o PP o S o Q o RIACVS o. Biaggi: 69. 0.814 gr.

Vinchon - Paris 1977.

Biaggi: 68 has ANCON, Biaggi: 69 ANCONA; Biaggi: 68 has Q in the middle of the reverse text Biaggi: 69 has an A.

R Small flan, almost extremely fine

200,--

URBINO

Built on the territory of the Roman town Urbinum Metaurensis. At the turn of the 6th century it became a city, by virtue of its episcopal see. Its location made Urbino the stage of many battles, which severely impeded progress.

Pippin's bestowal on the pope also included Urbino. The real heyday of Urbino came in the High Middle Ages, also for the region of Fossombrone up to Montefeltro.

In the 12th century power was held by the oligarchy (petty and middle nobility) under the bishop, who in turn came directly under Rome. During the same period the influence of the party - which had sided with the emperor - increased. In the 13th century this party delegated power and its execution to the vicars, who were from the House of Montefeltro for the most part.

In 1155 Frederick Barbarossa ceded the imperial vicariate over Urbino to Antonio da Montefeltro. Ties with Frederick II were very close: they did much to stall communal development.

Montefeltro sway over Urbino was consolidated by Federico II da Montefeltro in 1234. Clergy lost ground to the Montefeltros.

Dante wrote verses on the Condottiere Guido da Montefeltro. But all was not harmony in Urbino: Pope Martin IV took the city, laid it in ruins and brought it under Ancona, which at that moment was part of the ecclesiastical state. Urbino, most notably Antonio da Montefeltro, put to use the western schism to free itself of the clutches of the church. This cleared the path for an unprecedented prosperity in the last half of the 15th century. This prosperity started under Antonio's son, Guidantino (1404-1443) and culminated under his bastard son Federico da Montefeltro (1444-1482), who received the ducal title in 1482. Federico was an excellent military commander, and championed the balance of powers, but above all he was a patron of the arts.

Despite attempts by the pope to gain control over the duchy again, the Montefeltros maintained a tight grip on Urbino: Guidobaldo da Montefeltro (1482-1508). After the latter's childless demise power fell to the Della Rovere family.

GUIDOBALDO I da MONTEFELTRO (1482-1508)



3709

3709 Mezzo grosso (?). A: Coat of arms ♥ • GVIDO • VB ⊕ VRBINI' DVX ⊕, R: Mounted St. Georg r. piercing dragon with lance S • CRI S QRA PRON. Biaggi: -- (cf. Grosso no. 2736), Cavicchi: -- (cf. Grosso no. 28). 1.342 gr.

Toderi - Florence 1982.

Stemma semiovale coronato e inquartato di Urbino e Montefeltro; sopra il tutto, un palo con chiavi decussate e tiara (Semi-oval crowned and quadripartite arms of Urbino and Montefeltro; above it all a post with crossed keys and a tiara).

Biaggi knows only of a grosso under no. 2736 (weight 2.10; of a smaller format). This apparently is a mezzo grosso, which finds no mention in Biaggi.

R Very fine

100,--

FOSSOMBRONE

Fossombrone is situated to the southeast of Pesaro. The Roman Municipium Forum Sempronii was christianised by Felicianus, Bishop of Foligno. Fossombrone was an episcopal see since the 4th century. At Fossombrone the battle between the Byzantines and the Goths took place in 538.

Fossombrone may have been one of the territories Pippin and Charlemagne donated to the pope (ratified by Otto III in 1001).

In the 13th century the comune was governed by a podestà. In 1210 Fossombrone came Azzo VI d'Este, when Otto IV ceded the mark Ancona to him. In 1255 Fossombrone came under Alexander III, but in 1277 papal authority was shedded and the territory retained autonomy until the end of the 13th century, when the pope regained control. The signorie of the Malatesta was not recognised by the pope till 1355, after Fossombrone had subjugated to Cardinal Albornoz, who transferred Fossombrone to Malatesta.

In 1445 Galeazzo Malatesta sold Fossombrone to Federico da Montefeltro, who could not occupy the city until 1447.

GUIDOBALDO I da MONTEFELTRO (1472-1508)



- 3710 Quattrino. A: Head 1. GVIDVS ☉ VB ☉ VRB ☉ DVX ☉, R: Coat of arms + * DE ☉ FOROS EMPRONIO *. Biaggi: 819, Cavicchi: 20. 0.892 gr. R Traces of verdigris, almost very fine 150,--
Toderi - Florence 1978.
Stemma ennagonale, coronato e inquartato; caricato da un palo con gonfalone pontificio.

GUBBIO

The first traces of Christianity in Gubbio appear in the 3rd century. The first bishop (324) was Leontius of Luceoli. The first bishop known from documents is Decentius (416)

In 550 Gubbio was destroyed by the Goth Totila. Under the Lombards Gubbio remained under Byzantine sway, though it changed hands between the two regularly.

Pippin and Charlemagne caused Gubbio to fall to the pope (Charlemagne stopped over in Gubbio after his coronation in Rome).

At the beginning of the 12th century Gubbio was a comune. In the 13th century it was Guelphic (the offices of podestà and of capitano del popolo were predominantly held by a member of the Gabrielli family).

After a four-year period as a signorie under Giovanni Gabrielli, Gubbio was conquered for the church by Cardinal Albinos in 1354. In 1375 ecclesiastical power was renounced and Gubbio once again was a free comune. In 1384 the territory surrendered itself to the signorie of the Montefeltres of its own free will (see Urbino).

FEDERICO II di MONTREFELTRO (1444-1482)



- 3711 Bolognino. A: A in field with four pellets around * DE • EV • GV • BI, R: I C V S in field ☙ COMES • FEDER. Biaggi: 1010. 0.576 gr. Slightlyly corroded, very fine 100,--
Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1973.
- 3712 Picciolo. A: Coat of arms + FEDERICVS ☉ CO, R: Bust of St. Ubaldo between S and V ☉ EV ☉ GV ☉ BI ☉ VM. Biaggi: 1012. 0.451 gr. R Very fine 50,--
Willems - Bennekom 1984.
Stemma incavata; inquartato con bande e aquila spiegate.

PERUGIA

Its Latin name is Perusia, it was an Etruscan city. After Octavianus had laid it in ruins the city was rebuilt on two hills. When Christianisation started is not documented, but Gregory the Great's "Dialogi" refers to the martyrdom of a Bishop Herculanus during the conquest of Perugia by Totila in 549. Perugia was part of the exarchate of Ravenna.

In 1139 a comune emerged, in 1185 a podestà was installed. As the comune sided with the popes, Innocent III acknowledged its autonomy. The Guelph faction was joined in the dispute between Gregory IX and Innocent IV on the one hand and Frederick II on the other. Perugia became a papal residence in 1228.

Between 1264 and 1305 five papal elections took place at Perugia. The height of Perugia's political power coincided with the popes' residence in Avignon. It was the time of hegemony over Umbria, a hegemony that would go on to withstand Giovanni Visconti in 1350 and Cardinal Albornoz in 1353.

Under Urban V an attempt was undertaken to establish a signorie. Sovereignty however remained with the Holy See. In 1400 Gian Galeazzo Visconti subjected the city, after his death in 1403 Gregory XII ruled and after that King Ladislaus of Naples.

From 1416 a signorie was established by Andrea Fontebraccio, after his death in 1424 the Baglioni family would produce the signores (until 1540).

REPUBBLICA (1260-1506)



- 3713 Bolognino. A: A with four stars around + * DE ꝑ PERVSI •• *, R: St. Ercolano facing with crosier and blessing hand S o ERCVLANV ♥. Biaggi: 1863, Finetti: 71. 0.999 gr. Very fine 75,--
Tietjen - Hamburg 1983.
Ordinanza 1395.
- 3714 Bolognino. A: A in field with four rosettes around + ⊕ DE ⊕ PERVSI ⊕, R: St. Ercolano facing ⊕ S ⊕ ERCVLANVS ⊕. Biaggi: 1864, Finetti: 50. 0.925 gr. Very fine + 100,--
Aes Rude - Chiasso 1981.
CNI 22: non c'è la rosetta a chiasura del piviale.
Ordinanza 1395.



- 3715 Grosso (?). A: P between two stars + ⊕ DE ⊕ PERVSIA ⊕, R: Cross with one star in the 1st and 4th angles + : S : ERCVLANVS. Biaggi: 1865, Finetti: 83. 1.855 gr. Extremely fine 75,--
Holleman - Enschede 2000
From list 124, no. 933.
Ordinanza 1471.
Contrary to no. 3713 the weight does not seem right at all. It much more resembles a grosso, both in terms of weight and colour.
- 3716 Sestino. A: P between two stars + : DE : PERVSIA ⊕, R: Cross with one star in the 1st and 4th angles + : S : ERCVLANVS ⊕. Biaggi: 1865, Finetti: 46 (?). 1.240 gr. Very fine 50,--
Huizinga - Delft 1981.
This weight does fit in with Biaggi's as opposed to no. 3715.
Ordinanza 1471.

CAMERINO

In 553 Camerino fell under the Ravenna exarchate. After the Lombards had taken the city in 592 Arnulf, Duke of Spoleto, also proclaimed himself duke of Camerino. Charlemagne made Camerino the capital of a large province.

After the victory of Innocent III in 1198 over Marquard, Duke of Romagna, Camerino was incorporated in the ecclesiastical state, but retained autonomy. Camerino was always a faithful ally of Rome.

The comune exercised the right of mint. In its Guelph days, it was granted in fief to Azzo d'Este by Emperor Otto III in 1210. That way the city was better able to defend itself against Frederick II and his bastard son Enzo. In 1259 Camerino was totally devastated by the representative of Manfred, Percivalle Doria.

Gentile da Varano rebuilt the city and was consequentially perceived as the new founder of Camerino. The pope acknowledged him to be signore and the Varano family would rule over Camerino until 1502. That was the year that Cesare Borgia had the members of the Varano family strangled to seize the city for himself. Pope Alexander VI elevated Camerino to duchy and granted it to Giovanni Borgia in fief.

GOVERNO POPOLARE (1434-1444)



- 3717 Mezzo grosso. A: A in field with four rings around ♣ VB' o CAME o RIN, R: T I V S cross-shaped with pellet in centre o SAN o TVS o VENA. Biaggi: 527. 0.868 gr.
 Vinchon - Paris 1977. Nice patina, flan cracks, extremely fine 100,--

MACERATA

First mentioned in the deed to a bestowal to the bishop of Fermo of 1022. In 1138 the city was granted several rights and prerogatives from Bishop Libertus of Fermo. These would later form the basis upon which the comune was established.

Large land owners controlled Macerata. It alternated allying with the pope and the emperor. In the last quarter of the 13th century Macerata definitively joined the ecclesiastical state (in 1288 it was made the seat of the "Curia della Marchia"). In 1321 Pope John XXII declared it a *civitas* and founded an episcopal see there. The 14th century saw Macerata become *civitas magna* through reorganisation of the ecclesiastical state by Cardinal Alborno.

REPUBBLICA (1404-1447)



- 3718 Bolognino. A: A in field with three trefoils around + o DEMA o CIRAT o, R: A N V S cross-shaped in field with pellet in centre + SAN o TVS o IV o LI. Biaggi: 1095. 0.908 gr. Extremely fine 100,--
 Huizinga - Bennekom 1986.
 Obverse text: De Macirata; reverse: Santus Ivlianus.



3719

- 3719 Quattrino. A: M in gothic script ☩ • A • CI • RA • TA •, R: Floriated cross ☩ • S IVLIANVS. Biaggi: 1097. 0.804 gr. Dark patina, very fine 50,--
 Toderi - Florence 1978.
 Biaggi provides a forked cross. Biaggi has a much shorter reverse text.
 Obverse text: Macirata; reverse: S. Ivlianus.

RECANATI

Its ancient name was *Recanetum* (the old Roman city Helvia Recina). Recanati was occupied by the Ostrogoths, and recaptured by the Byzantines (General Narses) after which the Lombards took it (568). The Franks returned Recanati to the church of Rome.

In the 12th century a commune came into being. The city blossomed into a trade centre and was granted territory by Frederick II. In 1240 Pope Gregory IX founded a diocese in Recanati. In the 14th century the city was divided over the Guelph/Ghibelline issue. Not until the 15th century would matters stabilise.

The right of mint was granted by Pope Boniface IX in 1393, but was not executed until 1450 when the commune started striking coin.

REPUBBLICA - 15th century



3720

- 3720 Quattrino. A: E T I in field ♥ ☩ RECAN ☩, R: Floriated cross S . FLAVIAN. Biaggi: 1973. 0.683 gr. Very fine 75,--
 Hollersberger - München 1986.

ANONYMOUS (1447-1455)



3721

- 3721 Mezzo bolognino. A: A in field with three pellets around o S o MARI o, R: N E T O in field with quaterfoil in centre o DERACA o. Biaggi: 1978. 0.618 gr. Pleasingly toned, very fine 75,--
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1975.
 Anonymous minting commonly attributed to Pope Nicolò V (1447-1455).
 Biaggi's catalogue provides DERECA, the coin in hand however reads DERACA.

ROMA

The first millennium BC was marked by an everchanging political and institutional landscape. Still there was an element that remained fundamentally unchanged (from around 400): the development into a municipal society and the growing importance of the episcopal function. The episcopal function developed politically until around 750. Nevertheless, nobility also played a role in city government.

In the period from early 300 until 540 the pope strengthened the Christian element. The noble senators, controlling the foremost offices, had taken the place of the royal court and they initially defended heathen culture. Towards the end of the 4th century, city prefect Symmachus suffered a defeat against Ambrose, which did a lot to speed up christianisation of the main families. At the end of the 5th century, the popes Gelasius and Symmachus won an important victory over the senate, thus securing the administrative autonomy of the diocese.

After the Gothic Wars, Rome came under the influence of the Byzantine emperor, in which Rome was much less significant than Constantinople. The Lombards posed a constant threat. The organisation in Rome deteriorated, though Pope Gregory the Great (590-604) wielded great influence.

The period 600-730 saw Rome return fully under Byzantine sway. There was no actual central government in Rome. This was the period in which the city's drive for autonomy was born. Rome allied with a number of forces against Byzantium (in 649 against Constans II and in 692 against Justinian II).

In the period of 730 to 880 the secular power of the pope increased, not only in Rome but also in Latium. The first objective now was to shed Byzantine power. In 700-750 Central Italy was conquered by the Lombards. The pope called Pippin to come to the aid. It allowed the popes to establish their authority over the region surrounding Rome (from 795 to 855). In the period 750-800 nobility started to manifest itself as *Senatus* and, making use of the pope's increased power, started to hold important ecclesiastical offices. The noble groups (*Consortia*) grew to be a dominant power factor as a result.

Towards the end of the 9th century the Roman government slid into a crisis, allowing the city's nobility to increase their power. Starting at the end of the 9th century and throughout the 10th, nobility became higher in status than the pope (nobility papacy). Two families usurped all power: Theophylact and Alberic. It was the time of the cluneasensic reform.

This ended in 962 when Otto I restored the pope to his original status, on the condition of a close cooperation. This cooperation was pronounced *Renovatio Imperii Romanorum* under Otto III, the sovereign moving into a permanent residence on the Palatinate.

In the 11th century ecclesiastical, economic and political power was held by the *curia*. The counts of Tuscia ruled Rome for 30 years during the first half of the 11th century, producing three popes. In the 2nd half of that century, this hegemony ended and a union between nobility and people prevented imperial intervention in "Roman affairs".

A process of reform within nobility began in the 11th century. A number of families now came to the fore and, much like the *comunes* in many Central and North Italian cities, the lesser landowners and nobility merged to form a new power, the *popolo*. In 1143/4 the *popolo* created a senate and the republic. Besides 56 senators a *patricius* held executive power. New life had been breathed into the saying *Roma Caput Mundi*.

In 1188 when imperial influence was limited to appointing a prefect, the Romans agreed with Pope Clement III that he would hold overlordship, in return for which he would have to acknowledge the cities' autonomy.

Innocent III (1198-1216) strengthened absolute papal authority, the Gregorian notion of papal theocracy having become reality. From that moment on, senators had to be chosen from the main Roman families and had to swear loyalty to the "Holy Roman Church".

The city clashed with Frederick II. This paved the way towards *comunal* autonomy, which was instituted after 1250. Then Senator Brancaleone degli Andalò, who was not from Rome, appeared. He was a popular ruler who had the houses of opposing noble families levelled.

Money flowed towards Rome from across the entire Christian world, and the most influential dynasties reaped an important part of the benefits. The *comunes* position waned. The foremost families occupied the main offices in the cardinal's college and, if they could help it, the Holy See itself.

Certain ranks could be distinguished among the most important families. There were 6 baronals: Annibaldi, Colonna, Conti, Orsini, Savelli and Caetani, apart from which there were a number of considerably lesser families.

At the end of the 13th century the popes began to transfer Christian Rome into their residence (the see was moved from the Lateran to the Vatican). Boniface VIII (Caetani) introduced the first Jubilee in 1300. It would prove to be his apogee, though disillusionment lay around the corner. Boniface VIII was defeated by the French who had allied with his enemy Colonna and was forced to flee to Avignon.

Coins should be classified as followed:

801-1054	Frankish, Italian or German emperors,
1184-1367	Senato Romano
	anonymous 1184-1253
	named 1253-1270
	incl. family 1290-1350
	ducato 1350-1439

1367 until after 1500 in the name of a pope

Denari antiquiores

LEONE IV - LOTARIO (847-855)



3722

3722 Denaro. A: LEO-PA-Monogram + • SCS • PETRVS, R: EPI-Monogram, pellet above and over two pellets + HLOTHARIVS. Biaggi: 2024, Muntoni: 2 Var. I (IMP-Monogram). 0.863 gr.

Kunst und Münzen - Lugano 1982.

RR Very fine +

750,--

According to Biaggi it should read EPI, however I read HPI (not IMP in any case, no. 2023 of Biaggi). I think it fits because the original reference was Muntoni: 2.

If Biaggi 2024 is correct, it is R5.

GIOVANNI VIII - LUDOVICO II (872-875)



3723

3723 Denaro. A: IOHANS-Monogram + SCS PETRWS, R: ROMA-Monogram + LWDOWWICWS IP. Biaggi: 2028, Muntoni: 1. 1.320 gr.

Vecchi - London, Auction 2 (1996), no. 1600.

RR Traces of verdigris, very fine

750,--

STEFANO VII - ARNOLFO (896-897)



3724

3724 Denaro. A: STEPHANVS-Monogram + SCS PETRWS, R: ROMA-Monogram, pellet above + ARNOLFWS MP. Biaggi: 2040, Muntoni: 1. 1.343 gr.

Spink - Zürich 1983.

RR Traces of verdigris, very fine to extremely fine

1.000,--

GIOVANNI IX - LAMBERTO (898-900)



3725

3725 Denaro. A: IOHANS-Monogram + . LANTWERT IMP, R: Bust of St. Petrus 1. SCS PETRVS. Biaggi: 2044, Muntoni: 1. 0.954 gr.

Spink - London 1982.

RR Traces of encrustation, very fine

750,--

Ex. Frankf. Münzhandlung, Auction 129 (1980), no. 52.

Senato romano (1184-1367)

BRANCALEONE d'ANDALO (1253-1256)



- 3726 Grosso. A: Lion l. + BRANCALEO • S • P • Q • R •, R: Roma on throne with orb and palm leaf + ROMA CAPVT MVNDI. Biaggi: 2083. 3.233 gr. **R** Nice patina, very fine 400,--
 Lanz - München, Auction 23 (1982), no. 1184.
 Ex. Vogel collection, no. 1065.
 S.P.Q.R. appears on the coins (*Senatus Populusque Romanus*).

2nd EMISSION of GROSSI ANONIMI (1256-1265)



- 3727 Grosso. A: Lion l. + SENATVS • P • Q • R •, R: Roma on throne with orb and palm leaf + ROMA CAP' MUNDI. Biaggi: 2085. 3.357 gr. Dark toning, flan crack, otherwise almost extremely fine 250,--
 Toderi - Florence 1978.



- 3728 Mezzo grosso. A: Lion r. + SENATVS • P • Q • R •, R: Roma on throne with orb and palm leaf ROMA CAPVT MVNDI. Biaggi: 2086. 1.579 gr. **R** Very fine 200,--
 Crippa - Milano 1969.
 Is no exact match: Biaggi has CAP' instead of CAPVT.
 Crippa attributes this to 1st emission (1253), no mention in CNI.

CARLO I d'ANGIÒ (1266-1270)



- 3729 Grosso. A: Lion l. under shield of Anjou + KAROLVS • S • P • Q • R •, R: Roma on throne with orb and palm leaf + ROMA CAP MVNDI. Biaggi: 2088. 3.154 gr. **RR** Flan crack, very fine 300,--
 Toderi - Florence 1975.

SAMPERINI ANONIMI (1265-1303)



- 3730 Mezzo grosso. A: St. Paulus standing on column with sword and book SENAT P OPVLO . R, R: St. Petrus standing on column with keys and book ROMAN PRICIPE. Biaggi: 2094. 1.504 gr.
 Vecchi - London, Auction 2 (1996), no. 1602. **RR** Dark patina, small scratches, very fine 200,--

CASATO ANNIBALDI-STEFANESCHI (1st half 14th century)



- 3731 Mezzo grosso. A: Lion l. with cross on back over shield of Annibaldi-Stefaneschi + SENATVS ∴ POPVLVS ∴ R ∴, R: Roma on throne with orb and palm leaf + ROMA ∴ CAPVD ∴ M ∴ ∴ ∴. Biaggi: 2105. 1.067 gr.
 Vecchi - London, Auction 13 (1998), no. 1586. **RR** Traces of encrustation, very fine 150,--

CASATO CAETANI (1st half 14th century)



- 3732 Mezzo grosso. A: Lion l. over shield of Caetani + SENATVS o POPVLVS o R o, R: Roma on throne with orb and palm leaf + ROMA o CAPVD . M : ∴ ∴. Biaggi: 2107. 1.177 gr.
 Spink - London 1979. **R** Nice tone, very fine + 150,--

EMISSIONE DEL DUCATO ROMANO

These gold coins, the first ones of their kind Rome, were struck by the municipal authorities in the name of the Roman senate (with papal approval).

Coinage was always thought to have begun in 1350, the year of the papal Jubilee. However in approx. 1340 Florentine merchant Pegolotti reported a "romaine d'oro a carati 23 e ¾" (Roman gold coin of 23 and three quarters carats), as opposed to the Statuti di Mercanti di Roma of 1317 only mentions silver and billon coins. Their origin therefore must lie between 1317 and 1340.

Financial affairs of the *curia* and the many visits made a gold coin of the same value necessary. Why was the Venetian ducato copied? The fiorino d'oro was not an option as the Roman mint was checked and administrated by Florentine bankers, and imitation was strictly prohibited. With the fiorino d'oro not to be copied, the Venetian ducato was next best and the moneyers had no qualms about exactly copying it.

The oldest (first) type is a faithful imitation of the Venetian ducato:

- The name of the doge was replaced with St. Peter (left side from top to bottom)
- DVX was replaced by SEN (from the top to the bottom)
- S.M.VENET(VS) was replaced by ATOR . VRBIS (right side from top to bottom), thus forming *Senator Urbis*
- The 2nd type is the same as the 1st, except for SEN being vertically inverted.
- The 3rd type is the same as the 2nd, apart from St. Peter to the left is vertically inverted.

A difference between the Roman and the Venetian ducato is that the base of the pole that the banner is flying from in Rome ends in a rose, whereas it does not in Venice.



- 3733 Ducato - 2nd type. A: St. Petrus and senator kneeling holding banner S . PETRVS ❖ SEN ATOR VRBIS, R: Christ in mandorla, 4 stars l. and 5 stars r. • ROMA • CAPVT • MUNDI • SPQR. Biaggi: 2126, Fb.: 2. 3.497 gr. Extremely fine

400,--

Münzen und Medaillen Deutschland, Auction 5 (1999), no. 1009.

This is a copy of the Venetian ducato with St. Marco left, his head bowed.



- 3734 Ducato - 3rd type. A: St. Petrus and senator kneeling between P - P holding banner S PETRVS A • SEN ATOR VRBIS, R: Christ in mandorla, 4 stars l. and 5 stars r. • ROMA • CAPVT • MUNDI • SPQR. Biaggi: 2127, Fb.: 2. 3.531 gr. Extremely fine

400,--

Münzen und Medaillen Deutschland, Auction 5 (1999), no. 1010.



Monete papale

During the “senato romano” period (1184-1367), the popes did not strike coin in Rome, with the exception of Boniface VIII (1294-1303); he was the last pope to strike coin in Pont-de-Sorgues while residing in Rome.

To wit, at the beginning of the 14th century the churches increasingly acted on their own, independent of Rome, whereas the popes staunchly held on to their claims to world domination. Pope Boniface VIII (1294-1303) once again openly attested to theocracy, formulating so in the bull “Unam Sanctam”. Whoever declared secular power independent of spiritual power was deemed a Manichaean: papal sovereignty elevated to an article of belief. The French king would not stand for it and had an arrest warrant issued on Boniface. On 7 September 1303 the band of Sciarra Colonna penetrated the papal residence Anagni and took Boniface prisoner. He died shortly after on 11 October 1303.

The pope also envisaged another kind of world domination. There was a close relation between the curia, Florentine bankers, the English and French crown and the Anjous. What ensued resembled an attempt to conquer the world through financial means. This led Pope Boniface VIII to declare the financial power the fifth element (Doren: *Italienische Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, part I, Jena, 1934, p. 460). French king Philip the Fair then took measures to install the bishop of Bordeaux as pope. The latter, Clement V (1305-1314), was too weak to stand up to the king. He revoked the bull “Unam Sanctam”, though never left France, capitulating to the king in all papal affairs. After some hesitation he chose Avignon as his residence in 1309. He and his successors in Avignon were really French court bishops (the Babylonian Captivity).

In Avignon, which had been bought from Joan of Naples in 1348, the following popes resided consecutively: Clement V (1305/9-1314), John XXII (1316-1334), Benedict XII (1334-1342), Clement VI (1342-1352) and Innocent VI (1352-1362). The papal see in Rome was unoccupied during these years. In the Avignon period the church was organised in an increasingly rigid manner, particularly so with regard to money. These politics stirred opposition from all sides.

The call to restore Rome papacy grew louder (Rome itself had gone from being *caput mundi* to becoming an Italian provincial town). Pope Urban V (1362-1370) seemed to be willing to heed this call, for in 1367 he left for Rome. It was not a success: Emperor Charles IV did not support him, and a visit of John V Paleologos to Rome did not do any good, moreover the war between France and England broke out anew. Urban therefore decided to return to Avignon in 1370. Gregory XI (1370-1378) went back to Rome, seemingly ending the Babylonian Captivity.

The situation in Rome however revealed itself to be extremely volatile, when Gregory died in 1378 the cardinals hurriedly elected the Archbishop of Bari pope (Urban VI), before long regretting their hasty action and choosing the Frenchman Clement VII (1378-1394) in his stead, who returned to Avignon. The Great Schism of Western Christianity began.

Who had been lawfully chosen? Some sovereigns supported Urban VI, others Clement VII. Throughout Christendom the affair was thought of as disgraceful, something to which an end should be put as soon as possible. But who could exert the authority needed for broad consensus?

The French king Charles VI made an attempt, but to no avail. We then see the following popes:

In Avignon: Clement VII (1378-1394), Benedict XIII (1394-1417),

In Rome: Urban VI (1378-1389), Boniface IX (1389-1404), Innocent VII (1404-1406) and Gregory XII (1406-1415).

Neither side gave in and in 1409 the cardinals convened the Council of Pisa. The Grand Master of the order of St. John mediated (see Rhodes), but a lot of countries challenge the lawfulness of this council and sent no representatives. The council deposed both popes and appointed Alexander V pope. After his demise in 1410 he was succeeded by John XXIII (1410-1415). Neither Benedict XIII, nor Gregory XII paid any heed to these edicts. Moreover, John XXIII did not want to reform the church.

The ensuing chaos with three popes would drag on for a few years until the Council of Constance, when the schism was finally brought to an end through mediation by Emperor Sigismund in particular. John XXIII was deposed (29 May 1415), Gregory XII abdicated of his own free will (4 July 1415), but the tenaciously unwilling Benedict XIII refused to yield. He remained in office until he too was deposed (26 July 1417). Martin V (1417-1431) became the new pope. The interim had eroded papal authority enormously.

Needless to say, coins were not struck in Rome during Avignon papacy, but they were in other Italian places. Amongst others, John XXII (1316-1334) minted in Macerata. Until 1352 (Clement VI) minting was done in Pont-de-Sorgues, after that in Avignon. Much the same, coin was sometimes struck in Avignon after the move of the Holy See to Rome (Gregory XI 1370-1378).

Urban VI, in Rome, minted in Avignon, the others in Rome. The two popes in Avignon also coined in Avignon and both popes that had been chosen by the Council of Pisa minted in Rome, Bologna and Tagliacozzo.

From Martin V (1417-1431) coin was struck in Rome, Ancona, Ascoli, Bologna Foligno, Macerata, Recanato, Mantua, Spoleto, Fano, Viterbo, Fermo, (L'Aquila) and in Avignon as well (only by Martin V and Eugene IV).

SEDE VACANTE (1268-1271)
Camerlengo Pietro di Montebruno


- 3735 Grosso paparino - Viterbo. A: Bearded head facing + SANCTVS PETRVS, R: Two keys + SANCTVS PETRVS. Biaggi: 3003. 1.342 gr.
RR Traces of veridgris and edge break, otherwise very fine 100,--
 Toderi - Florence 1974.

GIOVANNI XXII (1316-1334)
Jacques Arnaud d'Euse di Cahors


- 3736 Grosso Tornese - Pont-de-Sorgues. A: Pope on throne with sceptre and blessing hand IOHES : PAPA : XXII COMES VENASINI, R: Floriated cross + AGIM : TIBI : GRA OMNIPOTENS DEVS.
RR Nice patina, almost extremely fine 750,--
 Boudeau: 903, Muntoni: 7. 3.926 gr.
 Lanz - München, Auction 23 (1982), no. 2036.
 PdA: 4142 (Avignon).

GREGORIUS XI (1370-1378)
Pierre Roger de Beaufort di Château Maumont


- 3737 Bolognino. A: Bust facing * GG . PP . MVND' *, R: U.R.B.I'. cross-shaped in field with pellet in centre + * DE . ROMA *. Biaggi: 2132, Muntoni: 1. 1.257 gr.
RR Dark patina, very fine 50,--
 Spink - London 2001.
 From NC 2001, no. 21.



3738

3738 Grosso - Avignon. A: Pope on throne with cross and blessing hand ✦ GREGORV : PP : VNDEC ✦, R: Two crossed keys + ☙ : SANCTVS ☙ : PETRVS : ☙. Boudeau: 912, Muntoni: 14. 2.668 gr.

Vinchon - Paris 1975.
PdA: 94.4.

R Small edge cracks, very fine

300,--

BONIFACIO IX (1389-1404)

Pietro Tomacelli di Napoli



3739

3739 Grosso. A: Pope on throne with cross and blessing hand : BONIFAT ☙ PP ☙ NONVS ☙, R: Two crossed keys ☙ SANCTVS ☙ ☙ PETRVS sign of the mint ☙ Biaggi: 2134, Muntoni: 2. 2.484 gr.

Spink - London 1997.
From NC 1997, no. 4118.

R Slightly corroded, very fine

300,--

MARTINO V (1417-1431)

Oddone Colonna di Roma

Martino had already taken part in the Council of Pisa. John XXIII appointed him legate of the ecclesiastical state. Thus he led the trial against Jan Hus in the name of the pontif. He was among those who took part in the Council of Constance from the outset, and during it he sided with John XXIII. On 4 May 1415 he withdrew his loyalty, severing the ties with John, and stayed in the background for the remainder of the council, which is why some were surprised to see him elected on 11 November 1417.

The pope and the *curia* did carry out the decisions that the bishops had arrived at in Constance, but abandoned any notion of reform. The pope did manage to restore the church to its old position and balance the budget.

When he elevated his cousin Prospero to cardinal in 1426, he was accused of nepotism, most notably by the Orsinis.



3740

3740 Bolognino. A: Bust facing • MARTINVS Q, R: V • R • B • I • cross-shaped in field with crowned column in centre ☙ • SANTVS PETRVS •. Biaggi: 2147, Muntoni: 22. 0.705 gr.

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1975.

The obverse shows the legend of Biaggi: 2146, but the legend of the reverse is from Biaggi: 2147.

Nice portrait, small flan, very fine +

40,--

EUGENIO IV (1431-1447)
Gabriele Condulmer di Venezia

Came from a Venetian merchant background (Condulmer). After his uncle Angelo Corver was elected pope as Gregory XII, he was employed at the *curia*. In 1408 he became cardinal. He stood at his uncle's side during the Western Schism and attended the Council of Constance.

Under Martin V he was governor of the mark Ancona, after that of Bologna, but his relation with Martin was poor. His election to pope was a compromise between Orsini and Colonna, who moreover had him sign the capitulation of the cardinal's college.

He made a lot of mistakes and owed many of his successes to his assistants. The consolidation of the ecclesiastical state by Martin V was partly reversed. In 1433 he crowned Sigismund emperor in Rome. In 1434 the mark Ancona was lost to Francesco Sforza and later that year he had to flee to Florence, and then to Bologna and Ferrara (where the curia also resided). Not until 1443 could he return to Rome. He did not shun humanism.



- 3741 Ducato. A: Tiara and crossed keys over shield of Eugenius • + • EVGENIVS • • PP • QVARTVS •, R: St. Petrus standing with key and book • + • SPETRVS • • ALMA • ROMA •. Biaggi: 2149, Fb.: 3a, Muntoni: 3. 3.342 gr. Edge fault, very fine to extremely fine 1.000,--
- Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1990.
From Auktionen - Basel, Auction 20 (1990), no. 883.



- 3742 Grosso. A: Pope on throne with cross and blessing hand • ☙ EVGENIVS • • PP • QVARTVS •, R: Two crossed keys under shield of Eugenius + ROMA • CAPVT • MVNDI • S • P • Q • R • whip •. Biaggi: 2152, Muntoni: 8. 3.848 gr. Nice dark tone, crack and small hole in the flan, otherwise very fine to extremely fine 400,--
- Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1986.
The obverse text differs from what Biaggi provides: instead of PP, he has PAPA.



- 3743 Bolognino - Fermo. A: R T V S in field with pellet in centre ☙ o EVG o PP o QVA o, R: A in field with four rings around ☙ o VB o FIRMAN o. Biaggi: 739, Muntoni: 37. 1.074 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine + 30,--
- Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1975.



3744 Carlino - Avignon. A: Pope on throne with cross and blessing hand EUGENIVS PP • CARTVS •, R: Crossed keys, shield above + : SANTVS : PETRVS : ET : PAVLVS :. Boudeau: 926, Muntoni: 27. 1.979 gr.

Toderi - Florence 1977.

Fine toning, very fine +

200,--

PIO II (1458-1464)

Enea Silvio Piccolomini di Corsignano, ora Pienza

Was from an old impoverished Senese noble family of merchants. He was a prominent humanist in his day. His anti-Rome sentiments caused him to become secretary of Antipope Felix V (see under Savoia). In 1442 he met with Frederick III, who crowned him imperial poet laureate and appointed him to secretary of the imperial chancellery. He abandoned his liberal life for a diplomatic career, perhaps motivated by ambition. Following his reconciliation with Rome in 1445 he became bishop of Triest in 1447, of Siena in 1450 and rose to cardinalship in 1456. Elected pope in 1458.

In politics he favoured Francesco Sforza's line over that of Cosimo de Medici. He did not loosen his rein on the ecclesiastical state (conflict with Sigismondo Malatesta). He was pro Anjou, but contra Aragon. He denounced George of Podiebrad (Bohemia) as a heretic. During his entire pontificate he contemplated a crusade against the conquest of Constantinople. In vain.

He was one of the more appealing popes of his time and the fact that he was perceived as original indicates that he was one of the few that can be said to have come close to being an archetypical early renaissance man (Burckhardt).



3745 Ducato. A: Tiara and crossed keys over shield of Pio • + PIVS • PAPA • • SECVNDVS •, R: St. Petrus standing with key and book • + S • PETRVS • • ALMA • ROMA •. Biaggi: 2174, Fb.: 12, Muntoni: 6. 3.478 gr.

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1990.

From Auctiones - Basel, Auction 20 (1990), no. 888.

R Small flan, extremely fine

750,--

PAOLO II (1464-1471)
Pietro Barbo di Venezia

Was from a rich Venetian merchant family. Predestined by his uncle Pope Eugene IV for an ecclesiastical career: became cardinal in 1440, then bishop of Cervia, Vicenza, Padova. Used his wealth to become a patron of the arts and had the Palazzo Venezia constructed.

After his coronation he became alienated from the college of cardinals. He excommunicated George of Podiebrad, but maintained close ties with Matthias Corvinus and Frederick III. He decreed that every 25th year was to be a holy year starting with 1475.



- 3746 Ducato. A: Tiara and crossed keys over shield of Paolo • PAVLVS • PP ☩ • • • * SECVNDVS •, R: St. Petrus and St. Paulus standing facing eachother • SPETRVS • • S • • PAVLVS • • ROMA •
 Biaggi: 2187, Fb.: 19, Muntoni: 16. 3.447 gr R Very fine + 500,--
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1990.
 From Auktionen - Basel, Auction 20 (1990), no. 890.



- 3747 Grosso. A: Tiara and crossed keys over shield of Paolo o PAVLVS • PP ☩ o • • o • SECVNDVS o o, R: St. Petrus and St. Paulus standing facing eachother o • S • o PETRVS • • ROMA • • S • PAVLVS •. Biaggi: 2193, Muntoni: 21. 3.795 gr. Nice patina, very fine to extremely fine 200,--
 Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 19 (1976), no. 1401.
 Moneyer: Pier Paolo della Zecca.



- 3748 Terzo di grosso - Ancona. A: Tiara and two crossed keys over shield • PAVLVS • PP • • SECVNDVS •, R: St. Petrus and St. Paulus standing facing eachother S • PETRVS • S • PAVLVS •. Biaggi: 50, Muntoni: 59. 1.257 gr. Nice tone, very fine to extremely fine 100,--
 v.d.Dussen - Maastricht 1981.
 Between the feet of Peter and Paul is a small coat of arms with an f with a cross above it.
 Elucidation in Biaggi: *Questa moneta, il CNI la riporta per la zecca di Roma (no.92/106) come Grosseto Papale con stemma en due Apostoli. In realtà, il segno di zecca riportato al R è quello di Francesco Nicolai, zecchiere di Ancona; nella cui unica zecca pontificia, contrariamente a Roma e Spoleto, veniva battuto il Terzo di Grosso (CNI reports this coin to be from the Roman mint (no. 92/106) as a small Peter's pence with a coat of arms showing two apostles. The mint mark, reportedly of the king, is in reality that of Francesco Nicolai, mint master of Ancona; this exclusively papal mint, contrary to Rome and Spoleto, struck the Terzo Grosso).*
 The mark is the same as on no. 3749. Should that also be placed in Ancona? As yet still under Roma, however not to be found in Biaggi.



3749



3749 Bolognino - Ancona. A: Tiara and crossed keys over shield of Paolo ** PAVLVS PP SECVNDVS **, R: Heads of St. Petrus and St. Paulus facing eachother * S * PAVLVS * * S * PETRVS. Biaggi: --, Muntoni: 60. 0.739 gr. **RR** Very fine to extremely fine

200,--

Does not appear in Biaggi, there is a reference to CNI: 112.
For the arms bearing an f see: no. 3748.

Francesci - Brussel 1973.

Although I cannot find this coin in Biaggi, I have resorted to placing it in Ancona on the grounds of its mint mark. It corresponds with Biaggi's elucidation on p. 14 (see no. 3748). Muntoni also places this type under Ancona.

SISTO IV (1471-1484)

Francesco Della Rovere di Celle Ligure

Was from an impoverished family. He was sent to a Minorite monastery at an early age. By 1464 he had risen to become its Minister-General and he became cardinal in 1467. He lavishly bestowed privileges upon his own and other mendicant orders.

Sisto's was not a reign marked by many deeds, though he did do a lot for his family, amongst others elevating Giuliano della Rovere (later to be Pope Julius II) to cardinal.

In the jubilee 1475 he generated income through the sale of indulgences (the papal coffers needed to be replenished). In 1482 a council directed against him was convened in Basle. Skilfull manoeuvring helped him prevent worse.

In 1478 he allowed Ferdinand and Isabelle of Spain to reintroduce the inquisition (controlled by the sovereign). In 1483 he acknowledged Thomas de Torquemada to be grand inquisitor. He was a great patron of the arts (Sixtine Chapel). Despite his humble origins he loved splendour and magnificence, which the medal that was made for him attests to



Medal by Andrea Guacialoti, ca. 1481,
Original size: Ø 60 mm
Commemorates the expulsion of the Turks
from Otranto in 1481, the Pope having contributed
troops to the expedition.
Samuel H. Kress collection, no. 209.

He furthermore was the only pope who had a coin struck with his effigy before 1500.



3750



3750 Grosso. A: Bust I. o SIXTVS o IIII o PONT o MAX o VRBE o REST o ☉ ☽, R: Tiara and crossed keys over shield o PVBLICAE o ••☉ VTILITATI o. Biaggi: 2211, Muntoni: 15. 3.450 gr.

Lanz - München, Auction 23 (1982), no. 2045.
Ex: Vogel collection, no. 1078.

RR Dark tone, very fine to extremely fine

750,--



- 3751 Grosso. A: Tiara and crossed keys over shield o • SIXTVS • PP ☉ • o o • ☉ QVARTVS • o • o, R: St. Petrus and St. Paulus standing facing eachother • S • PAVLVS • o • S • o • PETRVS • • ROMA •
 Biaggi: 2212, Muntoni: 16. 3.580 gr. Small scratches, very fine +
 Toderi - Florence 1974.

150,--

INNOCENZO VIII (1484-1492)

Giovanni Battista Cybo di Genova

Was from a Genoese family, but was brought up at the court in Naples. He had several children, of whom two were still alive at the time of his coronation. In 1466 he became bishop of Savona, in 1472 of Molfetta, in 1473 cardinal.

After the death of Sisto IV in 1484, the two Roman families Orsini and Colonna put up opposing contestors. A conclave was elected to end the deadlock, from which Innocenzo emerged as the compromise candidate.

He was ill a lot of the time. In 1484 he promoted the persecution of witches in a degenerate way. He became enmeshed in a number of problems (as in 1485, see under L'Aquila), from which papal politics seriously suffered. To provide some relief for the disastrous financial state he sought rapprochement with the Medicis (amongst others, his son Franceschetto married a Medici and Giovanni de Medici was made cardinal (the later Pope Leo V).

He called in vain for a crusade against the Turks and in 1482 eventually agreed to an inglorious peace with Bayezid II. This pope was disliked for his nepotism, but appreciated for his patronage of the arts. Recently, facts have come to light showing that he rendered invaluable services to the unification of the church (also in Northern and Eastern Europe).



- 3752 Fiorino di camera. A: Tiara and two crossed keys over shield o INNOCENT IVS . PP . VIII ., R: St. Petrus in boat fishing o SANCTVS o PETRVS o o ALMA o ROMA. Biaggi: 2219, Fb.: 26, Muntoni: 3. 3.372 gr. Almost extremely fine

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1990.
 From Auktionones - Basel, Auction 20 (1990), no. 896.

750,--



- 3753 Bolognino - Ancona. A: Tiara and two crossed keys over shield o INNOCENTIVS • PP • VIII, R: St. Petrus in boat fishing o S o PETRVS * MARCHIVA. Biaggi: 61, Muntoni: 15. 0.806 gr.

Franceschi - Brussel 1970.

R Almost extremely fine

75,--



3754



- 3754 Quattrino. A: Tiara and two crossed keys over shield • INNOCENTIVS • PP • VIII, R: Busts of St. Petrus and St. Paulus behind table S o PAULUS ALM o ROM o S o PETRVS o. Biaggi: 2223, Muntoni: 9. 1.358 gr. R Slightly corroded, very fine
- Müller - Solingen, Auction 58 (1988), no. 883.
 Pope Innocent VIII minted in L'Aquila, but as this coin is related to one that was also struck in L'Aquila, by Ferdinand I, this is listed under L'Aquila by way of exception.

50,--

ALESSANDRO VI (1492-1503)

Rodrigo de Borya y Borya di Jativa

Originally from Spain, where the Borgia family had been living - in Borja to be precise, a small hamlet near Valencia - since the 13th century. The arms of this small town were borne by both Borgia popes: Calixtus III and Alexander VI.

Appointed cardinal by his uncle Calixtus III in 1455, vice chancellor of the Roman Catholic Church in 1456. Always characterised as sensible, highly gifted and diplomatic. But on the other hand, he led a totally immoral life (he had children with at least four women: with Vanozza de Cateneis he had four among whom Cesare and Lucretia Borgia).

Simonistic machinations had led to Alessandro's election to pope. Under him the ecclesiastical state completed its centralisation. He withstood French and Spanish interference, later joining these countries. His politics were predominantly aimed at styling his two children Cesare and Lucretia Italian Renaissance sovereigns. Under his leadership the "Appartamenti Borgia" were created in the Vatican.



3755



- 3755 Grosso. A: Tiara and two crossed keys over shield o ALEXANDER o o VI o PONT o MAX o, R: St. Petrus and St. Paulus standing facing each other, rosette between them o S o o PETRVS o o ROMA o o S PAVLVS o. Biaggi: 2233, Muntoni: 16. 3.138 gr. Nice dark tone, very fine +
- Hollandia - Kamperveen 1985.

200,--



3756



- 3756 Grosso - Ancona. A: Tiara and two crossed keys over shield o ALEXANDER o o VI o PONT o MAX o, R: Petrus and St. Paulus standing facing each other o • S • o o PETRVS o o S . PAVLVS o o MARCI o. Biaggi: 64, Muntoni: 23. 3.288 gr. R Very fine +
- Köln Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 19 (1976), no. 1404.
 Does not match Biaggi: 64 entirely. That has ANCO in the exergue, whereas the coin in hand reads MARCI there (not mentioned in Biaggi).

200,--



- 3757 Doppio quattrino - Ascoli. A: Tiara and crossed keys over shield o ALEXA o VI o PO o MA, R: Castle with two portals and two towers, star and rosette between them . DE • ASCVLO • Biaggi: 230, Muntoni: 28. 1.980 gr. R Green patina, very fine to extremely fine

75,--

Santamaria - Rome 1979.

SOUTH-ITALY

South Italian history reveals a chequered picture. After Greek, Byzantine, Saracen and Arabic dominance, the regions Sicily, Calabria, Apulia up to Gaeta came under a single rule, that of the Normans. Yet, these territories continued to be dominated by change: the Hohenstaufens, the Anjous and the Aragons. During these changes, but also in the intermittent periods, the pope exerted great influence. He regarded the country as the *Patrimonium Petri*. The various regions of South Italy, for the purpose of this text, are taken as a whole insofar as they were subject to a central authority. With the exception of Naples that, notwithstanding its long-time subordinate status in the kingdom Sicily, in the Anjou period set off on an individual course.

GAETA

Gaeta in the 9th century, resisted the invasions of the Saracens. Under Docibilis (867-906), a hereditary dynasty began (the Hypati), comparable to the rulers of Amalfi and Naples, that took their rise in 944. In 1032, the Hypati dynasty freed itself from the Lombard sovereigns of Capua, but in 1065 became a fief of the Norman House of Capua. After Roger II had brought the duchy Gaeta under the kingdom Sicily, he granted Gaeta the status of royal city in 1040.

MARINO II (978-984)



- 3758 Follaro. A: Bust of St. Erasmus facing, R: Omega in field A CON ET DVX (retrograde). Biaggi: 820, Grierson/Travaini: 48. 3.357 gr. R Corroded, very fine

200,--

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 58 (1986), no. 3224.

St. Erasmus (also St. Elmo) was a bishop in Antiochia, who went to the Lebanon fleeing from the persecution under Diocletian. He was arrested upon return to his diocese. But an angel miraculously took him west, to Sirmium and after that to Formia in Campania, where he was declared a martyr in 303. Represented on frescos in St. Maria in Via Latina (8th century). His legend was depicted in 24 panels shown on the candelabra in Gaeta (13th century).

St. Erasmus is the patron saint of seamen in the western Mediterranean. His relics are kept in Gaeta. See further under Normans in Sicily and South Italy, Roger II, and after that Guglielmo I-II.



CAPUA

In the course of the 9th century, a Lombard dynasty took its rise under Landulf. Starting 900, Atanulf bore a sovereign's title. The influence of this dynasty reached its greatest height under Pandolfo I (961-981). During his reign, Pope John XIII granted the church of Capua the status of metropolitan church. Capua is strongly connected with the monastery of Monte Cassino. The city was threatened by the Normans from Aversa, set up by Duke Sergius IV of Naples as a stronghold against the Lombards. In 1062, Count Richard Quarrel Drengot, with the aid of Abbot Desiderius of Monte Cassino, conquered Capua. In 1130, Capua was merged into the kingdom Sicily, but its historical individuality was preserved, reflected in the titles borne by its nobility.

RICCARDO II (1090-1106)



3759

3759 Follaro. A: Castle with three towers + CIVITAS CAPVANA, R: In four lines + / RICHA / RDPRIN / CEPS. Biaggi: --, Grierson/Travaini: --. 10.220 gr. **RR** Very fine

200,--

Gorny - München, Auction 34 (1986), no. 1841.
In Engel and Serrure these coin is said to be struck under Riccardo I.
CNI: 2.

NAPOLI

The hereditary archiepiscopal Duchy Naples was founded by Sergius I (840-865). The Normans conquered the last duke Sergius VII in 1139, bringing Naples under the kingdom Sicily. This situation remained unchanged during Norman times and the Hohenstaufen period, though Naples was intermittently independent for several decades during the transition from Norman dominance to Hohenstaufen rule and in the period after the demise of Federico II in 1250 and the succession by Manfredi in 1258.

STEFANO II (755-800)



3760

3760 Mezzo follaro. A: Bust of St. Gennaro facing SCS IAN, R: Cross on three steps between S and T. Biaggi: 1616, Grierson/Travaini: 1, Pannuti/Riccio: 1. 1.036 gr. **R** Flan crack, fine

250,--

Kunst und Münzen - Lugano 1991.
From list 65, no. 1122.
SCS IAN = SCS IANVARIVS.
Stefano II was duke and bishop

CHARLES I d'ANGIÒ (1266-1278)


- 3761 Saluto d'oro. A: Divided shield of Jerusalem-France, crescent between two stars above, rose between two stars at each side + KAROL • DEI • GRA • IERLM • SICILIE • REX, R: Annunciation scene with vase of lis between Maria and the angel + AVE • GRACIA • PLENA • DOMINVS • TECVM. Biaggi: 1624, Fb.: 808, Pannuti/Riccio: 1. 4.387 gr. 2.000,--
- R Small edge fault, otherwise magnificent well struck and extremely fine to uncirculated specimen

Schulman - Amsterdam 1965.
Struck 1278-1285.

Commentary in cat. Leu 89, 21 October 2003.

This is one of the most beautiful of all 13th century coins and its design was carried out under the personal supervision of Charles I himself. He established a new mint in the Castel dell'ovo in 1278, using craftsmen from the old mints of Brindisi and Messina under the direction of a Florentine moneyer, Francesco Formica. The die engraver was Giovanni Fortino. Charles I was somewhat upset by how cramped the legend was, but he was pleased by the general design, especially by the fact that, as he had ordered, the die axis was at 12 (both sides of the coin face upwards). The stars and ornaments around the shield were placed there to distinguish the coin from the otherwise exactly similar carlino; thus preventing criminals from plating them and passing them as gold pieces!



- 3762 Saluto d'argento. A: Divided shield of Jerusalem-France + KAROL • IERL • ET • SICIL • REX, R: Annunciation scene with vase of lis between Maria and the angel + AVE • GRA • PLENA • DNS • TECVM. Biaggi: 1626, Pannuti/Riccio: 3. 3.223 gr. Very fine 200,--
- Kunst und Münzen - Lugano 1981.
Cag: tipo C.

CHARLES II d'ANGIÒ (1285-1309)


- 3763 Saluto d'argento. A: Divided shield of Jerusalem-France + KAROL • SCD • IERL • ET • SICIL • REX, R: Annunciation scene with vase of lis between Maria and the angel + AVE • GRATIA • PLENA • DNS • TECVM. Biaggi: 1629, Pannuti/Riccio: 2. 3.324 gr. Nice toning, almost extremely fine 200,--
- Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 247 (1968), no. 1910.



3764

- 3764 Gigliato. A: King seated on throne facing with sceptre and orb + KAROL • SCD' • DEI • GRA • IERL • ET SICIL • REX, R: Floriated cross + HONOR • REGIS • IVDICIV • DILIGIT. Biaggi: 1630, Pannuti/Riccio: 3. 3.818 gr. Very fine +
Kunst und Münzen - Lugano 1981.
The legend on the reverse is taken from a psalm.

100,--



3765

- 3765 Denaro regale. A: Crowned head facing + : KAROL : SDC : REX :, R: Floriated cross + : IERL' : ET : SICIL :. Biaggi: 1631, Pannuti/Riccio: 4. 0.794 gr. Dark patina, flan crack, very fine
Dombrowski - Münster 1980.

50,--

ROBERTO d'ANGIÒ (1309-1343)



3766

- 3766 Gigliato - postume. A: King seated on throne facing with sceptre and orb + ROBERT DEI GRA IERL ET SICIL REX, R: Floriated cross + HONOR . REGIS . IVDICIV . DILIGIT. Biaggi: 1638, Pannuti/Riccio: 2. 3.970 gr. Weakly struck, very fine
Gorny & Mosch - München, Auction 127 (2003), no. 4134.
Biaggi: Anche dopo la morte di Roberto d'Angiò nel 1343, i suoi successori continuarono a battere al suo nome, Gigliati d'argento, essendo moneta ben accetta dai mercanti d'oriente, dalla seconda metà del XIV secolo, alla prima metà del XV. Le monete postume al nome di Roberto, sono riconoscibili per il conio più rozzo, per i tondini delle leggende più larghi e schiacciati e le lettere più grosse.
The text on this obverse is longer (= Biaggi: 1634) than indicated by Biaggi.

100,--

ALFONSO I d'ARAGONA (1442-1458)


- 3767 Carlino. A: Shield of Aragon-Naples-Jerusalem-Hungary + ALFONSVS o D o G o R o AR o S o C o V o F o, R: King seated on throne facing with sceptre and orb, S I. in field + DNS o M o ADIVM o EM o EGO o D o I o M o. Biaggi: 1663, Pannuti/Riccio: 3e. 3.504 gr
Nice toning, irregular flan, very fine + 100,--
Coins and Antiquities - London 1977.

FERDINANDO I d'ARAGONA (1458-1494)


- 3768 Coronato. A: Cross over small M + FERDINANDVS o D o G o R o SICI o IER o VN, R: King seated on throne with sceptre and orb, crowned by cardinal l., bishop r. + CORONATVS o Q o LEGITIME o CERTAVVT. Biaggi: 1672, Pannuti/Riccio: 12b. 3.680 gr. Well struck, very fine to extremely fine 150,--
Kunst und Muenzen - Lugano, Auction 13 (1974), no. 1247.
M = moneyer's sign.



- 3769 Coronato. A: Cross + FERDINANDVS o D o G o R o SI o IER o VN, R: Crowned bust r. o CORONATVS o QA o LEGITIME o CERT. Biaggi: 1673, Pannuti/Riccio: 15 (different legend). 3.945 gr. Nice toning, very fine + 100,--
Elsen - Brussel, Auction 70 (2002), no. 1707.



- 3770 Coronato. A: Cross over C + FERDINANDVS o D o G o R o SICIL o IER o V o, R: Crowned bust r., C I. in field CORONATVS o QA o LEGITIME o CERTAV o. Biaggi: 1673, Pannuti/Riccio: 15h. 3.965 gr. Slightly corroded and weakly struck, otherwise almost extremely fine 100,--
Crippa - Milano 1969.
C = moneyer's sign.



3771

3771 Coronato. A: Crowned bust r., T l. in field FERRANDVS : D : G : R : SICILIE : HIE : R: St. Michael piercing dragon with lance * IVSTA o TVENDA. Biaggi: 1674, Pannuti/Riccio: 17c. 3.930 gr. Magnificent tone, almost extremely fine

100,--

Münzzentrum - Köln 1973.
Ex: Bennett collection, no. 546.
Ex: Grantley collection.
T = moneyer's sign.



3772

3772 Cinquina. A: Mountain of diamonds over M + FERDINANDVS : D : G : R : S, R: Cross with one small cross in each angle + ICILIE : IERVSALEM : V. Biaggi: 1680, Pannuti/Riccio: 25c. 0.874 gr. Very fine +

25,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1977.
M = moneyer's sign.

ALFONSO II d'ARAGONA (1494-1495)



3773

3773 Coronato. A: St. Michael piercing dragon with lance, T l. in field ALFONSVS : II : D : G : R : SICI : IE : VN, R: King seated on throne with sceptre and orb facing, crowned by cardinal l., bishop r. CORONAVIT : EVNIXIT : ME : MANVS : T : D. Biaggi: 1692, Pannuti/Riccio: 3a. 3.908 gr. R Flan crack and weakly struck, very fine

150,--

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 33 (1978), no. 3822.

AQUILA

L'Aquila was founded in 1254. Conrad IV had sanctioned its founding and Pope Alexander IV moved the episcopal see from Forcona to l'Aquila.

l'Aquila followed the trend of the northern cities and strove to the establishment of a commune. Although the first attempt was undertaken in 1229, the comune would not be realised until after the death of Frederick II. Manfred laid the city in ruins, but Carlo I d'Angiò rebuilt it (1266). The city sided with the Guelphs and the Anjous. The guilds (arti) took over city government. Political autonomy was built up under the Aragonese and despite the efforts Ferdinand I who sought to establish an absolute monarchy, l'Aquila was even able to expand its *comitatus* status.

Around 1485 discord broke out between feudal nobility in the Kingdom Naples on the one hand and the dynasty of the Aragonese on the other. In the years 1485-1487 the city overtly rose against Ferdinand I (in 1459 and 1464 the Barone had already tried to prevent him from acceding to the throne). The immediate cause for this insurgency had been the incarceration of the sons of the deceased counts of Nola and Montorio, Orso Orsini and Pietro Lalle Camponesco (May-June 1485). The Barone turned to Pope Innocentius VIII for support. In September 1485 a compromise was agreed on (in Miglionico), yet l'Aquila rebelled, throwing the king's son, Federico, in prison. After the Battle of Montorio Ferdinand managed to drive a wedge between the pope and the Barone. On 11 September 1486 peace was signed and the king acknowledged the pope's overlordship over the territory.

Coinage commenced in 1382 and, with the exception of 1485, the kings of Naples were the only ones to have minted for this territory.

FERDINANDO I d'ARAGONA (1486-1494)

Pope Innocent VIII was against his will dragged into the conspiracy of the Barone against Ferdinand I. He sided with the Barone and thus against Ferdinand. The dispute caused a lot of damage to papal politics. Both Ferdinand I and Pope Innocent VIII have minted in l'Aquila in 1485.



- 3774 Cavallo (Ferdinando I). A: Crowned head r. FERDINANDVS : REX, R: Horse r., eagle r. in field EQVITAS REGNI. Biaggi: 120. 1.964 gr. Very fine 50,--
Toderi - Florence 1974.



- 3775 Cavallo (Innocentius VIII). A: Tiara over crossed keys + • INNOCENTIVS • PP • VIII •, R: Crowned eagle * AQVILANA * LIBERTAS *. Biaggi: 121. 2.218 gr. R Green patina, very fine 75,--
Vecchi - London, Auction 13 (1998), no. 1505.

CARLO VIII di FRANCIA (1495)



- 3776 Cavallo. A: Crowned shield of France KROLVS x D x G x REX x FRR, R: Cross * AQVILANA CIVITAS. Biaggi: 128. 1.722 gr. Edge faults, very fine + 50,--
Münzen und Medaillen-Deutschland, Auction 5 (1999), no. 973.



SULMONA

Sulmona lies in the l'Aquila province. Its ancient name is "Sulmo", which stems from around 215 BC when Hannibal rode to Rome. In 570 it belonged to the Duchy Spoleto. Later Sulmona fell to the Kingdom of Naples, and these kings were the ones that minted in Sulmona.

CARLO III di DURAZZO (1382-1385)



3777

3777 Bolognino. A: Bust of St. Celestino facing ☉ S ☉ PETRVS ☉ P ☉, R: S M P E in field with rosette in centre and one pellet in each angle ☉ ☉ R ☉ KROLVS . T . Biaggi: 2628. 1.032 gr.

Asta del Titano, Auction 2 (1979), no. 926.

R Dark toning, very fine

100,--

SALERNO

Guaifer (861-880) was the first prince of Salerno, he was from a noble family in Beneventum. Guaifer had fled to Salerno after the murder of Sicardo in 839 (see under Beneventum). After that he played an important role in the division of Beneventum and Salerno under Siconulf of Beneventum. In 861 Guaifer became prince of Salerno. The following period saw Guaifer lose a lot of his outer estate. In 877 his son became co-regent under the name of Guaimar I. When the father retreated to the monastery of Monte Cassino, the son succeeded. Guaimar in turn was succeeded by his son Guaimar II in 901. The latter appointed his son Gisulfo to co-regent in 933.

Under Guaimar II the territory had prospered, but under Gisulf II matters came to a head when he lost his power and could only restore it with the aid of Pandulf II, son of Pandulf "capo di ferro" the prince of Benevento-Capua. After Gisulf's death, Pandulf succeeded and before long made his father, the capo di ferro, co-regent, the latter thus controlling the whole of Lombardy, if only briefly.

When Pandulfo capo di ferro died in 891, his son Pandulfo was not able to prevent Duke Manso of Amalfi from conquering Salerno. This occupation lasted only two years, for in 983 the citizens of Salerno drove away the Amalfians. Then, a new dynasty rose to power, that of John, which would reign until the Norman conquest of 1076. Salerno was consecutively ruled by: John (983-994), Guaimar III (994-1030), Guaimar IV (1030-1052) and Gisulf II (1052-1077). In 1016 forty knights, having returned from the crusade, entered the service of Guaimar III. Guaimar IV deployed these knights to expand his territories. The foremost knights were the brothers Hauteville. Another knight, Robert Guiscard, wedded to Sichelgaita, sister of Prince Gisulf II, seized Salerno on 13 December 1076 and Gisulf fled to Rome.

The successors of Robert Guiscard, Robert Borsa and Guglielmo, who styled themselves duke of Puglia, resided in Salerno, but when Roger II was declared king of Sicily in 1130 Palermo became the new capital. Yet Salerno still remained an important city after this.

GISULFO I (946-977)



3778

3778 Follaro. A: Prince standing facing GISVL FVS PRINC, R: In four lines • + • / PV • LE / NTA SA / LERNO. Biaggi: 2252, Grierson/Travaini: 17. 2.315 gr.

Kricheldorf - Freiburg 1978.

From Kricheldorf - Freiburg, Auction 32, no. 490.

Legend: Opulenta Salerno.

To Capelli 9.25 (RR).

RR Dark patina, very fine +

300,--



- 3779 Follaro. A: Bust facing with sceptre, crescent r. in field, R: Pentacle with pellet in centre. Biaggi: 2253 (obverse), Grierson/Travaini: -- (cf. 13 ff.). 2.494 gr.
Unique. Traces of verdigris and irregular flan, good very fine specimen 500,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1986.

Ex: Tinozzi collection.

This coin (unicum) is described by Giliberti in: Bollettino del circolo numismatico napoletano (BCNN) 1934, and Ebner, P.: Dei follari di Gisulfo I e della Schola Salerni, in: BCNN 47 (1962), p. 9-49, illustration 1.

Following the explanation of P. Ebner during the period 974-977 six types of coins have been struck. This one is no. 3 and 3780 is no. 2.

The strange tokens in the angles of the pentacle are remains of an overstruck. The original coin seem to be Grierson/Travaini: 26:



This means that there is a new and unknown overstruck chain from Grierson/Travaini no. 13 to no. 26. Cf. Table 2 in Grierson/Travaini, p. 66.

GISULFO I - PANDOLFO (975-977)



- 3780 Follaro. A: Two figures with (male and female?) symbols between them, R: Cross with DE-O-GR-ATI in the angles. Biaggi: 2257, Grierson/Travaini: cf. 24. 2.089 gr.
RR A little off centre and traces of verdigris, fine 300,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1986.

Ex: Tinozzi collection.

Pandolfo Capo di Ferro.

Shown in Ebner's article as no. 10. Period 974-977.

Ebner identifies one of the pictured figures as Pandulf I Capo di Ferro. A combination with Gisulf then seems out of the question, because Pandulf I Capo di Ferro did not come to power until after the demise of Gisulf, according to the LdM.

Sambon: 121.

COUNTS/DUKES of PUGLIA

Byzantine Puglia was the dominion of the Normannic family Hauteville. They styled themselves counts of Puglia. Tancred had several sons, who consecutively bore this title: Guglielmo (1043-1045), Drogo (1045-1054), Humfried (1054-1056) and Robert Guiscard (1056-1059). In 1059, Robert Guiscard became duke of Puglia (sanctioned by the pope). He bequeathed the title to his son Ruggero Borsa (1085-1111) and his grandson Guglielmo (1111-1127). Ruggero, another of Tancred's sons, conquered Sicily (see under the Normans in Sicily and Italy).

GUGLIELMO (1111-1127)



- 3781 Frazione di follaro - Salerno. A: Bust of St. Mattheus between S and M, R: Cross with V-V-DV-X in the angles. Biaggi: 2277. 3.251 gr. A little off centre, very fine

50,--

Kricheldorf - Stuttgart, Auction 32 (1977), no. 512.
Capelli: 30.87.

Biaggi has a weight of 2.55 gr. The weight of this coin is 3.251. So it perhaps is a whole follis, instead of a partial follis (contrary to Capelli)

ARABS IN SICILY (835-1064)

The Aglibidi were from Tunesia, they resided in Kairuan in Tunesia.

The weakness of the Byzantines (821-823) enticed the Arabs to campaign. In 827, the Arabs took the western part, which included Palermo. In 878, Syracuse fell and finally, in 902, Taormina.

Palermo was ruled by governors (that made up the core of the actual government). This government had a very regional character and had strong connections to North Africa.

When the Arabs conquered Sicily in the 9th century they introduced an extensive gold coinage of, primarily, quarter dinars weighing approximately 1.00 gr, called ruba'i tari, "fresh quarter dinars". This last word, tari, was adopted by the non-Arabic speaking Christians of southern Italy to designate these coins. The denomination continued to be struck by the Normans and their successors until 1278. In the later 12th and in the 13th century the weights of individual coins became highly erratic: they could fall as low as 0.5 gr and be as high as 10 gr. In daily life this meant that a payment of 10 taris would be made by weight rather than by use of 10 coins. The coins themselves functioned as a form of easily portable bullion of the constant alloy of 117 carats.

Emiri Aglibidi

IBRAHIM II bei 'AHMAD (875-902)



- 3782 Robâi - Palermo - 267 A.H. (= 881 A.D.). Biaggi: 1754, Spahr: 5c. 1.031 gr
R Irregular and small flan, extremely fine

150,--

Münzen und Medaillen Deutschland, Auction 1 (1997), no. 1324.
Lag: 21-33.
This constitutes one of the rare instances of a legibly dated coin.

Califfi Fatamidi
AL - MAHDI (909-934)


- 3783 Robâi - Palermo - 31X A.H. (= 922-931 A.D.). Biaggi: --, Spahr: --. 1.040 gr.
R Small flan, but well struck and extremely fine specimen 150,--

Münzen und Medaillen Deutschland, Auction 1 (1997), no. 1328.

Lag: 1-10.

This, too, is one of the rare instances of a legibly dated coin.

This is not mentioned in Spahr (here, Al-Mahdi is indicated, with a +, i.e. che probabilmente vi ha battuto moneta in Sicilia, ma senza che il nome dell'isola figurì sulle moneta).

AL-MU'IZZ (935-975)


- 3784 Robâi - Palermo (Sìqilliyah) - 343 A.H. (= 954/5 A.D.). Biaggi: 1757, Fb.: 872a, Spahr: 10. 1.020 gr.
R Very fine 125,--

Hirsch - München, Auction 229 (2003), no. 3613.

Ex: Galerie für Numismatik - Düsseldorf, Auction 35 (1987), no. 671.

AL-ZAHIR (1020-1035)


- 3785 Robâi - Palermo (Sìqilliyah) - ? A.H. (= ? A.D.). Biaggi: 1762, Fb.: 874, Spahr: 25. 1.023 gr.
 Small flan, very fine 150,--

Schulman - Bussum, Auction 30 (2004), no. 3038.

Spahr mentions that the ob- and reverse legend are similar, but here it is different.

AL-MUSTANSIR (1036-1094)


- 3786 Robâi - Palermo - 432 A.H. (= 1040/1 A.D.). Biaggi: 1765, Spahr: 36. 0.984 gr. Small flan, very fine 150,--
 BRED - Paris 1977.

NORMANS IN SICILY AND SOUTH-ITALY (1072-1194)

How the Normans ended in Italy is shrouded in mystery (numerous legends recount their journey to Italy). They arrived in small independent groups, acquired land and slowly but surely seized power. The way ancient South Italy was organised certainly was of some help to them. Thus, one of the ancestors of the Norman Rainulf became prince of Capua and Byzantine Apulia was the domain of the Hauteville family. In 1059, the most successful Norman Robert Guiscard was papally acknowledged to be duke of Apulia, Calabria and (if he managed to conquer it) Sicily. In 1071, he took Bari, the last Byzantine foothold in Italy and in 1072, he took part in the conquest of Palermo. Its ultimate conqueror, however, would be his brother Roger I. With these both men, a Norman dynasty would rise to power that would rule until 1194.

ROGER I (1072-1101)

Roger's intentions to help his sons to power in various regions, were frustrated by the untimely deaths of a number of them and he moreover was obliged to have his existing possessions consolidated by papal acknowledgement (Treaty of Mignano). Two new provinces did emerge, however: *Ducatus Apuliae* and *Principatus Capuae*.



3787

- 3787 Tari d'oro - Messina. A: Three lines of kufic script, R: Great T between three pellets. Biaggi: 1211, Fb.: 629a, Spahr: 12. 0.916 gr. Weakly struck at the edge and irregular flan, very fine 150,--
 Hirsch - München, Auction 229 (2003), no. 3615.
 Ex: Garrett collection II, Bank Leu - Numismatic Fine Arts, Zürich 1984, no. 901.
 Ex: Prinz Philipp von Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha collection, Schulman - Amsterdam, Auction 20-6-1928.
 Spahr mentions the legend on the obverse and around the T not being legible.



3788

- 3788 Trifollaro - Mileto. A: Roger on horse l. ROG E RIVS COMES, R: Maria with child MARIA MATER. Biaggi: 1583, 8.113 gr. Edge faults, corroded, fine 75,--
 Beckenbauer - München 1982.
 Emerged in the 10th century, in the period of the Saracen invasions, as a Byzantine settlement. Roger de Hauteville in 1060 turned it into a county. This Norman county had a mint in Mileto, among other places. After the kingdom Sicily had been formed and Roger II moved to Palermo, Mileto was administrated by a governor.



3789

- 3789 Trifollaro - Mileto. A: Roger on horse l. + S ROG ..., R: Madonna with child + MARIA MATER DNI. Biaggi: 1583. 8.765 gr. Nice dark patina, very fine 100,--
 Kurpfälzische - Mannheim, Auction 51 (1996), no. 475.

ROGER II (1105-1154)

Roger II was undoubtedly the most significant Norman sovereign, he alone was able to resist papal claims (that were never wholly abandoned).

Roger II was crowned "King of Sicily", "Duke of Apulia" and "Prince of Capua" in 1130. His coronation to king of *Regnum Siciliae* in September 1030 was performed by the Antipope Anaclet II. This coronation was not acknowledged by the pope nor by Frederick Barbarossa.

Emissioni di Roger II, Conte di Sicilia e Duca di Puglia


- 3790 Tari - Messina. A: T with ornamented limbs, kufic script, R: Kufic script. Biaggi: 1213, Spahr: 34. Small flan, very fine 150,--
Münzen und Medaillen Deutschland, Auction 15 (2004), no. 1244.



- 3791 Trifollaro - Messina and Palermo. A: Roger on throne with cross, R / II r. in field, R: Christ facing between CE and SSV. Biaggi: 1214, Spahr: 48. 6.910 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine 50,--
Kurfälzische - Mannheim, Auction 51 (1996), no. 479.
Weight does not fit Biaggi: 11.0 gr. It's something between the doppio and the trifollaro.



- 3792 Doppio follaro - Messina and Palermo. A: Bust of Christ facing between CC and SS, R: Roger on throne with cross. Biaggi: 1215, Spahr: 50. 8.351 gr. Weakly struck, almost very fine 50,--
Toderi - Florence 1974.
Weight does not fit Biaggi: 4.70 gr.



- 3793 Doppio follaro - Messina and Palermo. A: Roger standing facing with lance and orb, R / II l. in field, R: Christ on throne. Biaggi: 1216, Spahr: 53. 3.991 gr. R Flan crack, very fine + 75,--
Holleman - Enschede 1984.
No. 3794 is the same but the weight of both does not fit Biaggi: 3.60 gr.
- 3794 Doppio follaro - Messina and Palermo. A: Roger standing facing with lance and orb, R / II l. in field, R: Christ on throne. Biaggi: 1216, Spahr: 53. 5.537 gr. R Traces of verdigris, very fine 75,--
Toderi - Florence 1974.



3795

- 3795 Follaro - Messina and Palermo. A: Roger standing facing with lance and orb, R II / I. in field, R: Cross with IC-XC-NI-KA in the angles. Biaggi: 1217, Spahr: 54. 4.980 gr. Very fine 50,--
Batavia - den Haag 1978.

Emissioni dopo la riforma del 1140



3796

- 3796 Tari d'oro - Messina and Palermo. A: Three pellets within circle, kufic script, R: Cross between IC / XC and NI / KA, kufic script. Biaggi: 1220, Fb.: 632, Spahr: 66. 0.829 gr. Small flan, very fine 100,--
BRED - Paris 1977.



3797

- 3797 Ducale - Palermo. A: King Roger and his son Roger, duke of Apulia, staff with cross at each end between them, beneath the king R RX SCLS (*Rogerus Rex Siciliae*), beneath the duke R D X AP (*Rogerus Dux Apuliae*) and AN R X (*Anno decimo del regno*) between them, R: Christ facing + IC . XC . RG . IN AE TRN (*Jesus Christus regnat in aeternum*). Biaggi: 1770, Spahr: 72. 2.235 gr. R Slightly corroded, otherwise very fine to extremely fine 200,--
Dombrowski - Münster 1979.
Ducale on the 10th year of reign (1139).



3798

- 3798 Terzo di Ducale - Palermo - 535 A.H. (= 11409 A.D.). A: Kufic script, R: Cross with one pellet at the end of each limb, one stripe with pellet in each angle + TERCIA DV CALIS. Biaggi: 1771, Spahr: 73. 0.823 gr. R Very fine 100,--
Spink - Zürich 1989.



3799

- 3799 Mezzo follaro - Bari - 534 A.H. (= 1139 A.D.). A: Bust of St. Nicolaus, with greek stola A NI K AO o A, R: Circle with star, kufic script (Made in Bari in the year 534). Biaggi: 308, Spahr: 76 var. 0.937 gr. R Fine to very fine 50,--
Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 116 (2003), no. 2329.
The quote on Spahr is not completely sure – this coin is struck in Messina as the legend mentions. Here it is Bari.



- 3800 Mezzo follaro - Messina - 540 A.H. (= 1145 A.D.). A: Star within square with four lines, arabian legend (Struck by the order of King Roger), R: Star with six rays and kufic legend (Struck in Messina in the year 540). Biaggi: 1224, Spahr: 79. 1.177 gr
Green patina, very fine 20,--
Toderi - Florence 1977.



- 3801 Frazione di follaro - Salerno. A: Fish r. between two crosses, R: RS and RX in field. Biaggi: 2290. 0.985 gr
Dark green patina, small flan, very fine 50,--
Toderi - Florence 1982.
Capelli: 130.

GUGLIELMO I (1154-1166)

Guglielmo's royal title was not recognised by Pope Hadrian IV either. In addition, Frederick Barbarossa and the Byzantine Emperor Manuel Komnenos entered into an alliance to invade the kingdom Sicily. On 18 June 1156, Guglielmo agreed to peace with the pope, who recognised his kingdom. The invasion never took place.



- 3802 Frazione di follaro - Messina - 550 A.H. (= 1155 A.D.). A: REX / W in field, kufic script (Made in Messina in the year 550), R: Madonna with child MP Ω Y. Biaggi: 1226, Spahr: 99. 0.690 gr
Weakly struck at the edge and traces of verdigris, very fine 50,--
Spink - London 1978.



- 3803 Frazione di follaro - Salerno. A: Flowers, R: W / X R in field. Biaggi: --. 1.313 gr.
Green patina, slightly corroded, very fine 20,--
Santamaria - Rome 1975.
CNI: 13.



- 3804 Frazione di follaro - Salerno. A: Flag with cross between two stars, R: Star between two pellets over G and R. Biaggi: --. 1.358 gr.
Nice green patina, very fine 20,--
Santamaria - Rome 1975.
CNI: 54.

GUGLIELMO I - II (1154-1189)



- 3805 Follaro - Gaeta. A: Cross W DEI GRA REX, R: Castle CIVITAS GAIETA. Biaggi: 831. 4.751 gr.
 Kricheldorf - Freiburg 1978. **R** Dark patina, weakly struck at the edge, very fine 150,--
 From Kricheldorf - Freiburg, Auction 32, no. 539.

GUGLIELMO II (1166-1189)

During his minority (until 1171) Queen Margaret of Navarra acted as regent. Guglielmo II did not have any offspring, so he arranged a marriage between Costanza (daughter of Roger II and last heir of the Norman dynasty of Hauteville) and Enrico VI, the son of Frederick Barbarossa. This met with fierce resistance by the pope, who considered himself the supreme suzerain over these territories. Nobility, too, opposed and proclaimed Tancred of Lecce, an illegitimate cousin of Roger II, king. War ensued between Tancred and Enrico, from which Enrico emerged victorious in 1194.



- 3806 Tari - Palermo and Messina. A: Star with six rays, kufic script, R: Cross between IC / XC and NI / KA, kufic script. Biaggi: 1227, Fb.: 636, Spahr: 102. 1.409 gr.
 Small flan, reverse off centre, very fine + 100,--
 Munzen und Medaillen Deutschland, Auction 15 (2004), no. 1247.
 Travaini: Tf. 19.356.



- 3807 Terzo di Apuliense - Palermo and Messina. A: Palm tree between W and RX, R: Kufic script in field + TERCIVLIENSIS : I. Biaggi: 1228, Spahr: 112. 0.765 gr.
R A little off centre, otherwise very fine 100,--
 Dombrowski - Münster 1979.



- 3808 Frazione di dirhem - Palermo and Messina. A: Kufic script, R: Cross in field, kufic script. Biaggi: 1230, Spahr: 116. 1.228 gr.
R Very fine + 50,--
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1977.



- 3809 Trifollaro - Palermo and Messina. A: Lion's head, R: Palm tree with dates. Biaggi: 1231, Spahr: 117. 10.908 gr. Traces of verdigris, otherwise very fine to extremely fine 75,--
Crippa - Milano 1971.



- 3810 Follaro - Palermo and Messina. A: Lion's head, R: Kufic script. Biaggi: 1232, Spahr: 118. 1.880 gr. Very fine + 50,--
Kricheldorf - Stuttgart, Auction 32 (1977), no. 544.
Samb: norm 10, Rep. Gen. 1001.
- 3811 Mezzo follaro - Messina. A: REX . W / SCXS in field + OPERATO IN VRBE MESSANE, R: Kufic script. Biaggi: 1233, Spahr: 119. 0.962 gr. A little off centre, very fine to extremely fine 25,--
Dombrowski - Münster 1980.



- 3812 Follaro - Salerno. A: Great W under crescent and three stars, three pellets in field, R: RX•II in field, four pellets around. Biaggi: 2300. 2.205 gr. Very fine 40,--
Toderin - Florence 1977.
Cappelli: 220.



- TANCREDI (1189-1194)**
- 3813 Follaro - Palermo and Messina. A: REX in field between two rings + ROGERIVS :, R: Kufic script. Biaggi: 1237, Spahr: 139. 2.301 gr. Reverse a little off centre, very fine + 50,--
Kunst und Münzen-Lugano, Auction 20 (1979), no. 1098.
"Coniato dopo l'assunzione al trono di Roger, primogenito the Tancredi (fine 1191-1193)."

- TANCREDI - GUGLIELMO III (1193)**
- 3814 Frazione di follaro - Salerno. A: Basket with palm tree between VI and TO, R: Castle between RX and RX. Biaggi: 2306. 1.155 gr. R Green patina, irregular flan, very fine 75,--
Toderi - Florence 1982.
Capelli: 237.

HOHENSTAUFEN IN SICILY AND SOUTH-ITALY (1194-1266)

ENRICO VI (1194-1195)



- 3815 1/4 di Tercenaria - Palermo 1194/5. A: Kufic script (Enrico Cesare Augusto), R: + / Z REX / SICIL' in field. Biaggi: 1780, Spahr: 2. 0.355 gr. 75,--
R Very fine +
 Gorny & Mosch, Auction 135 (2004), no. 5314.
 "Nel 1194-95, Enrico VI di Svevia, fece battere un solo tipo di moneta nella zecca di Palermo, dopo di ch  la chiuse e la trasferi a messina e a Brindisi."

ENRICO VI and COSTANZA (1195-1197)



- 3816 Denaro - Messina and Brindisi. A: Cross + E . IMPERATOR, R: Eagle C . IMPERATRIX. Biaggi: 433, Spahr: 28. 0.686 gr. 40,--
 Slightly corroded, very fine to extremely fine
 Toderi - Florence 1979.



- 3817 Denaro - Messina and Brindisi. A: Cross with one star in the 2nd and 3rd angles . HE . IMPERATOR, R: A . P under omega . C . IMPERATRIX. Biaggi: 434, Spahr: 30. 0.923 gr. 40,--
 Minor edge cracks and slightly corroded, otherwise very fine to extremely fine
 Kunst und M nzen - Lugano 1981.

ENRICO VI (1194-1197)



- 3818 Tari d'oro - Messina and Brindisi. A: Circle with pellet in centre and kufic script (Enrico Cesare Augusto), R: Cross between IC / XC and NI / KA. Biaggi: 1239, Fb.: 643, Spahr: 7. 1.091 gr. 100,--
 Small flan, extremely fine
 Spink - Z rich 1982.

ENRICO VI and FEDERICO (1196)



- 3819 Denaro - Messina and Brindisi. A: Eagle l. + E . IMPERATOR, R: Crowned head facing FEDERIC REX. Biaggi: 436, Spahr: 32. 0.581 gr. 75,--
 A little weakly struck at the edge, very fine +
 Toderi - Florence 1979.

FEDERICO II and COSTANZA (1209-1213)

Enrico died in 1197, leaving the kingdom to his wife Costanza and their son Federico II. Costanza died in 1198, whereupon Pope Innocent III assumed regency over the kingdom. In 1208, Federico II had come of age, he had himself crowned king in 1215 in Aachen. Using considerable diplomacy, he overcame the pope's resistance against the new union of the kingdom Sicily and the German Empire (which completely hemmed in Rome).



- 3820 Denaro . A: Orb with cross between two rings FREDERIC' REX, R: Crescent with star C . REGINA. Biaggi: --, Spahr: --, Grierson/Travaini: 508. 0.646 gr. **Extremely rare.** Very fine + 250,--
- Rauch - Wien, Auction 30 (1983), no. 751.
 Edited by Sicilia archeologica / Franco d'Angelo.
 In Vecchi, Auction 14, no. 1636. Extremely rare. Travaini: 1993,17 and Grierson/Travaini: 508 (Italy).
 Frederick II with Constance of Aragon (1209-1213). In Cat. Gorny Auction 135, no. 5326 (2004), this coin occurs too, and the accompanying remark "Auf die Hochzeit" obviously takes the device to be a globus cruciger.
 In Spahr the numbers 86-89 feature, they refer to the wedding of Frederick and Constance in 1209



- 3821 Mezzo denaro. A: P * R I under omega + FREDERVS, R: Cross with one star in the 1st and 2nd angles, legend begins with a C. Biaggi: --, Spahr: --. 0.335 gr. **RR** Green patina, irregular flan, very fine 50,--
- Willems - Bennekom 1984.
 As its obverse text starts with a C, this coin presumably belongs to the combination Federico and Costanza.

FEDERICO II (1197-1250)


- 3822 Tari d'oro - Messina and Brindisi. A: Eagle l. with pellet in front, kufic script, R: Latin cross between omega / omega, IC / XC and NI / KA. Biaggi: 1246, Fb.: 651, Spahr: 66. 1.300 gr. **Small flan, almost extremely fine** 150,--
- Dombrowski - Münster 1979.
 Spinalli: 579.



- 3823 Tari d'oro - Messina e Brindisi. A: Rosette (five pellets around pellet in centre), kufic script, R: Latin cross between omega / omega, IC / XC and NI / KA. Biaggi: 1248, Spahr: 85. 1.086 gr. **Edge faults, very fine** 150,--
- Auktiones - Basel, Auction 27 (1996), no. 1457.
 Spahr: "A differenza della moneta con un solo globetto in centro la leggenda pseudocufica in questa serie è ridotta a semplice segni decorativi; il giro marginale d'ambo i lati consiste (se visibile) in una fila di triangoletti interrotta in alto da segmenti di cherchio. L'ultima emissione con sei globetti è stata abbondantissima."



3824



3824 Grosso d'argento. A: Crowned head r. + FRIDERICVS II, R: Small cross with line and three pellets in each angle ROM . IEPR . AVG . Biaggi: --, Spahr: --. 1.307 gr.

Extremely rare. Magnificent patina, almost extremely fine

2.000,--

Franceschi - Brussel 1966.

In the auction catalogue Vecchi (no. 2, 12. and 13. September 1996) this coin is listed under no. 1682, along with the following description: Grosso d'argento. 1.40 g. Testa coronato a.d., in cerchio lineare and leggenda esterna + FRIDERICVS II / Croce patenta con tre globetti a triangolo negli spazi, tutto in cerchio e leggenda esterna + ROM . IEPR . AVG.

cf. Sp. 13 per lo stilo di busto. Conosciuto in pochi esemplari.

Per lo stile e il ritratto potrebbe trattarsi di una moneta coniata della zecca di Brindisi, destinata al mercato del Nord; infatti il peso corrisponde all'incirca a quello dei grossi dei Comuni del Nord Italia.



3825



3826



3825 Denaro - Messina (?) - 1225. A: Cross with rosette in the 2nd and 3rd angles + F IMPERATOR, R: Crowned head l. + IERL . SICIL . REX. Biaggi: 1257, Spahr: 113. 0.853 gr.

Traces of encrustation, weakly struck, almost very fine

50,--

Rauch - Wien, Auction 30 (1983), no. 757.
With title king of Jerusalem.

3826 Denaro - Brindisi. A: Cross + F . IMPERATOR, R: Great F in field + R . IERSL' . ET SICIL' . Biaggi: 451, Spahr: 116. 0.982 gr

Corroded, fine to very fine

15,--

Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 114 (2003), no. 2203.



3827



3828



3827 Denaro - Messina and Brindisi - 1243/44. A: Head r. + F . R : OM . IPR' . SEP . AVG', R: Eagle r. + R . IERSL' ET SIC'. Biaggi: 459 (1243 A.D.), Spahr: 128 (1244 A.D.). 0.750 gr.

Dark green and brown patina, very fine to extremely fine

50,--

Toderi - Florence 1977.

3828 Denaro - Messina and Brindisi - 1245. A: I P R under two arcs + F . ROMANORVM, R: Cross with one crescent in each angle + IERSL . ET . SICIL . R. Biaggi: 464, Spahr: 135. 0.580 gr.

Edge breaks, corroded, very fine

25,--

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1971.



- 3829 Mezzo denaro - Messina and Brindisi - 1245. A: I P under omega + F . ROMANORVM, R : Cross + R . IERL' ET SICL'. Biaggi: 467, Spahr: 138. 0.455 gr. Irregular flan and edge faults, very fine 25,--
Beckenbauer - München 1982.
- 3830 Denaro - Brindisi - 1248. A: FR under omega + ROM IMPR SEP AVG, R: Cross + R . IERSL' ET SICIL' . Biaggi: 471, Spahr: 146. 0.981 gr. Dark patina, very fine 25,--
Holleman - Enschede 1990.

MUHAMMAD ibn'ABBAD



- 3831 1/4 Dirhem. A: Kufic script, R: Kufic script. Biaggi: --. 0.616 gr. **RR** Corroded, fine to very fine 100,--
Rauch - Wien, Auction 30 (1983), no. 767.
Cf. d'Angelo: Studi 1975, p. 149-153.
Cf. Schweizer Münzblätter 194, Juli 1949, S. 28, Abb. 5 (Franco d'Angelo).
Long after the Saracens had been beaten, small groups still hid out in the mountains of Sicily, assaulting the cities. Federico consequently started a war against these gangs, about which little is known. In the summer of 1222 the main fortress of Jato was taken. The Emir Ibn'Abbad consequently shed all hope of victory. He appeared before to Federico to ask for mercy. Federico, however, took his spurs and slashed open Ibn'Abbad' body so badly that he had to be dragged away. A week later, he was hanged. From E. Kantorowicz: Kaiser Friedrich der Zweite, p. 120-21. The scene with Ibn'Abbad is recounted by Abu Al-Fadayl (see Kantorowicz, volume 2, p. 51).

CORRADO I (1250-1254)

When Federico II died in 1250, he bequeathed his son Corrado I (who was also heir to the German Empire: Konrad) with the kingdom Sicily. Animosity against the Staufers, condoned by the pope, didn't subside until a substantial period of time had passed. Corrado died after a few years in 1254 and his kingdom Sicily devolved on his son Corrado II (Corradino), Berthold of Hohenburg was the acting regent.



- 3832 Denaro - Messina. A: Cross + . CONRADVS ., R: RX ligatured in field + . IER:' . ET . SICIL' . Biaggi: 1268, Spahr: 153. 0.900 gr. Dark patina, very fine + 25,--
Dombrowski - Münster 1983.



- 3833 Denaro - Messina. A: - / C . O / R in field + . IERUSALEM, R: Cross ET . SICIL' . REX . Biaggi: 476, Spahr: 158. 0.640 gr. Slightly corroded, very fine 20,--
Elsen - Brussel 2003.
From list 223, no. 851.

CONRADO II (1254-1258)



3834

- 3834 Denaro - Messina. A: C between two pellets and under omega in field + SECVND . IERL', R: Cross with four pellets in the 2nd and 3rd angles + ET . SICILIE REX. Biaggi: --, Spahr: 177. 0.654 gr.
RR A little off centre and weakly struck, almost very fine
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 30 (1983), no. 773.
 Spahr mentions three pellets in the angles on the reverse.

100,--

MANFREDI (1258-1266)

The minority of Corradino enticed the pope to once again attempt to seize the throne. Consequently, the illegitimate son (who later would be legitimised) of Federico II Manfredi on 10 August 1258 in Palermo was crowned king of Sicily. Although the government of Manfred (1258-1266) was sound, it could not prevent the pope's endeavours to bring the region under his direct sway.



3835

- 3835 Denaro - Brindisi (?). A: A between two rings + MAYNFRIDVS ., R: Cross with one star in each angle + . REX : SICILIE . Biaggi: 486, Spahr: 193. 0.669 gr.
 Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 114 (2003), no. 2212.
 Spahr questions if the A on the obverse could mean Apulia?
 Biaggi: MANFRIDVS.

Irregular flan and minor edge break, very fine

25,--



3836

- 3836 Denaro - Messina. A: Cross + MAVNFREDVS, R: S between two pellets + . REX . SICILIE. Biaggi: 1276, Spahr: 198. 0.803 gr.
R Weakly struck in parts, otherwise very fine
 Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1977.
 Spahr mentions another legend on the reverse.

75,--



3837

- 3837 Denaro - Manfredonia (1263-1266). A: Gothic M under omega + MAYNFRID', R: Two crosses over each other + REX . SICILIE. Biaggi: 1110; Spahr: 215. 0.637 gr.
R Small and irregular flan, very fine
 Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln 1990.

75,--

CHARLES I D'ANGIÒ IN SICILY AND SOUTH-ITALY

Started in Anjou and Maine (1246), Charles I acquired the Provence through his marriage with Beatrice (1267).

Pope Innocent IV, who was looking for somebody to succeed the Stauffers, already approached Charles I in 1252 (his main aim was not to be circumvented again, as was the case with the Hohenstaufens). Not until 1265 was an agreement reached under pope Clemens IV. Charles I received Sicily in fief, for a great sum. On the 6th of January 1266, he was crowned king. On 26 February 1266, he vanquished Manfredi in the Battle of Benevento.

Through his acquisition of the rights of Maria of Antiochia in 1277, Charles I was entitled to call himself king of Jerusalem (which was really a formality).

In 1281, Charles I intervened in the election of the pope and Martin IV was chosen. Under him, Charles collaborated with Venice to prepare an attack on the Byzantine emperor Michael VIII Palaeologus. The plan was thwarted by the *Sicilian Vespers* (30 March 1282). This rebellion on Sicily against Charles I started on 31 March 1282 in Palermo, in it the Sicilians protested against Charles' tax politics, the move of the capital from Palermo to Naples and the fact that military power was held exclusively by the *Ultramontani*.

Pope Martin IV, who maintained close ties with Charles I, condemned the rebellion, but at the same time turned to Pietro of Aragon (wedded to Costanza, daughter of the Staufer Manfredi).

Pietro wanted to conquer Sicily from Africa. When he had himself proclaimed king, Pope Martin IV excommunicated him and declared his authority void. However, Pietro's admiral Roger of Lauria subsequently defeated the Napolitan fleet off Naples (1284) and took Charles II captive.

Pietro, too, was not accepted in Sicily. His death on 11 November 1285 resolved the situation. For the infant Giacomo, a separate kingdom Sicily was established, enabling Aragon, officially still under interdict, to negotiate with Naples. After Alfonso's demise (1291), Giacomo held both kingdoms again. In the Treaty of Anagni (1295), Sicily was ceded to the church in exchange for Sardinia and Corsica.

CHARLES I d'ANGIÒ (1266-1282)



- 3838 Denaro - Messina and Brindisi. A: K between two lis and two stripes + DEI GRA REX SICIL', R: Long cross with one lis in each angle + DVC - APVL - PRIC - CAP. Biaggi: --, Spahr: 31. 0.661 gr. RR Small flan crack and slightly corroded, otherwise extremely fine 100,--
Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 116, no. 2348.



- 3839 Denaro - Messina and Brindisi. A: Four lis + . KAROL' . DEI . GRA, R: Long cross REX SICILIE + . Biaggi: 1295, Spahr: 41. 0.697 gr. Irregular flan, very fine 25,--
Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 114 (2003), no. 2218.



- 3840 Denaro - Messina and Brindisi. A: Three lis + KAROL' DEI GRA ., R: Latin cross between two pellets + . REX . SICILIE . Biaggi: 494, Spahr: 43. 0.724 gr. Irregular flan, very fine 25,--
Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 112 (2002), no. 2114.



3841

- 3841 Denaro - Messina and Brindisi. A: Lis over crescent + K . DEI . GRA . REX . SICILIE, R: Cross with one lis at the end of each limb DVC . APVL'ET PRIC CAP. Biaggi: 497, Spahr: 47. 0.743 gr. Slightly corroded, weakly struck, very fine 25,--
 Kricheldorf - Freiburg 1978.
 From Kricheldorf - Freiburg, Auction 32, no. 637.
 Spahr: "Il giglio al di sopra della luna falcata allude alla vittoria del Re sugli infedeli; si ritiene battuto questo tipo a Messina al ritorno di Charles I della spedizione contro Tunisi."



3842

- 3842 Denaro - Brindisi - 1278. A: Cross with one pellet at the end of each limb and one small cross in each angle (cross of Jerusalem) + K DEI GRA REX IER SIC, R: Shield with three lis + DVC APL' ET PRINC CAP. Biaggi: 493, Spahr: 54. 0.600 gr. R Small flan, very fine 50,--
 Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 112 (2002), no. 2116.

KINGDOM ARAGON IN SICILY AND SOUTH-ITALY

PIETRO and COSTANZA (1282-1285)



3843

- 3843 Pierreale - Messina. A: Crowned eagle in octofoil with one ring in each angle COSTA DEI GRA ARAG SICIL REGIA, R: Shield of Aragon in octofoil with one ring in each angle + P DEI GRA ARAGON SICIL REX. Biaggi: 1304, Spahr: 20. 3.368 gr. Magnificent tone, extremely fine 125,--
 Crippa - Milano 1969.

GIACOMO (1285-1296)



3844

- 3844 Pierreale - Messina. A: Crowned eagle in octofoil with one ring in each angle + IA DEI GRA ARGON SICIL' REX, R: Shield of Aragon in octofoil with one ring in each angle + AC BARCHINONE COMES. Biaggi: 1308, Spahr: 2. 3.187 gr. A little weakly struck at the edge, almost extremely fine 75,--
 Schweizerische Bankverein - Basel, Auction 18 (1987), no. 825.
 Ex. Soler - Cabot collection.



- 3845 Pierreale - Messina. A: Crowned eagle in octofoil with one ring in each angle + IA DEI GRA ARGON SICL' REX R: Shield of Aragon in octofoil with one ring in each angle + AC BARCHINONE COMES. Biaggi: 1308, Spahr: 2. 3.299 gr. Very fine 75,--
Münzzentrum - Köln 1981.

PIETRO II (1337-1342)


- 3846 Pierreale - Messina. A: Crowned eagle in octofoil with one ring in each angle + PETRVS SECVNDVS, R: Shield of Aragon in octofoil with one ring in each angle, cross above and between two stars + DEI GRA REX SICILIE. Biaggi: 1313, Spahr: 9. 3.244 gr. R Slightly corroded, very fine 250,--
Schweizerische Bankverein - Basel, Auction 18 (1987), no. 832.
Ex: Soler - Cabot collection.

FEDERICO il SEMPLICE (1355-1377)


- 3847 Pierreale - Messina. A: Crowned eagle in octofoil with one ring in each angle + FRIDERICVS DEI GRA REX SICILE, R: Shield of Aragon in octofoil with one ring in each angle, crown above and between G and M + AC ATHENAR Z NEOPATRIE DVX. Biaggi: 1319, Spahr: 51. 3.217 gr. Small flan, extremely fine 75,--
Schweizerische Bankverein - Basel, Auction 18 (1987), no. 834.
Ex: Soler - Cabot collection.



- 3848 Pierreale - Messina. A: Crowned eagle in octofoil with one ring in each angle + FRIDICVS D GRA REX S, R: Shield of Aragon in octofoil with one ring in each angle, above crown and P I. + AC ATENAR Z NEOP DVX. Biaggi: 1320, Spahr: 127. 3.242 gr. Small flan, extremely fine 75,--
Henzen - Amerongen 1999.
From list nov. '99, no. 3111.



3849

- 3849 Denaro - Messina. A: Crowned head of an angel facing + FRIDERICVS DEI, R: Long cross with one M in the 2nd and one rosette in the other angles + G : RA * REX. Biaggi: 1329, Spahr: 259 ff. 0.645 gr.
Kunst und Münzen - Lugano 1983. R Irregular flan, weakly struck, fine to very fine

50,--

ALFONSO I (1415-1458)



3850

- 3850 Denaro - Messina. A: Crowned eagle + ALFONS : D : GR, R: Shield of Aragon between P and I ☩ REX : SICILIE. Biaggi: 1349, Spahr: ---. 0.673 gr
Irregular flan, very fine

40,--

GIOVANNI II (1458-1479)



3851

- 3851 Denaro - Messina. A: Crowned eagle + IOHANNES : DEI : G :, R: Shield of Aragon under M . C ☩ + REX : SICILIE : AI Biaggi: 1354, Spahr: 133. 0.678 gr
Traces of verdigris, almost very fine
BRED - Paris 1979.

25,--

**VILLA DELLA CHIESA
(SARDEGNA)**

PIETRO III d'ARAGONA (1336-1387)



3852

- 3852 Reale. A: Shield of Aragon between five rosettes and eight pellets in octofoil with one ring in each angle + PETRVS ARAGONVM ET SARDINIE REX, R: Cross with one rosette between two pellets in each angle and one ring at the end of each limb in octofoil with one ring in each angle + FORTITVDO ET LAVS MEA DOMINVS. Biaggi: 2993. 3.224 gr.
Nice tone, justified, extremely fine

100,--

BALKAN

The history of the Balkan peninsula is characterised by constantly recurring fragmentation, the borders of the states everchanging. The main states were: Slovenia-Croatia in the north, the Dalmatian cities along the Adriatic coast, Serbia in the centre (a marginal note is appropriate in this case: Serbia comprises Duklja or Zeta, Hum (Terra Chelm = Herzegovina), Raska, Bosnia and Srem among other territories. In numismatic literature, Serbia and Raska are perceived as one and the same. Here, each territory is looked at individually (as described in Jovanovic), an approach that also stands up to critical examination when it comes to episcopal structure: it was, for instance, the orthodox church of Serbia), Bulgaria, Wallachia and Moldavia on the Black Sea. There was significant external influence: Slovenia-Croatia stood under influence of Hungary, the Dalmatian cities under that of Venice, Serbia under that of Hungary and Venice as well as of the Byzantines, whereas the states environing the Black Sea were mainly influenced by Byzantium. Other external forces playing a role were: the Turks (who would eventually conquer the whole of the Balkans), the Mongolians (particularly in the states bordering the Black Sea) and Boniface of Monferrat.

Throughout the Balkans, and in Serbia in particular, families dominated politics.

SLAVONIA

The name derives from the Hungarian "slave country". After the period of slavery, a power bloc formed under Ljudevit, Posavski and Braslav in the 9th century. Staked claims to Croatia - which was also important for Hungary - were based on hereditary rights. In 1094, the diocese Zagreb was founded. Royal power dwindled due to privileges granted to nobility and the cathedral chapter. In the 11th century, Slavonia and parts of Dalmatia came under Croatia.

In the days of Bela III Slovenia was appointed its own *ban*, marking Slovenia's enhanced status, which was underlined by it receiving the right of mint.

Initially a ban (Hungarian *bán*) was a dignitary in the Croatian system, and later became a deputy of the Hungarian king in Croatia / Dalmatia / Slovenia. The ban was a powerful man, who secured free passage to sea for Hungary among other things.

The relation between Slovenia and Croatia / Dalmatia grew closer in the 13th century, when a son or brother of the Hungarian king usually held sway over these territories as *dux*. In 1240, Duke Coloman is mentioned as such. Starting in 1260, there was a ban for Croatia / Dalmatia and one for Slovenia. In 1476, both territories were brought under a single ban. Slovenia struck coin independently from 1242 to 1355.



(taken from Rengjoe: Corpus der mittelalterlichen Münzen von Kroatien, Slavonien, Dalmatien und Bosnien, Graz 1959).

This map illustrates the significance Slovenia, Croatia and Dalmatia had for Hungary's free passage to sea.

BELA IV (1235-1270)



- 3853 Marderdenar. A: Marten I. between two stars + MONETA REGIS P SCLAVONIA, R: Patriarchal cross between sun and moon with pellet-in-annulet, between two lis and two crowned heads facing eachother, three pellets-in-annulets in field. Rengjeo: 83. 0.890 gr. Minor flan cracks, very fine to extremely fine 100,--
Lanz - München, Auction 119 (2004), no. 1079.
P with a horizontal dash.
Mimica: 33.
King Bela IV (1235-1270), Duke Stefan (1246-1247) and Ban Stefan Gutkeled (1248-1260).
Il. Abart, Sigli: two lis.
- 3854 Marderdenar. A: Marten I. between two stars + MONETA • : REGIS P SCLAONIA * A * ; R: Patriarchal cross between sun and moon with pellet-in-annulet, between two birds and two crowned heads facing eachother. Rengjeo: 108. 0.852 gr. Nice tone, almost extremely fine 100,--
Numismatica - Wien, Auction 21 (1978), no. 1433.
King Bela IV, Duke Bela (1260-1269), Ban Heinrich von Güssing (1269-1270)
P with horizontal dash.
The *A* does not appear in Rengjeo.

Stefan V (1270-1272)



- 3855 Marderdenar. A: Marten I. between two stars + MONETA REGIS P SCLAONIA, R: Patriarchal cross between sun and moon with pellet-in-annulet, two omega, two cross-staffs, between S - R and two crowned heads facing eachother. Rengjeo: 129. 0.919 gr. Very fine 50,--
Herinek - Wien 1976.
King Stefan V (1270-1272), Ban Joachim Pectari (1270-1272).
P with horizontal dash.
- 3856 Marderdenar. A: Marten I. between two stars + MONETA ♣ REGIS ♣ SCLAONI ♣ A ♣, R: Patriarchal cross between sun and moon with clover, two omega, two cross-staffs, between S - R and two crowned heads facing eachother. Rengjeo: 130. 0.970 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 50,--
Rauch - Wien, Auction 49 (1992), no. 1349.
King Stefan V (1270-1272), Ban Joachim Pectari (1270-1272).

LADISLAUS IV (1272-1290)



- 3857 Marderdenar. A: Marten I. between two stars + MONETA REGIS P SCLAVONIA ♣, R: Patriarchal cross between sun and moon with clover *), two omega, two lis, between L - R and two crowned heads facing eachother. Rengjeo: 168. 0.990 gr. Nice tone, extremely fine 50,--
Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 297 (1979), no. 2262.
P with horizontal dash.
*) Rengjeo refers to a "knospe" (bud).

Two faces

All *Marderdenare* (literally “marten denarii”, a Slavonic denarius) show two small heads facing each other. There is no certainty as to who they are. Marten denarii were struck from 1242 to 1343 (when the design changed, sometimes still featuring small heads though only over the cross).



Although the style of the small heads did change somewhat during this century, the dies appear to have been used unaltered for a long period of time. Both small heads are crowned. To all appearances the figures portrayed are not a couple, yet should they be, the left figure in my opinion would have to be the woman.

CROATIA

Other than that Croatia was Slavic, little is known about its 7th and 8th century history. Waning Frankish and Byzantine power left a gap that Hungary and Bulgaria were quick to fill. Tomislav (approx. 910-925) opposed this. Croatia grew to be a significant force under him. He is therefore considered the founder of the Croatian realm.

After Tomislav a period of decline and internal struggle ensued. The reign of Drzilav saw a shortlived period of bloom. In the 11th century, Slavonia and parts of Dalmatia came under Croatia. Pope Gregory VII granted Zvonimir (1075-1089) royal dignity.

Zvonimir' marriage to the Hungarian king's daughter Yelena had no issue. Yelena's brother, Ladislaus I, then asserted his claims to the Croatian throne. A Hungarian army defeated King Petar in 1097, whereupon Ladislaus acceded. Coloman had himself crowned king of Croatia in 1102. He subjected the northern Dalmatian cities in 1105.

The *Regnum Croatiae, Dalmatie et Slavonie* was brought under a personal union with Hungary. Its relative independence took the shape of a *banus*, a duke or representative of the king (with his own right of mint amongst others).



- 3858 Obol. A: Crowned head facing over patriarchal cross and between two towers, R: Winged beast with human's head. CNH: 345, Huszár: 337, Rengjeo: 53. 0.305 gr. **R** Extremely fine 50,--
Elsen - Brussel, Auction 70 (2002), no. 1649.



- 3859 Obol. A: Latin cross between two small heads facing, R: Animal r. CNH: 361, Huszár: 340, Rengjeo: 57. 0.188 gr. Very fine 50,--

Rauch - Wien, Auction 37 (1986), no. 854.

A number of coins have been listed under Hungary that Rethy classifies under Hungary, but Rengjeo puts under Croatia. They are the following:

2872 (CNH: 301, Rengjeo: 15), 2852 (CNH: 226, Rengjeo: 38), 2855 (CNH: 244, Rengjeo: 44), 2874 and 2875 (CNH: 336, Rengjeo: 49), 2876 (CNH: 337, Rengjeo: 50), 2877 and 2878 (CNH: 344, Rengjeo: 52).

To date, there is no certainty as to whether they should be attributed to Hungary or Croatia (neither Réthy nor Rengjeo provide answers in this respect).



DALMATIA

Dalmatia originally was a Roman province, its capital Salona (near Spalato).

The rise of Christianity commenced immediately after 313 and culminated under Bishop Hesychius of Solin (418). Arianism and the Three Chapter Controversy resulted in a conflict between this territory on the one hand and the pope and Emperor Justinian on the other.

In Byzantine times, Dalmatia consisted of coastal cities and the coastal strip. It encompassed (from top to bottom on the map):

Iadera → Zadar → Zara
 Acruvium → Cattaro → Kotor
 Trajurium → Trogir → Traù
 Butua → Budva
 Spalatum → Spalato → Split
 Antibarīs → Bar
 Dubrovnic → Ragusa
 Ulcinium → Ulcinj

Scutari (nowadays Shkodër), which lies inland and where the Balsic family played an important role, is listed under Serbia.

The families of Raska also played a role in the above-mentioned places, but since other parties were also involved, they are listed as Dalmatian coastal places.

In the 11th century, Ragusa left Dalmatia and in the 11th and 12th centuries the cities more or less grew independent. The bishop of Spalato became metropolitan of Dalmatia his church thus succeeding the apostolic church of Salona).

Doge Pietro II Orseolo (991-1009) was the first to attempt tying Dalmatia to Venice. Dalmatia however recognised Byzantine rule and placed the emperor above the doge. Nevertheless, the doge called himself *dux Venetiarum et Dalmaticorum*.

A commune emerged in most cities (see under Italy), some of which rose to *civitas*. The highest authority was usually a prior, mostly from a patrician family.

Dalmatia fell into *Dalmatia superior* (North and Central Dalmatia) and *Dalmatia inferior* (stretching from Dubrovnik to Bar). During the following period, many of the enviroing countries attacked Dalmatia. In 1105, for instance, Hungary managed to annex Zadar, Trogir and Spalato and King Coloman consequently proclaimed himself "king of Croatia and Dalmatia". The prior was replaced by a *comes*. For Venice this meant great danger. Campaigns were undertaken, and the Venetians brought a few cities under their rule. From 1165/7 to 1180, the Byzantines managed to restore their power. After Manuel died in 1180 King Bela III of Hungary acquired Dalmatia, but several of its cities resisted. Under Doge Enrico Dandolo Venice was able to ultimately cement its sway over Dalmatia (storming of Zadar 1202/5).

In the 13th century the cities went their own way. Hungary's weaknesses became painfully obvious during the invasion of the Mongols, who devastated Croatia amongst others and pushed through as far as the Adriatic Sea.

For the Anjou family, the connection between Naples and Hungary was vital. The reign of Louis I of Anjou saw conflict with Venice, most notably an insurgency in Zadar. In the Peace of Zadar, Venice surrendered Dalmatia and the doge renounced his title *dux Dalmatiae et Croatiae*. Also, the Venetians were no longer entitled to use the ports.

After the struggle for the throne in Hungary, Ladislaus had himself crowned in 1403 in Zadar after due consideration. The cities grew ever more independent under Hungarian rule (1358-1409). They fell under the sway of a *podestà* or a *comes*. In some cities there was a *capitano del popolo* (e.g. in Spalato in 1387). In 1409 Ladislaus sold several of the Dalmatian cities to Venice for the sum of 100,000 ducats. Some other cities joined of their own free will.

SPALATO (SPLIT)

Its ancient name is Aspalathos or Spalatum (Spalato is Italian).

Around 300, Emperor Diocletian had a palace built here in which to spend his old age. Later it would become the centre of the city, when Solin was moved to the area around the palace in Gothic days. Together with Zadar and Trogir, Spalato became the religious, cultural and economic centre for the Croatian hinterland. The ecclesiastical province Spalato came into existence in 925/28.

Under the Byzantines the city possessed a great degree of autonomy. It was administrated by a prior elected by the upper stratum of citizens.

From 1105, Spalato came under the Hungarian-Croatian princes (the Hungarian kings in particular wanted to have a say in the appointment of the archbishop). In those days, the citizens were organised in a commune (see under Italy).

CITY

From 1165 to 1180, it was ruled by the Byzantines.

From the beginning of the 13th century Croatian magnates were *comes*. In 1239 a podestà from Ancona was appointed to solve internal problems.

In 1327, the city submitted itself to Venetian guardianship. Venice appointed a *comes*, who was to act as the leader of the commune and representative of the doge at the same time. At the Peace of Zadar in 1358, Venice surrendered Spalato to Louis I, King of Hungary-Croatia. After his death in 1382, the rule over the city passed to King Tvrtkos I of Bosnia in 1390. During the years 1403-1413 the Bosnian magnate Hrvoje Vuk Hrvatinić was *comes*.

In 1420, Spalato returned to Venice where it would remain until 1797.



- 3860 Bagattino - Type 2. A: • SPA / LATI / NVS •, R: Cross indoubled circle, on the edge four times I, between two pellets and two stars. Rengjeo: 466. 0.403 gr. **R** Extremely fine
- Lanz - München, Auction 115 (2003), no. 160.
End 13th century. I. Abart (= variety).
This coin must therefore stem from the days of the Croatian magnates.
Stockert: 83, Dobrinis: 2.1.1.1 (who described this coin as type 1).

200,--

RAGUSA

Its Latin name is Ragusium, Dubrovnik in Slavic (derived from *dubrava* meaning oak forest, which refers to the woods on the mountain Srdj/St. Sergius).

In the 6th century, during the Gothic wars, Emperor Justinian built a castle here. In 866/67 the Arabs tried to conquer the city which was deployed by the Byzantine fleet.

Around the year 1000, the diocese Ragusa was disconnected from the ecclesiastical province of Spalato. In the 11th century, Ragusa became the centre of *Dalmatia Superior*. Byzantine supremacy lasted until 1205, when the territory fell to Venice.

At the beginning of the 12th century, a commune emerged and its statutes would be maintained a long time. In 1358 Venice was forced to cede Ragusa and Dalmatia to Louis I of Hungary. Whereas all other cities returned to Venice in 1420, Ragusa became an independent republic in 1441 (tributary to Hungary until 1526).

CITY



- 3861 Grosso. A: Nimbate St. Blasius with crosier and blessing hand • S • BLASIV S • RAGVSII •, R: Christ standing in mandorla with book and blessing hand between IC and XC. Rengjeo: 1208. 1.266 gr. **V** Very fine
- Kölnener Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 26 (1979), no. 688.
1st type - V. Abart - 1348.
The Christ in a mandorla brings to mind the Venetian ducats.

75,--



- 3862 Grosso. A: Nimbate St. Blasius with crosier and blessing hand • S • BLASIV S • RAGVSII •, R: Christ standing in mandorla with book and blessing hand between IC and XC. Rengjeo: 1212. 1.297 gr. **V** Flan defects, very fine
- Beckenbauer - München 1982.
1st type - V. Abart - 1348.

50,--



3863



3863 Follaro. A: Bust with helmet and roman toga l., branch with lis r. in field DOMINACIO, R: Castle with great tower in centre between R and A. Rengjeo: 1735. 1.107 gr.

Lanz - München, Auction 81 (1997), no. 1154.
1st type - IV. Abart (1440-1449).
Mimica: 18.

R Traces of verdigris, otherwise good very fine

100,--



3864



3865



3864 Follaro. A: Laureated bust l. MONETA • • RAGVSI, R: City-view with three towers CIVITAS • • RAGVSI. Rengjeo: 1806. 1.143 gr.

Rauch - Wien, Auction 47 (1991), no. 908.
2nd type - VI. Abart (1469).

Very fine +

75,--

3865 Follaro. A: Laureated bust l. MONETA RAGVSII, R: City-view with three towers CIVITAS RAGVSII. Rengjeo: 1851. 1.565 gr.

Elsen - Brussel 2003.
From list 223, no. 699.
2nd type - VIII. Abart (1495-1498).

Green patina, very fine

50,--

CATTARO

Its Latin name is Catarum, Cattaro in Italian.

First mentioned in the 7th century (Geographus Ravenna). In 787, a bishop John of Cattaro is mentioned. The diocese belonged to the church of Rome and stood under the ecclesiastical province of Bari from 1147.

Up until 1186, Cattaro was under Byzantine administration, but then it was conquered by Stefan Nemanjici of Raska.

As in the other places in Dalmatia, a commune emerged here, something in which Cattaro enjoyed a far-reaching autonomy. After 1371 it alternately stood under Hungary, Bosnia, Venice and the Balsici. From 1420 it was under Venetian rule.

The cathedral St. Tryphon was consecrated in 1166. It was of Byzantine design, built by Lombard constructors.

UNDER HUNGARIAN RULE

LUDWIG I of ANJOU (1342-1382)



3866



3866 Grosso. A: King on throne with sceptre and cross • LODOVICVS • • REX • VNGARI •, R: St. Trifonius in mandorla with cross and palm leaf • S • TRIPHON • • • CATARENSI •. CNH: 102b, Jovanovic: 18, Huszár: 553b. 1.356 gr.

Münzzentrum - Köln 1982.

R Extremely fine

250,--



- 3867 Grosso. A: King on throne with sceptre between six lis • LODOVICVS R • VNGARIE •, R: St. Trifonius standing, three stars l. and four stars r. • S • TRIFON • ☉ • CAMARAN. CNH:: 102d, Jovanovic: 20, Huszár: 553c. 1.570 gr. Weakly struck, very fine 200,--
- Numismatica - Wien, Auction 21 (1978), no. 1426.
Stockert 375, p. 136.
The stars within the mandorla show the same constellation as in the case of Venice.

UNDER VENETIAN RULE



- 3868 Follaro. A: Lion of St. Marcus with book over shield • S MARCVS • • VENETVS, R: St. Trifonius with palm leaf and castle with flag S TRIFON CATARI. Jovanovic: -- (cf. 43). 0.800 gr. Flan crack, very fine 50,--
- Münzenauktion Essen, Auction 90 (2005), no. 1208.
This type does not feature in Jovanovic. The obverse arms are different and its reverse shows no writing.
See Lanz Auction 23 (1982), no. 1135.
- 3869 Follaro. A: Lion of St. Marcus in square over shield, S M V around, R: St. Trifonius standing with staff, castle r. • S • TRIFON • • CATARI. Jovanovic: 48, St: 239. 0.535 gr. Very fine 50,--
- Numismatica - Wien, Auction 15 (1977), no. 1525.
St = K. Stockert: N.Z. Wien 1911, p. 1-76 and earlier date (before 1420): N.Z. 1917.1, p. 201-236.
After 1420.
Z - S = rettore Zaccharia Salomon (1567-1569).

ULCINJ

Ulcinj was founded by the Greeks and later conquered by the Romans, in the 9th century it became part of the Zeta territory. At the turn of the 12th century it was a part of Raska along with Zeta. In 1421 it was taken by Stefan Lazarevic, Duke of all Serbian Countries. In 1426 it was conquered by Venice. Eventually, the Turks seized it.



- 3870 Follarus. A: Prince on throne VR O SIVS, R: St. Maria standing between L and T SE MARIA. Jovanovic: 2. 1.404 gr. RR Extraordinary well struck specimen, very fine + 150,--
- Elsen - Brussel, Auction 85 (2005), no. 802.
The letters L T do not feature on the coin in Jovanovic (whereas L P do).
The name of the mint is not indicated on the coin, only the patron saint of the city, St. Mary. As the city of Drivast has the same patron saint there can be no certainty as to whether this coin is from Ulcinj or from Drivast.
The king is crowned, his bearded head brings to mind the coin of Cattaro (no. 3866). The lions are exquisitely cut on this specimen (their quality much higher than on Cattaro coins), see also the explanation on the lion's throne under Aachen.
The king is not holding anything in his right hand, in Jovanovic he is holding a globus cruciger.

SERBIA

The name Serbia derives from the name of an ancient Slavic tribe, the Serbs (southern slaves). It was located between Croatia and Bulgaria.

In the middle of the 9th century, a three-year war was fought between Bulgaria and an unknown ruler. He was succeeded by three rulers of whom we only know the names: Viselav, Radoslav and Prosigo. In the 2nd half of the 9th century the inheritance was divided among the sons of Vlastimir: Mutimir, Strojimir and Gojnik. Mutimir ousted his brothers. His son Pribislav (891-892) in turn was driven out by the son of his brother Peter Gojnikovic.

In 1102-1105 Hungary extended its dominion over Slovenia and Croatia up to the coast. The western part came under the banus of Bosnia (Hungarian rule), the eastern part came under the Grand Zupan (Byzantine rule).

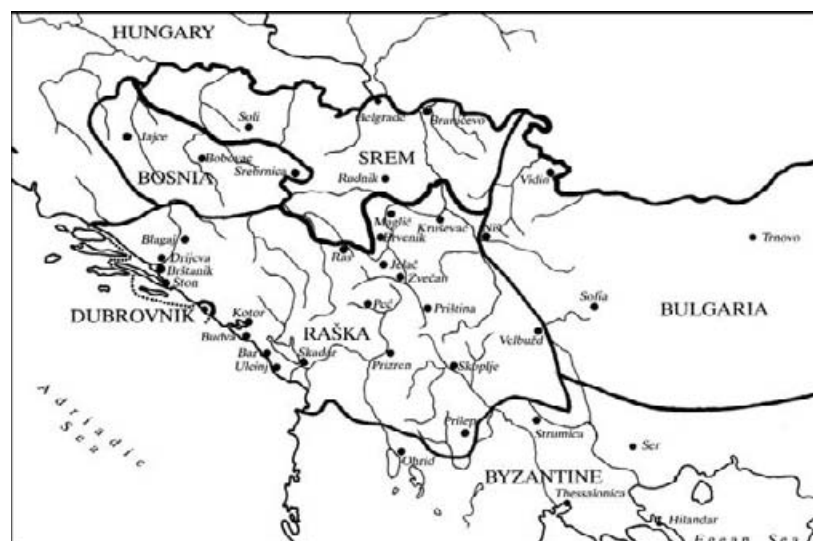
At the end of the 11th century the centre moved to the inland when Grand Zupan Vukan I (1190-1205) launched an attack against the Byzantine territories. A treaty was agreed with Hungary, but Byzantine dominion was maintained. Emperor Manuel I Comnenos deposed and appointed the Grand Zupan at will.

Several feudal princes then ruled, from among whom Stefan Nemanjici (1166-1196) finally emerged victorious. Stefan Nemanjici became the sovereign of Raska, the other families held sway over smaller areas. All these territories together made up Serbia.

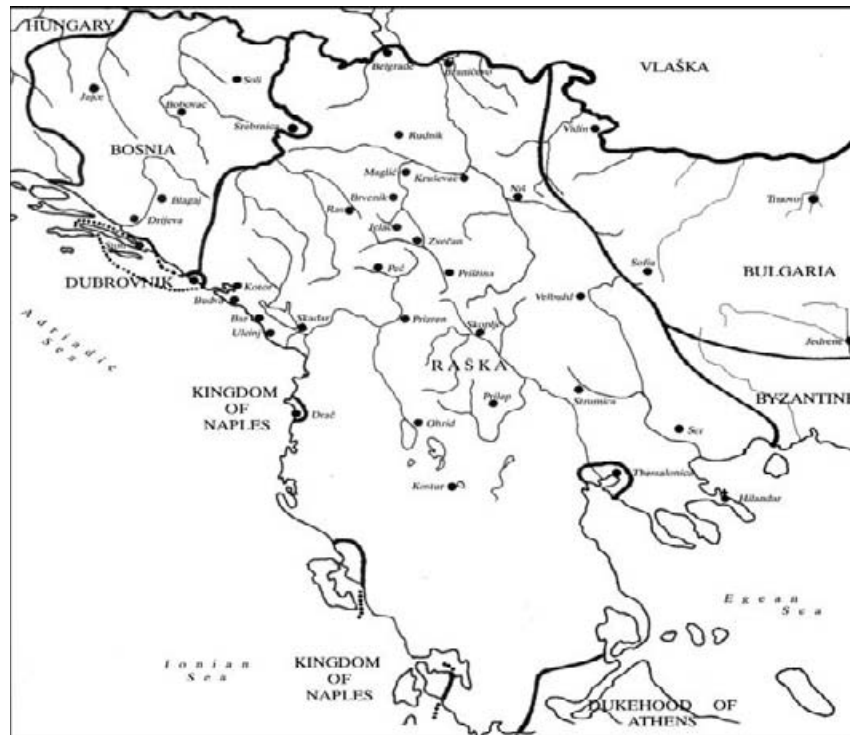
The shape of Serbia has changed substantially through the ages, as illustrated by the maps underneath:



Serbia around 1000



Balkan States around 1300



Balkan States around 1350



Balkan States around 1389



Balkan States around 1425

All maps taken from Jovanovic, M.: Serbian Medieval Coins, Belgrad 2002.

RASKA

Stefan Nemanjici became Grand Zupan of Raska, a part of Serbia. He was from the Nemanjici family, that took its name from the Grand Zupan Stefan Nemanjici (1168-1196). The relationship of his father Zavida with Ban Boris, (1159-1163 see under Bosnia) remains unclear. The royal Nemanjici line commenced with Stefan the Firstcrowned (1196-1227). The line ended in 1371.

Until 1180, Stefan Nemanjici was compelled to be loyal to Byzantium, but upon Manuel's demise he captured parts of Bulgaria and Macedonia. He supported Frederick Barbarossa with troops, and in 1190 lost to Emperor Isaac II at Morava in 1190, but held on to the conquered territories of Kosovo and Dioklea.

In 1196 Stefan Nemanjici nominated his second son Stefan (son-in-law of the Byzantine emperor) to be his successor (1196-1227/8), because his oldest son was governor in Dioclea holding a royal title. Despite all the turmoil around the year 1204, Stefan managed to retain his realm and was crowned king by the papal legate in 1217 (Stefan "the first-crowned"). He begot three sons: Stefan Radislav (1227/8-1234), Stefan Vladislav (1234-1243), son-in-law and protégé of the Bulgarian Czar Ivan II Asen and finally Stefan Uros (1243-1276), who would substantially expand the territory towards the north and the south.

Stefan Uros had two sons: Stefan Dragutin (1276-1282) and Stefan Uros II Milutin (1282-1321). Dragutin had ousted his father, but was incapable of ruling himself due to a hunting accident. Thus his brother became regent. Succession continued to be contested. Eventually, Milutin's son: Stefan Uros III Decanski (1321-1331) prevailed. Yet, his would prove a reign beset by troubles.

He was deposed by his son Stefan Dusan (1331-1355). The latter had himself crowned emperor (czar) in 1346, after he had elevated the archbishop to patriarch. He boundlessly admired the Byzantines and designed Raska after Byzantium example (including the court).

Under his successor Czar Stefan Uros (1355-1371) many of the conquered territories were lost again. In addition, many others became independent, henceforth ruled by a governor. In fact the country had already started dissolving during his reign. Thessalia became independent, Epirus and Albania received autonomy, Vukasin became king of central Macedonia. Together with the despot Ugljesa he undertook a campaign against the ever-growing threat posed by the Turks to the fragmented territory. They were both killed in battle.

In 1371 the main line of the Nemanjids ended, bringing Tvrtko I of Bosnia to the centre stage. Together with Prince Lazar Hrebeljanovic he defeated the mighty sovereign Nikola Altomanovic. The western and southern territories tore loose from Raska and were united with Bosnia. They constituted the core of the Kosaca family dominion.

In 1377, Tvrtko I, succeeding Dragutin, had himself crowned with the "double crown". His closest ally was also his direct opposite: Lazar, an important man who maintained close relations with the Serbian church. After 1386, Stefan Tvrtko I and Stefan Lazar intervened in Hungary, and supported the Anjous, brazenly standing up to the Turks. In the battle of Kosovo on June 15th 1389 Lazar and his son-in-law Vuk Brankovic together with the Bosnian troops faced the Turks. Lazar perished and Vuk became a vassal to the Turks.

After the Turks had taken Bulgaria and Macedonia, the only territories left were those of Stefan Lazarevic, the Balsic family and Vuk Brankovic.

In late 1403 Stefan became a vassal of King Sigismund. He later reconciled with his cousin Djuradj and appointed him his successor. The last of the Balsics, Balsa III (a cousin of Stefan) bequeathed his lands to Stefan in 1421. The remaining land also fell to him (except the coastal cities that were under Venetian rule).

The capital of the last remaining state was Belgrade, from 1430 Smederevo. When Sigismund died in 1437, Serbia was occupied for the first time (1439). In 1449 troubles again arose with Venice and Bosnia. The situation grew more and more precarious. Eventually, in 1454, the entire region was occupied by the Turks.

Smederevo was dominated by despots some time but fate could not be reversed and in 1459 they too left Smederevo.

STEFAN UROS I (1243-1276)

Stefan Uros I was king of Raska. He was the youngest son of Stefan the First-Crowned and Ana Dandolo. He was married to Yelena from Anjou lineage. In those days Hungary played a central role (Bela IV and Stefan V), which is why he arranged for his son Dragutin to wed Katalina, daughter of Stefan V. An attempt to couple his other son to a Byzantine princess failed.

The archives of Dubrovnik show that this Stefan struck coin. By faithfully copying the Venetian matapan (21 mm, 2.178 +/- 1%) he sought to establish a coin specifically for Dubrovnic that would promote trade with Venice. The title would have to be Stefanus in that case. As the existence of such a coin is not backed by hoards, Jananovic classifies this coin under Stefan's son Dragutin (see no. 3871), the differences with the matapan being: a crown (which cannot be recognised) and the different style of the king's stemma.



Venice (Raniero Zeno
1253-1268), weight 2.177



Raska (Stefan Uros I
1243-1276)? Weight 2.223

Comparison of these two coins shows that the design is the same. To the left the doge/St Marco, to the right the Stefan/S. The sovereign is bareheaded in both cases. Their attire is practically the same. Both coins have a banner. On the grounds of these similarities the Raska coin would have to be attributed to Stefan Uros I in my opinion. He ruled in a time that best fits the period of reign of Doge Raniero Zeno. The latter was one of the more significant doges of Venice. After having been podestà in Bologna in 1240, he rose to army commander against Zadar in 1242, exactly one year prior to the accession of Stefan Uros I. Therefore we have chosen to list this coin under Stefan Uros I.



3871

- 3871 Dinar. A: Stefan I. and St. Stefanus r. holding flag together STEFANV' REX • / SSTEKANV, R: Christ on throne between IC and XC. Jovanovic: 6-1.1. 2.223 gr.

Rauch - Wien, Auction 24 (1979), no. 330.

Lj: 5.15, J: 4.

Faithful copy of the Venetian matapan. The weight practically falls within the range 2.178 + 1%. According to Jovanovic, Stefan should bear a crown, but it cannot be recognised on any coin (the same goes for this specimen).

Weakly struck in parts, extremely fine

75,--

Stefan Radoslav, king of Raska between 1228 and 1233, was known to have minted, though exclusively after Byzantine example. What we are dealing with here is an imitation of the Venetian matapan. It is evident that a country that copies other countries' coinage for reasons of trade, will eventually strive towards its own coinage. At that moment in time, Venice was the main trade partner for Raska, which would have made further use of a type such as the matapan only reasonable. What were the characteristics used to express an own identity? Exchanging the banner for a patriarchal cross (incidentally, patriarchs did not appear in Serbia until 1346), depicting a crowned king, exchanging Stefan for Uros (Vrosius) and lastly replacing Latin legend with domestic cyrillic writing. Consequently, the following types should have emerged:

Type 1: banner, no crown, Stefan. 6-1.1, 6-1.2 and 7-3

Type 2: banner, no crown, Vrosius. 7-1.1, 7-1.2, 7-2

Type 3: banner, crown, Vrosius. 7-4, 7-5

Type 4: banner, no crown. With Stefan: 6-2, 6-3.1, 6-3.2, with Vrosius 7-7, 7-8, 7-9

This collection further features: cross, crown, Vrosius, see no. 3874.

This chronological order of types does not entirely concur with what Jovanovic provides, sometimes the banner was reverted to after the cross had been introduced.

Not until Milutin would a new type be circulated: Jovanovic: 10 (incidentally, a similar new type had already been used by Dragutin for the sub-district Srem (Jovanovic: 4.1 and 4.2 (no. 872)), which now bore the native language).

STEFAN DRAGUTIN (1276-1282)

King of Raska 1276-1282, Ruler of Srem 1284-1316.

Dragutin rose to power through a coup against his father, in which he was aided by Stephan V, his father-in-law. Dragutin's reign was only brief, as a hunting accident disabled him to rule. He was wedded to Katarina, a daughter of Stephan V of Hungary. In 1284 Dragutin received the Srem district of Ladislaus IV, which effectively made him a vassal of Hungary.

In 1292, the Hungarian throne pretender Andreas III gave the brother of Dragutin, Vladislav, Herzegovina, which was then known as Slavonia. Before he died, Dragutin ceded administration over Srem to his son Vladislav.

Dragutin introduced a new type: on his copy of the matapan he replaced the banner (which featured on the matapan) with a cross of Lorraine ("double cross").



3872

- 3872 Dinar - Srem. A: Prince standing with cross, two small crosses l. in field and one small cross r. in field CTEΦA ИАВХΠΟ, R: Christ on throne between IC and XC. Jovanovic: 6-4.2. 2.106 gr. R Very fine

Dombrowski - Münster 1977.

Lj: 3.17, J: 9, I: --.

According to Jovanovic the legend should read: CTEΦA PAБЪ XCO (= Stefan king Christ).

This coin was struck by Stefan Dragutin as governor of Srem. The type was new and the Serbian-Slavic language was used to signify that Srem was not a province of Hungary but the orthodox land of the Serbian people. The text indicates that only God was above him, i.e. that he was politically independent. Struck in the early 14th century.

100,--

STEFAN UROS II MILUTIN (1282-1321)

Milutin annexed many Byzantine cities and incorporated them into Raska. His four marriages were solely politically motivated. His 2nd marriage was to Yelisaveta, a daughter of Stefan V and a sister of Katalina, the wife of his brother Dragutin.

When Hungary was headed into an economic crises, he wedded Ana, daughter of the Bulgarian king. It would just be the precursor to his wedding in 1299 with Simonida, the 6-year-old daughter of Emperor Andronicus II. Dragutin was primarily focussed on Hungary, his brother Milutin mainly on Byzantium.

The brothers co-operated, particularly under the influence of their mother Yelena. After Dragutin died in 1316, Milutin took certain parts of Dragutin's dominion in Raska (their cousin Vladislav was in prison). There was a lot of speculation on the succession of Milutin. Milutin's son Stefan was regent in Zeta. He fought his father but lost and was subsequently exiled to Constantinople (and blinded).

The Nemanjic dynasty court was at Nerodimlje. Milutin had many religious buildings erected (monasteries, churches, etc) for which he needed a great deal of money. Consequently, the weight of the coin steadily decreased (from 2.20 to 1.60 gr).



- 3873 Dinar. A: Prince and St. Stefanus standing holding flag VROSIVS REX • S • STEFANVS, R: Christ on throne between IC and XC. Jovanovic: 7-1.1. 2.077 gr. Nice toning, very fine 75,--

Elsen - Brussel, Auction 85 (2005), no. 800.

Lj: --, J: 14, I: --.



- 3874 Dinar. A: Crowned prince and St. Stefanus standing holding patriarchal cross between them VROSSIVS REX SSTOFVN, R: Christ on throne between IC - XC and P - R. Jovanovic: 7-7. 1.906 gr. Small flan crack, very fine 50,--

Schulman - Amsterdam 1980.

Lj: 4-4,5,6, J: 16, I: 3.7.

The IC XC is rendered in a special way:



The reference Jovanovic: 7 is not entirely accurate. This specimen has Vrossius spelled with a double S and the combination P - R is not in Jovanovic. Additionally, Uros is wearing a crown, which he is not in Jovanovic: 7, though he is in Jovanovic: 9, but that has something different on both sides of Christ. The weight most resembles Jovanovic: 8.

The style of this coin is altogether different from that of Jovanovic: 7-7, which is typically Venetian. This one is more Byzantine.

STEFAN UROS III DECANSKI (1321-1331)

Stefan was Milutin's oldest son. He was governor of Zeta. In 1314 he tried to topple his father. Milutin then marched further towards Skadar (Zeta's capital) and defeated his son, exiled him to Constantinople after having him blinded. In 1320, he asked to be granted permission to return to the court in Raska.

In principle, three figures contended to succeed Milutin: Stefan, Konstantin (at that time governor of Zeta) and Vladislav II. Stefan defeated Konstantin († 1321) and Vladislav used the ensuing chaos to eventually flee to Hungary. These conflicts in Raska permitted the Bosnian ban Stefan II Kotromanic to seize several parts of Raska (among them Hum).

In the battle against Bulgaria and the Byzantines, Stefan defeated Bulgaria, prompting Byzantium to abandon further action against Raska.

Stefan was married to Maria Palaeologos. His sister Ana wedded Michael Sisman (czar of Bulgaria). It was to his father's great satisfaction that Stefan's son Ivan Stefan acceded to the Bulgarian throne (be it for only a year, until 1331). The aristocracy had been disillusioned by his peaceful approach. He was thrown into jail and dying on 11 December 1331. He was canonised by the orthodox church of Serbia.

Stefan wanted to return to the old coinage standard of 2.17 gr, but before long the weight fell back to 1.20 gr.



3875

- 3875 Dinar. A: King on throne with cross and sword on his knees + CTEΦAN b KPAAb (Stefan king), R: Christ on throne between IC and XC. Jovanovic: 10-2. 2.315 gr. Very fine + 75,--

Rauch - Wien, Auction 44 (1990), no. 1022.

Lj: 6.1-3, J: 30, I: 6.2.

Decanski started with a coin (Jovanovic: 10-1) of 2.17 gr, which meant a return to the old standard. This attempt failed however. The text matches Jovanovic: 10-2, but the weight is much too high, it would rather indicate Jovanovic: 10-1.

The king is wearing his hair long.



3876

- 3876 Dinar. A: King on throne with cross and sword on his knees + STEFA N REX, R: Christ on throne between IC - XC and N - G. Jovanovic: 10-3. 1.696 gr. Nice toning, very fine + 75,--

Dombrowski - Münster 1977.

Lj: 5.23-24, J: -, I: 6.3.

This has Latin writing as opposed to the previous coin which has cyrillic writing.

The king is wearing his hair short.

STEFAN UROS IV DUSAN (1331-1355)

King 1331-1345, Czar 1345-1355.

After the failed coup of 1314, he spent the remainder of his youth at the Byzantine court in Constantinople. To prepare him for office, he was entrusted with governing Zeta. Dusan was welcomed for his military skills as the aristocracy of Raska were discontent with the peaceful rule of his father Stefan. Dusan did not let aristocracy down, he doubled his territory at the expense of Byzantium.

He created the position of patriarch of Serbia (with the approval of the patriarch of Bulgaria, the archbishop of Ohrid and the monks of Athos). This appointment was not received well by the Greek patriarch, one of the reasons that Dusan was never canonised.

On 16 April 1346 Dusan was crowned czar in Skopje by the first Serbian patriarch Yoanikiye and the Bulgarian patriarch Simeon. Dusan was wedded to Helena, sister of the Bulgarian czar Alexander. An exception, this was not a politically motivated marriage.

Difficulties with Bosnia were resolved (amongst others by ceding Hum to Bosnia). The Turks meanwhile posed the largest threat, however, in the midst of organising defences Dusan suddenly died.

His coins are of good quality, the weight decreased from 1.60 to 1.40 gr. He introduced the half dinar (0.7 to 0.5 gr) amongst others. Dusan's coinage circulated in Bulgaria as official money. Dusan is the sovereign who had the most coin types manufactured.



- 3877 Dinar. A: Helmet l. crested with flower STEFANVS DEI GRA • REX, R: Christ on throne between two crowned heads facing and IC - XC. Jovanovic: 11-2. 1.775 gr.

Irregular flan and weakly struck in parts, otherwise very fine +

100,--

Elsen - Brussel, Auction 83 (2005), no. 1419.

Lubj: 7.4, J: --, I: 6.5.2.

The helmet with flower is the arms of the Nemanjici family.



- 3878 Dinar. A: Crowned czar standing with cross, two angels beneath his head CΦb - ZP (Stefan Czar), R: Christ on throne between IC and XC. Jovanovic: 11-13. 1.291 gr.

Nice toning, very fine to extremely fine specimen

100,--

Dombrowski - Münster 1977.

Lj: 8.3, J: 51, I: 6.9.1.



Angel crowning the czar



- 3879 Dinar. A: Crowned czar standing with cross, two angels beneath his head CΦb - ZP (Stefan Czar), R: Christ on throne between IC and XC. Jovanovic: 11-14 (?). 0.895 gr. Slightly off centre, very fine 75,--
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 44 (1990), no. 1023.
 Ljub:8.4, J: --, I: 6.9.2.
 In contrast to no. 3878 this has a Φ instead of a lis
 The head shows a courser style than 3878 (it more resembles Jovanovic: 15, but that has letters next to Christus, which this has not). The weight is low.
 This style of this coin does not fit the series Jovanovic: 11-13 to 16 very well.
- 3880 Dinar. A: Crowned Czar on horseback r. with cross between CΦb - ZP (Stefan Czar), R: Bust of Christ with blessing hand and parchment between IC - XC and N - O. Jovanovic: 11-27. 1.396 gr. Irregular flan, extremely fine 75,--
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 124 (2005), no. 2343.
 Lj: 8.22-24, J: 52,53, I: 6.11.1.
 Horse walking (Cf. the explanation of the illustration of horses on medieval coin, Part II, p. 256-257).



- 3881 Dinar. A: Crowned Czar on horseback r. with cross between CΦb - ZP (Stefan Czar), Bust of Christ with blessing hand and parchment between IC - XC and N - O. Jovanovic: 11-27. 1.239 gr. Nice toning, weakly struck at the edge and a little off centre, very fine 50,--
 Dombrowski - Münster 1978.
 Lj: 8.22-24, J: 52,53, I: 6.11.1.
 The first letter of N - O is not completely visible on this. I.m.o. there is no N (Jovanovic suggests the possibility of a T).
- 3882 Dinar. A: Stefan and Helena standing holding patriarchal cross between them IPOR STFA ELIA IPA (Czar Stefan Helena Czarina), R: Christ standing in mandorla with book and blessing hand between IC - XC. Jovanovic: 11-35. 0.844 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, otherwise very fine + 50,--
 Hirsch - München 1968.
 Lj: 7.23, J: --, I: 6.19.2.



- 3883 Dinar. A: Stefan and Helena standing holding patriarchal cross between them CΦb - ZP (Stefan Czar), R: Christ on throne. Jovanovic: 11-49. 0.985 gr. Very fine 50,--
 Hirsch - München, Auction 164 (1989), no. 1322.
 Lj:8.11, J: 57, I: 6.22.2.



- 3884 1/2 Dinar. A: Stefan and Helena standing with sceptre holding patriarchal cross between them CΦb - ZP (Stefan Czar), R: Christ on throne between IC - XC. Jovanovic: 11-65. 0.567 gr. **R** Almost very fine 75,--
 Numismatica - Wien, Auction 21 (1978), no. 1418.
 Lubj: 8.13, J: --, I: --.
 This CΦb - ZP can be found in Jovanovic (yet not on the accompanying drawing). It is not on this coin either. This does have an E and a P on the reverse (possibly ZP).
- 3885 1/2 Dinar. A: Stefan and Helena seated with sceptre, sceptre with lis on top between them, R: Christ on throne between bird (?) and lis. Jovanovic: 11-66. 0.458 gr. **R** Almost very fine 75,--
 Lanz - München, Auction 53 (1990), no. 1160.
 Lj: 8.13.
 Jovanovic has a "deer" as an accompanying sign on the left of the reverse, but it has more likeness to a bird. Stefan is not crowned. Between their legs two letters P P. The scepter has a very distinct form :



- 3886 1/2 Dinar. A: Two crowned persons seated facing each other with sceptre, staff with crescent between them, R: Christ on throne between IC - XC. Jovanovic: 11-74. 0.601 gr. **RR** Very fine + 150,--
 Lanz - Graz 1981.
 Lj: 15.15, J: --, I: 7.7.4.
 Jovanovic provides a weight of 0.38 gr.
 An H on the chest of Christ.

STEFAN UROS V (1355-1371)

The only son of Dusan, Uros V, assumed rule over Raska. An inexperienced sovereign would invariably be attacked, and such was also Uros's fate, this time by the Byzantines, some surrounding regions but chiefly other families. These in particular would cause Uros's dominion to crumble further and further. His uncle Simeon in 1358 even called an assembly of nobles in order to seize power. Simeon proclaimed himself czar in Kotor.

The plague of 1363 severely reduced the number of leaders, and a new generation came to the fore. Thus:

Zeta under the Balsic family,

Ser under the despot Johannes Ugljesa Mrnjavcevic.

Territories around the River Morava under Lazar Pribicevic Hrebeljannovic etc. were formed.

In Raska Ugljesa's older brother, Vukasin, reigned. Many of these rulers minted independently.

Uros V perished in battle near the River Marica on 4 December 1371, only 35 years of age.



- 3887 Dinar. A: Czar on throne facing with sceptre between VOIIB - YPb, R: Helmet r. with crest VROSIVS IMPERATOR. Jovanovic: 12-8. 1.065 gr. **Very fine to extremely fine** 150,--
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 83 (2005), no. 1421.
 Lubj: 9.15-18, J: 70, I: 9.7.1.



3888



- 3888 Dinar. A: Czar on throne with cross VOIIb - YPb, R: Helmet I. with crest VROSIVSI MPERATOR. Jovanovic: 12-9. 1.070 gr. Very fine to extremely fine
- Lanz - München, Auction 53 (1990), no. 1163.
Lj: 9.13-14, J: 73, I: 9.7.2.

75,--



3889



- 3889 Dinar. A: Czar and Czarina standing, staff with cross between them VOP - Wb - ZPb (Stefan Czar), R: Christ standing with book and blessing hand between six stars and IC - XC. Jovanovic: 12-16. 1.284 gr. Very fine
- Gorny - München 1981.
Lj: 10.6, J: --, I: 9.10.1.
O • * on Christ's pedestal.

50,--



3890



- 3890 Dinar. A: Czar and Czarina standing, staff with cross between them VOP - Wb - ZPb (Stefan Czar), R: Christ standing with book and blessing hand between six stars and IC - XC. Jovanovic: 12-16. 1.203 gr. Very fine
- Münzzentrum - Köln 1987.
Lj: 10.6.
O III * on Christ's pedestal.
The side showing Christ is cut courser than on no. 3889.

50,--

Mrnjavcevic dynasty

VUKASIN MRNJAVCEVIC (1365-1371)



3891



- 3891 Dinar. A: ВЪХА / БАБЛГО / ВЪРННН / КРШЬ, R: Christ on throne between IC - XC and C - N. Jovanovic: 16-16. 1.093 gr. Weakly struck in parts, otherwise very fine +
- Toderi - Florence 1974.
Lj: 10.17-18-19-22-23, J: 94, I: 12.5.

50,--

BOSNIA

Bosnia is first mentioned in the 10th century. The land "Bosona" was a small part of latterday Bosnia. The independent development of Bosnia starts in 1018 when the eastern parts of Serbia fall to Byzantium. From 1102 the influence of Hungary could be felt, particularly when Croatia and the Dalmatian cities were brought under Hungary. King Bela II granted his minor son the "Bosnian duchy" in fief in 1139.

The first known ban of Bosnia is Boric, 1154-1163 (see also under Serbia, introduction), who was a vassal of the Hungarian king. He was a protégé of Stephan IV and, after the latter's demise, was consequently relieved of his office. From 1167 the territory stood under Byzantium. Following the death of Emperor Manuel I Komnenos Ban Kulin (1180-1204) became vassal of the Hungarian king.

In the 13th century the borders of today's Bosnia took shape. Ecclesiastically, the territory was not dependent on the archbishopric Ochrid. Originally it had been under the archbishopric Spalato and in the 12th century the diocese was a suffragan diocese of the archbishopric Ragusa. On 8 April 1203, heresy was renounced and Rome was acknowledged to be the centre of Christianity. Nevertheless Bosnia would encounter heresy as soon as two decennia later, when heretics were given sanctuary (at the turn of the 12th century, the dualistic heresy of the Bogomils would befall Bosnia). This heresy would continue to play a central role in Bosnia.

Though, after the Mongol raids, King Bela IV seized power and the see of the Latin bishop of Bosnia lay in Djakovo in Slovenia. Heretics were now omnipotent in Bosnia. In the 2nd half of the 13th century the north seceded. The south was dominated by two families: the princes of Bribir and the Kotromanics, who would not reconcile until 1314.

The Kotromanci family, of German origins, were the ruling dynasty of Bosnia. Their progenitor was Cotromanno Goto or Cotromanno Tedesco. The ban, king since 1377, was elected by the diet, although only by the members of the Kotromanci dynasty. With the death of Stefan Ostoja and his children in the 2nd half of the 15th century, the dynasty became extinct.

When Charles Robert Anjou in 1310 wanted to establish his dominion over Bosnia, he started a systematic warfare against the independent sovereigns. Mladen II (Bribir family) was defeated in 1322 and Stjepan II (Kotromanici family) acknowledged the king's dominion, which allowed him to substantially expand his territory; in doing so he defeated the Serbian noble Branivojevici family, which would lead to a lasting feud with Serbia.

Stjepan II was succeeded by his cousin Tvrtko I. Relations with Hungary became unsettled, despite the fact that the daughter of Stjepan II, Elisabeth, was the wife of King Louis I. Later Tvrtko reconciled with the Hungarian king. He managed to greatly expand his territory and in the autumn of 1377 he received the "double crown" of Serbia and Bosnia, the Hungarian king thereby testifying his approval.

After Louis I died in 1382 Tvrtko again expanded his territory by subjecting a part of Croatia and a few Dalmatian cities. In 1388, he defeated the Turks at Bileca.

In 1391 Tvrtko died and was succeeded as king by his relative Stefan Dabisa (1391-1395). The latter did not manage to withstand King Sigismund, and had to relinquish part of Croatia and Dalmatia. After Stefan Dabisa's death Sigismund was crowned king of Bosnia. Opposition was so great however that Sigismund was forced to agree to a compromise: Dabisa's widow Yelena would temporarily hold the throne (1395-1398). Because of trouble in Hungary, Stefan Ostoya (1398-1404/1409-1418) of the Kotromanici family was elected king. He continued the politics of Tvrtko I and became an important figure, also with respect to Anjou claims. However, when Ostoya turned to Sigismund, he was deposed (1408). His successor Tvrtko II, son of Tvrtko I, continued anti-Hungarian politics. Sigismund defeated Bosnian nobility and Stefan Ostoya returned.

The country then fell apart into three duchies, with the king retaining his office. Co-operation was imperative, for the Turks were a formidable danger. Despite its fragmentation, the country prospered, which allowed Tvrtko II (1421-1443) to restore his authority.

Under Stjepan Tomas (1443-1461) the situation altered dramatically. Around the middle of the 15th century, Bosnia was effectively ruled by the king and the duke (there was only one duke left by then). Although the king was the duke's son-in-law, they were enemies (the king was supported by Hungary, the Duke by the Turks). Tomas persecuted heretics, which effectively led to the downfall of the church. In 1459 Serbia was conquered by the Turks. The last Bosnian king, Stjepan Tomasovic (1461-1463), reconciled with Duke Stjepan Vukcic Kosaca. However, in 1463 their union was not strong enough to resist Mehmed II.

STEFAN TVRTKO I (1355-1391)

Tvrtko I Kotromanic Ban of Bosnia (1353-1377) King of Raska and Bosnia (1377-1391).



3892

- 3892 Dinar. A: Ban standing with sword and cross TVRTRCO BAN I BOSNE, R: Christ standing in mandorla with book and blessing hand between IC - XC, rose l. Jovanovic: 53-3, Rengjeo: 831. 1.997 gr.

R Slightly double struck on the reverse, otherwise good very fine

250,--

Lanz - München, Auction 55 (1990), no. 1275.

Ljub: 16.13-14, J: 241.

STEFAN TVRTKO II (1404-1408 and 1421-1443)

3893

- 3893 Gros. A: Helmet l. over shield and between R - T DNS • TVRTRCO • REX • BOSNE •, R: St. Gregorius standing with crosier • S • GREGORIVS • NASASENVS. Jovanovic: 60-1, Rengjeo: 879. 2.048 gr.

Flan crack, weakly struck in parts, very fine

75,--

Gorny - München, Auction 94 (1999), no. 3039.

St. Gregory = Gregorius of Nazianze.

Lj: 16.16, J: 242.

The arms on the coin are the arms of the Kotromanic family. In the arms a T.

STEFAN TOMAS (1443-1461)

3894

- 3894 Gros. A: Helmet l. over shield and between T - O and two stars DNS TOMAS REX BOSNE, R: St. Gregorius standing with staff, T r. in field • S • GREGORI NAZENSIS. Jovanovic: 61-1, Rengjeo: 1074. 1.606 gr.

Small flan crack, very fine

75,--

Spink - London 1997.

Lj: 17.8, J: 246 (Jovanovic indicates this as Rengjeo: 1052).

In the arms a crown.

STEFAN TOMASIVIC (1461-1463)

Stjepan Tomasevic Kotromanic Despot 1459, King 1461-1463.



- 3895 Dinar. A: Helmet I. over shield and between R and star + STEFAN • CRAGL, R: St. Gregorius standing with crosier and blessing hand S GREGORI • PAPE. Jovanovic: 62-2, Rengjeo: 1133. 1.167 gr. Extremely fine 100,--
- Münzgalerie - München 1988.
 From list 118, no. 1456.
 Lj:17.14, J: 247.
 In the arms a crown.

SERBIA

The fall of the Raska empire had no consequences for the Serbian orthodox church. Lazar, from the Hrebeljanovic family, considered himself the heir of the Nemanjici (he was wedded to the daughter of Zupan Vratko Nemanjici). His father Pribiac was chancellor of Czar Dusan. The land was in a turmoil and peace was needed badly. The new patriarch, Jefrem (1375-1379) of Athos, took one step in this direction. He was recognised by the Greek patriarch contrary to his predecessor. The announcement of his new name Stefan Lazar in 1379, with the full approval of the patriarch, heralded a period of stability.

House of Hrebeljanovic

STEFAN LAZAR PRIBICEVIC - HREBELJANOVIC (1371-1389)

As Lazar considered himself of Nemanjici lineage, he called himself Stefan Lazar from 1379. He was district master and together with nobility opposed the brothers Mrnjavcivic. The Turks posed a serious threat, which prompted Lazar and the ban of Bosnia Tvrtko Kotromanic as well as the czar of Vidin (see under Bulgaria) to recognise the dominion of Hungarian king Louis I. When he died in 1382 the nobility no longer wanted to co-operate. In the end Lazar accepted the fact that he was Sigismund's vassal. His son-in-law Vuc Brankovic formed a threat, but Tvrtko was quick to send help. The imminence of new battle was clear. The Turks, led by Murat, advanced to Kosovo and on St. Vitus day (15 June (26 June Gregorian calendar) 1389) the battle broke loose in all its fierceness. Early on in the battle Milos Obilic killed Murat. For all the confusion this early success caused, it did not turn the tables for the outnumbered Serbs, who would lose the battle. Lazar was executed. There was no victor effectively. Consequences for Serbia were disastrous. The Serbian orthodox church would later canonise Lazar.



- 3896 Dinar. A: King standing with cross αKNEЗЫ ЛАЗРЬ • I (Prince Lazar), R: Christ on throne between Iis and G. Jovanovic: 32-8. 0.933 gr. **R** Weakly struck in parts, very fine 75,--
- Gorny - Mosch, München, Auction 109 (2001), no. 4316.
 Ljub: 11.16, J: --, I: 24.7.
 The text on this coin fits the photograph to my mind, but it does not match the text in Jovanovic. The I at the end of the obverse text (see Jovanovic) is replaced with an E on the coin in hand.

STEFAN LAZAREVIC - HREBELJANOVIC (1402-1427)

Duke 1389-1402, Despot 1402-1427.

Lazar's oldest son Stefan was only 12 years old at the time of the battle of Kosovo. Governance of the country was transferred to his mother Milica. The politics of her sons-in-law Vuk Brancovic and Durd Balsic did not harmonise with that of the Lazarevic family. The heirs of Lazar settled for the position of vassal of the Turks (the youngest daughter Olivera was wedded to Sultan Bayezid I). When Stefan turned to Hungary, Milica managed to appease the Turks.

In the battle of Angora Stefan joined ranks with the Turks (not far from present-day Ankara). Stefan then arranged to marry Yelena Gutiluzi, which earned him the title of despot. Then the Brancovic family thwarted his return to the country of the Lazarevic family. The one family was supported by Hungary and the other by Suleiman. Stefan who had relied on Hungary, received the Macva region, the city of Belgrade and the rich mines of Srebrnica.

Yet, difficulties began to increase. In 1409 he had to relinquish one half to his brother Vuk upon whose demise Durd became vassal of Stefan. Stefan died in 1427.

His mother Milica signed an agreement with the government of Novo Brdo. Coins were to be struck bearing an Italian legend, Conte Lazaro's effigy on the obverse and *novo monte moneta argenta* on the reverse. Later, the coins would show Conte Stefano.



3897

- 3897 Dinar. A: Head of Christ facing in circle of pellets +VON, R: Helmet l. with two horns
....CNO. Jovanovic: 41-3-5. 0.484 gr. **R** Reverse a little off centre, very fine

100,--

Münzgalerie - München, Auction 11 (1981), no. 451.

Lj: 13.33 var, J: 16.1, I: 42.8-9-10.

The helmet adorned with two ox's horns is the arms of Lazarevic.

The three texts on the three specimens mentioned in Jovanovic differ among themselves, but also from the text on the coin in hand.



3898

- 3898 Dinar. A: Between two lis and two stars AE / ЦПО / ТЪ (Despot), R: Christ on throne with book and blessing hand between IC - XC. Jovanovic: 41-42. 0.998 gr. Traces of verdigris, almost very fine

75,--

Rauch - Wien, Auction 41 (1988), no. 1884.

Lj: 12.20, J: 187, I: 42.49.

House of Brancovic

VUK BRANKOVIC (1371-1395)

Master of Kosovo 1371-1395.



3899

- 3899 1/2 Dinar. A: Figure standing with flag d BΛbKb BΛbKb, R: Christ on throne. Jovanovic: 33-24.
0.848 gr. Very fine +

50,--

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 31 (1978), no. 2013.

Lj: --, J: --, I: 31.6.

DJURDJ VUKOVIC - BRANKOVIC (1427-1456)

Master of Kosovo 1402-1412, Despot of Raska 1427-1456.

After some skirmishing, Stefan transferred the supreme command over the Serbian troops to Durd. After the latter's second marriage to Yerina Cantacuzene in 1414 Stefan nominated him to be his heir. He ruled the country after Stefan died and ceded Belgrade to Hungary. He founded Smederevo as the new centre of government. Emperor John VIII Palaeologos appointed him despot.

Decline gradually set in until in 1459, after a brief period of government of his both sons Lazar and Stefan, the end came.



- 3900 Dinar. A: Monogram between two lis and three stars, R: Monogram between two lis and three stars. Jovanovic: 42-29.1. 1.003 gr.

R A little off centre and minor flan crack, otherwise very fine to extremely fine

100,--

Henzen - Amerongen 2005.

From list 164, no. 2174.

H - A.

Lj: 179.5, J: 128, I: 45.33.



- 3901 Dinar - Smederevo. A: Crowned prince standing facing with sword and orb АЕСПОТЬ ГРРЬГЪ (Despot Georgi), R: Lion l. * * C M A P B O (Smederevo). Jovanovic: 42-33. 1.089 gr.

R Slightly corroded, very fine

75,--

Rauch - Wien, Auction 62 (1998), no. 732.

Lj: 13.16, J: 133, I: 45.24.

The lion passant to the left is the arms of the Brancovic family.



- 3902 Dinar - Smederevo. A: Crowned prince on throne with sword and orb АЕСПОТЬ ГЮРЬГЪ (Despot Georgi), R: Lion l. C M A P B O (Smederevo). Jovanovic: 42-35. 1.000 gr.

R Very fine to extremely fine

100,--

Elsen - Brussel, Auction 83 (2005), no. 1423.

Lubj: 13.14, J: 134, I: 45.23.

SKUTARI

Its Latin name is Scutarum, Scutari in Italian and it was called Skadar by the Serbs.

The medieval settlement was established at some distance from the old Roman settlement. It was first recorded ecclesiastically in 392 and a part of the catholic archbishopric Bar from 1089 (Antivari).

Scutari initially was part of the Byzantine empire, and in 1040 it fell under Zeta. Then it returned under Byzantine supremacy (Emperor Manuel I). From 1183 to 1214 it came under Raska, after which it was recaptured by the Byzantines (Michael I Ducas). From 1360 under the Balsas and from 1364 under Venice. In 1479, Venice had to abandon Scutari to Mehmed II.

The Balsas were an Albanian-Slavic dynasty of sovereigns. At the time of Stefan Dusan's demise they owned the region around Balez on the east shore of the Scutari lake. In 1362 Balsa the Elder bequeathed to his sons the territory of Zeta and the coast from Budva up to Bar with Scutari as capital. Expansion efforts towards the south were met with opposition by the Thopia (1364). The Thopia were a noble house from Central Albania. They were related to the Balsas (Karl Thopia was wedded to Vojsava, a daughter of Balsa I). George I acquired Prizren and Bosnia. Balsa II, "Sovereign of Albania", acquired Avlona and Berat by way of marriage. The Thopia defeated him at Savta in 1385. Due to attacks by the Ottomans and internal nobility-provoked revolts, George II in 1396 was forced to cede Scutari, which was his main territory, to Venice. Attempts by Balsa III (1403-1421) to take his old position by force failed.

Masters of the district of Zeta 1365-1421

BALSCHA III (1405-1421)

The House Balsic



3903

3903 Grosso. A: Helmet crested with wolve's head over shield with wolve • D • GORGI • RF BALGA, R: St. Laurentius standing with censer S • LAVRENCIVS • M •. Jovanovic: 24-9. 1.081 gr.

RR Edge fault, very fine

100,--

Aes Rude, Auction 4 (1979), no. 758.

Lj: 14.6, J: 200-201, I: 29.1.

Page 77 of Jovanovic shows this coin under no. 9 with the texts: A: • BALS - GORGI, R: • SLAVR ENCIVS.

COUNTRIES AT THE BLACK SEA

Bordering on the Black Sea, the three other countries of the Balkan: Bulgaria, Wallachia and Moldavia.



Of these three countries, Bulgaria was by far the most important. This country engaged in battle with the Byzantines in particular, with varying degrees of success.

Both other countries were not only much smaller, their respective roles in history were much less significant. They chiefly bordered on Hungary, but were also plagued by the Mongols: particularly Moldavia.

The Banate Severin occupied a special place, it lay in the Danube Knee, and was situated most strategically.

BULGARIA

Bulgaria came into existence in the period between the 7th and the 10th century when three ethnic groups coalesced: the Thracians, the Slavic and the Proto-Bulgarians. The territory roughly encompassed ancient Moesia, Scythia and Thrace.

Although Bulgaria bordered on a lot of countries, its history was dominated by both the union and the battles with Byzantium. An important factor in this ambivalent relation was that Bulgaria invariably directed its expansive efforts southward, whereas the Byzantines quite simply wanted to destroy Bulgaria - internal and external trouble mostly thwarting Byzantium's plans. As a result, Bulgaria's borders shifted a great deal in the course of time:



Simeon the Great 893-927



Samuel 1014



Second Bulgarian Empire 1185-1396

(Taken from the Grosser Historischer Weltatlas, München 1970, p.91)



The sovereign Krum, a figure of significance in Bulgaria's history, in 809 captured the fortress Serdica (today's Sofia), upon which Byzantium offered him a 30-year treaty.

The next important step was the conversion of the sovereign and his people to Byzantine Christianity in 864. This was the time of Boris. His son Vladimir wanted to return to heathendom, but his father prevented this by nominating his second son Simeon as his successor.

The history of Bulgaria after Boris may be divided into the following periods:

- The period of Simeon, 889 to 927
- The period of Samuel, 974 to 1018
- Bulgaria as a Byzantine province, 1018-1186
- 2nd Bulgarian empire, 1186 to 1323
- The feudal principalities, 1323 to 1393
- Turkish occupation from 1393

The period of Simeon, 889 to 927

Simeon was the prince and from 914 czar of Bulgaria (893-927). He was born to Boris and Maria. He received a theological education. After having ousted his brother, Vladimir Rasate, in 893 he was proclaimed sovereign of Bulgaria in the new capital Preslav. He conquered territories at the expense of Byzantium. His ultimate goal was to take Constantinople, usurp the throne and acquire the title and rights of *basileus*.

Emperor Constantine VII Porphyrogenetos was presently forced to relinquish his crown to Simeon and permit the marriage of his daughter to the "small emperor". Empress Zoe however thwarted the establishment of a Bulgarian-Byzantine dynasty. The Byzantine people was forced to acknowledge Simeon as *basileus* (914) in the aftermath of the battle of Adrianople.

Simeon kept pursuing the creation of a Great Byzantine-Bulgarian Empire and in anticipation of it he had himself proclaimed "Basileus of Rhomaioi" (Rhomaioi - literally Romans, which had come to signify Christian Greek - was what the Byzantines living in the "new Rome" of Constantinople called themselves). Yet, he failed to take Constantinople and the peace of 923 meant an end to his aspirations.

He then turned to Rome. But by the time the papal legate had reached Preslav in 927 to crown Simeon and elevate the head of the Bulgarian church to patriarch, Simeon had passed away.

The Bulgarian church had been subsidiary to the patriarch of Constantinople since 870. Bulgaria had a Greek archbishop and liturgy and sermons were conducted in Greek. The Slavic alphabet was introduced by Constantine. In 918, Czar Simeon did not wait for the permission of Constantinople to elevate to patriarch the archbishop of Bulgaria who resided in Preslav (which Constantinople would not acknowledge until 927). The country prospered under Simeon.

Simeon's son received the title *basileus*, he made peace with Byzantium and married a Byzantine princess. In 968 a period of difficulties began for Bulgaria. At the instigation of Byzantium, Prince Svjatoslav of Kiev conquered the northern part of Bulgaria, upon which the Byzantines took Preslav in 971. Feudal principalities emerged and the capital changed several times. In the end Samuel, from one of the feudal sovereignties, would reign supreme.

The period of Samuel, 974 to 1018

Samuel was the son of Comitatus Nicola. The capital of his realm was Ohrid, his residency Prespa. As military supreme commander he effectively ruled during the reign of Romanos-Simeon (977-991) and upon the latter's death in 997 was crowned czar.

He conquered many territories, chiefly on the Balkan, one of them Zeta. Thanks to these conquests, the Bulgarian empire at the turn of the 10th century encompassed most of the Balkan. It took until the reign of Emperor Basileios II at the beginning of the 11th century to halt Bulgarian advance. Upon his defeat in 1014 Samuel fled. Basileios had the 15,000 Bulgarians in his captivity blinded but for every 100th man who was allowed to keep one eye in order to escort the others back to the residence Prespa, and Samuel died of a heart attack upon the sight of this atrocity.

Bulgaria as Byzantine province 1018-1186

In 1018, the remaining territories fell to Emperor Basileios II, who acquired the epithet "Bulgaroktonos" (= Bulgar-Slayer). Under the successors of Basileios II the people's situation grew worse.

When the land had recovered from the crisis in 1072, a strong sovereign was needed and found in Bodin, son of the Serbian prince and his wife Zeta, and he was proclaimed "Bulgarian Czar" in Prizren. When the Normans conquered Thessaloniki in 1185, the brothers Peter and Asen (of Bulgarian-Cumanian descent) took advantage of the situation. An insurgency ensued which Isaac II Angelos did not manage to suppress and he was compelled to acknowledge the *de iure* sovereignty of Bulgaria as a result.

2nd Bulgarian empire, 1186 to 1323

In 1195, Alexios III deposed his brother Isaac II, Czar Asen I was killed, and Peter was assassinated a year later.

Their younger brother Kaloyan succeeded and he would become an important ruler. In 1204 the Latin empire emerged to which Kaloyan sought relations, but to no effect. He defeated Emperor Baldwin in the battle of Adrianople taking him prisoner.

After the demise of Kaloyan (1207) came the son of Asen I, Ivan Asen II (1218-1241). Bulgaria's power now strongly increased, the country rising to a predominant position in south east Europe with regard to size, political significance and military power.

After the death of Ivan Asen II a period of confusion and war again followed. The country was also destabilised by the Mongol threat, who took parts of Northern Bulgaria in 1243. Coloman Asen reigned only briefly, and was succeeded by his minor half-brother Michael II Asen (1246-1256), under the guardianship of his mother Irene. Bulgaria was immediately beset from all sides, even by Theodoros II Laskaris (of Nicaea) who was married to the daughter of Ivan II Asen. Michail VIII Palaiologos (who had recaptured Constantinople in 1261) struck new blows to the Bulgars, while the Mongols were laying the country in ruins. In 1299 Tsaka, the son of the Tatar khan Nogaj even had himself proclaimed ruler of Bulgaria in Turnovo. He was murdered a year later.

Then Theodor Svetoslav (1300-1322) rose to the throne, who took upon himself the formidable task of repairing the country.

The feudal principalities, 323 to 1393

In the north of the country, Michael Sisman had meanwhile seceded his territory from the country and become an independent despot in Vidin. After the 2nd Bulgarian-Cumanian dynasty ended when the son of Theodor, Svetoslav, died, Michael Sisman became Czar (1323-1330). He came into conflict with Stefan Decanski of Raska. To prevent further trouble with Byzantium Sisman forged an alliance with the Byzantine emperor against Decanski. In 1330 Decanski finally emerged victorious and Sisman perished. In 1331 Czar Ivan Alexander (1331-1371) rose to power in Turnovo and Stefan Dusan in Raska. They were related by marriage.

External politics were very peaceful for Bulgaria during this period, but internally things were not. A son, Ivan Stracimir, was born of the 1st marriage of Ivan Alexander to the Wallachian Theodor, who around 1356 received the north west of Bulgaria (Vidin). In the czar's 2nd marriage the Jewish Sarah begot him a son, Ivan Sisman, who remained in Turnovo as his successor apparent.

In the beginning of the 2nd half of the 14th century, the territory was divided three ways:

- Sovereignty Turnovo,
- Sovereignty Vidin,
- Local sovereignties of the princes Balik and Dobrotitza in Scythia Minor.

In 1371, Ivan Alexander died (between 1354 and 1371 the Turks had obtained a firm foothold in Bulgaria), and was succeeded by his son Ivan Sisman (1371-1394). In order to appease the Ottomans, he married his sister Tamara-Mara off to Sultan Murad I.

Turkish occupation from 1393

The Turks continued their advance. In 1385 Sredetz (Sofia) was taken. In 1389 the Serbs were definitively defeated by the Turks in the Battle of Kosovo. In 1393 the Turks stood assembled at the gates of the capital Turnovo. After three months of siege the city was taken, pillaged, the patriarch was driven away and 100 Boyars were killed.

ASEN I (1186-1196)

Asen was of Bulgarian-Cumanian descent. His family's territory was chiefly located in the Turnovo region. Together with his brother he organised an insurgency against the Byzantines (1185). In 1187, he became czar and was murdered in 1196.

Asen was the first Bulgarian czar to mint. Ljubic mentions two coins of Simeon's (Tab. I, nos 2 and 3). However, they appear to be of Asen. Engel & Serrure (p. 893) attribute a coin to a certain Sermon, governor of the fortress.



3904 Dinar. A: Czar and czarina standing facing, with banner between them, R: Christ on throne with two blessing hands between IC - XC. Ljubitsch: 1.13 var. 1.451 gr.

Weakly struck in parts, almost extremely fine

Holleman - Enschede 1983.

The banner brings to mind Venice coinage, but both figures are rendered in a style that is typically Byzantine.

75,--



3905

- 3905 Dinar. A: Czar and czarina standing facing, with banner between them, R: Christ on throne with two blessing hands between IC - XC. Ljubitsch: 1.15. 1.348 gr. Almost extremely fine
Dombrowski - Münster 1977.

75,--

IMITATIONS OF BYZANTINE TRACHYS IN NORTH-THRACIA (1195-1215)

In 1190 Emperor Isaac was defeated by the Bulgars in "the mountains of the Balkan". Thus the Byzantines lost control of the Thracian Plain. In 1194 the Byzantines again suffered defeat, this time at Arcadiopolis, the lower part of the Thracian Plain. In 1195-1198 the Bulgars followed up by launching attacks in the lower Struma.

In the meantime, internal trouble had arisen in the Struma Valley and in Rhodope. In 1196 Emperor Alexius rode against Dobromir Chrysos, a Walach by origin, who had taken the main fortress Strumitsa. The Byzantines lost and Chrysos managed to occupy further vital fortresses along the main transit route. Not until 1202 did Alexius succeed in driving Chrysos away and bringing the region back under Bulgarian rule.

Bulgarian usurper Ivanko, who even called himself Alexius, suffered the same fate. In 1200, Emperor Alexius defeated and expelled him. A third thorn in Alexius's side, John Spyridonakes, fared the same. He was driven away in 1201.

It is extremely difficult to interpret these political developments in the Struma and Vadar Valleys, the Thracian Plain and Rhodope along numismatical lines. Undoubtedly, they have to be viewed in the context of the Third Crusade in 1189. Additionally, these territories all lay along a major trade route.

Coins that were copies of imperial Byzantine trachys were manufactured in the Vardar-Struma-Rhodope region. Hendy classifies them as follows:

Type A: struck during the period 1195-1200, it was presumably the only type in circulation in a period during which taxation and trade were relatively normal and the population can be expected to have been moving south, and during which the Vardar-Struma-Rhodope region, through which the main routes from the inner to the outer Balkans ran, experienced peaceful (1190-1196) or relatively peaceful times (1196-1199).

Type B: struck during the period 1200-1202 approximately, presumably coinciding with the height of the revolts of Chrysos (1196-1202), Ivank-Alexius (1199-1200) and Spyridonakes (1201), which must have discouraged people to migrate in their direction and effectively meant these routes were closed.

Type C: struck around 1203-1215, the period spanning the time from the outset of the Fourth Crusade until its aftermath, and in particular of the continual and immensely disrupting conflicts between the Latins and Bulgarians in the Thracian Plain.

These imitations can be recognised by their size and style, and they usually exhibit cracks sustained during striking. For the mint: Sredna Gora or Beroia (Stara Zagora).

In the days of Ivan II Asen (1218-1241), no coins were struck in the name of a reigning Bulgarian czar, however Kaloyan had been granted the right of mint by Pope Innocent III in 1203 -1204.

IMITATION MANUEL I (1143-1180), TYPE A



3906

- 3906 Trachy - 1195-1200. A: Christ on throne with book and between two stars IC - XC, R: Emperor I. with sceptre and orb crowned by Maria, MP ΘΥ in field ΜΑΝΥΗΑ ΔΕCΠΙΟΤ. Hendy: 24.1-9. 2.798 gr.

R Flan crack and hole, very fine

50,--

Elsen - Brussel 1994.

The nos. 3906 through 3909 are all from one hoard. In this hoard 44 "imitations", of which are type A (no. 3906), 21 type B and 22 of type C. Type A as Manuel I, 4th coinage, var C.

Cf. Graff: Un ensemble de 51 trachae de billon de XIIIe - XIIIe siècles. Frappes byzantines officielles et imitations bulgares.

IMITATION ISAAC II (1185-1195), TYPE B


- 3907 Trachy - 1200-1202. A: Maria on throne holding Christ MP - ΘV, R: Emperor standing with cross and anexikakia ICΛAKIOC ΔEΠIOTHC. Hendy: 24.10-14. 2.852 gr. **R** Traces of verdigris, very fine 50,--
 Elsen - Brussel 1994.
 Type B, as Isaac, var A.



- 3908 Trachy - 1200-1202. A: Maria on throne holding Christ, R: Emperor standing with cross and anexikakia, KAA in field. Hendy: 24.10-14. 2.676 gr. **R** Obverse not visible, very fine 30,--
 Elsen - Brussel 1994.
 The letters KAA may signify this coin was struck in the name of Kaloyan (see Hendy p. 221).

IMITATION ALEXIS III (1195-1203), TYPE C


- 3909 Trachy - 1204-1215. A: Christ with scroll in hand between IC - XC, R: Emperor standing with St. Constantin, orb between them. Hendy: 25.1-5. 2.893 gr. Very fine 50,--
 Elsen - Brussel 1994.
 Type C, as Alexius III, var. II.

BULGARIA

Following an interruption from 1218 to 1241, Michael Asen struck coin again. He then chose the typically Venetian matapan. The DVX was replaced with I Ω

MICHAEL II ASEN (1246-1256)

He was the son of Ivan II Asen (from the latter's third marriage, to Irine) and successor to his half-brother Coloman, though under guardianship of his mother.

He fought with Byzantium a great deal, but the peace of 1256 restored the old situation to all intents and purposes.



3910

- 3910 Dinar. A: Saint gives banner to Michael Asen, I Ω between them MICHAEL ASEN x, R: Christ on throne between IC - XC. Metcalf: Pl. 8.7. 1.766 gr. Extremely fine 150,--
Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 126 (2005), no. 1086.
The obverse figure offering the banner: is it Christ or another saint? And if so: who?

THEODOR SWETOSLAV (1300-1322)

Theodor Swetoslav was the son of Georgio I Terter. He spent his childhood as a hostage at the Byzantine court and with the Golden Horde.

Upon his return, he managed to accede to the throne, with the aid of some of the Turnovo Boyars. A victory over the Byzantines allowed him to restore supremacy over North Thrace. He maintained close ties with the Golden Horde, the Byzantines and Raska. The capital was Turnovo.

He promoted trade with Venice and Genua in particular. The discovery of silvermines allowed him to increase coin production.



3911

- 3911 Grosso. A: Czar standing with cross SVETOSLAV CAR BVLGAROM (in cyrillic script), R: Christ on throne between IC - XC. Ljubitsch: 11.20. 1.596 gr. Nice patina, small flan defect, very fine to extremely fine 75,--
Dombrowski - Münster 1977.
The typical style is neither Byzantine nor Venetian, but independent.

VIDIN

IVAN STRACIMIR (1371-1395)

He was prevented from succeeding by Ivan Sisman. Around 1356 he was ceded the feudal principality Vidin. In 1365 Vidin was occupied by Louis I of Hungary and Ivan Stracimir was banished to Croatia.

In 1369 Ivan Stracimir recaptured his territory with the aid of the sovereigns of Wallachia. After the death of his father, he seceded Vidin from the capital Turnovo where Ivan Sisman resided.

When Sigismund's army of crusaders had reached the gates of Vidin in 1396, they found them opened by the city's citizens, who thus sought to free themselves of the Turks. That same year Bulgaria, and therefore Vidin, fell to the Turks for good. Ivan Stracimir was deported to Bursa.



3912

- 3912 1/2 Grosso. A: Czar standing with cross between W and P, R: Maria with raised hands and child in front. Ljubitsch: 3.5. 0.652 gr. Flan cracks, very fine 25,--
Müller - Solingen, Auction 42 (1983), no. 926.



- 3913 1/2 Grosso. A: Czar standing, W r., R: Maria with raised hands and child in front. Ljubitsch: 3.6. 0.488 gr. Flan crack and weakly struck, almost very fine 25,--
Dombrowski - Münster 1981.



- 3914 Grosso. A: Nimbate Czar on throne with lis and staff*), R: Bust of Christ with blessing hand and book between IC - XC. Ljubitsch: 2.23. 1.023 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine to extremely fine 75,--
Rauch - Wien, Auction 29 (1982), no. 1176.
Czar with a nimbus, not possible.
*) it more resembles a dagger; both the way in which the object is held and the position of the hand confirm this.



- 3915 Grosso. A: Nimbate Czar on throne with lis and staff, R: Bust of Christ with blessing hand and book between IC - XC. Ljubitsch: 2.24. 1.103 gr. Very fine 50,--
Müller - Solingen, Auction 42 (1983), no. 926.
- 3916 Grosso. A: Nimbate Czar on throne with lis and staff, axe below, R: Bust of Christ with blessing hand and book between IC - XC. Ljubitsch: 3.2. 0.935 gr. Reverse off centre, very fine + 50,--
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 30 (1977), no. 3053.



- 3917 Grosso. A: Nimbate Czar on throne with lis and staff, axe below, R: Bust of Christ with blessing hand and book between IC - XC. Ljubitsch: 3.2. 0.506 gr. Irregular flan and traces of verdigris, very fine 30,--
Müller - Solingen, Auction 42 (1983), no. 926.
- 3918 Grosso. A: Nimbate Czar on throne with lis and staff, axe below, R: Bust of Christ with blessing hand and book between IC - XC. Ljubitsch: 3.2. 0.558 gr. Very fine 50,--
Müller - Solingen, Auction 42 (1983), no. 926.

BANAT SEVERIN

Lies in the lower knee of the Danube River. First mentioned in 1226/33. This banate, which was to fortify the border, owed its name to the Danube fortress Severin.

After driving away the Teutonic Order, Junior King Bela IV (Duke of Transylvania) assumed the title of king of Cumania. He chose a well-established method: he appointed a banus, whom he entrusted with the defence (approx. 1238)

Yet, his measures failed to check Mongol advance. Therefore Bela IV enlisted the Order of St. John to take upon them the task of defending the country. They would do so until 1260. Then dispute arose between the princes of Wallachia on the one hand and the banus of Severin on the other. In 1429, Sigismund again turned to the Order, but they did not achieve anything. The banus's luck changed in the person of Severin Johan Hunyadi, whom King Albert II had commissioned to organise defences against the Turks.

NICOLAE REDWITZ (1429-1435)



3919

3919 Ban. A: Ban standing facing with two crosses M O N . . A, R: Crowned shield MONETA (retrograde).
BLO: 237. 0.365 gr. RR Dark patina, flan hole, almost very fine

100,--

Hirsch - München, Auction 167 (1990), no. 2243.

WALLACHIA

Although the principality Wallachia strove towards independence (Radul negru Wod in 1241 established the territory's independence of Bulgaria), for most of its history it remained tributary to Hungary (until the end of the 14th century) and from 1387-1418 to the Ottoman Empire.

The principality of Wallachia was created in the 2nd half of the 13th century (the Cumans went to Hungary, which had been brought to its knees during the Mongol raids of 1285). The first prince, Alexander Basarab (1320-1352), was "great voivod and founder of the new state". His father Tuhomir (approx. 1300-1320) was responsible for the actual creation of this state, which had taken place in 1310, when Hungary's Arpad dynasty had ended. In Old Slavic, voivod was vosevoda, which meant commander-in-chief of the army. The great voivod also commanded the Boyars.

Succession was not arranged. His oldest son Vladislav I (1364-1377) succeeded him in Transalpin, after which his brother Radu I (1377-1383) took over.

VLADISLAV I (1364-1377)

Vladislav I, prince of Transalpine, was wedded to Cherata. In 1365, Louis I of Hungary, as "sovereign lord" of the principality, demanded that Vladislav swear an oath of fealty, which he did in 1366. In 1366, Louis took the Westbulgarian Banate of Vidin and united it with the Banate of Severin.

Vladislav kept close ties with his banished brother-in-law Ivan Strazimir of Vidin. In 1373/74, Ivan was subjected by the Turks, whereupon Louis imposed a ban on the lucrative salt trade.

Vladislav was the first to strike coin, which he began in 1365. He promoted the orthodox church, tolerated the Catholics, but did not respond to the call for conversion of Pope Urban V.

Vladislav I is the first Wallachian prince to have minted.



3920

3920 Dinar. A: Helmet l. with eagle on it + TRANS ALPIN, R: Floriated cross with one rosette in each angle + MONEAMLADESAIWODI. BLO: 5. 1.077 gr. Very fine

50,--

Müller - Solingen, Auction 42 (1983), no. 926.

The reverse text should be read MONE AM LADES AI WODI (= Waiwode).



- 3921 Dinar. A: Helmet l. with eagle on it + TRANSI ALPIN, R: Floriated cross with one rosette in each angle + MONE AM LADVS WOIDEI. BLO. 5. 1.113 gr. Very fine 50,--
Dombrowski - Münster 1974.



- 3922 Dinar. A: Helmet l. with eagle on it + TRANSA LPINI, R: Shield + M LADIZLAI WAIWOD. BLO: 14. 0.857 gr. Slightly cleaned, very fine 50,--
Dombrowski - Münster 1979.
This is not the exact same text as given by Engel & Serrure (p. 1406).

RADU I (1377-1383)

He too fought over feudal dependence with Louis I of Hungary as well as over the disputed territories (Banate of Severin).

Radu, a brother of Vladislav I, was wedded to Calinichia. He promoted the orthodox church (also in Serbia), and the arts. Owing to his multiple works, he was considered the founder of the dynasty from the 17th century until the 19th century. He had two sons who both succeeded him: Dan I (1383-1386) and Mircea I the Elder (1386-1418).

From Radu I the Slavic alphabet was used exclusively.



- 3923 Ducati munteni. A: Helmet l. with eagle on it, snake l. in field + ND :, R: Floriated cross with three pellets in line in each angle. BLO: 42. 0.906 gr. R Small flan cracks, very fine to extremely fine 100,--
Dombrowski - Münster 1974.



- 3924 Dinar. A: Helmet l. with eagle on it, cross of four pellets in front, R: Shield, small pellet above. BLO: 70. 0.646 gr. R Very fine 100,--
Hirsch - München, Auction 176 (1992), no. 1315.
The cross fleury was exchanged with a coat of arms, equivalent to that of Moldavia (same period as Petru Musat).

MIRCEA CEL BATRIN (1386-1418)

When he succeeded his step-brother, a struggle for the throne began between the “Danesti” and the “Draculesti”.

In 1394, the Ottomans reached the Danube. Mircea opposed them, Wallachia retaining internal autonomy, albeit tributary to the Ottomans. The tense relation with Hungary led to a number of alliances: with Vladislav II Jagiello against Emperor Sigismund, with Hungary against the Turks. Mircea was a strong leader, and his reign did much to further trade.



- 3925 Ducati munteni. A: Helmet l. with eagle on it + IC....., R: Shield + IVVA.....IVNS. BLO: 110 (?).
0.274 gr. Dark patina, almost very fine 25,--
Dombrowski - Münster 1979.
- 3926 Ducati munteni. A: Prince standing with lance and orb, R: Helmet l. with eagle on it over shield. BLO: 206.
0.445 gr. A little off centre and traces of verdigris, very fine 50,--
Ritter - Düsseldorf 2005.
From list 72, no. 904.



- 3927 Ducati munteni. A: Prince standing with lance and orb, R: Helmet l. with eagle on it over shield. BLO: 196.
0.473 gr. Nice toning, flan crack, very fine + 50,--
SKA - Bern 1980.
Luschan: 27.208.
- 3928 Ducati munteni. A: Prince standing with lance and orb, R: Helmet l. with eagle on it over shield. BLO: 196.
0.506 gr. Flan crack, very fine 25,--
Hirsch - München, Auction 190 (1996), no. 1322.



- 3929 Ducati munteni. Prince standing with lance and orb, R: Helmet l. with eagle on it over shield. BLO: 196.
0.540 gr. Very fine 50,--
Ritter - Düsseldorf 1996.
From list 41, no. 779.



- 3930 Ducati munteni. A: Prince standing with lance and orb, R: Helmet I. with eagle on it over shield. BLO: 196/197. 0.574 gr. Very fine 50,--
Hirsch - München, Auction 190 (1996), no. 1322.

MIHAEL I (1418-1420)

Mihael was a son of Mircea the Elder. He had presumably been co-regent since 1413 or 1419. Mihael chose the side of Hungary, his cousin Dan (later Dan II) chose Byzantium, and later the Ottomans. Mihael perished in a battle against Dan, part of the war over dominion in the Lower Danube region between the Ottomans and the Hungarians, in which whoever held the fortress Severin held a decisive advantage.



- 3931 Ducati munteni. A: Prince standing with lance over shoulder and orb, R: Helmet I. with eagle on it over shield. BLO: cf. 221. 0.460 gr. R Very fine 75,--
Hirsch - München, Auction 190 (1996), no. 1323.

MOLDAVIA

Around 1350 powerful families (Knesen) in Marmarosh initiated campaigns to drive back the Golden Horde, using Bukovina as a base. Documentation of this period is very poor.

Bogdan of Cuhea (1359/61) is considered to be the first prince of Moldavia. He would found the voivod dynasty of the Musatin. The territory was expanded, amongst others in 1392, by southern Bessarabia, which had belonged to the Golden Horde until then.

Around 1375 there were three brothers: Petru Musat, Stephan I and Roman (there is some doubt as to the latter actually being a brother). They reigned consecutively until 1401. Then came the sons of Roman: Alexandru I, Stefan II and bastard son Bogdan II. The series closes with the son of Bogdan II: Stefan II.

In 1387, the princes bore the title *duc terrae Moldaviae*. They were assisted by a council of Great Boyars. The capital was Baia, Siret and from 1374 on Suceava.

In 1392 Roman I claimed the title ruler "from the mountains to the sea". The border with Wallachia was formed by the River Milco. There was a state of constant conflict with the surrounding countries of Lithuania, the Teutonic Order and Hungary, of which the Moldavian rulers were vassals. There usually was tribute to pay. Although Stefan the Great made some attempts to shrug off this burden, he eventually found himself tributary to the Ottomans. The latter occupied southern Bessarabia in 1484.

In Moldavia the first prince to mint is Bogdan I. He minted in Suzawa imitating a kwartnik of Casimir the Great of Poland (see Engel & Serrure p. 1406).

PETRU MUSAT (1375-1391)



- 3932 Dinar. A: Bull's head with star between the horns, crescent l. and rosette r. + SIMPET BI ⊕ WOIVO, R: Shield, l. and above lis + SIMOLDAVIENSIS. BLO: 32. 1.005 gr. Very fine 50,--
Kölnener Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 26 (1979), no. 687.
The coat of arms of Moldavia is the head of an bull under a star. (sometimes with a sun or a rose under it).
The legend starts with SI (of *Sigillum*) and then reads MOLDAVIA.



- 3933 Dinar. A: Bull's head with star between the horns, crescent l. and rosette r. + SMIPET BI ☼ WOIVO, R: Shield with pellet above + SIMOLDAVINNSIS. BLO: 27 ff. 0.928 gr. Small double struck, very fine 50,--
Müller - Solingen, Auction 42 (1983), no. 926.
Similar to no. 3933, the head of the bull is less broad. The star over the head more resembles a rosette on the coin in hand.

ALEXANDRU cel BUN (1400-1432)



- 3934 1/2 Dinar. A: Bull's head with star between the horns, rosette l. and crescent r., R: Shield, bull's head between rosette and crescent above, T r. BLO: 410. 0.487 gr. Traces of corrosion otherwise very fine 50,--
Dombrowski - Münster 1979.

BOGDAN II (1449-1451)



- 3935 Dinar. A: Bull's head with star between the horns, crescent l. and rosette r. + CVVEAMVOIC....., R: Shield, N above and I r. + WD.....VIENSI. BLO: 578. 0.879 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, almost very fine 50,--
Dombrowski - Münster 1979.

STEFAN CEL MARE (1457-1504)



- 3936 Dinar. A: Bull's head with star between the horns, crescent l. and rosette r. + MONETA MOLDAVIE, R: Shield + STEFANVSVOIEVODH. BLO: 613. 1.030 gr. Small flan, very fine 50,--
Dombrowski - Münster 1979.
The value amounted to half a dinar, with the weight of a whole one.
The legend is in Latin.

AROUND THE BLACK SEA

TREBIZOND

It is widely thought that Trebizond is one of the numerous new states founded in the aftermath of the fall of Constantinople. This is not true in the strictest sense, although there is some connection between these two occurrences.

In 1185, Byzantine emperor Andronicos I was killed. Isaac II Angelos acceded to the throne and ordered Andronicos's entire family to be killed. Both Andronicos's sons, Manuel and John, indeed suffered this fate, but with the aid of Queen T'amar of Georgia his daughter Thamar managed to flee to Kolchis and take both Manuel's sons, Alexios and David, with her. A small retinue, also fearing for their lives, accompanied her. Both boys grew up in Trebizond.

When in 1204 the crusaders took Constantinople, Theodor Laskaris fled to Nicaea and Michael Angelos to Thessalonica and Epirus. The elder of Andronicos's sons, Alexios, made use of the ensuing chaos and conquered Pontus and Paphlagonia and declared the Empire of Trebizond, which would last until 1461 under the rule of his family.

Before long, Alexios of Trebizond had to relinquish parts of Paphlagonia to Nicaea and the principality Sinope to the sultan of Iconium. His successor Andronicos I would conquer a large part of the Crimea.

Coinage in Trebizond can be divided into two periods: the period until John II and the period after that. Coins from the first period portray the emperor and St. Eugenius (a Greek saint who was the patron saint of Trebizond) standing, an imitation of Byzantine coins. The coin standard was in line with that of the dirhems. Under Alexios II, i.e. after 1297, a general monetary reform was carried through, coinage now displaying the emperor and St. Eugenius on horseback. In the course of time the weight gradually diminished.

MANUEL I (1238-1263)

After the death of John I in 1238, his minor son Johannikos was successor apparent. However, the latter's uncle Manuel, brother of John I, sent him to a monastery and usurped the throne. Little is documented of Manuel's life other than that he died in 1263. Manuel married three times (after a failed attempt to win the hand of the daughter of the French king, Louis IX): Rusudan (issue: Theodora), Kyria Anna (issue: Andronikos) and Kyria Irene Syracaea (issue: Gergios and John). All four children would become emperor.

Manuel had to defend the state against the Mongols in particular, who had already destroyed the surrounding countries Georgia, Armenia and Iconium.



3937 Asper. A: Manuel standing with labarum and scroll, crowned by hand of God r., l.: H N I A, r.: O K H, R: St. Eugenius standing, l.: O A G I O, r.: EV- GENIO. Retowski: 57, Sear: 2601. 2.870 gr. Nice toning, very fine specimen

100,--



3938 Asper. A: Manuel standing with labarum and scroll, crowned by hand of God r., l.: H N A, r.: O K H, R: St. Eugenius standing, l.: O A G I O, r.: EV GE NI. Retowski: 57, Sear: 2601. 2.847 gr. Die and flan defects, otherwise extremely fine

75,--

Holleman - Enchede 1999.



3939

- 3939 Asper. A: Manuel standing with labarum and scroll, crowned by hand of God r., four pellets at the staff of the labarum, l.: H N A, r.: O K H, R: St. Eugenius standing, l.: O A G I O, r.: E V G E N I O. Retowski: 147, Sear: 2601. 2.897 gr. Edge faults, very fine
Holleman - Enschede 1999.

75,--

JOHANNES II (1280-1297)

When his brother Georgios was taken captive in 1280, John II seized power and set his sights on Constantinople. He took an army to the city only to return with the third daughter of Emperor Michael, Eudoxia, as his wife.

During John's absence David, king of Georgia, tried to conquer Trebizond, but Theodora prevented him and continued to exert authority for as long as her brother was away. Many attacks by the Turkmen from Cappadocia would follow.



3940

- 3940 Asper. A: Johannes standing with labarum and orb, crowned by hand of God r., l.: I W O K H N, r.: N O C, R: St. Eugenius standing with cross, l.: A in circle E V G, r.: E N I O. Retowski: 25, Sear: 2609. 2.785 gr. Nice toning, very fine
NMB - Amsterdam 1986.

100,--



3941

- 3941 Asper. A: Johannes standing with labarum and orb, crowned by hand of God r., l.: I W o K o H N, r.: O C, R: St. Eugenius standing with cross, l.: A in circle E V G E, r.: N I O C. Retowski: 70, Sear: 2611. 2.758 gr. Very fine
SKA - Zürich 1989.

100,--



- 3942 Copper. A: Johannes standing with sceptre and orb, l.: IW, r.: o K o, R: St. Eugenius with cross, l.: N O C, r.: A in circle EV GE. Retowski: 155, Sear: 2614. 3.276 gr. Very fine 50,--
 Holleman - Enschede 1998.
 Sabatier attributes this to John III (1342-1344). Retowski on the other hand puts under John II, which we have chosen to follow.

ALEXIOS II (1297-1330)

At the death of his father, Alexios was only 15 years old and the Byzantine emperor Andronikos II (brother of his mother) became guardian. Andronikos wanted more power over Trebizond. He tried to achieve this by arranging for Alexios to marry the daughter of a Byzantine potentate, however he was thwarted. He eventually married an Iberian princess.

A Turkmen attack on Kerasunt, the state's second city, was fended off. The Genoese, too, were repelled (they demanded freedom of toll in Trebizond). Alexios was less successful fighting off the buccaneers of the muslim pirate states of Sinope and Samsun.



- 3943 Asper. A: Emperor with sceptre on horseback r., l. AE and r. M N, lis under the horse, R: St. Eugenius with cross on horseback, l. A in circle EV G and r. N o, lis under horse. Retowski: 12, Sear: 2619. 2.630 gr. R Nice toning, edge fault, very fine + 75,--
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 67 (2001), no. 1368.

ANDRONICUS III (1330-1332)

The country was now dominated by the feud between two factions: the Scholarioi (the noble family that had come along from Constantinople in 1285) and the Amytzarantoi (old Trebizond nobility). In the course of the feud the factions became more and more autonomous, leaving the emperor with de facto rule over the cities of Trebizond and Kerazunt (along with the attached villages).



- 3944 Asper. A: Andronicus with sceptre on horseback r., r. MI, R: St. Eugenius with cross on horseback r., l. A in circle EV, r. N. Retowski: 1, Sear: 2620. 1.647 gr. Weakly struck, edge fault, very fine 50,--
 Henzen - Amerongen 1994.
 From list sept. '94, no. 1204.



The reign of Manuel, the son of Andronikos III, as a minor, lasted just eight months. The younger brother of Andronikos III, Basilios, seized power and his first act of state was to have Manuel beheaded. As other members of the Komnenos family had already been killed, Basilios feared for his life and fled to Constantinople. He then was called back to Trebizond by the Scholarioi family.

Basilios wedded one Irene, daughter of the Byzantine emperor. Without going through the trouble of a divorce he married another Irene (from Trebizond), when before long he was poisoned (after fathering two children with his new wife) presumably at the instigation of his first wife.

After Basilios died Irene became (Byzantine) empress. She sent the other Irene in exile to Constantinople along with her both sons. Irene faced a multitude of problems in Trebizond and requested that her father, the Byzantine emperor, come to Trebizond but the message never reached him. The sister of Basilios, Anna, took advantage of this situation and seized the throne. Though even with Irene, who had returned to Constantinople, out of her way, Anna succumbed to the warring factions. Then the parties united in an effort to get Michael's son John back from Constantinople. This was achieved in 1342.

John III (1342-1344) was not the man who would restore order either. This was much to the discontent of the vassals, who then took it upon themselves to liberate John's father Michael, which they succeeded in doing in 1344 freeing him from his prison in Limnia.

MICHAEL (1344-1349)

Michael had been forced to promise the vassals de facto power in return for their liberating him. The people would not settle for this and civil war broke out. The people emerged victorious and imprisoned "Megas-Dux" Nicetas, the vassal leader. Michael however could not handle the power returned to him and the country spiralled into decline.

The vassals withdrew to their castles. In 1347, the plague eradicated one-fifth of the population and the Genoese occupied Kerasunt. The entire coast was pillaged. In return for peace, Michael gave the Genoese the fortress Leontocastron. In 1349 Michael was forced to release "Megas-Dux" Nicetas, who did not think twice and deposed the weak ruler.



3945

3945 Asper. Emperor with sceptre on horseback r., r.: M, R: St. Eugenius with cross on horseback r., l.: G in circle, r. N. Retowski: 1, Sear: 2625. 1.553 gr. Weakly struck in parts, very fine to extremely fine
Henzen - Amerongen 1996.
From list jan. '96, no. 1202.

50,--

ALEXIOS III (1349-1390)

Alexios III was the son of Basilios and the Trapezunt Irene. At his accession he was twelve years old and his mother was appointed regent. A task for which she proved much too weak. Upon his coming of age Alexios tried to restore authority, which he had difficulty achieving. He then turned to marriage so as to assert his power, marrying off his sisters and daughters to all the noble houses between Constantinople and Tiflis.



3946

3946 Asper. A: Emperor with sceptre on horseback r., l.: AE, r.: HN, R: St. Eugenius with cross on horseback r., l.: E VG, r.: HN, token under horse. Retowski: 1, Sear: 2628. 1.646 gr.
Rauch - Wien, Auction 67 (2001), no. 1371.

Weakly struck in parts, very fine

50,--

Alexios III was succeeded by his only son Michael III. During the latter's reign a feud ignited between Timur and Bayazet, in the course of which the small Trebizond became dependent on Timur. Then Georg VII of Georgia chased away the Tatars, winning Trebizond back its independence.

ALEXIOS IV (1417-1447)

Soon the Turkmen advanced to Trebizond. Alexis did not manage to stop them and was forced to appease Sultan Djeham-Shah by offering him the hand of his daughter.

However, before long new danger loomed on the horizon: Amurat II of a Turkish people. A large armada gathered off Trebizonde's coast, but a storm destroyed the entire fleet.

His oldest son, Kalo-John, forced a coup by throwing his parents in jail. The vassals immediately freed them. The treacherous son fled to Georgia, where he married the daughter of the king.

Yet, he wanted back what he considered his. He traveled from Tiflis to Kaffa, where he enlisted two ships manned by Genoese adventurers. They reached Trebizond where he killed his father.



3947 Asper. A: Emperor with sceptre on horseback r., R: St. Eugenius with cross on horseback r. Retowski: 14, Sear: 2641. 1.078 gr. Small flan, edge break, very fine
Elsen - Brussel 1983.

25,--

JOHANNES IV (1447-1458)

The Turkmen invaded directly after he had acceded. His army and fleet paled beside the invading forces, but the city walls withstood the invaders.

The Ottomans formed a larger danger. Amuret had left the small country in peace after he had been defeated. His son Mohammed II, however, conquered Constantinople, putting an end to the Byzantine empire. He ordered Pasha Chetir of Amasia to take the last Greek state. In the face of his enemies John abandoned any hopes of winning and he offered the sultan suzerainty with a payment of 2,000 gold pieces. The sultan accepted but raised the amount to 3,000 pieces.

To end this situation as soon as possible John sought alliance with his neighbouring states: Sinope, Georgia, Iberia, but particularly with the mighty Sultan Usan-Hassan of the White Horde. He died during negotiations with the latter.

He left a four-year-old son. John's brother David acted as guardian. But in 1461 Mohammed sent a fleet to Trebizond. David was allowed to withdraw and the city was spared. The vassals did not fare well; they were either murdered or made slaves and forced to recognise Islam.

Eight years after the fall of Constantinople the last stronghold Trebizond was lost.



3948 Asper. A: Emperor with sceptre on horseback r. I omega o H R - HV B, R: St. Eugenius with cross on horseback r., arrow under horse EVG C C I. Retowski: --, Sear: 2642. 0.545 gr. **Extremely rare.** Weakly struck, fine to very fine
Beckenbauer - München 1982.
Of the greatest rarity (see also cat. 22 of Lanz-München, 10-5-1982).

100,--



GEORGIA

Georgia was always a country of strategic importance. It was made up of a multitude of minor states. Christianity was introduced early. Armenia made it its state religion in 314, forbidding pagan cults. The synod of Niceae documents Christianity being organised as early as 325 in West Georgia. West Georgia was under Byzantine influence. King Mirian introduced Christianity in Iberia (East Georgia, capital Kartli) in 337.

King Wachtang Gorgasal (446-502) fought the Persians back and founded the new capital Tbilisi (= hot spring). He unified the East- and West-Georgian church. The head was a catholicos, who was equivalent to the East Roman patriarch. East-Georgian kingship was abolished in 580.

In 642, the Arabs came, they founded the emirate Tbilisi in the 7th century, which would last until 1222. In 888 the first king was crowned. Byzantium exerted a strong influence.

In West Georgia Byzantine money was used, in East Georgia Sassanidic drachms (the latter were issued in an altered version, the holy flame on the fire altar having been replaced with a cross).

In 654, East Georgia was taken and the next 200 years Georgia was ruled by an Arabic emir acting for the Umayyads of Damascus and their successors the Abbassids of Bagdad.

After the end of the Abbassidic emirate, several small states emerged. Around the year 1000, Bagrat III (975-1014) managed to unite Georgia in a peaceful manner. Bagrat is the progenitor of the Bagratid dynasty, which would lead Georgia to great power.

Still there was continual tugging at the seams of this unity, not least by Byzantium. When the Seljuks headed by Alp Arslan in 1071 defeated the Byzantines at Manzikert, the path towards real unity had been cleared.

Under David IV the country embarked on a course of great change. He defeated the Seljuks in 1121 and banished the emirs from Tbilisi. He united Georgia with Armenia. David IV left a large Christian realm equal to the Staufer empire of Frederick II.

The country prospered, particularly under David I (1089-1125), his son Georg III (1156-1184) and his granddaughter T'amar (1184-1213).

Genghis Khan's Mongols cast clouds over the reigns of Giorgi IV (1213-1222) and Rusudan (1222-1245). They pillaged large parts of East Georgia in 1226-1230 and subsequently attacked Tbilisi. Queen Rusudan fled to Kutaisi, the capital of Imereti in West Georgia. When the occupiers lost one of the battles, Rusudan pushed through to Tbilisi, retaking the city in 1227. After 1230 regular minting was taken up again.

From 1236, the Mongols invaded the country and occupied East Georgia and Armenia. Eventually, in 1242, Rusudan capitulated to Queen Töregene (1241-1246), one of Genghis Khan's daughters-in-law, widow of the Great Khan Ögedei. This capitulation and the raids by Timur brought the country to its knees. It once again fell apart into small states (not to be reunited until Georg V, in the 14th century).

In the 13th century Georgia was considered a united state de jure, de facto West Georgia constituted a kingdom in its own right with own coinage based on Trebizond money.

T'AMAR (1184-1213)

In 1184, T'amar succeeded her father George IV. Queen T'amar was the most colourful of the Georgian rulers. Her government would be the last of the "Golden Age". Art and culture rose to their apogee (Iranian and Byzantine influences complemented the innate Georgian character of the art and the culture, leaving it intact. Many manuscripts were produced in particular).

T'amar's first marriage was to Giorgi (Yury) of the Bogolyubskoy family from Suzdal. After the divorce she remarried David Soslan from the kingdom of Ossetia in 1193. At the time of T'amar's death in 1213 Georgia had reached its greatest extent.

Despite the high culture of this "Golden Age", coinage was very primitive. Coins were made of copper, shaped irregularly, and had a marked value clearly above that of the metal (so-called *Kreditmünzen*, credit coins literally). Only one copper type stands out in beauty (see no. 3950). The coins from this period bear the names of T'amar and David.

Born of this marriage were King Giorgi Lasha (1213-1223) and Queen Rusudan (1223-1247).

Queen T'amar maintained close ties with the Trebizond Empire.

Credit coins had a higher marked value than was covered by their actual metallic value. Many of these coins were struck with the word "dirhem", minting lords thus trying to pass them as silver money.

There had actually been a lack of silver for a long time in this region, which had presumably always been covered by imports from Russia, a source that had however dried up. Another theory has it that Georgia's own resources ran low. Diminished silver production (silver production in the Caucasus did not decrease until later and it lasted for approximately 100 years) is not documented. The credit coins had no economic consequences, there was no inflation. Later many larger copper coins were molten to be reused.



3949

- 3949 Credit coin. A: Monogram of T'mar, ornamented arabesques around, legend in khutswin script: IN THE NAME OF GOD, WAS MADE THE STRIKING OF THIS SILVER PIECE IN THE K'ORONIKON 430, i.e. A.D. 1210, R: In arabic script: THE GREAT QUEEN. GLORY OF THE WORLD AND FAITH, TAMAR DAUGHTER OF GEORGI, CHAMPION OF THE MESSIAH, MAY GOD INCREASE (HER) VICTORIES Legend: MAY GOD INCREASE HER GLORY AND LENTHEN HER SHADOW AND STRENGTHEN HER BENEFICENCE. Two counterstamps: a) Georgian ecclesiastical majuscule letter D with a dot in centre and b) a part of the cipher of Queen Rusudan applied during her reign (1223-1245). Lang: 10. 41.783 gr. R Very fine

400,--

Gorny & Mosch, Auction 153 (2006), no. 5624.

The obverse shows a cross with four dots with an L next to it. I.m.o. this means we are dealing with the year 430. There are two known years: 407 and 430. The ANS collection features just one specimen from the year 430.

The rude fabric is similar to that of some of the Shirvanshahs and kings of Qarabagh's coppers of the late 12th and early 13th centuries. It may be that some of this irregular coppers were struck under Georgian supervision in the mints of these localities, which were under more or less direct Georgian suzerainty at this period (Lang p. 24-25)



3950

- 3950 Copper - 1200. A: Symbol in centre resembling a military standard or crossbow between T'amar - Davit', in the angles EB 420 (= coronation year 1200 A.D), counterstamp at bottom (Pachomov no. 4, Lang 11c), R: Four lines arabic script: QUEEN OF QUEENS, GLORY OF THE WORLD AND FAITH, T'MAR DAUGHTER OF GEORGI, CHAMPION OF THE MESSIAH. Lang: 11. 7.246 gr. Flan crack and weakly struck at the edge, otherwise very fine +

150,--

Spink - Zürich, Auction 19 (1986), no. 230.
E.A. Pachomov: Monety Gruzii. Tiflis 1970.

From 1126 until they came under Persian dominion the Georgians used dates on their coins based on the so-called "Paschal cycle".

This is a dating system based on the date of the Creation being 22 March 5604 BC (The Paschal Cycle was designed to bring the date of Easter back to the same day-date and moon phase every 532 years. It was the product of the Metonic lunar cycle of nineteen years and the solar cycle of twenty-eight years: $19 \times 28 = 532$). From that epochal date, they reckoned in 532-year cycles, so that if Year 1 of the first cycle began in 5604 BC, then Year 1 of the thirteenth cycle began on 22 March 781 AD, and Year 1 of the fourteenth cycle on 22 March 1313 AD.

On the coins the date, in Khutsuri letter-numerals, would read as follows K for Koronikoni or year, then the date reading from left to right. This system of 532-year cycles, known as the Koronikoni, or Chronicon, was first mentioned in Georgian Literature in 826 AD. It was possibly introduced in Georgia by Syrian Christians.

For dates from EG 346 to EG 532, add 780 to obtain the corresponding AD years from 1126 to 1312. The beginning of the EG year fell on 22 March of the AD year thus obtained.

(Taken from Sweeny, J.O./Twefboer, R.: *Tempus in Nummus*, Numismatical International, 1992, vol. I, p. 88-89).

RUSUDAN (1223-1247)



3951

3951 Botinati - 1230. A: Bust of Christ facing with book and blessing hand between IC - XC. In georgian script: IN THE NAME OF GOD, WAS STRUCK IN THE K'ORONIKON EB 450 (= 1230 A.D.), R: Circles. In Georgian script: RSN (= Rusudan) in the centre, QUEEN OF QUEENS, GLORY OF THE WORLD AND FAITH, RUSUDAN DAUGHTER OF T'AMAR, CHAMPION OF THE MESSIAH. Lang: 14. 2.478 gr. **RR** A little off centre, otherwise good very fine

300,--

Batavia - den Haag 1985.

The picture of Christ matches the nomisma of the Byzantine emperor Nicephorus III Botaniates (1078-1081). Hence the name Botinati.

The reverse text does not entirely match Lang's.

EAST GEORGIA

At the end of her life, she died in 1245, Rusudan sent her son David to Karakorum to pay homage. In the meantime, the Mongols defeated Rusudan's son-in-law, the Seljuk sultan of Iconium (1243).

In 1256 Hulagu came to Persia. He disliked David, who consequently fled to K'ut'ais and founded an autonomous kingdom in West Georgia.

In 1259 Great Khan Mōngke died. His brother Hulagu, who led the Mongols in Persia, Mesopotamia and abutting territories started the dynasty of the Il-Khanid. The capital was to be Maragha in Azerbaijan.

From 1256 to 1357 East Georgia was a vassal of the khan residing in Iran, to whom tribute had to be payed and troops had to be supplied. The number of Georgians that were killed in the Ilkhan's service was so large that the population dropped and the economy stagnated. Demetrius II (1271-1289) personally travelled to the Ilkhan court to prevent his country from spiralling further down into decline. Unfortunately he was killed in the process.

The Mongols did not interfere in the religious affairs of the Georgians. From 1265 to 1304 the khan for instance had his coins struck with the Christian proverb "in the name of the father, the son and the holy ghost, the only god" and a Christian cross.



PERIOD OF THE MONGOL ILKHANIDS 1260-1357
HULAGU (1260-1265)

- 3952 Dirhem 660 A.H.(?) - Tiflis. A: THERE IS NO GOD / BUT ALLAH ALONE / HE HAS NO ASSOCIATE, R: Hexagram with THE QA'AN / THE JUST. Lang: 18 (pl. IV:8-11), Album: 2134. 2.747 gr. A little off centre, very fine 100,--
 Gorny & Mosch, Auction 153 (2006), no. 5633.
 Kaanniki Type I.
 The obverse has a date, either 660, 661 or 664 (1261-1264).
 Hulagu was a grandson of Genghis Khan an David Ulugh (1243-1270).
 Hulagu's name is not mentioned. In spite of the practically independent status of Hulagu and his line the coins continued for the time being to acknowledge the supreme overlordship of the Great Khan Khubilai at Daidu. The formula 'Qa'an al-Adil' on the coins of Hulagu as Abagha refers not to the Il-Khans themselves, but to Khubilai (Lang, p. 41).

ABAQA (1265-1282) and DIMITRI II (1271-1289)

- Towards 1280 Abagha's conciliatory attitude towards the Georgian christian population is reflected in the coinage. As is well known, Abagha sought alliance with Western Christendom against the Muslim powers. The Georgian chroniclers speak in favourable terms of his treatment to the Christians in the Il-Khanid dominions (Lang p. 44).
- 3953 Dirhem - Tiflis. A: In Mongolian-uguric script: OF THE KHAGAN / IN THE NAME / BY ABAGHA / STRUCK, R: Christian legend in Arabic script: IN THE NAME OF THE FATHER / AND THE SON AND THE SPIRIT / HOLY-GOD / ONE with small latin cross. Lang: 19 (pl. 5:7), Album: 2130. 2.470 gr. R Weakly struck, very fine 100,--
 Gorny & Mosch, Auction 153 (2006), no. 5636.
 Dirhem with year and month Rabi' II 680 (juli 1281).

ARGHUN (1284-1291) and DIMITRI II (1271-1289)

Dimitri had abandoned the cause of Ahmad in time to make his peace with the victorious Arghun. He was a close friend of Arghun's powerful minister Bukay, Dimitri's daughter being married to Bukay's son. In 1289, however, Bukay was disgraced and executed. Arghun threatened to ravage Georgia as a reprisal for Dimitri's alleged complicity in Bukay's intrigues. To save his people, Dimitri voluntary surrendered to Arghun, who tortured and executed him.
 His devotion earned him the title of "T'avdadebuli" the Self-Sacrificed or Devoted.
 Dimitri was succeeded on the East Georgian throne by Wakhtang II (1289-1292), son of king David Narin of Imeret'i. Arghun died, probably poisoned, on March 10, 1291 (Lang p. 46).



- 3954 Dirhem - Tiflis. A: In uiguric-arabian script: OF THE KHAGAN / IN THE NAME / BY ARGHUN / STRUCK / ARGHUN, R: Christian legend in Arabic script: IN THE NAME OF THE FATHER / AND THE SON AND THE SPIRIT / HOLY-GOD / ONE with small latin cross. Lang: 21 (pl. 5:10-12, 6:1-2), Album: 2151. 2.444 gr. R Weakly struck, very fine 100,--
 Gorny & Mosch, Auction 153 (2006), no. 5637.
 Dirhem with year and month Dhil'1 - Hijja 697 (January 1289).
 Mint, month and year are outside the square.



WEST GEORGIA

While the Il-Khans held Eastern Georgia in subjection, David Narin and his posterity maintained a precarious independence as monarchs of Imeret'i, "the land on the far side" of the Likhi Hills which divide eastern from western Georgia. Their realm soon began to break up, the princes of Mingrelia, Guria and Abkhazia giving reign to their separatist ambitions. About 1330, Georgi the Brilliant brought western Georgia under his authority (Lang, p. 81).

Coins of Trebizond always abundantly circulated in Georgia. They were called "Kirmaneuli", referring to Kyr Manuel, Trebizond's first emperor. In the late 13th century, however, Trebizond coins were imitated in Georgia. They were copies of the coins of John II (1280-1297). It is odd that the portrait of St. Eugenius would be copied, as his role is fulfilled by St. George in Georgia.

On page 108 of his book, Retowski describes imitations of Trebizond coins in Georgia of type B (seal of Salomo), numbers 2 - 43. The only difference is that they show St. Eugenius with a number of dots on his chest, which is not the case here. The coin in hand additionally clearly shows his hand, which Retowski's do not.

Lang distinguishes an "early phase of degradation" (late 13th - 14th century) and a "late phase of degradation" (14th - 15th century). This coin belongs to the early phase and most resembles Lang: 11 (Pl. IX). It, too, has a different number of dots on the chest (just as Retowski's).

KIRMANEULI T'ET'RI



3955 Denier - end of the 13th century. A: Johannes II standing with cross and sword (?), crowned by the hand of God, star of Salomon r. in field, l.: KO HN, r.: N, R: St. Eugenius with cross, l.: A in circle EV, r. G in circle EINO. Lang: 53 (pl. 9:13). 2.623 gr. **R** Weakly struck, very fine

100,--

Batavia - den Haag 1987.

It has to be born in mind that the cult of St. Eugenius was local and particular to Trebizond, and quite unfamiliar in Georgia. In Georgian medieval iconography, St. George is omnipresent. He is not always shown on horseback; often he appears full-face holding a lance. If a long cross be substituted for the lance, his effigy is not unlike that of St. Eugenius on the aspers (paradoxically, St. Eugenius also had his equestrian phase: when Alexius II of Trebizond and his successors took to being represented on horseback after the familiar Anatolian pattern, St. Eugenius in sympathy also took to horses on the reverse of the coinage). An icon of the fourteenth century from the church of Sujuna in Mingrelia shows St. George standing facing, with his name inscribed in Greek thus: Ο Α Γ Ι Ο C / Γ Ε Ο Π Γ Ι Ο C (Lang p.85)

TMUTARAKAN

Principality on the peninsula of Taman' (on the north shore of the Black Sea).

After the Huns had wreaked total havoc on the city in the 4th century, Turks and Khasars rebuilt it in the 6th. In 965, the Khasars took it. As it was inhabited by people from all walks of life and had been made an archepiscopal see, Tmutarakan experienced great prosperity under Mstislav, a brother of Yaroslav I of Kiev. Attacks by the Cumans in the 12th century caused Tmutarakan to become alienated from the other old-Russian principalities.

Tmutarakan was temporarily run by the Byzantines. During the 13th and 14th century it was part of the realm of the Golden Horde.

MSTISLAV VLADIMIROVITCH (988-1036)



3956 1st half of the 11th century. A: Two busts facing, between them cross on three steps, R: Geometrical tokens which suggest a legend. Golenko: 2. 1.201 gr.

200,--

RR Minor flan crack and a little weakly struck, otherwise very fine +

Elsen - Brussel, Auction 73 (2003), no. 1450.

Imitation of the miliaresion of Basilius II and Constantine VIII.

I think the reverse does indeed show writing (see Gorny & Mosch, Auction 123, no. 3968 and 3969).

CAFFA

Caffa had been a known trade centre since antiquity. Its rise however did not begin until the Genoese settled there in 1270-1275, for which they had obtained permission by the khan of the Golden Horde.

In 1296 the Venetians laid siege to Caffa, in 1307 the troops of Khan Tohtu did, and the Genoese left the city after having set it on fire.

In 1313, the new Khan Özbek acquiesced their return. The Genoese then proceeded to construct a new city along a planological concept, which allowed them to defend it successfully against Gani Beg's Tatar warriors in 1344 and in 1346.

Concepts however could not keep the plague outside the city walls, the beleaguerers having brought it to the city, whence it started its devastating course through Europe in 1348.

After the fighting between the Venetians and the Genoese had ended in 1351-1355, the power of Caffa surged and it soon controlled the entire Black Sea. Caffa became the distribution centre for the target ports Tana and Trebizond. Apart from goods, slaves were traded too. The city's prosperity was soon threatened by the forays of Timur and by a growing unrest among its people in 1386-87 (the wealth of the merchants stood in stark contrast with the poverty of the people). Ensuing insurgencies were supported by Khan Haggi Giray of the Crimean Tatars, who forced the city to become tributary in 1434. In 1449, Genoa decided to transfer everything to the Casa di Giorgio. In 1455 the city paid tribute to Sultan Mohammed II, and in 1475 Caffa finally capitulated to the Ottoman forces. Caffa lay on the Krim and is known today as Feodosiya.



- 3957 Denar. A: Tamga symbol within square, R: Castle of Genua with pellet in centre within square. Schlumberger: cf. Pl. XVII.31. 0.684 gr **R** Weakly struck, very fine 100,--

Gorny & Mosch - München, Auction 127 (2003), no. 5305.

Schlumberger 31 is the only specimen featuring a square, but its text does not match that of the coin in hand.



- 3958 Denar. A: Tamga symbol under pellet, kufic script, R: Castle of Genua with ring in centre + o C o CAFE o X . E . Schlumberger: cf. Pl. XVII.30. 0.705 gr. **R** Irregular flan and a little weakly struck at the edge, very fine 100,--

Gorny & Mosch - München, Auction 127 (2003), no. 5308.

The last part of the Latin legend is Y Y according to Schlumberger.

AROUND THE AEGEAN SEA

LATIN EMPIRE

The annexation of Constantinople by the crusaders of the fourth crusade meant the collapse of the Byzantine Empire, shattering the Roman oecumene into a conglomerate of Latin and Greek states, which incessantly fought each other and thus spiralled into a dependence on the western economic powers.

Many different events led up to this situation: firstly, many European dynasties claimed the Byzantine throne, their claims backed up with marital connections with Byzantine dynasty; secondly, many merchant nations, as for instance Venice, felt their privileges were threatened.

Pope Innocent III had called for the 4th crusade, and primarily French and Flemish nobles had responded. Before long there was a shortage of money, which enhanced Venetian power and gravely reduced the pope's influence. After the leader of the crusade, Theobald of Champagne, had died, Boniface I of Monferrat was put in charge.

In return for a substantial sum of money the Venetians had declared themselves willing to ferry the crusaders to the other side, but they had another condition: that the crusaders take Zadar, which was Hungarian territory. This prompted Byzantium's throne pretender Alexios Angelos to travel to Zadar. The son of Byzantine emperor Isaac II wanted to enlist the aid of the crusaders to depose Alexios III, who had overthrown his father, for which he offered a reward of 200,000 silver marks (half of it to go to the Venetians, the other half to the crusaders), the submission of Byzantine patriarchate to Rome and the help of the Byzantines in liberating the Holy Land. The two parties accepted Alexios's bid and on 5 July 1203 the crusaders, led by Boniface of Monferrat, stood at the gates of Constantinople. On 17 July they stormed the city and executed the overthrow as arranged. However, things soon took a turn for the worse and on 12 April 1204 the city was occupied and pillaged (the proceeds were used to pay the Venetian debts).

The Latin Empire was instituted and Baldwin of Flanders was chosen its first emperor while Tomaso Morosini was appointed patriarch. Greece devolved on the crusaders and the Byzantines withdrew to a few newly founded peripheral states: Epiros, Thessalonica, Nicaea and Trebizond. The Venetians had had a significant part in conquering the lands, and therefore Venice became the dominant force in the region. However, the Venetians did not have enough troops to capture and keep occupied all these territories, which left the Peloponnesan door wide open for Geoffroy de Villehardouin. He took the whole of the peninsula, thus creating one of the satellite states around the Latin Empire. Among these new states, Bulgaria and Nicaea would play the key roles. The expanding drive of the princes of Epiros was halted by the Bulgarians in 1230 near Klokotnica. In 1241 Nicaea took Macedonia and Thrace from the Bulgarians. Nicaea then defeated the despot of Epiros and Geoffroy de Villehardouin and thus had cleared the path towards Constantinople. On 15 August 1261 Michael VIII Palaiologos rode into the city: the Latin Empire had come to an end.

JEAN de BRIENNE (1231-1237)



3959

3959 Asper. A: Bust of Christ facing between IC and XC, R: Archangel Michael with orb facing between XA and MA. DOC: 16.1-4, Pl. 50-51. 3.039 gr. Dark patina, flan crack, very fine

75,--

Münzzentrum - Solingen, Auction 126 (2005), no. 274.
For the date see DOC 665.

Type P (16.1-14) is known to occur overstruck by Manuel Ducas' Type A (3a.1-c.3), thus giving it a terminus ante quem of 1230-1237, and probably dating it to not too long before that bracket, for it has distinct affinities with Type O in particular. If Manuel's Type A stands at 1234/35 as now suggested, then the case becomes all the stronger.

Quote with Type O:

The possibility that there is here a coinage for, or of the period of (rather than simply "of") John of Brienne, should therefore not at all be excluded. Certainly a degree of consistent deliberation seems present.

NICAEA

Nicaea (today's Iznik) lay along the main pilgrim route to the Holy Land.

In 1081 it fell into Seljuk hands, who founded their capital there. In 1097 Nicaea was captured by the crusaders. After the fall of Constantinople in 1204 it became the residence of the Byzantine emperors (Laskaris) and of the Byzantine patriarch, up to 1261.

Nicaea thus became a stronghold against the Latin Empire. The first emperor of Nicaea was Theodor I Laskaris, a son-in-law of Emperor Alexos III Angelos. Having been crowned in 1208, he was acknowledged by most Byzantines, despite the territory being encompassed by the Latin Empire and the Seljuks. After Theodor's death in 1221, his son-in-law John III Vatatzes succeeded. He checked the progress of the Latin Empire and reached an agreement with the Seljuks, but his main adversary was the ruler of Epiros. The latter was defeated by the Bulgarians in 1230 at Klokotnica. Then in 1241 Nicaea captured Macedonia and Thrace from the Bulgarians, subsequently defeated both the despot of Epiros and Geoffroy de Villehardouin, and had thus cleared the path towards recapturing Constantinople. On 15 August 1261 Michael VIII Palaiologos marched his forces into the city and transferred the seat of his government from Nicaea to Constantinople.

JOHANNES III DUKAS VATATZES (1222-1254)



- 3960 Hyperperon - Magnesia. A: Christ on throne between IC and XC, R: Emperor I. with labarum crowned by Virgin nimbate r. DOC IV: 5, Sear: 2073. 3.892 gr. Well struck faces, very fine 200,--
 Höhn - Leipzig, Auction 44 (2005), no. 811.
 Grierson: Byzantine Coinage.



- 3961 Hyperpyron - Magnesia. A: Christ on throne between IC and XC, R: Emperor I. with labarum crowned by Virgin nimbate r. DOC IV: cf. 5, Sear: 2073. 2.861 gr. Double struck on the obverse, reverse extremely fine struck 150,--
 Henzen - Amerongen 2001.
 From list 122, no. 975.
 The symbol between Maria's head and that of the emperor on no. 3960 differs from that on no. 3961.



- 3962 Tetarteron - Magnesia - Type C. A: Nimbate bust of St. George facing with spear and shield, R: Emperor standing facing with labarum and an exikakia. DOC IV: 58, Sear: 2116. 3.292 gr. Very fine 75,--
 Lanz - Graz 1976.



3963

- 3963 Tetarteron - Magnesia - Type C. A: Nimbate bust of St. George facing with spear and shield, R: Emperor standing facing with labarum and anagallis. DOC IV: 58, Sear: 2116. 3.237 gr. Very fine
 Henzen - Amerongen 2001.
 From list 122, no. 976.

75,--

UNCERTAIN ISSUES



3964

- 3964 Tetarteron. A: Jewelled cross with I - C - X - C in the angles, R: Two jewelled B's back to back. DOC IV: 7, Sear: 2155. 2.389 gr. Obverse a little off centre, otherwise very fine to extremely fine
 Aufhäuser - München, Auction 9 (1992), no. 596.
 Ca. 1222-1258.

100,--



3965

- 3965 Tetarteron. A: Floriated cross, R: Half-length figure of St. Theodore. DOC IV: 9, Sear: 2157. 3.913 gr. A little off centre, very fine +
 Henzen - Amerongen 2001.
 From list 122, no. 977.

100,--

PRINCIPALITY of ACHAIA

Achaia, which encompassed the Peloponnesos, obviously had a rich Greek history, then fell to the Romans, had an important Christian centre in Korinthe and later still would be incorporated into the Byzantine Empire. Despite Arabian, Bulgarian and Normannic raids, Achaia was prosperous, which was particularly due to its brisk trade with Venice.

This ended in 1204 when Constantinople was taken by the knights of the 4th crusade. In the aftermath Achaia was assigned to the Venetians, who however had too little manpower to occupy the country, prompting Boniface de Montferrat, Geoffroy de Villehardouin and Guillaume de Champlitte to immediately leap into the vacuum (1204/5). In 1205 Pope Innocent III nominated the latter *princeps totius Achaie provinciae*. After him Geoffroy I de Villehardouin would rise to the throne.

Until 1278 the principality was governed by the Villehardouins, then by the Anjous until 1318 - initially as vassals - and then again by the Villehardouins who were related to the Anjous and after that by many others, until the territory finally fell to the Turks in 1460. The territory was expanded, partly by capturing old fortresses, partly by founding new cities, among which Clarentia.

Things actually started changing as early as 1259 when Guillaume II was taken captive by Emperor Michael VIII in the battle of Pelagonia. He managed to buy himself out, but at the expense of much territory. The Franks tried to win it back, but to no avail. This caused an enormous debt to the Acciaiuoli, a family of bankers, which thus acquired a large stake in Achaia (and later in Athens too).

Achaia's resistance was worn thin by the repeated raids of a number of parties. The expansionist politics of the Byzantine Morea particularly bore heavy on the country. Therefore an offer was made to Venice in 1321 surrendering autonomy in return for protection, to be repeated in 1341 when an offer was made to the Byzantine Emperor John VI.

The coins of Achaia are without exception faithful copies of the French denier tournois.

WILLIAM II of VILLEHARDOUIN (1245-1278)

Was granted the right of mint in 1249 by the French king Louis IX. In 1267 his territory became a fief to Naples.



3966 Denier - Corinthe. A: Cross + • G : PRANCE ACH, R: Castle • CLARENTIA. Metcalf: 939 (Variety GV 223). 0.867 gr. Irregular edge, very fine 25,--

Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 36 (1984), no. 828.

Legend: Guillaume Prince Achaie (The I in PRINCE looks more like an A without horizontal line).

CHARLES I of ANJOU (1278-1285)



3967 Denier - Corinthe?. A: Cross + • K • R • PRINC' ACh, R: Castle • + • CLARENTIA'. Metcalf: 948-949 (Variety KA 200). 0.652 gr. Slightly corroded, very fine 25,--

Jacquier - Kehl 2001.

From list 27, no. 430.

Legend: KAROLVS REX PRINCE ACHAIE.

A.G. Malloy / I.F. Preston / A.J. Seltman: Coins of the Crusader States, New York 1994, no. 11.

CHARLES II of ANJOU (1285-1289)

3968

- 3968 Denier - Clarentza. A: Cross + K • R • PRINC' ACH, R: Castle x DE : CLARENTIA x. Metcalf: 942-945 (Variety KA 101). 0.947 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine 40,--
 Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 36 (1984), no. 829.
 It is also possible that this coin has to be attributed to Charles I (1278-1285). Strikingly, this coin is almost 50% heavier than no. 3967.
 From this coin on, the usual CLARENTIA was changed to DE CLARENTIA and the x terminals were changed to two x's over each other.
 Metcalf does not distinguish between Charles I and Charles II.

FLORENT of HAINAUT (1289-1297)

3969

- 3969 Denier - Clarentza. A: Cross + FLORENS • PACH x, R: Castle DE CLARENCIA. Metcalf: 951-961 (Variety F 5 ?). 0.976 gr. Dark patina, very fine + 40,--
 Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 30 (1977), no. 2179.
 The marks are not clearly visible. They seem to be only a pellet at the end of the legend on the ob- and reverse.

ISABELLE of VILLEHARDOUIN (1297-1301)

3970

- 3970 Denier - Clarentza. A: Cross + + YSABELLA • P • ACH, R: Castle DE CLARENCIA'. Metcalf: 968-970 (Variety Y 3). 0.807 gr. Flan crack and edge faults, very fine 25,--
 Batavia - den Haag 1979.

PHILIP of SAVOY (1301-1307)

3971

- 3971 Denier - Clarentza. A: Cross + • PHS • D' SAB • P • ACHE •, R: Castle over star with 5 rays + DE CLARENCIA +. Metcalf: 973-975 (Variety PS 1). 0.709 gr. Very fine 25,--
 Batavia - den Haag 1979.
 Legend: PHILIPPVS DVX SABAVDIA PRINCEPS ACHAIE.

PHILIP of TARANTO (1307-1313)


- 3972 Denier - Clarentza. A: Cross + PH'S ACH' TARDR, R: Castle + D' CLARENZIA. Metcalf: 983 (Variety PT 2). 0.783 gr. Very fine 25,--
 Holleman - Enschede 1983.
 Legend: PHILIPPVS (PRINCEPS) ACHAIE TARENTE DESPOTES ROMANIE.

LOUIS of BURGUNDY (1313-1316)

- 3973 Denier. A: Cross + LODOVIC' • D' • B' • P • ACHE, R: Castle + DE CLARENTIA. Metcalf: 993-996. 0.857 gr. RR Very fine 250,--
 Vecchi - London, Auction 14 (1999), no. 1568.
 Legend: LODOVICVS DE BVRGVNDIA PRINCEPS ACHAIE.

MAHAUT of HAINAUT (1316-1321)


- 3974 Denier - Clarentza. A: Cross + MAHAVTA • P • ACH, R: Castle with annulet l. and plant below DE CLARENZIA. Metcalf: 999-1002. 0.750 gr. Small flan crack, very fine 20,--
 Batavia - den Haag 1979.

JOHN of GRAVINA (1322-1333)

- 3975 Denier - Clarentza. A: Cross + • IOHS • P • ACHE, R: Castle DE CLARENZIA. Metcalf: 1021 (Variety G 3 ?). 0.806 gr. Flan cracks, very fine 20,--



- 3976 Ducat - Clarentza. A: Doge kneeling in front of St. Marcus AZBRDANDV DVX SM VENETI, R: Christ in mandorla, four stars l. and five stars r. SIT T XPC DAT QT I REGIS ISTE DVCI. Friedberg: 38a, Gamberini: 344, Metcalf: --, Schlumberger: cf. Pl. XII.34. 3.485 gr Well struck specimen, almost extremely fine 300,--
 Kunst und Münzen - Lugano 1978.
 Schlumberger has AZBRDANDV instead of BR => DK.
 Imitation of a Venetian ducat of Andrea Dandolo (1343-1354), a contemporary of Robert of Anjou.

ROBERT of ANJOU (1346-1364) -TARENTE

3977

- 3977 Grosso - Clarentza. A: Doge and St. Marcus standing and holding banner X A DANDVLO DVX S M VENETI, R: Christ on throne between IC and XC. Gamberini: 422, Metcalf: --, Schlumberger: cf. Pl. XII.35. 2.211 gr. **R** Very fine to extremely fine
Lanz - München, Auction 23 (1982), no. 1983.

200,--

BARONY/DUCHY ATHENS

Within the construct of the Latin Empire, Athens had initially been a barony, and later on a duchy. It was governed by the family De la Roche (1204-1311), the Catalans (1311-1386) and the Florentine Acciaiuoli (1388-1456) consecutively.

Otto de la Roche received the title *Dominus Athenarum* and became a vassal of the kingdom Thessalonica (he also owned a number of towns (Argos and Nauplia) in the principality of Achaia).

His grandson Guido I (1225-1263) in 1260 travelled to France to resolve the dispute with the princes of Achaia, at which occasion he was elevated to duke of Athens by Louis the Saint. His son Guillaume I (1280-1287) is the first to indicate this title on his coins. Their preferred residence was Thebes.

During the Battle of Kephissos on 15 March 1311, a company of Catalan pirates under Gualtier I of Brienne seized the territory. Despite its numerous connections - with the crown of Aragon amongst others - the duchy gradually slid into decline.

Nerio Acciaiuolo, Lord of Corinth, took advantage of this development and usurped power on 2 May 1388. In 1456 the duchy was ultimately annexed by the Turks.

The coins can be divided in deniers and oboles. Not by weight but by size. The denier Tournois, which was French and weighed 0.715 gr, was introduced under Louis VIII/IX (see no. 943). As the coins from Athens listed here hover around the same weight, we have classified them as deniers.

GUIDO I de la ROCHE (1225-1263)

Guido was a cousin of Otto de la Roche and wedded to a cousin of Guillaume de Villehardouin. He resided in Thebes. In 1240, he granted the Genoese significant privileges.



3978

- 3978 Denier - Thebe. A: Castle of Genua + • DNS • ATHEN •, R: Cross + • THEB • CIVI •. Metcalf: 861. 0.872 gr. Irregular flan as usual, otherwise very fine +
Toderi - Florence 1978.

50,--

The Genoese castle pictured by the coin justifies the question as to whether the right of mint had been among the privileges granted to the Genoese.

GUILLAUME I de la ROCHE (1280-1287)

Guillaume was the second son of Guido I (of Jean I (1263-1280), the first-born son, no coins are known). Metcalf does not distinguish between Guillaume I and Guido II (see nos. 1025-1027).



3979

- 3979 Denier - Thebe. A: Cross ☉ + ☉ G ☉ DVX • ATENES, R: Castle ☉ + ☉ THEBE ☉ CIVIS. Metcalf: 1032-1037 (Variety GR 105, Type 1). 0.847 gr. Fine to very fine
Holleman - Enschede 1983.
This coin is a direct imitation of the French denier Tournois.

25,--

GUIDO II de la ROCHE (1287-1308)

As Guido was not yet of age when his brother Jean died, he was put in the custody of his mother Hélène d'Ange. She wedded Hugues de Brienne in 1291, thus ceding regency to him.



- 3980 Denier - Thebe. A: Cross with one trefoil in each angle + GVIOT DVX ATH, R: Castle with three towers + THEBE CIVIS. Metcalf: 867-868 (Type 5). 0.721 gr.

Irregular flan and weakly struck at the edge, very fine

30,--

Toderi - Florence 1978.

This coin was struck during the regency of Hugues de Brienne.

Gviot is the name of young Guy.

Reverse text: quatrefoil around the starting cross.

There is no clarity as to what the castle with the three towers, which wholly deviates from the stylised Tours denier castle, signifies.



- 3981 Denier - Thebe. A: Cross + • GVI • DVX : ATENES ., R: Castle * + * THEB AHI : CIVIS. Metcalf: 1075-1076 (Variety 1 g). 0.711 gr.

Small edge break, very fine

40,--

Toderi - Florence 1974.

Schlumberger (Pl. XIII.9) is thoroughly convinced that this coin should be placed in the period 1294-1308, which makes it a coin of Guy II.

POSSESSIONS OF NAPLES IN GREECE AND ON THE IONIC ISLANDS

These are deniers tournois struck in Lepanto by Philippe de Tarente. These coins were struck before 1294, the year when Philippe de Tarente married Thamar d'Ange, heiress of Lepanto.

Who held the strategically situated city of Lepanto held access to the Gulf of Corinth. As a result, the city changed hands more than once in the course of history. After 1204 it was part of the Epirote Empire, and from 1294 it was temporarily held by the Anjous. In the 14th century it belonged to the dominion of the Albanian sovereigns, was held for some time by the Catalan Company (see Athens) and subsequently by the Order of St. John, Venice firmly taking hold of it in 1378. After suffering further attacks and pillaging, Lepanto finally fell to Ottoman ruler Bayezid in 1499.

PHILIPPE DE TARENTE (1294-1313)


- 3982 Denier - Lepanto. A: Cross : + ☙ PHS • PTAR DESP ☙, R: Castle + ' NEPANTI CIVIS. Metcalf: 1091-1097 (Variety 1 c). 0.706 gr

Weakly struck in parts, very fine

20,--

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 30 (1977), no. 2189.

Legend: PHILIPPVS PRINCEPS TARANTI DESPOT.



3983



3983 Denier - Lepanto. A: Cross : + Ψ PHS • PTAR DESP, R: Castle + ' NEPANTI CIVIS. Metcalf: --. 0.772 gr. Very fine +

Kricheldorf - Freiburg 1979

Metcalf knows only of an obverse legend starting and ending with a lis.

25,--

CHIOS

Little is known of the Chios of late antiquity and the Byzantine era.

In the 11th century, it was a Byzantine fortress, and the famous monastery of Nea Moni was founded there. In 1082 the Byzantines cleared the path for the Venetians, who however would not succeed in seizing Chios (1124 and 1171). During the 4th crusade, Chios became a part of the Latin Empire, but before long the island was annexed by Emperor John III Dukas, the Byzantine ruler of Thessalonica - in 1225.

In 1261 the Treaty of Nymphaion ceded Chios to the Genoese, who would use it as a place of trade. In 1304 Benedetto Zaccaria, who already was lord of Phokaea, acquired Chios from Andronikos II. The latter ceded the territory in a bid to create a defensive buffer against the Turks, for Benedetto it constituted a port of transit for the alum trade.

When Benedetto stepped down in 1314 his son Paleologo succeeded him. After that came Benedetto II and Martino. The island then became a Latin principality, and tried to shed Byzantine sovereignty, but instead Chios came under Byzantium in 1329.

Martino tried to recapture the island, but to no effect. In 1346 a Genoese fleet commanded by Simone Vignoso was more successful, and the Byzantines surrendered. A private endeavour in principle, this campaign was supported by the Genoese community. These privately owned shipping companies went on to govern Chios under the name of Maona. In 1373 Maona adopted a friendly stance towards the Turks in a bid to placate, among other things by opposing Governor Boucicaud who had been sent by the Genoese in 1408-09.

From the early 15th century on, the city was obliged to pay tribute to the Ottomans, who continually raised the amount. In 1566 a Turkish fleet captured Chios, ending 200 years of Genoese rule.

Up to around 1415 the ducat of Venice was imitated (called *zecchino* in the Levant), including the name of the doge (usually in a corrupted form).

From 1415 zecchinos were struck in the name of the doge of Genoa. The doge was not indicated by his name but by the term *Dux Ianve*. After the Visconti seized Genoa, Filippo Maria Visconti struck zecchinos, replacing St. Marcus with St. Peter (as was done in Rome), however retaining the image: St. Marcus and the doge. He also did not include his name, referring only to *Dux Mediolanum*.

After 1436 the doge of Genoa Tommaso di Campofregoso also struck zecchinos, now bearing his own name.

Venetian imitations bear the same legend as the Venetian ducats: SIT T XPE DAT Q TV REGIS ISTE DVCAT (*Sit Tibi Christi Datus Quem Tu Regis Iste Ducatus*).

The imitations of the Venetian ducat in the Aegean area have been extensively described by B. R. Bell (in an unpublished manuscript). The *Classical Numismatic Review* XXVII (2002) refers to this paper. It also describes a number of imitations, which however all significantly differ from the types listed here.

MAONA (from 1347 on)



3984



3984 Zecchino. A: Doge kneeling in front of St. Marcus ARTO VENERI DVX SM VENETI, R: Christ in mandorla, 4 stars l. and 5 stars r. SIT T XPE DAT Q • OSIS • TE DVCA. Fb.: 2c, Gamberini: 394, Schlumberger: cf. Pl. XIV.11. 3.504 gr. R Extremely fine

WAG - Dormund, Auction 9 (1997), no. 1.

Schlumberger pl. XIV.11 describes an imitation of the Venetian doge Antonio Vernier (1382-1400), with the text: ANTO VENEIO and for its reverse: SIT T XPE DTA PIR VTEGIS ISTE DVCAT.

250,--



- 3985 Zecchino. A: Doge kneeling in front of St. Marcus ANTO VENE DVX SN VENETI, R: Christ in mandorla, 4 stars l. and 5 stars r. • SIT T XPE DAT BT • • TOISISE DVCAS. Fb.: 2c, Gamberini: 394, Schlumberger: cf. Pl. XIV.11. 3.530 gr. **R** Extremely fine 250,--
WAG - Dormund, Auction 9 (1997), no. 2.

FILIPPO MARIA VISCONTI (1421-1436)



- 3986 Zecchino. A: Doge kneeling in front of St. Marcus • D MEDIOLANI DVX S PETRVS, R: Christ in mandorla, 4 stars l. and 5 stars r. • SIT • T XPE DAT QTV REGIS STE DVCAT •. Fb.: 4, Gamberini: 398, Schlumberger: Pl. XIV.14. 3.527 gr. Very fine + 250,--
Toderi - Florence 1978.
Although Schlumberger notes that this type is "assez barbare et de très mauvais alliage" (rather barbaric and of very poor alloy), this coin shows fine workmanship and its text is fully legible.

TOMMASO di CAMPOFREGOSO (1437-1442)



- 3987 Zecchino. A: Doge kneeling in front of St. Marcus H • SAVLIDH • DVX • T • D AAD • C • IO, R: Christ in mandorla, 4 stars l. and 5 stars r. • SIT • T • XP • E DAT Q • TV REGIS ISTE D • T •. Fb.: 3, Gamberini: -- (cf. 397), Lunardi: 517. 3.534 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 250,--
Rauch - Wien 1997.



- 3988 Zecchino. A: Doge kneeling in front of St. Marcus DNS DAT L DVX, R: Christ in mandorla, 4 stars l. and 5 stars r. • ASIO • TX • RE • DAT • ET • REGIS IST • E • DVT. Fb.: 3, Gamberoni: -- (cf. 397), Lunardi: 517. 3.392 gr. Extremely fine 250,--
Rauch - Wien 1997.
The X of Dvx is of an altogether deviant form.
The left part of the obverse legend is almost illegible.

LORENZO GIUSTINIANI BANCA (1483)



3989

- 3989 Monnaie de Billon. A: Castle between L and I under eagle + CIVITAS ☿ CHII, R: Cross + CONRADVS ☿ REX ☿ R ☿. Schlumberger: Pl. XIV.28. 0.365 gr. **RR** Very fine

150,--

SKA - Zürich 1982.

Lorenzo Giustiniani Banca was podestà in 1483.

Promis interpreted the letters L I as signifying Lorenzo Giustiniani.

PHOKAEA

Phokaea is a port in the Gulf of Smyrna, founded in the 8th century BC.

In 1082 Alexios granted the Venetians trade privileges. During the period 1088-1092 it provided a foothold for the Turkish emir Zachas. In 1270, Phokaea started to prosper when Michael VIII, against a tribute, ceded it to the brothers Benedetto and Manuele Zaccaria who used it to export alum. The brothers founded New Phokaea at the turn of the 13th century to protect their possession. Old Phokaea was henceforth governed by Andreolo Cattaneo.

In 1329 both parts were reunited under Byzantine rule. In 1346 Phokaea was conquered by the Genoese Simone Vignoso.

Later Phokaea would be held briefly by the Byzantines and by the Maona of Chios. In 1445 Phokaea was definitively lost to the Turks.

ANONYMOUS



3990

- 3990 Zecchino. A: Doge kneeling in front of St. Marcus AHDKDAHDVIO DVX SM VENETI, R: Christ in mandorla, 4 stars l. and 5 stars r. • SIT T XPE DAT • O • TA XSI SISTE DVCAT. Fb.: --, Gamberini: cf. 347 (Andreolo Cattaneo della Volta, 1314-1331), Lunardi: 23, Metcalf: 1171. 3.485 gr. **R** Almost extremely fine

250,--

Imitation of Andrea Dandolo (1342-1354). This coin was most likely struck during Phokaea's period of Genoese governance (from 1346), although Chios at the time struck zecchinos bearing the name of Antonio Vernier (1382-1400).

LEVANTINE IMITATIONS

ANONYMOUS



3991

- 3991 Zecchino - ca. 1400. A: Doge kneeling in front of St. Marcus ACORDAONICO DVX SM VENETI, R: Christ in mandorla, 4 stars l. and 5 stars r. • SIT T XPE DAT QTV REGIS HCQV • CAT. 3.539 gr. Small flan, very fine

150,--

WAG - Dortmund, Auction 9 (1997), no. 4.

Imitation of Andrea Dandolo (1342-1354).

RHODES - CYPRUS

KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS ON RHODES

The order originated in the hospital of St. John in Jerusalem in 1099 (see under Kingdom of Jerusalem). Rich territories devolved upon the order, both in the Latin east and in Western Europe. The rule of the order came into existence around 1130 presumably under its first master Gerhard. Its members venerated the "Holy Poor" and called themselves the "servants of the poor of Christ".

Besides the branch that engaged in hospital work, a military branch arose around 1140, perhaps under the influence of the Templars, in order to be able to support the Kingdom of Jerusalem. Military activities became growingly important at the expense of the work in hospitals. From 1230 knights took precedence over priests, to the extent even that a rule was stipulated in 1262 entitling only knights to assume the office of master.

The order was structured internationally, and locally organised in tongues and commanderies everywhere. The chapter occupied a central place and the priors convened regularly.

Jerusalem formed the headquarters of the order up until 1187, when it was lost to Saladin. After that, the knights moved to Acre. When this city too was lost - in 1291 - the knights went to Limassol on Cyprus. In 1306 the order launched an invasion of Rhodes and in 1309 the headquarters were established there. Upon arrival on Rhodes in 1309 the first grandmaster was Foulques Villeret, of whom no coins are known. The next grandmaster, Helion de Villeneuve, started striking *gigliati*, imitations of the *gigliati* of Charles II of Anjou in Naples. The obverse of a *gigliati* typically shows a grandmaster kneeling before the patriarchal cross, with three steps leading up to it (usually also with a coat of arms, starting with that of Roger de Pins, and a letter), a cross on the cloak. The reverse has a cross fleury with the arms of the Order of St. John at its outer edges. The reverse text normally is: *Hospitalis Sancti Johannes Hierosolymitani Conventus Rhodi*.

The island was built into one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and the order also held property on the main land, such as Smyrna (1374-1402) and Morea (temporarily). In 1312 the order acquired the sequestered goods of the Templars. The masters of the order behaved like sovereigns and bore the title of grandmaster from 1267.

The Rhodes history of the order is marked by great internationalisation - with the accompanying problems -, the enormous wealth that came with great power and influence, struggle with the popes, but above all a constant state of war with the unstoppable Turks, whom they would eventually be defeated by.

Between 1440 and 1444 the Mamluks attacked Rhodes, followed in 1480 by the Ottomans who laid siege to the fortress, eventually capturing it in 1522. The order then moved to Malta.

HELION of VILLENEUVE (1319-1346)

Helion de Villeneuve was a chevalier and grand prieur of St. Gilles. His appointment was endorsed by the pope. His poor health forced him to remain on Europe's mainland for a long period, which did not benefit the situation on Rhodes. The Turks regularly attacked, but when De Villeneuve finally set foot on Rhodes in 1332, he organised affairs quickly. In 1344 a papal fleet, aided by the Hospitallers, Venice and the king of Cyprus, attacked the wealthy city of Smyrna (of Omar-Beg, Emir d'Aidin). In 1374 the lower city was surrendered to the Hospitallers, the upper city staying in Turkish hands.



3992 Gigliato. A: Grandmaster kneeling in front of cross + FR'ELION . D'. VILANOVA . D'I . GRAMR . ,
 R: Ornamented cross + . OSPTA' . S' . IOHS . IRLNI . QTI' . RODI . Metcalf: 1177,
 Schlumberger: IX.17. 3.871 gr. R Traces of encrustation, almost extremely fine
 Delmonte - Brussel 1971.

The grandmaster faces the viewer, wearing a short beard. Towards the end of De Villeneuve's tenure this changes: he looks at the cross, wearing a long beard (as would be usual in the time to come after this period).

350,--

DIEUDONNÉ of GOZON (1346-1353)

Was from old Languedoc lineage. He is known in the Christian world for his struggle with an enormous monster, a crocodile that had been terrorising Rhodes for a long time. On his tomb it says "Ci-gist vainqueur du dragon" (Here rests the vanquisher of the dragon), a fresco depicting this story still can be seen in a house on Rhodes.

He fought the Turks again and in their war against Egypt came to the aid of the Armenians in 1347-1349.



3993

- 3993 Gigliato. A: Grandmaster kneeling in front of cross + FR : DEODAT : D : GOSONO : DI : GRA : MR, R: Ornamented cross + : OSPITAI : IOHIS : IRLNI : QT : RODI. Metcalf: 1191, Schlumberger: IX.22. 3.711 gr. **RR** Small scratches, very fine
Peus - Frankfurt, Auction 382 (2005), no. 713.

750,--

PIERRE de CORNEILLAN (1354-1355)

Was grand prieur of St. Gilles knight of the tongue of the Provence. During his short reign, there was some friction between the order and Pope Innocent VI as to the Order's coffers which were filled to the brim. As the church was being forced into retreat by the Muslims (on Morea amongst others), the pope decreed that the order leave Rhodes to establish itself in Syria. He moreover wanted a new chapter in France. Before he was able to realise this the grandmaster died.



3994

- 3994 Gigliato. A: Grandmaster kneeling in front of cross + F . PETRVS . D' . CORNILLANO . DI . GRA M, R: Ornamented cross + OSPITAI . S . IOHIS . IRLNI . QT' . RODI. Metcalf: 1193. Schlumberger: IX.23. 3.935 gr. **RR** Very fine +
Delmonte - Brussel 1971.

500,--

ROGER de PINS (1355-1365)

From old Provence lineage. The pope held on to his demands: transfer to Palestine and a chapter in France. Due in particular to Morean developments the pope eventually refrained from his plans. During the reign of Roger de Pins the plague befell the east and Rhodes. The ensuing famine caused Roger to sell all his possessions and eventually all the silver and other objects in the palace. Roger devised new statutes for the order.



- 3995 Gigliato. A: Grandmaster kneeling in front of cross, pinecone behind him + . F . ROGIERIVS o D o PINIBVS o D o GRA M, R: Ornamented cross + OSPITAI : S : IOHIS IRLNI o QT : RODI .
Metcalf: 1206-1207, Schlumberger: Pl. IX.21. 3.909 gr. Extremely fine

250,--

Müller - Solingen, Auction 58 (1988), no. 471.

RAYMOND BERANGER (1365-1374)

He, too, was from the Provence, from a family that had brought forth many knights of the order. Under Raymond the splendour of former times was restored, the status of the knights having significantly decreased since De Gozon.

Together with Peter I of Cyprus the knights launched an attack on Alexandria, the home port of muslims and pirates. Alexandria and the fleet were devastated, but everyone returned to Cyprus and Rhodos. The sultan of Egypt attacked Rhodes as a repercussion, to no effect however.



- 3996 Gigliato. A: Grandmaster kneeling in front of cross, shield behind him + . F . RAIMVNDVS . BERENGARII . D . G . M, R: Ornamented cross + OSPITAI . S . IOHS . IRLNI . OTSBRODI .
Metcalf: 1208. Schlumberger: Pl. X.7. 3.779 gr.

Slightly corroded and weakly struck at the edge, very fine +

100,--

Hess - Luzern 1981.
Shield of Grandmaster r. in field.
Cf. Kästner (3), no. 1023.

ROBERT de JUILLY (1374-1376)

Lord of Juilly and of Claye, near Meaux, he was acknowledged by Pope Gregory XI in Avignon. Battle with the Turks again, this time with Amurat, son of Orkhan, but every bit as terrible as under Beranger. Rhodes was again reinforced.



3997

- 3997 Gigliato. A: Grandmaster kneeling in front of cross, shield behind him + F : ROBEIRTVS : D GVLIACO : D : GAM, R: Ornamented cross + OSPITL : S : IORS : IRLIN : IOTSR. Metcalf 1213, Schlumberger: Pl. X.8. 3.916 gr. R A little weakly struck at the edge, very fine +

250,--

Kastner - München, Auction 3 (1973), no. 1061.

Grandmaster before his own arms, under the cross a bloom or rose.

The numbers 3997 - 4001 are all from the same hoard.

Der Fund wurde vor reichlich 10 Jahren in der Nähe von Izmir gemacht und kam unmittelbar völlig in Münchener Besitz. Daraus sind 200 Stück verschiedener Variante versteigert (The hoard was found near Izmir well over ten years ago and was immediately acquired by a party from Munich. 200 pieces in a number of varieties were auctioned off (note of G. Kastner dated 8 June 1973). The hoard spans the period from Roger de Pins to Philibert de Naillac.

JUAN FERNANDEZ D'HEREDIA (1376-1396)

From an esteemed family from Aragon. In France he fought at the side of King Philippe VI near Crécy. In 1376 Pope Gregory VI decided to transfer his see to Rome, where he proclaimed Jean-Ferdinand grandmaster.

He fought against the Turks in Greece and was captured in Albania in 1381. The schism between Clemence VII and Urban VI occurred around this same time. Heredia arrived in Rhodos and together with several knights backed Antipope Clemence VI, other knights chose sides with Urban VI and wanted the prior of Capua Ricardo Caracciolo as their grandmaster, dividing the order in a similar rift. Heredia died in Avignon in 1396.



3998

- 3998 Gigliato. A: Grandmaster kneeling in front of cross, castle behind him, heart with cross under cross + F : IOH : FERANDI (?) R : G : M : OSPITL, R: Ornamented cross + OSPTA (?) S : IHISQT RODI :. Metcalf: --, Schlumberger: Pl. X.9. 3.829 gr. R Crude dies, very fine +

250,--

Kastner - München, Auction 3 (1973), no. 1136.

Small castle as a part of the arms behind the grandmaster, under the cross a heart with a cross on it, in the heart a cross with two dots. The castle is one of the two gates of Rhodes.



- 3999 Gigliato. A: Grandmaster kneeling in front of cross, castle behind him + F . IOHA FERANDI . DE . MOSPITL, R: Ornamented cross + OSPTA : S : IOHISLNI QTODI. Metcalf: 1215, Schlumberger: Pl. X.9. 3.844 gr. R Traces of encrustation, very fine

250,--

Kastner - München, Auction 3 (1973), no. 1093.

Small castle as a part of the arms behind the grandmaster, under the cross a G.

PHILIBERT de NAILLAC (1396-1421)

In 1395 Ricardo Caraciolo had already passed away and Pope Boniface IX annulled all nominations. Naillac, grand prieur of Aquitaine, got all the votes in the election for a new grandmaster. Before long Turkish danger loomed, personified by the terrible sultan Bayezid. He threatened Greece, the Serbs, the Bulgarians and even the Hungarians. Naillac was asked to join ranks with the Christian troops in Hungary. The Christians went into battle undaunted but were devastatingly defeated on 28 September 1396 at Nicopolis. The grandmaster and the king of Hungary escaped by boat across the Danube River. Naillac went back to Rhodes.

Bayezid was the great conquerer of Christian Europe, yet upon his return to Asia Minor he was taken prisoner by the famed Tamerlan. The latter also took Smyrna, the territory being lost for the order.

Then Theodorus Paleologus, despot of Misithra, brother of Emperor Manuel, asked the order to cede Corinthe, Sparta and other fortified places on the Peloponnesos to him against payment. Naillac accepted, but Sparta preferred the supremacy of the order and objected to the agreement. Nevertheless, the money flowed into the coffers of the order, which was now at the apogee of its power, having obtained enormous riches and influence. The order's grandmaster mediated everywhere, also at the council of Pisa in 1409 where the great schism between Gregory XII and Benedict XIII was mended and Alexander V was elected pope. In return the new pope appointed the grandmaster to grandmaster-general of the order. In 1420 Naillac came back to Rhodes after a stay in Europe of 11 years.

Contrary to normal gigliati, this coin shows the grandmaster holding the cross (see no. 4000 in particular, which even shows him looking upwards). The cloak also differs from the normal gigliati.



- 4000 Gigliato. A: Grandmaster kneeling in front of cross, shield behind him + FRE FILIBERTVSIS, R: Ornamented cross +PITALIOAHAS . IHRLM. Metcalf: --, Schlumberger: Pl. X.11. 3.858 gr. R Crude dies, small flan crack, weakly struck, almost very fine

200,--

Kastner - München, Auction 3 (1973), no. 1158.

Grandmaster before his own arms, no letter under the cross.



4001

- 4001 Gigliato. A: Grandmaster kneeling in front of cross, shield behind him, A under cross + F : PHIBLHACO : MGRI : OS, R: Ornamented cross + OSPITAL : S (?) IOAHOS . IORLM. Metcalf: 1219, Schlumberger: Pl. X.11. 3.848 gr. **R** Fine toning at the edge, weakly struck, very fine

200,--

Kastner - München, Auction 3 (1973), no. 1166.
Grandmaster before his own arms, under the cross an A.



4002

- 4002 Gigliato - group A1. A: Grandmaster kneeling in front of cross, shield behind him, A under cross + F : PHIBOMAGISTRI : OS, R: Ornamented cross + ISA (?) H . T . A . C : R . O : S : E : F . A . B : EM. Metcalf: 1219, Schlumberger: Pl X.11. 3.882 gr.

RR Small flan crack and weakly struck in parts, very fine

150,--

Kastner - München, Auction 3 (1973), no. 1169.
Grandmaster before his own arms, under the cross an A.

I Santa Croce Fave Amen (?) = Mein Heilig Kreuz, sei mir geneigt. Amen (?) My holy cross, favour me. Amen.



- 4003 Gigliato - group B2. A: Grandmaster kneeling in front of cross, shield behind him + FRE FILIBERTVS MAISM, R: Ornamented cross + SANTA CROCE AVTA ME. Metcalf: --. Schlumberger: X.11. 3.841 gr. **RR** Double struck, nice tone, fine to very fine

150,--

Kastner - München 1973.

Grandmaster before his own arms, no letter under the cross.

Santa Croce Auta Me = Holy Cross, help me.

Kästner's catalogue provides the following elucidation with the numbers 4002 and 4003:

Alles liegt nahe, diese Gigliati als Notmünzen anzusehen. Dafür gibt es einen guten Grund: In Smyrna befand sich seit 1374 (see the elucidation with Helion de Villeneuve) eine bedeutende Johanniterfestung mit großer Besatzung. 1402/3 belagerte und eroberte Tamerlan (Timur Lenk) diese Festung und tötete die Besatzung, soweit sie in seine Hände fiel. Nur wenige Ritter konnten entkommen und sich auf die zu spät angekommene christliche Flotte retten. Notmünzen zeigen oft Anrufungen der göttlichen Macht, ganz ähnlich wie im vorliegenden Fall. So spricht viel dafür diese Gigliati als Notmünzen anzusehen, die während der Belagerung der Ziadelle von Smyrna durch die belagerten Johanniter geprägt wurden.

(Everything points towards these Gigliati being obsidional coins. There is a good reason for that: Since 1374 (...) the Hospitallers had had a major fortress in Smyrna which held a great number of troops. In 1402/3 Tamerlan (Timur Lenk) laid siege to this fortress, capturing it and killing all the troops that did not manage to escape. Only a few knights did; they went out to sea where they were met by the Christian fleet, which had not made it in time. Obsidional coins often depict invocations of divine powers, and such is the case with the coin in hand. Thus, circumstances suggest these Gigliati constitute obsidional coins struck by Hospitallers besieged in the citadel of Smyrna.)

ANTOINE FLUVIAN (1421-1437)

Of Catalan descent. At the moment of his appointment affairs verged on a state of crisis. Mahomet, son of Bayezid, had set his sights on all the islands in the archipelago. He destroyed everything the order possessed on Cyprus and was preparing to mount a decisive attack on Rhodes (1426). The chapter was called to convene in 1428 (the possessions on Cyprus had been lost, many commanderies in France had been devastated during the war with the English and the situation in Bohemia was equally bad due to the Hussite War). Eventually, the invasion was called off and the knights were able to replenish their exchequer.

Not until the reign of Fluvian's son would the attack on Rhodes be launched.



- 4004 Gigliato. A: Grandmaster kneeling in front of cross, shield and G behind him + F ANTONIVS FLVVIAN GRAM MAST RODI, R: Ornamented cross + OSPITALIS : S : IOHIS : IRLINI : DI : RODI :. Metcalf: --, Schlumberger: Pl. X.14. 3.759 gr. **RR** A little off centre and weakly struck, very fine +

750,--

Hauck & Aufhäuser - Munchen, Auction 18 (2004), no. 1034.

Grandmaster before his own arms, under the cross a G.

CYPRUS

Cyprus was strategically vital and belonged to a number of realms in the course of time. Consecutively, Romans, Byzantines and Arabs would play a central role on the island. Under Emperor Basileios I (867-886), Cyprus came under Byzantine rule and even went on to become a Byzantine province.

In the 12th century the Pisans, Antioch, Armenia and Tripolis attacked the island. By virtue of a treaty of 1148 with the Byzantines, the Venetians owned settlements on Cyprus. In 1184 Isaac Komnenos, a close relative of the Byzantine emperor, seized power and declared Cyprus independent. After 1185 he assumed royal dignity.

In 1191, in the course of the 3rd crusade, Richard the Lionhearted took Cyprus (defeating Isaac Komnenos; Cyprus would never be part of the Byzantine Empire again). The transfer of Cyprus to the Templars by Richard the Lionhearted met with opposition. He then nominated Guy de Lusignan, the dethroned king of Jerusalem, and conferred suzerainty over Cyprus to Emperor Henry VI, who in turn elevated the brother and successor of Guy, Amalrich, to king of Cyprus (1197).

The marriage of Amalrich to Isabella of Jerusalem in 1198 brought about a temporary union of the crowns of Cyprus and Jerusalem. Their son Hugo I wedded Alice of Champagne and thus his family, Ibelin, rose to prominence (Amalrich had previously been married to Eschiva of Ibelin).

In 1247 imperial suzerainty was abrogated.

After Hugo II died the crown devolved to Hugo III (1267-1284), a son of Isabella (sister of Henri I) and Henri of Antioch (a younger branch of the noble house of Antioch, by the name of Lusignan). He united the crowns of Cyprus and Jerusalem in 1268. His claim to Jerusalem was contested by Charles of Anjou, however the son of Hugo II, Henry II (1285-1324) managed to unite the crowns for good. After the fall of Acre and Tyre (1291) the title of king of Jerusalem was merely nominal. Famagusta was to be the "seat" of the Kingdom of Jerusalem and Hugo had himself crowned king of Jerusalem in the cathedral of Famagusta.

The civil war from 1231 to 1233 caused many internal crises. In 1306 Henry II, an epileptic, was deposed by his brother Amalrich, and was not able to reclaim kingship until he murdered Amalrich.

In 1361 Peter I conquered the port of Antalya and sacked Alexandria. Genoese merchants continually harassed the kingdom and their troops took Famagusta and part of the island in 1373, controlling it until 1464. The occupation cost the kings a lot of money, and a number of nobles, among them King Jacob II, were held hostage in Genua.

King Janus was in such financial straits that he authorised privateering against Egypt. This prompted the sultan of the Mamluks, Barsbai, to order an expedition against Cyprus. Cyprus was defeated at Khirokitia (1426) and the Mamluks went on to take Nicosia. An insurgency broke out. The situation would only be resolved by paying the sultan a substantial tribute, causing the financial dependency on Venice to further increase.

The next step towards ruin was taken when the sultan failed to acknowledge succession by Charlotte of Lusignan. Janus's bastard brother then usurped power, marrying the noble Caterina Cornaro, who was adopted by the Republic of Venice as their "daughter". After Jacob II had died, Venice prevented the marriage of Caterina to an Aragon prince. After her minor son, Jacob III (born from the marriage of Jacob II to Catherine), had died, Caterina stepped down and surrendered the island to Venice (February 1489).

GUY de LUSIGNAN (1192-1194)



- 4005 Denier - Class I. A: Portal with towers and star in centre + REX GUIDO, R: Cross with pellet in the 1st and 4th and one crescent in the 2nd and 3rd angles + DE CI o PRO. Metcalf: 629-630, Schlumberger: Pl. VI.1. 0.937 gr. R Dark patina, small flan crack, very fine 40,--
Holleman - Enschede 1990.

HUGO I (1205-1218)



- 4006 Denier - Class III. A: Cross with one crescent in the 1st and 4th and one star in the 2nd and 3rd angles + • HVGO REX •, R: Castle + • CY • PRI •. Metcalf: 634, Schlumberger: --. 0.529 gr. Fine 10,--
Willems - Bennekom 1986.

AMALRIC DE TYR (1306-1310)

At the turn of the 13th century, Cyprus turned to the groat. The French gros tournois reached Tripolis first. The Cypriot groat was a little heavier than the gros tournois. It came in a whole and a half variant, called gros grand and gros petit respectively. The 1285-1382 groat has been researched extensively by Metcalf and Pitsillides (Corpus Lusignan Coinage), the 1382-1489 groat is known primarily from the Stavrokonnou hoard.

The weight was very stable (4.56 gr), but from 1310 started to drop. Originally groats were struck in Nicosia, but from 1310 probably also in Famagusta.

Two periods can be distinguished in the reign of Henry II: During the period 1285-1306 Henry struck a groat that had a lion on the reverse and was of a higher weight, 4.74 gr. In the period after 1310 a lighter version (4.56 gr) was struck, presumably in Famagusta.



4007 Gros. A: Lion of Cyprus within two circles of legend CIPRI GBNATO E RETO, + AMALRIC' TIRENSIS DOMINVS, R: Shield of Jerusalem and Lusignan + IRLM ET CIPRI REGI FILIV. Metcalf: 672, Schlumberger: --. 3.968 gr. RR Nice toning, small flan, otherwise good very fine 1.000,--

Elsen - Brussel 1982.

Type without tendrils.

This coin was struck in the brief period between February 1310 and June 1310, which may indicate that the mint in Famagusta was taken into operation by Amalric.

Same type as Schlumberger: 6.18 = 1/2 groat (2nd type).

Metcalf: Nicosia mint?

HENRI II (1285-1324)



4008 Gros - 2nd periode (1310-1324). A: King seated on throne with sceptre and orb HENRI REI DE, R: Cross of Jerusalem + IERSAL'M ED CHIPRE. Metcalf: 687, Schlumberger: Pl. VI.20. 4.394 gr. Slightly corroded, very fine 100,--

Huizinga - Delft 1981.

The cross preceding the Henri text is part of the globus cruciger.

Note the form of the cross of Jerusalem, which deviates from what literature shows.

Metcalf has two types lacking a mintmark: Early with weight 4.63 and 4.59 gr and later with weight 4.20 gr. This coin lies in the middle; for now we classified it under later (687).

HUGO IV (1324-1359)



- 4009 Gros. A: King seated on throne with sceptre and orb, B l. in field HVGVE REI DE, R: Cross of Jerusalem + IERASAL' M ED CHIPRE. Metcalf: 756, Schlumberger: Pl. VI.24. 4.529 gr.

Holleman - Enschede 1981.

This coin has the fieldmark B without annulet above.

Dark patina, good very fine

100,--



- 4010 Gros - petit. A: King seated on throne with sceptre and orb, B under cross l. in field x HVGVE REI DE, R: Cross of Jerusalem + IERSAL' MED' CHIPR'. Metcalf: 763, Schlumberger: Pl. VI.25. 2.279 gr.

Holleman - Enschede 1987.

This coin has the fieldmark B crosslet above.

Very fine +

75,--



- 4011 Gros - petit. A: King seated on throne with sceptre and orb, B l. in field HVGVE REI RE, R: Cross of Jerusalem + IERSAL' M ED CHIPR. Metcalf: 760-761, Schlumberger: Pl. VI.25. 2.219 gr.

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1981.

Dark patina, reverse a little off centre, very fine

50,--

PETER I (1359-1365)



- 4012 Gros. A: King seated on throne with sword and orb, shield r. in front of throne + PIERE PAR LA GRACE DE DIEV ROI, R: Cross of Jerusalem + DE IERSALEM : E DE CHIPRE. Metcalf: 771, Schlumberger: Pl. VI.27. 4.633 gr.

Spink - London 1975.

Peter I replaces the lis sceptre with a sword.

At the cross's centre on the reverse an x (this is the only coin that features the x). It refers to the mint in Famagusta (see Metcalf p. 207).

The coin is of minute craftsmanship and as such is in a class of its own.

Metcalf 770 has an annulet on the neck.

R Reverse a little off centre, nice patina, extremely fine

200,--



- 4013 Gros - petit. A: King seated on throne with sword and orb, shield r. in front of throne o o P I E R E R O I o, R: Cross of Jerusalem + DE I E R V Z A L E M : E D E C H I P R E. Metcalf: 783, Schlumberger: Pl. VII.2. 2.254 gr. Irregular flan, very fine

75,--

SKA - Bern 1980.

The throne is always depicted in perspective. This is not the case here. Metcalf 783 provides the same.

JOHN II (1432-1458)



- 4014 Gros. A: King seated on throne with sword and orb IOHANES DEI GRA, R: Cross of Jerusalem + IHRLM • ET : CIPRI REX. Metcalf: 803, Schlumberger: Pl. VII.14. 3.474 gr.

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1981.

Groat - first group - Latin writing.

RR Small double struck on the reverse, very fine +

300,--

CHARLOTTE (1458-1459)

John II had two daughters, of whom only Charlotte survived. He had a son with a mistress, Marietta of Patras, called James the Bastard (* 1440/1). In 1456 Charlotte married John of Coimbra († 1457) and in 1458 she was acknowledged as successor and was crowned in the same year. James contested Charlotte's succession. In 1459 Charlotte's fiancée, Louis of Savoy, arrived and they married in that same year. Then the sultan of Egypt intervened, and James occupied the rest of the island, aided by the Genoese. In 1461 the power of Louis and Charlotte had dwindled to encompass just the castle Kyrenia. She fled to Rhodes, Italy and finally Savoia, where she hoped to find the support she needed to claim the throne back again. In 1464 she lost the son born from her marriage to Louis. She later (1473) adopted Alfons of Aragon. Having secured the support of the sultan she sought to put her adopted son on the throne of Cyprus and arrange his marriage to an illegitimate child of James II. Venice opposed this course of events and Charlotte abandoned her rights to Charles of Savoy (1485).

Before 1459 Charlotte struck coin in her own name, and Louis would continue to do so in his name immediately after. In early 1461 coinage stopped. Louis maintained a void claim to the kingdom until he died in 1482, Charlotte continuing it until she died in 1485.

In the period 1460-1473 James reigned as James II.



- 4015 Gros. A: Crowned shield of Jerusalem, Lusignan, Cyprus and Armenia + CARIOTA : DI : GRA : REGNA, R: Cross of Jerusalem + I E R V S V L E M : E D C I P R. Metcalf: 804, Schlumberger: VII.19. 3.993 gr.

Spink - London 1997.

From NC 1997, no. 5574.

Ex: Slocum collection 713 (Sotheby 7-7 maart 1997).

Purchased from A.J. Seltman april 1973.

RR Very fine

400,--

LOUIS de SAVOIE (1459-1460)


4016

- 4016 Gros. A: King seated on throne with sword and orb LVDOVICVS DE G REX, R: Cross of Jerusalem + IERVSALEM . CIPRI . ET . ARM. Metcalf: --, Schlumberger: cf. p. 201. 3.915 gr.

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1981.

RR Small flan, very fine to extremely fine

400,--

CATHARINE CORNARO (1474-1489)

Catharine Cornaro, from an illustrious Venetian patrician family, was engaged to James II (1468) whom she never had seen. In Venice she was considered the “daughter of St. Mark” bearing the title “Catharine Veneta, Queen of Cyprus”. Catharine was supposed to die childless and confer her Cypriot title on Venice. In early 1473, she landed on Cyprus, celebrated her marriage in Famagusta and was crowned in Nicosia. James II died immediately afterwards. She was however already expecting and in August a son James III was born. He was christened but died before he turned one.

In November 1473 she was deposed by Neapolitan troops. Venetian forces immediately restored the situation, yet they were not able to restore Catharine to her previous power. Venice sent two consiglieri who were to act alongside her: a commander-in-chief of the army and an official to govern the kingdom, and Catharine’s role diminished to a purely ceremonial affair.

In February of 1489 she coaxed her brother Giorgio into allowing her to withdraw to Venice and denounce the throne. She was given the region of Asolo (province Treviso) as consolation. Catharine promoted the arts here.



4017

- 4017 Gros. A: Queen seated on throne between S and P with sceptre and orb + KATERINA : VENETA : REGINA, R: Cross of Jerusalem + IERVSLEM : CIPRI : ET : ARMENIA. Metcalf: --, Schlumberger: --. 3.203 gr.

Spink - London 1997.

From NC 1997, no. 5579.

Ex: Slocum collection 744 (Sotheby 7-7 march 1997).

Purchased from A.J. Seltman april 1973.

Metcalf type 1 = Stewart type D. Coins of careful workmanship.

RR Small flan, very fine

1.500,--

ASIA MINOR

CILICIAN ARMENIA

At the beginning of the 9th century the influence of the Bagdad califate waned, when a few independent rulers emerged in Armenia. The foremost dynasty was that of the Bagratids of Ani, who ruled over a kingdom from 885 to 1045. The rulers of Ani were crowned as “king of kings” and acknowledged by both the calif of Bagdad and the Byzantine emperor. The feudal system obstructed further development of these vassals.

Byzantium held the greater part of Armenia and pursued a politics of constantly transferring rulers. Thus the Armenian king Senekerion was transferred to Sebastia in 1021. In 1064, the Seljuks forced the Armenians to move to the Taurus mountain range. In 1086 the Seljuks conquered Armenia and went on to take the larger part of Asia Minor. The Armenians survived in the mountains of Cilicia, where they were free of the Seljuks, but lacked the protection of Byzantium.

The Danishmend took Sebastia (today’s Sivas), bringing an end to the Senekerim kingdom. Then came a certain Roupen who claimed to be a relative of the Bagratid king in Ani. Of the many contenders that came to the fore, only Roupen managed to found a dynasty. The Roupenian dynasty would reign over Cilicia for close to 300 years.

Roupen (1080-1095) consolidated his position, which he was only able to do because both the Seljuks and the Byzantines were engaged in dealing with matters on their respective homefronts.

During the reign of his son Gosdantin (1095-1100) the First Crusade passed through the country and the Armenians aided the crusaders.

Toros I (1100-1123) took territories from Byzantium and successfully defended the country against the Seljuks. Toros helped Baldwin II of Edessa against the emir of Mosoel. Joscelin de Courtenay, who succeeded Baldwin, was a brother-in-law of Toros. Toros was also forced to take up arms against Tancred, who wanted to found a Normannic kingdom in Cilicia.

The brother of Toros, Levon I (1123-1138) expanded the territory to the Mediterranean but fell foul of Bohemond II of Antioch. Bohemond then enlisted the aid of Raymond, defeated Levon, but set him free in return for two cities.

The Byzantine emperor John Komnenos thought of Cilicia and North Syria as Byzantine territory and marched on them in 1137. Levon lost, and together with his wife and two sons (Roupen and Toros) he was deported to Constantinople where he died. His son Roupen was murdered by the Byzantines, but his other son Toros escaped. After an absence of 7 years Toros II returned to Cilicia and became master (1144-1168).

Byzantium undertook one last attempt to conquer Cilicia, allied with sultan Mas’du of Konya, but to no avail (Toros had united with the Templars). Then the Byzantines promised a great sum of money to Rainald of Chatillon, prince of Antioch, if he attacked Toros. He decided against it because the Byzantines did not pay the money. Toros and Rainald then allied and plundered Cyprus.

Toros had a young son Mleh (1169-1174), in the custody of Bail Thomas, assisted by Nur-al-Din from Aleppo. He fell to enriching himself and was murdered.

Thereupon Roupen II (1175-1187) was chosen, Stephan’s son. He put an end to the suzerainty of Byzantium. His decision to withdraw to a monastery brought to power his brother Levon II (1187-1199).

LEVON II (I) (1187-1199-1219)

Levon II was the most important member of the Roupenian dynasty, and he ruled a large and influential country. He was prince, but coveted the title of king, which was promised to him by Frederick Barbarossa in return for his aid during the 3rd crusade. Needless to say Levon was very distressed when he learnt of the emperor’s drowning.

Frederick Barbarossa’s successor Henry VI was planning a crusade and had promised the crown to Amalric of Cyprus as well as to Levon. Going against the will of the people, he arranged a rapprochement of the Armenian National Church and the Catholic Church. This led Pope Celestine III to promote the coronation of Levon. In September of 1197 the papal chancellor Bishop Conrad of Hildesheim came to Nicosia and crowned Amalric. Henry VI died in January 1198. Shortly after that Conrad of Hildesheim and papal legate Conrad of Wittelsbach, Archbishop of Mainz, came to Taurus, the coronation taking place on 6 January 1199. The Armenian Catholicos crowned him and Conrad bestowed the royal sceptre on him. Levon now was king and vassal of the German king and henceforth ruled as Levon I.

Levon waged war in Antioch and managed to install his grandcousin Raymond-Roupen as prince of Antioch in 1216. His last few years saw much conflict with Sultan Kaikaus of Konya. Levon was forced to agree to a peace treaty with the sultan, on the latter’s terms entirely.



4018

- 4018 Double Tram. A: King seated on throne with cross and lis LEVON (is) KING OF ALL THE ARMENIANS, R: Crowned lion l. with patriarchal cross BY THE POWER OF GOD (he is the king). Bedoukian: 13. 5.566 gr. Reverse a little off centre, extremely fine

150,--

BRED - Paris 1977.

Metcalf (N.C. May 1974 (p. 186) and June 1974 (p. 235)) distinguishes 6 types of double trams struck by Levon. Bedoukian (Num.Chron. 1976, p. 98) had analysed every type known up to then. This coin was published in N.C. 1978, p. 248. It is of the 2nd phase (Metcalf style III). There is a specimen in the Ashmolean Museum (see Metcalf) which is a die-duplicate of the obverse of this coin (no. 57). It corresponds with Bedoukian 7/10. The coin in hand shows the combination 7/5.

The word for king is usually abbreviated to tkr (takavor). I believe this coin spells out the word, which is remarkable according to Metcalf.



4019

- 4019 Half Double Tram. A: King seated on throne with cross and lis LEVON KING OF THE ARMENIANS, R: Crowned lion l. with patriarchal cross BY THE WILL OF GOD. Bedoukian: 44. 2.654 gr. Corroded flan, almost very fine

50,--

BRED - Paris 1977.



4020

- 4020 Coronation Tram. A: King kneeling in front of Christ, bird coming out of clouds between them, under them 3 (Jesus) and U (God), R: Two lions back to back, cross between them, three pellets under them. Bedoukian: 82 (var). 2.824 gr. Irregular flan, very fine to extremely fine

50,--

Münzzentrum - Köln 1979.

On the reverse of Bedoukian 82 the leg of the cross has no dot.

There is no certainty as to whether the two obverse symbols are to be interpreted as Jesus and God, they may also be simple field symbols.

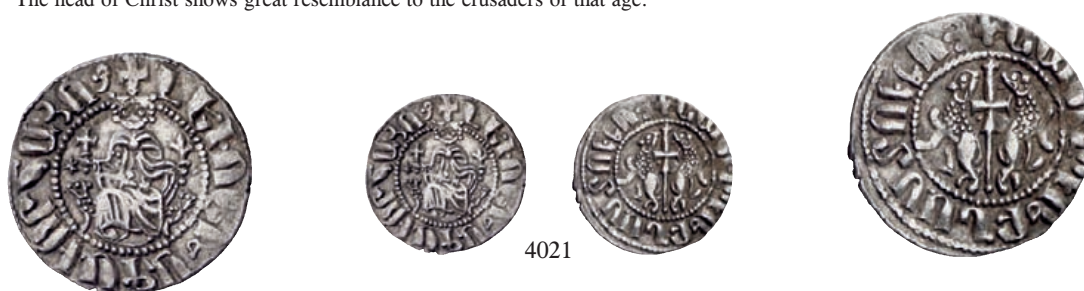
The coronation trams were probably all struck in 1199. The first types still show a single lion, the later ones have a double lion (a motif that would be kept on).



This type is always referred to as “coronation tram”. The kneeling king has however already been crowned, and he is portrayed kneeling before Christ. Is this not a depiction of what took place after the coronation, when Levon submitted to Christ?

The bird that is descending, often from a hand, is also seen on miniatures. See for instance the baptism of Christ in the gospel book of Echmiadzin from 989, where a dove is depicted. The form of the bird on this coin however raises some doubt as to it being a dove.

The head of Christ shows great resemblance to the crusaders of that age.



4021 Tram. A: King seated on throne with cross and lis, star l. in field, R: Two lions back to back, cross between them. Bedoukian: 334. 2.964 gr. Reverse a little off centre, good very fine

40,--

NKR - 1971.

This tram is heavier than the half double tram.



LIONS OF THE THRONE OF NO. 4021



LIONS OF THE THRONE OF NO. 4042



4022 Tram. A: King seated on throne with cross and lis, R: Two lions back to back, patriarchal cross between them. Bedoukian: 227. 2.993 gr. Extremely fine

50,--

Bonvallet - Paris 1983.

The bodies of the lions are heavily bent now. I believe this specimen, with the heavily bent bodies, comes right after that with the nearly straight bodies.



4023

- 4023 Tank - Sis. A: Crowned head of a lion, seven pellets on crown LEVON KING OF THE ARMENIANS, R: Patriarchal cross between two stars STRUCK IN THE CITY OF SIS. Bedoukian: 721. 7.113 gr. Nice dark patina, almost extremely fine
Batavia - den Haag 1979.
This is not the same head as that on the coins of Sicily (see nos. 3809 and 3810), which show real lion's heads. It seems Levon came up with an original design here.

50,--



4024

- 4024 Tank - Sis. A: Crowned head of a lion, six pellets on crown LEVON KING OF THE ARMENIANS, R: Patriarchal cross between two stars STRUCK IN THE CITY OF SIS. Bedoukian: 745. 7.436 gr. Reverse a little off centre, very fine
Batavia - den Haag 1978.

30,--



4025

- 4025 Tank - Sis. A: Crowned head of a lion, six pellets on crown LEVON KING OF THE ARMENIANS, R: Patriarchal cross between two stars STRUCK IN THE CITY OF SIS. Bedoukian: 745. 6.390 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine to extremely fine
NKR - 1971.

40,--

Levon had just one daughter: Zabel (3 years of age). A successional war broke loose; Jean de Brienne (the Armenians warned the pope that Jean of Brienne was interfering in Cilician affairs) and Raymond-Roupen (defeated in 1322, by Constable Gosdantin).

Gosdantin offered the throne to Bohemond IV of Antioch, to counterbalance the Sultan Kaikobad of Konya. Philip, the son of Bohemond IV of Antioch (1219-1233), who was wedded to Zabel, wanted to join the Armenian church, but only two years after he had married Zabel he nominated Latin governors and sent the royal treasures to his father in Antioch. Philip was taken prisoner in 1224, but his father refused to return the treasures. Philip had been king for three years.

Gosdantin now was the real ruler again. He was from the house of Hethumid, the second most important family after the Roupenians. He received the support of the Catholicos which he needed to arrange the wedding of his son Hetoum to Zabel. Gosdantin made peace with the surrounding countries and promised the sultan in Konya to strike bilingual coins, pursuant to Levon's agreement with the sultan.

The succession of Levon I thus is as follows: Zabel (1219-1220), Philip (1220-1222), Gosdantin (1222-1224) and Hetoum (1224-1269).

HETOUM I (1226-1271)

The alliance Hetoum had forged with the Mongolians protected him against the Seljuks and the Mamluks from Egypt. When Khan Guyuk died Hetoum travelled to Karakorum seeking an audience with the new khagan Möngke. He was promised support.

In 1266 the sultan of the Mamluks, Baibar, conquered many crusader cities and threatened to take Cilicia. The Mamluks killed one of Hetoum's sons, Toros, and took the other, Levon, captive. The Mamluks burnt many cities, among them Ayas, Adana, Tarsus and Sis. Cilicia never really recovered from this disastrous turn of events. Levon was released in return for prisoners and Hetoum sequestered himself in a monastery (1269). Levon succeeded.



4026 Bilingual Tram (Year 639 A.H.). A: Mounted king r. with sceptre between cross and crescent, R: Arabian legend with lis. Bedoukian: 807. 2.990 gr. From slightly corroded dies, very fine + 150,--
Batavia - den Haag 1979.
Ex: Bedoukian collection.
HETOUM I - KAIKHUSREW (1226-1271).



4027 Tram. A: Crowned lion r. with cross HETOUM KING OF THE ARMENIANS, R: King Hetoum and Queen Zabel standing holding cross, star on staff BY THE WILL OF GOD. Bedoukian: 886 a. 2.934 gr. Almost extremely fine 50,--
Holleman - Enschede 1979.
I.m.o. the two last letters are missing from the obverse text.



4028 Tram. A: Crowned lion r. with cross HETOUM KING OF THE ARMENIANS, R: King Hetoum and Queen Zabel standing holding cross BY THE WILL OF GOD. Bedoukian: 1199. 2.938 gr. Very fine 40,--
Elsen - Brussel 1983.



4029

4029 Half Tram. A: Crowned lion r. with cross HETOUM KING OF THE ARMENIANS, R: King Hetoum and Queen Zabel standing holding cross, star on staff BY THE WILL OF GOD. Bedoukian: 1275. 1.403 gr. Batavia - den Haag 1986.

R Edge fault, very fine

100,--



4030



4030 Tank - Sis. A: King seated on throne with sceptre and orb, star l. in field HETOUM KING OF THE ARMENIANS, R: Cross with one star in each angle and one pellet at the end of each limb STRUCK IN THE CITY OF SIS *. Bedoukian: 1313. 7.515 gr. Batavia - den Haag 1978.

Slightly corroded, very fine

25,--



4031



4031 Tank - Sis. A: King seated on throne with sceptre and orb, star l. in field HETOUM KING OF THE ARMENIANS, R: Cross with one star in each angle and one pellet at the end of each limb STRUCK IN THE CITY OF SIS. Bedoukian: 1304 var. 7.290 gr. Holleman - Enschede 1984.

Reverse a little off centre, very fine

25,--

If every extremity of the cross has a dot there is a cross in every angle in Bed. For the coin in hand this may be doubted, there is a clear dot in one of the corners.



4032



4032 Kardez - Sis - Type A. A: Mounted king r. with sceptre, star l. in field HETOUM KING OF THE ARMENIANS, R: Cross with one star in each angle STRUCK IN THE CITY OF SIS. Bedoukian: 1373. 5.726 gr. Holleman - Enschede 1985.

Scratch at the edge, cleaned, very fine

20,--



4033

- 4033 Kardez - Sis - Type B. A: King seated on throne with sceptre and orb HETOUUM KING OF THE ARMENIANS, R: Cross with one wedge in each angle STRUCK IN THE CITY OF SIS. Bedoukian: 1415. 4.967 gr. Irregular flan, reverse a little off centre, very fine

25,--

Holleman - Enschede 1985.

The throne is a lion's throne, but the heads of the lions are barely recognisable.

LEVON II (1270-1289)

On 6 January 1271 Levon was crowned. The land had already been severely devastated by the Mamluks, but nevertheless they endeavoured to destroy every last shred of Cilicia. Thus they attacked again, but did not succeed in taking Sis. Then they confronted a Mongolian-Armenian army. Baibar died shortly after that in Damascus. The next two years, 1280 and 1281, also saw bloody confrontations between the Mamluks and the Mongolian-Armenian army. The Mongols however could not help any longer, and thus Levon was forced to agree to peace with the Mamluks, which primarily meant paying a yearly tribute. The ensuing peace lasted 11 years and the country was rebuilt. A period followed in which particularly many manuscripts were created. Levon died on 6 February 1289.



4034

- 4034 Tram - Sis. A: Mounted king r. with patriarchal cross LEVON KING OF ALL THE ARMENIANS, R: Lion l. with patriarchal cross STRUCK IN THE CITY OF SIS. Bedoukian: 1436a. 2.551 gr. Very fine

40,--

Holleman - Enschede 1982.



4035

- 4035 Half Tram - Sis. A: Mounted king r. with patriarchal cross, star or T (?) r. in field LEVON KING OF ALL THE ARMENIANS, R: Lion l. with patriarchal cross STRUCK IN THE CITY OF SIS. Bedoukian: 1528 (?). 1.039 gr. Small and irregular flan, almost very fine

15,--

BRED - Paris 1977.



After Levon II had died a period of turmoil followed. Levon had had 11 children, of which 9 were alive at the time of his death. His daughter Zabel wedded a brother of the king of Cyprus and Rita was married off to Emperor Michael of Byzantium.

The four sons battled for power. Initially it fell to the oldest son Hetoum. He preferred monastic life however and went into a convent after a four-year reign. The second son Toros then took charge, but he was never crowned (nor are there any known coins of him).

In 1296 Hetoum and Toros travelled to Constantinople to attend the wedding of their sister Rita and Michael. Governance over Cilicia was for the time being placed in the hands of the third brother Smpad. To assert his claim to the throne Smpad sought audience with the Ilkhan Ghazan, and received his support.

In 1298 Hetoum and Toros returned from the wedding. Smpad immediately had them locked away. Toros was killed and Hetoum was partially blinded. The fourth brother, Gosdantin, did not approve. He occupied the city Sis, had Smpad taken captive and freed his brother Hetoum. The latter accepted that Gosdantin was then put in charge of the country.

Before long Hetoum's vision returned and he wanted to rule himself again. Gosdantin however would not surrender power and after having released Smpad, he plotted with his elder brother how to eliminate Hetoum. The latter had meanwhile secured the aid of the Templars and the Hospitallers and defeated his two rebellious brothers, and sent them to Constantinople where they would stay until their death. Hetoum's reign would last for another 6 years.

HETOUM II (1289-1306)

The Ilkhan Ghazan had converted to Islam in the meantime. He took up arms against the Mamluks - who had seized control of Syria in 1301 - thereby guaranteeing the borders of Cilicia and allowing Hetoum to leave his country to his successor Levon III without being too concerned about its future. He himself chose back his old monastic life.



4036

4036 Kardez - Sis. A: Crowned head facing HETOUM KING OF THE ARM, R: Patriarchal cross between two pellets and two leaves STRUCK IN THE CITY OF SIS. Bedoukian: 1601. 3.558 gr.

Traces of verdigris and a little off centre, very fine

50,--

Holleman - Enschede 1985.

According to Bedoukian the angles under the reverse cross should have crescent moons in them. Nothing of the kind here, much more of a dot.



4037

4037 Kardez - Sis. A: Crowned head facing HETOUM KING OF THE ARM, R: Patriarchal cross on anchor ornament STRUCK IN THE CITY OF SIS. Bedoukian: 1611. 4.691 gr.

Uncentered reverse, otherwise very fine

25,--

Batavia - den Haag 1984.

The face here is far more detailed than on no. 4036.

Bedoukian indicates that there should be a star on either side of the head. Not visible here.

SMPAD (1296-1298)


- 4038 Kardez - Sis. A: Mounted king r. with cross SMPAD KING OF THE ARM, R: Cross with one lis or dove in each angle and one pellet at the end of each limb STRUCK IN THE CITY OF SIS. Bedoukian: 1690. 1.878 gr. Almost very fine 25,--
 Holleman - Enschede 1985.
 Bedoukian knows of either a lis or a dove in the angles of the cross. Here it appears to be the lis, but on the other hand, compared to the "coronation tram" of Levon I, it could also be a dove.
- 4039 Kardez - Sis. A: Mounted king r. with cross SMPAD KING OF THE ARM, R: Cross with one lis or dove in each angle and one pellet at the end of each limb STRUCK IN THE CITY OF SIS. Bedoukian: 1711. 2.022 gr. Almost very fine 25,--
 Batavia - den Haag 1984.
 Here it much more resembles a dove.

GOSDANTIN I (1298-1299)


- 4040 Kardez - Sis. A: King standing facing with sword and cross GOSDANTIN KING OF THE ARM, R: Cross with one pellet at the end of the horizontal arms and one wedge in each angle STRUCK IN THE CITY OF SIS. Bedoukian: 1728. 2.560 gr. RR Traces of verdigris, very fine 100,--
 Batavia - den Haag 1984.

LEVON III (1301) 1306-1307)

Levon III was the son of Toros. He had been co-regent from 1301 to all intents and purposes. His coronation took place on 30 July 1306, but the Armenians had already acknowledged him effectively in 1301 (in a manuscript from 1302 he was already mentioned as king). Accordingly, his coinage spans the period 1301-1307.

On top of the political troubles came the religious troubles, causing the country to split into two camps. The royal family adhered to the Church of Rome owing to their many liaisons with the crusaders (marriages amongst others). The people on the other hand were followers of the Armenian National Church. A convention in 1307 in Sis did not bring the reconciliation needed, and the country remained divided.

On the instigation perhaps of the Nationalists the Mongolian general Pilarghou invited both Hetoum and Levon for a meeting. On 17 November 1307 both were killed.



- 4041 Takvorin - Sis. A: Mounted king r. with lis, three pellets in field LEVON KING OF THE ARMENIANS, R: Lion r. with cross, pellet behind him STRUCK IN THE CITY OF SIS. Bedoukian: 1737. 2.533 gr. Very fine 30,--
 Holleman - Enschede 1981.
 The style of the new lion is altogether different from the old one. The animal shown resembles something between a lion and a horse.

OSHIN (1308-1320)

Oshin was the brother of Levon III. He immediately drove away the Mongolian general. Oshin proclaimed himself king and was crowned in the St. Sophia cathedral in Tarsus. He had to deal with the controversy between the Armenian Church and that of Rome in particular. He always managed to find a compromise satisfactory to both parties. Yet, he too was confronted by Mamluk attacks. Eventually he succeeded in driving the Mamluks back, a victory that he himself however would not live to see: he died on 20 July 1320.



- 4042 Coronation Tram - Sis. A: King seated on throne with lis and orb, blessing hand r. above OSHIN KING OF THE ARMENIANS, R: Two lions with cross between them and over L STRUCK IN THE CITY OF SIS. Bedoukian: 1840 var. 2.862 gr. Nice toning, very fine 100,--

Bonvallet - Paris 1983.

The lions on the lion's throne have been rendered particularly clear. Bedoukian provides a few numbers 1840-1845, however none of these shows the peculiar crosses between the lions.

Oshin had only one son, Levon IV (1320-1342), 10 years old at the time. He too was harassed by the Mamluks and finally agreed to a peace that compelled him to pay a yearly sum of 1,200,000 takvorins. Levon IV married a daughter of Emperor Frederick II, which caused him to become focussed on the West, much to the annoyance of Al-Nasir, who, violating the agreement, invaded Cilicia. A new peace ensued, in which Levon had to surrender major parts of the territory, among them the important port of Ayas. This peace of 1337 can in fact be considered the end of the Armenian kingdom. Levon was killed on 28 August 1342.

Levon left no heirs and thus the Roupenid House of Hetoum ended. Before he died, Levon had designated Guy Lusignan (son of his aunt Isabel, wife of Amaury de Lusignan) as his successor. At the moment of Levon's death Guy was in Constantinople, so that his brother John acted on his behalf. Guy was crowned in October 1342 and his name for the Armenians would henceforth be Gosdantin II. His love for his new people had not particularly been deepened by the fact that his mother and two brothers had been killed under Levon IV. He consequently surrounded himself with a French-speaking retinue and was outspoken about his preference of the Church of Rome. His people requited his lack of fondness for them. He had not been chosen and many felt that the country threatened to lose its identity (i.e. the Armenian National Church). How difficult things really were is reflected by his coins: they bear the French name Guy and not the Armenian Gosdantin. In the end he was killed, together with his brother and his three hundred soldiers.

Armenian nobility then chose Gosdantin III (1344-1363), the oldest son of Baldwin's, Lord of Neghir. He sought to settle the country's accounts with the past, severing all ties with the houses of Hetoum and Lusignan. He had the wife and children of Guy's brother thrown in jail. But she and the children managed to escape to the court in Cyprus. One of the children, Leo, two years old at the time, would be the last king of Cilicia. Although the people were content with this king, the controversy between the two churches continued. Again the country was assailed from without. Sultan Al-Nasir was the main force behind these attacks. His army, led by Sayf-al-Din, Emir of Aleppo, conquered the cities of Adana and Tarsus and destroyed Sis. Gosdantin was left with just the mountainous areas of Cilicia. The kings of Cyprus then attempted to seize control of the country and upon Gosdantin's death in 1363 a certain Levon came forward, that we know near to nothing about. He is usually referred to as "Levon the Usurper"; he held the throne for two years. Why this Levon abdicated and allowed the son of Hetoum of Neghir to be crowned king of Cilicia under the name of Gosdantin IV is unclear.

GOSDANTIN IV (1365-1373)

Gosdantin IV was an extremely weak ruler. Together with Peter I of Cyprus he tried to win back the port of Ayas, but he failed. The Armenians then declared themselves willing to accept Peter as king, hoping for military aid. Peter prepared to cross to Cilicia, but was killed before he left on 1 July 1369. Gosdantin's dominion had by then dwindled to a narrow coastal stretch around Sis and Anazarpus. The city of Sis itself was also lost (to the emir of Aleppo), he only managed to retain the citadel. The only way out was to join Cyprus and the West and to find a suitable successor for the throne of Cilicia. A delegation travelled to Leo to ask him if he was willing to succeed, but he rejected. Upon the return of the delegation Gosdantin IV was assassinated (April 1373) and his widow became regentess. A second delegation asked for Peter's approval to the succession to the Cilician throne by Leo. Peter, coveting the throne himself, refused. At that same moment the Genoese assaulted Cyprus, killing Peter and taking captive Leo. After a ransom was payed, Leo received permission to sail to the Cilician fortress Gorigos (he still held possession of Cyprus), which he reached on 2 April 1374. From there he took a tiny army to Sis which he reached on 26 July 1374. He was hailed as the new king of Cilicia. His coronation as Levon V took place on 14 September 1374, conducted by a Latin bishop and the Catholicos consecutively.



- 4043 Takvorin - Tarsus. A: Mounted king r. with cross **GOSDANTIN KING**, R: Lion r. with cross **STRUCK IN THE CITY OF TARSUS**. Bedoukian: 2171. 2.075 gr.

Elsen - Brussel 1983.

The reverse lion looks a lot like a horse.

Irregular flan, very fine to extremely fine

50,--

LEVON V (1374-1375)

Levon V was a catholic king, which was not much to the liking of the Nationalists. They preferred the sultan of Egypt and wrote a letter to Ashot, an Armenian prince and a cousin of Gosdantin IV, requesting that he arrange a meeting with the sultan of Egypt. The sultan sent an army and captured Sis. At first Levon, in the citadel, was determined to fight on until the end, but then had to acknowledge that his chances of winning were small and surrendered. He, his wife and 15 nobles, were granted safe passage to Cairo. The transfer took place on 16 April 1375, marking the definitive end to kingship in Cilician Armenia.



- 4044 Billon. A: Bust of the king facing between twice three pellets **LEVON KING**, R: Cross with one oval token in each angle **OF ALL THE ARMENIANS**. Bedoukian: 2240. 0.564 gr. **RR** Small flan, very fine

Münzen und Medaillen - Basel 1979.

Bedoukian knows of only 15 billon coins in total, and only a single one of this type.

50,--

RUM SELJUKS

Their name derives from the Turkish “bilad I Rum”, which means the land of the Romans (“Romania”).

The progenitor of the Rum Seljuks was Sulaiman, a direct descendant of the founder of the Seljuks, Seldjuk. Sulaiman’s father, Kutulmish, was one of the paladins of Tughril-Beg, he opposed Alp Arslan and died in the battle of Al-Raiy (1064). Sulaiman came to Asia Minor upon the Battle of Manzikert in 1071. As the Byzantines had lost this battle, Sulaiman could press forward until Nicaea, where he founded a principality in 1077. The Byzantine emperor had been captured in the battle and Sulaiman had set his sights on playing a prominent role in succession.

History however would take another course. During the First crusade Nicaea was lost and would remain in Byzantine hands for a very long time. Thus the Rum Seljuks had lost the west, but they encountered problems in the south east as well, where they were shut off from the rest of the Muslim world by Edessa and Antioch. Therefore they turned to the inland of Asia Minor, but enemies were to be found even there, notably the Danishmends. While fighting this people Sulaiman’s son, Kildij Arslan, perished. The Seljuks would not be able to secure their territory until the reign of Kildij’s son Masud (who rose to power after having disposed of his brothers), who secured the borders and made Konya his capital. Besides Konya, Kayseri was a city of importance.

Masud’s successor Kildij Arslan II continued his work and subjected the Danishmends. He was also relatively successful fighting the Byzantines. In his old age, he increasingly became a puppet of his many sons. The crusaders taking the capital Konya in 1190 added insult to injury. In 1192 he died.

He left a country that was in a state of total anarchy. Successional war ensued and eventually his son Rukn al-Din Sulaiman emerged victorious. However Kildij Arslan II bequeathed one part to his brother Tughril-Shah, Erzerum, which the latter independently ruled until 1225. His son was toppled by Kaikobad who went on to seize the territory.

After the war with the Georgians had gone wrong, Rukn al-Din died and was succeeded by his brother, Ghiyath al-Din (who had found temporary refuge with the Byzantines). The accession took place at a time when the Latin Empire was emerging, an excellent moment for Ghiyath to expand his territory. In 1207 he took the port of Antalya, and his successor Izz al-Din Kaikaus did the same with Sinope (1214), opening up trade with the west. Riches was now rapidly acquired. The princes of Nicaea and Trebizond and the king of Cilician Armenia paid tribute, either voluntarily or involuntarily, the Ayyubids in border regions acknowledged the suzerainty of the Rum Seljuks on coinage and in the khutba. A great many palaces and other buildings were constructed, and Asia Minor experienced an era of splendour and wealth as it had never seen before.

But there was a downside to all of this. The wealth and the life of luxury aroused envy in the lower classes. Both Kaika’us and Kaikobad I were competent statesmen, but in 1237 under Kaikhusraw II, who was completely inadequate, the country spiralled into decline. Meanwhile the Mongolians stood gathered at the borders of the Seljuk realm. The first stronghold to fall was the border fortress of Erzerum, and further defeat was suffered at Kōzadagh (1243), effectively sealing the fate of the Seljuks.

Although the Seljuks had signed a treaty with the Mongolians, which included paying an enormous tribute, Seljuk riches continued to allure the Mongolians who kept on raiding. The situation was aggravated by the struggle of the sons of Kaikhusraw for the throne.

Eventually, under Hulagu, the country was divided in two: Izz al-Din and Rukn al-Din each received a territory apportioned to them by Kizil Irmak. When Izz al-Din initiated covert negotiations with the Mamluks – the Mongolian’s archenemies – he brought the wrath of the Mongolians upon himself and had to flee to Byzantium.

Rukn al-Din continued to reign alone, but control was effectively held by Mu’in ab-Din Sulaiman, who bore the title of Parvana and was an agent of the Mongols. This Parvana reigned supreme and wholly uncontrolled under the guise of being regent on behalf of Ghiyath al-Din, Rukn al-Din’s minor son.

In the meantime the Turks had started to resist the Mongolians in Laranda and elsewhere. A number of Turkish Beks requested Baibar of the Mamluks to send an army to Asia Minor, promising that it would find the people supportive of its cause. Baibar honoured this request and defeated the Mongolians in a bloody battle at Albistan (1277). However the Parvana and the sultan kept at a distance and the people too proved reluctant, prompting Baibar to go home and leave the situation as it was.

Then Abaka appeared in Asia Minor and wreaked terrible vengeance on the Turks who had conspired with the Mamluks. The Parvana too had to pay with his life for his passive stance. The Mongol regime now grew more stringent, they controlled the finances and stationed troops in the country. The Seljuk sultans would continue a rule devoid of real authority until 1302.

Local emirs regularly fell foul with the titular authority, a situation that would eventually cause independent emirates (beylik) to emerge on the ruins of the once-prosperous Seljuk realm. The Mongols, effectively controlling the country, allowed 14 of these beyliks to emerge up to 1308, of which the westernmost would develop into the Ottoman Empire. (from: Encyclopaedia of Islam).

Coinage started under Masud, was limited and showed a horseman to the right, or a person on a throne (after Byzantine example) respectively. Both designs were continued briefly, to be replaced with coins bearing only legend.

GHIYATH al din KAY KHUSRU ibn KILIJ ARSLAN I (1192-1204)

The period 1192-1204 is a time of confusion which saw Musad's sons struggle for dominance. One of them was Kildij Arslan, who had originally been emir in Konya and Borghlu.



- 4045 Fals. A: Man on horse r., two stars above, R: Legend. Mitchiner: 957. 3.578 gr. Brown patina, irregular flan, very fine 30,--
 Holleman - Enschede 1988.



- 4046 Fals. A: Man on horse r., R: Legend. Mitchiner: 958. 2.788 gr. Very fine 30,--
 Batavia - den Haag 1987.

RUKN al din SULEYMAN II ibn KILIJ ARSLAN (1204-1219)

Had originally been emir in Toqat.



- 4047 Fals - Resht. A: Mounted man r. with nimbus, star in field, R: Legend. Mitchiner: 963/4. 6.855 gr. Irregular flan and weakly struck in parts, very fine 50,--
 Dombrowski - Münster 1982.
 The two numbers of Mitchiner refer to the period 963-964.

'ALA al din KAY KOBAD I ibn KAY KHUSRU (1219-1237)



4048



4048 Dirhem - Dunajsir - 625 A.H. Both sides legend. Mitchiner: cf. 967. 3.005 gr.
Rauch - Wien, Auction 39 (1987), no. 1261.

Very fine to extremely fine

50,--



4049



4049 Dirhem - Konya - 625 A.H. Both sides legend. Mitchiner: cf. 969. 2.959 gr.
Rauch - Wien, Auction 39 (1987), no. 1263.

Extremely fine

50,--



4050



4050 Dirhem - Siwas - 627 A.H. Both sides legend. Mitchiner: cf. 970-972. 2.893 gr.
Rauch - Wien, Auction 39 (1987), no. 1264.

Very fine +

50,--



4051



4051 Dirhem. Both sides legend. Mitchiner: cf. 967-969. 2.765 gr.
Batavia - den Haag 1982.

Slightly off centre, very fine to extremely fine

50,--



4052



4052 Dirhem - Siwas. Bot sides legend. Mitchiner: cf. 971-972. 2.976 gr.

Very fine +

50,--

GHIYATH al din KAY KHUSRU II ibn KAY KOBAD (1237-1245)


- 4053 Dirhem - Siwas. A: Lion r. under sun, three stars in field, R: Legend. Mitchiner: cf. 981-983. 2.871 gr. Small scratches, very fine 75,--
 Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 32 (1982), no. 642.
 The three numbers of Mitchiner refer to three years: 637-638-639.
 The historian Abu Al Faraj explains the appearance of sun, stars and lion on the coins of Kaykhusraw II as follows: "The sultan adopted the figure said to be the horoscope of his beautiful Georgian wife of whom he was so enamoured that he wished to put her image on his coinage, but by the persuasions of his advisers, he was induced to content himself with her horoscope".
 For an analogous design see under Artuqidin, no. 4171.

KAY KAWUS II - KILIJ ARSLAN IV - KAY KOBAD II (1248-1257)


- 4054 Dirhem - Siwas - 654 A.H. A: Legend, star between two pellets above, R: Legend. Mitchiner: 996. 2.917 gr. Very fine 50,--

GHIYATH al din KAY KHUSRU III ibn KILIJ ARSLAN (1265-1283)


- 4055 Dirhem - Madinat Konya - 682 A.H. A: Legend in sixfoil over two stars, R: Legend. Mitchiner: 998. 3.016 gr. Very fine + 25,--
 Batavia - den Haag 1985.



- 4056 Dirhem - Ma'dan Lulueh - 675 A.H. A: Legend in sixfoil over two rosettes, R: Legend. Mitchiner: 1001. 2.947 gr. Irregular flan, very fine + 25,--
 Batavia - den Haag 1985.



4057

- 4057 Dirhem. A: Legend in sixfoil between two stars, R: Legend. Mitchiner: --. 2.914 gr. Irregular toning, almost extremely fine 25,--
 Batavia - den Haag 1985.
 Mitchiner does not have a type with a star at the top and one at the bottom.
 The numbers 4056, 4057 and 4058 are listed under Ghiyath al din Kay Khusru III ibn Kilij Arslan (1265-1283) as the text is girded by a sextafol, which is not the case for any of the others.



4058

- 4058 Dirhem. A: Legend in sixfoil under ornament and over two rosettes. Mitchiner: --. 2.953 gr. Weakly struck at the edge, otherwise extremely fine 25,--
 Batavia - den Haag 1985.
 Mitchiner does not feature a type with two roses and an ornament.



4059

- 4059 Dirhem. A: Legend in sixfoil, R: Legend. Mitchiner: --. 2.895 gr. Very fine 20,--
 Batavia - den Haag 1984.

MIDDLE EAST

In the early Middle Ages the Middle East formed part of the East Roman empire, later of the Byzantine empire. The empire of the Sassanids was situated to the east.

Led by King Khosrau II Parvez, the Sassanid troops invaded Asia Minor in 605 and managed to establish themselves there. Jerusalem too was captured and thus they reached the Bosphorus in 615. In 619, Egypt was conquered as well. In those days Heraclius (610-641) was emperor of Byzantium, he eventually conquered the Persians at Ninive in 627. The danger, however, was not yet deflected.

Although the Persians had conquered Yemen in 597, the Arabs in Mecca assumed a neutral attitude in the conflict between the Persians and the Byzantines. Arabia, thriving in the south (trade hub), consisted of two small kingdoms in the north, protectorates of respectively Byzantium and Persia. The peril did not, however, originate from this contrast but from religion.

Arabia practised the Old-Arabic religion. They believed Allah was the creator of heaven and earth, but did not worship him. The central sanctuary was the Holy Mosque with the Ka'aba in Mecca. Mosque (masdiid) literally means the place where one throws oneself to earth, but it is also the place where men gather to discuss general affairs (gami). Religion, however, was of small consequence. Some joined Christianity and there were many Jews. The ones who abandoned this early Arabic religion were called hanif (seeker of God). Muhammad too was a hanif.

At first, nothing hinted towards Muhammad becoming the Prophet. He joined a trading company (595) and married the owner, Khadijah. They had four children and the youngest, Fatimah, who was to marry Ali (Muhammad's cousin) would become the foremother of his progeny.

Muhammad was born into the Quraysh tribe and more specifically belonged to the Banu Hashim clan. When Muhammad announced that Allah, the God of creation, does not demand asceticism from his people, but a moral attitude to life that takes into account the last judgement, he came in conflict with the Quraysh. He then fled to Medina, where he built a mosque beside his house facing the prayer direction of Jerusalem.

The date of this flight to Medina on July 16th 622, is the beginning of Islamic calendar. The Muslims count from that day, using the lunar cycle. The months have alternately 29 and 30 days, adding up to a year of 354 days. In order to run parallel to the lunar cycle, 11 intercalary days must be added every 30 years. This day is added at the last month of the year.

The Islamic calendar thus has 3 more years per Christian century, or 1 year per 33.

Calculation; $2008 = 622 + 1429.3 - 1429.4/33 = 1429.3$ AH.

The Muslim year is abbreviated to AH = Anno Hegirae.

In Medina he collided with the Jews, who would not recognise him as a prophet. This made him doubt the wisdom of his choice. He then held up a caravan from Mecca (624) and seized a valuable prize, which gained him time, support and power. He turned against the Jews, drove them out, and sometimes killed them. This deterred his opponents. He survived the revenge of Mecca for the assault on the caravan. He swore a truce with Mecca and was allowed to visit the sanctuaries (628). The Meccans recognised the power and influence he possessed with this new religion (hoping to use them to their advantage). As a result, he changed the prayer direction from Jerusalem to Mecca. He fought the tribes that still supported the old religion and at the end of his life the whole of Arabia was converted to Islam. His friend and father-in-law Abu Bakr (who gave him his daughter Aisha - as did the 2nd Caliph Umar with his daughter Hafsa) took over the helm as 1st Caliph (substitute) from 632-634. Until 661, 4 Caliphs were to reside in Mecca (each one dying by murder).

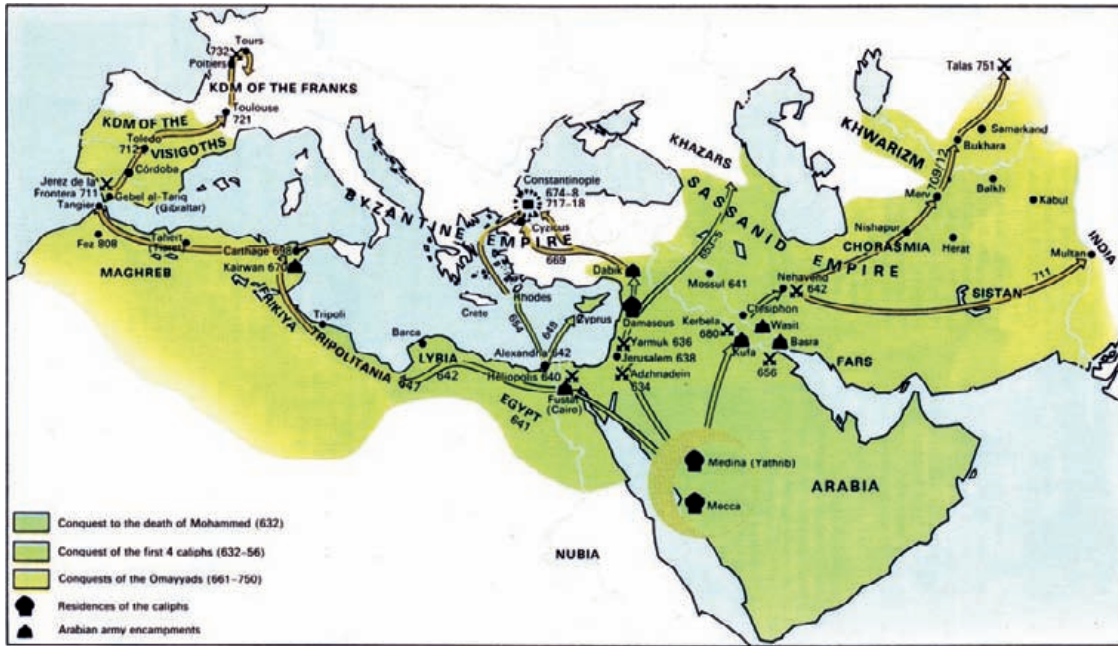
From around 630, the territory was expanded towards the north, something in which grateful use was made of the fact that Persians and Byzantines alike had been weakened from their struggle against each other. In 635, Damascus fell to the Arabs, followed by Jerusalem a year later. Soon other cities in the Middle East followed suit, such as Antioch, Aleppo and Emesa. Mesopotamia and Egypt were incorporated between 639 and 642. This great expansion took place under the 2nd Caliph Umar ibn al-Khattab (634-644). These successes should, at least in part, be ascribed to the religious fanaticism that drove these rulers on.

A mosque was erected in every important city of the conquered territories. Usually a place of traditional consecration was selected. Umar I (634-644) built a mosque on the site of the Jewish temple in Jerusalem (in later years, during the Umayyads, the Dome of the Rock and the al'Aqsa mosque were erected there (al'Aqsa = the most remote, al'masjiid al'aqsa). In Sura 17.1 a mention is made:

"Glory be to Him who made His servants go by night from the Sacred Temple (of Mecca) to the farther Temple (of Jerusalem, and thence to the Throne of Allah, accompanied by the Angel Gabriel) whose surroundings We have blessed, that We might show him some of Our signs He alone hears all and observed all."

Some take this literally, others see it as a vision.

In Damascus the Christian church of John the Baptist was incorporated in the complex of the Umayyad mosque.



Taken from The Penguin Atlas of World History, p. 134

In many towns in the conquered territories the Caliphs, residing in Medina, struck coin. In keeping with tradition the Caliphs struck coins with a strongly Byzantine appearance, complemented with their own attributes.

Walker distinguishes the following: Justin II and Sophia type, Heraclius type (with or without son(s)) and Constans types, whereby at the end the straight M changes in to a convex M. The texts may be Greek or Latin as well as Arabic.

Caliphs in Medina



4060 Fals - Damascus. A: Two figures seated with cross between them, R: M with cross-over-crescent above, S+M in bottom field. Walker: --. 3.153 gr. Fine to very fine 20,--

Batavia - den Haag 1987.

Cross in half circle points towards Damascus.

The two sitting figures, the knees of whom are clearly visible, look most like Justin II and Sophia, but the specimens in Walker are all much larger and heavier.



4061 Halve fals - Scythopolis. A: Two figures seated with cross between them, R: K, crescent above, cross r., BAISAN I. (= Scythopolis). Walker: --. 3.490 gr. RR Fine 250,--

Münzzentrum - Köln 1987.

Lowick (Early Arabo Figures Types, Num. Circ. 1970, p. 90, under no. 2) provides the following comment on the only specimen in the British Museum: "The mint is rendered in Arabic, not Greek. The crosses have been removed from the sceptres". A larger specimen exists (Lowick, no. 1) also with a K (4.38 gr). This specimen is lighter and corresponds with Lowick no. 2 (3.14 gr) This lighter specimen fits in better with the series of Arabo-Byzantine coins. The date of the "Justin and Sophia" coins of Scythopolis is largely open to conjecture. Walker dates the issues to 650, but there is no absolute reason why it should not be earlier, since the Arabs were in possession of Syria from 635 onwards. A later date is, however, both possible and plausible in view of an analogous large copper issue of Abd al-Malik (685-705). The "Justin and Sophia" coins may have been the immediate precursors of this issue, in which case a date of ca. 660-685 would be in order for them (Lowick).



- 4062 Fals - Damascus. A: Emperor standing with cross and orb, bird over T. I., ΔΑΜΑΚΚΟC r. (= Damascus), R: M, christogram above, crescent over line, kufic legend. Walker: 12. 4.738 gr. Very fine 40,--
 Elsen - Brussel 1983.
 Cf. N.J. Mayhew: Two parcels of Sterlings on the Brussels Market, in: NC. 1983, p. 190.
 Ca. 650.
 A II b.



- 4063 Fals - Damascus. A: Emperor standing with cross and orb, bird over T. I., R: M, christogram above, crescent over line, greek legend: ANO ΔΑΜ-XTII. Walker: 10. 3.679 gr. Very fine 40,--
 Holleman - Enschede 1980.
 Greek-Latin legends.



- 4064 Fals - Damascus. A: Emperor standing with cross and orb, lis over T I., ΛCΦ r., R: M, christogram above, crescent over line, kufic legend. Walker: 20. 4.031 gr. Very fine + 40,--
 Münzzentrum - Köln 1987.
 Ca. 650.
 Greek and Arabic legends.



- 4065 Fals - Baalbek. A: Heraclius and his son standing facing with sceptre, R: M over crescent-over-line and under cross, l. and r. greek legend, in bottom field arabic legend. Walker: 35. 4.170 gr. Very fine 40,--
 Elsen - Brussel 1984.
 Ca. 650.
 Mixed Arabic and Greek legends.
 Baalbek in Syria used to be called Heliopolis in Roman days and was a mint. Baalbek was situated in the military district of Damascus.



4066

- 4066 Fals - Emesa. A: Bust of the emperor facing with orb, KAOAN l., arabic legend r. (= GOOD IN EMESA), R: Round M, star above, EMI l., CHC r., over Arabic legend (= EMESA). Walker: 57. 3.345 gr.

A little off centre, very fine

25,--

Schulman - Amsterdam 1975.

Ca. 640.

Greek and Arabic legends

Emesa is situated in the military district of the same name in Syria. The ancient name was Emesa, in Arabic it is Hims or Hums



4067

- 4067 Fals - Emesa. A: Bust of the emperor facing with orb, KAOAN l., arabic legend r. (= GOOD IN EMESA), R: Round M, star above, EMI l., CHC r., over Arabic legend (= GOOD). Walker: 59. 3.484 gr.

Very fine

25,--

v.d.Berg - den Haag 1975.

Ca. 640.

Greek and Arabic legends.

Emesa is situated in the military district of the same name in Syria. The ancient name was Emesa, in Arabic it is Hims or Hums.



4068

- 4068 Fals - Damascus. A: Bust of the emperor facing with cross and orb, R: Great M, cross above, AO l. and + L II r., in bottom field AMA. Walker: --. 3.146 gr.

Slightly cleaned, very fine

40,--

Münzzentrum - Köln 1987

This is a typical effigy of Heraclius.

Probably unpublished?



4069

- 4069 Fals - Emesa. A: Figure standing with cross and orb, star r. in field, R: Round M with two pellets in it, T above, ANO l., X L II r., in bottom field E M I. Walker: --. 3.723 gr.

Flan crack, fine to very fine

25,--

Münzzentrum - Köln 1987.

On plate IX by Walker we find a number of types with a standing figure and a convex M with point in it. Probably unpublished?

In 661 the political centre was relocated to Damascus and the era of the Umayyads began. A great deal was adopted from the Byzantines and the Persians. The domain of religion was radically separated from politics. Damascus became the political capital, Medina the religious one. In coinage the effigy of the Byzantine emperor was abandoned and replaced with that of the Caliph.

Caliphs in Damascus



- 4070 Fals - Manbij. A: Bearded caliph standing with sword, R: Column on three steps. Walker: 102. 3.080 gr. Interesting illustration, very fine

100,--

Part. - 1983.

The posture of the standing Caliph is the one dictated for the Imam during recitation of the public sermon (Khutba). Without the name of the Caliph, but with titles.

Ca. 670-690.

Manbij is situated in the Jund Kinnasrin in North-Syria. Mangay used to be called Hierapolis, later Bambyke, which name survived in Arabic.

In 697, under the Umayyad Caliph Abdalmalik, a revision of the monetary system took place. From the solidus a change was made to the dinar (4.25 gr = one Mitqal) and to the dirhem (2.86 gr), a continuation of the Sassanid drachm. In the middle of the 8th century the dirhem was brought in a fixed rate to the dinar: $7/10 \times \text{mitqal} = 7/10 \times 4.25 = 2.97$ gr. The coins were purely epigraphical.

The "ban on images" as prescribed by the Hadith and the accompanying legal writings, was a ban that distinguished several degrees between allowed and condemnable, in which some images were more or less acceptable, depending on the topic, the purposes and the place of circulation. Accordingly, the ban appears to have been heeded to a varying extent. (from Denijs, in: De Beeldenaar, 2 (1978), Nov. p. 5).

Besides religious texts, the dirhems only show year and mint. From 833/4 also the names of rulers and officials appeared on the coins. Apart from the dirhems falsus were struck, which however, have lost their Byzantine character too.



- 4071 Fals - Tiberias? - after 696. A: Branch with traces of a legend on both sides. Walker: 606. 3.322 gr. Edge fault, fine

25,--

Münzzentrum - Köln 1987.

Post-reform coinage.

In 744, a great revolt broke out in Syria, which soon swept across the entire region. Five years later, Abul Abbas, a relative of Muhammad and Ali, was proclaimed caliph by the Shias. The Umayyads were wiped out completely (750). Only one of them escaped: Abd ar-Rahman, who would eventually end up in Spain (see no. 4842).



The new branch, the Abbassids (after Abu Abbas), founded Bagdad in 762 and settled there. They led a splendid court life with all the accompanying cabals and coteries. Most of the Caliphs were cruel despots. Exceptions were Harun al-Rashid (786-809) and Abu al-Mamun (813-833).

Under the Abbassids the Muslim empire was shaped in a new mould. The sovereigns based their authority on religion, so the emphasis was on this element. Its character was universal and encompassed all followers of Islam, regardless of nationality. Politics and religion became an entity.

In 945 the Abbassid empire fell apart into 3 factions:

- Abbassids in Bagdad. Whereas, during the period from 750-945, the influence of politics had been predominant and the Islam was mainly a system of beliefs, the period of 945-1258 was marked by political disintegration, the invasion of the Turks and the crusades.
- Fatamids in Cairo
- Umayyads in Cordoba (Spain) until 1031, followed by the Almoravids and Almohads.

During these many years the Middle East remained relatively peaceful. Pilgrims from Europe were allowed to visit the holy places. Striking is the fact that Raymond IV, count of Toulouse, who went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 1095, would lead the army of the First Crusade a year later.

THE PERIOD FROM 945 UNTIL 1291

In order to be able to judge the situation in the Middle East one must know the history of the entire region and not just that of the crusaders' states. These Latin states were after all hemmed in completely by Muslim territory.

The effects show in numismatics.

The situation before the First Crusade

In 945, the Abbassid empire fell apart, and would from then on be confined to the Aleppo and Mosul areas and the lands around the Euphrates and the Tigris, as well as Persia. As of old, the Caliph resided in Bagdad. The power of Bagdad crumbled more and more and was taken up by the commanders. Danger lurked from two sides: the east and the south.

From the east the Abbassids were confronted by the Seljuqs, a Middle-Eastern dynasty, named after its founder Selguq, a semi-legendary figure, often situated in the 10th century. After his demise, the Seljuqs advanced to the west and conquered Persia. Seljuq's grandson, Tugrul (who bore the title of "Beg"), on the invitation of the Abbassid Caliph, made his entrance into Bagdad and presented himself as sultan. His son, Alp Arslan, marched against the Christian states of Armenia and Georgia and defeated the Byzantines at Manzikert in 1071.

Under Alp's son Malik Shah the Seljuq empire reached its zenith. The sultan in Bagdad was ruling from afar and the actual power lay in the hands of his representatives, the atabegs (see the atabegs of Mosul and Mardin).

Atabeg (literally: ata = father, beg = lord) was the Turkish title of the prince's tutor with the Seljuqs. In the federal states the atabegs became the de facto hereditary rulers. See Zengids of Mosul (1127-1222). The Ayyubids too knew this office. For the Mameluks the title "atabeg al' asakir" meant viceroy (with a right to the throne). The Ottomans knew neither the office nor the title.

When the Caliphate regained importance, the Seljuqs moved the capital to Hamadan. There, their reign ended in 1194.

From the south loomed the peril of the Fatamids, who had founded Cairo in 969, with a caliph in residence also.

The Fatamids formed an ultra-orthodox faction of Islam. In the 11th century, the Fatamids pushed north and conquered Palestine (with Jerusalem) and great parts of Syria. They, moreover, gained control of the holy cities of Mecca and Medina.

As the Seljuqs conquered Mesopotamia, Syria and Anatolia, they collided with the Fatamids, whereupon, in 1071, they took over Jerusalem. At Manzikert they defeated the Byzantines and thus pushed through to the Bosphorus. The Seljuqs were commanded by a sultan (= power).

When Sultan Malik Shah died in 1092, the empire fell apart into that of the Rum Seljuqs in Anatolia and a number of smaller states in Syria.

Thus was the approximate state of affairs the first crusaders encountered when they reached the Holy Land.

The conditions surrounding the First Crusade.

The crusaders formed four states during the years 1098 to 1103.

- County Edesa
- Principality Antioch
- County Tripoli
- Kingdom Jerusalem

These were situated in resp. the north, then down along the coast, further down along the coast and finally on the long stretch that formed the kingdom Jerusalem. It would take many years before the crusaders had conquered all the towns along the coast and reached the fullest expanse of their kingdom.



Taken from The Penguin Atlas of World History, p. 152

In the north and east we find the commanders of the Abbassids, in the south the Fatamids. Their main cities were Aleppo, Damascus and Cairo.

The territories won by the crusaders often suffered genocide. It was committed during the conquest of Jerusalem and was repeated in the coastal cities. Nevertheless, the Muslims in the north were found willing to cooperate with the crusaders. The threat of the Seljuqs and the Fatamids was such, that even the crusaders were admitted into diplomacy and a form of collaboration existed between the Abbassids and the crusaders.

Developments between the First and the Second crusade

Relations between the crusaders and the Syrians changed when Mosul and Aleppo were united under the Turkish sultan Zengi, who established himself in Aleppo in 1128 (but remained within the Abbassid empire). Formally he preached the Jihad, but used it mainly to justify his territorial expansion. He undertook nothing against crusader states until he could profit from the absence of Joscelin in Edesa and overpower the county. This was the first of the four crusaders states to be lost and the event gave rise to the Second Crusade.

After Zengi's demise in 1146, Mosul devolved upon his son Saif ad-Din and Aleppo upon his son Nur ad-Din (Nuraddin). Damascus took a different stand. Here Governor Unur agreed upon a truce with the Zengids, gave his daughter Ismadattin Chatun in marriage to Nuraddin and in so doing was recognised by the caliphs of both Bagdad and Cairo.



Ill-advised conduct by the governor of Bosra and Sarkhand worsened the relations between Jerusalem and Damascus. Unur, with the aid of Nuraddin, had to take great pains to master the situation. But there was another reason for controversy: the army of the Second Crusade attacked Damascus (1148). Unur then enlisted the help of both Nuraddin and Saif ad-Din and so the Second Crusade came to a woeful end.

Nuraddin was not to take Damascus until 1154. In the meantime, Baldwin III had taken Ascalon in 1153. Nuraddin meant to react, but reconsidered. Both the conquest of Ascalon and the union of Aleppo and Damascus had serious consequences.

The Caliph of Bagdad, Nuraddin, also called lord of Egypt, at once ordered the conquest of Jerusalem, again declaring jihad as a cover. Nuraddin, however, did not respond but swore a truce with Baldwin III in 1155 and even paid him a tribute in 1156. In 1157, Nuraddin defeated Baldwin: without further results, for the sultan of the Rum Seljuqs, Kilidj Arslan II stood at the northern borders.

In 1157, Nuraddin fell severely ill. Revolts broke out in Syria, but Nuraddin recovered. He attacked Jerusalem, but suffered defeat and then let it rest.

Notwithstanding, an entirely different situation was the result: Baldwin now feared Nuraddin and sought support from the Byzantines. He entered into an alliance with Manuel (whose niece Theodora he married). On the other hand, the Fatamids wanted to resist the Latins and looked for support as well. They allied with Nuraddin. Two principal forces now opposed each other.

The situation in the north remained insecure because of the constant threat of Rum Seljuqs, but Nuraddin conquered a number of important cities. Amalric's fear now was that Nuraddin would direct his attention to the south, and the Kingdom Jerusalem would find itself fighting on two fronts. Nuraddin, however, did not target the south.

Internally, the Fatamids faced grave problems. A wesir (commander-in-chief, a position of the highest rank) officiated under the caliph. In those days it was the one-eyed Shirkuh. Two other men, Shawar and Dirgham usurped his office and now three men were striving for power. First Shawar had the upper hand, later Shirkuh reappeared. Amalric played an important role in this game.

Shirkuh took up the defense of Alexandria, but retired to leave the job to his nephew Salah ad-Din Yusuf (Saladin).

Shortly after, Saladin succeeded Shirkuh and on 26 March 1169 Fatamid caliph al-Adid appointed Saladin to wesir. Saladin's father Ayyub, Shirkuh's brother, obtained an important post. He was to give his name to the dynasty of the Ayyubids.

In the meantime, the position of the Caliph had become ever weaker and it was the wesir who had the power. Nuraddin had kept aloof of the matter until June 1171, when he ordered Saladin to see to it that the sermons in the Egyptian mosques be delivered in the name of the Abbassid rather than the Fatamid Caliph. This meant he wanted Egypt to return to Sunni Islam. By doing so, in fact he demanded the end of the Fatamid Empire. This end was brought near when al-Adid died on 13 September 1171. On the 17th of that month the first Sunni sermon was delivered in the name of the Abbassid Caliph.

This caliph then proclaimed Nuraddin overlord of Egypt and Syria, which meant the rise of a great body within the Abbassid Empire, surrounding the Kingdom Jerusalem completely. Egypt's return to the Sunni Islam is also expressed in a coin, dated in December 1171, with on one side the name of the Abbassid Caliph al-Mustadi, and on the other that of Nuraddin.

It stands to reason that, in 1174, the king of Jerusalem involved himself deeply in a conspiracy to revive the Fatamid Empire. The Christians wishfully believed Saladin to be an independent (from Nuraddin) ruler of Egypt. They described him as "Calipha et soldanus", which means caliph and wesir at the same time. For Amalric in Jerusalem, this would mean avoiding the clutches of Nuraddin; besides, Saladin maintained relations with Frederick Barbarossa, apparently independently from Nuraddin.

Nuraddin, on the other hand, feared the power of Saladin. He planned an invasion of Egypt, which was thwarted by his death on May 15th 1174.

The empire he left was enormous, it encompassed not just Egypt and Syria, but since 1173 also Mesopotamia, Armenia and southern Anatolia. Nuraddin had always had two targets: the conquest of the empire of the Rum Seljuqs and the annihilation of the Kingdom Jerusalem.

Soon after Nuraddin, Amalric died on July 11th 1174. He too had planned to march against Egypt. Amalric was succeeded by Baldwin IV, but Nuraddin's succession met with trouble. The only legal successor was his infant son as-Salih. Saladin took the opportunity to occupy Damascus and gain control of a substantial part of the Empire, but not Aleppo. To emphasise his claims, he married Nuraddin's widow Ismataddin Khatar (not as-Salih's mother).

On 25 November Saladin suffered an unexpected attack by Baldwin at Ramla and was defeated. His claim to invincibility was lost. He revenged himself in 1179, but did not march on Jerusalem. He turned his attention to the east and took control of Aleppo and Mosul. Now his empire could be compared to Nuraddin's.

The time seemed to have come to march against Jerusalem, still he hesitated: the Latins were very strong and, formally, the truce had not yet expired. When, in December 1186, Raynald of Châtillon, his worst enemy, held up a Syrian-Egyptian caravan, Saladin demanded satisfaction of Guy of Lusignan. Thereby the truce was broken and Saladin gathered his troops on the Golan heights. In the summer of 1187 the Latins suffered a devastating defeat at Hattin and on October 2nd 1187 Jerusalem was taken. In the following year all cities in the kingdom were lost to Saladin, with the exception of Tyrus.

The Third Crusade

Reactions to the loss of Jerusalem were heated. Pope Gregory VIII called for a renewed crusade on October 29th, this time not just by the knights and the people, but by the leaders of all great European nations.

Burying their differences, French king Philippe II Alphonse and the English king Richard Lionheart took part in the crusade, the former reaching Acre by sea on April 20th 1190, the latter following on June 8th 1190. Frederick Barbarossa left Regensburg on May 11th 1189 and made the journey overland, which woefully ended in his demise on June 10th in Anatolia.

Saladin was very worried and looked around for allies, but could hardly find any. He then decided to fix his attention on Acre and wait for the arrival of Frederick Barbarossa. Only a skeleton army remained stationed in north Syria. This choice turned out well because of the death of the German emperor. The battle of Acre was extremely fierce. Saladin was forced on defensive and finally Richard took Acre. The Muslims were loosing heart. Time and again Saladin suffered defeat, but Richard failed to reach Jerusalem. On 2 September 1192 a truce was reached for 3 years and 8 months, a treaty that covered not just Jerusalem, but also Antioch and Tripoli. Jerusalem stayed under the jurisdiction of Saladin, but the Christians were granted free passage to the town and the holy places. Half a year later Saladin died on March 4th 1193.

After Saladin's demise, his brother Abu Bakr took the Ayyubid helm. The Ayyubid sovereigns all possessed a regnal name: for Abu Bakr it was al-malik al'Adil (al-malik = the king; as opposed to others, they explicitly called themselves kings). Al'Adil had no fixed residence, but travelled between Cairo and Damascus. He left the government of his great empire to his three sons:

al-malik al-Kamil in Cairo,
al-malik al-Ashraf in Jazira and
al-malik al-Mu'azzam in Syria.

This division was very important for Jazira in particular. Here the atabegs ruled and the Ayyubids were overlords (see under Turcomans). Al'Adil died in 1218, after which his sons kept the status quo, which meant that al-Kamil was regarded as the head of the family (on some Turcoman coins two overlords are mentioned: al-Kamil and al-Ashraf, see no 4175 for example). When al-Kamil died in 1238, a successional dispute arose which ended in the victory of the son of al-Kamil: Ayyub, regnal name al-malik as-Salih.

From the Fourth Crusade to the end in 1291

The Fourth Crusade made a renewed attempt at regaining Jerusalem but stranded at Constantinople (the Latin Empire).

In the Fifth Crusade the Ayyubids were attacked and John of Brienne conquered Damiette. Sultan al-Kamil felt so threatened that he offered to return all conquests of Saladin. Papal legate cardinal Pelagius of Albano, who aimed for the total annihilation of Islam, refused. As a result of the faithful cooperation of the three brothers the crusaders were eventually defeated.

In September 1228 Frederick II arrived in Acre. A treaty was sworn with the sultan of Egypt (Treaty of Jaffa of February 1229) whereby the cities of Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Nazareth came under the jurisdiction of the crusaders. Frederick married Isabelle, the daughter of John of Brienne and received the crown of the Kingdom Jerusalem in March 1229 in that town. He went on to capture Beirut (which was lost again in 1243) and a comune was established in Acre.

During the years 1239-41 another crusade was undertaken by, amongst others, Thibault IV, Count of Champagne. Finally King Louis IX the Pious undertook a crusade but suffered a crushing defeat at Damiette, in fact a repetition of the 1218 events.

Nonetheless, this crusade turned out to have an unexpected but highly significant effect. During the advance of Louis IX, as-Salih was away fighting his uncle in Syria, but quickly returned and encamped at al-Masourah, where he died on 1 May 1250. De facto power in Egypt rested with the Mameluks (Aybak and Baibars) but legal grounds for appointing sultan the Mameluk emir were lacking. Consequently, as-Salih's widow Sagar al-Durr, a sultana with the regnal name "malikat al-Muslimim" (queen of the Muslims) reigned. The concept of a women at the top was, however, unacceptable to the Syrian Ayyubids, whereupon the mameluks demanded that Sagar marry Aybak and a 6-year-old prince (al-Ashraf Musa) from the yemenite branch of the Ayyubids be sultan. This paved the way for Aybak to definitely push aside the Ayyubids in 1252 and usurp the status of sultan.

In 1257 Sagar had Aybak killed because for political reasons; he wanted to marry the daughter of an-Nasir Yusuf, the atabeg of Mosul (see under Turcomans). A few days later, she herself was murdered.

Aybak was succeeded by his son al-mansur'Ali, but for a short period only. Then Baibars became sultan: he was to be one of the actors in the final expulsion of the crusaders.

The end of the crusaders' venture, however, came from an unexpected side. In 1218 already, the Mongols had established themselves at the edge of the Abbassid empire. As often is the case, here too a relatively small event was the cause of an enormous shift. The governor of Hwarizin killed a Mongol emissary. The Mongols immediately conquered the empire of Hwarizin and found themselves standing at the border of the Abbassid empire. Around 1250, the Khagan Möngke ordered his brother Hülagü to extend the borders of the Mongol empire to the west. The city of Bagdad was conquered in 1258 and the caliph was killed. The Abbassid Empire was finished (see Haarman, p. 164-165).



An unspecified relative of the tribe of the Abbassids, al-Hakim, escaped and was received in Cairo by Baibars, sultan of the Mameluks, as “sultan of the Abbassids”. The dynasty, though obviously not revived, thus lived on as a sham caliphate.

The Mongols pushed through and conquered Aleppo and Damascus. The Mameluks reciprocated by marching to Palestine and swiftly conquering Jaffa and Antioch (1268). Tripoli followed in April 1289, Acre in May-June 1291, Tyrus in May 1291, Sidon and Beirut in July 1291 and finally Pilgrim’s Castle in August 1291.

The crusaders’ enterprise had definitely ended.

COINAGE IN THE PERIOD FROM 945 UNTIL 1291

Coinage reflects these historic events. We will use the same classification as in the historic survey.

The situation before the First Crusade

The land was completely Islamic. Two caliphs played a role: the Abbassid caliph of Bagdad and the Fatamid caliph in Cairo. They used the same coins: the golden dinar and the silver dirhem, both with religious texts and the name of the caliph exclusively.

The situation surrounding the First Crusade

When the crusaders arrived, they carried European money, which they had obviously needed for the long journey. This money for the most part was from the country of origin of the separate armies. It seems very unlikely that this money has played the slightest role in trading with the Muslims. The fact that these coins are dug up nowadays is hardly surprising: many crusaders died and their money would have been buried with them.

Developments between the First and the Second Crusade

The crusaders must soon have depended on trading with the Muslims and have used their dirhems and dinars. The need to strike coins of their own cannot have been great: it may have been hard to install mints and the Muslim traders may very well have refused the foreign currency.

Exceptions were Edesa and Antioch. These lands were formally fiefs of the Byzantine Emperor, so presumably Byzantine money was in circulation. In both countries large copper coins were struck after Byzantine example, but with their own characteristics. Eventually Antioch ventured to strike its own coins, though still resembling the Byzantine ones.

Gradually though, changes slipped in. First Jerusalem started to strike gold coins, exactly after the dinars (1130-1140). They imitated the Fatamid dinars with their Islamic legends and dates. In Western documents, these coins are often referred to as “bisancii saraceni”.

Along with these imitations, original coins after European example were struck in Antioch and Jerusalem and somewhat later, in Tripoli. The crusaders’ coins proper originated about the same time: in Jerusalem under Baldwin III (1144-1162), in Antioch under Raymond of Poitiers (1136-1149) and in Tripoli under Raymond II (1132-1187). In Tripoli Bertram and Raymond I had been minting too, but these coins were faithful copies of European (French) coins. Edesa had then been lost already. Coinage in Jerusalem ended in 1187, the other mints following in the 13th century. The reason for this own coinage must have been different from that for normal coinage: most were struck in coastal regions where the trade was mainly with Europe. The two types struck in Jerusalem cannot have been used for this purpose. We might rather see these as propaganda coins, a view that corresponds with the images used: the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and the Tower of David. Perhaps the type with the Knight of the Cross should be included in this category as well.

From the Third Crusade until the end in 1291

The issue of the gold coins (imitations of the Fatamid dinars) continued into the thirteenth century, but in 1250, as a result of an intervention by the papal legate to the Holy Land, Odo of Châteauroux, the minting of coins with Muslim legends seems to have ceased. From 1251 issues of imitation dinars appeared, bearing Christian legends and Christian dates in Arabic, and some of these were marked with crosses on one or both sides. On the sheer strength of numismatic evidence, however, we should be justified in concluding that striking these latter coins was abandoned by 1258 at the latest.

In the early thirteenth century, the dirhams of Aleppo were copiously imitated. From 1240 onwards it was the turn of the Damascus dirhams of al-Salih Isma’il (ruler of Damascus in 1237 and again from 1239 to 1245). These imitations have al-Salih Isma’il’s name on the obverse and the name of the Caliph of Bagdad, al-Mustansir, on the reverse. These crusader imitations were struck from 1214 to 1250.

In 1251 and 1253 dirhams with Christian legends in Arabic were struck by the Crusaders. In 1253 imitation dirhams bearing the names of al-Salih Isma’il and al-Mustansir, but also a religiously neutral inscription were struck.

All original coinage ended in the 13th century. In the kingdom Jerusalem coinage was continued after 1187 in Acre. In Antioch coinage ended around 1220 and in 1268 Tripoli changed to groat and half groat, clearly corresponding with the coinage on Cyprus.

THE SHAPING OF THE FOUR CRUSADERS' STATES

At the end of the 11th century Byzantium had to watch Seljuqs and Normans nibbling off their territories. In 1071 the possessions in Italy had already been lost to Robert Guiscard in the battle of Bari and now the defeat in the battle of Manzikert in east Turkey gave the Seljuqs the chance to advance into Byzantine as well as Islamic territories. They seized Jerusalem from the Fatamids and in 1090 had pushed forward as far as Nicaea (see Boer a.o: Middle ages p. 104 et seqq.)

Thereupon, the Byzantine Emperor Alexius I Comnenus enlisted the help of the pope, who, in the synod of Clermond-Ferrand in 1095, called for a crusade against Islam. The concept of "Holy War" is coined by St. Augustine in his treatise on the essence of a just war (*bellum iustum*).

There are three criteria:

1. The war must be waged by a legal authority (i.e. emperor or pope),
2. The war may only be waged as a reaction to an unjust action by the adversary,
3. The war must be carried by good intentions, such as divine love and mercy.

The pope's call met with great acclaim: many took up the cross ("take up the cross" meaning: cutting one's clothes into crosses and fasten these to one's shoulders). This was based on Mt. 10.38: "...and he that taketh not up his cross and followeth me, is not worthy of me".

Consequently, the First Crusade took place from 1096 until 1099. Reality did, however, not meet Augustine's requirements. The army was made up of knights and people. The former saw the chance to enlarge their territory, something Europe could scarcely offer, and the army trampled about, pillaging what they could. Some others hoped for a new trading market.

As can be expected, the knights got the most attention. There were four groups:

1. Knights of the dynasty of Lower Lorraine: Eustace II, Count of Boulogne, married to Ida of Lower Lorraine, sister of Godfrey the Hunchback. They had four children, among which Godfrey of Bouillon, Baldwin I and Melisende. Godfrey the Hunchback appointed Godfrey of Bouillon to his successor in 1075. Godfrey as well as Baldwin joined the First Crusade as notables. This group aimed for the county Edesa and the Kingdom Jerusalem.
2. Raymond IV of St. Gilles, count of Toulouse. He was the most important man in southern France (see under Toulouse). Pope Urban felt he was the ideal military commander for the First Crusade and so that is what he came to be. This group aimed for Antioch.
3. The Normans from Sicily. Robert Guiscard had defeated the Byzantines already. His son Bohemond I took part in the first Crusade. This group aimed for Tripoli.
4. Hugh of Lusignan, stemming from a noble family who appeared already in the 10th century in the town of Licinianus, to the southwest of Poitiers. Hugh II, the son of the founder Hugh I, built the castle Lusignan around 1000. This group did not appear immediately after the first Crusade, but played an important role in the next generation in Jerusalem and above all on Cyprus, where they were to remain a long time.

As a result, four small states were founded along the Mediterranean.

Perhaps tokens were distributed to the crusaders, such as this one:



4072 Token. A: Head of Christ facing, R: Cross with one smaller cross at the end of each limb and in each angle (Cross of Jerusalem). 1.874 gr **RR** Very fine

100,--

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 31 (1978), no. 419: „Südfranzösische Ölmarke, sogenannter Kreuzfahrerpennig“.
Specimen Mackensen-Astfeld collection.

Specimen Pachinger collection.

This piece is difficult to categorise. Stylistically the head of Christ resembles the one on the "coronation tram" of Levon I, but should then be dated around 1200 (Fourth Crusade). The Jerusalem cross is mainly found on Cyprus: there were close ties between Cyprus and Cilician Armenia.

Pachinger, who collected many of these objects, regrettably made no mention of this piece in his publications (with thanks to Hermann Maué of the Germanisches National Museum, Nuremberg).

COUNTY of EDESSA

As a town, Edessa was already known in ancient history. At the end of the 11th century Edessa was fiercely fought over by Muslims and Armenians until it definitively fell to Armenia in 1094. Thoros, however, was under heavy pressure from the Turkish Emir Kirboga of Mosul. He therefore turned to Baldwin, the brother of Godfrey of Bouillon, who had separated from the main force in Cilicia in 1097, and who was moving in the direction of the Euphrates. In 1098 Baldwin arrived in Edessa and seized power from Thoros (who was murdered shortly after).

Operating from Samosata at the Euphrates, Baldwin reinstated liaisons with Antioch. Thus the county Edessa came into being, without, however, clearly defined borders or a coherent population. Notwithstanding, it was a powerful state, being the buffer between the Christian states and the regions to the northeast of Edessa.

In 1100, Baldwin became king of Jerusalem and his cousin Baldwin of Bourcq (Baldwin II) count of Edessa. After the defeat at Harran in 1104, Baldwin I and his cousin Joscelin I of Courtenay were captured by the Turks, to be released only a few years later. During that time Tancred of Antioch acted as regent. After the demise of Baldwin I in 1118, Baldwin of Bourcq (Baldwin II) succeeded him and granted Joscelin I the fief of Edessa. In 1122, Joscelin was captured once more and Baldwin II acted as regent until he too was captured in 1123. After these changes Godfrey the Monk became regent. Then the Armenians liberated Joscelin, who reclaimed his fief. In 1131 he was succeeded by his son Joscelin II, whose leadership was so weak that Edessa faced ever-growing difficulties.

In 1144, the town came under attack from the atabeg of Mosul, Nuraddin Zengi. He had all Franks murdered, but spared Syrian Christians, Armenians, Jacobites and Greeks. The Armenians tried to reinstate Joscelin but failed. Nuraddin's revenge was terrible: all men were killed or banished, women and children were made slaves. Edessa, once so important, was left deserted, never to recover.

Counts of Edessa:

Baldwin I	1098-1100	
Baldwin II	1100-1104	
	Regent Tancred	1104
	Regent Richard of Salerno	1104-1108
Baldwin II	1108-1118	
Joscelin I	1119-1122	
	Regent Godfrey the Monk	1122-1124
Joscelin I	1124-1131	
Joscelin II	1131-1150	

BALDWIN II (1108-1118)

For further information see under Jerusalem. All coins of Baldwin are countermarks.



4073

4073 Follis. A: In three lines BAAA / VINO / NH (= BALDWIN COUNT), R: Cross on sword and hammer. M./P./S.: 8, Metcalf: 107-108, Schlumberger: Pl. I.3. 5.583 gr. **RR** Flan crack, very fine 300,--

Spink - London 1997.

From NC 1997, no. 5547.

Ex: Slocum collection 18 (Sotheby 7-7 march 1997).

Metcalf 107-108, does not mention sword and hammer on reverse but wedges.

Judging from the design this is Metcalf's "Baldwin II in the period 110-1108 (heavy follis, Porteous Class 4)", but the weight at Metcalf is 107: 8.07 gr and 108: 8.62 gr, whereas the weight here is only 5.583 gr.



- 4074 Follis. A: Armoured count with cross and shield, BΛVO I., R: Small cross, B - H - A - N around. M./P./S.: 11, Metcalf: 114, Schlumberger: Pl. I.10. 4.505 gr. RR Fine
- Spink - London 1997.
 From NC 1997, no. 5548.
 Ex: Slocum collection 26 (Sotheby 7-7 march 1997).
 Purchased from P. Protonotarios May 1982.
 In Schlumberger: I.10 no text obverse. Text on ob- and reverse: BALDWIN
 Metcalf: Baldwin II, after 1100.

400,--

PRINCIPALITY of ANTIOCH

The town of Antioch was founded 300 A.C. After the conquest by the Romans in 63 A.C. Antioch became the capital of the province of Syria. It was not just an important place of trade, but also a centre of Christianity. Both John Chrysostomos and Nestorios were Antiochians. After the Synod of Chalcedon (451) the Antiochian church split into melkites (Greek) and monophysites (endemic). This schism heralded the fall of Antioch.

The principality of Antioch was founded in 1098 during the First Crusade by Bohemond of Tarente (in 1098 Marc-Bohémond of Tarante was proclaimed prince of Antioch, under the name of Bohemond I (Schl. p. 30). Bohemond I and Bohemond II were called seigneurs d'Antioche, *domini Antiocheni*). Because Antioch had always been a Christian stronghold, it became an important target for the Muslims after the conquest by the crusaders (the counter-crusades). Antioch lost a great deal of land through these attacks, especially after the fall of Edessa (1144).

When Saladin occupied Egypt in 1169, his focus shifted to this territory, so the Bohemond dynasty was able to reign in peace for the next century.

Antioch had always been bothered by its political neighbours. The Byzantine Empire above all tried to bring Antioch within its power. In 1137, Emperor John II forced Antioch to recognise the suzerainty of Byzantium and a Greek patriarch was appointed in lieu of a Latin one. This threat was thwarted by the fall of Constantinople in 1204.

Bohemond III had two sons: the eldest, Raymond I, who became count of Tripoli (1187-1200) when Bohemond III took that town in 1187, and Bohemond IV, who succeeded his father in 1201. The son of Raymond, Raymond II Roupen also put in a claim. The first 15 years of the 13th century were the stage of a bitter fight between Bohemond IV and Raymond II Roupen. The latter conquered Antioch in 1216, became prince and stayed in power until 1219, after which Bohemond IV returned.

When Armenia arose as a kingdom in the beginning of the 13th century, it laid a claim on Antioch. Louis the Pious reconciled Armenia with Antioch (Bohemond VI). Still, this drove Antioch into the arms of Armenia and thus in those of the Mongols, who were gaining more and more territory. The end came in 1268.

Princes of Antioch:

Bohemond I	1098-1101		
		Regent Tancred	1101-1103
Bohemond	11103-1104		
		Regent Trancred	1104-1112
		Regent Roger	1112-1119
		Regent Baldwin II	1119-1126
Bohemond II	1126-1130		
Constance	1130-1163		
		Regent Baldwin II	1130-1131
		Regent Fulco	1131-1136
		Regent Raymond of Poitiers	1136-1149
		Regent Baldwin III	1149-1153
		Regent Raynald of Châtillon	1153-1160
Bohemond III	1163-1201		
Bohemond IV	1201-1216		
Rupin	1216-1219		
Bohemond IV	1219-1233		
Bohemond V	1233-1251		
Bohemond VI	1251-1268		

In 1268 the Mameluks of Baibars took over. The counts of Tripoli were princes of Antioch in name only (later Lusignan of Cyprus claimed this title).

The principality Antioch existed from 1098 to 1268. Byzantium never gave up its claims to the territory.



4075

4075 Follis. A: Bust of Christ facing between IC and XC, R: Cross with one pellet at the end of each limb and on smaller cross, floriated ornaments in the angles. M./P./S.: --, Metcalf: --, Schlumberger: Pl. I.13 (Edessa), DOC: 1, BN: 152-190. 5.248 gr. **RR** Weakly struck and a little off centre, very fine

300,--

Batavia - den Haag 1978.

This coin used to be ascribed to Byzantium, but later it became clear that it belongs in Antioch. Although there are certain details, which can be also found on coins from Edessa.

TANCRED (1104-1112)

Tancred was a crusader from the Norman dynasty Hauteville (he was the grandson of Robert Guiscard). He took part in the First Crusade under his uncle Bohemond of Tarente. He was involved in the conquest of Antioch (1098) and Jerusalem (1099). He possessed the important Tower of Tancred in the northwest of Jerusalem. He plundered the Al-Aqsa mosque and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

In 1106, he took over the regency of Antioch from Bohemond, who had been taken captive. When Bohemond returned, Tancred became regent of Edessa.

Since 1107 he was wedded to Cecilia, the daughter of King Philip I of France. After the return of Baldwin, he had to return Edessa. Both men reconciled in 1109 and together conquered Tripoli in the same year.



4076

4076 Follis 1st type. A: Bust of St. Peter with cross o METPOC (= St. Petrus), R: In six lines + / KEBOI / ΘΗΤΟΔΑΒ / ΛΟΚΟΥΤ / ΑΝΚΠΙ / + (= LORD HELP YOUR SERVANT TANCREDE). M./P./S.: 3, Metcalf: 49-62, Schlumberger: Pl. II.6. 3.956 gr.

Small flan, very fine

150,--

Coins and Antiquites - London 1977.



4077

4077 Follis 1st type. A: Bust of St. Peter with cross o METPOC (= St. Petrus), R: In six lines + / KEBOI / ΘΗΤΟΔΑΒ / ΛΟΚΟΥΤ / ΑΝΚΠΙ / + (= LORD HELP YOUR SERVANT TANCREDE). M./P./S.: 3, Metcalf: 49-62, Schlumberger: Pl. II.6. 4.353 gr.

Very fine

150,--

Schulman - Amsterdam 1987.



- 4078 Follis - 2nd type. A: Bust of the count facing with sword + KEBO TANKPI, R: Cross with line at the end of each limb and floriated ornament at the base, IC - XC - NI - KA in the angles. M./P./S.: 4, Metcalf: 63-70, Schlumberger: Pl. II.7. 2.428 gr. A little off centre, very fine 100,--
Batavia - den Haag 1978.



- 4079 Follis - 2nd type. A: Bust of the count facing with sword + KEBO TANKPI, R: Cross with line at the end of each limb and floriated ornament at the base, IC - XC - NI - KA in the angles. M./P./S.: 4, Metcalf: 63-70, Schlumberger: Pl. II.7. 1.526 gr. Flan crack, almost very fine 100,--
Schulman - Amsterdam 1987.
This type has extensively been commented in R. Pesant: The effigy on the coins of Tancred of Antioch, in: NC 1981, p. 225.
He distinguishes three types. This then is type a (as is no. 4078).



- 4080 Follis - 3rd type. A: St. Petrus standing with cross and blessing hand, R: Cross with D - S - F - T (= DOMINE SALVVM FAC TANCREDM) in the angles. M./P./S.: 6, Metcalf: 73-80, Schlumberger: Pl. V.1. 3.579 gr. Very fine 100,--
Batavia - den Haag 1978.



- 4081 Follis - 4th type. A: Bust of Christ facing between IC and XC, R: Cross with three pellets at the end of each limb and TA - NK - P - H in the angles. M./P./S.: 5. Metcalf: 81-85, Schlumberger: Pl. II.8. 3.642 gr. Traces of encrustation and verdigris, fine 50,--
Batavia - den Haag 1980.

ROGER - Regent (1112-1119)

- 4082 Follis - 2nd type. A: Nimbate Maria standing orans, R: In six lines + / ΚΕ ΒΟΗ / ΘΕΙΤΩCΩ / ΔΟΥΛΩΡ / ΟΤΣΕΡ / + (= LORD HELP YOUR SERVANT ROGER). M./P./S.: 8, Metcalf: 89-94, Schlumberger: Pl. II.11. 2.407 gr. Traces of an overstruck, flan crack, fine to very fine 50,--
Batavia - den Haag 1978.
There are traces of an overstruck on the obverse on a head of Christ (Metcalf: 81-83).



- 4083 Follis. A: St. George on horseback r., spearing dragon, ring l. in field (= traces of the legend ΟΑΓΕΩΡ), R: In three lines ΡΟΤΣΕΡ / ΠΡΙΓΚΙΠ / ΚΑΝ (= ROGER PRINCE OF ANTIOCH). M./P./S.: 9, Metcalf: 95-101, Schlumberger: Pl. II.12. 3.429 gr. Irregular flan, very fine 50,--
Batavia - den Haag 1980.

RAYMOND of POITIERS (1136-1149)

He was the son of Guillaume VI, Count of Poitou and Duke of Aquitaine, and Constance, heiress of Antioch.

Antioch needed a strong leader and Raymond fitted the bill. Although he defeated the Muslims at Aleppo, he could not free Antioch from Byzantine claims.

The Second Crusade was the ideal opportunity to march against the Muslims, but King Louis VII of France forbade a war in North Syria. Thus Nuraddin was able to increase pressure on Antioch. In the Battle of Inab Raymond succumbed.



- 4084 Denier. A: Bust r. + RAMVNDVS, R: Cross + ANTIOCHIE. M./P./S.: 16, Metcalf: 335, Schlumberger: Pl. II.17. 0.971 gr. R Weakly struck at the edge, otherwise very fine + 150,--
Hirsch - München, Auction 242 (2005), no. 2921.
Metcalf: Smaller bust or head.

BOHEMOND III (1149-1163)

This type of coin of Bohemond III is a continuation of those of Raymond of Poitiers.



- 4085 Denier - Class C. A: Bust r. + BOAMVNDVS, R: Cross + ANTIOCH. M./P./S.: 34, Metcalf: 350-353, Schlumberger: Pl. II.20. 0.927 gr. Dark patina, small flan, very fine 40,--
Hirsch - München 1987.
Ex: Hirsch - München, Auction 152 (1986), no. 1090.



- 4086 Denier - Class E. A: Bust r. + BOAMVNDUS, R: Cross + ANTI . O . C-HIA. M./P./S.: 43, Metcalf: 358, Schlumberger: --. 0.939 gr. Dark patina, very fine 40,--
 Hirsch - München 1987.
 Ex: Hirsch - München, Auction 152 (1986), no. 1090.



- 4087 Denier - Class E. A: Bust r. with crescent on neck + BOAMVNDVS, R: Cross + ANTIOCHIA. M./P./S.: 42, Metcalf: 355, Schlumberger: Pl. II.20. 0.924 gr. Traces of encrustation, very fine + 40,--
 Batavia - den Haag 1978.

HELMET DENIER

The “helmet series” stretches over a long period:

- The first has been struck by Raymond of Poitiers (Schlumberger: II.18). The bust to the right, with half moon and star. Legend: RAIMVNDVS and ANTIOCH,
- Same design, to the left, but here in the name of Bohemond (Schlumberger: III.4-6). Legend: BOAMVNDVS and ANTIOCH,
- Same design, to the right, also in the name of Bohemond (Schlumberger: III.7). Legend: BOAMVNDVS and ANTIOCH,
- Same design, to the left, in the name of Raymond Roupen (Schlumberger: III.9). Legend: RVPINVS and ANTIOCHIA

Raymond of Poitiers reigned from 1136 to 1149, so we may assume that this series was started in the period 1140-50 and has been continued until 1200.

Metcalf (359-461 and p. 125-132) and M./P./S. (p. 187-192) differentiate a great number of varieties, based on the design as well as the lettering. The image is typical for the way a knight was depicted at the time.



Helmet type



Knight as depicted on the Karlsschrein in Aachen

In both cases a helmet and a mail coif that covers the greater part of the face. The cross on the helmet at the Helmet type is obviously the sign of the Knight of the Cross, something not depicted in any other image.

At “Kingdom Jerusalem” a coin is included that may well be the prototype of this series (for a description see there, no. 4105).



The design of this “prototype” and that of the knight in Aix-la-Chapelle are remarkably similar:



4088

4088 Denier. A: Helmeted head l. between crescent and star, cross on helmet + BOAMVNDVS, R: Cross with crescent in the 2nd angle + ANTIOCHIA. M./P./S.: 65-70 (Type 12, Class A-F), Metcalf: 368-461, Schlumberger: cf. Pl. III.4-III.6. 0.888 gr. Almost extremely fine
Bernardi - Triest 1976.

75,--



4089

4089 Denier. A: Helmeted head l. between crescent and star, cross on helmet + BOAMVNDVS, R: Cross with crescent in the 2nd angle + ANTIOCHIA. M./P./S.: 65-70 (Type 12, Class A-F), Metcalf: 368-461, Schlumberger: cf. Pl. III.4-III.6. 1000 gr. Small flan defect at the edge and traces of verdigris, very fine to extremely fine

50,--



4090

4090 Denier. A: Helmeted head l. between crescent and star, cross on helmet + OVTMVNDVNS, R: Cross with crescent in the 2nd angle ANTIOCHIA (retrograde). M./P./S.: 65-70 (Type 12, Class A-F), Metcalf: 368-461, Schlumberger: cf. Pl. III.4-III.6. 0.948 gr. Green patina and slightly corroded, very fine
Bonvallet - Paris 1983.
In the text on reverse between the I and O three rings in a triangle.

40,--

ANTIOCH: FRACTIONAL COINAGE

In Antioch a number of types has been struck on a small scale which cannot be ascribed to a particular prince (with the exception of group D, see below). Schlumberger already noted this and Metcalf concurred. There are some differences, recapitulated in the following table by Metcalf.

<u>Metcalf</u>	<u>Schl. Pl.</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Prince</u>	<u>no coll.</u>
A1	II.19	RAM	--	4091
A2	III.12	Gateway	--	--
B	III.3	Star/crescent	BOAMVNDVS	--
C1	III.15	Edifice ?	PRINCEPS	4092
C2	III.16	S (retrograde)	PRINCEPS	4093
D	III.1-2	Lis	BOAMVNDVS	4094/4095
E	III.13-14	B	BOAMVNDVS	--
F1	III.17	Helmet bust/Grid	--	4105
F2	III.18	Cross/Grid	--	--
G	III.11	Horseman	--	--

Schlumberger ascribed A1 to Raymond of Poitiers on the strength of the fact that he saw RAM as an abbreviation of RAIMVNDVS.

Schlumberger ascribed B and D to Bohemond III.

We transferred F1 to Jerusalem because this type, to our mind, does not fit in with the Antioch series (see also the weight).



- 4091 Denier - Type A1. A: In three lines AN / TIOCH / HIE, R: R A M in ornamental style within a triangular pattern. M./P./S.: 17, Metcalf 462, Schlumberger: Pl. II.19. 1.156 gr. **R** Very fine 100,--
Batavia - den Haag 1978.
The weight at Metcalf is only 0.57 gr.
RAM has been read as Raymondus. This seems improbable. The question remains what the significance of these "three letters" may be.























- 4092 Denier - Type C1. A: Altar with four legs, chalice in centre, cross above, four pellets in field + ANTIOCHIE, R: Cross with one pellet in each angle + PRINCEPS. M./P./S.: 18, Metcalf: 467, Schlumberger: Pl. III.15. 1.148 gr. **R** Irregular flan, very fine 100,--
Batavia - den Haag 1978.



- 4093 Denier - Type C2. A: S between four pellets + PRIN • CEPS, R: Cross with one pellet in 1st, 2nd and 3rd angles and crescent in 4th + ANTIO • HIA. M./P./S.: 44, Metcalf: 468-469, Schlumberger: Pl. III.16. 1.043 gr. **R** Very fine to extremely fine 100,--
Batavia - den Haag 1978.
The obverse is similar to coins of Manfred of Sicily (1258-1266), Spahr 198. Therefore, this coin may stem from the late Latin Antioch (Münzzentrum 104 (2000) no. 563).

LIS DENIER

In "Lettering on copper coins from Antioch", Num. Circ. 89 (1981), p. 117, a classification was made on the strength of the material then available. The 4 groups that evolved can be characterised as follows:

	1	2	3	4
Liliy				
Cross				
Cross preceding text				
A				
T				

We then concluded that the groups 1 and 2 qua lettering must come before Raymond of Poitiers, i.e. before 1136 (if the real crusaders' coins have not been minted before around 1140, then these must stem from the period of imitation of French coins). The last group would stem from the period of Raymond Roupen.

The circulation period would then converge with the Helmet denier.



4094 Denier - Type D. A: Lis + ANTIOCHIA, R: Cross + BOEMVNDVS. M./P./S.: 125 (Phase 3: 1216-1268 / Bohemond V.), Metcalf: --, Schlumberger: cf. Pl. III.1-2. 0.681 gr. Flan crack, fine to very fine Batavia - den Haag 1981. Group 1.

20,--



4095 Denier - Type D. A: Lis + BOAMVNDVS, R: Cross + ANTIOCHIA. M./P./S.: 71a (Phase 1: 1163-1188 / Bohemond III.) Metcalf: 471-479, Schlumberger: cf. Pl. III.1-2. 0.840 gr. Irregular flan, almost very fine Batavia - den Haag 1981. Group 3a.

20,--

COUNTY of TRIPOLI

Tripoli was founded by the Phoenicians and was an important seaport. After the Arab conquest in 640 there was a marked decline. At the beginning of the first Crusade the port was considered indispensable and Raymond IV of Toulouse, who had been assigned the founding of the county Tripoli, built a mighty castle on the Mons Peregrinus. When he died in 1105, King Baldwin granted the county as a fief of Jerusalem to Raymond's son. Thus an hereditary county resulted.

In the 12th century various Muslim attacks were suffered: in 1133 the Zengids, in 1137 an army from Damascus and in 1180 Saladin. After the demise of Raymond III, the county came to the youngest son of Bohemond III of Antioch, Bohemond IV for want of legal heirs. From that moment Tripoli was governed together with Antioch.

In 1270, the county lost territory by the attacks of the Mameluks under Baibars. What remained was the town and a narrow strip of coastland. In 1287, the dynasty of counts was deposed.

A comune was then established under the Genoan Bartholomew Embriaco, later to become a "signorie" although there remained claims from Lucia, Bohemond's sister. After the conquest of Acre in 1291, Tripoli was destroyed.

RAYMOND IV of ST. GILLES

During the First Crusade he was the fiercest opponent of Alexius's fealty oath, but in the end did accept a moderated version. On 3 June he conquered Antioch and was present at the discovery of the Holy Lance (14 June 1098). As commander-in-chief he undertook the march on Jerusalem on 13 January 1099. During the siege (from 7 until 15 July 1099) he gained control of the southern city wall and established his troops on Mount Zion. At the capitulation on 15 July he locked the governor of the Fatamids in the Tower of David. He gave the Muslims free passage to Ascalon. He was offered the king's crown on 17 July 1099, but piously declined: he wouldn't be king in the city where the Saviour had worn the crown of thorns, hoping that Godfrey of Bouillon would follow suit. When the latter accepted the election to secular ruler of the new Kingdom Jerusalem, without the title, he was disgusted enough to retreat to Jericho and then further to Latakis, whence his troops returned to Europe.

He himself went to Constantinople to appeal to Alexius I. With the emperor's assent he returned to Syria (1102) but was thrown in the dungeons by Tancred. He was released when he promised to bury the hatchet. Notwithstanding, he seized the port of Tortosa in 1102 and erected the castle Mons Peregrinus at Tripoli. With the help of the Genoese he prevented the expansion of Antioch. His descendants were to found the county Tripoli.

The counts of Tripoli:

Bertram	1109-1112
Pons	1112-1137
Raymond II	1137-1152
Raymond III	1152-1187
Tripoli, through marriage, to Antioch	
Bohemond IV	1187-1233
Bohemond V	1233-1251
Bohemond VI	1251-1275
Bohemond VII	1275-1287
Lucy	1287-1288
Philip of Toucy	1288

In 1289 Tripoli came to the Egyptians.



RAYMOND III (1137-1152)

4096 Denier - Horse and Cross type. A: Cross with one pellet in each angle + RAIMVNDVS COMES, R: Agnus Dei l. with cross CIVITAS TRIPOLI. M./P./S.: 4, Metcalf: 506, Schlumberger: Pl. IV.8. 0.651 gr. **R** Weakly struck, very fine 50,--

Batavia - den Haag 1979.

This coin is a copy of the coins of Alphonse-Jordan, count of Toulouse (1112-1148). The image on the coins of Tripoli as well as of St. Gilles look more like a horse in front of a crossier, than like the Agnus Dei, their usual name. Much can be said for calling them "Horse and Cross type".



This type was struck by Raymond II (1137-1152) in the period of the so-called "Star and Crescent type". Most coins are badly executed and have mostly blundered legends.

The horse does have two long "horns" on its head, which can be clearly seen on the Tripoli type.

RAYMOND III (1152-1187)


- 4097 Denier - Star and Crescent type. A: Star with eight rays over crescent + CIVITAS TRIPOLI, R: Cross with one lis-staff and pellet in each angle. M./P./S.: 12, Metcalf: 517, Schlumberger: IV.6. 1.154 gr.

Batavia - den Haag 1978.
Type 4a (Metcalf).

The obverse is a copy of the denier of Raymond VI or VII (1194-1249) from the Margraviate of Provence. Metcalf classifies this one in the period 1165-1173/4, whereas the French prototype stems from a later date.

Dark brown patina, very fine

50,--

BOHEMOND IV (1187-1233)


- 4098 Fals - Castle type. A: Castle + CIVITAS, R: St. Andrew's cross, circle in centre, crescent and pellet in each angle + TRIPOLIS. M./P./S.: 15, Metcalf: 523, Schlumberger: IV.9. 1.456 gr.

Dombrowski - Münster 1981.

Weakly struck and traces of encrustation, very fine

20,--

BOHEMOND VI (1251-1275)


- 4099 Gros. A: Cross in quatrefoil + BOEMVNDVS ꝛ COMES, R: Star in octafoil + CIVITAS ꝛ TRIPOLI. M./P./S.: 22, Metcalf: 490-493, Schlumberger: Pl. IV.19. 4.234 gr.

Elsen - Brussel 1984.
All I's have a crossbar.

Extremely fine

150,--



- 4100 Half Gros. Cross in quatrefoil + BOEMVNDVS ꝛ COMES, R: Star in octafoil + CIVITAS ꝛ TRIPOLI. M./P./S.: 23, Metcalf: 494-496, Schlumberger: IV.20. 2.137 gr.

Batavia - den Haag 1978.
All I's have a crossbar.

R Very fine to extremely fine

100,--

BOHEMOND VII (1275-1287)


- 4101 Gros. A: Cross within twelve arcs + SEPTIMVS ꝛ BOEMVNDVS ꝛ COMES, R: Castle within twelve arcs + CIVITAS ꝛ TRIPOLI ꝛ SVRIE. M./P./S.: 26, Metcalf: 497-499, Schlumberger: Pl. IV.21. 4.272 gr. Small double struck, extremely fine 100,--
Toderi - Florence 1977.



- 4102 Half Gros. A: Cross within twelve arcs + SEPTIMVS ꝛ BOEMVNDVS ꝛ COMES, R: Castle within twelve arcs + CIVITAS ꝛ TRIPOLI ꝛ SVRIE. M./P./S.: 27, Metcalf: 500-503, Schlumberger: Pl. IV.22. 1.874 gr. R Nice dark tone, scratch on the obverse, very fine 100,--
Delmonte - Brussel 1976.

KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM

After the town had been conquered by the Sassanids in 614 having been sieged for 20 days, it was returned to the Byzantines by treaty in 629. As soon as 636, the latter were defeated at Yarmuq by Caliph Omar. The Arabs agreed to let the Jews come back to the city quarter of the Wailing Wall and proceeded to build the Dome of the Rock (in 692) as well as the al-Aqsa mosque (in the 8th century) on the Temple Mount. In 1008/9 the town came to the Fatamids, in which period Caliph al-Hakim took measures against the Christians, among others the destruction of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre (which was to be rebuilt in 1048 by Constantine Monomach). In 1071, Jerusalem was occupied by the Seljuqs, but was recaptured by the Fatamids in 1098.

On July 15th 1099, the crusaders seized Jerusalem, looted the city, the Dome and the al-Aqsa mosque. Non-christians, Jews and Muslims were driven out. Separate quarters were assigned, among which one for the Italians (Amalfians). It became the place of the Knights Hospitaller and their infirmary for the care of pilgrims (see further under Knights Hospitaller). The history knows three periods:

1. The Kingdom Jerusalem with the town Jerusalem,
2. The Kingdom Jerusalem without the town, governed from Acre or Tyrus,
3. The Kingdom Jerusalem solely as a title.

THE KINGDOM JERUSALEM WITH THE TOWN JERUSALEM (1100-1187)

The founding of the Kingdom Jerusalem took place on July 22nd, a week after the conquest of the city. The commanders of the First Crusade offered the king's crown to their leader, Raymond IV of St. Gilles, count of Toulouse as soon on 17 July. He piously declined: he wouldn't be king in the town where the Saviour had worn the crown of thorns - hoping that Godfrey of Bouillon would follow suit. The commanders then elected Godfrey of Bouillon to leader of the Kingdom. He accepted, but refused the title of king, this in contrast with his successor Baldwin I, who accepted the crown in 1100 in Bethlehem. All this happened with the full assent of the pope. Nevertheless, there has never been any dependency, neither on Rome, nor on the newly installed patriarchate.

During the first 30 years, the kings of Jerusalem resided in the al-Aqsa mosque (known as Temple Salomonis) to move to the Tower of David thereafter. The al-Aqsa mosque and the southern part of the Temple Mount became the domain of the Templars.



In 1153 the kingdom reached its greatest expanse: from Beirut to al-Darum along the Dead Sea on to the Gulf of Akaba. At times the counts of Tripoli and Edesa were personal vassals of the Kings of Jerusalem. Even the princes of Antioch, formally vassals of the Byzantine Empire, are on record for having recognised the suzerainty of the kings of Jerusalem.

After the catastrophe of Hattin (4th July 1187) the city fell to Saladin on October 9th 1187 after a siege of 14 days. He granted the crusaders unhindered retreat to the coast, had the Christian symbols removed on the Temple Mount and embellished the Dome as well as the mosque. Jews were readmitted in Jerusalem.

Kings of Jerusalem:

(Godfrey of Bouillon)	(1099-1100)	
Baldwin I	1100-1118	
Baldwin II	1118-1123	
	Regent Eustachius	1123-1124
Baldwin II	1124-1131	
Fulco of Anjou	1131-1142	
Baldwin III	1142-1162	
	Melesinde	1142-1152
Amalric IV	1162-1174	
Baldwin IV	1174-1185	
	Regent Raymond III of Tripoli	1184-1186
Baldwin V of Monferrat	1185-1186	
Guy of Lusignan	1186-1192	

Capture by Saladin in 1187

GODFREY of BOUILLON

Godfrey was the second son of Eustace II, Count of Boulogne and Ida of Ardenne (sister of Godfrey the Hunchback). In 1075, Godfrey the Bearded adopted him as his successor. In 1076, Henry IV granted Godfrey the margraviate of Antwerp as a fief and in 1087 he became duke of Lower Lorraine. He strove towards a hereditary status of the duchy.

In 1096 he took the cross, stipulating that he be reinstated after his return. Godfrey kept close relations with Henry IV. He had a notable position in the crusade, without being dominant.

Godfrey was rich and enjoyed much prestige. After his brother Baldwin had established himself at Edesa, he continued the march on Jerusalem. There he encountered opposition from Raymond of St. Gilles.

After the seizure of Jerusalem, he was elected as the leader of the new crusader's state. Uncertain is whether he bore the title of *advocatus Sancti Sepulcri*.

During his single year of government, he maintained a strict policy in conquering Palestine and furnished the foundations for a feudal state. On the other hand, he formally accepted the fief from Daimbert, patriarch of Jerusalem.

In 1088, Daimbert became bishop and in 1092, archbishop of Pisa. After the demise of the papal legate in the First Crusade, Adhémar of Monteil (1098), he was appointed legate by Pope Urban II and sent to Syria. He opposed Byzantium and the orthodox church. He carried out an attack on Byzantine Latakia and appointed Latin bishops in the orthodox patriarchate of Antioch. He was the formal overlord of Godfrey of Bouillon and Bohemond, Prince of Antioch. This had partly been arranged to thwart Byzantine claims to power in the crusaders states. All this irritated Baldwin I, whom he had crowned personally in 1100. Daimbert then was deposed, returned, was deposed again and died in 1107.

Godfrey died in 1100 and was buried in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. Of Godfrey no coins are known.

BALDWIN I

Baldwin was a brother of Godfrey of Bouillon. Together they joined the first Crusade in 1096. He became count of Edesa, the first Latin state in the Middle East.

After Godfrey's demise, he was offered the regency of Jerusalem. He then left Edesa to his cousin Baldwin of Bourcq (the later Baldwin II).

He overcame the opposition of Tancred and the patriarch Daimbert. The latter crowned him on 25 December 1100 in the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem, as the first king of Jerusalem.

Baldwin made many conquests, among which Acre in 1104, Beirut in 1110 and Sidon in the same year. In the end the territory reached from the Golan Heights to Akaba.

Baldwin died 1118 and was buried in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.

BALDWIN II

He was a son of Hugh, count of R  thel. He too accompanied his cousins Godfrey and Baldwin in the First Crusade and with Godfrey went on to Jerusalem.

He became count of Edesa (see Baldwin I). During the years 1104-1108 he was a captive of the Muslims. After the demise of Baldwin I, he became king of Jerusalem. He then assigned Edesa to his cousin Joscelin of Courtenay.

The Kingdom Jerusalem had to defend the counties Edesa and Tripoli, as well as the principality Antioch. In 1122, Joscelin was taken prisoner by the Muslims. Baldwin then took over the regency of the county Edesa (1122-1124), but during the defence of Edesa was taken prisoner himself (1123-1124). During that period, his substitute in Jerusalem, Eustace, conquered Tyrus with the help of the Venetians (1124).

Baldwin consolidated the kingdom. He enlarged the territory and moved the royal palace from the Temple of Solomon (al-Aqsa mosque) to the place where the palace of Herod had been, near the Tower of David.

Baldwin died in 1131 and was entered in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.

It is surprising to find that neither Baldwin I nor Baldwin II minted in Jerusalem, whereas they did so in Edesa (in their own name). Nevertheless, gold coins were struck at a relatively early date. These were imitations of the coins of the Fatamid Caliph al-Amir (1101-1130). They may be recognised by a lower weight, a lower gold level and often a less legible text. The level of gold first was 4/5 parts gold, later this was lowered to 2/3, presumably in 1187, just before the fall of Jerusalem. These gold coins have probably been introduced in Acre in 1136 (but possibly in 1124 in Tyrus). These gold dinars have been minted until 1250 (see under dirhems).

At the start the texts are clearly legible, to become less so later on.



- 4103 Dinar. Both sides arabian legend. B./Y.: 21, M./P./S.: 9, Metcalf: --, Schlumberger: Pl. V.19. 3.727 gr. Extremely fine 250,--
 Auktionen - Basel, Auction 11 (1980), no. 648.
 Text clearly legible.
 Imitation of a Fatimid dinar struck in Misr.



- 4104 Bezant - Acre. Both sides Arabian legend. Malloy: 117.4. 3.775 gr. Extremely fine 250,--
 Kurpf  lzische M  nzhandlung - Mannheim, Auction 63 (2002), no. 478.
 Text less clear.



4105

- 4105 Denier. A: Helmeted bust r. between two palm leaves, cross on helmet, R: Gate in octafoil with nine pellets. M./P./S.: 100, Metcalf: 481, Schlumberger: Pl. III.17. 0.344 gr. **RR** Octagonal flan, a little off centre, very fine 250,--

Hirsch - München, Auction 162 (1989), no. 1593.

Metcalf has classified this coin among the list of less frequently minted coins in Antioch (see listing there), under the type F1: this on the strength of the fact that the few specimens known were found in Antioch. It seems doubtful that this coin should belong there in view of the low weight compared to the other listings.

The image obverse shows a knight in the usual attire, with a cross on the helmet, which clearly shows that this is a Knight of the Cross. Beside this knight we see two palms, which were generally viewed as the sign of a completed crusade. The grating on reverse has always been hard to account for. (Metcalf here refers to the gold coins, which all are known in fragments only).

What if this grating was to be the huge portcullis of a city gate? This coin might then be a memorial to the conquest of Jerusalem. (another option would be that the coin commemorates the gate that the crusaders constructed around the rock, one of the finest preserved pieces of medieval metalwork. The gate was part of an endeavour to transform the islamic rock-hewn church into a Christian church).

Not surprisingly, it may have served as a model for the helmet series of Antioch: it is a genuine crusader's coin (cross on helmet) and the palms have been replaced with crescent moon and star, to find immediate recognition from the Muslims.

BALDWIN III (1142-1162)

Baldwin II had only daughters; one of them, Melisende, married the French Count Fulco V of Anjou. After the demise of Baldwin II the monarchy thus fell to Fulco. Their son, Baldwin III, was only 12 years old when Fulco died. At the start, he faced fierce opposition from his mother, but eventually the dispute was settled to his advantage in 1152. He had already be crowned king in 1143.

He battled Nuraddin, entered into treaty with Byzantium (against Nuraddin) and married the Byzantine princess Theodora Komnenos in 1158.

He vainly attacked Damascus and in 1152 became regent of Antioch, which he defended. He omitted to defend the remains of Edesa, which then were lost for good.

In 1150, he founded the castle of Gaza, which he transferred to the Templars. In 1153, he took Ascalon, the last Egyptian stronghold in the Holy Land. He never could conquer Nuraddin, who held him in high esteem nevertheless. He effectuated the reconstruction of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.

Baldwin died in 1163 and was buried in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

The coins showing BALDVINVS REX used to be attributed to one or both (Schlumberger). Nowadays the general consent is that these coins must be attributed to Baldwin III (see Yvon: Monnaies et sceaux de l'Orient Latin, RN (6) VIII (1966), p. 89-107 and Brady: A firm contribution of Latin gold coinage to twelfth-century Jerusalem, ANS Mon. XXIII (1978), p. 133-147).



4106

- 4106 Denier. A: Cross BALDVINVS REX, R: Tower of David + DE IERUSALEM. M./P./S.: 16, Metcalf: 156-164, Schlumberger: Pl. III.21. 1.012 gr. Very fine 50,--
Münzzentrum - Köln 1979.



4107

- 4107 Obole. A: Cross o BALDVINVS REX, R: Tower of David + DE IERUSALEM. M./P./S.: 21, Metcalf: 165-167, Schlumberger: Pl. III.24. 0.293 gr. **R** Edge fault, traces of verdigris, very fine 100,--
Glendining - London, Auction 5 (1976), no. 249.

AMALRICH I (1162-1173)


- 4108 Denier. A: Cross with one ring in two angles • AMALRICVS REX, R: Holy Sepulchre + DE IERUSALEM. M./P./S.: 25, Metcalf: 186-193, Schlumberger: Pl. IIIa.19b (p. 85). 0.927 gr. Very fine 50,--
Bernardi - Triest 1976.
Belongs to the 1st group. Large size (17-18 mm) and heavy weight (0,8-0,95 gr.).
The Church of the Holy Sepulchre possessed an open dome in order to let in the Holy Spirit unhindered.
- 4109 Obol. A: Cross with one ring in two angles o AMALRICVS REX, R: Holy Sepulchre + DE IERUSALEM. M./P./S.: 26, Metcalf: 194, Schlumberger: Pl. III.20. 0.381 gr. R Small flan, very fine 100,--
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 30 (1977), no. 2146.

BALDWIN IV

He was the son of Amalric and Agnes of Courtenay (1st marriage). He was raised by William of Tyrus. Though suffering of lepra, he was a skillful commander. In 1177 he inflicted a painful defeat on Saladin, but lost the battle of Baniyas in 1178.

In 1183, increasingly incapacitated by his illness, he appointed Guy of Lusignan regent of the kingdom, but was forced to take back power in 1183. A year later he had to hand over to Raymond III of Tripoli. In the meantime he had an emissary offer the kingdom to the kings of England and France.

He died in 1185 and was buried in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.

The coins of the kingdom Jerusalem feature two edifices:



Tower of David



Church of the Holy Sepulchre

In the Oxford symposium on p. 115 three renditions are given of this church. The top corresponds with type a (fine style coinage, first four types), the bottom with type c (degenerate type).

In a manuscript from the Vatican library (Williams: Knights of the Crusades, 1963, p. 53) we find a drawing that depicts all buildings of the complex.



To the left the dome with open roof, above which a dove as symbol of the Holy Spirit, then the bell tower, then the new church of the crusaders and the stairs leading to the chapel of Golgotha.

De Vogüé suggest that the church of the Resurrection and the crusaders' new choir church were until then (1167-1169) legally separate although physically connected, but were at that date made into a single legal entity (the basilica of the Holy Sepulchre). He supports this suggestion further by arguing that the high altar was moved in 1167 (de Vogüé: *Eglises de la Terre Sainte*, 1860, p. 217-221). These changes may help to explain why the Holy Sepulchre was chosen as a coin type by Amalric. They also suggest that coinage reform may have been effectuated after the new arrangements were made for the church, i.e. not earlier than 1167.

KINGDOM JERUSALEM WITHOUT THE CITY OF JERUSALEM (1187-1291)

After the fall of Jerusalem, Saladin conquered practically all of the kingdom. Acre also fell into his hands, but Tyrus was preserved (thanks to a maladroit postponement by Saladin).

In 1191, Acre was recaptured by Richard Lionheart (Third Crusade). Acre now became the capital of the kingdom Jerusalem.

Kings of Jerusalem thereafter are:

Henry of Champagne	1192-1197
Amalrich of Lusignan	1197-1205
Jolande of Monferrat	1206-1210
John of Brienne	1210-1225

Acre had been the capital under the first two, as Tyrus was under John of Brienne. In 1225, Frederick II married Jolande of Brienne, John's daughter, which gave him cause to claim the crown of Jerusalem. In 1229 a treaty was sworn between him and Sultan al-Kamil, whereby Jerusalem was returned, excepting the Temple Mount. On March 18th 1229, Frederick II crowned himself king of Jerusalem in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. His kingship was shortlived: in 1244 Jerusalem was conquered by an army of mercenaries for the Sultan of Egypt. Under the rule of the Mameluks (1260-1516) Jerusalem became a real Muslim city. Frederick's son and grandson too, still used the title of King of Jerusalem.

Frederick II	1229-1244
Regent Alice of Champagne	1229-1246
Conrad	1250-1254
Regent Hugo I, king of Cyprus	1247-1259
Conradin	1254-1268
Regent Hugo III, king of Cyprus	1259-1269

All three Hohenstaufens, Frederick, Conrad and Conradin, have used the title „King of Jerusalem“ on their coins: (see the various coins under Sicily and Southern Italy). During the regency of Alice of Champagne, Hugh I, as king of Cyprus, was titular king of Jerusalem. Isabella, daughter of Alice and Hugh I, married Henry of Antioch. Their son Hugh III, after his regency, became king of Jerusalem in Tyrus.

During the last period, 1268-1292, the crown was disputed by the Lusignans and the Anjous.

Hugh III	1269-1277
Charles of Anjou	1278-1286
Henry II	1286-1291

Marie, granddaughter of Melusine, a sister of Jolande of Monferrat and Alice of Champagne, ceded her birthright to Charles of Anjou.

Under the latter two, the capital once more was Acre, which was lost definitively to the Mameluks in 1291.

HENRY - COUNT of CHAMPAGNE (1192-1197)

When Henry took the cross, he appointed Theobald III as his successor. As a nephew of the kings of France as well as England, he was granted command of the siege of Acre.

In 1192, he married Queen Isabella of Jerusalem, but considering the claim of Guy of Lusignan, made none of his own. During his regency, he profited from the three-year truce between Lionheart and Saladin.

Henry battled Amalric of Lusignan, but reconciled, and his eldest daughter Alix was betrothed to Amalric's son Hugh (the future king of Cyprus). His second daughter Philippina married Erard of Brienne in 1215 and so laid a claim on the Champagne.



4110

4110 Pugeoise - Acre. A: Cross with one ring in each angle + COMES HENRICVS, R: Lis + PVGES D'ACCOH. M./P./S.: 33, Metcalf: 199-200, Schlumberger: Pl. III.28. 0.920 gr.

Batavia - den Haag 1978.
Only coin in French (with Sidon).

R Irregular flan, very fine

100,--

JOHN of BRIENNE (1212-1225)

Was king of Jerusalem from 1210 to 1225 (i.e. of the kingdom Jerusalem, without the city) and emperor of the Latin Empire from 1231 until his demise in 1237.

He was in the service of Philip II Augustus of France who destined him to be consort to Marie, heiress of the kingdom of Jerusalem. He wedded her on 13 September 1210 in Acre and was crowned in Tyrus on 3 October 1210.

When his wife died as soon as 1210, he remarried, establishing a connection with Armenia.

In 1217, as commander of the Fifth Crusade he unsuccessfully attacked the Ayyubids on Mount Tabor. On 27 May 1218 he advanced to Egypt as commander-in-chief of the crusaders, and took Damiette on 5 November 1219. He planned to incorporate Damiette into the kingdom of Jerusalem, but the papal legate thwarted this attempt and Damiette was transferred to the church. As his second wife had died also, he could not substantiate his claim to the Armenian throne. After the failure of the Fifth Crusade, he decided to return to the West. At the conference of Ferentino, he allied with the pope and Emperor Frederick II. This led to the betrothal of his daughter Isabella and Frederick II. On November 9th 1225, the marriage took place in Brindisi, whereupon Frederick instantly claimed the crown of Jerusalem. In the meantime John, on a pilgrimage to Santiago, had married Berengaria, sister of Ferdinand III of Castile. From this marriage Marie was born, who would marry Baldwin of Courtenay, the eleven-year-old emperor of the Latin Empire. The barons of the Latin Empire invited John to be regent-emperor and he was crowned in Constantinople in 1231. He took great pains to fend off attacks from Bulgaria and Nicaea. He died in 1237.



- 4111 Denier. A: Head facing + IOHANNES REX, R: Cross with one ring in two angles + DAMIETA. M./P./S.: 45, Metcalf: 202, Schlumberger: Pl. XX.4. 0.678 gr.

RR Dark patina, slightly bent, very fine

200,--

Müller - Solingen, Auction 24 (1978), no. 692.

This is the first coin with a complete and correct text; later many have been struck with shorter texts.

In the first half of the 13th century dirhems too were imitated by the Christians. As soon as June 1142 though, a referral to Acre was made: *bizancios saracenatos de rege illius terrae*. Since the middle of the 20th century we know (Ilisch: Kreuzfahrer-Nachahmungen ayyubidischer Silbermünzen der Mitte des 13. Jahrhunderts, in: Münstersche Numismatische Zeitung, 12 (1982), p. 50) that the crusaders absolutely dominated minting in Syria. The European traders imported a great deal of silver to the mints (probably Acre) with which imitations, mainly of one type only, were struck. They apparently were not controlled by the Islamic rulers.

They were all copies of the dirhems of the Ayyubid ruler in Damascus, as-Salih Isma'il with the year 638 A.H. (1240).

The imitations were rendered with the factual date in Higra. In 1250, this changed, but on the previous coins too, we often find small crosses on the lettered edge, as a symbol of Christendom.

In 1250, the papal legate Eudes of Châteauroux arrived in Acre, together with Louis IX. He was scandalised to find that Christians struck coins "bearing the name of Mohamet and the number of years from his nativity (sic)". The model was then changed, a cross was inserted with a Christian text in Arabic. The dating too became Christian from 1253, the pope having confirmed their findings in a letter that didn't reach the Holy Land until that year.

Sometimes the name of the Prophet Muhammad was exchanged for that of the archangel Gabriel and the Islamic creed was exchanged for the universal "In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate".

From 1161 they were publicised in commercial documents as *bisancios saracenatos de moneta regis Hierusalem*.

The imitation dinars as well as the imitation dirhems were minted until 1268 when the Mongols came to occupy these lands.



- 4112 Dirhem - Acre - 1251. A: Circle with cross in centre, legend in square, R: Legend in square. B./Y.: 42a, M./P./S.: 13, Metcalf: 227-228, Schlumberger: Pl. V.28. 2.353 gr.

R Slightly bent and weakly struck in parts, very fine

300,--

Batavia - den Haag 1978.

Dirhem with Christian inscription and cross with large cross in circle.



4113

4113 Dirhem - Acre - 1251. A: Small cross in centre, legend in square, R: Legend in square. B./Y.: 45, M./P./S.: 15, Metcalf: 229-231, Schlumberger: Pl. V.31. 1.889 gr.

Batavia - den Haag 1978.

Dirhem with Christian inscription and small cross.

RR Weakly struck in parts, very fine

200,--



4114

4115

4114 Half Dirhem - Acre - 1251. A: Small cross in centre, legend in square, R: Legend in square. B./Y.: 46a, M./P./S.: 16, Metcalf: --, Schlumberger : --. 1.374 gr.

Bonvallet - Paris 1983.

RR Weakly struck at the edge and scratches, very fine

150,--

4115 Dirhem. Both sides arabian legend in square. Bates: type I. 2.948 gr.

Batavia - den Haag 1987.

Additional stroke to Damascus 638 with Islamic dating. Mitchiner: 2453.

Weakly struck at the edge, almost very fine

50,--



4116

4117

4116 Dirhem - with christian date 1253. Both sides arabian legend in square. Bates: type V. 2.683 gr.

Dombrowski - Münster 1982.

From list Dombrowski 99, no. 397.

Additional stroke to Damascus 638 A.H., with Christian dating 1253.

Traces of encrustation, very fine

50,--

4117 Dirhem - with fictitious Islamic dating 641 A.H. Both sides arabian legend in square. Bates: type VI. 2.649 gr.

Dombrowski - Münster 1982.

From list Dombrowski 99, no. 402.

Additional stroke to Damascus 638 H, with fictitious Islamic dating 641 A.H. (1243).

Irregular flan, very fine

25,--

KINGDOM JERUSALEM TITULARY ONLY (after 1291)

On May 18th 1291 Acre fell to the Mameluks, who conquered the last outpost on August 14th 1291. Herewith the kingdom Jerusalem had come to an end, and all that was left was the title „King of Jerusalem“, with no land to substantiate it.

Nevertheless, the kings of Cyprus up to the last, Catharina Cornaro (1474-1489), kept using the title. The Anjous did the same. After Charles I (1266-1278), Charles II (1286-1309), Robert of Anjou (1309-1343), mentioned the title on their coins. The last to do so was Renato of Anjou (1435-1442), thereafter the crown went to Aragon.

LORDSHIPS of the LATIN Kingdom JERUSALEM

It is now clear that the lords of only three lordships in Beirut, Sidon and Tyrus, definitively issued their own coins - western-style billon or copper deniers and oboles.

If Baldwin II or III thought it necessary to forbid vassals to mint their own coins, it is worth asking the question whether any had in fact been doing so. At first sight, (unless against our better judgement we accept that Baldwin III's contemporary, Gerard of Sidon, was responsible for the coin which bears his name) vassals only began to mint their own coins some twenty years after Baldwin III's death. But two further possibilities remain open (see Edbury in Oxford Symposium, p. 66-67).

BEIRUT

Beirut has been known from the 2nd century B.C. In 551, Beirut was totally devastated by an earthquake and a tsunami. Under Justinian the city was rebuilt.

In 635 it was conquered by the Arabs, in 975 by the Byzantines and shortly after again by the Fatamids.

It was a thriving trading town, which was subjected by Baldwin I with the assistance of Bertrand of Tripoli in 1110. The counts of Tripoli thereafter remained Lords of Beirut.

Consequently, in the 80's we meet Raymond III of Tripoli, who was appointed regent of the kingdom by the ailing Baldwin IV (1184). In that year the administration of the kingdom was transferred to Raymond. Sabine considers the following coin (no. 4118) to have been struck by Raymond in Beirut, who was taking the revenues to compensate for his services (Sabine: The Turrin David coinage and the regency of Raymond III of Tripoli (1184-1186), Num. Chron. 18 (1978), p. 85-92 and The Crusader "Turrin David" coinage: addendum, Num. Chron. 141 (1981), p. 156-158).

RAYMOND of TRIPOLI (1184-1186)

After the demise of Baldwin IV, Raymond III of Tripoli was regent of the kingdom Jerusalem. Baldwin was childless, but his sister Sybilla begot a child from her first marriage to William IV of Monferrat, who died in 1185. This heir was to be king from 1185 until 1186 as Baldwin V.

In 1184, a precondition was made to the effect that if Baldwin would die before he was 10, Raymond III of Tripoli would remain regent until the succession had been ruled upon. After Baldwin's demise in 1186, Guy of Lusignan conspired with Joscelin, count of Edessa, to oust Raymond. The stratagem succeeded: Joscelin went to Beirut and Guy acceded to the throne. Guy was the second spouse of Sybilla and had already become regent in 1183. The sparring of Raymond and Guy had numismatic ramifications, namely the presence of two types of the period just before 1187:

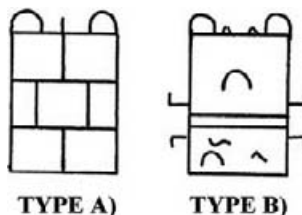
a) On obverse the Tower of David with TVRRIS and on reverse a star of 8 rays with DAVIT

b) On obverse also the Tower of David with Turrin and on reverse the tomb in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre with SEPVLCHRVM DOMINI.

Type a), which has been known for a long time, has always been attributed to Guy of Lusignan, who would have struck this coin shortly before the capitulation of Jerusalem. The Ernoul chronicle refers to Balian of Ibelin and the patriarch "stripping the tomb edicule of the Sepulchre, which was all covered with silver", to strike coins for the payment of the soldiers (Metcalf p. 87). But this type is not silver and it is very doubtful that a coin was struck during a siege.

Type b) known from a more recent date and only in 6 specimens. This coin would have been struck under shared responsibility of Balian of Ibelin and Heraclius: "Then Balian and the patriarch went and had the tomb edicule of the Sepulchre which was all covered in silver uncovered; and then they had it taken away to be struck into money to give to the knights and sergeants" (Metcalf p. 77). Now the consent is that type a) belongs in Beirut and type b) in Jerusalem (Sabine: Numismatic iconography of the Tower of David and the Holy Sepulchre. An emergency coinage struck during the siege of Jerusalem, 1187, Num. Chron. 19 (1979), p. 122-132).

In conclusion, it is good to point out that the two towers are dissimilar:





- 4118 Denier. A: Tower of David between two pellets • T • V • R • R • I • S, R: Star with eight rays • D • A • V • I • T. M./P./S.: --, Metcalf: 206, Schlumberger: Pl. III.26. 0.696 gr.

R Traces of verdigris and weakly struck at the edge, very fine

100,--

Batavia - den Haag 1978.

Baldwin's proper name was Montferrat. This dynasty resided on the castle Turrus at Villadeati (see under Italy - Casale-Monferrato). Consequently, Turrus here may have a double meaning: Turrus Davit and the castle Turrus of Montferrat.

SIDON

Already in Phoenician days, Sidon was an important trading centre. Later it came under Arab rule.

In 1110, the city was conquered by King Baldwin I and granted to the Flemish knight Eustace I Grenier (+1123) as a seigneurie. After the battle of Hattin, the seigneur of Sidon, Reginald, was able to escape to Tyrus. Sidon surrendered to Saladin on July 29th 1187. The town was annihilated.

On October 24th 1197, the city was reconquered by the crusaders under Henry IV of Brabant. The reconstruction however did not take place until under Frederick II in 1228-1228. At his departure, the emperor appointed his follower Balian to seigneur of Sidon, together with Garnier, governor of Jerusalem.

After an unlucky raid by the seigneur Julian, the town was occupied and plundered by the Mongols in 1260. They sold it to the Templars, who attempted to defend the city after the fall of Acre on May 18th 1291, but on July 14th 1291 had to surrender it to the Mameluks, who completely demolished the stronghold.

The crusaders called Sidon „Sagitta“, Latin for arrow, concretised as a heraldic emblem, also used on coins.

BALIAN (1229-1240)



- 4119 Denier. A: Edifice with three portals + • D • E • S • E • E • T • E •, R: Cross + • D • E • N • I • E • R •. M./P./S.: 4, Schlumberger: Pl. V.8. 0.743 gr.

RR Slightly corroded, very fine

250,--

Glendining - London, Auction may 1976, no. 258.

Displayed on: Naar Jeruzalem, de dure reis van een middeleeuwse graaf, Leiden 1991 / Hilversum 1992 (To Jerusalem, the expensive journey of a medieval count).

There is strong evidence, that this coin has been struck shortly after Sidon had returned to Christian supervision (1229). If so, Balian of Sidon, the son of Raynald would have been responsible.

Balian was a distinguished lawyer, who for much of the time from 1288 until his death in 1240 acted as regent in Acre, steering a difficult course in the conflict between the emperor Frederick II, father of the rightful but absent heir to the throne and his opponents, the Latin Syrian barons and the lord of Beirut.

TYRUS

Tyrus was a thriving port in Phoenician days. Conquered by the Arabs in 638, it became the fleet base of the Fatamids. During the First Crusade, the crusaders besieged Tyrus already (1108), but could not conquer the town until 1124. The attack then was made by an army of the kingdom Jerusalem and the county Tripoli, with the assistance of a Venetian fleet. The town became part of the kingdom Jerusalem, but the Venetians kept a third of the revenues (Pactum Werandi, 1123).

After the battle of Hattin in 1187, Tyrus was the only coastal city left. Saladin tried to conquer it, but was unsuccessful, thanks to Conrad of Montferrat, who refused to admit the recently liberated Guy of Lusignan. In 1190, Conrad assured himself of power in Tyrus, Sidon and Beirut by a treaty.

In 1225, Tyrus came to Frederick II (via his wife Isabella II Jolande of Jerusalem, granddaughter of Queen Isabella and her consort Conrad of Montferrat). After the departure of the emperor in 1229, Tyrus remained under the supervision of his Baiulus (Richard Filangieri). In 1234, Tyrus came under Balian of Ibelin, lord of Beirut. In 1246, it is granted to Philip of Montfort as fief and in 1269 King Hugh III of Cyprus and Jerusalem recognised it as a "fief de conquête". In 1289, it returned to the crown to be seized for good by the Muslims on May 19th 1291.

In Tyrus coin was struck by Philip of Montfort, Lord of Tyrus (1246-1270) and his son John, lord of Tyrus and Toron (1270-1283). Philip was the son of Guy of Montfort, Lord of Beirut, and Helvis of Ibelin.

In 1246, the regent of the kingdom Jerusalem, King Henry I of Cyprus, charged Philip with the administration of Tyrus. This was confirmed in 1269, when king Hugh III of Cyprus became king of Jerusalem. Philip's son John married the sister of Hugh III.

In 1277, when the control over Acre and other places threatened to slip from his hands, it was John of Montfort, who offered Tyrus to Hugh III as an operating base in his struggle against Charles of Anjou.

JOHN of MONTFORT (1270-1283)



- 4120 Double Denier de Cuivre. A: Cross + IOHS TRE, R: Temple + D E S V R. M./P./S.: 4, Schlumberger: Pl. V.15. 1.520 gr. **RR** Small flan, very fine 300,--

Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 31 (1978), no. 433.

Displayed on: Naar Jeruzalem, de dure reis van een middeleeuwse graaf, Leiden 1991 / Hilversum 1992 (To Jerusalem, the expensive journey of a medieval count).

Seltman (p. 65) reads Ioh SIRE (other versions: IOhSTRO).

These coins must have been struck in a relatively short period.

ACRE

Acre originally was Islamic and was conquered by King Baldwin I in 1104. In 1188, it temporarily fell into Ayyubid hands (Saladin), but through the efforts of Richard Lionheart came back to the Latins, and remained so until 1291.

Acre was the port of Damascus and as such competed with Alexandria. In historical context, it was a large city. After 1250 its importance waned through attacks by the Mameluks and Mongols. The Mameluks definitively conquered Acre in 1291.

The coins struck in Acre have been entered above under kingdom Jerusalem. These leaden coins or tokens have probably been struck in Acre.



- 4121 Anonymous. A: Cross with one small cross in each angle, R: Ring with four tridents and four pellets around. Mitchiner: 2430. 3.554 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 20,--

Rauch - Wien, Auction 39 (1987), no. 498.



- 4122 Anonymous. A: Head (?) with cross, R: Uncertain tokens. Mitchiner: 2432. 2.484 gr. Fine 20,--
 Dorau - Berlin 1990.
 Could the intertwined letters form Pax?
- 4123 Anonymous. A: Bust facing with two crosses, R: Uncertain tokens. Mitchiner: 2432. 2.836 gr. Very fine 10,--
 Dorau - Berlin 1986.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

When the sultanate of the Rum Seljuqs and the power of the Ilkhans in West and Central Anatolia had come to an end, a number of smaller sultanates was formed. One of them, founded by a certain Osman, was positioned at the border in West Turkey. In 1326, Bursa was taken and made capital until the end of the 14th century. In 1331 the son of Osman, Orhan, conquered Nicaea. The sultanates allied and sultan Orhan married Theodora, the daughter of John VI. Then the Dardanelles were crossed (1352) and Edirne (Adrianople), later to become the capital, was conquered in 1361/62. In the second half of the 14th century Dimetoka was the residence and finally, after 1453, Constantinople was to become the capital.

The Ottomans persistently tried to expand their territory. A distinction should be made between the conquests on the Balkan peninsula and those in and around Asia Minor. They differ greatly.

Conquests on the Balkan

Soon the Ottomans conquered great parts of the Balkan. They possessed skilful military commanders who got rich rewards (later to become family property). After the landing in the Balkan in 1352 and the fall of Adrianople in 1361, they reached the Albanese coast in 1385. Serbia and Bosnia were defeated in the battle of Kosovo (1389). The czars of Bulgaria and Serbia became vassals to the Ottomans. Later Sultan Murad battled Hungary (Sigismund and John Hunyadi). The latter lost the battle of Verna in 1444 and the second battle of Kosovo in 1448. Murad II conquered Constantinople in 1453. Serbia was annexed in 1459 and part of Bosnia in 1463. Murad waged war against Venice as well. Eventually, John Hunyadi managed to turn the tide and bring a relatively lasting end to the Ottoman conquests.

Conquests in Anatolia

Since Murad I (1362-1389) the Ottoman territory in Anatolia steadily expanded. Under Bayezid, the greater part of the Anatolian principalities came under Ottoman ruling. These princes then sought protection from the leader of the Mongols, Timur, who defeated and captured Bayezid at Ankara in 1402 and went on to resurrect the Anatolian principalities. Bayezid's son Mehmed I (1413-1421), who had been forced to fight a battle for the succession, then had to face the Anatolian aristocracy, who favoured the son of Timur, Sahruh. Not until the reign of Murad II (1421-1451) the principalities could be incorporated for good. Mehmed battled Uzun Hassan, ruler in east Anatolia and parts of Persia. Bayezid too battled for the succession, fought against the Mameluks and was confronted once more with revolts in Anatolia. Then, around 1500, great danger lurked from the east. The empire of the Safawids was being established under sheikh Isma'il (who had conquered Bagdad in 1504). Many nomads, who were heavily armed, regarded him as their religious leader. When the sheikh's followers turned against the Ottomans in 1511, it meant the end for Bayezid.



BAYEZID I (1389-1412)

- 4124 Akca - Edirne. Both sides arabian legend. N.Pere: 14. 1.164 gr. Very fine 15,--
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 33 (1984), no. 2240.

MEHMED II (1451-1481)

- 4125 Akca - Edirne. Both sides arabian legend. N.Pere: 85. 1.018 gr. Very fine 15,--
 Rauch - Wien, Auction 33 (1984), no. 2240.

TURKOMAN COINS

In the 11th century two realms emerged in the north of Mesopotamia along the upper courses of the rivers Euphrate and Tigris. Thus the realms of the Artuqids and the Zengids came into being. Both have played central roles in the history of the crusader states.

The Artuqids lived along the uppermost course of the Tigris, in the towns Hisn Kayfa, Amid and Mardin. This last town particularly was of great importance as the fortress situated high above it was all but unconquerable. In 1096 the territory fell into two parts: Hisn Kayfa and Amid at the river and Mardin a little to the west between the Euphrate and Tigris rivers. This last realm, Mardin, would be of central importance.

The Zengids lived in Mosul (at the Tigris) and Aleppo, which lay further towards the coast and west of the Euphrate. Both these cities were of great importance, they would also be divided, in 1146 into Mosul and Aleppo. In Aleppo Nuraddin appeared, who would go on to play an important part in the struggle with the crusaders.



A recurring question with regard to these Turcoman coins is: why do they show images?

Both the Artuqids and the Zengids were part of the Islam world. A world that had gold and silver coins and small bronze types exclusively. These generally show Qur'an texts, and later the name of the calif and a date were added. Here we are dealing with large bronze coins, an image on one side and a text on the other.

The size and weight of these coins are very similar to those of the Byzantine follis.

The bronze anonymous coins (Basilios II, approx. 1000) were all of the same size and weighed just under 20 gr, a weight that would later increase. We encounter similar weights here, something for which the later date has to be taken into account.

Thus the region, which was the north part of Mesopotamia, looked towards Byzantium with respect to coinage. The same can be said of Edessa (where a later and lighter Byzantine type was used).

The texts differ significantly from those seen on normal Arab coinage. Texts contain either a list of ancestors (a family tree of sorts) or the names of the calif of Bagdad and/or the Ayyubid kings, who were recognised as overlords. Listing the names of ancestors is customary in Arabia and the surrounding regions. Naming the calif and/or the Ayyubid lords was to signify on whom one was dependent. Needless to say, this did not apply to normal Arab coinage.

By far the most interesting aspect is presented by the images. Numismatists used to think these coins constituted imitations of Greek, Roman and Byzantine coins, even if there were a few that did not fit (e.g. the four mourning figures, the sovereign decapitating somebody, etc.). Nowadays these images are thought to have astrological significance. Astrology played a central role in the life in old societies and is bound to have influenced the way coins looked.

The Artuqids and Zengids lived in North Mesopotamia, a region that lay on the border between the Islam and Christian worlds.

The region around of Mardin, amongst others, was extremely important for how eastern Christianity developed. The Nestorian church was closely connected to Mardin (755). Archbishop John of Mardin founded several monasteries near Mardin. In 1171 the Jacobinic patriarchate of Amid was moved to Mardin.

It also lay on the border between several colliding superpowers. Both these factors had an influence on these special coins.

ARTUQIDS

The Artuq tribe originated with a certain Amir Artuq, an adventurer who eventually entered the service of the Seljuk sultan Alp Arslan (1063). On account of his military successes, the sultan appointed him commander-in-chief of the Seljuk forces guarding the borders of the territory. He was kept on by Alp Arslan's successor, Malik Shah. Later he joined forces with one of Alp Arslan's other sons, Malik Tutush, Governor of Damascus. When Tutush died in 1087, Artuq became governor of Jerusalem, an office he would hold till his death in 1091.

After his death his two sons Sukman and Il-Ghazi together held the office up to 1096 when the city was conquered by the Fatamids. Both brothers then withdrew to the northeast, where they founded two principalities: Hisn Kayfa and Mardin.

ARTUQIDS of HISN KAYFA and AMID

The rulers over Hisn Kayfa were named Sukmaniyya after their founder. In 1101 he helped the Seljuks take Mosul. In return he received financial support, the city Hisn Kayfa, the fortress Diyarbakr. Shortly after that he was also given Mardin, which he left to his younger brother Il-Ghazi.

Sukman left two sons: Ibrahim and Rukn al-Dawla Da'du, who ruled consecutively. Particularly the latter would rule for a long period of time, till 1144

The Sukmaniyya branch had ruled Hisn Kayfa for 135 years, they later added Amid (1183), when they became vassals of the Ayyubid lord Saladin. In 1231, under Saladin's cousin Al-malik al-Kamil, Hisn Kayfa was eventually annexed into the Ayyubid realm.

FAKHR al-Din QARA ARSLAN (1144-1174)

The first of the Hisn Kayfa rulers to have minted.



4126

- 4126 Bronze. A: Bust of Christ facing between IC and XC, R: duriba hadhâ / al-dirham fî ayyâm Fakhr al-Dîn Qarâ Arslân, on the edge: bin Sukmân / bin Artuq / bin Dâ'ûd . S/S: 1. 6.034 gr. R Very fine 150,--
Münzzentrum - Köln 1987.

There is a legend around the nimbus. Lane Poole read EMMANOYHA (Emmanuel). Spengler and Sayles however know of no specimen with this legend. Here too are letters, but they look nothing like the text mentioned.
Artuk: 1203, BMC: 330, Edh: 6c.



4127

- 4127 Bronze. A: Victory r. with table inscribed VOT XXX in hand VICTORIA CONSTANTINI AVG, SIS in bottom field, R: al-Malik al-'â / lim al-'âdil / Fakhr al-Dîn, on the edge: bin Artuq / bin Dâ-ûd / Qarârsân (= 'The wise and deserved king, son of Artuq, son of Dawud, Qara Arslan'). S/S: 3. 11.180 gr. R Very fine to extremely fine 150,--



Holleman - Enschede 1984.

Edh: 5, Artuk: 1201, Poole: 7.

This type is a copy of the solidus of Constantine I from 335 from Siscia (except for the latter's oval tabula, of which also a bronze imitation exists). Lowick suggested: "this type was probably chosen because of its resemblance to an Islamic angel, and may have been interpreted as Gabriel bearing the Qur'an." This is a very plausible explanation and it accounts for the modification of the round shield into a square book-like tablet.



4128

- 4128 Bronze - 560 A.H. A: Head l. Lâ ilâha illâ Allâh Muhammad Rasûl Allâh al-Mustanjid billah, R: Malik al-umarâ / Qarâ Arslân bin / Dâ'ûd bin Sukmân / bin Artuq, l.: wa khamsami'a (and 500), r.: sanah sittîn (year 60). S/S: 6. 9.710 gr.

Edge fault, good very fine

150,--

Holleman - Enschede 1984.

The obverse text mentions the Kalimah and the name of the calif Al-Mustanjid billah.

Mitchiner: 1107, Poole: 3, Edh: 3-4, Artuk: 1198.

With this coin type the Artuqids of Hisn Kayfa acknowledged the Abbasid Caliph for the first time on their coinage.

It is also the first use of the Kalimah (Muslim profession of faith) on Artuqid coinage.

Malik al-umara = Lord of the Commanders.



4129

- 4129 Bronze - 562 A.H. A: Bust facing, l.: wa sittîn wa khamsami'a, r.: sanah ithnain, R: Malik al-umarâ / Qarâ Arslân bin / Dâ'ûd bin / Sukmân bin Artuq, l.: al-Mustanjid billâh, r.: al-Imâm. S/S: 7. 9.389 gr.

Double struck and a little off centre, very fine to extremely fine

100,--

Batavia - den Haag 1984.

Poole: 4, Artuk: 1199.

This type is a direct imitation of SS: 6. It mentions the Abbasid calif as well, if in a somewhat other arrangement.

QUTB al-Din SUKMAN (II) (1185-1200)


4130

- 4130 Bronze - 594 A.H. A: Nimbate bust facing with sceptre and globe Sanah arba' wa tis'in wa khaamsami'a, R: al-Malik al-Mas'ûd / Qutb al-Dîn Sukmân / bin Muhammad bin Qarâ, l.: al-Nâsir amîr, above: al-Imâm, rechts: al-mu'minîn, below: Arslân. S/S: 14. 8.915 gr. Very fine

100,--

Holleman - Enschede 1984.

Poole: 18, Mitchiner: 1110, Edh: 13.

S/S deem this a "sceptre", i.m.o. it is a club.

This is the 3rd and last type of Qutb al-Din Sukman. There is no reference to Ayyubid sovereigns. Saladin had died and Qutb liberated his territory, if only temporarily, from Ayyubid supremacy. Qutb used a new and personal laqab on this coin: al-malik al-Mas'du (the fortunate king), perhaps a reference to the fact that he had shedded Ayyubid rule.

NASIR al-Din MAHMUD (1200-1222)

Nasir succeeded his brother Sukman in Hisn Kayfa.



4131

- 4131 Bronze - al-Hisn - 610 A.H. A: Double-headed eagle with artuqid tamga on breast sanah 610 / Duriba bi'I-Hisn, R: al-Malik al-Sâlih / Mahmûd bin Artuq / al-Malik al-'Âdil / Abû Bakr, l.: al-Nâsir Amîr, above: Al-Imâm, r.: al-mu'minîn. S/S: 15. 12.658 gr. Very fine

100,--

Holleman - Enschede 1984.

Mitchiner: 1111, Poole: 20, Edh: 14-16a, Artuk: 1212.

This coin is the 3rd Artuqid coin that indicates the mint al-Hisn (Kayfa).

Nasir accepted the overlordship of the Ayyubids, as well as of the Abassids. Nasir adopted a new laqab for this new type: al-malik al-Salih (the Good King) and acknowledged the Ayyubid al-'Adil Abu Bakr as overlord.

Al-'Adil was a brother of Saladin and controlled Mayafarikin. Nasir supported the Ayyubids in their struggle against the Zengids, as did the cousin of Nasir, Artuq Arslan (Mardin) (as handed down by al-'Adil (cf. S/S: 39)).



- 4132 Bronze - Amid - 617 A.H. A: Double-headed eagle within quatrefoil, inner: al-Malik al Sâlih Nâsir al-Dîn, outer: Mahmûd bin Muhammad bin Qarâ Ârslân bin Ârtuq, R: Hexagram, in center field: al-Malik / al-Kâmil, in the triangles: Duriba bi-Âmid sanah sab' 'ashara sittami'a, outer bow: Al-Imâm al-Nâsir Ahmad Nâsir al-Dîn Mahmûd. S/S: 18. 9.237 gr. Small flan, very fine + 75,--

Holleman - Enschede 1984.

Mitchiner: 1112, Poole: 21, Edh: 19, Artuk: 1211.

Here too the Ayyubids are acknowledged as overlord (al-malik al-Kamil) but it lacks the ism Mohammed. The singularly complex legends comprehensive information on the issuing ruler, his pedigree, the mintname and date, Caliph and Ayyubid overlord, in such detail that the ruler's laqab and ism are given twice.

RUKN al-Din MAWDUD (1222-1232)



- 4133 Bronze - Amid - 621 A.H. A: Double-headed eagle within circle in square, inner: Duriba / bi-Âmid / sanah / 621, outer: al-malik al-Mas'ûd / Rukn al-Dîn / Mawdûd bin / Mahmûd bin Artuq, R: Circle within square, in circle: al-Malik / al-Kâmil, in the angles: al-Malik / al-A- / shraf / Mûsa, outer circle: Lâ ilâha illâ Allâh / Muhammad Rasûl Allâh / al-Imâm al-Nâsir / li-dîn allâh Amîr al-mu'minîn. S/S: 19. 9.774 gr. R Weakly struck at the edge, very fine to extremely fine 100,--

Henzen - Amerongen 2000.

From list 111, no. 782.

Mitchiner: 1115-6, Poole: 24-24a, Edh: 20-22.

For the first time two Ayyubid overlords are indicated: al-Kamil who ruled Egypt and his brother al-Ashraf Musa who ruled Mesopotamia.

ARTUQIDS of MARDIN

This branch is called the Il-Ghaziyya branch, again after the founder al-Ghazi. Initially he entered the service of the Seljuk sultan and soon became shahnah (head of police) of Bagdad. Upon the demise of his brother in 1108 he acquired Mardin. In 1117 he managed to expand his territory considerably when after the death of the local governor Aleppo fell to him. He left Aleppo to be governed by his son Husam al-Din Timurtash. As a token of good will the Seljuk sultan Mahmud af al-Iraq gave Il-Ghazi the Mayafarikin territory, which remained in the possession of the Mardin rulers, until it fell to Saladin (1184).

In 1121 Il-Ghazi's second son, Sulaiman, succeeded his older brother Timurtash as governor of Aleppo. He forged a conspiracy against his father and was replaced by his cousin. Directly afterwards Il-Ghazi died (1122). His extensive sovereignty was divided among: his son Timurtash who received Mardin, his son Sulaiman who was given Mayafarikin and cousin Sulaiman who got Aleppo. In 1124, Timurtash took control of Aleppo again, only to lose it to Imad al-Din Zangi in 1129. At the death of his brother Sulaiman he also acquired Mayafarikin, and would rule the whole territory until his death in 1152, when his only son Najm al-Din Alpi succeeded him.

HUSAM al-Din TIMURTASH (1122-1152)

This is the first prince of Mardin to have minted.



- 4134 Bronze. A: Bearded and diademed bust r., barbarized latin legend, around: *Billâh Ii-darbihi bi-Mârdîn fî sanah thalath wa arba'în wa khamsami'a*, R: In circle: *Timurtâsh ibn / İl-Ghâzî ibn Artuq / al-Malik al-âdil*, Rondon: *al-Amîr al-'âlim Husâm al-Dîn Malik al-umarâ Zahiir amîr al-mu'minîn*. S/S: 25. 7.244 gr. Flan cracks, weak parts, almost very fine

100,--

Münzen und Medaillen Deutschland, Auction 16 (2005), no. 1230.

The attribution to Timutash is Lowick's (1974). Ilisch seconds this and provides 542 as the date, however Whelan considers a much later period (Mongols). Hennequin adheres to Lowick's reading and the date of 543. The portrait is a reference to the bronze coin of Julian II (360-363).

NAJM al-Din ALPI (1152-1176)



- 4135 Bronze. A: Head r., R: *Malik al umarâ / Abû al-Mazaffar / Alpî bin, l.: bin Artuq, above: il-Ghâzî, r.: Timurtâsh bin*. S/S: 27. 11.891 gr. Nice portrait, very fine +

100,--

Holleman - Enschede 1984.

Mitchiner: 1025-1026, Poole: 29-30, Edh: 27-30.

This is the same type as S/S: 26, except for Alpi's laqab, Najm al-Din, which is engraved on the neck of the portrait. This is often regarded as a countermark of his father's coins. It is however a new type, for which he chose a trusted design and of which he struck the obverse with his own labaq.



4136

- 4136 Bronze. A: Two busts facing each other, above: Najm al-Dîn, below: Malik Diyârbakr, R: Maria and Byzantine emperor standing facing, on the edge: Abû al-Muzaffar Alpî / bin / Timurtâsh bin Ìl-Ghâzî bin / Artuq. S/S: 28. 15.265 gr. Rare in this condition, extremely fine

200,--



Holleman - Enschede 1983.

The heads on the obverse are copies of Gratian and Valentin II.

Poole: 31, Mitchiner: 1027, Edh: 32.

This is the first Mardin coin bearing the title Malik Diyarbakr, as ruler, on the die (introduced by Alpi on S/S: 26 and 27) as countermark.

The obverse is the Gemini, probably inspired by Seleukid coin portraiture, and the reverse scene, inspired by the common Byzantine type of the Virgin crowning the emperor (used by Romanus III, Constantine X, etc.) is explained by Spengler and Sayles as representing Virgo crowning Mercury (or the exaltation of Mercury). This coin type appears to represent the two houses (or domiciles) of the planet Mercury: Gemini (the "Day-House") and Virgo (the "Night-House"). The Byzantine coins show a globus cruciger, this shows a plain globus as was usual.

The right obverse figure has something in his mouth, see detail:



4137

- 4137 Bronze - 559 A.H. A: Male bust l. al-malik al-âlim al-âdil Najm al-Dîn Malik Diyârbakr, R: Bust with crown facing Abû al-Muzaffar Alpî bin Timurtâsh bin Ìl-Ghâzî bin Artuq sanah thamân wa khamsîn / wa khamsami'a. S/S: 29. 11.862gr. Good very fine

150,--

Köln Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 32 (1982), no. 628.

Mitchiner: 1028, Edh: 34 (smaller diameter), Poole: 33.

I have derived the year 559 from the diameter = 31 mm.

This type is the first dated coin of Najm al-Din Alpi. This first type was not struck until 11 years after the beginning of his reign. The legend is unusual: al-malik al-alim (The wise king).

On well-preserved specimens, one finds tiny wings extending upwards from each side of the tiara, positively identifying this figure as Mercury-albeit a very "Turkish" interpretation. The figure on the averse is a man, on the reverse a women (necklace).



- 4138 Bronze - 560-566 A.H. A: Two crowned heads with pellet between them, above: *Lâ ilâha illa Allâh*, below: *Muhammad Rasûl Allâh*, r.: *al-Mustanjid billâh**, l.: *Amîr al-mu'minîn*, R: Head facing, above: *Najm al-Dîn*, l.: *Malik Diyârbakr*, below: *Alpî bin Îl-Ghâzî*, r.: *bin Artuq*. S/S: 30.1. 10.625 gr. Very fine 100,--
Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 46 (1982), no. 584.

Edh: 25.

There are two types: 30.1 (560-566) and 30.2 (566-572).

*) on type 30.2: *al-Mustadi*.

I think this is type 30.1 in view of the length of the text.

The first coin to acknowledge an Abbasid calif. Two successive califs are indicated: *al-Mustanjid* (1160-1170) and *al-Mustadi* (1170-1180). *Alpî's* cousin *Malik Fakhr al-Dîn Qasa Arslan* of *Hisn Kayfa* acknowledged the calif *al-Mustanjid* on his coin in the same period (S/S: 6). This emphasises the close ties between the Artuqid lords in *Hisn Kayfa* and the calif of *Bagdad*.



- 4139 Bronze - 566-572 A.H. A: Two crowned heads with pellet between them, above: *Lâ ilâha illa Allâh*, below: *Muhammad Rasûl Allâh*, r.: *al-Mustandî**, l.: *Amîr al-mu'minîn*, R: Head facing, above: *Najm al-Dîn*, l.: *Malik Diyârbakr*, below: *Alpî bin Îl-Ghâzî*, r.: *bin Artuq*. S/S: 30.2. 11.026 gr. Fine to very fine 50,--
Batavia - den Haag 1978.

In view of the length of the text I think this is type 30.2.

QUTB al-Din II-GHAZI II (1176-1184)

Qutb only struck two types of coin, nos. 4140 and 4141.



- 4140 Bronze. A: Head r. in square, above: *bin Alpî bin*, below: *Timurtâsh bin*, l.: *Îl-Ghâzî*, r.: *bin Artuq*, R: *Îl-Ghâzî / li-Mawlânâ al-mâlik al-âlim / al-âdil Qutb al-Dîn / Malik al-umarâ Shâh / Diyârbakr*. S/S: 31. 11.658 gr. Very fine 50,--

Henzen - Amerongen 2005.

The second part of the reverse legend starts with *li-mawlana* (= Belonging to our Lord). The obverse is a copy of a coin of *Constantine I* (".... He had his image portrayed on gold coins in such a manner that he appeared to be gazing fixedly upward, as if praying to God" (Bishop *Eusebius*).



- 4141 Bronze. A: Two diademed busts facing, larger figure l., R: al-Nâsir lil-dîn / Amîr al-mu'minîn / Hadhâ al-dirham (tamgha) mal'ûn man / yuayyiruhû, l.: Najm al-Dîn bin, above: Qutb al-Dîn bin, r.: Husâm al-Dîn. S/S: 32. 15.287 gr. Very fine + 75,--

Batavia - den Haag 1978.

There are four dates: 577, 578, 579 and 580. They are on the obverse. S/S give the following example: sab'wa sab'in wa khamsamî'a (= seven and seventy and five hundred = 577).

This is the last coin of Mardin prior to the Ayyubid attack. It is the first time the new calif in Bagdad, al-Nasir li'l-din (from 1180), is indicated. The obverse image is not a copy of a Byzantine coin (Heraclius and son).

HUSAM al-Din YULUQ ARSLAN (1184-1201)

Yuluq Arslan literally means "Bald Plucked Lion".



- 4142 Bronze. A: Diademed bust facing, r.: Husâm al-Dîn, l.: Yûluq Arslân, R: Hexagram Ayyûb / al-Malik al-Nâsir / Salâh al-Dunyâ / wa al-Dîn Yûsuf / bin, marginale legend: Duriba / sanah / ahad / thamânin / khamsa- / mi'a. S/S: 33. 10.465 gr. Very fine to extremely fine 100,--

Holleman - Enschede 1984.

Mitchiner: 1037-1038.

There are six dates: 581, 582, 583, 584, 585 and 586. No. 581 has two different texts 33.1 (with the name of his father) and 33.2 (with his own name). The texts of 33.2 through 33.7 are the same. The numbers 4142 and 4143 in the collection belong to the second group.

The five lines of text on the reverse name the Ayyubid ruler Salah al-Din. Yusuf = Saladin.



- 4143 Bronze. A: Diademed bust facing, r.: Husâm al-Dîn, l.: Yûluq Arslân, R: Hexagram Ayyûb / al-Malik al-Nâsir / Salâh al-Dunyâ / wa al-Dîn Yûsuf / bin, marginale legend: Duriba / sanah / ahad / thamânin / khamsa- / mi'a. S/S: 33. 12.392 gr. Very fine 50,--

Batavia - den Haag 1984.

Mitchiner: 1037, Poole: 44.



4144

- 4144 Bronze. A: Roman style bust r., facing l. and smaller crowned bust l. Husâm al-Dîn Malik Diyârbakr, R: al-Malik al Nâsir / Salâh al-Dîn / Muhîyy dawla / Amîr al-mu'minîn, l.: bin Ayyûb, r.: Yûsuf. S/S: 34. 13.576 gr.

Very fine

50,--

Batavia - den Haag 1987.

Edh: 47, Poole: 47.

Yuluq Arslan now uses his royal title Malik Diyârbakr (a title that was introduced by his grandfather Najm al-Din Alpi (see nos. S/S: 28-30)).



4145

- 4145 Bronze. A: Roman style bust r., facing l. and smaller crowned bust l. Husâm al-Dîn Malik Diyârbakr, R: al-Malik al Nâsir / Salâh al-Dîn / Muhîyy dawla / Amîr al-mu'minîn, l.: bin Ayyûb, r.: Yûsuf. S/S: 34. 13.643 gr.

Green patina, very fine

50,--

Schulman - Amsterdam 1974.

Edh: 47, Poole: 47.



4146

- 4146 Bronze. A: Mourning figure surrounded by three figures, R: al-Malik al-Âdil / al-Imâm al-Nâ- / sir lil-dîn / Amîr al-muminîn / Saif al-Din, l.: bin Ayyûb, r.: Abû Bakr, marginale legend: Husâm al-Dîn malik Diyârbakr Yûluq Arslân bin Îl-Ghâzî bin Artuq sanah tis' wa thamânin wa khamsami'a. S/S: 35.2. 11.911gr.

Green patina, very fine

50,--

Schulman - Amsterdam 1973.

This is the type with five lines of text on the reverse. The other type has three lines.

Yuluk Arslan, the „bald lion“, was a faithful vassal of Saladin: [Er] führte das Aufgebot seines Emirates in der Schlacht an den Hörnern von Hattin. 1187-1199 beehrte er gegen die Herrschaft von Saladins Nachfolger al-Adil auf, was zu einer langen Belagerung von Mardin führte (He led his emirate's contingent [of Saladin's army, ed.] into the Horns of Hattin. From 1187-1199 he rebelled against the dominion of Saladin's successor al-'Adil, which led to the siege of Mardin (Runciman p. 855 f).

The conventional reading of this scene is that it depicts the mourning for the death of Saladin (the type dates from 589 the year of the death of Saladin). It is obviously a mourning scene. Other interpretations are: (based on a terracotta vase) a group of four figures representing Penelope mourning Odysseus (Scott in 1853). Whitting (Byzantine coins, 1973): "Three wise men adoring the Virgin and the Child". S/S refer to Virgo (who for the Turkmen was the "pure Virgin", raised to the heavens by Zeus after hanging herself in grief over the murder of her father Icarus).



- 4147 Bronze - 596 A.H. A: Helmeted Turk seated with raised sword and holding head in l. hand, l.: Nur al-Dîn Atâbeg, R: Central legend: al-Nâsir li-dîn / Allâh Amîr / al-mu'minîn, around: al-Malik al-Afzal 'Alî wa al-Malik al-Zâhir Ghâzî bin al-Malik al-Nâsir Yûsuf, around: Husâm al-Dîn Yûluq Arslan Malik Diyârbakr bin Îl-Ghâzî bin Artuq duriba sanah sitt wa tis'in wa khamsami'a. S/S: 36.1. 15.543 gr.

Very fine +

100,--

Holleman - Enschede 1984.

Michiner: 1043-1044.

The reverse shows the name and the titles of the Abbassid calif al-Nasir. Girded by concentric circles: title, name and nasab of the two Ayyubid overlords, the brothers al-Malik al-Afzal 'Ali born Yusuf (Ayyubid in Damascus) and al-Malik al-Zahir Ghazi born Yusuf (ruler of Aleppo). Both sons of Saladin.

Who is "Nur al-Din Atabeg"? He is Nur al-Din Arslan Shah I, the Zengid Atabeg of Mosul (1193-1210), which was discovered by Mitchiner in 1977. Why the Artuqid Yuluq Arslan of Mardin should put his rival's name on his coins is not altogether clear.



The scene has often been thought to portray the fact that Saladin personally beheaded Rainald of Châtillon in the aftermath of the Horns of Hattin in 583. But why would this scene be struck on an Artuqid coin thirteen years later? Lane-Poole already suggested an astrological origin. There is an Artuqid bronze mirror, made for Artuq Shah of Khartpert with the same scene. The mirror depicts the zodiac and planets in typical representations of the time. The figure is riding a ram, a representation of the palnet day house, Aries.

Lowick suggested that the choice of motif may have been determined by the configuration of the heavens at the time the issue was ordered, and that the images were part of a "cultural stock, with which even the least educated would have been familiar".



- 4148 Bronze - 596 A.H. A: Helmeted Turk seated with raised sword and holding head in l. hand, l.: Nur al-Dîn Atâbeg, R: Central legend: al-Nâsir li-dîn / Allâh Amîr / al-mu'minîn, around: al-Malik al-Afzal 'Alî wa al-Malik al-Zâhir Ghâzî bin al-Malik al-Nâsir Yûsuf, around: Husâm al-Dîn Yûluq Arslan Malik Diyârbakr bin Îl-Ghâzî bin Artuq duriba sanah sitt wa tis'in wa khamsami'a. S/S: 36.1. 16.069 gr.

Very fine +

100,--

Aufhäuser - München 1989.

NASIR al-Din ARTUQ ARSLAN (1201-1239)

Around 1230 Armenia and the north of Mesopotamia were the most threatened Ayyubid territories. That was where their realm bordered on Mongolian dominion. The ruler of Persia, the Khwarezm Shah: Galal al-Din Mankubirti, had already been driven from his lands by the Mongolians.

To be able to better oppose the Mongolians, the Ayyubid (al-Kamil) forged an alliance with the Rum Seljuks (Kaykhubad). This alliance was not much of a unity however, with its internal struggle for supremacy over Armenia and Mesopotamia. In 1232 al-Kamil decided to depose the unreliable prince of Amid (Ditarbakir) and Hisn Kayfa (Hasankeyif), which made him the effective ruler over these territories. In 1234 the Ayyubids rode against the Rum Seljuks.



4149

4149 Bronze - 599 A.H. A: Centaur-archer with bow, dragon emerging from Centaur's tail bi-Mardîn sanah tis' wa tis'in wa khamsa- mi'a, R: al-Nasîr li-dîn Allâh Amîr / al-mu'minîn al-Malik / al-Âdil Abû Bakr / Malik Diyârbakr Nâ- / slân, l.: Artuq Ar-, r.: sir al-Dîn. S/S: 38. 9.817 gr. Irregular flan, very fine

50,--

Batavia - den Haag 1984.

Mitchiner: 1048, Poole: 60b.

The reverse indication is new. The Ayyubid overlord is al-'Adil Abu Bakr and the Artuqid ruler is again called Malik Diyârbakr.

This is the first Artuqid of Mardin who indicates a mint (55 years prior, in 543, Timurtash (S/S: 25, no. 5134) had already done the same).

A new Ayyubid overlord was acknowledged, al-'Adil Abu Bakr, the Ayyubid sultan in Cairo. This coin must have been struck in the middle of 599 and therefore the siege of Mardin must have persisted for some months after the initial attack by al-Ashraf Musa in early 599, before Artuq Arslan capitulated and ordered this new coinage struck in al-'Adil's name.

Lane-poole identified the obverse figure to be a centaur taking the form of the zodiac sign Sagittarius. It is not only Sagittarius, but a distinctly meaningful form of Sagittarius.

Two details stand out in importance: the tail of the centaur terminates in the head of the dragon and the centaur is crowned. This refers to Jupiter in its malw domicilium or "day horse", Sagittarius. The dragon-head tail is a remarkable device and is probably a reference to the eclipse of 598. The centaur itself is not an uncommon motif, but the addition of a dragon-head tail is quite extraordinary and certainly a product of Eastern cultural influence. This coin also represented the physical observation of an eclipse.



4150

4150 Bronze - 599 A.H. A: Centaur-archer with bow, dragon emerging from Centaur's tail bi-Mardîn sanah tis' wa tis'in wa khamsa- mi'a, R: al-Nasîr li-dîn Allâh Amîr / al-mu'minîn al-Malik / al-Âdil Abû Bakr / Malik Diyârbakr Nâ- / slân, l.: Artuq Ar-, r.: sir al-Dîn. S/S: 38. 9.857 gr.

Small flan cracks, very fine

50,--

Holleman - Enschede 1983.

Poole: 60, Edh: 71, Mitchiner: 1048.



- 4151 Bronze - Mardin - 606 A.H. A: Mounted figure on lion l. al-Malik al-'âlim al-'âdil Nâsir al-Dîn Artuq Arslân Malik Diyârbakr, R: al-Imâm al-Nâsir / li-dîn Allâh Amir / al-mu'minîn, l.: -mi'a, above: wa sitta-, r.: sitta, marginal legend: al-malik al-Âdil Saïf al-Dîn Abû Bakr ibn Ayyûb duriba bi-Mârdîn sanah. S/S: 39. 11.787 gr. Very fine to extremely fine

75,--

Holleman - Enschede 1984.

The reverse provides name and titles of the calif al-Nasir and the date 606. The edge inscript gives the name of the Ayyubid overlord al-'Adil and the mint Mardin.

Normally the obverse figure is simply characterised as "a man riding on a lion". Mitchiner considered a "Turk riding a lion" and Hennequin a "falconer... (with a) bird on his right fist". It is not clear whether the figure is holding something in his hand(s) or what it is. S/S see a leopard instead of a lion on a well-struck coin. Here too the head is particularly expressive:



The animal pictured clearly has a "collar", which can be taken to signify manes, arguing in favour of a lion. I find S/S's theory of a Dionysus constantly being accompanied by a leopard highly questionable.

All specimens of this type have two arcs crossing behind the figure, either arc terminated by rings.



- 4152 Bronze - Mardin - 606 A.H. A: Mounted figure on lion l. al-Malik al-'âlim al-'âdil Nâsir al-Dîn Artuq Arslân Malik Diyârbakr, R: al-Imâm al-Nâsir / li-dîn Allâh Amir / al-mu'minîn, l.: -mi'a, above: wa sitta-, r.: sitta, marginal legend: al-malik al-Âdil Saïf al-Dîn Abû Bakr ibn Ayyûb duriba bi-Mârdîn sanah. S/S: 39. 12.036 gr. Very fine

50,--

Batavia - den Haag 1984.

Mitchiner: 1051-2.



4153



- 4153 Bronze - 611 A.H. A: Head l. Nâsir al-Dunyâ wa al-Dîn Artuq Arslân Malik Diyârbakr, R: Abû 'l-'Abbâs Ahmad / al-Nâsir li-dîn Allâh / Amîr al-mu'minîn / al-Malik al-'Âdil Abû / Bakr bin Ayyûb, l.: wa sittami'a, r.: ahad 'ashara. S/S: 40. 7.398 gr.

Irregular flan, very fine

50,--

Schulman - Amsterdam 1973.

The head has Turkish features. The obverse again shows the territorial title Malik Diyârbakr. The reverse the calif al-Nâsir and the Ayyubid overlord al-'Âdil. Above the text is the Artuqid tamgha between two stars.

The coin is smaller than normal and cannot be connected to any specific event. Grierson and Morrison thought the head to be the "Head of Arethusa", but that must be considered mere speculation.



4154



- 4154 Bronze - 618 A.H. A: Head r. Duriba sanah thamân (= Struck in the year eight), 'ashar wa sittami'a (= - teen and six hundred), R: al-Malik al-Kâmil / Muhammad bin Ayyûb / al-Malik al-Mansûr / Nâsir al-Dîn Artuq / Arslân, l.: al-Nâsir, above: al-Imâm, r.: li-dîn Allâh. S/S: 42.2. 6.845 gr.

Irregular flan, very fine

50,--

Holleman - Enschede 1984.

Mitchiner: 1058-1059.

S/S give two possibilities: the head faces either slightly left or slightly right. The picture in S/S is clearly a "left" specimen, whereas the coin in hand is a "right" specimen. Contrary to the headdress on the S/S picture, the headdress here resembles flames. S/S believe this to signify the sun as an astrological unity, which seems to hold true for the specimen in hand.

The reverse indicates the Ayyubid overlord al-Kamil Muhammad.



4155



- 4155 Bronze - 620 A.H. A: Roman style head r. Al-Malik al-Mansûr Nâsir al-Dunyâ wa al-Dîn Artuq Arslân, R: al-Nâsir li-dîn Allâh / Amîr al-mu'minîn / al-Malik al-Kâmil / Nâsir al-dîn Muhammad, l.: wa sittami'a, above: 'ishrîn, r.: duriba sanah, below: bin Ayyûb. S/S: 43. 13.295 gr.

Green patina, almost extremely fine

75,--

Köln Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 32 (1982), no. 636.

Mitchiner: 1060-1061, Edh: 85, Poole:65.

Same Ayyubid overlord as on no. 4154.

Numismatists generally believe the portrait is a copy of that of the Roman emperor Claudius, but S/S prefer Tiberius. The head of no. 4155 is considerably broader than the slender head of no. 4156.



- 4156 Bronze - 620 A.H. A: Roman style head r. Al-Malik al-Mansûr Nâsir al-Dunyâ wa al-Dîn Artuq Arslân, R: al-Nâsir li-dîn Allâh / Amîr al-mu'minîn / al-Malik al-Kâmil / Nâsir al-dîn Muhammad, l.: wa sittami'a, above: 'ishrîn, r.: duriba sanah, below: bin Ayyûb. S/S: 43. 16.137 gr. Very fine + Münzzentrum - Köln, Auction 46 (1982), no. 594. Mitchiner: 1060-1061, Edh: 85, Poole: 65.

75,--



- 4157 Dirhem - Dunaysir - 627 A.H. Edhem: --. 2.835 gr.

Weakly struck at the edge, very fine

40,--

Dombrowski - Münster 1984.
From list 109 (22-3-1984), no. 261.
Artug-Arslan as Ayyubid vassal.
These dirhems are copies of Ayyubid coins and pay homage to the Seljuk sultan Kaykubad.



- 4158 Dirhem - Dunaysir - 628 A.H. Edhem: 92. 2.950 gr.

A little off centre, very fine

40,--

Dombrowski - Münster 1984.
From list 109 (22-3-1984), no. 262.
Artug-Arslan as Ayyubid vassal.
Poole: 73.



4159

- 4159 Bronze - 628 A.H. A: Turkish figure seated facing between two stars on square, below IIVII (V = tamgha), l.: Nâsir al-Dîn, r.: Artuq Arslân, R: billâh / al-Imâm al-Mustansir / Amîr al-muminîn / al-Malik al-Kâmil Muhammad, l.: wa 'ishrîn wa sittami'a, r.: duriba sanah thamân. S/S: 46. 10.335 gr. Very fine

125,--

Batavia - den Haag 1987.

Edh: 95.

The reverse shows the name of the calif al-Mustansir and the Ayyubid overlord al-Kamil.

With his left hand the seated figure is holding a globe in front of his chest. This is the same scene we see on 4182 and 4183 of the Ayyubid ruler in Mayafarikin: al-Ashraf Muzaffar (1210-1221) a contemporary of Nasir al-Din Artuq Arslan (1201-1239). With regard to the origin of this type S/S note: "In 1229 Jalal al-Din, the exiled Khwarazmshah, began again to threaten the Ayyubids and their Turkoman allies from his base in Armenia. The allies mounted a counter-offensive and, after several battles, defeated Jalal al-Din decisively late in 1230. Artuq Arslan supported the Ayyubids in this crisis, while his Artuqid cousin Rukn al-Din Mawdud, ruler of Hisn Kayfa and Amid, made common cause with the Khwarazmshah. Artuq Arslan might have issued this new coin type simply to reassert his loyalty to al-Kamil during this troubled period."



4160

- 4160 Bronze - 628 A.H. A: Turkish figure seated facing between two stars on square, below IIVII (V = tamgha), l.: Nâsir al-Dîn, r.: Artuq Arslân, R: billâh / al-Imâm al-Mustansir / Amîr al-muminîn / al-Malik al-Kâmil Muhammad, l.: wa 'ishrîn wa sittami'a, r.: duriba sanah thamân. S/S: 46. 8.083 gr. Very fine

100,--

Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 32 (1982), no. 638.

Edh: 95.



4161

- 4161 Bronze - Mardin - 632-4 A.H. A: Head facing al-Sultân al-mu'âzzam Alâ al-Dunyâ wa al-Dîn Kaiqubad Qasim amîr al-mu'minin, R: al-Imâm / al-Mustansir billâh * * * Amîr al-mu'minin / al-malik al-mansûr / Artuq, l.: sanah arba' wa, above: duriba bi-Mârdîn, r.: thalâthîn wa sittami'a. S/S: 47. 8.332 gr.

Small scratches and irregular flan, very fine

50,--

Batavia - den Haag 1984.

There are three dates; 632, 633 and 634 (most are of the year 624 (= 47.3)).

Mitchiner: 1071 (corr.met 47.1), Poole: 75 (corr.met 47.3)

The obverse: Qasim amir al-mu'minin = Partner of the Commander of the Faithful). On the origin S/S supply the following: "With this figural coin type Artuq Arslan announced his change of allegiance back to the Rum Seljuqs around 1234. Contemporary political history again suggests the reason. After a successful campaign against the Artuqid ruler of Hisn Kayfa and Amid in 1231-32, the Ayyubids under al-Kamil now controlled the entire region of Diyarbakr except the Artuqid kingdom of Mardin. Then, toward the end of 630, al-Kamil's erstwhile ally 'Ala al-Din Kaiqubad, the Rum Seljuq, invaded Armenia and seized Ayyubid territories there. This provoked full-scale war between the Ayyubids and the Rum Seljuqs in which Artuq Arslan sided with Kaiqubad in the hope of protecting Mardin from absorption by al-Kamil. The Ayyubids lost the war with Kaiqubad and withdrew to their home territory early in 1234, whereupon Kaiqubad attacked northern Syria and occupied much of Edessa, Haran. The Ayyubids counterattacked, recapturing their lost lands, and then moved against Mardin to punish Artuq Arslan for supporting their enemy. They were about to wrest the strongpoint of Dunaysir from Artuq Arslan when they learned of an incipient Mongol invasion of the Jazira from the east. Not wanting to risk confronting the Mongol horde, the Ayyubids again withdrew home. It was in this historical context that Artuq Arslan sought the protection of Kaiqubad and had this new coin type struck honoring the Rum Seljuq in flattering terms."



4162 Bronze - Mardin - 632-4 A.H. A: Head facing al-Sultân al-mu'âzzam Alâ al-Dunyâ wa al-Dîn Kaiqubâd Qasîm amîr al-mu'minîn, R: al-Imâm / al-Mustansir billâh * * * Amîr al-mu'minîn / al-malik al-mansûr / Artuq, l.: sanah arba' wa, above: duriba bî-Mârdîn, r.: thalâthîn wa sittami'a. S/S: 47. 8.869 gr.

Edge fault, almost very fine

50,--

Batavia - den Haag 1984.

There are three dates; 632, 633 and 634 (most are of the year 624 (= 47.3)).

Mitchiner: 1071 (corr.met 47.1), Poole: 75 (corr.met 47.3).

Lane-Poole thought the head on nos. 4161 and 4162 was wearing a diadem. Here, the headdress on no. 4161 is clearly made up of tiny rings, whereas no. 4162 shows a headdress consisting of lines.

NAJM al-Din GHAZI I, al-SA'ID (1239-1260)

In 1259 the Mongol khan Hulagu demanded the submission of Nadjm al-Din Ghazi I Sa'id, prompting the latter to send his son Muzaffar to Hulagu, but to no avail as Mardin soon lay under siege. To put an end to the suffering of his people Muzaffar had his father killed.

Hulagu then recognised Muzaffar as lord of Mardin. His heirs received the emblems of royal power from Mongolian hands: crown and parasol, and the title al-malik appeared on their coinage as a result.



4163 Dirhem - Mardin - 644 A.H. 2.657 gr

Slightly corroded and a little weakly struck, very fine

25,--

Dombrowski - Münster 1984.

Nagmad-di Gazi as Ayyubid vassal of as-Salih Ayyub.



- 4164 Dirhem - Mardin - 645 A.H. 2.403 gr. Very fine + 30,--
 Dombrowski - Münster 1984.
 From list 109 (22-3-1984), no. 268.
 Najm al-Din Ghazi as independent ruler.
 Zambaur: Nouvelles Contr. 483.

- 4165 Dirhem - Mardin - 646 A.H. 2.567 gr. Traces of encrustation, weakly struck in parts, very fine 25,--
 Dombrowski - Münster 1984.
 From list 109 (22-3-1984), no. 269.
 Najm al-Din Ghazi as vassal of the Ayyubid an-Nasir Yusuf.



- 4166 Half Dirhem - Mardin - 646 A.H. 1.660 gr Weakly struck, very fine 25,--
 Dombrowski - Münster 1984.
 From list 109 (22-3-1984), no. 270.
 Najm al-Din Ghazi as vassal of the Ayyubid an-Nasir Yusuf.



- 4167 Dirhem - Mardin - 656 A.H. 2.651 gr Irregular flan and weakly struck, fine to very fine 15,--
 Dombrowski - Münster 1984.
 From list 109 (22-3-1984), no. 275.
 Najm al-Din Ghazi as vassal of the Ayyubid an-Nasir Yusuf
 Dirhem bearing the name of the calif.
 Edh: 105.

- 4168 Dirhem. 2.885 gr. Edge fault and off centre, very fine 15,--
 Dombrowski - Münster 1984.
 From list 109 (22-3-1984), no. 276.
 Najm al-Din Ghazi as vassal of the Ayyubid an-Nasir Yusuf
 Dirhem without the name of the calif.
 Poole: 82.



- 4169 Fals - Mardin - 644 A.H. A: Name of Caliph al' Musta'sim in doubled square, R: In hexagram Nejm al-Din's legend. Mitchiner: 1089. 3.770 gr. Small flan, very fine 20,--
Batavia - den Haag 1985.
Mint and date around.

NAJM al-Din GHAZI II (1294-1312)

- 4170 Fals. A: Round head facing Lâ ilâha illâ Allâh wahdahu lâ sharîk lahu Muhammad Rasûl Allâh salla, R: In center field: Ghâzî / al-Sultân al-azam / Zillu'l-lâh fi al-âlam / al-Malik al-mansûr Najm / al-dîn Abû-l fath, l.: sanah thamân, r.: wa sittami'a, below: wa tis'in. S/S: 51. 1.395 gr. Traces of verdigris and edge breaks, very fine 80,--

Münzen und Medaillen Deutschland, Auction 16 (2005), no. 1273.

On the reverse the royal title Sultan al-Azam in Naskhi (= The most mighty sovereign), which was normally used by the Seljuks. It is a bit singular that Ghazi II used these elevated titles, as he was no more than a vassal of the Ilkhan Ghazan Mahmud at that moment.

Also peculiar are the other texts on this coin: Zillu'l-lah fi al-alam = The shadow of God on earth; al-Malik al-mansur = The Triumphant Lord; Abu-l fath = Father of Victory.

The Kalimah, in its first instance on an Artuqid coin, reads: There is no deity but God; he is one; Muhammad is the Apostle of God, may God's blessing be upon him.



SHAMS al-Din SALIH (1312-1364)

- 4171 Fals - Mardin. A: Sun between two lions, R: In center field: fî daulat al-Sultân / al-Malik al-Sâlih / Khallada Allâh mulkahu, r.: 'Umar, below:: 'Uthmân, l.: 'Alî, above: Abû Bakr. S/S: 53. 3.393 gr. R Very fine 250,--

Münzen und Medaillen Deutschland, Auction 16 (2005), no. 1274.

The reverse indicates the names of the first four califs: Abu Bakr, 'Umar, 'Uthman as 'Ali. This new wording was introduced by the Ilkhan ruler Abu-Sa'id Bahadur Khan to emphasize his allegiance to the Sunni branch of Islam.

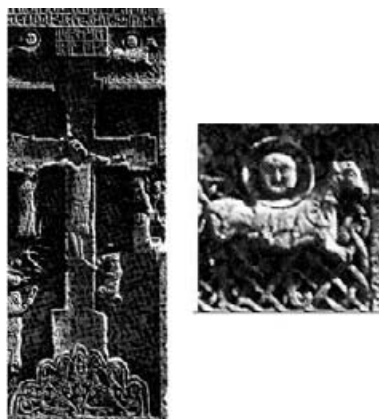
There also is a type with a lion (with the sun above it), see S/S: 52. It is not inconceivable that the number of lions indicates the value. With regard to this Ilich believes we are dealing with 2 fals. But S/S give 5.35 - 6.45 as a weight range for this type and 2.14 - 2.55 for type 52. This specimen lies exactly in between. The question is how accurate these weights are, bearing in mind that all the specimens show flaws.

S/S know of only five specimen.



Just as the Seljuk coin, the S/S: 52 type shows a sun over a lion passant to the left. The only difference is that the Seljuk coin shows only half the sun, as if the sun were rising over the lion/leopard.

The picture of no. 4171 is also found on what is known as cross stones or Khachkar, found in Echmiadzin. Cross stones are typically Armenian expressions of art. They date back to the 9th or 10th century, a period when this territory was no longer occupied by the Arabs. They are carved memorial stones showing a large cross sometimes with Christ upon it and his retinue surrounding. The stones are placed in a manner as to cause the beholder to face eastward. Later the crosses' ornamentation became richer. When in the 15th century Armenia became dependent on the muslims, distinctly Islamic elements started appearing on the stones, which then developed into gravestones.



ZENGIDEN of MOSUL

This dynasty was founded by Imad-al-Din Zangi (*1082 - †1146), who controlled both Mosul and Aleppo. After he died a revolt ensued of people who favoured Seljuk rule. In 1146, Zangi bequeathed his possessions to:

Saif-ad-Din Gazi in Mosul, and
Nur-ad-Din in Aleppo

Nuraddin would come to be one of the most important rulers (see at general introduction). When his brother Qutb-ad-Din Maudud died in 1170 Nuraddin invaded Mosul and proclaimed himself calif of the city and the territory. The son of his deceased brother Saif-al-Din became a vassal prince. The Zengid dynasty ended with the death of Nuraddin in 1174.

In 1180 Saladin allied with the sultan of the Rum Seljuks, Qilic Arslan II, to confront Mosul. In 1183 Saladin gained control over Aleppo and in 1185 Zengid prince Izz-ad-Din (brother and successor of Saif-al-Din) acknowledged Saladin's dominion over Mosul, which meant the whole of Nuraddin's realm had come under Saladin.

QUTB al-Din MAWDUD (1149-1170)

The territory was divided, Nuraddin received Aleppo and Qutb al-Din was given Mosul, but had to acknowledge his brother's supremacy until he died in 1170.



- 4172 Bronze - 555-565 A.H. A: Bust l. under two angels, r.: khams wa khamsin (5 and 50), l.: wa khamsami'a (and 500), R: al-Malik al-'adil / al-'alim Malik umarâ / al-sharq wa al-gharb / Tughril Tekin Atâbeg, l.: bin Âqsunqur, above: bin Zengî, r.: Mawdûd. S/S: 59. 11.821 gr.

Edge fault and a little off centre, very fine

75,--

NKR - 1971.

Coins indicate one of six different dates: 555, 556, 557, 561, 564 and 565. There are even later dates: 566 through 574 (S/S: 60).

The head shows distinctly Turkish features.

The reverse texts have the following meaning: al-malik al-'adil al-'alim = The just and wise king, and malik umara / al-sharq wa al-gharb = King of the Princes of the East and the West. This is the first instance of this last text. Tughril Tekin means Falcon Prince, introduced by his father Zengi on one of his golden coins.



With regard to the two winged figures above the head S/S provide the following: "The two winged figures, which served as heralds above the solar personification, seems sometimes referred to as angels but this is an overly popularized description. These figures are primarily of Persian origin and are closely associated with the Sun." The coins of the Zengids were strongly influenced by oriental art (the clause "the east and the west" point to the same influence).

SAIF al-Din GHAZI II (1170-1180)



4173

- 4173 Bronze - al-Jazira - 575 A.H. A: Helmeted head l. Lâ ilâha illâ Allâh Muhammad Rasûl Allâh, R: Malik al-umar- / -â Ghâzî bin / Mawdûd, marginal legend: Bi'smillâh duriba bi'I-Jazîra sana khams wa sab'in wa khamsami'a. S/S: 61.1. 17.205 gr. Reverse a little off centre, very fine
Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 32 (1982), no. 601.

75,--



4174

- 4174 Bronze - al-Jazira - 575 A.H. A: Helmeted head l. Lâ ilâha illâ Allâh Muhammad Rasûl Allâh, R: Malik al-umar- / -â Ghâzî bin / Mawdûd, marginal legend: Bi'smillâh duriba bi'I-Jazîra sana khams wa sab'in wa khamsami'a. S/S: 61.1. 16.134 gr. Weakly struck in parts, very fine +

75,--

Batavia - den Haag 1978.

In the picture in S/S the obverse text extends from the neck to the helmet, which is true for no. 4173. On this no. however the text extends from the chin up to the helmet. Moreover, the face is different, as is the hair protruding from under the helmet. I wonder whether the obverse text of no. 4174 is different from that on no. 4173.

NASIR al-Din MAHMUD (1219-1234)



4175

- 4175 Bronze - al-Mawsil - 627 A.H. A: Crowned turkish figure seated cross-legged with large crescent Duriba bi'I-Mawsil sana sab' wa 'ishrîn wa sittami'a, R: al-Imâm / Lâ ilâha illâ Allâh / Muhammad Rasûl Allâh / al-mustansir billâh / Amîr al-mu'minîn, marginal legend: Nâsir al-Dunyâ wa al-Dîn Atâbeg Mahmûd al-Malik al-Kâmil al-Malik al-Ashraf. S/S: 67. 6.787 gr. A little off centre, very fine

75,--

Holleman - Enschede 1984.

The reverse text is Naskhi and indicates al-Imam (the religious title of the calif) and the name of the new Abassid calif al-Mustansir and two Ayyubid overlords al-Kamil and al-Ashraf.

The origins of the image can be traced back to Mahmud's grandfather in 585 (S/S: 63) in whose days this had been a popular type. The coin in hand shows a nicer style and its relief is higher than S/S: 63.

MAMMELUKKEN in MOSUL

BADR al-Din Lu'Lu' (1234-1259)

In 631 Badr al-Din Lu'lu' consolidated his position (he had been usurper in the region of Mosul before) and thus was de facto ruler of the Zengid realm.

His dominion was threatened by his rival Kukburi of Irbil and there was of course the alarming presence of Mongolians in the north east. Kukburi died in 1233 and Lu'lu' usurped the throne. The young atabeg Nasir al-Din Mahmud, the legitimate ruler of Mosul, somehow vanished (some historics believe he was killed by Lu'lu'). Lu'lu' then had the audacity to demand of the calif that he acknowledge him as ruler of Mosul; in 1234 a representative of the calif installed Lu'lu' as sultan of Mosul bestowing upon him the title of al-Malik al-Rahim (= The merciful king) and the privileges of khutba and sikka.

In 1234 the first coin was struck, see no. 4176. After that only coins without a legend would be struck. Towards the end of his reign, in 1256/7, he imitated the common type S/S: 63 and 67, the only other coin bearing an image.



4176

- 4176 Bronze - al-Mawsil - 631 A.H. A: Diademed head l. in square Duriba bi'I-Maw-sil sana ahad wa thalathîn wa sittami'a, R: al-Imâm / al-Mustansir / billâh Amîr / al-mu'minîn, marginal legend: Badr al-Dunyâ wa al-Dîn (Atabeg) Lu'Lu' al-Malik al-Kâmil al-Malik al-Ashraf. S/S: 68. 7.732 gr. Very fine

50,--

Elsen - Brussel 1983.

Edh: 146, Mitchiner: 1131.

The reverse text is Naskhi stating name and title of the calif al-Mustansir. Then came the usurper Mamluk Badr al-Din Lu'lu' (initially lacking a political title, later dignified with the title atabeg). Finally the two Ayyubid overlords al-Kamil and al-Ashraf.

This coin is the first to indicate Lu'lu' 's name and it depicts his accession of the throne. The coin simply states the atabeg title, which he was not born into, but usurped.

When the Mongols took Mosul they imitated this coin of Lu'lu', slightly altering its design. (see BMC 6: 10-13).

ZENGIDS ATABEGS of SINJAR

Sinjar lies west of Mosul. During his campaign in 1127 'Imad al-Din Zengi conquered the territory from the Seljuks. It would remain a province of the Zengids in Mosul until 1170. In that year the grandson of Zengi, 'Imad al-Din Zengi II, was given the territory to govern it independently. He built it into a trade centre of great importance.

The territory existed autonomously for just 50 years, after that the Ayyubids annexed it and incorporated it into their realm.

QUTB al-Din MUHAMMAD ibn ZENGI (1197-1219)



- 4177 Bronze - Sinjar - 596 A.H. A: Bust l. with sceptre and shield, tamgha in front Duriba bi-Sinjâr sana sittah wa tis'in wa khamsami'a, R: bin Zengî / al-Imâm al-Nâsir / li-dîn Allâh / al-Malik al-Mansûr / Qutb al-Dunyâ wa al-Dîn, tamgha below. S/S: 81. 10.076 gr. Irregular flan, very fine 50,--

Holleman - Enschede 1981.

There are four dates: 596, 598, 599 and 600. The year 596 has a tamgha before the bust

Both no. 4177 and 4178 have a tamgha before the head and thus are from 596 (1199).

S/S think this is an imitation of a bronze coin of Caracalla from Edassa.



- 4178 Bronze - Sinjar - 596 A.H. A: Bust l. with sceptre and shield, tamgha in front Duriba bi-Sinjâr sana sittah wa tis'in wa khamsami'a, R: bin Zengî / al-Imâm al-Nâsir / li-dîn Allâh / al-Malik al-Mansûr / Qutb al-Dunyâ wa al-Dîn, tamgha below. S/S: 81. 11.101 gr. Traces of encrustation, almost very fine 25,--

NKR - 1996.

There are four dates: 596, 598, 599 and 600. The year 596 has a tamgha before the bust.

ZENGIDS ATABEGS of AL-JAZIRA

Jazirat ibn 'Umar, situated on the River Tigris just north of Mosul, was a provincial Seljuk centre, annexed by 'Imad al-Din Zengi I during his campaign in 1127. The city lay on an artificial island in the Tigris (al-Jazira = the island).

The fourth ruler of Mosul Saif al-Din Ghazi II gave al-Jazira in 1180 to his son Mui'zz al-Din Sanjar Shah for the latter to govern it independently. Thus a new territory emerged next to that of Mosul. Only three sovereigns ever ruled this territory. In 1252 it was annexed by Badr ad-Din Lu'Lu of Mosul and governed by his son Ishaq until it was lost to the Mongolians in 1260.

MU'IZZ al-Din SANJAR SHAH (1180-1209)



4179

4179

- 4179 Bronze. A: Great tamgha between two pellets and within multilobe al-Malik al Muzaffar Sanjar Shâh bin Ghâzi al-Nâsirî, R: al-Imâm al-azam / al-Nâsir li-dîn Allâh / Amîr al-muminîn, l.: sana sittami'a', above: bi'I-Jazîrah, r.: Duriba. S/S: 86. 33.301 gr. R Edge fault, reverse a little off centre, very fine

150,--

Pliego - Sevilla, Auction 22-4, no. 437.

Three dates: 600, 601 and 602. Presumably this is 600 (= 86.1) as the other dates hardly ever occur.

BMC: 642, Edh: 173, Artuk: 1289

This new type was introduced in 1204. What is most interesting is the new use of the term al-Nasiri at the end of the legend on the obverse. This perhaps hints at the fact that Sanjar Shah considered himself to be on the side of "Nasir", which could mean al-Nasir Yusuf ibn Ayyub, the bemoaned Saladin or maybe Calif al-Nasir.

This is the heaviest copper coin of the Turkmen.

The tamgha is their motif, as the fleur-de-lys was that of Nur al-Din Mahmud of Damascus. This tamgha appears on the coins of Sinjar, then disappears, to reappear under Sanjar Shah.

AL'Mu'azzam MAHMUD (1209-1251)



4180

- 4180 Bronze - al-Jazira - 618 A.H. A: Crowned figure facing holding crescent, tamgha below al-Malik al-Mu'azzam Mahmûd bin Sinjar Shâh al-Nâsirî, R: al-Imâm al-Nâsir li'dîn / Allâh Amir al-mu'minin / al-Malik al-Kâmil Muhammad / al-Malik al-Ashraf / Mûsâ, l.: 'ashara wa sittami'a', r.: Duriba bi'I'Jazîra. S/S: 88. 14.934 gr. Traces of verdigris, fine to very fine

50,--

Holleman - Enschede 1987.

Mitchiner: 1144.

This type shows a typical likeness to S/S: 87. When in 1221 this type of coin was about to be introduced al-Ashraf had already taken over the Zengid realm from Sinjar (see S/S: 84) and power over Mosul had devolved on Badr al-Din Lu'lu' (see S/S: 66). The Mongolians were at the east border. These events formed the prelude to the "Ayyubid Colt War".

For al-Mu'azzam Mahmud the creation of this type was poitically motivated. He acknowledged the new Ayyubid sultan al-Kamil and his younger dominant brother Ayyubid in the Jazira region, instead of al 'Adil Abu Bakr. He continued paying homage to the Abassid calif al-Nasir, emphasising the collaboration with the Ayyubiden, against Lu'lu' and the Mongolians.

AYYUBIDEN in MAYAFARIKIN

When the Ayyubid sultan al'Adil Abu Bakr died in 1218, his realm was divided among his three sons: al-Kamil received Egypt (he was considered the head of the family), al-Mu'azzam Isa was given Palestine and part of Syria, including Damascus and al-Ashraf Musa got North-Syria and Jazira. Already during his life, al'Adil had had his three sons govern his realm.

The Ayyubid period in al Jazira is thus from 1190 to 1260. The first prince, al-Nasir Saleh al-Din Yusuf ibn Ayyub stayed in Mayafarikin. His brother al 'Adil struck coin in Mayafarikin in 1195 and in Herran and Roha in 1201 and 1207. In 1207 he returned to Damascus.

After him came his three sons: al-Awhad (1200-1210), al-Ashraf (1210-1221) and al-Muzaffar (1221-1244). Then the son of the latter: al-Kamil Nasir ad-Din, who rose to power in 1244, but lost his realm to the Mongolians in 1260.

AL AWHAD al-Din AYYUB ibn al 'ADIL (1200-1210)



4181 Bronze - 605 A.H. A: Bust facing, R: Hexagram. Edhem: 194. 13.453 gr.

Batavia - Den Haag 1984.

This type does not indicate any mint. It is a direct imitation of the type his father struck (Edh: 191). His father al 'Adil was sultan of Egypt and Damascus (592-615).

Mitchiner gives two types: 864 from the year 599, its mint Mayafarikin and the name of Calif al-Nasir (575-622) and 865 which indicates no year or Nejm title.

A little weakly struck, very fine

50,--

AL ASHRAF MUSA, MUZAFFAR al-Din ibn al 'ADIL (1210-1221)



4182 Bronze - Mayafarikin - 612 A.H. A: Figure facing holding globe, R: Hexagram. Edhem: 195-196. 12.003 gr.

Delmonte - Brussel 1971.

Balog: 849, Mitchiner: 866-67, Balog: 854.

Cross-legged Atabeg.

The coin mentions Calif al Nasir (575-622) and next to him his father.

Slightly corroded, very fine

30,--



4183 Bronze - Mayafarikin. A: Figure facing holding globe, R: Hexagram. Edhem: 195-196. 13.955 gr.

Münzen und Medaillen Deutschland, Auction 16 (2005), no. 1214.

Onder Kalief Al Nasir (1215).

Balog: 851, Mitchiner: 866-867.

4183

Traces of verdigris and irregular flan, good very fine

75,--

JETONS

The term “jetton” is ambiguous. It may denote:

- a small disc, used in mathematical calculations on a reckoning table, in which case it was known as “reckoning counter”
- a particular type of coin that was used as a substitute for small change, either used in limited circulation or in cases where the amount of official currency is insufficient, in which case they are known as “token”
- chips, as used in casinos (predominantly in French, German and Dutch).

Both first meanings will be considered in the following.

RECKONING COUNTER

Man is able to count since time immemorial and, in the course of time, a multitude of numeral systems came into being as a result. The designs of these numeral systems are either based on astronomical, practical or factual observations or on the number of fingers humans have. Needless to say, counting also varies from one culture to another.

Counting was of course immediately followed by calculating, first to come were the basic computations: adding and subtracting (multiplying and dividing are really repeated additions or subtractions), but also involved using fractions. Soon, some numeral systems were found to suit these purposes better than others.

The numeral systems of most use to us are:

- the Babylonian numeral system, also known as the sexagesimal numeral system,
- the Greek numeral system,
- the Roman numeral system, and
- the Arabic numeral system, more commonly called the decimal system.

The *Babylonian numeral system* has 60 as its base, i.e. all numbers constitute powers of 60, notation is as follows:

$$4281 = 1 \times 60^2 = 11 \times 60^1 21 \times 60^0 = 1.11.21$$

The sexagesimal number 1.11.21 corresponds to 1 hour, 11 minutes and 21 seconds, a total of 4281 seconds, representing the number decimally.

The sexagesimal system stems from Sumer, where counting was done using a base-60 system (see v.d.Waerden: *Science awakening*, p. 40).

In the course of time, many assumptions have been made as to why 60 was chosen as the base. Formaleoni (1789) and Cantor (1880), for instance, believed that the number of days in a year (360) had formed the basis (from which the number of degrees to a circle (360) were then derived). Others thought the reason lay in astronomy. Eventually, Neugebauer in 1927 posited that the choice of 60 was metrologically motivated. 60 is a superior highly composite number, its denominators being: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30. It is in fact the smallest integer divisible by all integers from 1 to 6, and as such was of excellent use for trade. This is the reading most commonly accepted nowadays. On a side note, this possibility was already suggested by Théon of Alexandria and repeated by Wallis (1616-1703) and Löfler in 1910 (see Ifrah, p. 61).

Although the sexagesimal system was used in science, a decimal system seems to have been used as well in Babylonia. It presumably was imported from India, with which close ties were kept.

The *Greek numeral system* had been derived from the hebrew numeral system and was rather complicated. Its basis was the Greek 24-letter alphabet, complemented with three Hebrew letters. X stood for 1,000 and an M signified 10,000 (100,000 was an M with a β above it, and so on). Example:

$$M \chi \xi \delta = 10000 \times 664 = 6.640.000$$

This system already exhibits certain aspects of a decimal system. The first nine letters of the alphabet correspond to 1 through 9, the following nine to 10, 20, ..., 90, etc.

Still, this numeral system was not easy to work with and it in fact was a step back compared to the Babylonian.

In the days of Alexander the Great, the Indian numeral system reached western civilisation. It was adopted and thus the following symbols were used:

	I	Δ	H	X	M
Corresponding to	1	10	100	1000	10000

This would develop into the Roman numeral system.

The *Roman numeral system* elaborates on the Greek, it is also a base-10 system. The numbers were again signified by letters:

	I	X	C	M
Corresponding to	1	10	100	1000

The numbers in between were also represented by letters, in this the Greek system was also followed:

Greek numeral system	Γ			
Roman numeral system	V	L	D	
Corresponding to	5	50	500	

Larger numbers were harder to represent. The Roman system would remain in use up to the High Middle Ages (despite the Arabic system being superior).

In principle, the *Arabic numeral system* is very much like the Roman. It is also a base-10 system, but with a zero added and lacking the intervals. Example:

$$4281 = 4 \times 10^3 + 2 \times 10^2 + 8 \times 10^1 + 1 \times 10^0$$

It makes representing large numbers comparatively easy. E.g. 10,000 = XM or X resp. 100,000 = CM or C.

The Roman numeral system is very graphic, presumably the reason why it was used so long. The Arabic system is much more abstract: numbers large beyond imagination can be used with the same ease as everyday ones. Thus the Arabic numeral system, in a sense, opened up a virtual world.

The simplest way to calculate uses the hands (fingers), a method already used in ancient civilisations. However numeral systems that use a base number (60 or 10, or anything else) also offer an easy way to calculate, by means of what is known as a reckoning table or abacus. Lines were drawn with the base number as reference, being 60 or 10 (sometimes indicated by letters) and small counters were placed on these lines. If a line was "full", i.e. if the value of the total of counters equalled the value of one counter in the line above it, then the counters were shifted accordingly. It can be demonstrated most simply with either the Roman or Arabic numeral system:

ROMAN		ARABIC	
M	=====	1000	=====
C	=====	100	=====
X	=====	10	=====
I	=====	1	=====

Using the Roman system, additions were performed as follows:

C	●●●●	C	●	C	●●●●●●●●	C	●●●●●●●●
X	●●●●●●●●	X	●●●●●●●●	X	●●●●●●●●●●	X	●●
I	●●	I	●●●●●●●●●●	I	●●●●●●●●●●	I	●
	352	+	169	=	521	=	521
	CCCLII		CLXIX		CCCCXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX		DXI

In practice the dots used were small discs. The lines were drawn on a table or a cloth. Other known methods used the spaces between the lines, or an abacus (introduced by Gerbert of Aurillac, better known as Pope Sylvester II, 999-1003).

In itself this method seems simple. Yet it brought along some problems. In finance pounds, shillings and pence were used in calculation, imperial measures that did not go well with a base-10 system. Therefore reckoning tables with a different arrangement were made, enabling the use of conventional methods of calculation. Thus reckoning tables were arranged in 1£ = 20s = 240d, in 1 guilder = 12 groats = 144 d (pence), in 1 crown = 20 batzen, etc. Sometimes letters were used as placeholders (M, C, X; not related to Roman numerals) to make reckoning easier.

In the Middle Ages the flat discs were replaced with objects more resembling medals. They were presumably brought along from crusades by Italian merchants. They first appeared in Italy, and around the middle of the 13th century had made their way to France.

Jetton or jeton is derived from the French "jeter" - to throw: counters were thrown onto the reckoning table. Before 1380 "jeter" meant "to calculate" in French, which means it is not improbable the reckoning table came into use in France around 1380.

Initially they were predominantly used at the court, where these reckoning counters held the status of coins. To avoid mix-ups they were made of dissimilar material, brass most commonly, and had a different text. Texts as AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA were common, but also: "IE SVI DE LATON" (I am of messing) and "IE NE PAS VRE AGNEL" (I am not a real agnel d'or) in order to avoid misunderstandings.

Rouyer en Hucker attributed the oldest reckoning counter to Blanche of Castile (2nd quarter of the 13th century).

In the course of the 14th century these reckoning counters came into use with local authorities. Whereas initially they were closely related to coinage, later counters (e.g. in Burgundian times) showed more freedom of design and were sometimes even used to ridicule certain matters.

These counters lost their function when other methods of calculation were introduced, nevertheless in some parts of the world the reckoning table was used for a long time after, and sometimes still is.

The variety of reckoning counters is overwhelming. Descriptions are often scattered and of time immemorial, making a precise attribution very difficult (which is why I would like to thank Margreet Tas and Herman Gerritsen).

FRANCE



- 4184 Jeton. A: Escutcheon with three lis, pellets in field, R: Scale. Barnard: 1 (IV.1), Collection Rouyer: 50, Rouyer/Hucher: 21, p. 52. 2.289 gr. Almost very fine 50,--

Elsen - Brussel, Auction 45 (1998), no. 985.
13th century Chambre des monnaies de France.
The scales commonly symbolise monetary institutions.
Lit. Histoire des jetons 21/22.

Barnard puts this jetton as the first in a series of French jettons. This jetton could well epitomise the transition from discs to marked jettons, before they were modeled on coins.



- 4185 Jeton de Tournai. A: Châtel tournois ☉ GVD x CCSVLSCDGGLS, R: Cross with one rose in each angle ☉ SDLS ☉ VDGVLVDSCLL. Collection Rouyer: 1561. 5.880 gr. Flat surface, very fine 50,--

Dombrowski - Münster 1981.

It is a fact that this piece was used for calculations on a reckoning table: it is worn smooth from having been moved over the table.

13th - 14th century.

Barnard 4 (IV.4) gives a similar jetton, however without a legend.

The text seems without meaning.



- 4186 Jeton. A: Bear l. over plant with three flowers + CEST • LA MALLE • BEST, R: Floriated cross in quatrefoil +O+ +A+ +V+ +E+. Barnard: 7 (IV.2), Collection Rouyer: 1362, Dugniolle: 32. 3.095 gr. Irregular patina, very fine

75,--

Elsen - Brussel, Auction 60 (1999), no. 2366.

Dugniolle attributes this to Bruges, Rouyer and others attribute it to France. Feuerdant believes it is a méreau of the Abbey of Ourscamp in the Languedoc. Longpérier thinks that in the 14th century the citizens of Toulouse, by wearing an amulet, protected themselves against a fearsome creature supposed to be roaming the streets at night, a "malle best" (a bugbear).

Reverse same as the Royal d'or of Louis VIII (from 1223).



- 4187 Jeton de Navarre. A: Shield of Evreux-Navarra in sixfoil, with one pellet in each angle + P • DVLVS NDS NIS VDIS RIS •, R: Floriated cross with lis in centre MISVNPV ASNTISPAIS. Barnard: 8 (IV.8), Collection Rouyer: cf. 278, Feuardant: cf. 6349-62. 2.391 gr. Very fine

50,--

Spink - Zürich, Auction 8 (1982), no. 645.

From an old French collection.

For its date of the 14th / 15th century also see Pradel p. 152-159.

In view of the arms, this jeton belongs to the counts of Evreux-Navarra.

For the obverse text, Barnard provides: PATER • NOSTER • QVI • ES • IN • C.



- 4188 Jeton de Tournai. A: Châtel tournois, three lis in field + DVIRDVRIDVR . DVRIDVIRII, R: Cross with one crown in each angle and quatrefoil in centre. 3.500 gr R Green patina, very fine

100,--

Vecchi - London, Auction 10, no. 1482.

Period: Philippe IV (1285-1314).

The text seems meaningless. DVRI VIRI, which is repeated several times, means strong, solid men.



4189

- 4189 Jeton - Type de royaux. A: King standing in gothic dais with long sceptre, six pellets below him DE LA TONE, R: Floriated cross in quatrefoil with one lis in each angle and quatrefoil in centre x EFE x x OCA x x RSI x x CAR x. Collection Rouyer: cf. 1082. 2.764 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine 50,--
- Spink - Zürich, Auction 8 (1982), no. 579.
Imitation of a Demi Royal d'Or of Charles IV (1322-1328).
The reverse text seems meaningless.



4190

- 4190 Jeton - Agnus Dei. A: Agnus Dei l. with cross MOVTON † SVI † DE † ★ B, R: Floriated cross in quatrefoil + R + + A + + V + + E +. Barnard: 16 (IV.16), Collection Rouyer: 1039. 1.927 gr. Extremely fine 75,--
- Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 74 (2001), no. 2019.
From an old French collection.
14th - 15th century.
The obverse Barnard reads as: BER, which indicates Berry (monnaie de Berry), Fonetay: "Type monétaire particulièrement cher aux Flamands, dont il symbolisait une branche importante de commerce" (a type of money particularly esteemed by the people of Flanders, where it symbolised an important branch of industry (the wool trade). The lamb and flag were the principal bearing in the coat of Rouen.



4191

- 4191 Jeton - Tête de more. A: Laureated head r., branch with three leaves in front + AVE MARIA : GRACIA : PLENA : D, R: Lis-cross with lis in centre and one cross in each angle + AV + + MA + + RI + + AD + Barnard: 12 (IV.12), Collection Rouyer: 1331, Feuardant: cf. 2913f. 2.498 gr. Slightly corroded, very fine 50,--
- Spink - Zürich, Auction 8 (1982), no. 627.
From an old French collection.
14th - 15th century.
Barnard (p. 113) calls it a "Moor's head". In a footnote, Rouyer writes that he believes it to be a souvenir of the crusaders (type shown on pl. IV.12).
Feuardant dates these jettons in the 14th / 15th century in the "Maison du Roi" (Feuardant p. 229-231).
The obverse text means: Hail Mary, full of grace. It is followed by a D which almost certainly is the beginning of "Dominvs Vobiscvm", meaning: The Lord is with Thee. The D at the beginning of the substantially shortened reverse text would in that case mean the same.



4192

- 4192 Jeton - Bretagne. A: Shield with lion in sixfoil ♡ M ♡ M ♡ M ♡ M ♡ M, R: Floriated cross with one lion in each angle and lis in centre oMMo oMMo oMMo. Collection Rouyer: 494, Mitch: 791. 1.451 gr. **R** Small hole in the centre of the obverse, fine to very fine 100,--
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 60 (1999), no. 2414.
 In the Royer collection attributed to Olivier de Clisson and Bretagne: "Très curieux jeton d'Olivier de Clisson, avec ses M répétées. C'est sans doute de sa jeunesse. Le jeton paraît de travail anglais". Otherwise also attributed to Matilda of Guelders (1371-1379).



4193

- 4193 Jeton - Couronnes. A: Crown in quatrefoil with one pellet in each angle + PAR AMOVRS . SVI DONES, R: Floriated cross in quatrefoil, three leaves in each angle + PAR AMOVRS : SVI : DONE. Collection Rouyer: cf. 1102 ff.1.359 gr. Traces of verdigris, good very fine 50,--
 Spink - Zürich, Auction 8 (1982), no. 620.
 From an old French collection.
 Ex: Hollschek collection - Wien.



4194

- 4194 Jeton - Agnus Dei. A: Agnus Dei l. with cross + DELATON : SVI : NOVME, R: Floriated cross in quatrefoil + DE : LATON : SVI : NON : DES. Barnard: 17 (IV.17), Collection Rouyer: cf. 1013, Neumann: 29344. 2.856 gr. Nice patina, good very fine 50,--
 Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 74 (2001), no. 2020.
 Barnard has another obverse text, for the reverse he provides NOVME (= nummus).
 15th century.



4195

- 4195 Jeton. A: Dolphin l. + AVE MARIA * GRACIA * PN, R: Floriated cross in quatrefoil x * x x A x x V x x E x. Barnard: 61 (VII.61), Collection Rouyer: 1300. 3.171 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine 50,--
 Elsen - Brussel, Auction 43 (1996), no. 1108.
 Ex: H.D. collection Gibbs.
 Barnard reads PLENA in full.



4196

- 4196 Jeton - Types fleurdelisés. A: Nine lis in field with eight crescents on the edge + AVE * MARIA * GRACA * PLENA, R: Cross with two crowns and two dolphins in the angles + AVA ☉ MARIA ☉ GRACIA ☉ PLENA. Collection Rouyer: 1258. 2.624 gr. Very fine

30,--

Dombrowski - Münster 1981.

This is no "Nürnberger Arbeit", of which both the text and the style differ.

G. Vallier: Essai sur les jetons de la Chambre des Comptes du Dauphiné, Revue Belge de Numismatique XXXVI (1880) does not know this type.



4197

- 4197 Jeton. A: Three circles with quatrefoil, three lis in field, laureated edge, R: Cross with one flower in each angel + VIVE ♣ LE ROI ♣. Collection Rouyer: cf. 1476 ff. 2.812 gr.

Dark toning, good very fine

50,--

Henzen - Amerongen 1997.

These jettons are characterised by their three rings, a lis within. Presumably made in Tournai (see Barnard p. 116). Commonly dated to the second half of the 15th century. The three circles are the trademark for the copper work of Tournai in the 15th century.

For the general type: see Feuardant p. 330-331.



4198

- 4198 Jeton. A: Three circles with quatrefoil, three lis in field + O IIIAIER DEI IIIIIENTO IIIEI, R: Cross with two lis and two quatrefoils in the angles + O IIIATER DEI IIIIIENTO IIIEI. Collection Rouyer: cf. 1472 ff., Feuardant: 14842, Neumann: 13625. 5.559 gr. Fine to very fine

25,--

Spink - Zürich, Auction 8 (1982), no. 621.

From an old French collection.

2nd half 15th century.

The somewhat chaotic obverse and reverse texts should be read as: O MATER DEI MEMENTO MEI, meaning: "O, Mother of God, remember me".



4199

- 4199 Jeton. A: IHS within ornament ☩ SIC ☩ NOMEN ☩ DOMINIS, R: Lis-cross with three pellets in the angles x O MATER DEI MEMENTO ME. Barnard: 20 (V.20), Collection Rouyer: cf. p. 222-227. 3.659 gr. Slightly corroded, fine to very fine 40,--

Spink - Zürich, Auction 8 (1982), no. 596.

From an old French collection.

14th - 15th century.

For the reverse text Barnard has: VIVE LE ROI ETT DOFIN.

The jetons bearing an IHS monogram (JESUS HOMINUM SALVATOR) were predominantly manufactured in the 14th and 15th century in Tournai. During the first half of the 14th century they found great use in the Netherlands as plague pennies.

This heavily circulated type was later also manufactured in Nuremberg, predominantly for French exports.

It is questionable that the abbreviation IHS should be interpreted as "Jesu hominum salvator". If the last three letters are connected with the text we read: IN HOC SIGNO NOMEN DOMINI, meaning: In this sign, thus is the name of the Lord. The S as last letter of DOMINVS should not have been there in that case.



4200

- 4200 Jeton. A: Shield with three lis under crown + AVE MARIA ☩ GRACIA ☩ HEN, R: Lis-cross with one ring in each angle and lis in centre + AVA MARIA ☩ GRACIA ☩ PLE. Neumann: cf. 29262. 1.700 gr. Very fine 30,--

Dombrowski - Münster 1981.

15th century.

HEN most likely is a blundered PLEN, the PL becoming an H during the cutting of the die.

GERMANY



4201

- 4201 Jeton. A: Eagle l. NVRVNVRVNVRVNVRVVRV, R: Long cross with three pellets in each angle ADG ODA ADI DOT, ANVTA MATIA AVTRA VRTA'. 3.096 gr. Edge fault, very fine 50,--

Dombrowski - Münster 1981.

In view of the NVRNVR text this is from Nuremberg.

ENGLAND



4202

4202 Groat token. A: Long cross with the limbs ending in three pellets, five pellets in each angle and pellets on the edge, R: Long cross with the limbs ending in three pellets, five pellets in each angle and pellets on the edge. Mitchener: 292. 1.634 gr. Irregular flan, dark toning, very fine to extremely fine 75,--
Vecchi - London, Auction 17 (1999), no. 1568.

BURGUNDIAN NETHERLANDS

PHILIP the BOLD (1384-1404)



4203

4203 Jeton. A: Shield of Burgundy x AVE MARIA o GRACIA, R: Cross with the limbs ending in lis and within quatrefoil, A - M - A - M in the angles and • O • on the edge. Dugniolle: 22 var. 4.865 gr. Scratch on the reverse, irregular toning, very fine 50,--
Holleman - Enschede 1989.
Reckoning counters of Philip the Bold (Philippe le Hardi) are among the first made in the Netherlands. The design is still simple. Only after the institution of the Order of the Golden Fleece did the images become more interesting and detailed.
The four repeated letters on the reverse mean Ave Maria, Ave Maria.



4204

4204 Jeton. A: Shield with three lis, four ornaments around + AVE MARIA ⊗ GRACIA PL, R: Cross with the limbs ending in lis within quatrefoil . * . . A . . V . . E . Collection Rouyer: cf. 23. 2.884 gr. Green patina, edge fault, very fine + 50,--
Holleman - Enschede 1989.
Infinitely many variations were struck of this. Commonly placed in the period under Philip the Bold and Marguerite of Maele (1384-1414).
The reverse cross shows the same embellishments as the arms on the obverse.

MARIA of BURGUNDY (1477-1482)


- 4205 Jeton - 1476/7. A: Shield * 1477 *, MAXI' : Z : MARIA : DVX : Z : DUCISS, R: Monogram of Maria under 1476, + DEV : TIME : ET : MANDATA : EIVS : OBSERVA. Collection Rouyer: --. 3.416 gr. **R** Extremely fine 200,--

Hirsch - München, Auction 164 (1989), no. 2286.

The obverse text: Maximilian and Mary, Duke and Duchess. The reverse text (with an M following Dev): Fear God and observe his prayers.

MAXIMILIAN I (1477-1482)


- 4206 Jeton - 1478. A: Monkey under 1478 + GETT : DES : GENERAVLX : MAIST, R: Two dogs fighting under three arcs + DE : LA : MONNOIE : DE : FLAND. Collection Rouyer: 590, Dugniolle: 266. 4.450 gr. **R** Small flan cracks, fine to very fine 150,--

Dombrowski - Münster 1981.

This counter reflects the situation in Flanders. Flanders was caught in a deadlock between the Habsburg family and Maximilian and Louis XI.

See also Lombaerts collection: 31.

Combined obverse and reverse texts: Jetton of the mintmaster general of Flanders.



- 4207 Jeton - 1490. A: Crowned eagle-shield between 14 - 90 SE o VOS o FAILLES o LE o RECOMPTEs, R: Shield of Austria-Burgundy in trefoil with three eagles + ICT' o P' o LES o MRS' o D' E o COMPTEs o E o HO'. Collection Rouyer: 599, Dugniolle: 401 var. 3.575 gr. **R** Very fine + 150,--

Hirsch - München, Auction 164 (1989), no. 1456.

The obverse text presumably means: If you do not get what you bargained for (faulty calculation) (we will) recalculate.

PHILIP the HANDSOME (1482-1506)



4208

- 4208 Jeton. A: Shield under crested helmet *PhS * ARCHIDVX * AVSTRIE * BVRGVNDIE * BRABCIE * Z *, R: Skeleton with bundle of arrows and coffin + RECO'DAE' * NOVISSIA * TVA * ET * IN * ET'NV' * NO' * P'CAVIT. Dugniolle: 353, Feuerdant: 14133. 3.522 gr. **R** Very fine 150,--

Dombrowski - Münster 1981.

Lombaerts collection: --.



4209

- 4209 Jeton. A: Shield under crested helmet PhS ☙ DEI ☙ GRA ☙ ARCID ☙ AVS ☙ DVX ☙ BG ☙ CO ☙ HOL' x, R: Floriated cross with rose in centre ☉ IETT + POVR + LA + CAMBRE + DES + COMPTE l'elie DE + HOL'. Collection Rouyer: 609, Dugniolle: 629. 3.160 gr. **R** Good very fine 100,--

Holleman - Enschede 1991.

Reverse text: This for the court of auditors of Holland.



4210

- 4210 Jeton - 1500. A: Shield under crown and between two P's ‡ hANC ‡ QUESIVI ‡ MICHI ‡ SPONSA' ‡ ASSVMERE ‡ 1500, R: Shield under crown and between two I's EGRESSA ‡ SVR ‡ DESIDERANS ‡ TE ‡ VIDER ‡ ET ‡ REPPERI. Dugniolle: 716. 3.421 gr. **R** Good very fine 100,--

Holleman - Enschede 1991.

Obverse text: This one I asked to take me for his bride. Reverse text: I have left in the hope of seeing and finding you (back again) (if SVR is taken to be SVM). This would be said by a woman, Joan.



4211

- 4211 Jeton - 1502. A: Shield under crown and between two P's * DILIGITE * IVSTICIA * QVI * IVDICAT * TERR' *, R: Shield under crown and between two I's * DE * ABSENTIBVS * NIL * NISI * BONV * 1502. Collection Rouyer: cf. 613/614. 3.579 gr. R Very fine

100,--

Obverse text: Respect the legal system that holds jurisdiction over your territory. Reverse text: Of the absent nothing but good.



4212

- 4212 Jeton - 1504. A: François of Angoulême as Hercules giving scroll with MMO + ENT + IET to Brabantia + TEMPORA : LETO : TRISTIA : NISV : TEMPERA : A : 1495, R: Great A under crown, between two hands and over lion IN * OMNIBVS * RESPISE * FINEM * ANNO * 1504 *. Dugniolle: 777. 3.814 gr. R Minor edge fault, very fine to extremely fine

150,--

Dombrowski - Münster 1981.

Lombaerts collection: 68.

Obverse text: The times are sad because of the downfall. Together with the remainder it reads: Death and ruin make these times sad, we expect better ones notwithstanding.

Reverse text: In everything account for death.

And the legend on the scroll at least has: Memento mori, which fits the obverse and reverse texts.

For the war of Maximilian against Charles of Guelders, who defended his duchy with the aid of the French and invaded Brabant.





4213

4213 Venus penny. A: Shield of Austria-Burgundy under crown and between lighters ♡ BNREAMVO BNREAMVO BNREAMVO o, R: Venus standing. ♡ MANEBV MANEBV MANEBV MANEBV. Mitchener: --. 4.975 gr. Very fine

100,--

Kölner Münzkabinett, Auction 74 (2001), no. 2031.

End 15th beginning 16th century.

An overview of the many (sometimes imitated) Venus pennies is found with Van Beek: Rekenpenningen III, De Beeldenaar V (1981), p. 87-88.

Venus is mostly holding a bird in her right hand, but on the piece at hand the whole bird is shown.

The bird is a goose, symbol of the spoiler of the country.

Dugniolle places these Venus pennies in 1488 and regards them as an accusation against the wicked regime of Maximilian.

Van Beek (De Beeldenaar, p. 88) summarises as follows: There are decades of reckoning counters manufactured to show a naked woman, accompanied by all manner of attributes. They were struck in several Dutch mints, and in Nuremberg as well. The "attire" of the woman determines the meaning, and it is could well be that some jetons were meant to convey a message totally different from others. Insofar as the text on the jetons is meaningful, I take them to support its image rather than have a contrary meaning. Lastly, only in the case of the pennies with a completely meaningless text may we derive that they are without a doubt from Nuremberg, the origins of other specimen lying in that town is less likely but not impossible.



Mathematics book



Venus penny



Book figure

TOKENS

CHAPITRE METROPOLITAIN

Apart from its use as reckoning counter, the jeton also served as “small change”, something observed before in both “coins” of the abbey of St. Aldegonde (nos. 1377-1378) which were only valid in a very limited area.

Tokens were often issued by churches, in order to enable the poor to thus buy goods in the immediate vicinity. They were not seen as replacing official money.

Later these tokens, particularly in England, were also used as a substitute for the smallest official denomination, the farthing, there being a shortage of those. By then, the tokens were no longer issued by churches, but rather by the middle class.



- 4214 Jeton. A: Cross + CAPITVLVM * CAMERA', R: I under crown AVE * MARIA * GRA. Collection Rouyer: 1737. 1.318 gr. Edge fault, fine to very fine
- Dombrowski - Münster 1978.
Collection Rouyer: „Chapitre de Notre-Dame de Cambrai, ainsi que les quatre numéros suivants“.

30,--

ENGLISH TOKENS

Prototype tokens

Tin pictorial types

Chronology: Early thirteenth century

To emphasise that tokens were not official money, they are often referred to as “shit-for-service” in England.

The earliest mention of leaden tokens in an English parliamentary document appears in 1402 as an incidental comment in a Commons petition to Henry IV complaining of the shortage of halfpennies and farthings, which, it was said, "caused people to use (.....) in some places tokens of lead".

The church was manufacturer of most early pewter tokens and the Pewterers mistery as likely manufacturer of most subsequent leaden tokens. For the pewter tokens, manufactured by the Church there must be a relationship with the rapid growth of pilgrimage subsequent to the murder of Thomas a Becket in 1170. Pilgrimages were normally organised events, rather than haphazard affairs, and with the Church acting as manufacturer, distributor and guarantor of tokens it is not difficult to conceive how the use of such pieces lubricated the economic aspects of the journey.

Progressing to the secular leaden tokens of the fourteenth century, it is not difficult to conceive how a pre-existing ecclesiastical concept linked with pilgrimage could have been extended to encompass a variety of functions in the commercial sphere. The organised system of token manufacture and distribution suffered transient interruption in the middle years of the fourteenth century. The transition from “pictorial” tokens to “geometric” tokens is quite clearly placed in the same period as Edward III's succession of currency devaluations, the year around 1350 (taken from Mitchiner and Skinner's article in: BNJ 53 (1983)).



- 4215 A: Double-headed eagle, R: Lozenge field. Mitchener: Pl. 1.1. 0.705 gr.

RR Almost extremely fine

100,--

Spink - London 1996.

This is made of the same metal as contemporary pilgrimage ampullae.

Beaded border pictorial token

Chronology: ca. 1200-1250. Pictorial design enclosed by a beaded border on the obverse and a more standardised reverse design without beaded border.



- 4216 A: Pelican l., head reverted, R: Letter R and small cross. Mitchener: Pl. 2.21. 1.065 gr.
 Spink - London 1996. **RR** Dark toning, edge fault, very fine to extremely fine 100,--

Pictorial tokens: the main series

Chronology: Henry III to Edward I (ca. 1250-1307) The designs used on pictorial tokens are more decorative than informative. Such designs as the bishop and the pilgrim evoke thoughts of the Canterbury pilgrimage to St. Thomas and many of these tokens were probably made under ecclesiastical authority for the use of pilgrims. Many other designs are common heraldic emblems that should probably not be given any specific interpretation.



- 4217 Gold. A: Lis (field chequy), R: Rose cross (8 petals). Mitchener: A: Pl. 2.1., R: 2.14. 2.430 gr.
 Spink - London 1999. **Extremely rare.** Very fine to extremely fine 750,--
 Same obverse as BNJ (53): pl. 2.1 (main pictorial tokens) and same reverse as BNJ (53): pl. 2.14 (beaded pictorial tokens).
 14 april 1997 found in Trip Lane (Kent).
 This token presumably was made for the church.
 The nos. 4218 through 4227 are from the same collection as is this.



- 4218 A: Bishop seated with crosier, R: Expanding concave cross. Mitchener: Pl. 3.8. 0.746 gr.
 Spink - London 1996. **R** Extremely fine 125,--
 From NC 1996, no.1200.
 The bishop is shown seated and with a single-peaked mitre.

- 4219 A: Agnus Dei r. with cross, R: Expanding cross. Mitchener: A: Pl. 4.31, R: 3.23. 0.682 gr.
 Spink - London 1996. **R** Very fine to extremely fine 100,--
 From NC 1996, no. 1203.



- 4220 A: Monkey Bear standing l., eating apple, R: Shield chevronny. Mitchener: Pl. 4.36. 0.624 gr.
 Spink - London 1996. **R** Very fine 100,--
 From NC 1996, no. 1204.



- 4221 A: Pelican r., long reverted neck, cross behind, R: Expanding concave cross. Mitchener: A: Pl. 4.41, R: 3.8. 0.852 gr. **R** Extremely fine 125,--
 Spink - London 1996.
 From NC 1996, no. 1201.
 Pl. 4.41 is not exact.

- 4222 A: Pelican r., long reverted neck, cross on back, R: A Mitchener: A: Pl. 4, 41, R: 3.12. 0.714 gr. **R** Slightly corroded, good very fine 100,--
 Spink - London 1996.
 From NC 1996, no. 1202.



- 4223 A: Pelican l., long reverted neck, R: Shield chevronny. Mitchener: Pl. 4.43. 0.793 gr. **R** Dark toning, minor edge fault and slightly corroded, good very fine 100,--
 Ritter - Düsseldorf 1998.

- 4224 A: Pair of cocks with cross between them, R: Rose cross (8 petals). Mitchener: Pl. 5.57. 0.876 gr. **R** Minor edge fault, almost extremely fine 125,--
 Ritter - Düsseldorf 1998.



- 4225 A: A with cross below, R: Expanding cross with sceptre in two arms. Mitchener: A: --, R: cf. Pl. 1.2. 1.691 gr. **R** Corroded, very fine to extremely fine 100,--
 Spink - London 1996.
 From NC 1996, no. 1205.



Transitional tokens

Chronology: Edward III (ca. 1350's)
Lead tokens of small size



- 4226 A: Shield quarterly (field chequy), R: Straight cross (field void). Mitchener: Pl. 9.31. 1.160 gr. Dark toning, irregular flan, good very fine 75,--
Spink - London 1996.
From NC 1996, no. 1206.
Middle of the 14th century.

Cross and pellet tokens



- 4227 A: Thorn bush, R: Cross with pellet in circle of angles. Mitchener: --. 0.547 gr. Edge fault, almost extremely fine 75,--
Spink - London 1996.
From NC 1996, no. 1207.

“Boy Bishop” Token

These coin-like pieces are from East Anglia. As early as 1844 Haigh posited the following hypothesis: These pieces played a part in the rites and customs of the “Boy Bishop”, “Child Bishop” or “St. Nicholas Bishop”. The “reign” of each year’s Boy Bishop lasted from St. Nicholas day to Childermas, or Holy Innocents, when he preached a sermon and resigned.

The obverse legend generally invokes the prayers of St. Nicolas, which is unusual on coins, where the image of a saint is normally simply labelled as such. The reverse legend includes quotations from the Scripture, from at least two liturgical hymns in the metre of a “prose” or sequence, and from the Golden Legend. The exact relevance is not yet clear.

The first is from the Apocalypse: (*et dixit qui sedebat in throno*) *Ecce nova facio omnia* - Behold, I make all things new. The second comes from an antiphon sung at a visit to Bury Abbey by Henry VI, honouring St. Edmund but applicable also to the living king: *Ave rex gentis Anglorum, miles Regis angelorum* - Hail, king of the English (or Anglian) people, soldier (or knight) of the King of Angels.

These pieces most likely are from Ely and/or Ipswich.

There was in Bury a confraternity of twelve (“Dusse”), probably being an elite of rich burgesses. It was devoted to St. Nicholas. The relationship of the school (which had a monopoly of teaching in the town) and the Hospital of St. Nicholas was close. The names of both the “Dusse” and the St. Nicholas Guild appear on some pieces of this series, which may perhaps have been the archetype of them all. These bodies have had a part in organising the local Boy Bishop, who existed at least as far back as 1418. The boy Bishop used the pieces, he received alms, as well as giving them. From S.E. Rigold: *The St. Nicholas or Boy Bishop Tokens*, Proc. of the Suffolk Institute of Archeology, 34 part 2 (1978), p. 87-101.



- 4228 Groat. A: Bust of St. Nicolaus r. with crozier + SANCTE ◊ NICHOLAE ◊ ORA ◊ PRO NO, R: Long cross with three pellets in each angle AVE REX GENTIS, ECCE NOVA FACIO OMNIA. Rigold: IA (pl. IX.b). 4.480 gr. RR Very fine 150,--
Henzen - Amerongen 1993.
From list dec. '93, no. 1699.

WEIGHTS

The trade shift from barter to a trade based on a medium of exchange meant a durable material was needed as exchange. Gold and silver qualified in particular. Apart from the materials the weight was essential.

In the very beginning the exchange was measured in weight(s) rather than in currency. The weight was primary (thus jewelry and pieces of precious metal are also found in hoards). Weights did not become a means of control until they were provided with hallmarks.

The weight system closely correlated with the chosen calculation system: sexagesimal or decimal (see under reckoning counters). The weight had to be measured very precisely and, if possible, be fixed. A system of checks was used and any deviation was punishable by law. The oldest document bearing reference to this is the Old Testament: "Thou shalt not have in thy bag divers weights, a great and a small. Thou shalt not have in thine house divers measures, a great and a small. But thou shalt have a perfect and just weight, a perfect and just measure shalt thou have: that thy days may be lengthened in the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee." (Deut. 25:13-16, King James Bible). The form of the weights is round, rectangular or hexagonal (or yet another geometric form). In other times and cultures weights often have a deviating form, e.g. animal shapes.

BYZANTIUM

The Byzantine weight system was derived from the Roman. In the course of time (in the 250 years up to its conquest by the Arabs) multiple adaptations were necessary.

With the recognition of Christendom the cross not only appeared on the coins but also on the weights.

Byzantine weight system

libra	324.000	1						
uncia	27.000	12	1					
nomisma	4.500	72	6	1				
drachme	3.375	96	8	1 1/3	1			
scripulum	1.125	288	24	4	3	1		
obolus	0.563	576	48	8	6	2	1	
siliqua	0.188	1728	144	24	18	6	3	1



4229 Uncia. A: Latin cross between Γ and A, two rosettes. Bendall: 79, Dürr: 99 var. 25.922 gr. Very fine
 Γ = uncia, A = 1.
 5th-7th century.

50,--



4230

- 4230 Uncia. A: Circle between Γ and A, cross above. Bendall: cf. 124, Dürr: --. 25.908 gr. Good very fine 50,--
Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 52 (1991), no. 168.
 Γ = uncia, A = 1.



4231

- 4231 2 Nomismata. A: N and B, cross in square. Bendall: cf. 147, Dürr: 131 and 146. 8.019 gr. Very fine 50,--
Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 52 (1991), no. 180.
N = Nomisma, B = 2.
5th-7th century.



4232

4233

- 4232 Nomisma. A: N with six pellets. Bendall: 103. 4.140 gr. Very fine 50,--
Holleman - Enschede 1991.
N = Nomisma.
- 4233 Nomisma. A: N over ring. Bendall: cf. 103/104, Dürr: 205. 4.253 gr. Very fine 25,--
Holleman - Enschede 1991.
N = Nomisma.
3th-4th century.



4234

- 4234 3 Scripula (= drachme). A: Two faces over S. Bendall: cf. 106/107. 3.263 gr. Traces of verdigris, otherwise good very fine 100,--
Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 52 (1991), no. 182.
The faces and the curve under them are inlaid with silver.



FRANCE

After the Byzantine time the weights, due to the lack of golden coins, totally disappeared from use, not to emerge until the England of John (1205) and Edward I (1292), where a stable monetary system came into being prior to all other countries.

On the continent coin weights did not come into use until the 14th century. Dieudonné considers 1330 as the beginning of this development. The coin weights were known as *déneraux* (the weight for the couronne royale states "le denéral"). These weights had a round or polygonal form and on one side bore the face of the corresponding coin.

The weights underneath have been described according to Dieudonné's "Manuel des Poids Monétaires". First, the page is indicated where the weight can be found, next to that the according paragraph. A separate entry indicates where to find the illustration of the weight in question.

Dieudonné considers the weight that corresponds with the Mas d'Or of Philipp IV (Duplessy: 208) the oldest one.

LOUIS IX (1226-1290)



- 4235 A: Châtel tournois TVRONVS CI. Dieudonné: p. 92/15, Pl. I.40 var. 3.889 gr. Very fine 50,--
 Numismatica - Wien, Auction 10 (1975), no. 700.
 Ex: Lavagne collection.
 Gros tournois, Duplessy: 190, Weight: 4.219 gr.
 The châtel tournois is older than the masse d'or, though made of silver. Dieudonné therefore places this at the end of the period of Philip VI, under the title "Gros tournois de St. Louis à Philippe VI (AR)".
 For its legend Dieudonné provides: none, LE DENERAL or POIS DE TOR DEN.



- 4236 A: Agnus Dei I. with cross POIS DE . L'ANGEL. Dieudonné: p. 86/2a, Pl. I.4. 3.452 gr. Fine 25,--
 Numismatica - Wien, Auction 10 (1975), no. 700.
 Ex: Lavagne collection.
 Agnel d'or, Duplessy: 212, Weight: 4.196 gr.

CHARLES IV (1322-1328)

- 4237 A: King standing with lis POIS DE ROAOL. Dieudonné: p. 86/3a, Pl. I.5 var. 3.911 gr. Edge fault, very fine 50,--
 Numismatica - Wien, Auction 10 (1975), no. 700.
 Ex: Lavagne collection.
 Royal d'or, Duplessy: 240, Weight: 4.219 gr
 For its legend Dieudonné provides POIS REAL. The illustration on Pl. I.5 shows a standing king in a Gothic frame.
 As a consequence, this type does not feature in Dieudonné.

PHILIPPE VI (1328-1350)



- 4238 A: King on gothic throne with shield. Dieudonné: p. 87/5a, Pl. I.10. 4.079 gr. Very fine 50,--
 Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 52 (1991), no. 228.
 Ecu d'or à la Chaise, Duplessy: 249, Weight: 4.532.



- 4239 A: Crowned Angel with cross and shield. Dieudonné: p. 90/10.2, Pl. I.26. 6.014 gr. Flan cracks, very fine 50,--
 Kölner Münzkabinett, Auction 52 (1991), no. 234.
 Ange d'Or, Duplessy: 255, Weight: 7.271 gr.
 Pl. I.26 has a lis in the shield (the author of the accompanying text indicates the possibilities of either one or three lis).

JEAN le BON (1350-1364)



- 4240 A: Mounted knight with sword r. (POIS) DE ☉ FRANC ☉. Dieudonné: p. 91/13c, Pl. I.34. 3.639 gr. Small flan, fine to very fine 50,--
 Numismatica - Wien, Auction 10 (1975), no. 707.
 Ex: Lavagne collection.
 Franc à cheval, Duplessy: 294, Weight: 3.885 gr.

CHARLES V (1364-1380)



- 4241 A: Bust of the king facing with sceptre and sword between two lis. Dieudonné: p. 91/14b, Pl. I.36. 3.124 gr. Almost very fine 50,--
 Numismatica - Wien, Auction 10 (1975), no. 710.
 Ex: Lavagne collection.
 Franc à pied, Duplessy: 360, Weight: 3.824 gr.

CHARLES VI (1380-1422)



- 4242 A: Shield with three lis under crown. Dieudonné: p. 92/16A, Pl. II.1. 3.697 gr. Very fine 40,--
 Numismatica - Wien, Auction 10 (1975), no. 710.
 Ex: Lavagne collection.
 Écu à la couronne (vieux), Duplessy: 369, Weight: 4.079 gr.
- 4243 A: Agnus Dei l. with cross-flag ☙ POIS + DE MOVTOVN ☉. Dieudonné: p. 93/17a, Pl. II.6. 4.578 gr. Small flan, very fine 75,--
 Numismatica - Wien, Auction 10 (1975), no. 707.
 Ex: Lavagne collection.
 Angel d'or, Duplessy: 372, Weight: 2.549 gr.

CHARLES VII (1422-1461)


- 4244 A: Bust of the king facing with sceptre and sword between two lis. Dieudonné: p. 93/19d, Pl. II.12. 3.577 gr. Fine 20,--
 Numismatica - Wien, Auction 10 (1975), no. 707.
 Ex: Lavagne collection.
 Royal d'or, Duplessy: 455, Weight: 3.824 gr.

HENRY VI (1422-1453)


- 4245 A: Latin cross in octofoil over h, between lis and leopard, small trefoil under the lis. Dieudonné: p. 93/18a, Pl. II.9. 3.331 gr. Extremely fine 100,--
 This weight clearly shows the h of Henry VI. What seems peculiar is the fact that a small clover can be seen under the one next to the cross
 Salut d'or, Duplessy: 443, Weight: 3.885 gr.



- 4246 A: Latin cross in sixfoil over inverted R (= Rouen?) and between lis and leopard, lis r. above. Dieudonné: p. 93/18c, Pl. II.8. 3.428 gr. Good very fine 75,--
 Numismatica - Wien, Auction 10 (1975), no. 710.
 Ex: Lavagne collection.
 Salut d'or, Duplessy: 443a, Weight: 3.496 gr.

LOUIS XII (1498-1514)

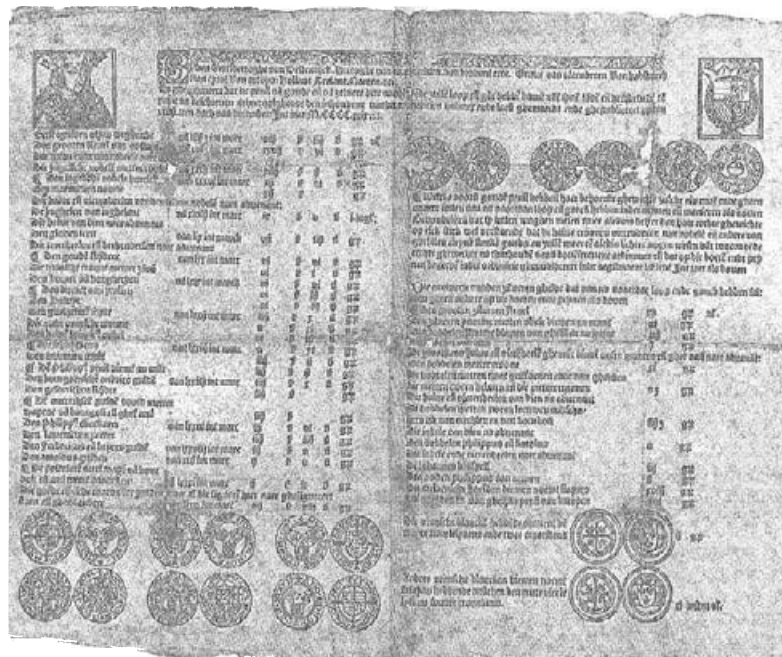

- 4247 A: Ship, R: Porcupine under crown and over P. D: --. 6.827 gr. R Very fine 100,--
 The reverse, the porcupine, points to Louis XII, the P to Paris. In France, no coin was ever struck after the example of the English noble, but apparently their abundant circulation there caused the need for a weight with which to check whether these nobles were authentic. The weight corresponds to that of a noble.
 The reverse is illustrated under Dieudonné: Pl. XVI.2.

BURGUNDIAN NETHERLANDS

The coin ordinance of 1499

The invention of movable type printing had enabled the posting of placards indicating which coins were genuine and which were not. However, different means of publication were needed for different purposes. Cockshaw (*Les textes monétaires imprimés sous le règne de Philippe le Beau (1482-1506)*, published in the collection of articles: *Villes d'imprimerie et moulins à papier du XIVE au XVIe siècle* (collection Pro Civitate, série in 8o, no. 43) 1976, p. 165-196) distinguishes:

- The ordinance
This contained the full text, specified new types of coin, fixed their rate, specified which types no longer were current and ended with a tariff of approved coins,
- The tariff
This was part of the ordinance. It only contained the part specifying which golden and silver coins were approved for circulation, their value related to the own currency and their weight. From 1499 there was an additional indication of how many coins there were to a mark. The tariff was a piece of paper with print on one side and was therefore also known as plano.
- The "manuel"
A booklet that, apart from a tariff, contained a summary of the coins that were or were not valid and the price that they would fetch when officially handed in: not per piece, but according to weight. The first manuels emerged around 1499-1500 and they would remain unchanged until around 1540; then they were replaced with more modern versions, which would be used until the early 17th century.
Manuel: Cockshaw refers to this as "Livret monétaire" and Van Gelder (*Les plus anciens tarifs monétaires illustrés des Pays-Bas*, in Centennial Volume of the American Numismatic Society, New York, 1958, p. 239-272) of "Manuel de circulation".



The plano of 8 December 1499 uses the old division into pounds, schellings and pennings denier. 1 pound (£) = 20 schelling (s) = 240 penning (d).

The value of the Philippus guilder (see under m) in the plano is therefore: IIIIs IId or 4 schelling and 2 penning denier = $4 \times 12 + 2 = 50$ denier = 25 stuivers.

As for the weights, pounds, marks, ounces, engelses etc. were used. For gold and silver the mark troy was used, originally the Parisian mark of 244.75 gr. Due to inaccurate calibration the Dutch mark troy was set at 246.08 gr. For its measurement the Parisian mark was adopted as a yardstick. According to the plano, the Philippus guilder had to weigh at least 74 per mark, the equivalent of 3.30gr per piece. The reverses of the weights that came with the 1499 ordinance showed the number of pieces to a mark.

There is an important difference between the weights belonging to this ordinance and those that were used in France (and elsewhere). Whereas the latter were exclusively related to own (golden) coins, the present weights are related to the coins that were circulated. The Netherlands needed such an ordinance for reasons of (international) trade, while other countries could limit their ordinances to coins of their own issue.

This ordinance is completely published by E. J. A. v. Beck and G. W. de Wit: Het munttarif van 1499, an edition of the Numismatic Circle Rotterdam (1978).

The weights for the ordinance of 8 December 1499.

The following weights are all bought from Numismatica - Wien, Auction 10 (1975), no. 816.

Ex: Lavagne collection.

- 4248 Following the wish of the collector we sale the following coins as a whole, because of their unique composition **18 specimen.** Fine to extremely fine 2.500,--



4248.1

- 1) Golden Fleece (1496) of Philip the Fair. A: The golden Fleece under two fire-steels, R: LIIII 1/2 in multilobe. 4.160 gr (4.49 gr).



4248.2

- 2) Halve Grote Real (1487) of Philip the Fair. A: King on gothic throne with sceptre and lis, R: XXXIII, hand between 1/2 and R above, * INT below. 7.260 gr.

The coin tariff specifies the whole, the half and the quarter golden real. In this coin series, only the whole golden real really existed. A corresponding weight has not been found to date. Neither has a weight corresponding to the fictitious - quarter golden real.

1/2 R = 1/2 real, the hand = Antwerp.

The weight is supposedly that of a half real. It therefore is peculiar that the reverse reads XXXIII 1/2 (= 33 piece to a mark, i.e. a theoretical weight of 14.83 gr).



4248.3

- 3) Rosenoble of Edward IV. A: Ship with rose, R: XXXII in multilobe. 7.469 gr. (7.65 gr).

DdP also states weights for a half and a quarter Rosenoble (no. 4, Weight: 3.80, resp. no. 5, Weight: 1.90). He reports both of them to be without the number of pieces to a mark indicated on the reverse.



4248.4

- 4) English Noble of Henry VI and Flemish Noble (1428) of Philip the Good. A: Ship with h l. in field, R: XXXVI in multilobe. 6.815 gr. (6.80 gr).

The coin tariff also mentions a half and a quarter, for which no weights have been found.



5) English Angelot of Henry VII. A: Nimbate angel piercing dragon with lance, R: XLVIII in multilobe with lis. 4.525 gr. (5.10 gr).

6) Gouden leeuw (1454) of Philip the Good. A: Lion in gothic dais between two fire-steels over lis and flames, R: LIX in multilobe with lis. 4.107 gr. (4.15 gr).

The coin tariff also mentions a 2/3 and a 1/3 golden lion, but no weights. DdP does mentions a weight for the 2/3 lion (no. 7, Weight: 2.80), but the reverse lacks an indication of the number of pieces to a mark.



7) Gouden Rijder (1434) of Philip the Good and the France Ecu au Soleil of Charles VIII. A: Shield with sun under crown, R: LXX in multilobe. 3.376 gr. (3.50 gr).

8) Half Gouden Rijder of Philip the Good and the France half Ecu au Soleil of Charles VIII. A: Shield with sun under crown, R: C ♣ XL in multilobe. 1.747 gr. (1.75 gr).

DdP also provides a weight for the half ecu au soleil (no. 9, Weight: 1.70 gr.).



9) Ducat of Hungary of Matthias Corvinus. A: St. Ladislaus standing with orb and hellebard, R: LXIX in multilobe. 3.406 gr. (3.55 gr).

10) Fiorino d'oro and other coins. A: Lis, R: LXXII in multilobe. 2.674 gr. (3.40 gr).

This weight refers to the Fiorino d'oro (15th century), the Salut d'or of France (Henry IV), the Dutch shield of William VI, the old French crown of Charles VII and the Half English noble of Henry VI. The weight measured for this specimen is low compared to what it should be theoretically.



11) Half Fiorino d'oro and other coins. A: Shield with three lis under crown and between two lis, R: C • XLIII in multilobe with lis. 1.727 gr. (1.70 gr).

There are no halves of a number of the coins mentioned above (under 10.)
DdP knows of a weight that corresponds to the half old French crown (no. 12, Weight: 1.70 gr.).

12) Schuitken (1488) of Philip the Fair and Hollands schild of John of Bavaria. A: King standing in ship with sword and orb, R: LXXIII in multilobe. 2.992 gr. (3.55 gr).



13) Philippus Gulden (1496) of Philip the Fair, Andriesgulden of Charles the Bold and Rijder gulden of Arnold of Egmond. A: Nimbate saint standing with cross, R: LXXIII under X. 2.964 gr. (3.35 gr).

14) Utrechtse Gulden of David of Burgundy, Hollands schild of Philip the Good and Jakoba and Pieter d'or (1430) of Philip the Good. A: Bishop on throne over shield of Utrecht, R: LXXVI in multilobe. 2.615 gr. (3.22 gr).



15) Hollandse Gulden of John of Bavaria. A: Imperial shield within four small shields in quatrefoil, one trefoil in each angle, R: LXXVIII over B A in multilobe. 3.058 gr. (3.14 gr).

B A = Bavaria.

16) Arnoldusgulden of Arnold of Egmond. A: Great shield surrounded by four small shield in quatrefoil, one trefoil in each angle, R: LXXXII over A R in multilobe. 2.516 gr. (2.98 gr).

A R = Arnoldus.



17) Postulaatgulden of Liège of Louis de Bourbon and Rudolf of Diepholt. A: Shield in trefoil, R: LXXXI under POS in multilobe. 2.571 gr. (3.02 gr).

POS = Postulat.

18) Rhenish gold guilders. A: Orb in trefoil, R: LXXV in multilobe with lis. Countermark: X. 3.134 gr. (3.26 gr).

This weight refers to the many Rhenish gold guilders, defined as: “*Die goede rijnsche coorvorster gulden, waer al die figuren hier naer ghefigureert stae ende gheen andere*” (The good Rheinisch prince-electors guilder, on which all these figures feature and no others). After which followed illustrations of these: Mainz (Diederich of Erbach), Palatinate (Louis IV), Trier (Jacob of Sierck), Cologne (Ruprecht of the Palatinate), Cologne (Hermann of Hessen), Cologne (Dietrich of Moers), Frankfurt (Emperor Frederick III), Brandenburg (Albrecht) and Saxony (Albrecht). The weight bears the face of the gold guilder of Frankfurt (Emperor Frederick III).

The question remains whether this series of weights is complete and indeed should be attributed to the ordinance of 1499. The answer to this question requires a comparison of this series to a similar one, if possible.

In 1863 Deschamp de Pas (see Note sur quelques poids monétaires, in: *Revue Numismatique*, 1863, p. 270-287) found nineteen weights in the municipal archives of St. Omer, which were contained in an envelope bearing the text “Poix d’or”. Every weight had been wrapped individually in a piece of paper indicating the coin the weight corresponded to. The handwriting matched that of the 1499 ordinance itself. The weights were as good as new and appeared to have just come from the manufacturer. Therefore it can be assumed that these weights - and the series mentioned here - were made for the 1499 tariff. The St. Omer series is virtually the same as the present series, save for the half golden real and the angelot. It does however include: the half and quarter rosenoble and the 2/3 golden lion, the sole difference being that they bear no indication on their reverse of the number of pieces to a mark. Thus both series are incomplete, but complement each other. Upon inquiry in 1978, I received the answer that the archive of St. Omer no longer possessed this series of weights, but did still have the text of the 1499 ordinance found by Deschamp de Pas. For the respective weights the findings of Deschamp de Pas are given.

PHILIPS the HANDSOME (1482-1506)

The three following numbers all regard the coin ordinance of 1499.



4249 A: The Golden Fleece under two fire-steels, R: LIIII 1/2, under hand and over * INT. 4.245 gr.
Flan crack, fine to very fine 100,--

Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 52 (1991), no. 244.

See above under 1).

This specimen is substantially smaller than the one mentioned under 1). The illustration too is different: between the two firesteels, 1) has a quatrefoil, where this one shows a cross. This one also shows the fleece more clearly. The reverse has no decorated multifoil border, but a smooth one. Above the number is the hand of Antwerp. The number to a mark is equal to 1) LIIII ½. The reverse of this weight is exactly the same as the reverse of the half golden real (see 2), in which the T of INT deserves particular attention.



- 4250 A: Nimbate angel, piercing dragon with lance, R: XLVIII in multilobe with lis. 4.825 gr. Very fine 100,--
 Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 52 (1991), no. 241.
 See aboven under 5).
 This weight is heavier than that under 5). Its quality is better.



- 4251 A: Orb in trefoil. 2.996 gr. Very fine 50,--
 This weight shows a great deal of resemblance with 18) from the coin ordinance. The cross is longer and forked. In this light the weight must be linked to the Rhenish gold guilder.
 There is no reverse (therefore no pieces to a mark). However this need not be of consequence, for the St. Omer series also contained weights without anything on the reverse. The weight is lower than that of 18), but it is not far from the theoretical weight.

ITALY

MILANO

GIOVANNI GALEAZZO MARIA SFORZA (1481-1494)



- 4252 A: Head l. Dieudonné: p. 142/249d, Pl. XIV.3. 3.431 gr. R Almost extremely fine 75,--
 Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 52 (1991), no. 239.

VENICE

GIOVANNI MOCENIGO (1478-1485)



- 4253 A: Doge kneeling with flag between F and F IOANES SM MOCENIGO DVX, R: Nimbate lion of St. Marcus with wings. Dieudonné: p. 146/278, Pl. XV.11. 2.948 gr. R Very fine 100,--
 Toderi - Florence 1977.

FIRENZE



- 4254 A: Lis. Dieudonné: p. 138/221, Pl. XIII.8. 3.355 gr. Dark toning, very fine + 50,--
 Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 52 (1991), no. 232.
 Fiorino d'oro.
 For XIII.7 Dieudonné provides no text (neither has this coin), but that has a round shape. Dieudonné: XIII.8 is hexagonal, but for that Dieudonné provides the text P DE FLOE (var).



- 4255 A: Lis B ♣ LOB BART. Dieudonné: p. 138/224, Pl. XIII.10. 3.274 gr. Very fine 50,--
 Kölner Münzkabinett - Köln, Auction 52 (1991), no. 236.

NAPOLI

CARLO I d'ANJOU (1266-1278)



- 4256 A: Great K, four stars in field, 15 lis on the edge, R: Cross with the limbs ending in crosses and one pellet in each angle, 17 lis on the edge. 2.263 gr. Traces of verdigris, very fine 75,--
 Ratto - Milaan 1969.
 There is a known coin (Spahr 33) with the same design and with the texts A: + DIE • GRACIA • REX • SICIL,
 R: + D • A • ET PRICIPAT • C.



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Addenda and rectifications Part I-II

The following section offers a summary of the addenda to and rectifications in Parts I and II of the De Wit collection.

335: Duplessy: 16, **not** Duplessy: -.

336: Duplessy: 18, **not** Duplessy: -.

341: Duplessy: 425 A, Roger, Bishop of Beauvais (1014-1022), **not** Duplessy: -, Odolric (1022-1028).

1990: Considering the newest researches, maybe Essen is the right mint (cf. Kramer, H.J.: Alles Essen - oder was? Zur Frage weiterer Zuweisungen mittelalterlicher Denare nach Essen, in: Money Trend 10/98, p. 60-62).

2052: Arnold I. vom Niederrhein **not** Arnold I. von Isenburg

3008: Petr: 413. Moschaisk. Denga. Iwan Andrejewitsch (1432-1454), **not** Wereja. Michail Andrejewitsch (1432-1485).

Withdrawn from the Auction: 269 (F), 330 (F), 334 (F), 337 (F), 2279 (F, cf. Thiel, Seeländer, no. 3/4), 2992-3021 (for research).

Generalindex Part I-III

The general index lying before you comprises Parts I and II of the collection of Professor G.W. de Wit. Essentially, it is a register of persons and places. Technical terms are only exceptionally used (such as countermark). Data on the life or period of rule, as far as known, is provided behind the name of each person to distinguish between persons of the same name. In instances where mints were used by more than one authority, the place name is followed by the respective minting authority (e.g. Cologne, Archdiocese and Cologne, City).

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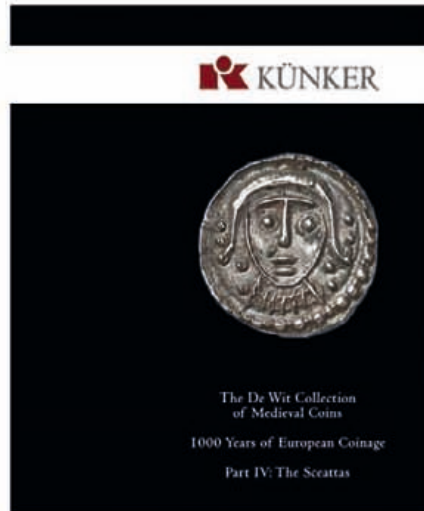


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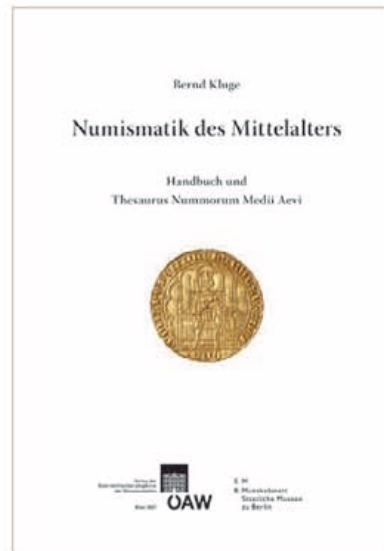
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NUMISMATISCHE AUSDRÜCKE EXPRESSIONS NUMISMATIQUES NUMISMATIC TERMS TERMINI DI NUMISMATICA

DEUTSCH	ENGLISCH	FRANÇAIS	ITALIANO
Abschlag	struck	frappe	coniazione
Am Rand	at the rim/border	en tranche	al bordo
Berieben	slightly polished	frotté	trattato
Blei	lead	plomb	piombo
Dezentriert	uncentered	decentré	non centrato
Doppelschlag	double struck	double frappe	ribattitura
Einfassung	frame	encadrement	cornice
Einseitig	uniface	uniface	uniface
Emailliert	enamelled	émailé	smaltato
Erhaltung	condition/preservation	conservation	conservazione
Etwas	slightly	un peu	un poco
Exemplar	specimen, copy	exemplaire	esemplare
Fassungsspuren	trace of mounting	traces de monture	tracce di montatura
Fehlprägung	mis-strike	défaut de frappe	difetto di coniazione
Feld(er)	field(s)	champ	campo
Fundexemplar	specimen from a hoard	de trésor	da tesoretto
Gedenkmünze	commemorative coin	monnaie commémorative	moneta commemorativa
Geglättet	tooled	lissé	liscio
Gelocht	holed	troué	bucato
Geprägt	minted	frappé	coniato
Gewellt	bent	ondulé	ondolato
Goldpatina	golden patina	patine dorée	patina d'oro
Hübsch	attractive	joli	carino
Jahrh. = Jahrhundert.	century	siècle	secolo
Kl. = klein	small	petit	piccolo
Korrosionsspuren	traces of corrosion	traces de corrosion	segni di corrosione
Kratzer	scratch(es)	rayure	graffio(i)
Kupfer	copper	cuivre	rame
Legierung	alloy	alliace	lega
Leicht(e)	slightly	légère	leggero
l. = links	left	gauche	sinistra
Min. = minimal	minimal	minimal	minimamente
Nachahmung	imitation	imitation	contraffazione
Prachtexemplar	attractive, perfect piece	pièce magnifique	esemplare magnifico
Prägeschwäche	weakly struck	de frappe molle	conio stanco
Randdelle	edge nick	défaut sur la tranche	ammaccatura al bordo
Randfehler	edge faults	erreur sur la tranche	errore nel bordo
Randschrift	lettered edge	inscription sur la tranche	iscrizione sul bordo
r. = rechts	to right	droite	destra
Rückseite	reverse	revers	rovescio
Schriftspuren	traces of inscription	traces de légende	tracce di leggenda
Schrötling	flan	flan	tondello
Schrötlingsfehler	flan defect	Flan défectueux	errore di tondello
Schwach ausgeprägt	weakly struck	de frappe molle	conio stanco
Selten in dieser Erhaltung	rare in this condition	conservation rare	conservazione rara
Seltener Jahrgang	rare year	année rare	annata rara
Stempel	die(s)	coin	conio
Stempelfehler	mistake in the die	erreur de frappe	errore di conio
Überdurchschnittlich erhalten	extraordinary condition	conservation extraordinaire	conservazione straordinaria
Überprägt	overstruck	surfrappé	ribattuto
Unediert	unpublished	inédit	inedito
Unikum	unique specimen	pièce unique	pezzo unico
Vergoldet	gilt	doré	dorato
Von aller größter Seltenheit	extremely rare	très rare	di estrema rarità
Vorderseite	head	en face	diritto
Winz.= winzig	tiny	petit	veramente piccolo
Zain	flan	flan	tondello
Zierrand	ornamental border	tranche ornée	taglio ornato
Zinn	tin	étain	stagno
Ziseliert	chased	cisé	cesellato



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MEINE PERSÖNLICHE TEILNAHME IN OSNABRÜCK

1. Wir freuen uns sehr, wenn Sie persönlich nach Osnabrück kommen möchten. Das Flair einer Auktion und die Stimmung im Auktionsaal sind ein besonderes Erlebnis für Sie als Sammler. Osnabrück ist außerdem immer eine Reise wert und die persönliche Betreuung durch unsere Mitarbeiter wissen immer mehr Kunden zu schätzen.
 2. Bitte rufen Sie uns rechtzeitig an, damit wir Ihnen Tipps für die Anreise geben und Ihnen ein Hotelzimmer reservieren können. Sie erreichen uns gebührenfrei unter: 0800 – 5 83 65 37.
3. Als erfolgreicher Bieter können Sie Ihre neu erworbenen Stücke gleich persönlich mit nach Hause nehmen. Als guter Kunde unseres Hauses haben Sie 20 Tage Zahlungsziel nach der Auktion.

WIE ENTSTEHT DER PREIS EINER AUKTION?

1. Der im Auktionskatalog angegebene Preis ist ein Schätzpreis, der durch unsere Experten festgelegt wurde. Das Mindestgebot liegt bei 80% dieses Wertes. Die Zuschlagpreise sind oft deutlich höher als die Schätzpreise.
2. Als Auktionshaus müssen wir bereits vor der Auktion alle schriftlichen Gebote koordinieren. Folgende Beispiele sind im Bietverfahren möglich:

Beispiel 1 (Schätzpreis: € 1.000,--)

Es liegt kein schriftlicher Auftrag vor: der Auktionator ruft das Los in der Auktion mit € 800,-- aus. Wenn im Saal nur ein Bieter darauf ein Gebot abgibt, erhält der Saalbieter den Zuschlag für € 800,--.

Beispiel 2 (Schätzpreis: € 1.000,--)

Es liegen dem Auktionator drei schriftliche Gebote vor:

- Bieter 1: Limit € 2.900,--
- Bieter 2: Limit € 1.800,--
- Bieter 3: Limit: € 800,--

Nach der Versteigerungsordnung muss der Auktionator im Interesse von Bieter 1 und 2 angemessen überbieten (um ca. 5 bis 10%). Der Ausrufpreis in der Auktion beträgt daher im Interesse von Bieter 1, € 1.900,-- (obwohl die Schätzung € 1.000,-- beträgt). Falls keine höheren Gebote aus dem Saal erfolgen, erhält Bieter 1 den Zuschlag für € 1.900,--. Das Höchstangebot von € 2.900,-- musste nicht ausgeschöpft werden.

Beispiel 3 (Schätzpreis: € 1.000,--)

Es liegt dem Auktionator nur ein schriftliches Gebot von € 850,-- vor: das Los wird in der Auktion mit € 800,-- ausgerufen.

Falls kein Bieter im Saal ein Gegenangebot abgibt, erhält der schriftliche Bieter den Zuschlag bei € 800,--.

Beispiel 4: (Schätzpreis: € 1.000,--)

Es liegt dem Auktionator nur ein schriftliches Gebot von € 1.200,-- vor: der Auktionator ruft das Los mit € 800,-- aus. Gibt es im Saal keinen Gegenbieter, erhält der schriftliche Bieter den Zuschlag bei € 800,--. Falls es im Saal Gegenbieter gibt, bietet der Auktionator für seinen schriftlichen Bieter bis maximal € 1.200,-- und erteilt einem Gegenbieter im Saal erst bei mehr als € 1.200,-- den Zuschlag.

Beispiel 5 (Schätzpreis: € 1.000,--)

Es liegen drei Gebote von je € 975,-- vor: um Missverständnisse zu vermeiden, überzieht der Auktionator das zuerst eingegangene Gebot geringfügig und erteilt den Zuschlag bei € 1.000,--.

MUSTERAUKTIONSAUFTRAG FÜR SCHRIFTLICHE BIETER

1. Name, Adresse, Telefon:

Ihre vollständige Anschrift ist wichtig, damit wir Ihren Auktionsauftrag annehmen und bearbeiten können. Ihre Telefonnummer brauchen wir, um Sie bei Rückfragen zu Ihren Geboten schnell erreichen zu können.

2. Losnummern und Gebote

Listen Sie alle Lose, für die Sie sich interessieren, mit ihrer Katalognummer auf und legen Sie für sich selbst fest, wie viel Sie bereit sind für jedes einzelne Los zu bieten.

3. „Oder“-Gebote

Wenn Sie sich für mehrere Münzen interessieren, aber nur ein Stück davon erwerben wollen, können Sie Ihre Gebote einfach mit einem „oder“ verbinden. Wichtig: bei den „oder“-Geboten können Sie nicht auf frühere Katalognummern zurückgreifen (z.B. 2890 oder 1558), da die Nr. 1558 dann bereits versteigert ist.

4. Unterschreiben Sie Ihren Auktionsauftrag

... nachdem Sie Ihre Angaben noch einmal überprüft haben. Ihre Unterschrift ist wichtig, denn damit bestätigen Sie uns, dass sie tatsächlich teilnehmen wollen.

Auktionsauftrag für die Auktionen

Bid form for auctions

Name: Max Mustermann Kunden-Nr. 1 2 3 4 5 6
 Straße: Bahnhofstr. 22
 Plz./Ort: 00000 Musterstadt
 Telefon: 0099 - 452280
 E-Mail: mustermann@t-online.de

Hiermit ersuche ich Sie, die folgenden Nummern zu den nachstehend verzeichneten Limiten auf Grund der im Katalog enthaltenen Auktionsbedingungen zu erwirgen. Im Bedarfsfall ist der Auktionator berechtigt, die Limits um 3-5% zu überschreiten.

Für die Auftragsausführung sind nur die angegebenen Nummern maßgebend. Die im Katalog angegebenen Preise sind Schätzpreise. Die Mindestgebote liegen bei 80% der Schätzpreise.

Please bid in my behalf for the following lots within the limits indicated and according to the conditions contained in the catalogue. If necessary, the auctioneer is allowed to increase the bids by 3-5%. Please present my order according to the limits I have set. (Prices in the catalogue are estimated prices only. The lowest bid is 80% of the estimated price). We kindly advise you that shipping costs for books tend to be higher than prices marked.

Nummer/Los	Limit €	Bemerkungen/Comments
130	180,-	
137	220,-	
245	130,-	
380	1.850,-	
700	270,-	
1120	1.100,-	
1558	300,-	
2890	570,-	oder
2897	600,-	

Nummer/Los	Limit €	Bemerkungen/Comments
3010	120,-	
3085	300,-	
3105	150,-	
3106	120,-	
3110	200,-	
3131	315,-	

Bitte die Gebote deutlich angeben und die gewünschten Nummern kontrollieren!
Please verify your bids!

Sie werden ersucht, die angegebenen Gebote im Bedarfsfall zu überschreiten um:
If necessary to gain the lots I am bidding for, please overbid by:

Falls Sie einen bestimmten Höchstbetrag angeben möchten:
 Mein Gesamtlimit (ohne Aufgeld) soll folgenden Betrag nicht übersteigen:
Please wish to specify an upper limit on your bids!
 My total bid (without buyer's premium) shall not exceed the following amount:

2.000,-

29.02.2008 Max Mustermann

Finke Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG - Münzenhandlung - Gutenbergstr. 23 - 49076 Osnabrück - Germany
 Telefon +49 (0)5 41-96 20 20 - Telefax +49 (0)5 41-96 20 222 - www.kuenker.de - service@kuenker.de

5. Ihre Kundennummer

Die Angabe Ihrer Kundennummer unterstützt uns bei der Bearbeitung Ihres Auktionsauftrages. Viele Vorarbeiten für die Auktion werden dadurch einfacher und es werden Fehler vermieden.

6. Ihr Limit pro Einzellos

An dieser Stelle geben Sie an, was Sie für jedes einzelne Stück maximal bereit sind auszugeben.

7. Überschreitung Ihrer Limits pro Einzellos

In der Praxis zeigt sich, daß oft mehrere Bieter mit ihren Geboten dicht beieinander liegen. Deshalb empfiehlt es sich, an dieser Stelle einer geringfügigen Überschreitung Ihrer Gebote zuzustimmen. Dadurch erhöhen sich Ihre Chancen, im Wettbewerb mit anderen den Zuschlag zu erhalten.

8. Begrenzung Ihres Gesamtlimits

Hier können sie die Gesamtsumme Ihrer Gebote begrenzen und festlegen, was Sie insgesamt maximal bereit sind auszugeben. Aufgeld und Mehrwertsteuer kommen später noch hinzu.

ANTWORTEN AUF FRAGEN, DIE UNS OFT GESTELLT WERDEN

1. Zuschlagpreis/Aufgeld: Wir berechnen als Auktionshaus ein Aufgeld von 15% auf den Zuschlagpreis, dazu kommt die gesetzliche Mehrwertsteuer.

Beispiel 1:	Zuschlagpreis	€ 100,-	Beispiel 2:	Zuschlagpreis:	€ 1.000,-
	Aufgeld 15%:	€ 15,00		Aufgeld 15%	€ 150,-
	Versandkosten, z. B.*	€ 5,90		Versandkosten, z. B.*	€ 5,90
	MwSt. 7%	€ 8,46		MwSt. 7%	€ 80,91
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	Rg.-Betrag	€ 129,36		Rg.-Betrag	€ 1.236,81

- Mehrwertsteuer: üblicherweise in Deutschland 7%, seit dem 01.01.2000 sind viele Goldmünzen, die nach 1800 geprägt wurden, steuerfrei. Bei Fragen zu der MWSt-Berechnung rufen Sie uns an, gebührenfrei unter: 0800 / 5836537.
- Rücklosverkauf: Alle Lose, die in der Auktion nicht verkauft wurden, können Sie innerhalb von vier Wochen nach der Versteigerung zu 80% des Schätzpreises (zzgl. Aufgeld und Mehrwertsteuer) erwerben. **Achtung:** Viele Rücklose sind schnell vergriffen.
- Unser Spezialservice: Alle Bieter erhalten gratis die Ergebnisliste innerhalb von zwei Wochen nach der Auktion. Im Internet können Sie die Ergebnisliste der Auktion sofort nach der Auktion unter www.kuenker.de einsehen.

* Die Kosten für Versand und Versicherung werden nach Aufwand berechnet.



VERSTEIGERUNGSBEDINGUNGEN

Die Versteigerung erfolgt im Auftrag und für Rechnung der Eigentümer unter Einhaltung der sich aus der Versteigerungsordnung (BGBI I 1976, 1346) ergebenden und für Kommissionäre geltenden gesetzlichen Bestimmungen des BGB und HGB gegen Barzahlung des Kaufpreises in €-Währung. Durch Abgabe eines Gebotes werden die Versteigerungsbedingungen anerkannt, dies gilt auch für die schriftlichen Gebote.

Der Zuschlagpreis ist Nettopreis im Sinne des Umsatzsteuergesetzes und bildet die Berechnungsgrundlage für das vom Käufer zu zahlende Aufgeld in Höhe von 15 %. Auf den daraus entstehenden Gesamtpreis (Zuschlag + Aufgeld) wird die jeweils gültige Umsatzsteuer erhoben, soweit dies gesetzlich vorgeschrieben ist.

Ausländischen Käufern aus Ländern der europäischen Gemeinschaft wird die in Deutschland gültige Umsatzsteuer berechnet. Anderen ausländischen Käufern (aus Drittländern) wird, sofern die Münzen durch uns exportiert werden, ein Aufgeld von 15 % netto auf den Zuschlagpreis berechnet; sie erhalten die Lieferung nur gegen Zahlung des Kaufpreises in € - Währung, bankspesenfrei.

Ausländischen Münzhändlern aus Ländern der europäischen Gemeinschaft wird bei Nachweis der Umsatzsteuer-Identifikationsnummer (§ 27 a UStG) und der sonstigen Voraussetzungen gemäß § 4 Nr. 1 b UStG in Verbindung mit § 6 a UStG die Lieferung ohne Umsatzsteuer berechnet.

Sofern nichts anderes vereinbart wird, ist die Zahlung der Auktionsrechnung bei anwesenden Käufern sofort, bei schriftlichen Bietern spätestens 20 Tage nach Erhalt fällig. Bei Zahlungsverzug werden Zinsen von 1 % pro Monat berechnet.

Wird die Zahlung nicht sofort an den Versteigerer geleistet oder die Abnahme der zugeschlagenen Sache verweigert, so findet die Übergabe der Sache an den Ersteigerer nicht statt. Der Ersteigerer verliert vielmehr seine Rechte aus dem Zuschlag, und die Sache kann auf seine Kosten erneut versteigert werden. In diesem Fall haftet der Ersteigerer für den Ausfall, dagegen hat er auf den Mehrerlös keinen Anspruch.

Der Zuschlag erfolgt nach dreimaligem Ausruf des höchsten Gebotes und verpflichtet zur Abnahme und Zahlung. Bei Meinungsverschiedenheiten über den Zuschlag wird die Nummer noch einmal ausgerufen. Der Versteigerer ist berechtigt, Nummern zu vereinigen oder zu trennen. Eine Vorausnahme von Nummern erfolgt nicht. Der Zutritt zur Versteigerung ist nur Interessenten gestattet, die einen Katalog besitzen.

Die Mindeststeigerungsstufen für das Bietungsverfahren betragen:

Mindestangebote	Mindeststeigerungsstufe
bis zu 100,--	5,--
bis zu 200,--	10,--
bis zu 500,--	20,--
bis zu 1.000,--	50,--
bis zu 2.000,--	100,--
bis zu 5.000,--	200,--
bis zu 10.000,--	500,--
bis zu 20.000,--	1.000,--
bis zu 50.000,--	2.000,--
ab 50.000,--	5.000,--

Schriftliche Aufträge werden von uns **ohne** Auftragsprovision gewissenhaft ausgeführt. Aufträge von uns unbekanntem Sammlern können nur ausgeführt werden, wenn ein Depot hinterlegt wird oder Referenzen benannt werden. Schriftliche Gebote können nur bis 24 Stunden vor Auktionsbeginn verbindlich berücksichtigt werden. Im Bedarfsfall ist der Auktionator berechtigt, die Limits um 3 – 5 % zu überschreiten. Bei mehreren gleichhohen Geboten erhält das zuerst eingegangene den Zuschlag. Unlimitierte Aufträge haben keinen Anspruch auf unbedingte Ausführung. Telefonisches Bieten ist nur in Ausnahmefällen möglich. Telefonische Bieter müssen sich mindestens einen Werktag vor der Auktion voranmelden.

Der Versand geht zu Lasten und auf Risiko des Ersteigerers bzw. Empfängers. Das Auktionsgut bleibt bis zur vollständigen Bezahlung aller Forderungen aus Anlaß der Versteigerung Eigentum des Verkäufers. Ist der Käufer Vollkaufmann, so ist Osnabrück als Gerichtsstand vereinbart. Für das Mahnverfahren gilt die Zuständigkeit des Amtsgerichts Osnabrück auch in allen anderen Fällen als vereinbart. Ansonsten ist es Osnabrück nur, wenn nur die Firma Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG ihren allgemeinen Gerichtsstand in der BRD hat, oder wenn alle Ansprüche im Wege des Mahnverfahrens geltend gemacht werden, oder wenn die im Klageweg in Anspruch zu nehmende Vertragspartei nach Vertragsabschluß ihren gewöhnlichen Aufenthaltsort aus dem Geltungsbereich der BRD verlegt hat, oder ihr Wohnsitz oder gewöhnlicher Aufenthaltsort zum Zeitpunkt der Klage nicht bekannt ist.

Die Beschreibung im Katalog ist gewissenhaft durchgeführt. Sie begründet jedoch keine Rechts- oder Sachmängelhaftung gemäß §§ 434, 459 ff BGB. Die Angabe der Erhaltung ist streng nach den im deutschen Münzhandel üblichen Erhaltungseinstufungen vorgenommen und gilt als persönliche Beurteilung. Bei der Auktion anwesende Käufer kaufen grundsätzlich „wie besehen“.

Da durch Vorbesichtigung Gelegenheit gegeben ist, sich vom Erhaltungszustand des Versteigerungsgutes zu überzeugen, können nach erfolgtem Zuschlag Reklamationen nur bei irrtümlich übersehener Henkel- oder Fassungsspur oder gestopftem Loch berücksichtigt werden. Bei Losen mit mehreren Stücken sind die Stückzahlen nur Circa-Angaben, irrtümliche Zuschreibungen sind im Einzelfall nicht ausgeschlossen. Diese Lose sind nach erfolgtem Zuschlag von jeder Reklamation ausgeschlossen. Der Versteigerer kann bei eventuellen Meinungsverschiedenheiten bzw. Beanstandungen einen vereidigten Sachverständiger seiner Wahl (die Kosten trägt der unterliegende Teil) beauftragen. Eventuelle Beanstandungen können nur innerhalb von 8 Tagen nach der Auktion bzw. nach Erhalt der ersteigerten Stücke berücksichtigt werden. **Die Echtheit der Stücke wird bis zur Höhe des Kaufpreises garantiert. Die beigedruckten Preise sind Schätzpreise, die unter- oder überschritten werden können. Aufträge, die unter 80 % des Schätzpreises liegen, können nicht bearbeitet werden.**

Ausländische Kunden kaufen nach den Devisen-, Zoll- und Steuerbestimmungen ihres Landes. Versandformalitäten werden vom Versteigerer erledigt.

Soweit nicht anders vermerkt, gelten im übrigen die allgemeinen Versteigerungsbestimmungen und – auch im Verhältnis zu ausländischen Kunden – gilt Deutsches Recht.

Die Ergebnisliste erscheint sofort nach der Auktion.

DER VERSTEIGERER: FRITZ RUDOLF KÜNKER
DR. ANDREAS KAISER
ARNE KIRSCH
OLIVER KÖPP



TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF AUCTION

The auction is conducted on behalf and for the account of the appropriate proprietors of the goods and is subject to the federal Auction Regulation (Versteigerungsordnung, BGBI I 1976, 1346) published in the Federal Law Gazette Vol. I, 1976, 1346 and the relevant provisions for factors in accordance with the German Civil Code (BGB) and Commercial Code (HGB). Payment of the hammer-price has to be made in cash and in Euro. The submission of an offer implies the express acknowledgement of these Terms and Conditions of Auction; the same applies to the submission of an offer in writing.

The hammer-price is exclusive of applicable German VAT according to the prevailing VAT – legislation and represents the basis for calculating the surcharge of 15 percent payable by the purchaser. The total price so calculated (hammer-price plus surcharge) is subject to the VAT (value added tax=Mehrwertsteuer), which is payable additionally.

Purchasers from abroad will be charged a surcharge of 15 per cent net on the hammer-price, provided the export of the coins is undertaken by the auctioneer. Buyers in European Community (EEC) countries (other than Germany) will be charged Value Added Tax at the rates prevailing in Germany.

Dealers from EEC countries (other than Germany) will receive goods free of tax upon presentation of their VAT I.D. number, and upon fulfillment of the other conditions set forth in Paragraph 4, Nr. 1 b, and Paragraph 6 a of the German Turnover Tax Law. Buyers from other countries are not charged Value Added Tax. Delivery will be made against payment in Euro with no bank charges to the auctioneer.

Unless mutually agreed otherwise, payment of the auction bill from purchasers present at the auction is due immediately. From purchaser who have submitted a bid in writing, payment is due within 20 days after receipt of the goods. Defaulted payments shall bear an interest charge of 1 % per month in the amount in default.

Should payment to the auctioneer not be made immediately or should the acceptance of the awarded item be refused, such item shall not be handed over to the purchaser. Instead the purchaser shall forfeit all right and title in and to such item from the award and the item may again be put to auction at this buyer's cost. In this event the buyer shall be liable for any shortfall, while he shall have no right or claim towards any excess proceeds.

An item will be knocked down after the highest bid has been called three times. The award shall be a binding commitment and liability on the part of the bidder to take acceptance and delivery of the item or items so awarded. In the event of any dispute with regard to the award the lot will be put up again for bidding. The auctioneer reserves the right to combine or to separate lots. Lots will not be called out of sequence. Access to the auction will only be permitted to interested persons who are in possession of the catalogue.

The minimum rates of increase for the bidding procedure are:

for minimum offers	minimum increase rate
up to 100,--	5,--
up to 200,--	10,--
up to 500,--	20,--
up to 1.000,--	50,--
up to 2.000,--	100,--
up to 5.000,--	200,--
up to 10.000,--	500,--
up to 20.000,--	1.000,--
up to 50.000,--	2.000,--
above 50.000,--	5.000,--

Orders submitted in writing will be carried out diligently and without charge of an extra commission. Orders from collectors unknown to the auctioneer can only be accepted and carried out if a deposit or references to the satisfaction on the auctioneer are given. To be bindingly accepted, written bids need to be received at least 24 hours before auction. If necessary, the auctioneer is allowed to increase the bids by 3-5%. Should several bids be obtained in writing bidding the same price or prices for a given lot, the bid first received by the auctioneer shall be given the award. Unlimited bids shall not oblige the auctioneer to consider, accept or carry out such order. Telephone bidding is generally an option for lots of substantial value only. The registration is required at the latest a day before auction.

Shipment (by mail or otherwise) of the goods shall be for the sole cost and risk of the purchaser or recipient, resp. The auctioned goods remain the sole and exclusive property of the vendor until full payment and settlement of any and all dues and claims in connection with the auction. In the event the purchaser is a merchant (in the sense of the German commercial laws) Osnabrück shall be the agreed and exclusive place of jurisdiction. The competence of the District Court (Amtsgericht) of Osnabrück is agreed in respect of summary proceedings for the collection of defaulted payments (Mahnverfahren) as well as in any and all other cases. Should the purchaser not be a merchant Osnabrück shall be the place of jurisdiction with the District Court of Osnabrück's competence, if only the auctioneer has his ordinary legal domicile in the Federal Republic of Germany or if claims are made by way of summary proceedings of collection (Mahnverfahren) or if the defendant has moved his ordinary legal domicile outside the jurisdiction of the Federal Republic of Germany or if the legal domicile of the defendant is unknown to the auctioneer at the time of filing a suit. **To the exclusion of any other legislation German law, as in force at the time, shall be applied for the settlement of any and all legal or judicial matters.**

The specifications and descriptions in the catalogue have been prepared diligently and in good faith do, however, not constitute the acceptance by the auctioneer of any warranty or liability in respect of defect in material or title. The state of preservation of items is strictly assessed in accordance with the grades accepted by the German coin trade and only represents an individual and personal assessment. Purchasers present at the auction acquire items strictly on the basis of "as is where is" and "as inspected".

In view of the opportunity of prior inspection to ascertain the state and condition of the auction lots, complaints and objections made after the sale will only be considered, if by obvious error or mistake loop or traces or mountings, traces of trimmings or settings, or the plugging of a hole (eyelet) have remained unnoticed. If and when auctioned in lots, the quantities of individual pieces given, only represent an approximate figure. An error in the allocation of individual pieces to a certain lot cannot be excluded. Such lots are, therefore, excluded from any complaints or objections after the lot is knocked down. In the event of disputes or complaints as to the quality of an item the auctioneer may call upon a generally sworn expert of the trade, which the auctioneer may choose at his sole discretion, for assessment and the rendering of a decision as to the justification of such dispute or complaint. The costs of such expert shall be borne by the party losing the dispute according to the expert's decision. Complaints or objections, if justified, will only be considered if made and received by the auctioneer within 8 days after the auction or after receipt the lots, respectively.

The authenticity of the coins is warranted. Warranted up to the total purchase price. The prices set out in the catalogue are estimates only, which may be exceeded or undercut. Orders for less than 80 per cent of the estimated price cannot be accepted.

Purchasers from abroad will have to observe all applicable laws and regulations in respect of foreign exchange, customs duties and taxation of their country. The auctioneer will only discharge such formalities, which have to be observed, in the Federal Republic of Germany in connection with the export of the purchased item(s).

Unless stipulated otherwise herein, the general rules regulations for auctions applicable in Germany shall govern any transaction in respect of the auction; German Law shall also be applicable in relation to purchasers from abroad. Only the German text has legal force.

The prices realized will be published in the form of a list immediately after the auction.

THE AUCTIONEERS: FRITZ RUDOLF KÜNKER
DR. ANDREAS KAISER
ARNE KIRSCH
OLIVER KÖPP



IMPRESSUM

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*Jeglicher Nachdruck, auch auszugsweise,
bedarf der Genehmigung des Auktionshauses*

ZAHLUNGEN AUS DEM INLAND

Deutsche Bank Osnabrück	(BLZ 265 700 90) Konto-Nummer 0 177 006
Dresdner Bank Osnabrück	(BLZ 265 800 70) Konto-Nummer 780 520 200
Sparkasse Osnabrück	(BLZ 265 501 05) Konto-Nummer 247 320
Volksbank eG	(BLZ 265 624 90) Konto-Nummer I 200 222 400
Bad Laer-Borgloh-Hilter-Melle	
Bankhaus Lampe KG, Bielefeld	(BLZ 480 201 51) Konto-Nummer 174 076
Postbank Hannover	(BLZ 250 100 30) Konto-Nummer 2900 60-308
HypoVereinsbank München	(BLZ 700 202 70) Konto-Nummer 24 17 952
WestLB Dortmund	(BLZ 440 500 00) Konto-Nummer II28 842
Paypal	paypal@kuenker.de, Service charge: 3,5 %

ZAHLUNGEN AUS DEM AUSLAND - FOREIGN PAYMENTS

Deutsche Bank Osnabrück	IBAN: DE11 2657 0090 0017 7006 00 Swift-Code: DEUTDE33B265
Sparkasse Osnabrück	IBAN: DE50 2655 0105 0000 2473 20 Swift-Code: NOLADE22XXX
Postbank Hannover	IBAN: DE73 2501 0030 0290 0603 08 Swift-Code: PBNKDEFF
Credit Suisse-5288	IBAN: CH88 0483 5013 5494 4200 1 Swift-Code: CRESCHZZ81Z
Credit Cards	We do accept VISA and MASTERCARD, Service charge: 4,5 %
Paypal	paypal@kuenker.de, Service charge: 3,5 %

ERHALTUNGS- UND SELTENHEITSGRADE

ERHALTUNGSGRADE/ GRADING TERMS	Polierte Platte Proof	Flan bruni Fondo specchio
DEGRÉS DE CONSERVATION GRADI DI CONSERVAZIONE	Stempelglanz Uncirculated	Fleur de coin Fior di conio
	Vorzüglich Extremely fine	Superbe Splendido
	Sehr schön Very fine	Très beau Bellissimo
	Schön Fine	Beau Molto Bello
	Gering erhalten Very good	Très bien conservé Bello
SELTENHEITSGRADE	R = Selten Von großer Seltenheit	RR = Sehr selten Von größter Seltenheit