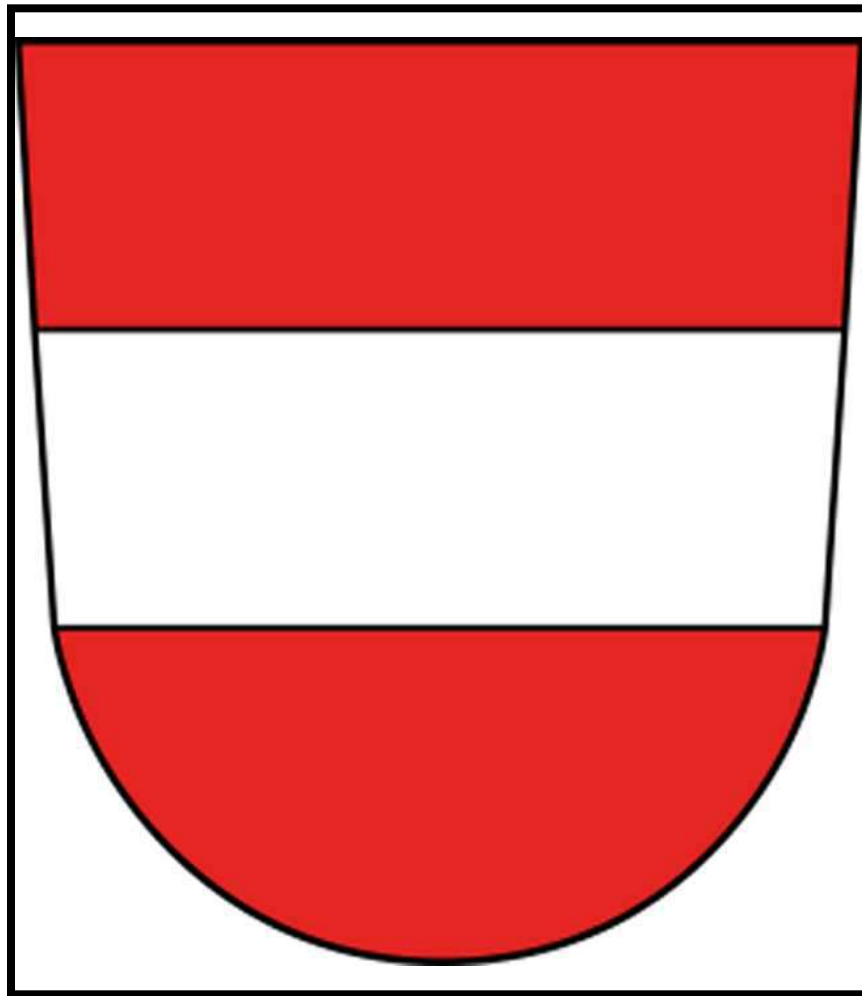


Silver Pfennigs and Small Silver Coins of Europe in the Middle Ages



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AUSTRIA



***In the section entitled “AUSTRIA” are included coins from Vienna, Vienna Neustadt , Krems, some non-ecclesiastic Friesach and Enns mints.... Especially the “Wiener Pfennigs”.**

Other issues are listed under the various cities , bishoprics or provinces.

The March of Austria was first formed in 976 out of the lands that had once been the March of Pannonia in Carolingian times. In 1156, the Privilegium Minus elevated the march to a Duchy independent of the Duchy of Bavaria.

LEOPOLD I - 976-994

Leopold I, also Luitpold or Liutpold (died 994) was the first Margrave of Austria from the Babenberg dynasty.

Leopold was a count in the Bavarian Danube district and first appears in documents from the 960s as a faithful follower of Emperor Otto I the Great. After the insurgence by Henry II the Wrangler of Bavaria in 976 against Emperor Otto II, he was appointed as "margrave in the East", the core territory of modern Austria, instead of a Burkhard. His residence was probably at Pöchlarn, but maybe already Melk, where his successors resided. The territory, which originally had only coincided with the modern Wachau, was enlarged in the east at least as far as the Wienerwald.

He died at Würzburg.

The millennial anniversary of his appointment as margrave was celebrated as Thousand years of Austria in 1976. Celebrations under the same title were held twenty years later at the anniversary of the famous Ostarrîchi document first mentioning the Old German name of Austria.

Even though he is not mentioned in the Babenberger Chronicle written by his descendant Otto of Freising (which only starts with Leopold's grandson Adalbert) he is known as the progenitor of this dynasty. Otto of Freising's claim of ancestry to the Franconian Babenbergers, who are remembered for the Babenberger insurgency of the early 10th century, has not been proven, but cannot be completely ruled out.

HENRY I - 994-1018

Henry I of Austria (died June 23, 1018), also known as Henry the Strong (Ger. Heinrich der Starke), was margrave of Austria from 994 until his death.

He is the son of Margrave Leopold I from the Babenberg family. Under his rule, the name Ostarrîchi (996), from which the modern German name of Austria (Österreich) developed, was first mentioned in a preserved document.

Henry took his residence in Melk, where Saint Koloman was buried. His territory was extended by Emperor Henry II, who gave him some land between the Kamp and Morava rivers and in the Wienerwald.

ADALBERT - 1018-1055

Adalbert the Victorious (died May 26, 1055 in Melk) was Margrave of Austria from 1018 until his death. He extended the eastern border of the then small Ostmark of Bavaria as far as the rivers Morava/March and Leitha and supported King Henry III in his battles against Hungary and Bohemia. He resided in the Lower Austrian Babenberg castle of Melk, where Melk Abbey was to develop later.

ERNEST - 1055-1075

Ernest the Brave (1027 – 10 June 1075) was the Babenberg margrave of Austria from 1055 to his death, following his father Adalbert.

He increased the territory of Austria by amalgamating the Bohemian and Hungarian marches into Austria.[citation needed] In his time, the colonisation of the Waldviertel was begun by his ministeriales, the Künringer knights. In the Investiture Controversy, he sided with the Emperor Henry IV and battled against the Saxons, dying at the First Battle of Langensalza. He married Adelaide Von Eilenburg (1040 - 26 Jan 1071).

LEOPOLD II - 1075-1095

Leopold II (1050 – October 12, 1095) was a Babenberg Margrave of Austria ruling from 1075 onwards. He was known as Leopold the 'fair'. He was the son of Ernest the Brave and Adelheid, the daughter of Margrave Dedi (or Dedo) II of Meissen. In the Investiture Dispute, he first sided with Emperor Henry IV, but in 1081 at the Diet of Tulln switched sides under the influence of his wife Itha and Bishop Altmann of Passau. Subsequently, he was deposed by the Emperor, who gave the fief to Vratislav II of Bohemia, who defeated Leopold in the Battle of Mailberg. Ultimately, Leopold managed to retain his position, but he lost some territory in Southern Moravia. Leopold resided in Gars am Kamp.

In 1089 Leopold II helped pay for the construction of Melk Abbey in eastern Austria by donating the land for the new Abbey. A few miles away from Melk Abbey, in eastern Austria, are the ruins of Thunau a Kamp castle, once a summer residence of Leopold II.

In 1065 Leopold married Itha (Ida of Cham), countess of Cham (1060-1101), in Cham, Oberphalz, Bavaria. Ida was the daughter of Rapoto IV, Count of Cham, and Mathilde. Ida is said to have died on a crusade.

The two had a son, Leopold III, as well as seven daughters who married Dukes and Counts from Carinthia, Bohemia and Germany.

Leopold III (Saint Leopold), - 1095-1136

Saint Leopold III (1073 – November 15, 1136) was the Margrave of Austria in 1095-1136. He is the patron saint of Austria, of the city of Vienna, of Lower Austria, and, jointly with Saint Florian, of Upper Austria. His feast day is November 15.

Leopold was the son of Margrave Leopold II and Ida of Formbach-Ratelnberg. He married twice. His first wife may have been one of the von Perg family, who died in 1105. His second wife was Agnes, the widowed sister of Emperor Henry V whom he had supported against her father Henry IV. This connection to the Salians raised the importance of the House of Babenberg, to which important royal rights over the margravate of Austria were granted. Also, Agnes had influential connections through her previous marriage, one of her sons being Conrad III of Germany.

Leopold called himself "Princeps Terrae", a reflection of his sense of territorial independence. He was considered a candidate in the election of the Kaiser of The Holy Roman Empire in 1125, but declined this honour.

He is mainly remembered for the development of the country and, in particular, the founding of several monasteries. His most important foundation is Klosterneuburg (1108). According to legend, the Virgin Mary appeared to him and led him to a place where he found the veil of his wife Agnes, who had lost it years earlier. He established the monastery of Klosterneuburg there. He subsequently expanded the settlement to become his residence.

Leopold also founded the monasteries of Heiligenkreuz, Kleinmariazell and Seitenstetten which developed a territory still largely covered by forest. All of these induced the church to canonize him in 1485.

Leopold also fostered the development of cities, such as Klosterneuburg, Vienna and Krems. The last one was granted the right to mint but never attained great importance.

The writings of Henry of Melk and Ava of Göttweig, which are the first literary texts from Austria, date back to Leopold's time.

He is buried in the Klosterneuburg Monastery, which he founded. His skull is kept in an embroidered reliquary, which leaves the forehead exposed; it also wears an archducal crown.

In 1663, under the rule of his namesake Emperor Leopold I, he was declared patron saint of Austria instead of Saint Koloman.

There is no school on November 15 (Leopoldstag) in Vienna and Lower Austria.

Leopold IV, Margrave 1136-1141

Duke of Bavaria 1139-1141

Leopold IV, the Generous (c. 1108–October 18, 1141) was Margrave of Austria from 1136 and Duke of Bavaria from 1139 until his death.

He was one of the younger sons of Margrave Leopold III, the Holy. It is not known why he was originally preferred to his brothers Adalbert and Henry Jasomirgott.

Through his mother Agnes, he was related to the Hohenstaufen. In the course of their struggle against the competing Welfen family, he was given the formerly Welfish Bavaria as a fief by Emperor Conrad III. He managed to maintain his position there, as his brother Otto was Bishop of Freising there.

The most important measure of his short reign was the Exchange of Mautern entered into with the Bishop of Passau in 1137. The bishop was given the Church of St. Peter in Vienna, while the Margrave received extended stretches of land from the bishop outside the city walls, with the notable exception of the territory where a new church was to be built, which was to become St. Stephen's Cathedral.

Leopold died at Niederaltaich (Bavaria) unexpectedly and was succeeded by his brother Henry.

HENRY II - 1141-1177

Heinrich (Henry) II, (1107 – January 13, 1177), Count Palatine of the Rhine, 1140-1141, Margrave of Austria from 1141 to 1156 and, as Heinrich (Henry) XI, also Duke of Bavaria from 1141 to 1156, Duke of Austria, 1156-1177, was a prince of the Babenberg dynasty.

As the son of Markgrave Leopold III, he first became Count Palatine of the Rhine until being appointed Duke of Bavaria and Margrave of Austria when his brother Leopold IV unexpectedly died.

In the course of the dispute between the Welfen and Staufen dynasties in the Holy Roman Empire, the duchy of Bavaria had been taken away from the Welf Henry the Proud by the emperor and given to the Babenberg dynasty. The new Emperor Friedrich I tried to reach a compromise with the Welfs and endowed the son of Henry the Proud, Henry the Lion, with Bavaria in 1156. A replacement had to be found for the Babenberg family, namely the Privilegium Minus, by which Austria was elevated to a duchy and gained complete independence from Bavaria.

Other than his father, who resided in Klosterneuburg for most of the time, Henry moved his residence to Vienna in 1145. Only by this act could the modern Austrian capital surpass cities such as Krems, Melk or Klosterneuburg. Since then, it has remained the capital of the country. Also in 1147, St. Stephen's Cathedral was completed, which became a visible landmark of the city, showing its prominence. In 1155, Henry founded the Schottenstift monastery in Vienna, in the courtyard of which a statue of him stands to this day.



Until 1143, he was married to Gertrud of Supplinburg, the daughter of Emperor Lothar II. In 1148 he married Theodora Comnena, a niece of the Byzantine Emperor Manuel I. Both marriages strongly show the importance of the House of Babenberg in Central Europe in that period.

Henry's brother was the important chronicler Otto of Freising. His sister Judith was the wife of William V of Montferrat.

Henry's surname, Jasomirgott, was first documented during the 13th century in the form of Jochsamergott, the meaning of which is unclear. According to one theory, it is derived from an Arab word bearing a connection to the Second Crusade where Henry participated in 1146. According to a popular etymology, it is derived from the formula Ja so mir Gott helfe (meaning: "Yes, God willing").

LEOPOLD V - 1177-1194

Leopold V (1157 – December 31, 1194), the Virtuous, was a Babenberg duke of Austria from 1177 to 1194 and Styria from 1192 to 1194.

Leopold was the son of Henry II Jasomirgott and his Byzantine wife Theodora Comnena. In 1172 he married Helena, daughter of King Géza II of Hungary, and their sons were Frederick I and Leopold VI.

On August 17, 1186 the Georgenberg Pact was negotiated, by which Styria and the central part of Upper Austria were amalgamated into the Duchy of Austria after 1192. This was the first step towards the creation of modern Austria.

Leopold is mainly remembered outside Austria for his participation in the Third Crusade. He arrived to take part in the siege of Acre in spring 1191, having sailed from Zadar on the Adriatic coast. He took over command of what remained of the imperial forces after the death of Frederick VI, Duke of Swabia in January.

After Acre surrendered, the banners of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, Richard I of England, Philip II of France and Leopold were raised in the city by Leopold's cousin, Conrad of Montferrat. However, Richard removed Leopold's flag (see Siege of Acre). Richard was also suspected of involvement in the murder of Conrad, shortly after his election as King of Jerusalem in April 1192. On his journey back that winter, Richard, travelling in disguise, had to stop in Vienna, where he was recognized (supposedly because of his signet ring) and was arrested in the Erdberg district (modern Landstraße). For some time the king was imprisoned in Dürnstein, and was then brought before Emperor Henry VI, and accused of Conrad's murder. The immense ransom, supposedly six thousand buckets of silver, became the foundation for the mint in Vienna, and was used to build new city walls for Vienna, as well as to build Wiener Neustadt. However, the duke was excommunicated by Pope Celestine III for having taken a fellow crusader prisoner.

In 1194 Leopold's foot was crushed when his horse fell on him at a tournament in Graz. He died of gangrene, still under excommunication.



Holy Roman Empire/Austria

Leopold V., 1177 - 1194. Silver Pfennig. 0,86 g

Obv.: Double-headed eagle

Rev.: Crowned lion.

Reference: Luschin 29. Rare! Patina!

Price realized: 150 EUR (approx. 166 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date) Lot description:



Austria

Leopold V., 1177 - 1194

Pfennig, ca. 1192. Krems mint. 22 mm 2,88g.

Obv.: Double eagle, in circle with rings.

Rev.: Crowned one leopard/lion right, star circle around.

Ref.: CNA B 28 b. Seldom so nice! After these two types without and with crown were not represented in with 1190 dated Barbarossaschatz (Lanz Munich, auction 29, 31 and 33), they might in close temporal connection with the assumption of the duchy Steiermark in the year 1192.

Estimation: EUR 200, Price realized: 260 EUR (approx. 258 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

FREDERICK I - 1195-1198

Frederick I of Austria (c. 1175 – April 16, 1198), was a Duke of Austria from the Babenberg family. He was a son of Duke Leopold V and, in 1197, participated in the Emperor Henry VI's Crusade of 1197.

He died on the return from Palestine.



Austria

Friedrich I., 1194 - 1198.

Pfennig, Krems or Vienna mint. 18 mm 0,99g.

Obv.: Four lion heads arranged as a cross; crosse between each set of heads. All in 4-arched border, ball at each arch terminus.

Rev.: Eagle on trotting horse, both to left. Border with balls.

Reference: CNA B99. Scarce and beautiful!

Estimation: EUR 200.



Austria

Friedrich I., 1194 - 1198.

Pfennig, Krems or Vienna mint. 21 mm 0,76g.

Obv.: Facing crowned bust with 2 lion bodies; figure holding onto the 2 tails.

Rev.: Duke fighting lion.

Reference: CNA B100 Rare. VF.

Estimation: EUR 100.

Leopold VI, 1198-1230

Leopold VI (1176 – 28 July 1230), called the Glorious, from the House of Babenberg, was Duke of Austria from 1198 to 1230 and of Styria from 1194 to 1230.

Leopold was the younger son of Duke Leopold V. In contravention of the provisions of the Georgenberg Pact, the Babenberg reign was divided after the death of Leopold V: Leopold's elder brother, Frederick I, was given the Duchy of Austria (corresponding roughly to modern Lower Austria and eastern Upper Austria), while Leopold himself became Duke of Styria. Both duchies were reunified when Frederick died after only four years of rule.

Leopold VI participated in the Reconquista in Spain and in two crusades, the Albigensian Crusade in 1212 and the failed Fifth Crusade from 1217 to 1221, and—like his predecessors—attempted to develop the land by founding monasteries. His most important foundation is Lilienfeld in the Lower Austrian valley of the Traisen river, where he was buried after his death. Besides that, he supported the then highly modern Mendicant Orders of the Franciscans and Dominicans. He elevated Enns to the status of a city in 1212, and Vienna in 1221, the territory of which was nearly doubled.

Under Leopold's rule, the Gothic style began to reach Austria - the Cappella Speciosa in his temporary residence of Klosterneuburg is known as the first building influenced by it in the Danube area - a reconstruction of it can be seen today in the palace gardens of Laxenburg.

Babenbergian Austria reached the zenith of its prestige under Leopold's rule. Evidence of this is given by his marriage to the Byzantine princess Theodora Angelina and his attempt to mediate between Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II and Pope Gregory IX, which he was working on when he died in 1230 in Italy.

Leopold's court is known as a center of the Minnesang, e.g., Walther von der Vogelweide, Neidhart von Reuenthal and Ulrich von Liechtenstein were active here. Also, the Nibelungenlied may have been written in his court.

Leopold died at San Germano in 1230.



(THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE/AUSTRIA)

Leopold VI.-1210-1230

Silver Pfennig (0,63 g), Enns oder Vienna mint

Obv.: Eagle with spread wings looking left.

Rev.: Animal left. Reference: CNAI:Av:B119. s.sch.

Price realized: 110 EUR (approx. 132 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



(THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE/AUSTRIA)

Leopold VI.-1210-1230

Silver Pfennig (0,64 g), Vienna mint.

Obv.: Eagle with spread wings looking right.

Rev.: Two animals back to back, looking backwards to center; rosette in center.

Reference: CNAI:B111A;



Holy Roman Empire - Duchy of Austria
 Leopold VI. (1210-1230)
 Pfennig (Silver)
 Mint city: Enns
 Obv: Over a tower of two half eagles, turned against each other, over, it connected by a clover sheet, rosette
 Rev: Panther left. Between the circles small cross.
 Weight: 0,73g
 Reference: CNA B118

(THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE/AUSTRIA)
 Duke LEOPOLD VI., 1210 -1230
 Mint: Vienna New City.

Silver Pfennig Obv: Anchor cross with ring in the middle. Fleur-de-lis in angles.

Rev: Griffin with crowned man's head.

Reference: L.25, CNA B138. 0,84g. Slightly off-center, but nice!

Austria
 DUKE LEOPOLD VI., 1198 - 1230

Vienna mint. 20 mm. Pfennig, c. 1210- 1230. 0,80 g

Obv.: Double-headed eagle, wings spread.
 Rev.: Animals growing out of lily, rosette between.
 Reference: L. 37, . Very fine.

Estimation DM 400, Price realized: 320 DEM
 (approx. 148 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
 DUKE LEOPOLD VI., 1198 - 1230

Pfennig, ca. 1210 -1230. Vienna Mint, 20 mm. 0,72 g

Obv.: Tower over bow with rosette, between 2 eagles.
 Rev.: Lion (?) right.

Reference: . L. 38

Estimation DM 300.

Austria
 Duke LEOPOLD VI., 1198 - 1230

Pfennig, ca. 1230. Vienna mint. 0,68 g. 19 mm

Obv.: Panther or Lion right before a tree.
 Rev.: Eagle facing right holding sword.

Reference: L. 6. Seldom so nice!

Estimation DM 700.

Austria
 Duke LEOPOLD VI., 1198 - 1230

Pfennig, ca. 1230. Vienna mint. 22 mm 0,75 g
 Obv.: Winged panther left.

Rev.: Eagle facing in border of stars.

Ref.: L. 35. Seldom so nice! Very fine!

Estimation DM 600,- Price realized: 400 DEM
 (approx. 185 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
 Duke LEOPOLD VI., 1198 - 1230

Pfennig, ca. 1230. Vienna mint. 20 mm 1,00 g.

Obv.: Angel holding cross kneeling left.

Rev.: Lion right.

Reference: L. 20. Seldom seen so nice! Very fine.

Estimation DM 600.

Austria
 Duke LEOPOLD VI., 1198 - 1230

Pfennig, ca. 1230. Vienna mint. 17 mm 0,75 g.

Obv.: Head of lion with 2 wings over ruler's head.
 Rev.: Eagle facing, head left, in border of stars.
 Reference: L. 44. Very fine.

Estimation DM 250.

Austria
 Duke LEOPOLD VI., 1198 - 1230

Pfennig, ca. 1210 - 1230. Enns mint. 19 mm 0,86 g.

Obv.: Spread eagle facing head left, in border of stars

Rev.: Deer right, lead left in border of stars.

Reference: L. 14, Beautiful! Very Fine.

Estimation DM 500. Price realized: 475 DEM
 (approx. 220 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Duke LEOPOLD VI., 1198 - 1230

Pfennig, ca. 1210. Enns mint. 19 mm 0,79g.

Obv.: Bird with deer's head left.

Rev.: Lion left with sword.

Reference: Hippmann 29Aa. Seldom seen nice.

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 90 EUR (approx. 121 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Austria

Duke LEOPOLD VI., 1198 - 1230

Pfennig, ca. 1210. Enns mint. 19 mm 0,83g.

Obv.: over a tower two half opposite eagles, rosette above..

Rev.: Panther left.

Ref.: Hippmann 36Aa. Scarce, very fine.

Estimate: EUR 150. Price realized: 135 EUR (approx. 182 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Austria

Duke LEOPOLD VI., 1198 - 1230

Pfennig, ca. 1210. Enns mint. 19 mm 0,7g

Obv.: Eagle right.

Rev.: Deer right, looking backwards.

Reference: Hippmann 37Aa. . Very fine!

Estimate: EUR 150. Price realized: 90 EUR (approx. 121 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Duke LEOPOLD VI., 1198 - 1230

Pfennig, ca. 1230. Enns mint. 18 mm 0,84g.

Obv.: Kneeling angel with cross.

Rev.: Leopard right.

Reference: Hippmann 40Aa (Enns), along with CNA B122 (Vienna). Very fine.

Estimate: EUR 150

Austria

Duke LEOPOLD VI., 1198 - 1230

Pfennig, ca. 1230. Enns mint. 20 mm 0,84g.

Obv.: Deer right, looking backwards.

Rev.: Panther left.

Reference: Hippmann 42Aa. Beautiful toning, minor rim damage.

Estimate: EUR 150. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 135 U.S. Dollars as of auction date)

Austria Duke

LEOPOLD VI., 1198 - 1230

Pfennig, ca. 1230. Enns mint. 18 mm 0,77g.

Obv.: Double eagle with panther head, rosette above.

Rev.: Panther left.

Ref.: Hippmann 43Bb. Beautiful! Estimate: EUR 250 Price realized: 230 EUR (approx. 310 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Duke LEOPOLD VI., 1198-1230

Pfennig ca. 1230. 21 mm. Vienna mint. 0,84g.

Obv.: King's head with diadem right; rosettes above, below, left & right; all in wavy border.

Rev.: Crowned rider with drawn sword right; roseete behind.

Ref.: Like CNA B 109 (with different Rev.) & like Erlanger, Nürnberg, Nr. 59 etc. (the diademed head is interpreted as Butigler, which is probably disproved by this piece) Probably unique! Beautiful! Estimation: DM 2500. Price realized: 2,700 DEM (approx. 1,181 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Austria

Duke LEOPOLD VI. , 1198 - 1230

Vienna mint. Pfennig, ca. 1210-1230. 20 mm 0,74g. Cross staff, Kreuzstab, teh shaft twisted, between eagle and panther.

Rev: Lion left.

Ref.: Lanz 98-8. Seldom nice.

Estimate: EUR 100



Austria

Leopold VI.-1210-1230

Pfennig (0,90 g), Vienna or Enns mint.

Obv.: Eagle with spread wings.

Rev.: Animal left.

Estimate: EUR 160



Austria

Leopold VI.-1210-1230

Pfennig (0,90 g), Enns or Vienna mint.

Obv.: Eagle with spread wings.

Rev.: Animal left.

Ref.: DNAI:B106. VF

Estimate: EUR 200



Austria

Duke LEOPOLD VI. , 1198 - 1230

Enns mint. Pfennig, ca. 1210-1230. 20 mm 0,93g.
Obv.: Winged Tower, over it facing eagle clasping each other's talons, above rosette.

Rev.: Panther left.

Ref.: CNA B 118. Scarce. Fine.

Estimate: EUR 100



Austria

Duke LEOPOLD VI., 1198 - 1230

Pfennig, 1190 - 1210. Vienna mint. 20 mm 0,69 g

Obv.: 4 lion heads arranged in a cross; in the angles 4 crosses.

Rev.: Eagle easted on horse.

Ref.: CNA B 99. Very scarce Dark toning. Beautiful!
Estimation DM 600 Price realized: 420 DEM
(approx. 222 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Duke LEOPOLD VI., 1198 - 1230

Pfennig, 1190 - 1210. Vienna mint. 20 mm 0,96 g.

Obv.: Joined figures of 2 lions terminating in bust of crowned king, holding the 2 tails.

Rev.: Samson fights a lion.

Ref.: Luschin 2 (dieses Exemplar). Very scarce. Fine toning. Some weak areas, but exceptional!

Estimation DM 1500



Austria

Duke Leopold VI.-1210-1230

Pfennig (0,55 g), Enns mint.

Obv.: Unclear.

Rev.: Panther left.

Ref.: CNAI:B126. Rev. is VF

Estimate: EUR 40 Price realized: 52 EUR (approx. 72 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Duke LEOPOLD VI., 1198 - 1230

Pfennig, 1190 - 1210. Vienna mint. 19 mm 0,81 g.

Obv.: Angel bust facing; a cross above.

Rev.: Lion left, under a gate with 3 towers.

Ref.: CNA B 101. Scarce! Not fully struck, but nice! VF.

Estimation DM 400



Austria

Duke LEOPOLD VI., 1198 - 1230

Pfennig, ca. 1230. Vienna mint. 19 mm 0,74 g.

Obv.: Deer head over man's head, between 2 eagle wings.

Rev.: Eagle facing left.

Ref.: CNA B 123. Spotty toning, but nice!
Estimation DM 250. Price realized: 350 DEM
(approx. 185 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Duke Leopold VI. 1210-1230.

Pfennig ca. 1230 -Ennsmint. 0,70 g

Obv.: Deer right, looking backwards.

Rev.: Panther left.

Ref.: L. 17. Reverse weakly struck, but nice coin!

Estimate EUR 50



Austria

Leopold VI.-1210-1230

Pfennig (0,70 g), Vienna mint.

Obv.: Rider riding to left, holding a falcon.

Rev.: Unicorn right. (not clear)

Ref.: CNA I:B113. VF+

Estimate: EUR 40 Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 74 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Leopold VI.-1210-1230

Pfennig, Vienna mint.

Obv.: Rider with drawn sword to the right.

Ref.: . CNA I:B109

Estimate: EUR 60



Austria

Leopold VI.-1210-1230

Pfennig (0,72 g), Vienna mint.

Obv.: Duck facing left with deer antlers and tail, holds sword..

Rev.: Lion to left with a sword in the right paw, in a circle of rosettes.

Ref.: L:13. VF

Price realized: 42 EUR (approx. 52 U.S. Dollars)



Austria

Duke LEOPOLD VI. , 1198 - 1230

Pfennig, ca. 1210 - 1230. Vienna mint. 0,81 g.

Obv.: Staff terminating in cross and crescent, between eagle and panther.

Rev.: Lion left in border of crosses.

Ref.: L. 36, CNA B 114. Rim damage, VF.

Estimation: DM 100. Price realized: 60 DEM (approx. 27 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

HERZOG LEOPOLD VI. , 1198 - 1230

Pfennig (ca. 1210). Vienna mint. 20 mm. 0,84g.

Obv.: Tower with 3 turrets, between facing eagles; small star under tower.

Rev.: Animal to right, looking backward, in circle with small stars. Ref.:CNA B 112. Scarce! VF

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 149 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

HERZOG LEOPOLD VI., 1198 - 1230

Pfennig, 1210 - 1230. Vienna mint. 19 mm 0,85 g.

Obv.: Staff terminating in cross and crescent, between spread eagle and panther, both look center..

Rev.: Lion left in border of crosses.

Ref.: CNA B 114. Nicely toned; VF!

Estimation DM 250. Price realized: 150 DEM (approx. 79 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Leopold VI., ab ca. 1210-1230.

Pfennig, Vienna mint. 0,95 g.

Obv.: Tower with 3 turrets, between facing eagles; small star under tower.

Rev.: Animal to right, looking backward, in circle with small stars.

Ref.: CNA I, B 112. VF

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 99 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Leopold VI.,

Pfennig, ca. 1210-1230. Vienna mint. 0,77 g.

Obv.: Staff terminating in cross and crescent, between spread eagle and panther, both look center..

Rev.: Lion left in border of crosses.

Ref.: CNA I, B 114. VF++

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 141 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Leopold VI., ab ca. 1210-1230.

Pfennig (ca. 1230), Enns mint. 0,90 g.

Obv.: Spread eagle facing, head left, in circle of half-bows with rosettes.

Rev.: Deer right, head looking backwards, under cross.

Ref.: CNA I, B 124. Kl. Some flan damage, VF.

Estimate: 200,00 EUR. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 188 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

FREDERICK II, 1230-1246

Frederick II, known as the Quarrelsome or the Warlike (German: Friedrich der Streitbare; 1201 – 15 June 1246), from the dynasty of the Babenbergers, was the duke of Austria and Styria from 1230 to 1246.

He was the second, but the only surviving son of Duke Leopold VI and Theodora Angelina, a Byzantine princess. His first spouse was another Byzantine princess named Sophia Laskarina, of the Laskaris dynasty, and his second wife was Agnes, the daughter of Otto I, Duke of Merania and Beatrice II, Countess of Burgundy. He had no surviving children, and the male line of the Babenberg dynasty ended with him.

Frederick was known as the Quarrelsome because of his frequent wars against his neighbors, primarily with Hungary, Bavaria and Bohemia. Even the Kuenringer family, which had so far been faithful to the ruling house, started an insurgency as soon as his reign began. But most dangerous were his disputes with Emperor Frederick II, who ostracized him in 1236. During the years of his ban, Vienna became an imperial free city for some years. However, he managed to maintain his position in Wiener Neustadt. In 1239, in a spectacular change in imperial politics, Frederick became one of the emperor's most important allies. Negotiations about the elevation of Vienna to a bishopric and of Austria (including Styria) to a kingdom were initiated. However, the duke's niece Gertrude would have had to marry the almost fifty-year-old emperor, which the girl refused.

In the year before his death, he finally succeeded in gaining the Duchy of Carniola, but his death led to it going to the duke of Carinthia.

Duke Frederick finally died in a battle against the Hungarian king Béla IV by the Leitha river.

As the last Babenberg duke, Frederick the Quarrelsome signifies the end of an era in the history of Austria. With his overambitious plans, which were frequently foiled by his erratic character, he somewhat resembled his later successor Rudolf IV. As the Privilegium Minus also allowed women to inherit, his sister Margaret and his niece Gertrude would have been entitled to the throne. Gertrude first married Vladislav, Margrave of Moravia, who soon died, then Herman VI, Margrave of Baden, who did not manage to maintain his position in Austria, and later Roman of Halicz, a relative of the king of Hungary. Margaret was married to Premysl Ottokar II of Bohemia, more than twenty years her junior. Subsequently, Austria became a field of conflict between the Premyslid and Arpad dynasties, in which Ottokar would prevail until being overthrown by Rudolph of Habsburg.



Holy Roman Empire - Duchy of Austria

Duke FRIEDRICH II. 1230-1246

Pfennig (Silver)

Mint city: Vienna New City

Obv: Panther rampant left

Rev: Griffin to the left, small stars.

Weight: 0,95g

Reference: CNA B 139



(THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE/AUSTRIAN COINS)

Duke FRIEDRICH II. 1230-1246

Silver Pfennig. Mint: Vienna New City, 0,82 g.

Obv.: Panther left

Rev.: Griffin left. Reference: CNA I, B 139. Reverse slightly off-center.

Price realized: 25 EUR (approx. 35 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



(THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE/AUSTRIAN COINS)

Duke FRIEDRICH II. 1230-1246

Silver Pfennig 19 mm Scarce! 0,86g.

Mint: Vienna New City.

Obv.: Panther links.

Rev: griffin left.

Reference: CNA B 139, L. 27.



Austria - Friedrich II, 1230-1246 - Pfennig, Enns mint - crude VG

Luschin 49a



Austria - Friedrich II, 1230-1246 - Pfennig, Enns mint - crude F

Luschin 49a



Austria - Friedrich II, 1230-1246 - Pfennig, Enns mint - crude VG

Luschin 49a



Austria - Friedrich II, 1230-1246 - Pfennig, Vienna mint - crude VG

Luschin 46



(THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE/AUSTRIAN COINS)

Duke FRIEDRICH II. 1230-1246

Silver pfennig, 20 mm 0,90 g.

Mint: Vienna New City, ca.. 1236 - 1239.

Obv: Anchor cross with ring in the middle. Fleur-de-lis in angles.

Rev.: Crowned Griffin left.

Reference: L. 25, CNA B 138.

Interregnum

After Frederick's death, the succession of the Duchy was disputed between various claimants.

Vladislaus, claimant 1246-1247

Vladislaus (1227-1247), was Margrave of Moravia and heir to the Bohemian Kingdom of the Premyslid dynasty.

Vladislaus was born as the eldest son to Wenceslaus I, King of Bohemia, and his wife Kunigunde of Hohenstaufen, daughter of Philip of Swabia, King of Germany. His younger brother was the latter King Ottokar.

As heir to the throne, his father appointed him Margrave of Moravia.

His father, King Wenceslaus aimed at acquiring the neighbouring Duchy of Austria, which had been without a ruler since the death of Duke Frederick II in 1246. To reach that aim, Wenceslaus arranged a marriage of Vladislaus with the last Duke's niece Gertrud. Vladislaus received the homage of the Austrian nobility, but died shortly afterwards, on 3 January 1247, before he could take possession of the duchy.

Herman VI, Margrave of Baden, claimant 1248-1250

Herman VI (c. 1226 – October 4, 1250) was Margrave of Baden from 1243 until his death.

In 1248, he married Gertrud, the niece of the last male member of the Babenberg family, Duke Frederick II of Austria, and on the basis of that marriage claimed the Duchies of Austria and Styria. However, Herman and his son Frederick could not establish themselves in Austria.

Austria

Hermann of Baden, 1248-1250 Pfennig, Enns mint - crude VG

Obv.: Lion right, Austrian shield above.

Rev.: Lion left below upper portion of eagle with open wings.

Ref.: Luschin 52a, the reverse is difficult to discern, but it appears more complex than the stag design on Luschin 52b



Frederick I, Margrave of Baden, claimant 1250-1268

Frederick I of Baden (1249 – October 29, 1268) was margrave of Baden from October 4, 1250 until his death.

He was the only son of Margrave Herman VI of Baden and of Gertrude of Austria, the niece of Frederick II the Quarrelsome. Duke of Austria.

Frederick grew up at the Bavarian court with his friend Conradin of Swabia, the young heir to the Hohenstaufen dynasty.

After his father's death in 1250, he became margrave of Baden, together with his uncle Rudolf I, and through his mother also claimant to the Duchies of Austria and Styria.

After accompanying Conradin on his Italian expedition, Frederick passed into captivity on September 8, 1268 at Astura to the south of Anzio. Handed over to Charles of Anjou, he remained in degrading imprisonment in the Castel dell'Ovo in Naples until publicly beheaded in the Piazza del Mercato in Naples on October 29.

INTERREGNUM ISSUES



(THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE/AUSTRIAN COINS)

INTERREGNUM of FRIEDRICH II. VON HOHENSTAUFEN, 1212 - 1250

Mint: Wiener Neustadt

16 mm Silver Pfennig. 0,65 g.

Obv.: Bust of king with fleur-de-lis scepter and orb.

Rev.: 2 entwined dragons.

Reference: L. 49, CNA B 153 c.

Price realized: 120 DEM (approx. 56 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

(THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE/AUSTRIAN COINS)

INTERREGNUM of FRIEDRICH II. VON HOHENSTAUFEN, 1212 - 1250

Mint: Vienna New City

Silver Pfennig, 17 mm c. 0,71 g.

Obv: Crowned torso of king with fleur-de-lis scepter and orb.

Rev: Two connected dragons.

Reference: CNA B 153



Holy Roman Empire - Duchy of Austria
Austrian Interregnum (1236-1239, 1246-1251)

Pfennig (Silver)

Mint city: Vienna

Obv: Eagle with open wings, looking right.

Rev: Crowned rider right with sword in the right hand.

Weight: 1,02g

CNA B 145

Holy Roman Empire - Duchy of Austria
Austrian Interregnum (1236-1239, 1246-1251)

Pfennig (Silver)

Mint city: Enns

Obv: Crowned chest-high picture of king, with fleur-de-lis scepter and orb with cross.

Rev: Crowned lion to left.

Weight: 0,7g

Reference: CNA B 153

Premysl Ottokar II - 1251-1278

Premysl Otakar II (also spelled Ottokar or Premysl Otakar/Ottokar) (c. 1230 – August 26, 1278), The Iron and Golden King, was a king of Bohemia (1253–1278). He was the second son of King Wenceslaus I of the Premyslid dynasty, and through his mother, Kunigunde, was related to the Hohenstaufen family, being a grandson of the German king, Philip of Swabia.

Ottokar was originally educated for the role of an ecclesiastical administrator. However, after the death in 1247 of Vladislaus, Margrave of Moravia, Ottokar's older brother and the heir of Bohemia, Ottokar became the heir. According to popular oral tradition, Ottokar was profoundly shocked by his brother's death and did not involve himself in politics, becoming focused on hunting and drinking. In 1248 he was enticed by discontented nobles to lead a rebellion against his father, King Wenceslaus. During this rebellion he received the nickname "the younger King" (mladší král). The rebellion was defeated and Ottokar was imprisoned by his father.



Father and son were eventually reconciled to assist the King's aim of acquiring the neighbouring Duchy of Austria. The Duchy had been without a ruler since the death of Duke Frederick II in 1246. Wenceslaus initially attempted to acquire the duchy by marrying his heir, Vladislav, to the last Duke's niece Gertrude. That match had been cut short by Vladislav's death and Gertrude's re-marriage to the Margrave of Baden. The latter was rejected by the Austrian estates and could not establish his rule in Austria. Wenceslaus used this as pretext to invade Austria in 1250 - according to some sources, the estates called upon him in to restore order.

Wenceslaus released Ottokar and in 1251 made him Margrave of Moravia and installed him, with the approval of the Austria nobles, as governor of Austria. Ottokar entered Austria, where the estates acclaimed him as Duke. To legitimize his position, Ottokar married the late Duke's sister Margaret, who was his senior by thirty years and was the widow of Henry of Hohenstaufen (who, ironically, had been engaged to Ottokar's aunt Saint Agnes of Bohemia prior to marrying Margaret).

In 1253, King Wenceslaus died and Ottokar succeeded his father as King of Bohemia. After the death of the German King Konrad IV, Ottokar also hoped at obtaining the Imperial dignity for himself, but his election bid was unsuccessful.

Feeling threatened by Ottokar's growing regional power, Béla IV of Hungary, King of Hungary challenged the young King. Bela formed a loose alliance with the Duke of Bavaria and claimed the Duchy of Styria, which had been a component of Austria since 1192. The conflict was quelled through the Pope's mediation. It was agreed that Ottokar was to yield large parts of Styria to Bela in exchange for recognition of his right to the remainder of Austria. However, after a few years the conflict resumed and Ottokar defeated the Hungarians in July 1260 at the Battle of Kressenbrunn. Bela now ceded Styria back to Ottokar, and his claim to those territories was formally recognized by the Emperor, Richard, Earl of Cornwall. This peace agreement was also sealed by a royal marriage. Ottokar ended his marriage to Margaret and married Bela's young granddaughter Kunigunde. Kunigunde became the mother of his children, the youngest of them became his only legitimate son Wenceslaus.

Ottokar II also led two expeditions against the pagan Old Prussians and founded Königsberg, which was named in his honour and later became the capital of Prussia.

In 1269 he inherited Carinthia and part of Carniola. His claim was once again contested by the Hungarians on the field of battle. After another victory he became the most powerful prince within the Empire. A new election for the Imperial German throne took place in 1273. But Ottokar was again not the successful candidate. He refused to recognize his victorious rival, Rudolph of Habsburg, and urged the Pope to adopt a similar policy. At a convention of the Reichstag at Frankfurt in 1274, Rudolph decreed that all imperial lands that had changed hands since the death of Emperor Frederick II must be returned to the crown. This would have deprived Ottokar of Styria, Austria, and Carinthia. In 1276 Rudolph placed Ottokar under the ban of the empire and besieged Vienna. This compelled Ottokar in November 1276 to sign a new treaty by which he gave up all claims to Austria and the neighbouring duchies, retaining for himself only Bohemia and Moravia. Ottokar's son Wenceslaus was also betrothed to Rudolph's daughter Judith. It was an uneasy peace. Two years later, the Bohemian king tried to recover his lost lands by force. He found allies and collected a large army, but he was defeated by Rudolph and killed at the Battle of Dürnkrut and Jedenspeigen on the March on August 26, 1278. His son was Wenceslaus II succeeded him as King of Bohemia and Margrave of Moravia. Ottokar is meant to the biggest Czech ruler (together with Charles IV). He was a founder of many new towns (circ. 30 – not only in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia but also in Austria and Styria) and incorporated many existing settlements through civic charters. He was a strong proponent of trade, law and order. Furthermore, he instituted open immigration policies through which skilled German-speaking immigrants settled in major cities throughout his domains.

He is a famous figure both in Czech history and in folkloric legend. In the Divine Comedy by Dante, Ottokar is seen outside the gates of Purgatory, in amiable companionship with his imperial rival Rudolph. He is also the protagonist of a tragedy by the 19th century Austrian playwright Franz Grillparzer.



Austria
 Ottokar II. von Böhmen (1251-1276)
 Pfennig (Silver)
 Mint city: Vienna
 Obv: Crowned angel with a club
 Rev: Posed under a winged and crowned head, from the front deer and Panther looking outward.
 Weight: 0,76g
 Reference: CNA B173



Austria
 Ottokar II, 1251-1276.
 Silver pfennig, Vienna mint.
 Obv.: SOLDIER HOLDING SWORD & AUSTRIAN SHIELD
 Rev.: CROWNED BUSTS FACING UNDER CASTLE ARCHWAY
 Reference: L-62



Austria
 Ottokar II. von Böhmen (1251-1276)
 Pfennig (Silver)
 Mint city: Vienna
 Obv: Star made of 6 Lily-scepters.
 Rev: Lion to the right in a line ring.
 Weight: 0,61g
 Reference: CNA B159



Austria
 Ottokar II. of Bohemia (1251-1276)
 Pfennig (Silver)
 Mint city: Vienna
 Obv: 6-pointed star with clover leaves in the angles.
 Rev: Embossing traces
 Weight: 0,64g
 Reference: CNA B165



Austria
 Ottokar II. of Bohemia (1251-1276)
 Pfennig (Silver)
 Mint city: Vienna
 Obv: Eagle with spread wings under star and crescent moon.
 Rev: Embossing traces (climb-like ornaments, lion and eagle)
 Weight: 0,56g
 Reference: CNA B166



Austria
 Ottokar II, 1251-1276.
 Silver pfennig. Vienna mint.
 Obv: STAR & CRESCENT ABOVE WINGS & HEAD OF EAGLE
 Rev.: TREE BEHIND LION & EAGLE
 Reference: L79



Austria
 Ottokar II, 1251-1276.
 Silver pfennig Vienna Neustadt mint.
 Obv.: CROWNED BUST OF RULER BETWEEN FOLIAGE
 Rev.: CROWNED GRIFFIN LEFT
 Reference: L63



AUSTRIA
 Ottokar II. von Böhmen, 1251-1276.
 Silver Pfennig, Mint: Vienna New City. 0,75 g. Obv.: Crowned head facing surrounded by 2 Fleur-De-Lis.
 Reverse: Crowned dragon left.
 Reference: CNA I, B 181.
 Price realized: 25 EUR (approx. 35 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
 Ottokar II. of Bohemia (1251-1276)
 Hälbling (Silver)
 Mint city: Vienna
 Obv: Crowned dragon right, looking backwards, tail curled.
 Rev: Shield in circle of lillies.
 Weight: 0,55g
 Reference: CNA B 164



AUSTRIA

Ottokar II. of Bohemia, 1251-1276.
Obol, Vienna mint. 0,62 g.

Obv.: Crowned dragon right.

Rev.: Shield in ring of leaves.

Ref.: CNA I, B 164. VF

Estimate: 25 EUR. Price realized: 20 EUR (approx.
28 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Ottokar II, 1251-1276.

Silver pfennig, Vienna mint.

Obv.: Duck facing left.

Rev.: Star in center of circular vine.

Ref.: L 78a



Austria

Ottokar II. of Bohemia, 1251-1276.

Pfennig, Vienna mint. 0,75 g.

Obv.: Rosette made of 6 lilies.

Rev.: Lion right. Ref.: CNA I, B 159. VF

Estimate: 20 EUR. Price realized: 35 EUR (approx.
49 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Ottokar II. of Bohemia, 1251-1276.

Pfennig, Vienna mint. 0,76 g.

Obv.: Cross in ring of leaves.

Rev.: Crowned lion left. Ref.: CNA I, B 162. VF

Estimate: 15 EUR. Price realized: 10 EUR (approx.
14 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Ottokar II. of Bohemia, 1251-1276.

Pfennig, Vienna mint.. 0,83 g.

Obv.: 6-pointed star, a clover in each angle.

Rev.: Crowned head facing.

Ref.: CNA I, B 165. Sehr schön +
Estimate: 20 EUR. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx.
99 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Ottokar II. of Bohemia, 1251-1276.

Pfennig, Vienna mint. 0,76 g.

Obv.: Bird left.

Rev.: Unknown animal to left.

Ref.: CNA I, B 168.F to VF

Estimate: 15 EUR. Price realized: 10 EUR (approx.
14 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Ottokar II. of Bohemia, 1251-1276.

Obol, Vienna mint. . 0,61 g.

Obv.: Bird left.

Ref.: Unknown animal.

Ref.: CNA I, B 168. VF

Estimate: 30 EUR. Price realized: 15 EUR (approx.
21 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Ottokar II. of Bohemia, 1251-1276.

Pfennig, Vienna mint. 0,77 g.

Obv.: Panther standing left, with sword.

Rev.: Steinbock right.

Ref.: CNA I, B 170. Some flan damage, very nice!

Estimate: 25 EUR. Price realized: 20 EUR (approx.
28 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Ottokar II. of Bohemia, 1251-1276.

Pfennig, Vienna mint. 0,79 g.

Obv.: Eagle flying right.

Rev.: Star in circle of leaves.

Ref.: CNA I, B 171. VF

Estimate: 15 EUR. Price realized: 10 EUR (approx.
14 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Ottokar II. von Böhmen, 1251-1276.

Obol. Vienna mint. 0,48 g.

Eagle flying to right.

Rev.: Star in ring of leaves. Ref.: CNA I, B 171. VF

Estimate: 25 EUR. Price realized: 20 EUR (approx. 28 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Ottokar II. von Böhmen, 1251-1276.

Pfennig, Vienna mint. 0,85 g.

Obv.: Head in star-circle, looking to left.

Rev.: Crowned head facing, in starry circle.

Ref.: CNA I, B 174 a. VF

Estimate: 20 EUR. Price realized: 5 EUR (approx. 7 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Ottokar II. von Böhmen, 1251-1276.

Pfennig, Vienna mint. 0,70 g.

Obv.: Steinbock right, facing backwards.

Rev.: Crowned chest-high bust facing. Ref.: CNA I, B 175. VF

Estimate: 15 EUR. Price realized: 12 EUR (approx. 17 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Ottokar II. von Böhmen, 1251-1276.

Pfennig, Vienna mint. 0,77 g.

Obv.: Crowned head facing.

Rev.: Crowned head facing, with fleur-de-lis scepter, under arch.. Ref.: CNA I, B 177. VF.

Estimate: 20 EUR. Price realized: 16 EUR (approx. 23 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Ottokar II. von Böhmen, 1251-1276.

Obol, Vienna Neustadt. 0,50 g.

Obv.: Crowned head facing over wreath of foliage.
Rev.: Crowned dragon left.

Ref.: CNA I, B 180. Sehr schön

Estimate: 10 EUR. Price realized: 30 EUR (approx. 42 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Ottokar II. von Böhmen, 1251-1276.

Pfennig, Vienna Neustadt. 0,75 g.

Obv.: Crowned head facing between 2 fleur-de-lis.
Rev.: Crowned dragon left.

Ref.: CNA I, B 181. F to VF

Estimate: 15 EUR. Price realized: 25 EUR (approx. 35 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Ottokar II. von Böhmen, 1251-1276.

Pfennig, Vienna Neustadt.

Obv.: Crowned head facing over wreath of foliage.
Rev.: Griffin left.

Ref.: L-63.



Austria

Ottokar II. von Böhmen, 1251-1276.

Pfennig, Vienna.

Obv.: 6 POINTED STAR, POINTS TERMINATING IN LIS.
Rev.: LION IN CIRCLE

Ref.: L-51.



Austria

Ottokar II. von Böhmen, 1251-1276.

Pfennig, Vienna.

Obv.: Soldier holding Sword and Austria Shield.
Rev.: Crowned bust facing under castle archway.

Ref.: L-62



Austria

Ottokar II. von Böhmen, 1251-1276.

Pfennig, Vienna.

Obv.: 6-POINTED STAR, LIS IN EACH ANGLE
Rev.: HEAD OF RULER FACING, BORDER OF STARS

Ref.: L-67



Austria

Ottokar II, 1251-1276.
Silver pfennig. Vienna mint.

Obv: STAR & CRECENT ABOVE WINGS
& HEAD OF EAGLE
Rev.: TREE BEHIND LION & EAGLE

Reference: L79



Austria

Ottokar II. of Bohemia (1251-1276)

Pfennig, Vienna mint. 0,61g

Obv.: Star of 6 lily-scepters.

Rev.: Lion right in a ringed border.

Rs: Löwe nach rechts in einem Linienring. (Deceit writing)

Ref.: CNA B159 Beautiful coin.

Rudolph I 1278-1291

Rudolph I, also known as Rudolph of Habsburg (German: Rudolf von Habsburg, Latin Rudolfus) May 1, 1218 – July 15, 1291) was King of Germany from 1273 until his death. He played a vital role in raising the Habsburg family to a leading position among the German feudal dynasties.

Rudolf was the son of Albert IV, Count of Habsburg, and Hedwig, daughter of Ulrich, Count of Kyburg, and was born in Limburg im Breisgau. At his father's death in 1239, Rudolf inherited the family estates in Alsace and Aargau. In 1245 he married Gertrude, daughter of Burkhard III, Count of Hohenberg. As a result, Rudolf became an important vassal in Swabia, the ancient Alemannic stem duchy.

Rudolf paid frequent visits to the court of his godmother, the Emperor Frederick II, and his loyalty to Frederick and his son, Conrad IV of Germany, was richly rewarded by grants of land. In 1254 he was excommunicated by Pope Innocent IV as a supporter of king Conrad, due to ongoing political conflicts between the Papacy and the Holy Roman Imperial office (the status of the Papal States in Italy, and who was supposed to be in charge of them, was unclear; there were other disputed areas as well, such as Lombardy).

The disorder in Germany after the fall of the Hohenstaufen afforded an opportunity for Rudolph to increase his possessions. His wife was an heiress; and on the death of his childless maternal uncle, Hartmann VI, Count of Kyburg, in 1264, he seized Hartmann's valuable estates. Successful feuds with the bishops of Strassburg and Basel further augmented his wealth and reputation, including rights over various tracts of land that he purchased from abbots and others. He also possessed large estates inherited from his father in the regions now known as Switzerland and Alsace.

These various sources of wealth and influence rendered Rudolph the most powerful prince and noble in southwestern Germany (where the tribal duchy Swabia had disintegrated, leaving room for its vassals to become quite independent) when, in the autumn of 1273, the princes met to elect a king after the death of Richard of Cornwall. His election in Frankfurt on 29 September 1273, when he was 55 years old, was largely due to the efforts of his brother-in-law, Frederick III of Hohenzollern, Burgrave of Nuremberg. The support of Albert II, Duke of Saxony (Wittenberg) and of Louis II, Count Palatine of the Rhine and Duke of Upper Bavaria, had been purchased by betrothing them to two of Rudolph's daughters. As a result, Otakar II (1230-78), King of Bohemia, a candidate for the throne and grandson of Philip of Swabia, King of Germany (being the son of the eldest surviving daughter), was almost alone in opposing Frederick. Another candidate was Frederick of Meissen (1257-1323), a young grandson of the excommunicated Emperor Frederick II who did not yet have a principality of his own as his father yet lived.

Rudolph was crowned in Aachen Cathedral on 24 October 1273. Friedrich Schiller in *Der Graf von Habsburg* ("The Count of Habsburg") presents a fictionalized rendering of the feast King Rudolf held following his coronation.

To win the approbation of the Pope, Rudolph renounced all imperial rights in Rome, the papal territory, and Sicily, and promised to lead a new crusade. Pope Gregory X, in spite of Otakar's protests, not only recognized Rudolph himself, but persuaded Alfonso X, King of Castile (another grandson of Philip of Swabia), who had been chosen German king in 1257 as the successor to William of Holland, to do the same. Thus, Rudolph surpassed the two heirs of the Hohenstaufen dynasty that he had earlier served so loyally.

In November 1274 it was decided by the Diet of the Realm in Nuremberg that all crown estates seized since the death of the Emperor Frederick II must be restored, and that Otakar must answer to the Diet for not recognizing the new king. Otakar refused to appear or to restore the provinces of Austria, Styria, Carinthia and Carniola, which he had claimed through his first wife, a Babenberg heiress, and which he had seized while disputing them with another Babenberg heir, Hermann VI, Margrave of Baden. Rudolf refuted Otakar's succession to the Babenberg patrimony, declaring that the provinces reverted to the crown due to the lack of male-line heirs (a position that conflicted with the provisions of Privilegium Minus). King Otakar was placed under the state ban; and in June 1276 war was declared against him. Having persuaded Otakar's ally Henry I, Duke of Lower Bavaria, to switch sides, Rudolph compelled the Bohemian king to cede the four provinces to the control of the royal administration in November 1276. Rudolf then invested Otakar with Bohemia, betrothed one of his daughters to Otakar's son Wenceslaus, and made a triumphal entry into Vienna. Otakar, however, raised questions about the execution of the treaty, made an alliance with some Polish chiefs, and procured the support of several German princes, including his former ally, Henry of Lower Bavaria. To meet this coalition, Rudolph formed an alliance with Ladislaus IV, King of Hungary, and gave additional privileges to the citizens of Vienna. On 26 August 1278 the rival armies met on the banks of the River March in the Battle of Dürnkrut and Jedenspeigen where Otakar was defeated and killed. Moravia was subdued and its government entrusted to Rudolph's representatives, leaving Kunigunda, the Queen Regent of Bohemia, in control of only the province surrounding Prague, while the young Wenceslaus was again betrothed to one of Rudolf's daughters.



Rudolph's attention next turned to the possessions in Austria and the adjacent provinces, which were taken into the royal domain. He spent several years establishing his authority there but found some difficulty in establishing his family as successors to the rule of those provinces. At length the hostility of the princes was overcome. In December 1282, in Augsburg, Rudolph invested his sons, Albert and Rudolph, with the duchies of Austria and Styria and so laid the foundation of the House of Habsburg. Additionally, he made the twelve-year-old Rudolf Duke of Swabia, which had been without a ruler since Conradin's execution. The 27-year-old Duke Albert (married since 1274 to a daughter of Count Meinhard II of Tirol (1238-95)) was capable enough to hold some sway in the new patrimony.

In 1286 King Rudolf fully invested the Duchy of Carinthia, one of the provinces conquered from Otakar, to Albert's father-in-law Meinhard. The princes of the realm did not allow Rudolf to give everything that was recovered to the royal domain to his own sons, and his allies needed their rewards too.

Turning to the west, in 1281 he compelled Philip, Count Palatine of Burgundy, to cede some territory to him, then forced the citizens of Bern to pay the tribute that they had been refusing, and in 1289 marched against Philip's successor, Otto IV, compelling him to do homage.

In 1281 his first wife died. On 5 February 1284 he married Isabella, daughter of Hugh IV, Duke of Burgundy, his western neighbor.

Rudolph was not very successful in restoring internal peace to Germany. Orders were indeed issued for the establishment of landpeaces in Bavaria, Franconia and Swabia, and afterwards for the whole of Germany. But the king lacked the power, resources, or determination, to enforce them, although in December 1289 he led an expedition into Thuringia where he destroyed a number of robber-castles.

In 1291 he attempted to secure the election of his son Albert as German king. However, the princes refused claiming inability to support two kings, but in reality, perhaps, leery of the increasing power of the Habsburgs.

Rudolph died in Speyer on July 15, 1291, and was buried in the Speyer Cathedral. Although he had had a large family, he was survived by only one son, Albert, afterwards the German king Albert I.

Rudolph was a tall man with a pale face and a prominent nose. He was known for his bravery, piety and generosity. His reign is memorable, however, chiefly for his establishment of the House of Habsburg, which henceforth held sway over the southeastern and southwestern parts of the realm. In the rest of Germany, he left the princes largely to their own devices.

In the Divine Comedy, Dante finds Rudolph sitting outside the gates of Purgatory with his contemporaries, who berate him as "he who neglected that which he ought to have done".





(THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE/AUSTRIA)

Rudolf I. 1276-1282

Silver Pfennig (0,65 g); Mint: Vienna

Obv.: Crowned head left

Rev.: R in circle of roses.

Reference: CNAI: B182, Lu: 86; Rev. a big weak, but nice. Rare

Price realized: 37 EUR (approx. 41 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Rudolf I. von Habsburg, 1276-1282.

Pfennig, Vienna mint. 0,67 g.

Obv.: Crowned bust facing with fleur-de-lis scepter and orb.

Rev.: Eagle left.

Reference: CNA I, B 186. F-VF

Estimate: 10 EUR. Price realized: 30 EUR (approx. 42 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Rudolf I. von Habsburg, 1276-1282.

Pfennig, Vienna. 0,79 g.

Obv.: Dragon left.

Rev.: Deer left.

Ref.: CNA I, B 188. VF

Estimate: 25 EUR. Price realized: 30 EUR (approx. 42 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

*NOTE: Luschin attributes this to Ottokar II.

ALBRECHT I - 1282-1308

Albrecht I of Habsburg (July 1255 – May 1, 1308), sometimes named as Albert I, was King of Germany, Duke of Austria, and eldest son of German King Rudolph I of Habsburg and Gertrude of Hohenburg.

The founder of the great house of Habsburg was invested with the duchies of Austria and Styria, together with his brother Rudolph II, in 1282. In 1283 his father entrusted him with their sole government, and he appears to have ruled them with conspicuous success. Rudolph I was unable to secure the succession to the German throne for his son, and on his death in 1291, the princes, fearing Albert's power, chose Adolf of Nassau-Weilburg as king. A rising among his Swabian dependents compelled Albert to recognize the sovereignty of his rival, and to confine himself for a time to the government of the Habsburg territories.

He did not abandon his hopes of the throne, however, which were eventually realised. In 1298, he was chosen German king by some of the princes, who were dissatisfied with Adolf. The armies of the rival kings met at the Battle of Gölheim near Worms, where Adolf was defeated and slain. Submitting to a new election but securing the support of several influential princes by making extensive promises, he was chosen at Frankfurt on the July 27, 1298, and crowned at Aachen on August 24.



Albert married Elizabeth, daughter of Meinhard II, count of Gorizia and Tyrol, who was a descendant of the Babenberg margraves of Austria who predated the Habsburgs' rule. The baptismal name Leopold, patron saint margrave of Austria, was given to one of their sons. Elisabeth was in fact better connected to mighty German rulers than her husband: a descendant of earlier kings, for example Emperor Henry IV, she was also a niece of dukes of Bavaria, Austria's important neighbors.

Elisabeth bore him seven sons, including Rudolph III of Austria, Frederick I of Austria, Leopold I of Austria, Otto of Austria and Albert II of Austria, and five daughters. Although a hard, stern man, Albert had a keen sense of justice when his own interests were not involved, and few of the German kings possessed so practical an intelligence. He encouraged the cities, and not content with issuing proclamations against private war, formed alliances with the princes in order to enforce his decrees. The serfs, whose wrongs seldom attracted notice in an age indifferent to the claims of common humanity, found a friend in this severe monarch, and he protected even the despised and persecuted Jews. Stories of his cruelty and oppression in the Swiss cantons did not appear until the 16th century, and are now regarded as legendary.

Albrecht sought to play an important part in European affairs. He seemed at first inclined to press a quarrel with France over the Burgundian frontier, but the refusal of Pope Boniface VIII to recognize his election led him to change his policy, and, in 1299, he made a treaty with Philip IV of France, by which his son Rudolph was to marry Blanche, a daughter of the French king. He afterwards became estranged from Philip, but in 1303, Boniface recognized him as German king and future emperor; in return, Albert recognized the authority of the pope alone to bestow the imperial crown, and promised that none of his sons should be elected German king without papal consent.

Albrecht had failed in his attempt to seize Holland and Zeeland, as vacant fiefs of the Empire, on the death of Count John I in 1299, but in 1306 he secured the crown of Bohemia for his son Rudolph on the death of King Wenceslaus III. He also renewed the claim made by his predecessor, Adolf, on Thuringia, and interfered in a quarrel over the succession to the Hungarian throne. His attack on Thuringia ended in his defeat at Lucka in 1307 and, in the same year, the death of his son Rudolph weakened his position in eastern Europe. His action in abolishing all tolls established on the Rhine since 1250, led the Rhenish archbishops and the count palatine of the Rhine to form a league against him. Aided by the towns, however, he soon crushed the rising.

He was on the way to suppress a revolt in Swabia when he was murdered on May 1, 1308, at Windisch on the Reuss River, by his nephew Johann Parricida, afterwards called "the Parricide," whom he had deprived of his inheritance.



(THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE/AUSTRIAN COINS)

Albrecht I. von Habsburg, 1282-1298.
Silver Pfennig, Mint: Vienna New City. 0,83 g.
Obv.: Hen left. Rev: Crowned dragon left.
Reference: CNA I, B 199.

Price realized: 5 EUR (approx. 7 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



(THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE/AUSTRIAN COINS)

Albrecht I. von Habsburg, 1282-1298.
Silver Pfennig, Mint: Vienna New City. 0,77 g.
Obv.: Hen left

Rev.: Crowned dragon left. CNA I, B 199.

Price realized: 10 EUR (approx. 14 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Holy Roman Empire - Austria
ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Silver pfennig
Mint: Vienna New City
No.: 17
17 mm
Obv: Hen left. Rev: Dragon left.

Reference: CNA B199. 0,64g.



Holy Roman Empire - Austria
Albrecht I. 1282-1298
Silver Pfennig (0,72 g)

Mint: Vienna. Obv.: Deer left

Rev.: Crowned rider right.

Reference: CNAI: B193, Lu: 89
Price realized: 24 EUR (approx. 26 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria - Albrecht I, AD 1282 -1308.
Denomination : Silver pfennig. Mint : Enns
Size : 15.9 x 15.9 mm roughly square. Weight : 0.71 grams.
Reference : Szego-97
Obverse : Small star inside of a larger star made up of 6 fleur de lis.
Reverse : Panther left, but only traces of the design are visible, as is normal on these. This coin was struck by the vierschlag method where by the reverse is struck first, and then the coin is turned over and the obverse is struck. In the process of striking the obverse, most of the reverse is obliterated.



Austria Albrecht I 1282-1308 AD
Silver Pfennig of Vienna
Head of joined fleurs/uniface.
Struck by the vierschlag method, elements of design outside a central square were flattened as part of the minting process. The reverse was effaced in the same process.
Reference: S-120.
Size: 13 mm



Austria

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig. Enns mint. 18 mm 0,87g.

Obv.: Star of lilies

Rev.: Panther left.

Ref.: CNA B198.

Estimation: EUR 50.



Austria

Albrecht I.-1282-1298

Pfennig (0,62 g), Vienna mint.

Obv.: Angel facing left with horn in left hand.

Rev.: Squirrel (weakly struck).

Reference: CNA I:B189. f.s.sch. *Luschin attributes to Ottokar II.

Estimate: EUR 35. Price realized: 40 EUR (approx. 50 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Albrecht I. von Habsburg, 1282-1298.

Pfennig, Vienna mint. 0,75 g.

Obv.: Dragon right, tower above it.

Rev.: Design of 5 lis around central star.

Ref.: CNA I, B 191. F. *Luschin attributes to Ottokar II.

Estimate: 15 EUR. Price realized: 16 EUR (approx. 23 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Albrecht I. von Habsburg, 1282-1298.

Pfennig, Vienna mint.. 0,82 g.

Obv.: Austrian shield under staff with cross and between 2 lions facing outward.

Rev.: "V" in tri-lobed border.

Ref.: CNA I, B 192. VF

Estimate: 15 EUR. Price realized: 30 EUR (approx. 42 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Albrecht I. von Habsburg, 1282-1298.

Pfennig, Enns mint. 0,83 g.

Bust of ruler facing right with sworn and shield; all over star and half-moon.

Rev.: Panther left..

Ref.: L-96 CNA I, B 197. Sehr schön

Estimate: 15 EUR. Price realized: 12 EUR (approx. 17 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Albrecht I 1282-1308

Pfennig , Vienna mint. 13 mm

Obv.: Head of joined fleurs/embossing traces

. Struck by the vierschlag method, elements of design outside a central square were flattened as part of the minting process. The reverse was effaced in the same process.

Ref.: S-120. Fine.



Austria

Albrecht I 1282-1308

Pfennig , Vienna mint.

Obv.: 6-POINTED STAR, CLOVER LEAF IN EACH ANGLE
Rev.: EAGLE FACING, HEAD LEFT IN GEOMETRIC BORDER.

Ref.: L-109



Austria

Albrecht I, AD 1282 to 1308

Pfennig, Enns mint. . Silver . 15.9 mm .71 grams.

Reference : Szego-97 . Grade : VF

Obverse : Small star inside of a larger star made up of 6 fleur de lis.

Reverse : Panther left, but only traces of the design are visible, as is normal on these.



Austria

Albrecht I - 1282-1308

Pfennig, Vienna mint.

Obv.: Cross of 4 lis, annulets in each angle.

Rev.: Shield inside six-pointed star.

Ref.: L-93a.

Rudolph II, son of King Rudolph I, Duke 1282-1283

Jointly with his Brother, Albrecht I

Duke Rudolph II of Austria, titular Duke of Swabia (1270–May 10, 1290) was the younger son of Rudolph of Habsburg, from 1273 King of the Romans, and Gertrude of Hohenburg.

In December 1282 he became Duke of Austria and Styria jointly with his brother Albert I. However, in the Treaty of Rheinfelden (June 1, 1283) he had to relinquish his share. In 1289 he married Agnes of Bohemia (1269-96), daughter of Otakar II of Bohemia and had one son John. He died in the same year his son was born, at the age of 20.

His brother's failure to ensure that Rudolf would be adequately compensated for relinquishing his claim on the throne caused strife in the Habsburg family, leading to the assassination of Albert by Rudolf's son John Parricida in 1308.

His father King Rudolf also made him Duke of Swabia, a province in long-term disarray where the last duke, the underage Conradin, had been killed in 1268 and where the Habsburgs themselves were the most powerful provincial lords.

Rudolph III, son of Albert I, Duke 1298-1307

Jointly with his Father, Albrecht I

Rudolf I of Habsburg (Czech: Rudolf I. Habsburský; 1281 – 3/4 July 1307, Hora dovice in Bohemia) was King of Bohemia (1306–1307), Duke of Austria (as Rudolph III), and titular King of Poland 1306–1307. He was the son of Albert I of Germany and Elisabeth of Tirol.

On May 25, 1300, he married Blanche, daughter of Philip III of France by his second wife Maria of Brabant. Their only daughter died young, and Blanche herself died in 1305.

Rudolf was presented in 1306 as a rival claimant to the Bohemian throne against Henry of Carinthia. Albert had Rudolf married to Elisabeth Richeza of Poland, widow of Wenceslas II of Bohemia (1278–1305) and in 1306 occupied Prague to place Rudolf on the Czech throne.

As some Czech nobles continued to hold out for Henry of Carinthia, Rudolf besieged the rebel fortress of Hora dovice, but fell ill of dysentery and died there in 1307, leaving no children. The Czech nobles then restored Henry of Carinthia as king in return for a charter of privileges.



***NOTE: LUSCHIN ATTRIBUTES THE FOLLOWING COINS TO ALBRECHT I --
CNA ATTRIBUTES THEM TO RUDOLPH III!**



Holy Roman Empire - Duchy of Austria
Rudolf III. (1298-1306)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Vienna Neustadt
Obv: Head facing with horned headgear.
Rev: Embossing traces
Weight: 0,69g
Reference: CNA B 203



Holy Roman Empire - Duchy of Austria
Rudolf III. (1298-1306)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Vienna
Obv: Dragon left.
Rev: Embossing traces
Weight: 0,66g
Reference: CNA B 200



Holy Roman Empire - Duchy of Austria
Rudolf III. (1298-1306)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Vienna
Obv: Leaf cross with crossed foot. Rings
In cross angles.
Rev: Embossing traces
Weight: 0,50g
Reference: CNA B 202



Holy Roman Empire - Duchy of Austria
Rudolf III. (1298-1306)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Vienna
Obv: Chest picture with hat to the left; with
raised right hand and clover-leaf scepter in
the left hand.
Rev: Coat of arms of the Viennese
Bürgerfamilie Chraechsner
Weight: 0,85g
Reference: CNA B 201

Frederick I the Fair, Duke 1308-1330

Frederick the Handsome or the Fair (c. 1289 – 13 January 1330), from the House of Habsburg, was the Duke of Austria as Frederick I and King of Germany as Frederick III.

Frederick was the son of Albert I of Germany and Elisabeth of Tirol. After the death of his elder brother Rudolf and the assassination of his father in 1308, he became the ruler of Austria on behalf of himself and his younger brothers.

Originally, he was a friend of his cousin, Louis the Bavarian, with whom he had been raised. However, armed conflict arose between them when tutelage over the Dukes of Lower Bavaria was entrusted to Frederick.

On November 9, 1313, Frederick was beaten by Louis at Gamelsdorf and had to renounce the tutelage. After the death of Henry VII, Frederick became a candidate for the Crown of the Holy Roman Empire, but Louis was elected in October 1314 upon the instigation of the Archbishop of Mainz with four of the seven votes. Louis was then quickly crowned in Bonn by the Archbishop of Cologne, instead of in Aachen.

After several years of bloody war, victory finally seemed to be within Frederick's grasp, as he was strongly supported by his brother Leopold. However, Frederick's army was in the end completely beaten near Mühldorf on the Ampfing Heath on September 28, 1322, and Frederick and 1300 nobles from Austria and Salzburg were captured.

Louis held Frederick captive on Trausnitz Castle in the Upper Palatinate for three years, but the persistent resistance by Frederick's brother Leopold, the retreat of the King of Bohemia from his alliance and the Pope's ban induced Louis to release him under the Treaty of Trausnitz of March 13, 1325. In this agreement, Frederick finally recognized Louis as legitimate ruler and undertook to return to captivity if he did not succeed in convincing his brothers to submit to Louis.

As he did not manage to overcome Leopold's obstinacy, Frederick returned to Munich as a prisoner, even though the Pope had released him from his oath. Impressed by Frederick's noble gesture, Louis renewed the old friendship with Frederick and they agreed to rule the Empire jointly.

Since the Pope and the electors strongly objected to this agreement, another Treaty was signed at Ulm on January 7, 1326, according to which Frederick would govern Germany as King of the Romans, while Louis would be crowned Holy Roman Emperor in Italy.

After Leopold's death in 1326, however, Frederick withdrew from the regency of the Empire and returned to rule only Austria. He died on January 13, 1330 on Castle Gutenstein in the Wienerwald, and was buried at Mauerbach in a Monastery he had founded. After the latter was closed down in 1783, his remains were brought to St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna.

Frederick's sons by Isabel of Aragon, a daughter of King James II of Aragon and Blanche of Anjou, died early. Frederick's gracious return to captivity inspired Friedrich Schiller to write his poem "Deutsche Treue" (German Loyalty) and Uhland to his tragedy "Ludwig der Bayer" (Louis the Bavarian).



Austria
Frederick the Handsome 1308-30
Silver Pfennig

Uniface - Turret between shields.
Enns mint.
Grades crude jumbled fine.
Size: 14 mm



Austria

FRIEDRICH the Handsome as Duke, 1306-1314.
Mint: Vienna Neustadt
17 mm Silver Pfennig.
Obv.: Face in wavy circle

Rev.: Dragon left.

Reference: CNA B228. 0,76g.



Austria

FRIEDRICH the Handsome as Duke, 1306-1314.
Mint: Vienna Neustadt
Silver Pfennig.
Obv.: Face in wavy circle

Rev.: Dragon left.



Austria
Friedrich the Handsome as king (1314-1330)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Vienna Neustadt
Obv: Head facing, in a knobby border.
Rev: Embossing traces
Weight: 0,63g
Reference: CNA B228



Austria

Friedrich the Handsome as Duke (1306-1314)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Vienna
Obv: Anchor cross with cloverleaves in the inner angles.
Rev: Embossing traces
Weight: 0,75g
Reference: CNA B207



Austria

FRIEDRICH the Handsome as Duke, 1306-1314.
Mint: Vienna Neustadt
16 mm Silver Pfennig.
Obv.: Bust of King surrounded by garland.

Rev.: Dragon left.

Reference: CNA B229. 0,78g.



Austria

Friedrich d. Schöne as Duke, 1306-1314
Mint: Vienna

Reference: CNAI: B208

Obv: Crowned bust with sword and orb.

Price realized: 56 EUR (approx. 62 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

FRIEDRICH the Handsome as Duke, 1306-1314.
Mint: Vienna Neustadt
17 mm Silver Pfennig.
Obv.: Austrian field in star.

Rev.: Dragon left.

Reference: CNA B230. 0,76g.



Austria

Friedrich the Handsome as king (1314-1330)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Vienna
Obv: Three cloverleaves joined at stems in 3-arched border, balls in outside angles.
Rev: Embossing traces (Eagle)
Weight: 0,62g
Reference: CNA B219



Austria
King Friedrich the Handsome (1314 - 1330)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Vienna
Obv: Crowned head over foliage wreath
Rev: Embossing traces
Weight: 0,71g
Reference: CNA B218



Austria
Friedrich the Handsome as king (1314-1330)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Vienna New City
Obv: Crowned bust facing; foliage garland around.
Rev: Embossing traces (Dragon left)
Weight: 0,83g
Reference: CNA B 229



Austria
Friedrich der Schöne as King (1314-1330)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Vienna
Obv: Austrian coat of arms between 2 fish.
Rev: Embossing traces
Weight: 0,7g
Reference: CNA B216



Austria
Friedrich the Handsome as king (1314-1330)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Vienna
Obv: Squirrel standing right.
Rev: Embossing traces
Weight: 0,66g
Reference: CNA B220



Austria
Friedrich the Handsome as King (1314-1330)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Vienna
Obv: Head from the front with a head covering
Rs: Embossing traces
Weight: 0,60g
Reference: CNA B222



Austria
FRIEDRICH the Handsome as Duke, 1306-1314.
Mint: Vienna Neustadt
18 mm Silver Pfennig.
Obv.: Rampant lion left.
Rev.: Dragon left.
Reference: CNA B227. 0,85g.



Austria
Friedrich the Handsome as King (1314-1330)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Enns
Obv.: Mermaid wearing pointed hood right.
Rev.: Eagle in 6-lobed border, "F".
Reference: Luschin 123. Weak reverse strike, as usual.

ALBRECHT II - 1330-1358

Albert II of Austria (December 12, 1298 – August 16, 1358, known as the Wise or the lame) was Duke of Austria.

Albert II was born at Habsburg, the son of Albert I of Germany, Rex Romanorum, and Elisabeth of Tirol. He became the joint ruler of all Habsburg lands with his younger brother, Otto the Merry in 1330, while increasing his possessions by the inheritance of his wife Joan, which was made up of the County of Pfirt and several cities.

Furthermore, Albert succeeded in establishing his claims on Carinthia and Carniola against John of Bohemia. Reflecting his high reputation among the secular and Church leaders of Europe, in 1335 Pope Benedict XII asked him to mediate in the church's conflict with Emperor Louis the Bavarian. Two years later, King Philip VI of France 1337 asked him for help against Emperor Louis and King Edward III of England. Nevertheless, Albert remained faithful to the Emperor until Louis' death.

He established the "Albertinian House Rule" (Albertinische Hausordnung) to predetermine the rules of succession in the Austrian lands, although the rule was disregarded after his death until renewed by Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor. Adopted as part of the Pragmatic Sanction, the Albertinian House Rule effectively remained one of the basic laws of Austria until 1918. Styria owes him its (former) constitution, the so-called "Mountain Book" (Bergbüchel); the same is true for Carinthia.

Albert began the construction of the Gothic Choir in St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna, known as the Albertinian Choir. It has been speculated that he had temporal paralysis (explaining his nickname "Albert the lame") caused by polyarthritis. If so, however, it did not prevent him from fathering four children: Rudolf, who succeeded him as duke, Frederick (2nd Duke), Albert III (3rd Duke), and Leopold (3rd co-Duke).

Albert died at Vienna in 1358.



Austria
Albrecht II. von Habsburg (1330-1358)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint City: Enns
Obv: Cross of heart-shaped leaves, in the corners, rings.
Rev: Embossing traces (Head, shield ?)
Weight: 0,7g
Reference: CNA B240



Austria
Albrecht II. von Habsburg (1330-1358)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Enns
Obv: Head looking right
Rev: Embossing traces
Weight: 0,4g
Reference: CNA B249



Austria
Albrecht II. von Habsburg (1330-1358)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Vienna Neustadt
Obv: Bust right with sword in right and and shield in left hand.
Rev: Embossing traces
Weight: 0,64g
Reference: CNA B257



Austria
Albrecht II. von Habsburg (1330-1358)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Vienna Neustadt
Obv: Dog's head left
Rev: Embossing traces
Weight: 0,75g
Reference: CNA B256



Austria
Albrecht II. von Habsburg (1330-1358)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Vienna Neustadt
Obv: 3 Dragons joined in a circle.
Rev: Embossing traces
Weight: 0,7g
Reference: CNA B252



Austria
Albrecht II. von Habsburg (1330-1358)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Enns
Obv: Dragon left looking backward, Austrian shield above.
Rev: Embossing traces - uniface?
Weight: 0,74g
Reference: CNA B251



Austria
Albrecht II. von Habsburg (1330-1358)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Vienna
Obv: Cross of leaves.
Rs: Embossing traces
Weight: 0,8g
Reference: CNA B248



Austria
Albrecht II. von Habsburg (1330-1358)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Vienna
Mintmaster: Heinrich der Schucheler
Obv: Hare to the right.
Rev: Embossing traces
Weight: 0,43g
Reference: CNA B236



Austria
Albrecht II. von Habsburg (1330-1358)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mintmaster: Jans von Tierna
Mint City: Vienna
Obv: Tower over a bow, with point between two fish posed outward.
Rev: Embossing traces.
Weight: 0,67g
Reference: CNA B245



Austria
Albrecht II. von Habsburg (1330-1358)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mintmaster: Dietrich Flusthart
Mint city: Vienna
Obv: Three clover leaves connected by the handles.
Rev: Embossing traces (arms of the mint-master)
Weight: 0,8g
Reference: CNA B247



Austria
Albrecht II. von Habsburg (1330-1358)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Vienna
Mintmaster: Heinrich Schucheler
Obv: Bearded head with a hat.
Rev: Embossing traces
Weight: 0,51g
Reference: CNA B237



Austria
Albrecht II. von Habsburg (1330-1358)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Vienna
Mintmaster: Jans von Tierna
Vs: Curly-haired head to the right
Rs: Embossing traces
Weight: 0,41g
Reference: CNA B244



Holy Roman Empire - Duchy of Austria
Albrecht II. von Habsburg (1330-1358)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Vienna
Mintmaster: Jans von Tierna
Obv: Rider with shield in right hand; under the horse a clover leaf. Rev: Embossing traces
Weight: 0,7g
CNA B246



Holy Roman Empire - Duchy of Austria
Albrecht II. von Habsburg (1330-1358)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint: Vienna Neustadt
Obv: Three stylized lilies and three shields alternating.
Rev: Embossing traces.
Weight: 0,6g
Reference: CNA B254



Holy Roman Empire - Duchy of Austria
Albrecht II. von Habsburg (1330-1358)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Vienna
Mintmaster: Dietrich von Flusthart
Obv: 3 bird heads joined together.
Rev: Embossing traces (Coat of arms of the mintmaster).
Weight: 0,75g
Reference: CNA B243



Holy Roman Empire - Duchy of Austria
Albrecht II. von Habsburg (1330-1358)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Vienna
Mintmaster: Dietrich Flusthart
Obv: Grape leaf, above 2 balls.
Rev: Embossing traces (Coat of arms of the mintmaster).
Weight: 0,76g
Reference: CNA B242



Austria
Albrecht II. von Habsburg (1330-1358)
Pfennig (Silver) Mint: Vienna. 0,56g
Obv: Leaf cross
Rs: Embossing traces.
Ref.: CNA B248 Nice!



Austria
Albrecht II. von Habsburg (1330-1358)
Pfennig (Silver) Mint: Vienna Neustadt 0,58g
Obv.: 3 fleur-de-lis alternating with 3 Austrian shields.
Rev: Embossing traces. Nice!
Reference: CNA B254



Austria
Albrecht II. (1330-1358)
Pfennig (Silver) Mint: Vienna (?) 0,72g
Obv.: Unicorn right, looking backwards. Over its back an Austrian shield.
Rev: Embossing traces (Dragon left)
Reference: CNA B259. VF



Austria
Albrecht II. (1330-1358)
Pfennig (Silver) Mint: Vienna (?) 0,7g
Obv.: Unicorn right, looking backwards. Over its back an Austrian shield.
Rev: Embossing traces
Reference: CNA B259. VF



Austria
Albrecht III. von Habsburg (1365-1395)
Pfennig (Silver) Mint: Vienna 0,57g
Obv.: Steinbockkopf looking left.
Uniface.
Reference: CNA B265 VF



Austria

Albrecht II. von Habsburg (1330-1358)

Pfennig (Silver) Mint: Vienna Neustadt 0,68g

Obv.: 3 Dragons arranged in a circle.

Rs: Embossing traces (Dragon and Austrian shield?)

Ref.: CNA B252 VF



Austria

Albrecht II. von Habsburg (1330-1358)

Pfennig (Silver) Mint: Vienna 0,57g Mintmaster: Jans von Tierna

Obv.: Rider with Austrian shield in the right hand, riding to right; clover leaf under horse.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: CNA B246. VF.

Rudolph IV the Founder, Duke 1358-1365

Born in Vienna, Rudolf was the eldest son of Albert II and Johanna von Pfirt. One of the third generation of Habsburg dukes in Austria, he was the first to be born in Austria. Therefore, he considered Austria his home, a sentiment that no doubt communicated itself to his subjects and contributed to his popularity. He was one of the most energetic and active rulers of Austria in the late Middle Ages, and it was said of him that as a young man he already had the air of a king.

He was married to Katharine of Bohemia the daughter of Emperor Charles IV. Eager to compete with his father-in-law, who had made Prague a radiant center of culture, Rudolf desired to raise the importance of Vienna to a comparable or greater height.

For more than a century, the Habsburg dukes had chafed at the Popes' failure to make Vienna the seat of its own diocese, a status that they considered appropriate for the seat of a duchy. The Bishops of Passau, the diocese that included Vienna, had excellent connections to the Pope, apparently dooming Vienna's prospects in this regard. Rudolf, however, resorted to something which could be considered imposture: He initiated the creation in the Cathedral of Saint Stephan (Stephansdom) of a Metropolitan Chapter (which, according to the name, should be assigned to a bishop), whose members wore red garments as cardinals do. The provost of the chapter received the title of Arch-Chancellor of Austria.

Rudolf extended Stephansdom, with the construction of its gothic nave being started under Rudolf's rule. Rudolf had himself be depicted on the cathedral's entrance. The construction efforts can be seen as an attempt to compete with St. Vitus Cathedral in Prague.

Similarly, by founding the University of Vienna in 1365, Rudolf sought to match Charles IV's founding of the Charles University of Prague in 1348. Still known as Alma Mater Rudolphina today, the University of Vienna is the oldest continuously operating university in the German-speaking world. However, a faculty of theology, which was considered crucial for a university at that time, was not established until 1385, twenty years after Rudolf's death.

To improve the economy of Vienna Rudolf introduced many other measures, including the supervision by the mayor of sales of real property, instituted to prevent sales to the dead hand, i.e., to prevent economically unproductive ownership by the Church. Rudolf also managed to establish a relatively stable currency, the so-called Wiener Pfennig (Vienna Penny).

Rudolf is best known for another bluff, the forgery of the Privilegium Maius, which de facto put him on par with the Electors of the Holy Roman Empire, compensating for Austria's failure to receive an electoral vote in the Golden Bull. The title of Archduke, invented by Rudolf, became an honorific title of all males of the House of Habsburg in the 16th century.

In 1363, Rudolf entered into a contract of inheritance with Countess Margarete Maultasch of the Tyrol, which brought the Tyrol under Austrian rule only after her death in 1369 since her brother-in-law Stephen II, Duke of Bavaria had invaded the country. The next year, he concluded another Contract of Inheritance with his father-in-law Emperor Charles, providing for mutual inheritance between the Habsburgs and Luxemburg.

In spite of the high-flying (and maybe sometimes megalomaniac) character of his plans, he managed to modernize his territories and his city, the prominence of which considerably increased. His untimely death halted further progress, however. His brothers Albert III and Leopold III, who were to rule jointly under the Rudolfinische Hausordnung (Rudolfian House Rules), began to quarrel ceaselessly and ultimately agreed to divide the Habsburg territories between them in 1379.

Rudolf is also remembered for founding Novo Mesto in Slovenia whose German name, Rudolfswert, was given in his honor.

Rudolf died in Milan in 1365. He and his wife are buried in the Ducal Crypt in the Stephansdom in Vienna.



Austria

Rudolph IV 1358-1365

1358 Pfennig, Vienna mint

Obv.: crowned horseman right, holding shield of Austria.

Ref.: Szego#153, VF

ALBRCHT III - 1365–1395

Albert III of Austria (September 9, 1349–August 29, 1395), known as Albert with the Pigtail (German: Herzog Albrecht III "mit dem Copfe"), was a duke of Austria and a member of the House of Habsburg.

Albert III was born in Vienna, the 3rd son of Duke Albert II of Austria. Even though his father had determined that the eldest son should be the sole successor, after his father's death in 1358, Albert later inherited the rule from his two older brothers Rudolf IV and Frederick III and later shared it with his younger brother Leopold III.

In 1377, Albert went on a crusade against the pagan Lithuanians and Samogitians.

After Rudolf's and Frederick's death without an heir, Albert and his remaining brother, Leopold III, entered, in 1379, into the Treaty of Neuberg to divide the Habsburg territories. Albert received Austria proper while Leopold ruled over Styria, Carinthia, Tyrol and Further Austria.

His government was beneficial to the realm, as he supported the arts and sciences. Albert was an apt scholar himself, particularly as a mathematician. He expanded the University of Vienna and attempted to refurbish Vienna.

Albert died in 1395 at the castle Schloss Laxenburg. He is buried in the Ducal Crypt in the Stephansdom cathedral in Vienna.

Albert III was married twice. The first marriage, after 19 March 1366, was with Elisabeth of Bohemia (1358-1373), daughter of Charles IV, Holy Roman Emperor. This marriage was childless; his wife died at fifteen. Secondly, he married Beatrix of Nuremberg, daughter of Frederick V of Nuremberg and Elisabeth of Meissen who gave him his only son, Albert IV, who succeeded him. Elisabeth of Meissen was descended from the Babenberg dukes of Austria.



Austria

Albrecht III 1358-95

Silver Pfennig, Vienna mint. 15 mm

Obv.: Cross of hearts, uniface.

Grades very crude VG.



Austria

Vienna. Albrecht III, AD 1358 to 1395.

Silver pfennig. Mint : Vienna.

14.6 x 15.5 mm. Weight : 0.82 grams.

Obverse : This is normally described as a Head with long curls

Reverse : Blank (this is a uniface coin).

Reference : Szego-150 Grade : F



Holy Roman Empire - Duchy of Austria
Albrecht III. von Habsburg (1365-1395)
Pfennig (Silver)
Mint city: Vienna
Obv: Steinbock (Alpine Ibex) head left.
Uniface coin.
Weight: 0,6g
Reference: CNA B265

ALBRECHT IV - 1395-1404

Albert IV (September 19, 1377 – September 14, 1404) was a duke of Austria.

He was born in Vienna, the son of Duke Albert III of Austria and Beatrix of Nuremberg. He was the Duke of Austria from 1395 until 1404, which then included roughly today's Lower Austria and most of Upper Austria, as the other Habsburg dominions were at that time ruled by his relatives of the Leopoldinian Line of the family. Albert's rule was characterized by quarrels with that part of his family and with members of the Luxemburg dynasty, Wenceslaus and Sigismund.

Albert died at Klosterneuburg, Lower Austria, in 1404. He is buried in the Ducal Crypt in the Stephansdom in Vienna. He was succeeded by his son Albert. Through his maternal grandmother, Elisabeth of Meissen, Albert IV descended from Babenberg dukes of Austria.

He married in Vienna 24 April 1390 to Johanna Sophia of Bavaria, daughter of Albrecht I, Duke of Bavaria-Straubing and Margarete of Brieg. They children were:

Albert V (16 August 1397–27 October 1439, Neszmély, Hungary).

Margarete (26 June 1395, Vienna–24 December 1447), married in Landshut 25 November 1412 to Duke Henry XVI of Bavaria.



Austria

Albrecht IV 1395-1404

AR Pfennig of Vienna.

Obv. Rams head, grades crude VF.

Size: 15 mm



Austria

Albrecht IV (1395-1404)

AR pfennig, 16mm, 0.65 grams.

Obv.: Ram's head

Uniface.

Nice for this crude type.



Austria

Albrecht IV (1395-1404)

AR pfennig, (1395-1404). 17mm, 0.85 grams.

Ram's head

Uniface.

Nice for this crude type.

ALBRECHT V - 1404-1439

Albert was born in Vienna as the son of Albert IV of Austria, Duke of Austria.

Albert succeeded to the duchy of Austria on his father's death in 1404. After receiving a good education, he undertook the government of Austria in 1411, and succeeded, with the aid of his advisers, in ridding the duchy of the evils which had arisen during his minority. He assisted the German emperor Sigismund, who was also king of Hungary and Bohemia, in his campaigns against the Hussites, and in 1422 married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sigismund, who designated him as his successor. (Note that she was not the daughter of Sigismund's first wife Mary of Hungary, and thus not descended from Angevin kings of Hungary, but in many ways, she descended from the old Árpád kings of Hungary.)

Elizabeth was daughter of Emperor Sigismund and his second wife, the Slovenian noblewoman Barbara of Celje. Her paternal grandparents were Emperor Charles IV and Elizabeth of Pomerania. Her maternal grandfather was Count Herman II of Celje, whose parents were the Slovenian ruler Count Herman I of Celje and Catherine of Bosnia (who apparently descended also from Nemanjić kings of Serbia and from Catherine of Hungary, a daughter of Stephen V of Hungary). In right of the paternal grandparents, she was, through Emperor Charles, an heiress of Bohemia, and through Elizabeth of Pomerania, an heiress of Poland, of its Kujavian Piast branch of kings. Thus, Albert's marriage brought him claims to several Slavic kingdoms and principalities. She was also a descendant of Árpáds of Hungary, through her great-grandmother Elizabeth of Bohemia, who herself was granddaughter of Anna Rostislavna of Halicia, whose mother Constance was a daughter of King Bela IV of Hungary. Admittedly, this was not a very close Hungarian connection, but all the other descendants of Árpáds were approximately as distant at that time. Additionally, she descended from Ottokar I of Bohemia's second wife Constance of Hungary, daughter of Bela III of Hungary.



Albert himself descended from Bela IV of Hungary through his daughter Ilona whose descendant was a princess of Brieg who became Albert's ancestress the countess of Hainaut and Holland, and from a younger sister of Queen Elizabeth of Bohemia, thus descending from both Constances of Hungary, and also from King Geza II of Hungary through his daughter Elizabeth who married Bedrich of Czech, their daughter being an ancestress of Albert's maternal Bavarian line.

When Sigismund died in 1437, Albert was crowned king of Hungary on January 1, 1438, and although crowned king of Bohemia six months later, he was unable to obtain possession of the country. He was engaged in warfare with the Bohemians and their Polish allies, when on March 18, 1438 he was chosen as German king at Frankfurt, an honour which he does not appear to have sought. He thus was "King of the Romans", but he was not crowned as Holy Roman Emperor.

Afterwards engaged in defending Hungary against the attacks of the Turks, he died on October 27, 1439 at Neszmély, and was buried at Székesfehérvár. Albert was an energetic and warlike prince, whose short reign gave great promise of usefulness for Germany.

His children with Elizabeth II of Bohemia were:

Ladislav V Posthumus of Bohemia, King of Hungary and Bohemia

Anne of Austria, (1432-1462), who married William III, Duke of Saxony. William became (1357-69) Duke of Luxembourg, in right of his wife.

Elizabeth (1438-1505), who married Casimir IV of Poland, and whose son Ladislav VI of Bohemia later became king of Bohemia and Hungary.



Austria, Albrecht V, 1411-1437 AD AD, AR pfennig - Vienna
Obverse: "A-B-T" around shield of Austria
Reverse: uniface
13mm x 11mm, 0.27 grams



Austria - Albrecht V, 1411-1437 - Pfennig, Vienna mint - crude VG

Reference: 2 Luschin 13



Austria - Albrecht V, 1411-1437 - Pfennig, Vienna mint - crude F+

2 Luschin 13
Very good strike.

Ladislaus Posthumus, Duke 1440-1457

also King of Bohemia Hungary

under the guardianship of Frederick V of Inner Austria, until 1452

Ladislaus the Posthumous (February 22, 1440, Komárno, Hungary, now in Slovakia – November 23, 1457, Prague, now in the Czech Republic) ruled Bohemia as Ladislav I, Hungary as László V (and Croatia as Ladislav IV), and Austria as Duke Ladislaus. The only son of Albert II, King of Germany, and of Elizabeth, daughter of the Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund, he was called Ladislaus Postumus (in Czech Ladislav Pohrobek; in Hungarian Utószülött László; in Slovenian Ladislav Posmrtni) because he was born at Komárom four months after his father's death. He succeeded immediately as Duke of Austria and head of the House of Habsburg, and he also became nominal King of Bohemia. But his second cousin Frederick V, ruler of Inner Austria, was chosen to succeed Albert II as King of the Romans.

The estates of Hungary elected Wladyslaw III of Poland as King Ulászló I in succession to Albert II; but the infant Ladislaus' mother had the Hungarian crown stolen from its guardians at Visegrád and brought to Wiener Neustadt by a lady of the court, Helene Kottannerin. According to legend, the cross on the crown is askew because it was damaged in transit as a result. Elisabeth arranged for Ladislaus to be crowned at Székesfehérvár on 15 May 1440.

For safety's sake, she placed Ladislaus under the guardianship of his Habsburg relative Frederick V, who proceeded to hold him as a virtual prisoner in Castle Orth and rule Austria himself. On the death of Ulászló I at the Battle of Varna on 10 November 1444, the Hungarian estates, despite considerable opposition, elected Ladislaus Postumus as their king and sent a deputation to Vienna to induce Frederick to surrender the child and the Holy Crown, which he refused to do. In the meantime, János Hunyadi acted as regent for Ladislaus in Hungary, while George of Podebrady performed the same office in Bohemia.

From 1450 the pressure of the Austrian estates to free Ladislaus grew. In 1452, they entered into the Mailberg Confederation under the leadership of Ulrich of Eyczing and Ulrich of Celje and freed Ladislaus by force. The Princely Count of Celje, a Slovenian magnate and heir to Bosnia, the cousin of Ladislaus' mother, prevailed against Eyczing and became the new guardian of the child, effectively ruling in his stead.

On 28 October 1453, at the age of thirteen, Ladislaus Postumus was finally crowned King of Bohemia, after which he lived mainly in Prague or Vienna. Celje and Ladislaus remained indifferent to the threat posed in Hungary by the Turks, and Celje became increasingly hostile towards János Hunyadi, who was bearing the main burden of the battles against the Ottomans. On the death of Hunyadi, Ladislaus made Celje governor of Hungary in October 1456 at the Diet of Futtak. When, after the Siege of Nándorfehérvár, Celje was murdered by László Hunyadi in revenge for his assassination attempt on him on 9 November 1456, Ladislaus had the young Hunyadi beheaded on 16 March 1457. This raised such a storm in Hungary that the king had to flee to Prague, where he spent the last months of his life.

He died suddenly on 23 November 1457 while preparing for his marriage to Magdalena, daughter of Charles VII of France. It was rumored at the time that his political opponents in Bohemia had poisoned him; but in the 20th century it was proved that Ladislaus died of leukemia, not a recognized disease in that period.

Ladislaus's cousin Frederick V succeeded him in Austria; Hungary elected Matthias Corvinus, the brother of László Hunyadi, as king; and Bohemia elected George of Podebrady, the only Hussite ruler of that kingdom.



Austria

Ladislaus Posthumus, 1452-1457.

Uniface Pfennig, Vienna MInt, 0,55 g.

Obv.: Crowned shield divides L - R

Rev.: CNA I, F a 9. VF

Estimate: 10 EUR. Price realized: 30 EUR (approx. 42 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

FRIEDRICH III - 1457-1493

Frederick III of Habsburg (September 21, 1415 – August 19, 1493) was elected as German King as the successor of Albert II in 1440.

Born in Innsbruck, he was the son of Duke Ernest the Iron from the Leopoldinian line of the Habsburg family ruling Inner Austria, i.e. Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola, and of Ernest's wife Cymburgis of Masovia. As an Austrian Habsburg Duke, he became Frederick V in 1424. In 1440 he was elected German king as Frederick IV, and in 1452 crowned Holy Roman Emperor as Frederick III. He married in 1452, at age 37, the 18-year-old Princess Eleonor of Portugal, whose dowry helped him to alleviate his debts and cement his power.

In 1442, Frederick allied himself with Rudolf Stüssi, burgomaster of Zürich, against the Old Swiss Confederacy in the Old Zürich War (Alter Zürichkrieg).

In 1446, he entered into the Vienna Concordat with the Holy See, which remained in force until 1806 and regulated the relationship between the Habsburgs and the Holy See.

Frederick was the last Emperor to be crowned in Rome, being crowned in 1452 by Pope Nicholas V. He opposed the reform of the Holy Roman Empire at that time and was barely able to prevent the electors from electing another king.

His politics were hardly spectacular but still successful. His first major opponent was his brother Albert VI, who challenged his rule. He did not manage to win a single conflict on the battlefield, and thus resorted to more subtle plans. He held his nephew Ladislaus Posthumus, the ruler of the Archduchy of Austria, Hungary and Bohemia, (born in 1440) as a prisoner and attempted to extend his guardianship over him in perpetuity to maintain his control over Lower Austria. Ladislaus was freed in 1452 by the Lower Austrian estates. He acted similarly towards his nephew Sigismund of the Tyrolian line of the Habsburg family. Despite those efforts, he failed to gain control over Hungary and Bohemia, and was even defeated by the Hungarian King Matthias Corvinus in 1485, who managed to reside in Vienna until his death five years later. Ultimately, Frederick prevailed in all those conflicts by outliving his opponents and sometimes inheriting their lands, as was the case with his nephew Ladislaus Posthumus, from whom he gained Lower Austria in 1457, and with his brother Albert VI, whom he succeeded in Upper Austria. These conflicts forced him to an anachronistic itinerant existence, as he had to move his court between various places through the years, residing in Graz, Linz and Wiener Neustadt. Wiener Neustadt owes him its castle and the "New Monastery".

Still, in some ways his policies were astonishingly successful. In the Siege of Neuss, he could force Charles the Bold of Burgundy to give his daughter Mary of Burgundy as wife to Frederick's son Maximilian. With the inheritance of Burgundy, the House of Habsburg began to rise to predominance in Europe. This gave rise to the saying "Let others wage wars, but you, happy Austria, shall marry", which became a motto of the dynasty.

The marriage of his daughter Kunigunde of Austria to Albert IV, Duke of Bavaria, was another result of intrigues and deception, but must be counted as a defeat for Frederick. Albert illegally took control of some imperial fiefs and then asked to marry Kunigunde (who lived in Innsbruck, far from her father), offering to give her the fiefs as a dowry. Frederick agreed at first, but after Albert took over yet another fief, Regensburg, Frederick withdrew his consent. On January 2, 1487, however, before Frederick's change of heart could be communicated to his daughter, Kunigunde married Albert. A war was prevented only by intermediation by the Emperor's son, Maximilian.

In some smaller matters, Frederick was quite successful: in 1469 he managed to establish bishoprics in Vienna and Wiener Neustadt, a step that no previous Duke of Austria had been able to achieve.

At the age of 77, Frederick III died at Linz in a failed attempt to have his left leg amputated. His grave, built by Nikolaus Gerhaert von Leyden, in the Stephansdom in Vienna, is one of the most important works of sculptural art of the late Middle Ages. His amputated leg was buried with him.

For the last ten years of Frederick's life, he and Maximilian ruled jointly.





Austria

Friedrich V. (III.) (1436-1493)

Pfennig (Silver) Mint city: Vienna

Obv: Vienneses shield w/cross, between W - H - T (clockwise) in 3-lobed border.

(probably Viennese citizen Teschler); dot before the T; gothic leaves in outer border angles. Uniface.

Weight: 0,3g

Reference: CNA Fa 13



Austria

Friedrich III, 1452-1493

Pfennig, Vienna mint - crude VF

REFERENCE: 2 Luschin 41

Great sharp strike



(THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE/AUSTRIAN COINS)

Friedrich III., 1440-1493.

Silver uniface Pfennig,

Mint: Vienna Neustadt. 0,48 g.

Reference: CNA I, F a 38.

Price realized: 9 EUR (approx. 13 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Holy Roman Empire - Austria

After the regulations of 1481

Pfennig (Silver)

Mint city: Vienna

Obv: Zweier: 3 shields (double-eagle, Steiermark arms - counterclockwise) in clover-shaped border; in the angles gothic leaves and half-moons.

Weight: 0,40g

Reference: CNA Fa 28

ALBRECHT VI 1458 - 1463

Albert VI, Duke of Austria and later Archduke of Austria (December 12, 1418 – December 2, 1463), was a Habsburg Archduke, the son of Duke Ernest the Iron of Inner Austria and the brother of Emperor Frederick III.

Albert was born in Vienna. Although he was a junior heir, he received no full rulership anywhere for a long time, which caused friction in his relations with his elder brother Frederick (who was Frederick V as Duke of Austria). From 1446, Albert was the Regent of Further Austria, after the death of its Duke, Frederick IV and as guardian of Frederick IV's successor Sigismund. At that stage, Albert quarreled with his brother

From 1458 to his death in 1463 Albert ruled Austria above the Enns (later known as Upper Austria), a separate principality, quite small, which was his portion of Habsburg patrimony. After laying siege to Frederick in the fortification of Vienna, he also took over the reign of Austria below the Enns (now Lower Austria) in 1462. Albert died childless and was succeeded by his elder brother.



Austria

Archduke ALBRECHT VI., 1458 - 1463

Enns mint. Pfennig. 15 mm 0,46g.

Obv.: Shield of Enns.

Rev.: Gothic E. Ref.: Hippmann 95Pp. Dark toning, VF.

Estimate: EUR 75. Price realized: 550 EUR (approx. 740 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archduke ALBRECHT VI., 1458 - 1463

Pfennig. Enns mint. 14 mm. 0,33g.

Uniface. Shield of Enns. Ring between vertical lines of shield.

Ref.: Hippmann 97E. VF

Estimate: EUR 50. Price realized: 40 EUR (approx. 54 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archduke ALBRECHT VI., 1458 - 1463

Uniface Pfennig, Enns mint. 16 mm 0,56g.

(aft. 1459). Austrian shield between T - L, above, an A.

Ref.: Hippmann 95 U.VF.

Estimation: EUR 50.



Austria

Archduke ALBRECHT VI., 1458 - 1463

Uniface Hälbling 13 mm (aft. 1459). 0,28g.

Austrian shield between T - L, above, an A.

Ref. Hippmann - (like 95 U und 97 H). Scarce! VF.

Estimation: EUR 80. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 144 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

MAXIMILIAN I 1493-1519

Maximilian I of Habsburg (March 22, 1459 – January 12, 1519) was Holy Roman Emperor from 1508 until his death. He expanded the influence of the House of Habsburg through both war and marriage.[1] He is often referred to as "The Last Knight".

Maximilian was born in Wiener Neustadt as the son of the Emperor Frederick III and Eleanor of Portugal. He married (1477) the heiress of Burgundy, Mary, the only daughter of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. Through this marriage, Maximilian obtained the Burgundian Netherlands and the Free County of Burgundy, although he lost the Duchy of Burgundy to France upon the death of his wife.

In 1490, he bought Tyrol and Further Austria from his cousin Sigismund, the last member of the Elder Tyrolean Line of the House of Habsburg. Upon the death of his father in 1493, he inherited the rest of the Habsburg possessions and thus reunified all Habsburg territories. That same year Maximilian married Bianca Maria Sforza (d. 1510), the daughter of Duke Galeazzo Maria Sforza of Milan as he had been a widower since the death of his first wife in 1482.

Maximilian governed his first wife's vast inheritance in the Low Countries, and he prosecuted a war over them with Louis XI, King of France on her behalf[1]. Upon the Duke of Burgundy's death in 1477, the Duchy of Burgundy had been claimed by the French crown under Salic Law. Louis further attempted to expand his control into the Burgundian Netherlands. Mary, who was only 20 and yet unmarried, refused a proposed marriage to the Dauphin as a way to settle the dispute, and when she married Maximilian less than a year after her father's death, she used his power to try to take back the parts of her father's lands Louis had acquired. Maximilian was successful in the war and in stabilizing the Netherlands, but some of the Netherland provinces were hostile to him, and when Mary died unexpectedly in March 1482, they signed a treaty with Louis in 1482 which forced Maximilian to give Franche Comté and Artois to Louis[1]. Louis died in 1483 and his successor, Charles VIII of France, was a minor whose regent, Anne of France, ended France's bellicosity for a time. Maximilian continued to govern Mary's remaining inheritance in the name of their young son, Philip the Handsome. After the regency ended, Maximilian and Charles VIII exchanged these two territories for Burgundy and Picardy in the Treaty of Senlis (1493). Thus ultimately much of the Netherlands became and remained a Habsburg possession.

Elected King of the Romans in 1486 at the initiative of his father, he also stood at the head of the Holy Roman Empire upon his father's death in 1493. The following year, after he married a daughter of the Duke of Milan (16 March 1494), Maximilian sought to expand his power in parts of Italy[1]. This brought French intervention in Italy, inaugurating the prolonged Italian Wars[1]. He joined the Holy League to counter the French. Maximilian lost, but after his death the Empire ultimately won. Maximilian was also forced to grant independence to Switzerland[1], where he had tried to re-establish the lost Habsburg dominance.

Maximilian is possibly best known for leading the 1495 Reichstag at Worms which concluded on the Reichsreform (Imperial Reform), reshaping much of the constitution of the Holy Roman Empire. In the 1499 Treaty of Basel, Maximilian was forced to acknowledge the de-facto independence of the Swiss confederacy from the Empire as a result of the Battle of Dornach.

In 1508, Maximilian, with the assent of Pope Julius II, took the title of Elected Roman Emperor (Erwählter Römischer Kaiser), and thus ended the century-old custom that the Holy Roman Emperor had to be crowned by the pope.

As part of the Treaty of Arras, Maximilian betrothed his three-year-old daughter Margaret to the Dauphin (later Charles VIII), son of his adversary Louis XI. Louis had attempted seven years earlier to arrange a betrothal between the Dauphin and Margaret's mother, Mary. Under the terms of Margaret's betrothal, she was sent to Louis to be brought up under his guardianship. Despite the death of Louis in 1483, shortly after Margaret arrived in France, she remained at the French court. The Dauphin, now Charles VIII, was still a minor, and his regent until 1491 was his sister, Anne of France. Anne's first betrothal, to the Duke of Lorraine, had ended when the Duke broke it off in order to pursue Mary of Burgundy (and died shortly afterwards). Despite Margaret's betrothal and continued presence at the French court, Anne arranged a marriage between Charles and Anne of Brittany. She, in turn, had been betrothed in 1483, and actually married by proxy in 1491, to Maximilian himself, but Charles and his sister wanted her inheritance for France. The final result of all of these machinations was that Charles repudiated his betrothal to Margaret when he came of age in 1491, invaded Brittany, forced Anne of Brittany to repudiate her unconsummated marriage to Maximilian, and married her. (They had four children who all died in infancy, and after Charles died, his widow married his cousin and successor, Louis XII.) Margaret still remained in France until 1493, when she was finally returned to her father. She married twice more.

In 1493, Maximilian contracted another marriage for himself, this time to the daughter of the Duke of Milan, whence ensued the lengthy Italian Wars with France. Thus Maximilian through his own marriages (and attempted marriage) sought to extend his sphere of influence against that of France. The marriages he arranged for both of his children more successfully fulfilled the same goal, and after the turn of the Sixteenth Century, his matchmaking focused on his grandchildren, for whom he looked opposite France towards the east.



In order to reduce the growing pressures on the Empire brought about by treaties between the rulers of France, Poland, Hungary, Bohemia, and Russia, as well as to secure Bohemia and Hungary for the Habsburgs, Maximilian I met with the Jagiellonian kings Ladislaus II of Hungary and Bohemia and Sigismund I of Poland at Vienna in 1515. There they arranged for Maximilian's granddaughter Mary to marry Louis, the son of Ladislaus, and for Anne (the sister of Louis) to marry Maximilian's grandson Ferdinand (both grandchildren being the children of Philip the Handsome, Maximilian's son, and Juana la Loca of Castile). The marriages arranged there brought Habsburg kingship over Hungary and Bohemia in 1526. Both Anne and Louis were adopted by Maximilian following the death of Ladislaus. These political marriages were summed up in the following Latin hexameters: *Bella gerant alii, tu felix Austria nube/ Nam quae Mars aliis, dat tibi regna Venus*, i.e., "Let others wage war, but thou, O happy Austria, marry; for those kingdoms which Mars gives to others, Venus gives to thee."

Maximilian died in Wels, Upper Austria, and was succeeded as Emperor by his grandson Charles V, his son Philip the Handsome having died in 1506. Although he is buried in the Castle Chapel at Wiener Neustadt, a cenotaph tomb for Maximilian is located in the Innsbruck Hofkirche[1].

Maximilian was a keen supporter of the arts and sciences, and he surrounded himself with scholars such as Joachim Vadian and Andreas Stoberl (Stiborius), promoting them to important court posts. His reign saw the first flourishing of the Renaissance in Germany.

Maximilian had appointed his daughter Margarete of Austria as both Regent of the Netherlands and the guardian and educator of his grandsons Charles and Ferdinand (their father, Philip, having predeceased Maximilian), and she fulfilled this task well. Through wars and marriages he extended the Habsburg influence in every direction: to the Netherlands, Spain, Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, and Italy. This influence would last for centuries and shape much of European history.



Austria

Pfennig 1519. Mint: Vienna. 0,39 g.

Obv.: Shield and year in border.

Rev.: St. Andrew's cross with B in 4 angles.

Very scarce! VF.

Estimation: 80,00 Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 119 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Maximilian I., 1490-1519.

Uniface Pfennig, 1517, St. Veit mint. (in Carinthia)

Ref.: Egg S. 194, 30. Beautiful!

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 80 EUR (approx. 97 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date).



Austria

Maximilian I.-1493-1519

1/2 Batzen - Vienna mint. VF

Estimate: EUR 35. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 60 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

ANDECHS-MERANIEN

The Duchy Meranien is a product of Staufischen power politics of the 12th Century.



Dukes of
Andech-Meranien

AUSTRIA

ANDECHS-MERANIEN, DUCHY

Otto II. von Freising, 1184-1220.

Pfennig. Mint: Gutenwert. 1,07 g.

Obv.: Bust of angel with spread wings facing, both hands in front, palms outward.

Rev.: Bust of St. Anthony left over letter T. All between 4 rosettes.

Ref.: CNA I, C j 1. Scarce! VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 190 EUR (approx. 268 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



(THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE/AUSTRIAN COINS)

ANDECHS-MERANIEN, DUCHY

Heinrich IV., 1204-1228.

Silver Pfennig 0,88 g.

Obv.: : (MA)RC-HI(0), standing bishop facing, with crozier.

Rev.: Bust of angel, cross above.

Reference: CNAI:CI11 Weak strike, Very nice!

Estimate: EUR 70. Price realized: 220 EUR (approx. 295 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



(THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE/AUSTRIAN COINS)

ANDECHS-MERANIEN, DUCHY

Heinrich IV., 1204-1228.

Silver Pfennig, Mint: Windischgraz. 0,98 g.

Obv.: Angel sitting facing, with fleur-de-lis scepter.

Rev.: Head of the Duke facing, with two flags.

Reference: CNA I, C h 8.

Price realized: 20 EUR (approx. 28 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



(THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE/AUSTRIAN COINS)

ANDECHS-MERANIEN, DUCHY

Heinrich IV., 1204-1228.

Silver Pfennig, Mint: Gutenwert. 0,94 g.

Obv.: Duke standing facing, with fleur-de-lis scepter, and falcon.

Rev.: Chest-high portrait of Duke facing, and an eagle facing the Duke, both over a wall; above all in the middle, a star.

Reference: CNA I, C j 26.

Price realized: 20 EUR (approx. 28 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



(THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE/AUSTRIA)

ANDECHS-MERANIEN, DUCHY

HEINRICH IV., 1204-1228.

Pfennig. Mint: Gutenwert. 1,16 g.

Obv.: Standing bishop facing with crozier and book.

Rev.: Eagle between 2 towers, and under cross over crescent moon.

Ref.: CNA Cj4. Lu. Fr. zu 356. VF

Estimate: EUR 80. Price realized: 380 EUR (approx. 457 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



(THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE/AUSTRIA)

ANDECHS-MERANIEN, DUCHY

Otto VII., 1204-1234.

Pfennig. Mint: Gutenwert. 1,21 g.

Obv.: Lion walking left over eagle.

Rev.: Tower on hill, an eagle to each side.

Ref.: CNA I, C j 51. Sehr schön +

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 225 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date).



(THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE/AUSTRIA)

ANDECHS-MERANIEN, DUCHY

Leopold VI., 1210-1230.

Pfennig. Mint: Gutenwert. 1,09 g.

Obv.: Bishop standing facing with cross on staff and raised right hand.

Rev.: Lion, and bust of man side-by-side, both facing over a wall; in the middle 3 dots; all under a star between 2 crosses.

Ref.: CNA I, C j 36. Very beautiful!

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 190 EUR (approx. 268 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



(THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE/AUSTRIA)

ANDECHS-MERANIEN, DUCHY

Berthold von Aquileia, 1218-1251.

Pfennig. Mint: Windischgraz. 1,05 g.

Obv.: Bishop's bust facing, between 2 towers, above these 2 crosses, ring above head.

Rev.: Bishop sitting facing with 2 crosses.

Ref.: CNA I, C h 11. Reminders of verdigris and india ink number, beautiful!

Estimate: 20 EUR. Price realized: 16 EUR (approx. 23 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



(THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE/AUSTRIA)

ANDECHS-MERANIEN, DUCHY

Berthold von Aquileia, 1218-1251.

Pfennig. Mint: Windischgraz. 1,21 g.

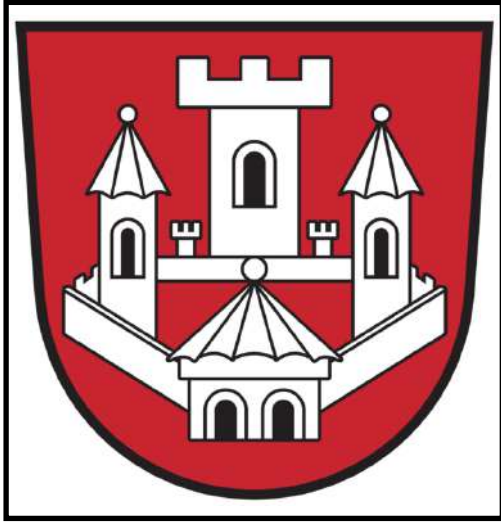
Obv.: Eagle over arch with 2 towers, star under.

Rev.: Angel facing over arch with star underneath.

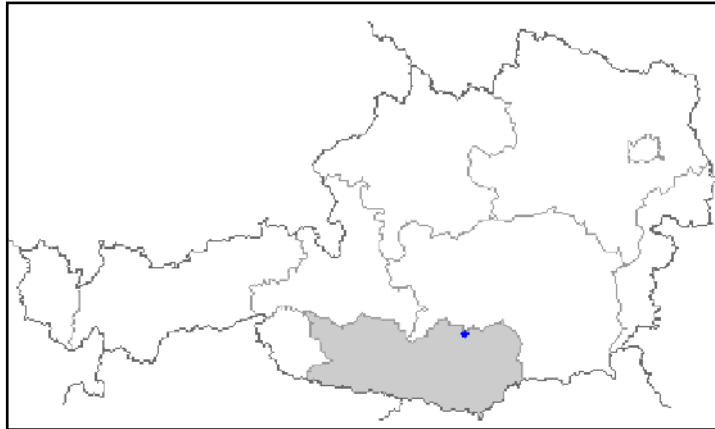
Ref.: CNA I, C h 15. VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 150 EUR (approx. 211 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

FRIESACH



Arms of Friesach



Location of Friesach



View of "Old Friesach"

Friesach (Slovenian: Bre e) is a town in the district Sankt Veit an der Glan, Carinthia, Austria. It is known as the oldest town in Carinthia.

Friesach covers an area of 120.83 km² and its mean elevation is 631 meters above sea level. It is located in northern Carinthia near Styria, about 40 km north of Carinthia's capital, Klagenfurt.

During the Middle Ages, it was a principal market town and commercial center due to an important trade route that ran from Vienna to Venice that ran through here. The town flourished when Archbishop Eberhard II made it the second largest city in the Archdiocese of Salzburg and the most important town in Carinthia. At a time it even minted its own currency called the Frizatik.

The Archbishops of Salzburg, who were town counsellors of Friesach, were circumspect developers and great promoters of art. No other town in Carinthia, not even Salzburg, which was the seat of the archbishops, was so rich in monasteries and churches. The Romanesque fresco, which is one of the few preserved frescos of the flowering Romanesque painting, is preserved in the town's museum.

In the year 860 Ludwig the German granted the „Court of Friesach“ to Archbishop Adelwin of Salzburg. During the time of Archbishop Eberhard II (1200-1246), Friesach flourished into the second largest town of the archdiocese Salzburg and became the most important town in Carinthia. Numerous religious orders settled there and built churches and monasteries.

The Archbishops minted the Friesach penny for the first time in 1130, which remained the main means of payment up to the east of Hungary. The history of Friesach is indebted to Emperor Frederick Barbarossa (1170), King Richard the Lionheart of England (1192), Duke Bernhard of Carinthia and Duke Leopold VI. of Austria. Where ever kings, bishops and knights were living, today's guest can enjoy the romantic atmosphere and modern comfort. It's an unforgettable experience to discover the world of the legendary town of castles of Friesach.

There is hardly any other town like Friesach, the oldest town of Carinthia, where you meet the middleages at every turn. A „Fürstenhof“ (Prince's Court) and granary, churches and monasteries, impressive ruins, the outer bailey (unique in Europe) with the imposing „Rad der Fortuna“, and other significant and smaller sights testify to its great past. Follow the hiking trail to visit the three castles and enjoy the wonderful view of the town.

FRIESACHER PFENNIGS

The Friesacher pfennig appeared during the Middle Ages - evidence from around 1166, but probably around 1125 / 30-one of the most important means of payment in the territory of present-day Austria.

The silver coins are from the city named Friesach in Carinthia, where the Archbishop of Salzburg (probably in the time of the Archbishop Konrad I., reigned from 1106 until 1147), established a mint, as the city is close to a silver mine. In the second half of the 12th Century the Archbishop often appeared on the front side of the coin, and on the back two church tower peaks. The Friesacher penny reached its high-point in the first half of the 13th Century, the culmination of its economic importance, it was traded until the mid-14th Century.

Findings show that the Friesacher penny was a popular trade coin in the northern Balkans. It was also repeatedly imitated, the most plagiarism is the "Agleier" or "Aglaier", by the lords of Aquileia, and later by the Counts of Gorizia and the Dukes of Carinthia. The factors of a cash shortage and silver, and the influence of the Habsburgs in Carinthia from 1335 led to the closure of Friesacher Mint. The Friesacher Pfennig was the medieval "Euro".

Konrad I. von Abensberg, 1106 - 1147



Austria

Konrad I. von Abensberg, 1106 - 1147

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig Mint: Friesach 19 mm 1,10 g

Obv.: Facing bust with crozier in right hand. Big round buttons on coat.

Rev.: 3-towered church building with points in gable; cross on tower tops.

Reference: Winter 45, L Fr 3a, CNA Ca2, P. 7, Bernardi, Aquileia 1. Finely toned, very nice!

Estimation: EUR 200. Price realized: 275 EUR (approx. 359 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Konrad I. von Abensberg, 1106 - 1147

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig Mint: Friesach 1,29 g.

Obv.: Bust of saint facing, crozier in right hand, book in left, large round buttons on coat.

Rev.: 3-towered building.

Reference: CNA C a 2, Probst -. Scarce, weakly struck. Very nice!

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 650 EUR (approx. 796 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

“Thin Pfennig” Secular Issues of HEINRICH JASOMIRGOTT - 1141-1177



Mint city: Kremes - Friesach
Heinrich Jasomirgott-1141-1177
Thin pfennig (1,05 g), Kremes circa. 1160.

Obv.: Crowned chest-high portrait, which holds the tail ends of two symmetrisch arranged lions.

Rev.: Man fighting lion.

Reference: CNA I:B23.
Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 215 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Mint city: Kremes - Friesach
Heinrich Jasomirgott-1141-1177
Thin pfennig (0,85 g), circa. 1160.

Obv.: Crowned chest-high portrait, which holds the tail ends of two symmetrisch arranged lions.

Rev.: Man fighting lion. . Reference:

CNA I:B23.
Price realized: 150 EUR (approx. 201 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Mint city: Kremes - Friesach
Heinrich Jasomirgott-1141-1177
Thin pfennigs ,circa. 1160.

Small collection of Kremes-pfennigs. Various varieties and interesting types!

Estimate: 1.500 EUR. Price realized: 1,300 EUR (approx. 1,744 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

EBERHARD I von Hilpolstein-Biburg - 1147-1164



Austria

Eberhard I.-1147-1164

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig 0,95 g Mint: Krems - Friesach

Obv.: Saint's bust facing between cross-staff and A.
Rev.: 3-towered church with dots in the gate.

Ref.: CNA I:Ca3b. F+

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 220 EUR
(approx. 295 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Eberhard I.-1147-1164

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig 0,56 g Mint: Krems - Friesach

Obv.: Saint's bust facing, star to right.
Rev.: Sprag cross with ball in each angle.
Reference: CNA I:Ca5 Obverse picture unclear, but yet VF.

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 170 EUR
(approx. 228 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Eberhard I.-1147-1164

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig 1,10 g Mint: Krems - Friesach

Obv.: Saint's bust facing between crozier and star.
Rev.: Balkan cross, balls in each angle, all in wreath.

Reference: CNA:Ca.5. VF

Estimate: EUR 90. Price realized: 260 EUR (approx.
349 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Eberhard I.-1147-1164

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig 1,14 g Mint: Krems - Friesach

Obv.: Saint's bust facing, ball cross above between 2 balls.
Rev.: zwischen 2 Punkten. Rv.: Sprag cross with balls in each angle.
Reference: CNA I:Ca5c. F

Estimate: EUR 60. Price realized: 65 EUR (approx.
87 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Eberhard I.-1147-1164

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig 1,05 g Mint: Krems - Friesach

Obv.: Saint's bust facing between crozier and sar;
ball cross above between 2 balls.
Rev.: Double-arch; 2 points below, 7 inside, with 3 towers upon it, topped with crosses.

Reference: CNA I:Ca6. VF
Estimate: EUR 120. Price realized: 180 EUR
(approx. 242 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Eberhard I.-1147-1164

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig 1,25 g Mint: Krems - Friesach

Obv.: Sain't bust facing with out-turned crozier,
cross & 2 points above; star to right.
Rev.: Double-arch; 2 points below, 6 inside, with 3 towers upon it, topped with crosses.

Reference: CNA I:Ca6. F/VF
Estimate: EUR 110. Price realized: 130 EUR
(approx. 174 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Eberhard I.-1147-1164

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig 1,21 g Mint: Krems - Friesach

Obv.: Saint's bust facing with crozier.
Rev.: Double-arch; 2 points below, 6 inside, with 3 towers upon it, topped with crosses.
Reference: CNA I:Ca6. s.sch.

Estimate: EUR 80. Price realized: 95 EUR (approx.
127 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Eberhard I.-1147-1164

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig 1,02 g Mint: Krems - Friesach

Obv.: Saint's bust facing, star in right field, cross above.
Rev.: Double-arch; 2 points below, 7 inside, with 3 towers upon it, topped with crosses.
Reference: CNA I:Ca6. s.sch.

Estimate: EUR 120. Price realized: 130 EUR (approx.
175 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Eberhard I.-1147-1164

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig 1,18 g Mint: Krems - Friesach

Obv.: EBER..., standing archbishop facing with crozier and book.
Rev.: Angel's bust between 2 towers, above it half-moon and star.
Reference: CNA I:Ca12. f.s.sch./sch.
Estimate: EUR 30. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx.
67 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Adalbert III. von Böhmen, 1168-1177; 1183-1200

*The issues between these 2 reigns are
not usually able to be distinguished from
each other.*



Austria

Adalbert II. von Böhmen, 1168 - 1177.

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig Mint: Friesach 22 mm 1,09g.

Obv.: Bust facing with crozier. Cross above.

Rev.: Arch with 3 towers.

Reference: Winter 524, L Fr 5, CNA Ca6, P. -, Bernardi, Aquileia 3. Finely toned, VF

Estimation: EUR 200.



Austria

Adalbert II. von Böhmen, 1168 - 1177.

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig Mint: Friesach 19 mm 1,26g.

Obv.: Bust facing with crozier. Star right. Cross between 2 balls above.

Rev.: Arch with 3 towers, 2 balls below arch; crosses made of balls above each tower.

Reference: Winter 511, L Fr 5, CNA Ca6, P. -, Bernardi, Aquileia 3. Finely toned & beautiful. From the Detta hoard.

Estimation: EUR 250. Price realized: 240 EUR (approx. 313 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Adalbert II. von Böhmen, 1168 - 1177.

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig Mint: Friesach 19 mm 0,88g.

Obv.: Vertically-symmetric writing circle; inside: 3/4-bust facing with crozier and book.

Rev.: Church steeple with cross above, between 2 ball-topped towers. 4 round windows under on building.

Reference: L Fr 6, CNA Ca9E8, P. 9. VF

Estimation: EUR 100.



Austria

Adalbert III von Böhmen, 1168-1177, 1183-1200

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig Mint: Friesach 19 mm 1,25g.

Obv.: Bust facing, with crozier left; star right.

Rev.: Arch decorated with 7 dots, supporting 3 towers topped with dot-crosses; 2 dots below arch.

Reference: Pr. -, CNA Ca6a, Luschin Fr. 5, Bernardi (Aquileia) 3. Scarce; very nice!

Estimate EUR 200. Price realized: 180 EUR (approx. 251 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Adalbert III von Böhmen, 1168-1177, 1183-1200

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig Mint: Friesach 1,03g. Eriacensis issue.

Obv.: Bishop with crozier and book facing

Rev.: Cross over church building with 2 towers.

Reference: CNA C a 9, Probszt 9. VF

Estimate: 40 EUR



Austria

Adalbert III von Böhmen, 1168-1177, 1183-1200

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig Mint: Friesach 20 mm 1,27g.

Obv.: Bust facing with crozier and book.

Rev.: Church gable with cross and ball; between 2 towers. 4 round windows on building below. Balls on side towers.

Reference: CNA Ca9 E5var. 1,27g. Fine toning, VF.

Estimate: EUR 75. Price realized: 80 EUR (approx. 94 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Adalbert III von Böhmen, 1168-1177, 1183-1200

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig Mint: Friesach 22 mm 1,09g.

Obv.: Facing bust with crozier, star right.

Rev.: Arch with 3 towers topped by crosses.

Reference: Winter 524, L Fr 5, CNA Ca6, P. -, Bernardi, Aquileia 3. Finely toned, VF.

Estimate: EUR 125. Price realized: 110 EUR (approx. 141 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Adalbert III von Böhmen, 1168-1177, 1183-1200

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig Mint: Friesach 21 mm 1,14g.

Obv.: Facing bust with crozier and book.

Rev.: Rev.: Church gable with cross and ball; between 2 towers. 4 round windows on building below. Balls on side towers.

Reference: CNA Ca9E1, P. 9. 1,14g. Dark toning.

Estimate: EUR 75.



Austria

Adalbert III von Böhmen, 1168-1177, 1183-1200

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig Mint: Friesach 20 mm 1,24g.

Obv.: Facing bust with crozier and book.

Rev.: Rev.: Church gable with cross and ball; between 2 towers. 4 round windows on building below.

Reference: CNA Ca9E7, P. - (vgl. 9/10). 1,24g. VF.

Estimate: EUR 50.



Austria

Adalbert III von Böhmen, 1183-1200 2nd reign

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig Mint: Friesach 1,29g.

Obv.: Bishop enthroned facing, with 2-pointed miter, crozier and book. All in circle of writing.

Rev.: Church building, 4 round windows, central steeple which is surrounded by 2 towers with ball tops.

Reference: CNA I, C a 9. Bright, well-struck outstanding example.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 180 EUR (approx. 254 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Adalbert III von Böhmen, 1183-1200 2nd reign

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig Mint: Friesach 0,89g.

Obv.: . ABCDEFG , bishop enthroned facing, with crozier and book.

Rev.: Church building, 4 round windows, central steeple which is surrounded by 2 towers with ball tops.

Reference: CNA I, C a 9 var. Very rare. VF!

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 197 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Adalbert III von Böhmen, 1183-1200 2nd reign

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig Mint: Friesach ca. 1195 1,02g.

Obv.: Facing enthroned Bishop with lily, lion next to him right.

Rev.: Eagle standing right; bee underneath. Bearded circle around., letters outside around circle.

Reference: CNA I, -; Luschin -. Extremely rare. Unpublished. Somewhat weak strike, but very nice!

Estimate: 2.000 EUR.

ERACENSIS ISSUES - 1170-1200



Austria

Silver Pfennig weight: 0,95g Mint: Freisach.

ERACENSIS Issue.

Obv.: Bust of a clergyman with bent staff in right hand and book in the left.

Rs: Church front with cross- topped spire and two towers.

Reference: CNA Ca 9



Austria

Pfennig - Mint: Friesach 1,13 g

Eriacensis coin -ca. 1170-1200

Villach 1177/1196.

Ov.: Bust of bishop with sword and rose.

Rev.: Small church gable with 2 towers, rosette above at top, points over towers and gables. Facade of church with 4 doubled-round windows.

Estimate: EUR 30. Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 180 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Pfennig Mint: Friesach 1,14 g

Eriacensis coin -ca. 1170-1200

Obv.: Bust of bishop with small head and large pallium, with raised collar; in right hand a whip-shaped baton and in left a small book.

Rev.: Church facade with small narrow gable, and large round windows. Cross at top.

Estimate: EUR 30. Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 180 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Pfennig 1,04 g. Mint: Friesach

Eriacensis coin -ca. 1170-1200

Obv.: Good, well-struck bust of bishop, pallium with row of pearls around the shoulders, with crozier and book. Somewhat off-center.

Rev.: Church gable on row of windows, 2 towers, cross above without point in center.

Estimate: EUR 35. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 128 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig 1,20 g, Mint: Krems - Friesach before 1190

Eriacensis coin -ca. 1170-1200

Obv.: ERIACENSIS, figure of bishop facing.

Rev.: Church facade with 4 round windows and border of dots. Church has 2 towers; cross with annulets right-left-under.

Ref.: CNA I:Ca9. VF

Estimate: EUR 30. Price realized: 32 EUR (approx. 43 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig Mint: Krems - Friesach before 1190

Eriacensis coin -ca. 1170-1200

Obv.: ERIACENSIS, figure of bishop facing, holding crozier and book.

Rev.: Church facade with 4 round windows and border of dots. Church has 2 towers; cross with annulets right-left-under.



Austria

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig Mint: Krems - Friesach before 1190

Eriacensis coin -ca. 1170-1200

Obv.: ERIACENSIS, figure of bishop facing.

Rev.: Church facade with 4 round windows and border of dots. Church has 2 towers; cross with annulets right-left-under.



Austria

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig Mint: Krems - Friesach before 1190

Eriacensis coin -ca. 1170-1200

Obv.: ERIACENSIS, figure of bishop facing.

Rev.: Church facade with 4 round windows and border of dots. Church has 2 towers; cross with annulets right-left-under.



Austria

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig Mint: Krems - Friesach before 1190

Eriacensis coin -ca. 1170-1200

Obv.: ERIACENSIS, figure of bishop facing.

Rev.: Church facade with 4 round windows and border of dots. Church has 2 towers; cross with annulets right-left-under.



Austria

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pfennig 1,12 g Mint: Krems - Friesach before 1190
Eriacensis coin -ca. 1170-1200

Obv.: ERIACENSIS, seated bishop facing.

Rev.: Church with 2 side towers behind city wall. .

Ref.: CNA I:Ca10 A bit weakly struck at top, but very nice!

Estimate: EUR 25. Price realized: 25 EUR (approx. 34 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Eberhard II von Truchsees 1200–1246



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig 1,08 g Mint: Friesach

Obv.: Facing bust of bishop with crozier and gospel.

Rev.: 2 bishops' heads and 2 large stars arranged in a cross form; in the angles a ring with points.

Reference: CNA I:Ca13.VF

Estimate: EUR 30. Price realized: 38 EUR (approx. 49 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig 1,24 g Mint: Friesach

Obv.: Standing bishop with crozier and key.

Rev.: Angel's head with wings up; cross above bust.

Reference: CNA I:Ca14. VF

Estimate: EUR 40. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 64 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Hälbling 0,58 g Mint: Friesach

Obv.: Enthroned prince facing with scepter.

Rev.: Bust of angel facing over tower room.

Reference: CNA I:Ca21: RARE! VF

Estimate: EUR 80. Price realized: 80 EUR (approx. 103 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig 1,21 g Mint: Krems - Friesach

Obv.: Enthroned bishop facing with book and fleur-de-lis staff.

Rev.: Church building behind a city wall.

Reverence: CNA I:Ca10. VF.

Estimate: EUR 40. Price realized: 200 EUR (approx. 268 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig 0,85 g Mint: Krems - Friesach

Obv.: Bust of bishop with book & crozier.

Rev.: 2 bishops' heads and 2 stars arranged in a cross; in the angles a ring with points.

Reference: CNA I:Ca13 Minor rim damage, nice!

Estimate: EUR 30. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 67 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig 1,09 g Mint: Krems - Friesach

Obv.: EBERHARDVS, bishop stands facing, with crozier and key.

Rev.: FRI..., bust of angel, wings high; cross above.

Reference: CNA I:Ca14. s.sch.

Estimate: EUR 30. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 94 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig Mint: Krems - Friesach

Obv.: Standing archbishop facing.

Rev.: Church building behind city wall.



Austria

Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig Mint: Krems - Friesach

Obv.: Standind archbishop facing, with crozier and key.

Rev." Angel with wings high; large cross above.



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Hälbling 14 mm 0,62g. Mint: Friesach

Obv.: Standing archbishop with book and crozier.

Rev.: Facing mitered bust between 2 cross-topped towers; dots above.

Reference: CNA Ca18a, P. -. Scarce. VF.

Estimate: EUR 50.



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Hälbling 17 mm 0,69g Mint: Friesach

Obv.: Tower between 2 rings over triple arch; cross with balls in each angle below.

Rev.: Bust of angel, above it: cross with balls in each angle.

Reference: CNA Cu17 var. . Extremely scarce variety. Beautiful example.

Estimate: EUR 250. Price realized: 275 EUR (approx. 324 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig 0,85g Mint: Friesach

Obv.: Facing bishop enthroned with cross-staff and book.

Rev.: Wing-wall around church building with towers left & right; 2 points between steeple and towers.

Reference: CNA I, C a 10; Luschin-Ebengreuth 8. SF/VF.

Estimate: 25 EUR. Price realized: 5 EUR (approx. 7 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig 0,85g. Mint: Friesach

Obv.: Figure of bishop facing with crozier and book.

Rev.: 2 bishop's heads and 2 stars arranged in cross formation; ring and 3 balls in each angle.

Reference: . CNA I, C a 13; Luschin-Ebengreuth 13. Weak strike, VF.

Estimate: 25 EUR. Price realized: 10 EUR (approx. 14 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig 1,34 g. Mint: Friesach

Obv.: Bishop enthroned facing; with crozier & book.

Rev.: 2 bishop's heads and 2 stars arranged in cross formation; ring and 3 balls in each angle.

Reference: CNA I, C a 13; Luschin-Ebengreuth 13. Good portrait, VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 25 EUR (approx. 35 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig 0,79 g. Mint: Friesach

Obv.: Bishop enthroned facing; with crozier & book.

Rev.: 2 bishop's heads and 2 stars arranged in cross formation; ring and 3 balls in each angle.

Reference: CNA I, C a 13; Luschin-Ebengreuth 13. VF.

Estimate: 25 EUR. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 70 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig 0,79 g. Mint: Friesach

Obv.: Bishop enthroned facing, with crozier & key.

Rev.: Flying head facing, cross above; in circle of writing.

Reference: CNA I, C a 14; Luschin-Ebengreuth 15. VF.

Estimate: 20 EUR. Price realized: 16 EUR (approx. 23 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig 1,07 g. Mint: Friesach

Obv.: Bishop facing with 2 swords.

Rev.: Angel facing; tower above; all in circle of writing beginning with a cross.

Reference: CNA I, C a 16; Luschin-Ebengreuth 19. VF.

Estimate: 20 EUR. Price realized: 10 EUR (approx. 14 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig 0,74 g. Mint: Friesach

Obv.: 3/4 bust of bishop facing, with book & crozier.

Rev.: Head of bishop facing between 2 towers; large cross above over bust.

Reference: CNA I, C a 18; Luschin-Ebengreuth 22. VF.

Estimate: 20 EUR. Price realized: 16 EUR (approx. 23 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig 1,03 g. Mint: Friesach

Obv.: Bust of bishop facing, with crozier & sword.
Rev.: Bust of bishop facing between 2 towers; zig-zg line with towers at ends above head.

Reference: CNA I, C a 19; Luschin-Ebengreuth 24. Weakly struck, but very nice!

Estimate: 20 EUR. Price realized: 25 EUR
(approx. 35 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig 1,19 g. Mint: Friesach

Obv.: Facing bishop enthroned, with crozier & fleur-de-lis scepter.

Rev.: Busts of 2 bishops facing; cross-staff between.

Reference: CNA I, C a 22; Luschin-Ebengreuth 28. Weakly struck, but very nice!

Estimate: 20 EUR. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 70 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig 0,91 g. Mint: Friesach

Obv.: facing bust of bishop with fleur-de-lis scepter in each hand.

Rev.: Bus of bishop facing between 2 towers topped with crosses; above head small pointed roof tower.

Reference: , CNA I, C g 1; Luschin-Ebengreuth 17. F-VF.

Estimate: 20 EUR. Price realized: 5 EUR (approx. 7 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig Mint: Friesach. (ERIACENSIS-issue)

Obv.: Standing archbishop facing, sword in each hand. "X EBERHA - RDSEPS" around.

Rev.: Bust of angel, tower above, writing: "+FRISACH"

Reference: CNA Ca 16. VF.



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig Mint: Friesach. 0,76g (ERIACENSIS-issue)

Obv.: Seated bishop facing; sword in right hand, crozier in left.

Rev.: Bust of bishop facing between 2 towers; zig-zg line with towers at ends above head.

Reference: CNA Ca 19. Very nice!



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig Mint: Friesach. 0,74g (ERIACENSIS-issue)

Obv.: Bust of bishop facing; book in right hand, crozier in left hand. "Deceit" writing around.

Rev.: Bust of bishop between 2 towers; ober the head a cross between 3 balls.

Reference: CNA Ca 17/18. Beautiful!



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig Mint: Friesach. 1,1g (ERIACENSIS-issue)

Obv.: Seated archbishop with book in right hand, cross or fleur-de-lis staff in left.

Rev.: Church building with turretted middle tower and 2 side towers; behind city wall,

Reference: CNA Ca 10. VF.



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig Mint: Friesach. 0,57g (ERIACENSIS-issue)

Obv.: Writing around seated archbishop with crozier in right hand and cross-staff in left.

Rev.: Bust of bishop facing over half-moon; between crosses topped by ball.

Reference: CNA Ca 20. VF.



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig Mint: Friesach. 1,1g (ERIACENSIS-issue)

Obv.: Bust of bishop facing with crozier in right hand and book in left hand.

Rev.: 2 bishops' heads and 2 large stars arranged in cross form. Ringlet & 3 balls in each angle.

Reference: CNA Ca 13. VF.



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig Mint: Krems - Friesach

Obv.: Standing archbishop facing, with sword in each hand.

Rev.: Bust of angel facing; tower above it.

VF



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig Mint: Krems - Friesach

Obv.: Enthroned archbishop facing.

Rev.: Bust of bishop between 2 crosses; rings above crosses.

VF



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig Mint: Krems - Friesach

Obv.: Seated archbishop facing, holding objects in each hand.

Rev.: Bishop's bust facing between 2 towers; arch above.



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig 1,10 g Mint: Krems - Friesach

Obv.: Seated archbishop facing with fleur-de-lis scepter and crozier.

Rev.: Bust of angel over tower-top.
Reference: CNA I:Ca21. VF

Estimate: EUR 50. Price realized: 75 EUR (approx.
101 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig Mint: Krems - Friesach

Obv.: Seated archbishop facing with fleur-de-lis scepter and crozier.

Rev.: Bust of angel over tower top.

Reference: CNA I:Ca21. Very nice!

Estimate: EUR 50. Price realized: 65 EUR (approx.
87 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig Mint: Krems - Friesach

Obv.: EBERHARDVS EPS, standing archbishop facing, book in right hand; object in left unclear.

Rev.: Bust of angel with wings high, between 2 towers; half moon and cross above bust.



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig Mint: Krems - Friesach

Obv.: Bust of bishop facing.

Rev.: Bishop's head between 2 towers; fleur-de-lis over head.



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig 0,89 g Mint: Krems - Friesach

Obv.: Standing archbishop with sword in each hand.

Rev.: Bust of angel with tower above.

Reference: CNA:Ca 16.

Estimate: EUR 20.



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig 1,00 g Mint: Krems - Friesach

Obv.: Figure of bishop facing, with crozier and fleur-de-lis scepter.

Rev.: 2 crowned busts facing, separated by large altar cross

Reference: CNA:Ca 22.

Estimate: EUR 25. Price realized: 38 EUR (approx. 46 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig 1,10 g Mint: Friesach

Obv.: EBERHARDS EPS, enthroned archbishop with book and crozier.

Rev.: Behind a city wall: Church building with steeples in the middle and 2 sides.

Reference: CNAI: Ca10

Estimate: EUR 30. Price realized: 46 EUR (approx. 51 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig 0,99 g Mint: Friesach

Obv.: EBERHARDS EPS (not all clear), enthroned archbishop with crozier in each hand.

Rev.: Bust of angel over battlement.

Reference: CNAI: Ca.21

Estimate: EUR 50. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 77 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Hälbling 0,60 g Mint: Friesach

Obv.: Seated archbishop facing with sword and staff with cross.

Rev.: Bust of bishop facing between 2 towers, star above head, ringlets above towers.

Reference: CNA I:Ca19a. F/VF

Estimate: EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 60 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Hälbling 0,58 g Mint: Friesach

Obv.: Seated bishop with coss-staff in each hand.

Rev.: Bust of angel over battlement.

Reference: CNA I:Ca21a. Scarce!

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 120 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date) Lot description:



Austria - Eberhard II, 1200-1235

Friesacher Pfennig, crude VF

Exact catalogue number unknown, but it appears very similar to CNA I:Ca10



Austria
Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig 0,99 g Mint: Friesach

Obv.: Bishop standing facing, crozier in right hand, book in left. "EBERHARDVS".

Rev.: Angel's head facing, cross (?) above. "FRIESACH".

Reference: CNA Ci 7. VF.



Austria

Eberhard II.-1200-1246

Friesach under Archbishopric of Salzburg
Pfennig Mint: Friesach. 1,2g (ERIACENSIS-issue)

Obv.: Standing archbishop with crozier in right hand, book in left. "EBERHARDVS"?

Rev.: Bust of angel with 2 dots over head; between 2 towers; half-moon and cross above.

Reference: CNA Ca 12. VF.

Philipp of Carinthia 1247–1256 -- Ulrich von Sekau 1256–1265



Austria

Philipp und Ulrich-von Kärnten-1247-1265
Mint: Krems - Friesach 1,02 g
Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Reminders of a legend, bust standing facing with sword and cross staff.

Rev.: Tower, lion walking out of its door left; a small tower on the right.

Reference: CNA I:Ca29. RR f.s.sch.

Estimate: EUR 120. Price realized: 220 EUR (approx. 295 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Philipp und Ulrich-von Kärnten-1247-1265

Pfennig, Mint Krems - Friesach 0,87 g

Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Bishop's bust between 2 towers, each tower with 6-petalled rosette on it; over bust: a cross.

Rev.: Warrior with sword and lance.

Reverence: CNA I:Ca30. f.s.sch.

Estimate: EUR 40. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 94 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Philipp und Ulrich-von Kärnten-1247-1265

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 0,91 g
Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Full figure of bishop facing (Not struck well)

Rev.: Small church decorated with cross on top; all between 2 eagles; star at top.

Reference: CNA I:Ca32 tlw. VF

Estimate: EUR 30. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 81 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Philipp und Ulrich-von Kärnten-1247-1265

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 0,88 g
Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: +RR..., Bust of bishop with crozier and book.

Rev.: Bishop's head in arch with towers left and right, star above center of arch.

Ref.: CNA I:Ca33. VF

Estimate: EUR 80. Price realized: 130 EUR (approx. 174 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Philipp und Ulrich-von Kärnten-1247-1265

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 0,96 g
Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Bishop's head facing under arch with 2 towers and a battlement on it.

Rev.: K R DIV, Bust facing.
Reference: CNA I:Ca34. RR f.vzgl.

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 228 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Philipp und Ulrich-von Kärnten-1247-1265

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 0,67 g
Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Bust of bishop with raised hands; under a church gable.

Rev.: Scarcely visible..

Ref.: CNA I:Ca34

Estimate: EUR 50. Price realized: 85 EUR (approx. 114 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Philipp und Ulrich-von Kärnten-1247-1265

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 0,86 g
Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Bishop's bust facing above a gable with battlement and 2 side towers topped with crosses. 6-pointed star under gable.

Rev.: Unclear.

Reference: CNA I:Ca38. RR s.sch.

Estimate: EUR 120. Price realized: 190 EUR (approx. 255 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Philipp und Ulrich-von Kärnten-1247-1265

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 0,77 g
Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Bust of angel facing, cross above it, dots in each cross angle.

Rev.: Scarcely visible.

Reference: CNA I:Ca39. f.s.sch.

Estimate: EUR 40. Price realized: 130 EUR (approx. 174 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Philipp und Ulrich-von Kärnten-1247-1265

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 0,62 g
Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Flying head facing, fleur-de-lis above.

Rev.: Animal.

Reference: Pr:29. VF. .

Estimate: EUR 80. Price realized: 95 EUR
(approx. 122 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Philipp und Ulrich-von Kärnten-1247-1265

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 22 mm 0,62 g
Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Bishop facing with crozier & cross-staff.

Rev.: Bust of angel facing; cross with dots in angles above.

Reference: . CNA Ca39, P. -. 0,85g. Very scarce! VF.

Schätzpreis-Estimate: EUR 125.



Austria

Philipp und Ulrich-von Kärnten-1247-1265

Pfennig. Mint: Friesach 0,85 g
Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Bust of bishop with raised hands.

Rev.: Angel's bust under a 3-bowed arch, topped with a cross.

Reference:..CNAI: Ca.31 VF

Estimate: EUR 30. Price realized: 56 EUR (approx. 62 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Philipp und Ulrich-von Kärnten-1247-1265

Pfennig. Mint: Friesach 0,93 g
Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Bishop's head between 2 towers which are bound with an archway; large star over archway.

Rev.: Bishop's bust.

Reference: CNA: Ca.33, LuFr: 40; Rv. Scarce. Weakly struck, but nice.

Estimate: EUR 40. Price realized: 85 EUR (approx. 93 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Philipp und Ulrich-von Kärnten-1247-1265

Pfennig. Mint: Friesach 0,99 g
Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Bust of bishop with raised hands.

Rev.: Angel's bust under 3-bowed arch with cross above.

Reference: CNAI: Ca.31 Very nice for these.

Estimate: EUR 35. Price realized: 35 EUR (approx. 38 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Ladislas of Silesia-Liegnitz 1265–1270



Austria

Wladislaus von-Schlesien 1265-1270

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 0,76 g
Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Eagle with spread wings looking left.

Rev.: Bust of bishop facing; scarcely visible.

Reference: CNA I:Ca40. Obv. VF

Estimate: EUR 40. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 81 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Wladislaus von-Schlesien 1265-1270

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 0,82 g
Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Bohemian lion standing left. 2 dots to its left and right.

ref.: Facing bust of bishop with crozier.

Reference: CNA I:Ca41. VF

Estimate: EUR 30. Price realized: 52 EUR (approx. 70 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Friedrich II von Walchen 1270–1284



Austria

Friedrich von-Walchen 1270-1284

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 0,56 g

Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Bust of bishop with 2 cross staves.

Reference: CNA I:Ca49. sch.

Estimate: EUR 20. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 94 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Friedrich von-Walchen 1270-1284

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 20 mm 0,56 g

Uniface. Bust of bishop with both hands holding a peaked roof.

Reference: L Fr 53, CNA Ca35 (Philipp von Kärnten), P. -. 0,56g. Very scarce, VF.

Estimation: EUR 150.

Rudolf von Hohenegg 1284–1290



Austria

Rudolf von Hohenegg-1284-1290

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 0,74 g

Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: "R" between 2 towers head facing above.

Reference: CNA I:Ca59. VF

Estimate: EUR 40. Price realized: 46 EUR (approx. 62 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Rudolf von Hohenegg-1284-1290

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 0,64 g

Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Spire decorated with fleur-de-lis on top, between 2 birds. Point above, rose bloom below.

Rev.: Not visible.

Reference: CNA I:Ca58. VF

Estimate: EUR 60. Price realized: 80 EUR (approx. 107 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Rudolf von Hohenegg-1284-1290

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 0,80 g

Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Peacock to the right.

Rev.: Eagle (scarcely visible).

Reference: CNA I:Ca72. Scarce! VF

Estimate: EUR 40. Price realized: 105 EUR (approx. 141 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Rudolf von Hohenegg-1284-1290

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 0,65 g

Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Angel's bust facing between branches and 3-arched bow; above bow a small tower between a sun and moon.

Rev.: Animal to right (scarcely visible).

Reference: CNA I:Ca55. Very nice for these!

Estimate: EUR 50. Price realized: 75 EUR (approx. 101 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Rudolf von Hohenegg-1284-1290

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 0,66 g

Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Bust of angel facing, above a tower between sun and moon.

Rev.: Deer runs to the right.

Reference: CNA I, C a 55; Luschin-Ebengreuth 60. VF

Estimate: 25 EUR. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 85 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Rudolf von Hohenegg-1284-1290

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 20 mm 0,70 g

Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Battlement tower between R-S. Ringlets above letter; star under tower.

Rev.: Circle of writing; embossing traces inside.

Reference: CNA Ca53, P. -. Scarce. Dark toning, very nice!

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 280 EUR (approx. 330 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Rudolf von Hohenegg-1284-1290

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 0,62 g

Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Unicorn left, looking backwards, under pointed roof.

Rev.: Eagle in °*° circle.

Reference: Lanz 47 - 53. HG. 7, CNA Ca71. VF/poor.

Estimation: DM 150. Price realized: 160 DEM (approx. 73 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Rudolf von Hohenegg-1284-1290

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 18 mm 0,65 g

Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Angel's bust facing under arch; over arch small tower between sun and moon.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L Fr. 60, CNA Ca55, P. -. 0,65g. Scarce! VF obverse. From the Wierstein hoard.

Estimation: EUR 250.

Konrad IV., 1291 - 1312



Austria

Konrad IV., 1291 - 1312

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 19 mm 0,78 g

Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Under a turretted arch: Mitered bust facing over crescent with towers at ends, which surround bust.

Rev.: Eagle looking left.

Reference: CNA Ca64, P. 43. 0,78g. Scarce! Beautiful example.

Estimate: EUR 150. Price realized: 320 EUR (approx. 377 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Konrad IV., 1291 - 1312

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 18 mm 0,84 g

Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Crowned double-headed eagle under arch with cross and 2 towers.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: CNA Ca59, P. -. Very scarce and nice example. From the Wierstein hoard.

Estimate: EUR 150.

ISSUES from 1300-1340



Austria

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 0,80 g Made ca. 1330/1340

Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Partial legend (EPS); bust of bishop facing with crozier and book.

Rev.: 2 bishops' heads and 2 large stars arranged in a cross; ringlets and points in angles.

Reference: CNA I:Ca13. VF

Estimate: EUR 30



Austria

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 0,52 g Made ca. 1330/1340

Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Bust of bishop over a battlement wall.

Reverse: Not visible.

Reference: CNA I:Ca62. Very rare! Nice!

Estimate: EUR 25. Price realized: 65 EUR (approx. 87 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 0,73 g Made ca. 1330/1340

Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Angel's bust over bust of bishop, which is between 2 crozier

Rev.: In a circle; O...O ob either side of eagle. Reference: CNA I:Ca60 Somewhat off-center. Very rare! Very nice!

Estimate: EUR 80. Price realized: 180 EUR (approx. 242 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 0,51 g Made ca. 1330/1340

Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Mermaid left with fishtail; in field

Rev.: Eagle (scarcely visible).

Reference: CNA I:Ca60 ILight strike. RARE! VF

Estimate: EUR 40. Price realized: 65 EUR (approx. 87 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 0,83 g Made ca. 1330/1340

Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Dog facing left; branch above.

Rev.: Eagle.

Reference: CNA I:Ca68. Very rare! Fine.

Estimate: EUR 30. Price realized: 75 EUR (approx. 101 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Pfennig. Mint: Krems - Friesach 16 mm 0,58 g Made ca. 1330/1340

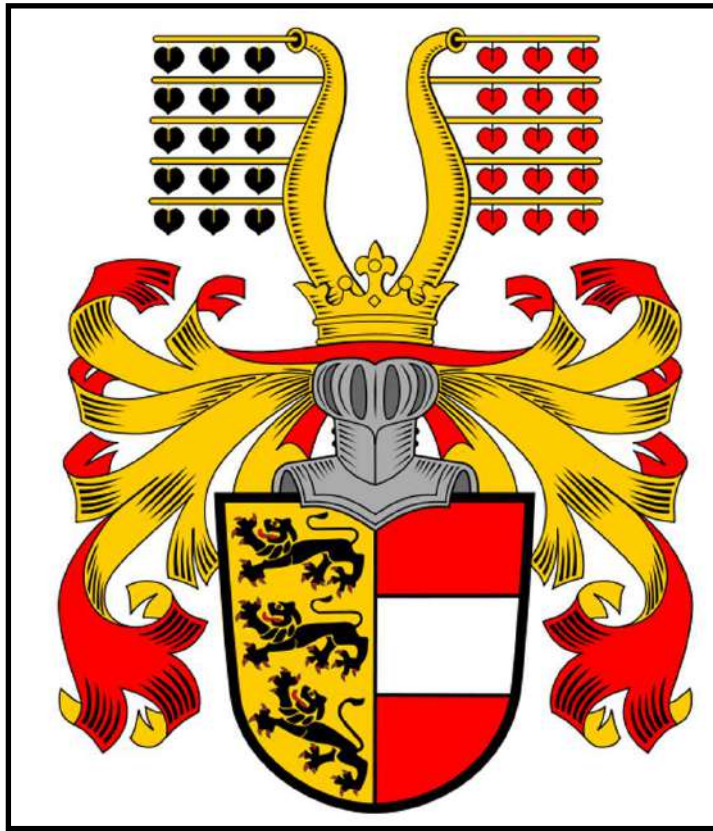
Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Uniface. Cow's head under crescent moon with 3 stars.

Reference: L Fr. 78, CNA Ca85, P. -. Scarce! VF.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 183 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Duchy of Kärnten (Carinthia)



The Duchy of Carinthia (German: Herzogtum Kärnten; Slovenian: Koroška) was a duchy located in southern Austria and parts of northern Slovenia. It was part of the Holy Roman Empire from 976 until the dissolution of the Empire in 1806, and a crownland of Austria-Hungary until it dissolved in 1918. In 1918 it became the Austrian State of Carinthia.

In the 7th century it was part of the Principality of Karantania. It was part of the empire of Charlemagne from 788 to 843, when it became part of the eastern Frankish kingdom of Louis the German. From 889 to 976 it was the March of Carinthia.

In 976, Otto II, Holy Roman Emperor named once again separated duke for the Duchy of Karantaniija and for the Duchy of Bavaria (they have the same duke for a couple of years). In 995, Adalbero I of Eppenstein became margrave, in 1012 Duke of Carinthia. He was removed from office in 1035. In 1077, the country was given to Luitpold, another member of the Eppensteiner family, which, however, ended with the death of Henry II of Carinthia in 1122. At that time, a lot of territory in what is today Upper Styria passed to Ottokar II of Styria. The remainder of Carinthia passed to Henry III of the Spanheimer family. The last Spanheimer duke was Ulrich III, who chose Ottokar II of Bohemia as his heir. The last Spanheimer, Philipp, who was Archbishop of Salzburg, attempted to become duke but did not prevail against Ottokar in spite of being supported by Rudolf of Habsburg. He died in 1279.

Rudolf, after defeating Ottokar and becoming King of Germany, gave Carinthia to Meinhard II of Gorizia-Tyrol. In 1335, after the death of Henry, the last male of this line, Emperor Louis the Bavarian gave Carinthia and the southern part of the Tyrol as an imperial fief on May 2, 1335 in Linz to the Habsburg family who ruled it until 1918. As the other component parts of the Habsburg monarchy, Carinthia remained a semi-autonomous state with its own constitutional structure for a long time. The Habsburgs divided up their territories within the family twice, in the 1379 Treaty of Neuberg and again in 1564. Each time, the Duchy of Carinthia became part of Inner Austria and was ruled jointly with Styria and Carniola.

Maria Theresa of Austria and Joseph II attempted to create a more unitary Habsburg state, and in 1804, Carinthia was integrated into the Austrian Empire. In 1867, it became a Kronland of Cisleithania, the western part of Austria-Hungary. See History of Austria.

Over the centuries, the German language, which carried more prestige, expanded at the expense of the Slovenian language.

Ulrich I - 1134-1144



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Ulrich I., 1135-1144.

Pfennig. Mint: St. Veit. 1,19 g.

Obv.: Duke stands left with sword and flag, to the side a ring & cross-knot.

Rev.: 2 busts left & right, facing center, each over a cross; in the middle a staff with a ring under it; staves extreme left and right.

Reference: CNA I, C b 4. RR Well-struck beautiful example.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 320 EUR (approx. 451 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Ulrich I., 1135-1144.

Pfennig. Mint: St. Veit(?).

Obv.: Duke with sword and flag standing left; in the field a ring and cross-knot.

Rev.: 3 staff-like towers, between 2 heads facing each other to center; in field dots and cross-knots.

Reference: . CNA Cb4. 1,16 g. VF

Estimation: DM 250. Price realized: 170 DEM (approx. 76 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Heinrich V - 1144 - 1161



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Heinrich V., 1144 - 1161.

Pfennig. Mint: St. Veit. 1,29 g. 20 mm

Obv.: Standing Duke with sword and flag left; in field 3 rings with points and a cross loop.

Rev.: 2 heads over cross-loops, between 3 staves; ring with point under central staff.

Reference: CNA Cb5. Dark toning, nice!

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 125 EUR (approx. 164 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date).



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Heinrich V., 1144 - 1161.

Pfennig. Mint: St. Veit. 1,18 g. 19 mm

Obv.: Duke with sword and flag standing left; in field 2 rings with points.

Rev.: 2 heads over cross-loops, between 3 staves; ring with point under central staff.

Reference: CNA Cb5, Winter H IV C1/b2. Beautiful!

Schätzpreis-Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 225 EUR (approx. 293 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Heinrich V., 1144 - 1161.

Pfennig. Mint: St. Veit. 1,21 g. 19 mm

Obv.: Duke with sword and flag standing left, in the field 3 rings with points, and a small ring.

Rev.: 2 heads over rings with points; between 3 staves, under central stave a ring with a point.

Reference: CNA Cb5. Beautiful!

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 183 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date) Lot description:



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Heinrich V., 1144 - 1161.

Pfennig. Mint: St. Veit. 1,17 g. 19 mm

Obv.: Duke standing with sword and flag standing left; in field 4 rings.

Rev.: 2 heads over points-decorated crosses, between 3 staves, under central stave a ring with a point.

Reference: CNA Cb5.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 183 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Heinrich V., 1144 - 1161.

Pfennig. Mint: St. Veit. 1,31 g.

Obv.: Bearded duke stands left with sword and flag to each side a ring with ball in the middle; left, a star.

Rev.: 2 bearded busts facing each other, over 2 crosses, between 3 staves.

Reference: CNA I, very scarce. Nice portrait, VF.

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 525 EUR (approx. 740 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Heinrich V., 1144 - 1161.

Pfennig. Mint: St. Veit. 1,19 g.

Obv.: Standing Duke with sword and flag left; in field rings with points and a cross loop.

Rev.: 2 heads over cross-loops, between 3 staves; ring with point under central staff.

Reference: CNA Cb5, 1,19g - exceptionally well-struck for issue. EF

Estimate: 130 EUR. Price realized: 105 EUR (approx. 140 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Herman - 1161-1181



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Hermann, 1161 - 1181.

Friesacher-style Pfennig. Mint: St. Veit. 24 mm 1,15g

Obv.: ERIACENSIS (mutilated), head right with sword.

Rev.: Gable with cross above between 2 towers. Round windows below.

Reference: CNA -. . Not often seen. Dark toning. F.

Estimate: EUR 100.

Ulrich II - 1181-1201



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Ulrich II. 1181-1202

Hälbling (?), St. Veit (?) 0,62 g.

Obv.: Duke with sword in right hand; flag in left hand.

Rev.: Battlement wall with 2 towers; star above.

Reference: CNA Cb9. Cut, but very nice.

Estimation: DM 150



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Ulrich II. 1181-1202

Pfennig, St. Veit mint 1,23 g

Obv.: Duke standing facing with sword in right hand.

Rev.: Castle building with divided battlement wall.

Reference: Similar to CNA I: Cb9. VF.

Estimate: EUR 50. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 72 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Ulrich II. 1181-1202

Pfennig, St. Veit mint 21 mm 1,25 g

Obv.: Duke standing right with sword in right hand; flag left in field.

Rev.: Battlement wall with 2 towers; between towers a star, on the wall 2 stars.

Reference: L Fr. 185, CNA Cr12 (Grenzlandmünzstätte). Scarce! Beautiful.

Estimate: EUR 400. Price realized: 300 EUR (approx. 370 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Ulrich II. 1181-1202

Pfennig, St. Veit mint 23 mm 1,27 g

Obv.: Duke standing right with sword in right hand; flag left in field.

Rev.: Battlement wall with 2 towers, star above, in the middle a ball.

Reference: L Fr. 184, CNA Cb9. Scarce! Beautiful!

Estimation: EUR 100.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Ulrich II. 1181-1202

Pfennig, St. Veit mint 1,17 g

Obv.: Duke standing facing with sword and flag.

Rev.: Wall with 2 towers, star above.

Reference: CNA I, C b 9. VF+

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 40 EUR (approx. 56 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Ulrich II. 1181-1202

Pfennig, St. Veit mint 1,03 g 19 mm

Obv.: Standing duke with sword in right hand; flag left in field.

Rev.: Jerusalem cross quartered with large pellets.

Reference: L Fr. 183, CNA Cb8. Very seldom seen. Beautiful!

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 157 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Ulrich II. 1181-1202

Pfennig, St. Veit mint 1,11 g 19 mm

Obv.: Duke standing left holding sword and flag.

Rev.: Jerusalem cross quartered with large pellets.

Reference: CNA I, C b 8. Somewhat off-center, VF.

Estimate: 20 EUR. Price realized: 17 EUR (approx. 24 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Ulrich II. 1181-1202

Pfennig, St. Veit mint

Obv.: The duke standing facing, holding sword; banner or pendant at left.

Rev.: Jerusalem cross quartered with large pellets.

Reference: CNA I Cb8; Luschin 183

Nice strike & broad flan, attractively toned.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Ulrich II. 1181-1202

Pfennig, Friesach mint 1,19 g

Obv.: The duke standing facing, holding sword; banner or pendant at left.

Rev.: Jerusalem cross quartered with large pellets.

Reference: CNA Cb 8. VF

Estimate: 30 EUR.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Ulrich II. 1181-1202

Pfennig, St. Veit mint 0,87 g

Obv.: Duke stands facing holding sword and flag.

Rev.: Wall with 2 towers; 5 balls in wall; crescent below with ball under; dots above towers. Star above at center.

Reference: CNA I, C b 10. VF.

Estimate: 30 EUR. Price realized: 24 EUR (approx. 34 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Ulrich II. 1181-1202

Pfennig, St. Veit mint

Obv.: The duke standing facing, holding sword; banner or pendant at left.

Rev.: Fortified city gate with two crenellated turrets.

Reference: CNA 1 Cb9; Luschin 184

Deep old toning. Some obverse ghosting.

BERNHARD II 1202-1256



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint 1,25 g

Obv.: Bust of duke facing with scepter and raised right hand.

Rev.: 4 claw-crosses arranged in cross form; small cross in venter.

Reference: CNA I, C b 13. VF.

Estimate: 30 EUR. Price realized: 20 EUR (approx. 28 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, Landstraß mint 0,87g.

Obv.: Lion with cross left.

Rev.: 2 facing busts with palm tree between; over wall. Ringlets above busts.

Reference: CNA Cn4. VF

Estimation: DM 100.

Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, Landstraß mint. 0,96 g

Obv.: Lion with standing left with cross-topped staff.

Rev.: Palm tree between 2 facing busts, all over wall. Ringlets above each head.

Reverence: CNA Cn 4. Nice patina. VF+

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 40 EUR (approx. 51 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, Landstraß mint. 0,82 g

Obv.: Lion with cross-topped staff. °+°LANDE-STROS N

Rev.: 2 facing busts between palm tree, all over wall.

Reference: CNA Cn4. Lu. Fr. 161. VF

Estimate: EUR 40.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, Landstraß mint. 1,05 g

Obv.: Lion standing left with cross staff.

Rev.: Palm tree between 2 facing busts, all over wall. Ringlets above each head.

Reference: CNA I, C n 5. Very beautiful coin!

Estimate: 100,00 EUR. Price realized: 240 EUR (approx. 265 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, Landstraß mint. 0,96 g

Obv.: Lion with cross-topped staff. °+°LANDE-STROS N

Rev.: 2 facing busts between palm tree, all over wall.

Reference: CNA I, C n 4. VF.

Estimate: 30 EUR. Price realized: 24 EUR (approx. 34 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 21 mm 1,19g

Obv.: Chest-high bust of Duke.

Rev.: SANT VCIT, head of St. Veit facing with 3-part princely hat.

Reference: CNA C b 12 b. Light strike; nice!

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 71 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, Landstraß mint. 17 mm 1,06g

Obv.: Lion to left holding cross.

Rev.: 2 facing busts between palm tree, all over wall with small cross; rings above.

Reference: L Fr. 161, CNA Cn4 var, Pog. 151c. Scarce, dark toning. VF

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 85 EUR (approx. 105 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 18 mm 0,83 g.

Obv.: Bust of duke facing with scepter, +DVX CARINTHE

Rev.: Head of St. Veit with a ring on the hat; SANT-VEIT

Reference: CNA Cb12a. VF.

Estimate: EUR 50. Price realized: 62 EUR (approx. 80 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 17 mm 0,96 g.

Obv.: Standing duke right with sword in right hand., flag left in field.

Rev.: Battlement wall with middle tower.

Reference: L Fr. 186, CNA Cb10. VF.

Estimation: EUR 100.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 20 mm 0,97 g.

Obv.: Duke stands facing with sword and shield.

Ref.: Lion to right.

Reference: L Fr. 189, CNA Cb11. VF.

Estimation: EUR 50.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 20 mm 1,22g.

Obv.: Chest-high bust of Duke with scepter and raised hand.

Rev.: Head of St. Veit.

Reference: L Fr. 199, CNA Cb12. Beautiful!
Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 30 EUR (approx. 39 U.S. Dollars as of auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 20 mm 1,13g.

Obv.: Duke seated facing with sword and raised hand.

Rev.: 4 claw-crosses arranged in cross form; small cross in center.

Reference: L Fr. 191, CNA Cb13. Beautiful!

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 30 EUR
(approx. 39 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 19 mm 1,14g.

Obv.: Bust of duke with 2 flags.

Rev.: Bust under arch with 2 lilies; cross above.

Reference: L Fr. 200, CNA Cb14. VF.

Estimation: EUR 50.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 19 mm 1,03g.

Obv.: Bust of duke with sword and fleur-de-lis scepter.

Rev.: Double eagle under a wall with 3 towers.

Reference: L Fr. 190, CNA Cb15. VF.

Estimation: EUR 50.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 20 mm 1,18g.

Obv.: Duke standing with cross-topped staff and flag.

Rev.: Agnus Dei right with cross-topped staff.

Reference: L Fr. 207, CNA Cb16. VF.

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 30 EUR
(approx. 39 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 19 mm 1,15g.

Obv.: Duke standing with sword and shield.

Rev.: Cross with small roses in each angle.

Reference: L Fr. 194, CNA Cb17. Beautiful.

Estimation: EUR 50.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Hälbling, St. Veit mint. 16 mm 0,87g.

Obv.: Duke standing with sword and shield.

Rev.: Cross with small roses in each angle.

Reference: L Fr. 194 und CNA Cb17. Beautiful coin!

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 30 EUR
(approx. 39 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 17 mm 0,99g.

Obv.: Chest-high bust of duke with 2 lilies.

Rev.: Flying lion right, looking backwards.

Reference: CNA Cb18. VF.

Estimation: EUR 50.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 19 mm 1,08g.

Obv.: Duke stands facing with sword and shield.

Rev.: 6-pointed floral star with points in angles.

Reference: L Fr. 204, CNA Cb19. Nice!

Estimation: EUR 50.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 19 mm 1,09g.

Obv.: Seated duke with sword in lap.

Rev.: Head of St. Veit over gable with 2 towers at side; cross under gable.

Reference: L Fr. 214, CNA Cb20. VF.
Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 30 EUR
(approx. 39 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, Landstraß mint. 18 mm 0,96g.

Obv.: Lion with cross to left.

Rev.: Palm between 2 facing busts, all over wall. Rings above busts.

Reference: L Fr. 161, CNA Cn4, Pog. 151c. Sehr schön.

Estimation: EUR 50.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, Landstraß mint. 18 mm 0,82g.

Obv.: Lion with cross to left.

Rev.: Palm between 2 facing busts, all over wall with a small cross on it. Rings above busts.

Reference: L Fr. 161, CNA Cn4 var, Pog. 151c. Seldom seen! Fine!

Estimation: EUR 100.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, Heiligenkreuz mint. 18 mm 0,94g.

Obv.: Duke seated with long scepter.

Rev.: Bust of bishop under gable with 2 towers.

Reference: L Fr. 206, CNA Co8, Pog. 180. Scarce! VF

Estimation: EUR 200.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 1,04 g

Obv.: Chest-high bust of duke facing with scepter and raised right hand.

Rev.: Head of St. Veit facing.

Reference: CNA I, C b 12. VF

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 40 EUR (approx. 56 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 1,18 g

Obv.: Duke stands facing with 2 flags.

Rev.: Bust facing under gable with 2 lilies above left & right; cross above center.

Reference: CNA I, C b 14. VF.

Estimate: 30 EUR. Price realized: 17 EUR (approx. 24 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 1,18 g

Obv.: Duke stands facing with cross-staff and flag.

Rev.: Agnus Dei right, with long cross.

Reference: CNA I, C b 16. Leicht dezentriert, VF.

Estimate: 15 EUR. Price realized: 13 EUR (approx. 18 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 0,78 g

Obv.: Duke stands facing with sword and shield.

Rev.: Cross with a rosette in each angle.

Reference: CNA I, C b 17. VF.

Estimate: 30 EUR. Price realized: 17 EUR (approx. 24 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 1,15 g

Obv.: Duke stands facing with sword and shield.

Rev.: Cross with a rosette in each angle.

Reference: CNA I, C b 17. VF+

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 40 EUR (approx. 56 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 0,92 g.

Obv.: Duke stands facing with 2 fleur-de-lis scepters.

Rev.: Flying lion to left.

Reference: CNA I, C b 18. About VF.

Estimate: 20 EUR. Price realized: 16 EUR (approx. 23 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 1,00 g.

Obv.: Duke stands facing with sword and shield.

Rev.: Flower-like star with 6 points; ball in each angle.

Reference: CNA I, C b 19. VF.

Estimate: 30 EUR. Price realized: 19 EUR (approx. 27 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, Landstraß mint. 0,99 g.

Obv.: Lion left with cross-staff.

Rev.: 2 busts facing over a wall; palm tree between them.

Reference: CNA I, C n 4. Prägeschwäche, Very nice!

Estimate: 30 EUR. Price realized: 15 EUR (approx. 21 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, Landstraß mint. 1,09 g.

Obv.: Lion left with cross-staff.

Rev.: 2 busts facing over a wall; palm tree between them.

Reference: CNA I, C n 4. Weak strike, VF

Estimate: 30 EUR. Price realized: 45 EUR (approx. 63 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, Laibach mint. 1,11 g.

Obv.: Duke stands facing with sword and shield; in left field a cross.

Rev.: Bust facing with 2 lilies under 3-bowed arch, tower above between 2 stars.

Reference: CNA I, C m 5. Rare! about VF

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 320 EUR (approx. 451 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint.

Obv.: Bust of duke facing with scepter.

Rev.: Head of St. Veit with a star on the hat; SANT-VEIT



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten

Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint.

Obv.: Bust of duke facing holding 2 flags.

Rev.: Bust under arch; cross between 2 fleur-de-lis above.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 0,93 g.

Obv.: Seated duke with sword.

Rev.: Crowed head over church gable with 2 cross-topped towers left and right; cross under gable. 3 abills over bust.

Reference: CNAI:Cb20; small flan crack; "X" scratched in center of obverse. Weak strike.

Estimate: EUR 50. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 72 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 1,23 g.

Obv.: Duke stands facing with cross-staff and flag.

PfenRev.: Agnus Dei right.

Reference: CNAI:Cb16; Off-center; F/VF

Estimate: EUR 25. Price realized: 36 EUR (approx. 43 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint.

Obv.: Chest-high bust of duke facing with scepter and raised right hand.

Rev.: Head of St. Veit facing.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 0,82 g g.

Obv.: SANT VEIT ; bust of St. Veit facing.
Ringlet above hat.

Rev.: (+DVX CARIN)THIE Duke with
scepter, left hand raised.

Reference: CNA C b 12. VF

Estimate: 30 EUR. Price realized: 24 EUR
(approx. 29 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 1,20 g.

Obv.: Duke stands facing with sword in right
hand and shield in left hand. EWeakly struck.

Rev.: Claw-cross with roses in each angle;
"+SANCTVS"

Reference: CNA Cb 17. Beautiful!



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 0,96 g.

Obv.: . +DVX BERNHARDVS ; facing duke with
sword and shield.

Rev.: Double-headed eagle a wall topped with 3
towers.

Reference: CNA C b 15. VF

Estimate: 35 EUR. Price realized: 38 EUR
(approx. 46 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 0,78 g.

Obv.: +DVX BERNHARDVS Duke stands fac-
ing with sword and shield

Rev.: 6-rayed flower-like star with small ball in
each angle.

Reference: CNA C b 19. VF

Estimate: 35 EUR.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 0,73 g.

Obv.: Chest-high bust of duke, lily in each hand.

Rev.: Fling lion left, "+SAIIC VIC" (?)

Reference: CNA Cb 18. VF



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 1,25g.

Obv.: Duke stands facing with sword-staff in
right hand; flag in left hand. "+DVX BER -
NARDV" (?)

Rev.: Agnus Dei right.

Reference: CNA Cb 16. VF.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Hälbling (?) St. Veit mint. 0,97g.

Obv.: Bust under arch with 2 lilies atop; cross at
top. Vs: Herzogbrustbild mit zwei Fahnen.
"Deceit writing"

Rev.: Bust of duke with 2 flags.(Trugschrift)

Reference: CNA Cb 14. Nice!



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 1,13g.

Obv.: Bust of duke with scepter in right hand;
left hand raised. "+ DVX CARINThIE"

Rev.: Head of St. Veit with tri-part hat. "SANT
VEIT"

Reference: CNA Cb 12. Vervy nice!



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Bernhard, 1202-1256.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 1,33g.

Duke seated with crossed feet; sword in right
hand; left hand raised.

Rev.: 4 claw-crosses arranged in a cross form;
central cross binds design.

Reference: CNA Cb 13. VF

ULRICH III 1256-1269



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III., 1256 - 1269.

Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 21 mm 0,89g.

Rosette, Rosette, axle horizontal, under arch with with a steeple and 2 towers.

Reference: L Fr. 270 (Abb. 271), CNA Cc8. . Unpublished variety. VF.

Estimate: EUR 150. Price realized: 200 EUR (approx. 257 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III.-1256-1269

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 19 mm 0,73g.

Obv.: Bust of angel between 2 dots; over fox head.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L Fr. 231, CNA Cb30. Obverse VF.

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 65 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III.-1256-1269

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 19 mm 0,74g.

Obv.: Bishop with 2 keys, ringlet under right arm.

Rev.: Embossing traces in circle of writing.

Reference: L Fr. 232, CNA Cb32b. Scarce! VF for these.

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 80 EUR (approx. 104 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III.-1256-1269

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 0,92 gg.

Obv.: BUst with prince's hat facing left; before it fleur-de-lis scepter.

Rev.: Panther facing left. (scarcely visible).

Reference: CNA I:Cb25. Rare.

Estimate: EUR 30. Price realized: 105 EUR (approx. 141 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III., 1256 - 1269.

Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 0,82g.

Young-faced bust facing with duke's hat.

Reference: CNAI:Cc1. Rare! Beautiful!

Estimate: EUR 120. Price realized: 210 EUR (approx. 282 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III., 1256 - 1269.

Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 0,89g.

Rosette in arch holding 3 towers.

Reference: CNAI: Cc8. Very rare! VF

Estimate: EUR 120. Price realized: 150 EUR
(approx. 201 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III., 1256 - 1269.

Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 0,83g.

St. Andrew's cross; under arch with battlement in center and towers to left & right; ringlets over side towers.

Reference: CNAI: Cc10. R s.sch.

Estimate: EUR 130. Price realized: 300 EUR (approx. 403 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III.-1256-1269

Pfennig, Windischgraz mint. 18 mm 0,92 g.

Obv.: Crowned head faces left with fleur-de-lis scepter.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: LS. 73, LF. 220, CNA Ch 29. 0,90g. VF.

Estimation: DM 150. Price realized: 180 DEM
(approx. 79 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III.-1256-1269

Pfennig, Völkermarkt mint. 1,16g.

Obv.: Bust over wall with 2 battlements.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: Lanz 55-915, CNA h33(Windischgrätz). VF/Poor

Estimation: DM 300.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III.-1256-1269

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 21 mm 0,84g.

Obv.: Cross-decorated chapel between two eagles, ring above.

Rev.: Embossing traces

Reference: L Fr. 47, CNA Cb22. 0,84g. VF/Poor

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 140 EUR
(approx. 183 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III.-1256-1269

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 20 mm 0,92 g.

Obv.: Eagle standing left on gable with 2 towers; left a small tower; crescent moon and ringlet above right; star under gable.

Rev.: Embossing traces; outer ringlets & stars.

Reference: L Fr. 58, CNA Cb24. 0,77g. Scarce: VF/Fine for this issue.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 250 EUR
(approx. 326 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III.-1256-1269

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 20 mm 0,88 g.

Obv.: Crowned head with lily.

Rev.: Panther left, inside crosses and ringlets.

Reference: L Fr. 219, CNA Cb25. VF

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 80 EUR
(approx. 104 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III.-1256-1269

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 19 mm 0,85 g.

Obv.: Winged lion left, tail between legs.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L Fr. 217, CNA Cb26. VF/Poor.

Estimation: EUR 50.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III.-1256-1269

Pfennig, Windischgraz mint. 25 mm 0,81 g.

Obv.: St. Andrew's cross in gateway arch, with a battlement above; ringlet-topped gabled towers left & right; 2 points in field.

Rev.: Embossing traces of obverse(?).

Reference: L Fr. 224, CNA Ch32. Scarce! Nice!

Estimation: EUR 500. From Prebl hoard.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III.-1256-1269

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 19 mm 0,88 g.

Obv.: Bishop's bust facing, with key in each hand. Under each arm, a ringlet.

Rev.: Lion left in circle of writing.

Reference: L Fr. 232, CNA Cb32a. 0,88g. Scarce! VF

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 110 EUR (approx. 143 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III.-1256-1269

Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 22 mm 0,83 g.

Young bust of duke facing, dot above head.

Reference: L Fr. 263, CNA Cc2. Scarce. Beautiful!

Estimation: EUR 300. Price realized: 340 EUR (approx. 443 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III.-1256-1269

Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 21 mm 0,88 g.

Rosette with vertical axis; point above; under arch with steeple and 2 side towers.

Reference: L Fr. 270 (Abb. 271), CNA Cc8. Scarce! Very beautiful specimen!

Estimation: EUR 300. Price realized: 190 EUR (approx. 248 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III.-1256-1269

Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 21 mm 0,89g

Rosette with vertical axis; under arch with steeple and 2 side towers.

Reference: L Fr. 270 (Abb. 271), CNA Cc8. Unpublished variant, VF.

Estimation: EUR 300.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III.-1256-1269

Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 22 mm 0,74g

St. Andrew's cross in gateway, with a battlement and 2 ring-topped towers above; 2 dots either side of battlement.

Reference: L Fr. 272, CNA Cc10. 0,74g. Scarce and beautiful!

Estimation: EUR 300. Price realized: 300 EUR (approx. 391 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III.-1256-1269

Pfennig, Landstraß mint. 17 mm 0,84 g.

Obv.: Double-headed Eagle.

Reverse: Griffin right

Reference: L Fr. 165, CNA Cn19, Pog. 164. Scarce! VF.

Estimation: EUR 200.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III.-1256-1269

Pfennig, Windischgraz mint. 21 mm 0,93g.

Obv.: Winged lion with neck chain left; tail between the legs.

Rev.: Bust of duke with 2 swords; in circle with ringlets and crosses.

Reference: L Fr. 217, CNA Ch28. Beautiful!

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 222 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III.-1256-1269

Pfennig, Windischgraz mint. 19 mm 0,69g.

Obv.: Crowned head left with fleur-de-lis scepter.

Rev.: Chest-high bust with 2 swords. (Not clear here).

Reference: L Fr.220, CNA Ch29. VF/Poor

Estimation: EUR 100.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III.-1256-1269

Pfennig, Windischgraz mint. 21 mm 0,76g.

Obv.: 3 lions in circle.

Rev.: Bust of duke with 2 swords, around it circle with rings and crosses.

Reference: L Fr. 223, CNA Ch30. VF

Estimation: EUR 100.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III.-1256-1269

Pfennig, Windischgraz mint. 21 mm 0,81 g.

Obv.: Sun over battlement, which is between 2 crescent-moon decorated towers. Dot on each side of central tower.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L Fr. 225, CNA Ch31. 0,81g. Scarce!

Estimation: EUR 500.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III.-1256-1269

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 20 mm 0,83 g.

Obv.: Angel's bust over battlement-type span with star beneath span.

Rev.: Panther left in circle of writing.

Reference: L Fr. 218, CNA Cb27. Scarce! Nice!

Cook noted rightfully, Lanz (55-856) believes to see a lion, because it is actually a Panther, however we have here a writing circle, during it with the above variant a circle with Ringel, stars and rosetten were clear. Acquired of the Joanneum, Graz, in the year 1932, probably from the find of Wierstein.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 209 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Ulrich III. von-Kärnten 1256-1269

Pfennig. Mint: Landstraß 22 mm 0,70 g
Friesach under Salzburg's archbishop.

Obv.: Griffin right

Ref.: Double-headed eagle (weakly struck).

Reference: CNAI:Cn19,18. RR f.s.sch.

Estimate: EUR 40. Price realized: 85 EUR (approx. 114 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III.-1256-1269

Pfennig, Windischgraz mint. 24 mm 0,91 g.

Obv.: Bust above battlement wall between 2 towers; dot left and right under wall.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L Fr. 266, CNA Ch33. Scarce! Beautiful!

Acquired from Joanneum, Graz, in the year 1932, probably from the Prebl hoard.

Estimation: EUR 300.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ulrich III.-1256-1269

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 0,78 g.

Obv.: Crowned head of duke left, with fleur-de-lis scepter.

Rev.: Panther.

Reference: CNA I, C b 25. VF

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 190 EUR (approx. 268 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

OTTOKAR II 1270 - 1275/76



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ottokar II. von-Böhmen 1270-1275/76 ca-1280

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 0,73 g.

Obv.: Eagle over gate arch with 2 towers; star in doorway.

Reference: CNA I:Cb36.

Estimate: EUR 35. Price realized: 50 EUR
(approx. 67 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ottokar II. von-Böhmen 1270-1275/76

Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 0,78g

2 fleur-de-lis and w shields arranged in cross form.

Reference: CNAI:Cc20. Rare! Beautiful coin!

Estimate: EUR 130. Price realized: 170 EUR
(approx. 228 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ottokar II. von-Böhmen 1270-1275/76

Bracteate, St.Veit mint. 0,89g

Facing eagle, wings spread, head left, 3-tiered arch above, supporting tower in center surrounded by stars left and right.

Reference: CNAI:Cc24 Rv. Archivnr. RR s.sch.

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 130 EUR
(approx. 174 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ottokar II. von-Böhmen 1270-1275/76

Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 0,84g

Unicorn right, looking backwards; cross before it.

Reference: CNAI:Cc27. VF

Estimate: EUR 70. Price realized: 120 EUR
(approx. 161 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ottokar II. von-Böhmen 1270-1275/76

Bracteate, St.Veit mint. 0,75g

Unicorn right, looking backwards; star above at left. 3 dots to right.

Reference: CNAI:Cc28b. VF

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 115 EUR
(approx. 154 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ottokar II. von-Böhmen 1270-1275/76

Bracteate, St.Veit mint. 0,70g

Rampant panther faces left; tower behind it.

Reference: CNAI:Cc31. Rare and beautiful!

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 300 EUR
(approx. 403 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ottokar II. von-Böhmen 1270-1275/76

Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 22 mm 0,65g

Crowned lion facing left.

Reference: L Fr. 257, CNA Cc13. 0,65g. Scarce! Beautiful condition.

Estimate: EUR 150. Price realized: 120 EUR
(approx. 154 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ottokar II. von-Böhmen 1270-1275/76

Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 21 mm 0,63g

Crowned lion facing left; 3 dots over its back.

Reference: L Fr. 257, CNA Cc13 Var. Scarce, fine toning. Beautiful condition!

Estimate: EUR 200. Price realized: 150 EUR
(approx. 193 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ottokar II. von-Böhmen 1270-1275/76

Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 23 mm 1,02g

Lion behind shield left; right a battlement and tower; point above it.

Reference: L Fr. 259 var, CNA Cc21. Scarce. Beautiful condition!

Estimate: EUR 200. Price realized: 160 EUR
(approx. 206 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ottokar II. von-Böhmen 1270-1275/76

Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 22 mm 0,88g

2 lillies and 2 shields arranged in cross form; diamond-shape in center.

Reference: L Fr. 260, CNA Cc20. Scarce. Nice!

Estimate: EUR 200. Price realized: 180 EUR (approx. 231 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ottokar II. von-Böhmen 1270-1275/76

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 0,70 g.

Obv.: Eagle with spread wings facing left over gateway with 2 towers; star in doorway.

Reference: CNAI: Cb.36, LuFr: 233; weak strike, but nice!

Estimate: EUR 20. Price realized: 46 EUR (approx. 51 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ottokar II. von-Böhmen 1270-1275/76

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 21 mm 0,74 g.

Obv.: Head facing over 3 stars; this under 2-towered gateway ; cross above center.

Rev.: Seated Duke with sword and flag (cross staff?), in circle or writing, stars & points.

Reference: L FR.222, CNA Cb33. Scarce! Prebl hoard. Estimation: EUR 250. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 209 U.S. Dollars as of auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ottokar II. von-Böhmen 1270-1275/76

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 20 mm 0,88 g.

Obv.: Crowned head between sheilds, over lily.

Rev.: Lion left, in circle of crosses, stars and rings.

Reference: L Fr. 218, CNA Cb34. 0,88g. Scarce! VF/poor.

Estimation: EUR 150. Price realized: 90 EUR (approx. 117 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ottokar II. von-Böhmen 1270-1275/76

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 20 mm 0,77 g.

Obv.: Crowned double-head.

Rev.: Embossing traces, small crosses.

Reference: L Fr. 229, CNA Cb35. Nice!.From Kohlberg hoard..

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 30 EUR (approx. 39 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ottokar II. von-Böhmen 1270-1275/76

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 20 mm 0,80 g.

Obv.: Rosette under arch with 2 battlement towers; eagle looking left above.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L Fr. 233, CNA Cb36, Nice one!

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 30 EUR (approx. 39 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ottokar II. von-Böhmen 1270-1275/76

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 19 mm 0,77 g.

Obv.: Tower with eagle legs between sun and moon with point, rosette in archway.

Rev.: Lion left.

Ref: L Fr. 151, L St. 7, CNA Cb37, Pog. 86. VF.

Estimation: EUR 150. Price realized: 90 EUR (approx. 117 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ottokar II. von-Böhmen 1270-1275/76

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 22 mm 0,89 g.

Obv.: Bohemian lion left between towers, balls in field each side of head.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L Fr. 235, CNA Cb39. VF/poor.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 78 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ottokar II. von-Böhmen 1270-1275/76

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 19 mm 0,54 g.

Obv.: Eagle looking left; . MONETA.REGIS.B.

Reverse: Embossing traces.

Reference: L Fr. 280, CNA Cb40. Scarce. VF/Poor

Estimation: EUR 200. Price realized: 310 EUR (approx. 404 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ottokar II. von-Böhmen 1270-1275/76

Pfennig, Windischgraz mint. 19 mm 0,69 g.

Obv.: Battlement tower between sun and crescent moon with point; rosette beneath tower in gateway.

Rev.: Crowded head.

Reference: L Fr. 151, L St. 7, CNA Ch35, Pog. 85. VF

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 78 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Ottokar II. von-Böhmen 1270-1275/76

Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 0,63g

Crowned lion left; 2 dots in field over it.

Reference: CNA I, C c 13. Rare - VF. Exceptional!

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 270 EUR (approx. 380 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

RUDOLF 1276 - 1286



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Rudolf von Habsburg, 1276 - 1286.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 19 mm 0,88 g.

Obv.: Eagle on left, facing right; bust topped with cross on right.

Rev.: Lion left in writing circle.

Reference: L Fr. 228, CNA Cb41. VF. Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 90 EUR (approx. 117 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Rudolf von Habsburg, 1276 - 1286.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 19 mm 0,61 g.

Obv.: Rafter with lily; rosette under; shields either side of lily.

Rev.: Lion surrounded by R's and rosettes.

Reference: L Fr. 247, CNA Cb42. Scarce! VF/F
Wierstein hoard. Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 90 EUR (approx. 117 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Rudolf von Habsburg, 1276 - 1286.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 19 mm 0,52 g.

Obv.: Eagle over triple-arch with towers, dragon below.

Rev.: Embossing traces. Reference: L St. 52, CNA Cb51. Scarce, VF/p.

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 105 EUR (approx. 137 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Rudolf von Habsburg, 1276 - 1286.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 18 mm 0,52 g.

Obv.: . +MOA.SCI.VITI, around cross in circle.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L St. 52, CNA Cb51. Scarce. VF/p
Estimation: EUR 250. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 209 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Rudolf von Habsburg, 1276 - 1286.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 20 mm 0,62 g.

Obv.: Shield with spread eagle looking left.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L Fr. 240, CNA Cb57. Scarce. VF/p.
Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 222 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date). Wierstein hoard.

MEINHARD 1286 - 1295



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.

Pfennig , St. Veit mint. 0,65g
Minted ca-1275-1320 Time of Graf Meinhard II

Obv.: Standing dragon faces left next to tree.

Reference: CNA I:Cb67. Rare! VF+

Estimate: EUR 40. Price realized: 115 EUR
(approx. 154 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.

Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 22 mm 0,70g

Deer right.

Reference: L Fr. 276, CNA Cc26. Scarce! Beautiful!

Estimate: EUR 200. Price realized: 280 EUR
(approx. 377 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.

Pfennig , St. Veit mint. 0,55g
Minted ca-1275-1320 Time of Graf Meinhard II

Obv.: Flying lion's head, battlement tower above.

Reference: CNAI:Cc39. Very rare! VF

Estimate: EUR 130. Price realized: 300 EUR
(approx. 403 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.

Pfennig , Völkermarkt mint. 19 mm 0,66g

Obv.: Flying lion's head, battlement tower above.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L Fr. 238, CNA Cc39. Scarce. VF/Fair.
Wierstein hoard.

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 110 EUR
(approx. 136 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.

Pfennig , St. Veit mint. 19 mm 0,71g

Obv.: Half-eagle left; half-lion right.

Rev.: Bust of angel on battlement, rosettes below.

Reference: L Fr. 128, CNA Cb46. Scarce! VF

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 60 EUR
(approx. 78 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date).



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.

Pfennig , St. Veit mint. 19 mm 0,75g

Obv.: Head of St. Veit.

Rev.: Embossing traces, circle of rosettes.

Reference: L Fr. 237, CNA Cb47. Scarce. VF/Fair.

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 140 EUR
(approx. 183 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.

Pfennig , St. Veit mint. 20 mm 0,75g

Obv.: Shield.

Reverse: Embossing traces.

Reference: L Fr. 236, CNA Cb48. 0,79g. Scarce:
VF/Fair. From Wierstein hoard.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 130 EUR
(approx. 170 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.

Pfennig , St. Veit mint. 19 mm 0,86g

Obv.: Rosette under arch with 3 towers.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L Fr. 99, CNA Cb59. Scarce! VF/Fair.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 60 EUR
(approx. 78 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.

Pfennig , St. Veit mint. 18 mm 0,72g

Obv.: Duke with sword riding horse left.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L Fr. 244, CNA Cb64. 0,72g. Scarce!
VF/fair. From Wierstein hoard.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx.
78 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.

Pfennig , St. Veit mint. 18 mm 0,55g

Obv.: Panther left, tower behind it.
Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L Fr. 255, CNA Cb65. Scarce! VF/Fair.

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 30 EUR
(approx. 39 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295. Pfennig , St. Veit mint. 19 mm 0,65g

Obv.: Head under battlement tower; all between lily wreath.
Rev.: Embossing traces. Reference: L Fr. 68, CNA Cb71. Scarce; VF/Fair.
Although already in former times by us correctly described (Lanz 47 - 72), Koch takes over the interpretation of Luschin, & believes eagles instead of the lilies. Probably from the Wierstein hoard.

Estimation: EUR 150. Price realized: 110 EUR (approx. 143 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.

Pfennig , St. Veit mint. 18 mm 0,75g

Obv.: Stylized lily, instead of central point, a rosette between dots.

Rev.: Embossing traces. Rs:

Reference: L Fr. 104, CNA Cb85. Scarce. VF/Fair. From Stainz hoard.
Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 30 EUR (approx. 39 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.

Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 22 mm 0,70g

Head facing between rosettes; under span formed by eagle.

Reference: L Fr. 264, CNA Cc23. Scarce!
Beautiful! From Prebl hoard.

Estimation: EUR 300. Price realized: 180 EUR
(approx. 235 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.

Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 21 mm 0,76g

Bust of eagle looking left under triple arch holding tower surrounded by rosette left & right.
Reference: L Fr. 279, CNA Cc24. Scarce!
Beautiful!

Estimation: EUR 300. Price realized: 180 EUR
(approx. 235 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.

Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 20 mm 0,82g

8-petalled rosette, central dot.

Reference: L St. 24, CNA Cc25. 0,82g. Scarce!
Magnificent condition!

Estimation: EUR 500. Price realized: 300 EUR
(approx. 391 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.
Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 21 mm 0,70g

Deer facing left.

Reference: L Fr. 276, CNA Cc26. 0,70g. Scarce!
Exceptional specimen!

Estimation: EUR 300. Price realized: 180 EUR
(approx. 235 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)
***This coin also listed in an earlier reign**



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.
Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 21 mm 0,70g

Unicorn right, looking backwards, small cross before it to right.

Reference: L Fr. 274, CNA Cc27. 0,82g. Scarce!

Estimation: EUR 300. Price realized: 180 EUR
(approx. 235 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)
***This coin also listed in an earlier reign**



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.
Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 22 mm 0,63g

Animal right, looking backwards, rosette over its back.

Reference: L Fr. 275, CNA Cc28. 0,63g. Scarce!

Estimation: EUR 300.

***This coin also listed in an earlier reign**



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.

Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 22 mm 0,73g

Heraldic eagle looking left.

Reference: L Fr. 278, CNA Cc29. Scarce, beautiful!

Estimation: EUR 400. Price realized: 240 EUR
(approx. 313 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.

Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 21 mm 0,81g

Eagle left looking backwards.

Brakteat, Völkermarkt. Adler zurückblickend links.
L Fr. 277, CNA Cc30. Scarce! VF.

Estimation: EUR 300. Price realized: 280 EUR
(approx. 365 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.

Bracteate, Völkermarkt mint. 21 mm 0,76g

Rampant panther left; tower behind.

Reference: L Fr. 255, CNA Cc31. Scarce! Nice!
Estimation: EUR 300. Price realized: 180 EUR
(approx. 235 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

***May also be attributed to Albrecht & Rudolf.**



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.

Pfennig, Völkermarkt mint. 20 mm 0,79g

Obv.: Crowned head with Schangen head masks as arms over battlement wall.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L Fr. 62, CNA Cc38. 0,79g. Scarce! VF/Fair.
Estimation: EUR 100.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.

Pfennig, Völkermarkt mint. 19 mm 0,81g

Obv.: Unicorn left looking backwards, over double arch, points under each arch.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L Fr. 63, CNA Cc40. Scarce, VF/Fair.
Estimation: EUR 100.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 0,66g
Made ca-1275-1320, time of Meinhard II.

Obv.: Chest-high bust slightly left with short sword, over battlement wall.

Reference: CNA I:Cb80. F.

Estimate: EUR 35. Price realized: 52 EUR (approx. 70 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.

Pfennig, Völkermarkt mint. 0,68g
Made ca-1275-1320, time of Meinhard II.

Obv.: 2 bishop's heads facing, scepter between with half-moon & cross atop it.

Rev.: Circle of ringlets, otherwise not visible.

Reference: CNAI:Cc42. Scarce. VF/fair.

Estimate: EUR 50. Price realized: 85 EUR (approx. 114 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.

Pfennig, Völkermarkt mint. 0,68g
Made ca-1275-1320, time of Meinhard II

Obv.: Raised-headed dragon left looking backwards, next to tree right

Rev.: Rosettes.

Reference: CNAI:Cc43. RR f.vzgl.

Estimate: EUR 120. Price realized: 150 EUR
(approx. 201 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Meinhard von Görz-Tirol, 1276 - 1295.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 0,71g

Obv.: Dragon under triple-arch with 6 turrets, eagle above.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Ref.: Lanz 47-66, LS. 52, CNA Cb51. VF/Fair.

Estimation: DM 400. Price realized: 290 DEM
(approx. 132 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

OTTO III 1295 - 1310



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Otto III. von Görz - Tirol, 1295 - 1310

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 0,85g

Obv.: 2 eagles left & right; and arches/rosettes inside above & below.

Rev.: Eagle in $\circ^{\circ}\circ$ circle

Reference: Lanz 47-71, LF. 67, CNA Cb69. Interesting double-arrangement! VF.

Estimation: DM 300. Price realized: 270 DEM (approx. 123 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Otto III. von Görz - Tirol, 1295 - 1310

Pfennig, Völkermarkt mint. 18 mm 0,50g

Scepter between 2 facing bishops' heads (Rupert & Virgil), on battlement wall; small cross above and below scepter.

Rev.: Star in circle of rosettes, around it circle of pearls with ringlets.

Reference: L Fr. 64, CNA Cc42. 0,50g. Scarce, VF. From Wierstein hoard.

Estimation: EUR 200.

HEINRICH VON BOHMEN 1310 - 1335



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Heinrich von Böhmen, 1310 - 1335.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 18 mm 0,59g

Obv.: Spread eagle facing left.

Rev.: Only embossing traces.

Reference: L Fr. 113, CNA Cb92. 0,59g. Selten. VF obverse. From St. Kunigund hoard.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 78 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Heinrich von Böhmen, 1310 - 1335.

Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 19 mm 0,59g

Uniface. Steinbock left in circle of balls.

Reference: Scarce! VF

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 209 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Later Issue: MAXIMILIAN - 1490-1519



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
MAXIMILIAN I., 1490 - 1519

1/2 Batzen, 1519. St. Veit mint. 22 mm 2,03g

Crowned Kärnten coat-of-arms. ****ARCHI.DVX.CARINI****

Rev.: Helmet-crested Görz coat-of-arms. ****COMITATVS.GORICI.1519****

Reference: Egg 27. .Scarce! VF.

Estimation: EUR 60. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 78 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

MISCELLANEOUS COINS Not Attributed to Specific Reigns.



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Pfennig, Windischgraz mint. 0,79g.

Obv.: Crowned Lion with man's head left, one paw raised.

Rev.: Crowned head facing in double ringlet-circles.

Reference: CNA Ch34a. Pogacnik 87. VF/F

Estimation: DM 250. Price realized: 240 DEM (approx. 109 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Pfennig, Völkermarkt mint. 0,65g.

Obv.: Dragon left, looking backwards, next to tree.

Rev.: Rosettes (embossing traces).

Reference: . Lanz 47-93, Hintergumitsch 28, LF 65, CNA Cc43. Beautiful obverse.

Estimation: DM 200. Price realized: 130 DEM (approx. 59 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 0,77g.

Obv.: Bust facing, with 2 swords, clover leaf above between 2 dots.

Rev.: Eagle in ^o_o circle.

Reference: Lanz 47-83, HG. 18b, CNA Cb82. VF.

Estimation: DM 200. Price realized: 150 DEM (approx. 68 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Hälbling, Völkermarkt mint. 0,32g.

Obv.: Cockerel with tower and lion's tail left.

Rev.: Empty. (Embossing traces).

Reference: Lanz 47-100 (this Exemple), CNA - (like Cc46).

Entirely unpublished, unique! Broken, but very nice!

Koch did not take this piece to be a Haelbling, although the design of the cock body is much shorter than at the Pfennig. (Cc46).

Estimation: DM 200. Price realized: 140 DEM (approx. 64 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Pfennig, Völkermarkt mint. 0,49g.

Ca. 1290-1320.

Obv.: 2 bishops' heads facing; over a wall; scepter between the heads. Small cross above & below scepter.

Rev.: Star in a double circle; circle of ringlets and rosettes inside.

Reference: CNA I, C c 42. Rare. VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 85 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Pfennig, Völkermarkt mint. 0,58g.

Ca. 1290-1320.

Obv.: 2 bishops' heads facing; over a wall; scepter between the heads. Small cross above & below scepter.

Rev.: Two indistinctly minted animals,

Reference: . CNA I, C c 42 var. Rare! VF

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 180 EUR (approx. 254 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Kärnten
Pfennig, St. Veit mint. 1,17 g.

Obv.: Standing armored figure with sword & shield.

Rev.L Cross, in the corners star-shaped rosettes.

Reference: CNA Cb 17, Luschin 194. VF+

Estimate: 40 EUR. Price realized: 32 EUR (approx. 38 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

TYROL



Tyrol, or Tirol, is a historical region in Western Central Europe, which includes the Austrian state of Tyrol (consisting of North Tyrol and East Tyrol) and the Italian region known as Trentino-Alto Adige/Südtirol.

In prehistory the region was home to a series of autochthonous cultures occupying roughly the area of the later county of Tyrol. The most prominent are the late and cultures.

The Laugen-Melaun/Luco-Meluno culture, named after two important archaeological sites near the modern-day town of Brixen/Bressanone in South Tyrol, appears in the 14th century BC in the area of today's South Tyrol and Trentino, while the northern part of Tyrol comes under the influence of the Urnfield Culture[1]. It is characterized by a particular type of richly decorated pottery, while the metal-working is strongly influenced by adjacent cultures. The people of the Laugen-Melaun/Luco-Meluno culture cremated the dead and placed their ashes in urns, and worshipped their gods in sanctuaries sometimes placed in remote areas, on mountain-tops or close to water.

From the 6th to the 9th century, the region was settled by the Bavarii and the Langobards. As part of the Frankish Empire and later the Holy Roman Empire the region had a strategic importance as a bridgehead to Italy as the southern part of the duchy of Bavaria.

Tyrol, incorporated into the southern part of the Duchy of Bavaria during the Early Middle Ages, consisted largely of ecclesiastical holdings of the Bishops of Brixen and Trento. Over the centuries, the Counts residing in Castle Tyrol, near Merano, extended their territory over much of the region and came to surpass the power of the bishops, who were nominally their feudal lords. Later counts came to hold much of their territory directly from the Holy Roman Emperor. The Meinhardinger family, originating in Gorizia, held not only Tyrol and Gorizia, but for a time also the Duchy of Carinthia.

1363/1369 the Wittelsbach released the country for Habsburg when Margarete Maultasch, lacking any descendants to succeed her, bequeathed Tyrol to Duke Rudolph IV of House of Habsburg. From that time onwards, Tyrol was ruled by various lines of the Habsburg family, who held the title of the Count of Tyrol (see List of rulers of Austria). The red eagle in Tyrol's coat of arms is derived from the red Brandenburg eagle at the time when Louis V, Duke of Bavaria and Margarete Maultasch governed Brandenburg as well.

Meinhard II. 1257/1271-1295

Meinhard, c. 1237, to 30.10.1295 Greifenberg, began the rule in Goerz and Tirol together with his brother Albert after the death of his father Meinhard in 1259. He married the Wittelsbacherin Elizabeth, widow of king Konrad IV., who made the important connection to Rudolf of having a castle. He surrendered Görz in 1271 to his brother. He is considered as a creator of the country Tirol, to which he gave a strict administration.



Austria

Tyrol - County
Meinhard II., 1257/1271 - 1295.
Gebhard von Hirschberg, 1254 - 1275

Pfennig, Thaur bei Innsbruck mint. 19 mm 0,62g.

Obv.: Deer's head left; 3 rosettes in field.

Rev.: Eagle with spread wings, looking left, in a circle and rosette ring.

Reference: L St 224, CNA - (legt das Stück nach Bayern), Lanz 103-711. Scarce! Beautiful!

Estimation: EUR 1.000. Price realized: 650 EUR (approx. 848 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Tyrol - County
Meinhard II., 1257/1271 - 1295 & sons 1274-1335.

Zwanziger. (20 Bernar) Meran mint. 1,51g.

Obv.: Speard eagle looking left.

Rev.: Double cross (Long cross dividing legend, with St. Andrew's cross superimposed on it.) Mintmark: Four 5-petalled rosettes.

Reference: CNA I, J 5, Bz. 1; M./T. 13 var. Kl. Very nice!

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 210 EUR (approx. 296 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

*The specie of money Zwainziger was called later a KREUZER, because of the reverse cross.



Austria

Tyrol - County
Meinhard II., 1257/1271 - 1295.

Eagle groschen Meran mint. 19 mm. 1,25g.

Obv.: "+COMES * TIROL" Eagle stands looking right. Double rosettes at end of obverse legend.

Rev.: Long-armed cross dividing legend. "MERANODE"

Reference: CNA I, J 2a, MT 7 (var.). VF

Estimate EUR 75. Price realized: 110 EUR (approx. 154 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Tyrol - County
Meinhard II., 1257/1271 - 1295 & sons 1274-1306

Zwanziger. (20 Bernar) Meran mint. 1,57g.

Obv.: + COMES (triangle) TIROL, spread eagle looking left.

Rev.: ME-IN-AR-DVS Double cross, dividing legend.

Reference: CNA J 5-2; Rizzolli, Cs. 3; Biaggi, 1186. Obverse double-struck. VF

Estimate: EUR 75. Price realized: 85 EUR (approx. 107 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Tyrol - County
Meinhard II., 1257/1271 - 1295.

Eagle groschen Meran mint. 1,54g.

Obv.: "+COMES * TIROL" Eagle stands looking right. Rosette divides legend at bottom.

Rev.: Long-armed cross dividing legend. "MARANODE"

Reference: CNA I, J 2 a; M./T. 7. VF

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 169 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Tyrol - County
Meinhard II., 1257/1271 - 1295 & sons 1274-1335.

Etschkreuzer (Silver) Meran mint. 1,50g.

Obv.: Double cross that divides the legend; "ME - IN - AR - DVS"

Rev.: Spread eagle looking left. : "+COMES (mint-mark) TIROL"

Beizeichen: Nr. 7 (6-petalled rose)

Reference: CNA J Bz. 7. Beautiful!

Albrecht II., 1258/1271 - 1304



Austria

Tyrol - County
Albert II., 1258/1271 - 1304.

Berner. 15 mm 0,36g

Obv.: Long cross dividing legend; AL - BE - RT - VS

Rev.: +*COMES. TIROL, spread eagle looking right.

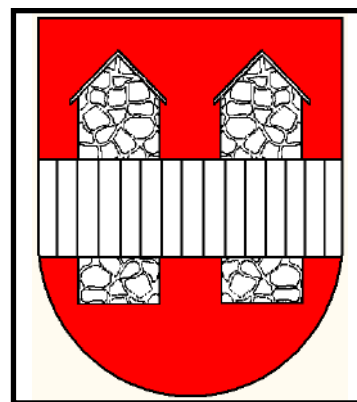
Reference: CNA J 4.. Very scarce! VF

*** For the first time published by B. Koch in MoeNG XII, 1962, S. 113 f.; after Rizzolli felt it was a falsification by re-writing of a Venetian Sesino. (CNTM, S. 128).**

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 450 EUR (approx. 587 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Gebhard von Hirschberg, 1254 - 1275

City
of
Innsbruck
Issues
In Tyrd



Austria - Tyrol

City of Innsbruck
Gebhard von Hirschberg, 1254 - 1275

Pfennig. 17 mm. 0,62g.

Obv.: Deer head left; with broad antlers. 3 rosettes in field.

Rev.: Spread eagle looking left, in circle and rosette-ring.

Reference: Luschin (Steiermark) 224. Scarce. VF/F.

***The coin here pictured was discovered as a single find in Thaur near Innsbruck, accepted by Moser and Tursky as Innsbruck as 13th Century; particularly since the deer head would refer to as the coat of arms of the count von Hirschberg as Muenzherrn (see Koch, CNA I, S. 346).**

Estimate: EUR 200. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 141 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria - Tyrol

City of Innsbruck
Gebhard von Hirschberg, 1254 - 1275

Pfennig. 17 mm. 0,44g.

Obv.: Deer head left; with broad antlers. 3 rosettes in field.

Rev.: Spread eagle looking left, in circle and rosette-ring.

Reference: Luschin Steiermark 224. Scarce! VF/F.

Estimation: DM 1000.

Leopold III. 1373, 1379-1386



Austria

Tyrol - County
Leopold III. 1373, 1379-1386

Kreuzer (Zwanziger) Meran mint. 19 mm 0,99 g

Obv.: Double cross, which divides legend. (COMES TIROL). Points in cross angles.

Rev.: Spread eagle looking left. LEOPOLDVS

Reference: Rizzolli CNTM, M315ff, CNA I, J 25, MT 23 vgl., Luschin 3. Very scarce, minor rim damage, VF.

Estimate EUR 150. Price realized: 260 EUR (approx. 363 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Tyrol - County
Leopold III. 1373, 1379-1386

Kreuzer (Zwanziger)

Obv.: Double cross, which divides legend. (COMES TIROL). Points in cross angles.

Rev.: Spread eagle looking left. LEOPOLDVS

Reference: CNA J 25. VF

Estimate: 40 EUR. Price realized: 150 EUR (approx. 179 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Albrecht III., 1365-1395



Austria

Tyrol - County
Albrecht III., 1365-1395.

Vierer Meran mint. 0,55 g

Cross with rosettes in the angles.

Rev.: Spread eagle facing left.

Reference: CNA I, J 35 a; M./T. 22. Very rare! F/VF

Estimate: 200 EUR.

Leopold IV. 1395-1406



Austria

Tyrol - County
Leopold IV., 1395-1406.

Vierer Meran mint. 0,53 g

Obv.: Cross, in the angles a rosette.

Rev.: Spread eagle looking left.

Reference: . CNA I, J 40; M./T. 24. VF

Estimate: 25 EUR. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 70 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Tyrol - County
Leopold IV., 1395-1406.

Vierer Meran mint. 0,56 g

Obv.: Cross, in the angles a rosette.

Rev.: Spread eagle looking left.

Reference: CNA I, J 40; M./T. 24.VF

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 159 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Tyrol - County
Leopold IV., 1395-1406.

Vierer Meran mint. 0,56 g

Obv.: Cross, in the angles a 5-petalled rosette.

Rev.: Spread eagle looking left.

Reference: CNA J 40. Beautiful!

Estimate: 175 EUR. Price realized: 255 EUR (approx. 359 U.S. Dollars as of auction date)

Grand Duke Sigismund, the Rich, 1446-1496



Austria

Tyrol - County
Grand Duke Sigismund, the Rich, 1446-1496.

Kreuzer, (after 1477) Hall mint. 1,04 g.

Obv.: Double cross which divides legend. "+COMES TIROL" Mintmark under eagle; rosette with points left & right.

Rev.: Spread eagle lookign left. "SIGISMUNDUS" Reference: CNA I, J 45 Bz. 15; M./T. 38 var. VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 110 EUR (approx. 155 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Tyrol - County
Grand Duke Sigismund, the Rich, 1446-1496.

Kreuzer, (after 1477) Hall mint. 0,99 g.

Obv.: Double cross which divides legend. "*COMES TIROL" Mintmark under eagle; 5-pointed star.

Rev.: Spread eagle lookign left. "SIGISMUNDUS" Reference: CNA I, J 45 Bz. 39; M./T. 38 var. VF.

Estimate: 20 EUR. Price realized: 55 EUR (approx. 77 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Tyrol - County

Grand Duke Sigismund, the Rich, 1446-1496.

Kreuzer, (after 1477) Hall mint. 1,25 g

Obv.: Double cross which divides legend. "+COMES TIROL" Mintmark under eagle; rosette with points left & right.

Rev.: Spread eagle looking left. "SIGISMUNDUS"

Reference: CNA I, J 45 Bz. 18; M./T. 38 var. VF

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 80 EUR (approx. 106 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Tyrol - County

Grand Duke Sigismund, the Rich, 1446-1496.

6 Kreuzer, (after 1477) Hall mint.

Obv.: Sigismund facing right, holding long scepter.

Rev.: Long cross divides legend; different coat-of-arms in each angle. VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 500 EUR (approx. 704 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Miscellaneous Tyrol Issue



Austria

Tyrol - County

Copper Rechenpfennig for Tyrol

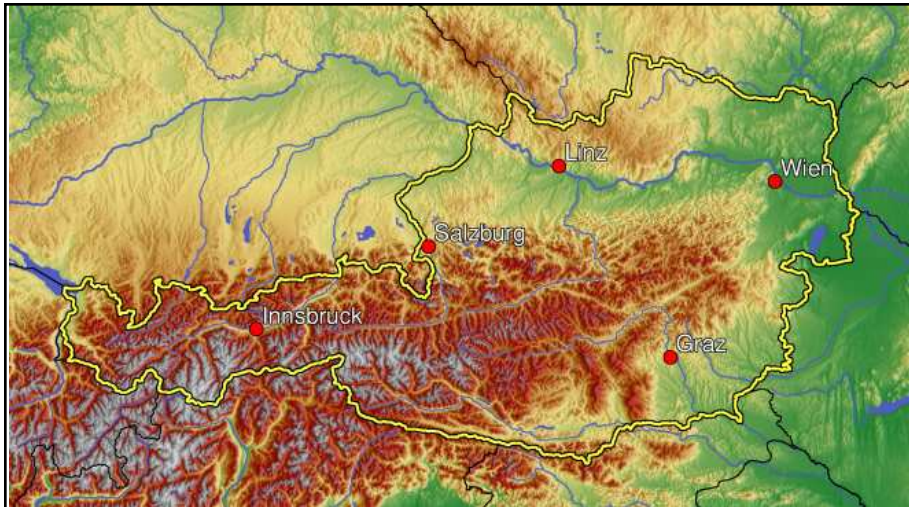
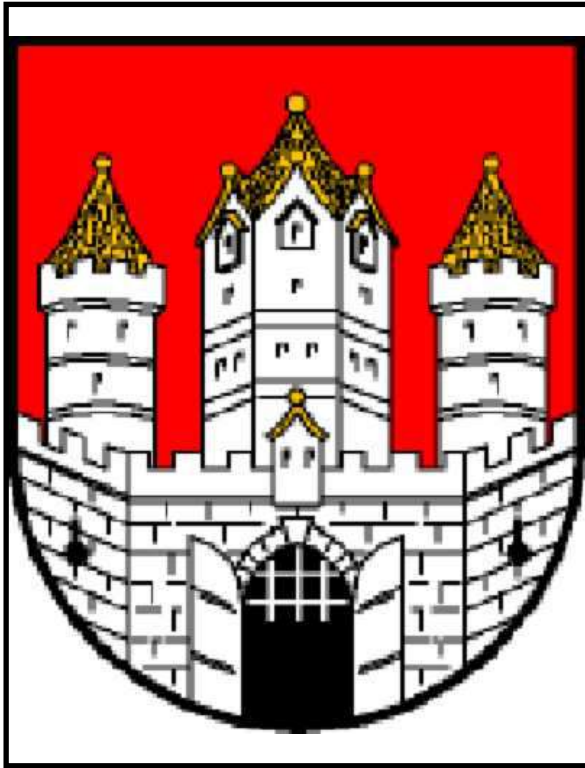
Obv.: Tyrol Eagle looking left.

Rev.: Cross in globe, in 5-lobed circle.

Scarce! Light corrosion, but VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR

Salzburg



Prince Archbishops and the years of their reign	
Rupert (sometimes Robertiner)	696-716/18
Vitalis	?-730
Flobrigis/Flobargisus	?
Johann I.	739-745
Virgilius	745-784
Arno	785-821
Adalram	821-836
Liupramm	836-859
Adalwin	859-873
Adalbert I.	873
Theotmar/Dietmar I.	873-907
Pilgrim I.	907-923
Adalbert II.	923-935
Egilolf	935-939
Herold	939-958
Friedrich I.	958-991
Hartwik	991-1023
Gunthar	1023-1025
Thietmar/Dietmar II.	1025-1041
Balduin	1041-1060
Gebhard von Helfenstein	1060-1088
Berthold von Moosburg (Counter-Archbishop)	1085-1106
Thiemo von Medling	1090-1098
Konrad I. von Abensberg	1106-1147
Eberhard I. von Biburg	1147-1164
Konrad II. von Babenberg	1164-1168
Adalbert III. von Böhmen	1168-1177
Konrad III. von Wittelsbach	1177-1183
Adalbert III. von Böhmen (zum 2. Mal)	1183-1200
Eberhard II. von Regensburg	1200-1246
Burkhard I. von Ziegenhain	1247
Philipp von Spanheim	1247-1257
Ulrich von Seckau	1257-1265
Wladislaw von Schlesien-Liegnitz	1265-1270
Friedrich II. von Walchen	1270-1284
Rudolph I. von Hohenegg	1284-1290
Konrad IV. von Fohnsdorf-Praitenfurt	1291-1312
Weichart von Polheim	1312-1315
Friedrich III. von Leibnitz	1315-1338
Heinrich von Pirnbunn	1338-1343
Ortolf von Wei?eneck	1343-1365
Pilgrim II. von Puchheim	1365-1396
Gregorius Schenk von Osterwitz	1396-1403
Berthold von Wehingen	1404-1406
Eberhard III. von Neuhaus	1406-1427
Eberhard IV. von Starhemberg	1427-1429
Johann II. von Reisberg	1429-1441
Friedrich IV. Truchsess von Emmerberg	1441-1452
Sigismundus I. von Volkersdorf	1452-1461
Burkhard II. von Weißpriach	1461-1466
Bernhard von Rohr	1466-1481
Johann III. Beckenschlager	1481-1489
Friedrich V. von Schaunberg	1489-1494
Sigismundus II. von Hollenegg	1494-1495
Leonhard von Keutschach	1495-1519
Matthäus Lang von Wellenburg	1519-1540
Herzog Ernst von Bayern	1540-1554
Michael von Kuenburg	1554-1560
Johann Jacob von Kuen-Belasy	1560-1586
Georg von Kuenburg	1586-1587
Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau	1587-1612
Marcus Sittikus Graf von Hohenems	1612-1619
Paris Graf von Lodron	1619-1653

Salzburg (Austro-Bavarian: Sâizburg) is the fourth-largest city in Austria and the capital of the federal state of Salzburg. Salzburg's "Old Town" with its world famous baroque architecture is one of the best-preserved city centers in the German-speaking world, and was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1997. The city is noted for its Alpine setting. It is the birthplace of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and the setting for parts of the musical and film *The Sound of Music*, which features famous landmarks in Austria, but focuses mainly on Salzburg. Salzburg is also a student city, with three universities.

Traces of human settlements have been found in the area, dating to the Neolithic Age; probably it was later a Celt camp. Starting from 15 BCE, the small communities were grouped into a single town, which was named by the Romans as Juvavum. A municipium, from 45 CE it became one of the most important cities in the province of Noricum. Juvavum declined sharply after the collapse of the Norican frontier, such that by the late 7th century it had become a "near ruin".

The Life of Saint Rupert credits the saint with the city's rebirth. When Theodo of Bavaria asked Rupert to become bishop c. 700, Rupert reconnoitered the river for the site of his basilica. Rupert chose Juvavum, ordained priests, and annexed the manor Piding. Rupert named the city "Salzburg", and then left to evangelize among the pagans.

The name Salzburg literally means "Salt Castle", and derives its name from the barges carrying salt on the Salzach river, which were subject to a toll in the 8th century, as was customary for many communities and cities on European rivers.

The Festung Hohensalzburg, the city's fortress, was built in 1077 and expanded during the following centuries.

Independence from Bavaria was secured in the late 14th century.

On October 31, 1731, the 214th anniversary of Martin Luther's nailing of his 95 Theses to the Wittenberg School door, Roman Catholic Archbishop Count Leopold Anton von Firmian signed his Edict of Expulsion (not to be confused with many similar edicts of expulsion issued against the Jews in various cities in Europe), the Emigrationspatent, declaring that all Protestants recant their non-Catholic beliefs or be banished.

Archbishop von Swires declared that it was to be read publicly November 11, 1731, the 248th anniversary of Luther's baptism. Believing that his edict would drive away a few hundred troublesome infidels in the hills around the town, Firmian was surprised when 21,475 citizens professed on a public list their Protestant beliefs.

Landowners were given 2 days to sell their lands and leave. Cattle, sheep, furniture and land all had to be dumped on the market, and the Salzburgers received little money from the well-to-do Catholic allies of Von Firmian. Von Firmian himself confiscated much of their land for his own family, and ordered all Protestant books and Bibles burned. Many children aged 12 and under were seized to be raised as Roman Catholics. Yet those who owned land benefitted from one key advantage: the three-month deadline delayed their departure until after the worst of winter.

Non-owner farmers, tradesmen, laborers and miners were given only 8 days to sell what they could and leave. The first refugees marched north through the Alps in desperately cold temperatures and snow storms, seeking shelter in the few cities of Germany controlled by Protestant Princes, while their children walked or rode on wooden wagons loaded with baggage.

As they went, the exiles' savings were quickly drained away as they were set upon by highwaymen, who seized taxes, tolls and payment for protection by soldiers from robbers.

The story of their plight spread quickly as their columns marched north. Goethe wrote the poem *Hermann and Dorothea* about the Salzburg exiles' march. Protestants and even some Catholics were horrified at the cruelty of their expulsion in winter, and the courage they had shown by not renouncing their faith. Slowly at first, they came upon towns that welcomed them and offered them aid. But there was no place where such a large number of refugees could settle.

Finally, in 1732 Lutheran King Frederick William I of Prussia accepted 12,000 Salzburger Protestant emigrants, who settled in areas of East Prussia that had been devastated by the plague twenty years before. [1] Their new homelands were located in what today is northeastern Poland, the Kaliningrad Oblast, and Lithuania. Other, smaller groups made their way to the Banat region of modern Romania, to what is now Slovakia, to areas near Berlin and Hannover in Germany, and to the Netherlands. Another small group made its way to Debrecen (Hungary).

On March 12, 1734, a small group of about sixty exiles from England who had traveled to London arrived in the British American colony of Georgia seeking religious freedom. Later in that year, they were joined by a second group, and, by 1741, a total of approximately 150 of the Salzburg exiles had founded the town of Ebenezer on the Savannah River, about twenty-five miles north of the city of Savannah. Other German-speaking families – mostly Swiss Germans, Palatines and Swabians – also joined the Salzburgers at Ebenezer. In time, all of these Germanic people became known as "Salzburgers".

****NOTE: In the following pages, most coins are of the Archbishops; some are also from worldly rulers, such as dukes, etc.***

Hartwig, 991 - 1023

Blessed Hartwig of Salzburg - Died 1023. Hartwig was the 21st archbishop of Salzburg (991-1023) (Benedictines). In 996, Archbishop Hartwig received the right to mint money.



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Hartwig, 991 - 1023

Denar (after 1009) 21 mm 1,26g

Obv.: Crowned head of king (King Heinrich II) facing left.

Rev.: Central cross in circle; in the angles: 3 balls - ringlet - wedge - ringlet.

Reference: Hahn 96, P. -.. Scarce, fine toning. Beautiful!

Estimate: EUR 1500. Price realized: 1,800 EUR (approx. 2,121 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Hartwig, 991 - 1023

Denar (after 1009) 21 mm 1,22g

Obv.: Crowned head of king (King Heinrich II) facing left.

Rev.: Central cross in circle; in the angles: 3 balls - wedge - 3 balls - ringlet.

Reference: . Hahn 97, P. 1. Scarce, fine toning. Beautiful!

Estimate: EUR 1000. Price realized: 1,400 EUR (approx. 1,650 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Hartwig, 991 - 1023

Denar (after 1009)

Reference: Hahn 97, Prob. 1

EF-VF

Estimate: 670 EUR. Price realized: 335 EUR (approx. 446 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Heinrich IV. von Bayern,

Duke 995, King (II.) 1002, Emperor 1014 - 1024

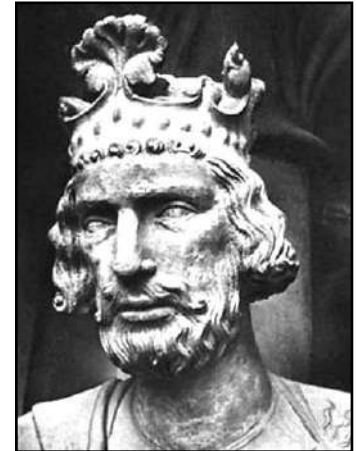
Temporal Issues for Salzburg

(Henry II.) (973-1024)
Duke of Bavaria (as Heinrich IV., 995-1005)
German King (from 1002)
Holy Roman Emperor (1014-1024)

born May 6, 973, Albach?, Bavaria
died July 13, 1024, Pfalz Grona, near Göttingen, Saxony
canonized 1146; feast day July 13

Also called Saint Henry, German Sankt Heinrich

Duke of Bavaria (as Henry IV, 995–1005), German king (from 1002), and Holy Roman emperor (1014–24), last of the Saxon dynasty of emperors. He was canonized by Pope Eugenius III, more than 100 years after his death, in response to church-inspired legends. He was, in fact, far from saintly, but there is some truth in the legends concerning his religious character. Together with Henry III, he was the great architect of cooperation between church and state, following a policy inaugurated by Charlemagne and promoted by Otto I the Great (Holy Roman emperor, 962–973). His canonization is sometimes justified on the grounds that he was a great representative of the medieval German priestly kings.



Henry II became king of Germany in 1002 and Holy Roman emperor in 1014. His father, Henry II the Quarrelsome, duke of Bavaria, having been in rebellion against two preceding German kings, was forced to spend long years in exile from Bavaria. The younger Henry found refuge with Bishop Abraham of Freising and was later educated at the Cathedral School of Hildesheim. As he was exposed thus to strong church influence in his youth, religion influenced him strongly. Contemporaries observed an ironic trait in his character and were also impressed by his ability to intersperse his speeches with biblical quotations. Though devoted to church ritual and personal prayer, he was a tenacious and realistic politician, not adverse to alliances with heathen powers. Usually in poor health, he yet performed for 22 years the office of the itinerant king, riding on horseback through his dominions to judge and compose feuds, pursue rebels, and extend the power of the crown.

After the death of King Otto III in January 1002, Henry, aware of strong opposition to his succession, captured the royal insignia that were in the keeping of the dead king's companions. At Otto's funeral the majority of the princes declared against Henry, and only in June, with the assistance of Archbishop Willigis of Mainz, did Henry secure both election and coronation. It took another year before his recognition was final.

Henry first turned his attention to the east and made war against the Polish king Boleslaw I the Brave. After a successful campaign, he marched into northern Italy to subdue Arduin of Ivrea, who had styled himself king of Italy. His sudden interference led to bitter fighting and atrocities, and although Henry was crowned king in Pavia on May 15, 1004, he returned home, without defeating Arduin, to pursue his campaigns against Boleslaw. In 1003 Henry had made a pact with the Liutitian tribe against the Christian Boleslaw, and he allowed the Liutitians to resist German missionaries east of the Elbe River. Henry was more interested in consolidating his own political power than in spreading Christianity. Supported by his tribal allies, he waged several campaigns against Poland, until in 1018, at Bautzen, he made a lasting compromise peace with the Poles.

Sensitive to tradition and anxious to be crowned emperor, Henry decided in late 1013 on another expedition to Italy. He marched straight to Rome, where he was crowned Holy Roman emperor by Pope Benedict VIII, on Feb. 14, 1014. By May he was back in Germany, seeking to fulfill his duties to Italy by charging German officials with the administration of the country. Henry even convened an Italian imperial court at Strassburg (now Strasbourg) in 1019. In 1020 Pope Benedict visited him in Germany and begged him to put in another appearance in Italy to fight the Greeks in the south and protect the papacy against the Lombard princes. Henry reluctantly responded the following year, fighting both Greeks and Lombards successfully; but he withdrew at the first opportunity.

Henry's main interest and success were concentrated on the consolidation of a peaceful royal regime in Germany. He spent much time and energy in elaborating the so-called Ottonian system of government. Inaugurated by Otto I, this system was based upon the principle that the lands and the authority of the bishops ought to be at the disposal of the king. Henry made generous grants to the bishops and, by adding to their territorial holdings, helped to establish them as secular rulers as well as ecclesiastical princes. He freely availed himself of the royal right to appoint faithful followers to these bishoprics. He insisted on episcopal celibacy—to make sure that on the death of a bishop the see would not fall into the hands of the bishop's children. In this way, he managed to create a stable body of supporters who made him more and more independent of rebellious nobles and ambitious members of his own family.

His greatest achievement was the foundation of the new bishopric of Bamberg. The upper region of the Main River was poorly populated, and Henry set aside large tracts of personal property to establish the new bishopric, much against the wishes of the bishop of Würzburg in the middle Main region. He obtained the consent of other bishops at a synod in Frankfurt in late 1007. The new bishop was consecrated on Henry's birthday in 1012. In 1020 Bamberg was visited by the pope, and it quickly developed into a splendid cathedral town where contemporary scholastic culture and art, as well as piety, found the support of Henry and his queen, Cunegunda.

During the last years of his reign Henry planned, in concert with Pope Benedict VIII, an ecclesiastical reform council at Pavia to seal the system of ecclesiastico-political order he had perfected in Germany. But he died suddenly in July 1024, before this could be done.



Austria
Salzburg

Heinrich IV. von Bayern, Herzog 995, König (II.)
1002, Kaiser 1014 - 1024
Denar (995- 1002) 20 mm 1,13g

Obv.: Cross, the the angles: dot - wedge - dot - D

Rev.: Church made of letters.

Reference: Hahn 87b6. Scarce! Pourus, but nice!

Price realized: 575 EUR (approx. 678 U.S. Dollars
as of the auction date)



Austria
Salzburg

Heinrich II., 1002-1024.
Denar 1,09g

Obv.:Crowned bust of king facing right.

Rev.: Cross, in the angles: Ring - 3 balls - 3 balls -
ring.

Reference: Hahn 94 D/XI. RR Vorzüglich

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 1,100 EUR
(approx. 1,550 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Salzburg

Heinrich II., 1002-1024.
Denar 1,39g

Obv.: Crowned bus of king facing right.

Rev.: Cross, in the angles: wedge, ring, 3 balls & 3
balls. No mintmaster's name.

Reference: Hahn 91 b, Dannenberg 1138. Very
scarce! VF

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 600 EUR
(approx. 761 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Salzburg

Heinrich II., 1002-1024.
Denar - First Period.

Obv.: Cross, the the angles: ring - wedge - 3dots -
wedge.

Rev.: Church made of letters.

Reference: Hahn:89A/ 89a5, CNA:A3. Rare!
Beautiful coin!

Estimate: EUR 200



Austria
Salzburg

Heinrich II., 1002-1024.
Denar 21 mm 1,29g

Obv.: Cross, int he angles: 3 points, wedge, ring,
wedge.

Rev.: Church made of letters.

Reference: Hahn 89a2.2. Scarce!

Estimate: EUR 300. Price realized: 340 EUR
(approx. 401 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Salzburg

Heinrich II., 1002-1024.
Denar (after 1009) 21 mm 1,50g

Obv.: Crowned bust left.

Rev.: Cross, in the angles: 3 points; ring, 3 points,
wedge.

Reference: Hahn 90B3. 1,5g. Very scarce! VF

Estimate: EUR 500. Price realized: 700 EUR
(approx. 825 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Salzburg

Heinrich II., 1002-1024.
Denar (after 1009) 20 mm 1,41g

Obv.: Crowned bust of king right.

Rev.: Cross, in the angles: Ball, ball, 3 dots, ball.

Reference: Hahn 94E4. . Very scarce! Dark toning. VF

Estimate: EUR 500. Price realized: 500 EUR (approx. 589 U.S.
Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Salzburg

Heinrich II., 1002-1024.
Denar 20 mm 0,90g

Obv.: Cross, in the angles: Dot, D, dot and wedge.

Obv.: Chirch made of letters with V VI.

Reference: Hahn 87b6, CNA A2b6. Beautiful!

Estimation: EUR 1.000. Price realized: 600 EUR (approx. 783 U.S. Dollars
as of the auction date)

Heinrich V. von Bayern,

Duke, 1004 - 1009, 1018 - 1026

Temporal Issues for Salzburg

Henry V (* to 960; † February 27 1026) was Count of Luxembourg 998 to 1026 and Duke of Bavaria from 1004 to 1009 and from 1017 to the 1026th

He was the son of the Count of Luxembourg Siegfried († 998) and the Moselgau Hadwig († 992). He was already with Emperor Otto III. Between 993 and 996, he received the bailiwick of the wealthy Abbey of St. Maximin in Trier, and later also the bailiwick of the monastery Echternach. Heinrich's sister Kunigunde was married to King Henry II († 1024), through which he received, on 21 March 1004, the Duchy of Bavaria. In the same year, Henry fought a campaign against I. Boleslaw Chrobry. In 1008 he fought against his brother-in-law King Henry II; in 1009 Heinrich was deposed. He was re-instated in December 1017 after the intercession of the Archbishop of Cologne and Heribert Poppo von Trier again as Duke of Bavaria. Henry continued after the death of Emperor Henry II. He was probably buried in Osterhofen in Lower Bavaria.



Austria
Salzburg

Heinrich V. von Bayern, 1004 - 1009, 1018 - 1026.
Denar (after 1018) 20 mm 1,23g

Obv.: Cross of letters; in the angles a wedge with 3 balls.

Rev.: Church made of letters.

Reference: Hahn 99c5 var. Very scarce. Beautiful!

Estimate: EUR 300. Price realized: 380 EUR (approx. 448 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Salzburg

Heinrich V. von Bayern, 1004 - 1009, 1018 - 1026.
Denar (after 1018) 19 mm 1,22g

Obv.: Cross of letters; in the angles 3 balls.

Rev.: Church made of letters.

Reference: Similar to Hahn 99 und 103, Similar to. CNA A12 and A15. Very beautiful!

Estimation: EUR 200. Price realized: 350 EUR (approx. 457 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Salzburg

Heinrich V. Second Reign 1018-1026
Pfennig/Denar (after 1018) 1,24g

Obv.: Cross of letters; HEINRIC-DVX. In the angles a wedge with 3 balls.

Rev.: Church made of letters. Mintmaster CCI. Retrograde RVODBERTVS

Reference: Hahn 99 A c 4. Damage in field; overall VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 250 EUR (approx. 352 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Salzburg

Heinrich V. Second Reign 1018-1026
Pfennig/Denar (after 1018) 1,04g

Obv.: Obv.: Cross of letters; HEINRIC-DVX. In the angles a wedge with 3 balls.

Rev.: Church made of letters. Mintmaster CCI. Retrograde RVODBERTVS

Reference: Hahn 99 c 4 A. Very scarce; somewhat damaged, but VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 280 EUR (approx. 355 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Dietmar II., 1025 - 1041



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Dietmar II., 1025 - 1041

Denar 20 mm 1,17g

Obv.: Cross made of letters; in each angle a wedge with 3 balls.

Rev.: Church made of letters.

Reference: Hahn 103a4 var. Scarce, VF.

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 425 EUR (approx. 501 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Dietmar II., sole reign: 1035-1041.

Pfennig/Denar 1,19g

Obv.: 4-columned church; SRVODBERTVS

Rev.: TIETMARVSARCHI - Cross, in the angles: E-P-I-S

Reference: Hahn 197, Dannenberg 1149, Probst - . Very scarce - VF +

Estimate: 750 EUR. Price realized: 1,800 EUR (approx. 2,537 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Emperor Konrad II with Dietmar II., 1035-1041.

Pfennig/Denar 1,03g

Obv.: CHVONRADVSIMP 5-columned church front.

Rev.: Cross, in the angles: S C S and 3 balls

Reference: Hahn 104.2/III, Probst -, Dannenberg -. Extremely rare - wavy, but beautiful!

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 625 EUR (approx. 765 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Balduin 1041-1060

Baldwin comes, in contrast to most of its predecessors, not from Bavaria, but from a noble family from Niederrhein, or Flanders, and had no personal relationship with Salzburg. Baldwin was consecrated as Archbishop on 25 Oktober 1041. Baldwin was particular on the maintenance of the Bishop's possessions and made, like many of his predecessors, a "codex traditionum" about the donations that were received made during his reign.

The most significant event of his reign was the gift of the widow of Count Wilhelm, called Hemma, in which at Baldwins suggestion was given to the Church of St. Mary at Gurk, and built there, and founded a nunnery. Baldwin died on 8 April 1060.



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Balduin 1041-1060

Denar 21 mm 0,90 g

Obv.: Crowned head of emperor Heinrich III left.

Rev.: Bare-headed head of bishop facing.

Reference: CNA A 25, Hahn 110.2, Kluge 521, Dannenb. 1270.

Of greatest rarity - VF. This is the third known example.

Estimate EUR 2200. Price realized: 2,200 EUR (approx. 3,071 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Konrad I. von Abensberg 1106-1147

Konrad I von Abensberg, b. 1075, d. Lungau (Province of Salzburg), April 9, 1147, became Archbishop of Salzburg in 1105, on the run from 1112-1121; reformed the Augustinian monasteries together with Gerhoh von Reichersberg.

These issues were made during the years 1106 - 1177, 1183 - 1147, similar issues seen under later archbishops.



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Konrad I. von Abensberg 1106-1147

Issued during 1106 - 1177, 1183 - 1147

Pfennig/Denar Mint: Laufen. 21 mm 0,86 g

Obv.: Enthroned bishop facing

Rev.: Thronender Bischof von vorne, Kerbreif.

Rev.: Pointed church roof with cross above, calla on either side of cross; all between 2 pointed spires. Star on extreme left and right. Spire and towers sit on a wall, with arched door and 4 round windows.

Reference: From Teisendorf hoard. Unpublished! Obverse not fully struck, but nice!

Estimate: EUR 800. Price realized: 1,300 EUR (approx. 1,932 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Konrad I. von Abensberg 1106-1147

Issued during 1106 - 1177, 1183 - 1147

Pfennig/Denar Mint: Laufen. 19 mm 0,70 g

Obv.: Bust of bishop with crozier facing.

Rev.: In double pearled circle; a building with central tower (with open door); and 2 pointed towers left and right. Ball on extreme left and right.

Reference: Unpublished! Obverse not fully struck, small rim damage. Very nice!

Estimate: EUR 500. Price realized: 375 EUR (approx. 557 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Eberhard I. von Biburg 1147-1164

From the family of von Sittling Sittling-Biburg. He encouraged his brothers, (Lower Bavaria, district Kelheim), to convert their castle Biburg into a Benedictine monastery, where he became its first abbot in 1133. In this function he strove to aid king KONRAD III, who wished Canonisation for emperor HEINRICH II. These contacts were the reason for his selection in 1147 to become the archbishop of Salzburg. As Metropolit he remained neutral in the controversy of the STAUFER and WELFEN, and strove for peace up to his death.



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Eberhard I. von Hilpoltstein und Biburg, 1147 - 1164

Thin pfennig (ca. 1160-1180) Mint: Laufen. 23 mm 0,85 g

Obv.: Mitered bust facing, between star and cross.

Rev.: 3-towered church building. Cross on central spire.

Reference: CNA A32, P. 6 0,85g. Very scarce. Dark toning. Rim damage, but nice!

Estimate: EUR 300. Price realized: 825 EUR (approx. 972 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Eberhard I. von Hilpoltstein und Biburg, 1147 - 1164

Half-bracteate, in Augsburg style 21 mm 0,55 g

Obv.: Chest-high bust of archbishop facing, with mitre, crozier and book.

Rev.: Church building with steeple cross and 2 side towers, from which a person in the center looks down in each case.

Reference: Emmerig Seite 203/204, E. Very scarce, fine patina. Some rim damage, but fine!

***The assignment is not clearly secured, Emmerig considers also Augsburg as mint city.**

Estimate EUR 400. Price realized: 425 EUR (approx. 593 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Adalbert III. von Böhmen, 1168 - 1177; 1183 - 1200



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Adalbert III. von Böhmen, 1168 - 1177, 1183 - 1200

Pfennig (ca. 1195) 21 mm 1,01g

Obv.: 3-towered building over archway; in field above & between towers, 4 ringlets.

Rev.: Hand, palm out, rosettes in field.

Reference: CNA - (vgl. A34), Stumpf (1996) 78-5 var. Great rarity! From the Oberteisendorf hoard.

Estimate: EUR 750. Price realized: 1,400 EUR (approx. 1,650 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Adalbert III. von Böhmen, 1168 - 1177, 1183 - 1200

Pfennig (ca. 1200) 22 mm 0,85g

Obv.: Enthroned archbishop.

Rev.: 2-towered church building with choir in decorative circle.

Reference: CNA A35, P. 11. Scarce. Dark toning; rim damage, but very nice!

Estimate: EUR 50. Price realized: 150 EUR (approx. 177 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Adalbert III. von Böhmen, 1168 - 1177, 1183 - 1200

Contemporary copper with style of the Friesacher of Pfennig. 21 mm 1,21g

Obv.: Facing archbishop's bust with crozier and book.

Rev.: Church, supporting church steeple with cross between 2 towers; dots over side towers. 3 round windows in building portion of church.

Reference: Like CNA Ca9. .Very rare. VF.



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Adalbert III. von Böhmen, 1168 - 1177, 1183 - 1200

Pfennig (ca. 1195) Laufen mint. 22 mm 1,02g

Obv.: 3-towered building over archway, in field ring, ball and 2 stars.

Rev.: Hand of God, 3 rosettes in field.

Reference: CNA -, Fund Petting - (vgl. 47), Lanz 79 - (vgl. 564). . Very rare, minor rim ramage, nice!

Estimate: EUR 1000. Price realized: 1,100 EUR (approx. 1,481 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Adalbert III. von Böhmen, 1168 - 1177, 1183 - 1200

Pfennig (ca. 1195) Laufen mint. 22 mm 0,82g

Obv.: Enthroned archbishop with crozier and scapular.

Rev.: Eagle flying right, bee underneath.

Reference: CNA - (vgl. 35). Greatest rarity, VF.

Estimate: EUR 400. Price realized: 850 EUR (approx. 1,144 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Adalbert III. von Böhmen, 1168 - 1177, 1183 - 1200

Pfennig (ca. 1195) Laufen mint. 21 mm 0,85g

Obv.: Facing bust of bishop with crozier and book.

Rev.: Church with door and pointed roof between 2 towers.

Reference: CNA -. 0,85g. Very rare, VF.

Estimate: EUR 400. Price realized: 800 EUR (approx. 1,077 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Adalbert III. von Böhmen, 1168 - 1177, 1183 - 1200

Pfennig (ca. 1195) Laufen mint. 19 mm 0,95g

Obv.: Facing bust of archbishop with crozier and book.

Rev.: Church with door and steeple with cross between 2 towers.

Reference: CNA -. Very scarce. Simply beautiful!

Estimate: EUR 500. Price realized: 950 EUR (approx. 1,279 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Adalbert III. von Böhmen, 1168 - 1177, 1183 - 1200

Pfennig (ca. 1170-1180) 22 mm 0,55g

Obv.: Chest-high facing bust of saint with crozier.

Rev.: Church building.

Reference: Emmerig E (Augsburg). 0,55g. Scarce, dark toning. VF.

Estimate: EUR 150. Price realized: 260 EUR (approx. 342 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Eberhard II. von Regensburg, 1200 - 1246



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Eberhard II. von Regensburg, 1200 - 1246

Pfennig 19 mm 0,83g

Obv.: Facing mitred bust of bishop with raised right hand and cross; over a battlement wall with two towers.

Rev.: Standing angel facing.

Reference: CNA A36, P. -, 0,83g. Scarce. Some parts lightly struck, but beautiful! From the Bischofshofen hoard.

Estimate: EUR 800. Price realized: 480 EUR (approx. 566 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Eberhard II. von Regensburg, 1200 - 1246

Pfennig 21 mm 0,91g

Obv.: Standing archbishop facing with crozier and book.

Rev.: Cross in circle of rays and ringlets.

Reference: CNA A37, P. -. Scarce! Fine toning. Beautiful!

Estimate: EUR 250. Price realized: 325 EUR (approx. 383 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Eberhard II. von Regensburg, 1200 - 1246

Pfennig 21 mm 0,86g

Obv.: Mitred bust facing right between 2 stars.

Rev.: Church steeple with cross, between 2 side towers.

Reference: CNA A38, P. 12. 0,86g. Scarce! Fine toning. Beautiful!

Estimate: EUR 250. Price realized: 500 EUR (approx. 589 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Eberhard II. von Regensburg, 1200 - 1246

Pfennig 19 mm 0,44g

Obv.: Mitered bust right between 2 stars.

Rev.: Rev.: Church steeple with cross, between 2 side towers.

Reference: . CNA A38, P. 12. 0,44g. Scarce! Dark toning. Some rim damage, but nice!

Estimate: EUR 150.



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Eberhard II. von Regensburg, 1200 - 1246

Hälbling of Friesacher pfennig. 16 mm 0,55g

Obv.: Bishop's head facing in church door.

Rev.: 3 round windows on a wall, cross above in circle.

Reference: CNA Cu6, P. 15. 0,55g. Very rare, VF.

Estimate: EUR 75. Price realized: 95 EUR (approx. 112 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Eberhard II. von Regensburg, 1200 - 1246

Pfennig 18 mm 0,59g

Obv.: 2 mitered heads facing, under arch with 3 towers.

Rev.: Kneeling angel with crozier.

Reference: CNA A40, P. -. 0,59g. Rare. VF, well made.

Estimate: EUR 50. Price realized: 110 EUR (approx. 130 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Eberhard II. von Regensburg, 1200 - 1246

Pfennig 20 mm 0,75g

Obv.: Bishop's head under gable topped with lily, A bird on each gable sides facing each other.

Rev.: Griffin left.

Reference: . Koch 12, CNA A 41. Scarce! Beautiful condition.

Estimation: DM 200. Pfennig 20 mm 0,83g Price realized: 250 DEM (approx. 109 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Eberhard II. von Regensburg, 1200 - 1246

Pfennig 23 mm 0,96g

Standing bishop facing with crozier and book.

Rev.: Cross in circle of rays and ringlets.

Reference: CNA A37, P. -. Scarce, great condition.

Estimation: EUR 300. Price realized: 375 EUR (approx. 489 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Philipp von Kärnten, 1247 - 1256 † 1279

Deposed in 1256; died in 1279. He was Patriarch of Aquileia (1269-1273); Archbishop of Salzburg (1247-1256), and Count of Lebenau (1254-1279).



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Philipp von Kärnten, 1247 - 1256

Pfennig (ca. 1250) 18 mm 0,79g

Mitered head facing right, between 2 towers; lily above head.

Rev.: Mitered head facing, in a circle of small stars.

Reference: P. -, Kellner (Passau) 204 ("More Salzburg than Passau", Koch (NZ. 76) 21. 0,79g. Scarce, fine toning. VF+.

Estimate: EUR 150. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 189 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Philipp von Kärnten, 1247 - 1256

Pfennig (ca. 1250) 19 mm 0,73g

Head facing between 2 towers; palmette above.

Rev.: Panther left.

Reference: CNA A43, P. -. 0,73g. Scarce! Fine toning, and beautiful.

Estimate: EUR 150. Price realized: 200 EUR (approx. 263 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Philipp von Kärnten, 1247 - 1256

Pfennig 18 mm 0,79g

Obv.: Flying head facing, lily above.

Rev.: Lion (?) standing, looking backwards.

Reference: CNA A42, P. 0,62g. Rare. VF

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 80 EUR (approx. 104 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Philipp von Kärnten, 1247 - 1256

Pfennig 18 mm 0,75g

Obv.: Head with fan between battlement towers.

Rev.: Panther (?) left.

Reference: CNA A43, P. -. Scarce! Not fully struck. VF.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 78 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Philipp von Kärnten, 1247 - 1256

Pfennig 18 mm 0,67g

Obv.: Bust of angel looking left, over city wall with three towers.

Rev.: Leopard (?) left.

Reference: Probst -, Koch 30 (Passau), CNA -, Kellner (2) 207 (not Passau, but Salzburg). Very rare. VF.

Estimation DM 500. Price realized: 400 DEM (approx. 211 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Wladislaus von-Schlesien 1265-1270

Wladyslaw of Salzburg (1237 - 1270) was the son of Henry II the Pious, brother of Henryk III the White, and imperial Prince-Bishop of the Archbishopric of Salzburg from 1265 to 1270,

Wladyslaw was an advocate, with Henry III, for the canonization of their grandmother, Hedwig, Duchess of Silesia. She was canonized in 1267 as Saint Hedwig of Andechs.



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Wladislaus von-Schlesien 1265-1270

Pfennig 0,77g

Obv.: Bishop's head under tower, roses left and right.

Rev.: Griffin.

Reference: Pr:30. RARE! VF.

Estimate: EUR 80. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 154 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Friedrich II. von-Walchen 1270-1284



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Friedrich II. von-Walchen 1270-1284

Pfennig

Obv.: Mitered head between rings.

Rev.: Rosette in ornamental circle.

Reference: Pr:33, CNA:A45. Beautiful!

Estimate: EUR 70. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 205 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Friedrich II. von-Walchen 1270-1284

Pfennig 18 mm 0,67g.

Obv.: Mitered head between rings.

Rev.: Rosette in ornamental circle.

Reference: CNA A45, P. 33. Rare & Beautiful!

Estimate: EUR 150. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 189 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Friedrich II. von-Walchen 1270-1284

Pfennig 0,67g.

Obv.: Mitered head between rings.

Rev.: Rosette in circle of leaves.

Reference: CNA I, A 45.

Estimate: 30 EUR. Price realized: 40 EUR (approx. 56 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Rudolf von Hohenegg, 1284 - 1290



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Rudolf von Hohenegg, 1284 - 1290

Pfennig 16 mm 0,55g.

Obv.: 2 mitered heads facing, under double arch with towers.

Rev.: Rooster left; small roses in field.

Reference: CNA A48, P. 37 Scarce. VF/VF.

Estimate: EUR 50. Price realized: 200 EUR (approx. 236 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Konrad IV. von Fohnsdorf, 1291-1312.



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Konrad IV., 1291 - 1312

Pfennig 18 mm 0,63g.

Obv.: Mitered head facing, under arch with cross above, towers left & right.

Rev.: Lion left.

Reference: CNA A49, P. 45. Rare, VF.

Estimate: EUR 50. Price realized: 110 EUR (approx. 130 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Konrad IV., 1291 - 1312

Pfennig 17 mm 0,63g.

Obv.: Mitered head facing, under arch with cross above, towers left & right.

Rev.: Incuse of obverse!

Reference: CNA zu A49, P. zu 45. 0,63g. Scarce, VF.

Estimate: EUR 50.



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Konrad IV., 1291 - 1312

Pfennig 17 mm 0,74g.

Obv.: Mitered head facing, under arch with cross above, towers left & right.

Rev.: Lion left.

Reference: CNA A49, P. 45. 0,74g. Rare. Dark toning, beautiful!

Estimate: EUR 150. Price realized: 200 EUR (approx. 263 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Konrad IV., 1291 - 1312

Pfennig 19 mm 0,72g.

Obv.: Tower between 2 crosses.

Rev.: Empty.

Reference: Vs. bei Koch (Salzburger Pfennig) 21, CNA S. 37 (zu Bayern, Rudolf I. und Kaiser Ludwig IV.). Scarce, dark toning, beautiful!

Estimate: EUR 100.



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Konrad IV., 1291 - 1312

Pfennig 0,74g.

Obv.: Mitered head of bishop facing, between two towers.

Rev.: Lion left.

Reference: CNA I, A 49. SF/VF.

Estimate: 20 EUR. Price realized: 5 EUR (approx. 7 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Pilgrim II. von Puchheim, 1365 - 1396



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Pilgrim II. von Puchheim, 1365 - 1396

Pfennig 14 mm 0,44g.

Obv.: Coat of arms in circle.

Reverse: The letters: P - I - L - G arranged in a cross.

Reference: P. 47, CNA A53. 0,44g. Rare, very nice!.

Estimate: EUR 300. Price realized: 380 EUR (approx. 448 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Johann II von Reisburg, 1429-1441



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Johann II. von Reisberg, 1429-1441

Pfennig 0,36g.

Uniface. Salzburg coat of arms; in line circle.

Reference: CNA I, A 55; Probszt 48. VF

Estimate: 15 EUR. Price realized: 12 EUR (approx. 17 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Johann II. von Reisberg, 1429-1441

Pfennig 0,36g.

Uniface. Salzburg coat of arms; in line circle.

Reference: CNA I, A 55; Probszt 48. VF

Estimate: 15 EUR. Price realized: 16 EUR (approx. 23 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Johann II. von Reisberg, 1429-1441

Pfennig

Uniface. Salzburg coat of arms; in line circle.

Reference: CNA I, A 55; Probszt 48. Unusually bold strike!



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Johann II. von Reisberg, 1429-1441

Pfennig 0,44g.

Uniface. Salzburg coat of arms in shield; in line circle.

Reference: CNA I, A 55; Probszt 48. VF

Estimate: 50 EUR.



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Johann II. von Reisberg, 1429-1441

Prager Groschen with Salzburg counterstamp. (ca. 1420 - 1440). Pr:-. Very rare! Counterstamp VF.

Estimate: EUR 150. Price realized: 300 EUR (approx. 385 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Friedrich IV. von Emmerberg, 1441 - 1452



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Friedrich IV., Truchseß von Emmerberg, 1441-1452.

Pfennig 15 mm 0,37g.

Obv.: Salzburg coat of arms; in pearled circle.

Rev.: 5-petalled rosette.

Reference: CNA A61. Dark toning, VF.

Schätzpreis-Estimate: EUR 50.



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Friedrich IV., Truchseß von Emmerberg, 1441-1452.

Pfennig 0,42g.

Obv.: Salzburg coat of arms; in pearled circle.

Rev.: Crozier between 2 rings.

Reference: . CNA I, A 67; Probst 49. VF

Estimate: 20 EUR. Price realized: 5 EUR (approx. 7 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Friedrich IV., Truchseß von Emmerberg, 1441-1452.

Pfennig 0,42g.

Obv.: Salzburg coat of arms; in pearled circle.

Rev.: Crozier between 2 rings.

Reference: Probst 49, Koch CNA A 67, Koch 38. 2 Beautiful!

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 159 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Leonhard von Keutschach, 1495-1519



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Leonhard von Keutschach, 1495 - 1519

Heller 18 mm 0,19g.

Obv.: Family coat of arms in lozenge, date above.

Rev.: Salzburg coat of arms in shield in lozenge.

Reference: BR. 552, P. 143. 0,19g. Scarce! VF.

Schätzpreis-Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 81 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Leonhard von Keutschach, 1495 - 1519

Rübénbatzen - 1516 26 mm 3,02g.

Obv.: City and family coat of arms next to each other, "L" below, date above.

Rev.: Waist-high bust of St. Rupert.

Reference: BR. 467, P. 111 Weak strike, VF.

Schätzpreis-Estimate: EUR 50. Price realized: 35 EUR (approx. 52 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Leonhard von Keutschach, 1495 - 1519

Batzen - 1500

Obv.: City and family coat of arms next to each other, "L" below, date above.

Rev.: Waist-high bust of St. Rupert.

Reference: B./R. 117; Levinson IV-64; Probst 99. Well struck, exceptional example.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 420 EUR (approx. 592 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Leonhard von Keutschach, 1495 - 1519

Batzen 1511.

Obv.: City and family coat of arms next to each other, "L" below, date above.

Rev.: Waist-high bust of St. Rupert.

Reference: Probszt 104. VF +

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 81 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Leonhard von Keutschach, 1495 - 1519

Pfennig 1500.

Uniface. City and family coat of arms next to each other, "L" below, date above.

Reference: Probszt 125. Scarce. VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 92 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Matthäus Lang von Wellenburg 1519-1540



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Matthäus Lang von Wellenburg 1519-1540

2 Pfennig (Zweier) 1519

Uniface. Salzburg coat of arms next to personal coat of arms, bishop's hat above; all in 3-lobed border; date below.

Reference: Probst 275 - Ag F+



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Matthäus Lang von Wellenburg 1519-1540

Pfennig 1523

Uniface. Salzburg coat of arms next to personal coat of arms; date above, "M" below.

Reference: Probszt 304. VF

Estimate: 30 EUR. Price realized: 38 EUR (approx. 50 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Matthäus Lang von Wellenburg 1519-1540

Half-batzen 1527

Obv.: Bust of St. Rupert slightly left with crozier.

Rev.: Coat of arms, quartered with Salzburg & personal coat of arms. Date above.

Reference: Probszt 267. VF

Estimate: 30 EUR. Price realized: 24 EUR (approx. 32 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Matthäus Lang von Wellenburg 1519-1540

Batzen 1521.

Obv.: Bust of St. Rupert slightly left with crozier

Rev.: Salzburg coat of arms next to personal coat of arms, bishop's hat above; date below.

Reference: Probszt 259. VF

Estimate: 40 EUR.

Ernst von Bayern 1540-1554



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Ernst von Bayern 1540-1554

Heller 1554. 11 mm 0,21g.

Obv.: Family shield in lozenge; date "54" above.

Rev.: Salzburg coat of arms, in lozenge.

Reference: BR. 913, P. 402. Scarce. Very nice!

Estimate: EUR 150. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 238 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Ernst von Bayern 1540-1554

Copper Raitpfennig 1550. 23 mm .
Mintmaster Marx Thenn (1531-1552 in Salzburg)

Obv.: Shield of Bavarian advisor Kammerrates Karl Köckh zu Prunn

Rev.: Dog with bone left, looking backwards.

Reference: Zeller S. 119,2vgl., Neumann 32064. Witt. -, Roll in MBNG (1909) S. 25. 2. Scarce, very nice!

Estimate EUR 150. Price realized: 135 EUR (approx. 188 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Michael von Kuenburg-1554-1560



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Michael von Khüenburg 1554-1560

1/2 Taler 1554. 35 mm 0,21g.

Obv.: Mitered bishop stands facing, with crozier.

Rev.: Salzburg coat of arms next to personal coat of arms, bishop's miter above; III below.

A contemporary imitation of Italian issue (Guastalla?)

Reference: Probszt 425. Scarce, VF - Beautiful!

Estimate EUR 1000. Price realized: 4,900 EUR (approx. 6,840 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Michael von Khüenburg 1554-1560

Zweier 1556

Uniface. Coat of arms of Salzburg at top; 2 coats of arms with bishop's devices - date below.

Johann Jakob Khuen-von Belasi 1560-1586



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Johann Jakob Khuen von Belasi 1560-1586

10 Kreuzer 1575. 27 mm

Obv.: St. Rupert stands slightly left behind dyptich containing quartered Salzburg and personal coats of arms.

Rev.: Double-headed eagle, wings spread, value on chest in orb topped by cross and crown.

Reference: Probszt 613. Scarce, splendid patina. Estimate EUR 2000.



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Johann Jakob Khuen von Belasi 1560-1586

30 Kreuzer 1574. 33 mm

Obv.: St. Rupert stands slightly right behind dyptich containing quartered Salzburg and personal coats of arms.

Rev.: Double-headed eagle, wings spread, value on chest in orb topped by cross and crown.

Reference: Probszt 597. VF, fine patina. Estimate EUR 1000. Price realized: 1,900 EUR (approx. 2,652 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Johann Jakob Khuen von Belasi 1560-1586

Talerklippe 52 mm

Obv.: St. Rupert seated with crozier, looking slightly left.

Rev.: Salzburg arms beside personal coat of arms; mitre above.

Reference: Probszt 539, Dav. 8174A. Very scarce. Slight mounting trace, minimum field smoothing. Estimate EUR 1500. Price realized: 1,350 EUR (approx. 1,884 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Johann Jakob Khuen von Belasi 1560-1586

Pfennig 1563.

Uniface. Salzburg arm next to bishop's arms; date above.

Reference: BR:1225, Pr:657 Rare, VF.

Estimate: EUR 200. Price realized: 460 EUR (approx. 590 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Georg von Kuenburg-1586-1587



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Georg von Kuenburg-1586-1587

Zweier (15)86.

Uniface. Salzburg coat of arms; bishop's arms in 2 shields below, all in trilobe. Date below.

Reference: BR:1516, Pr:704 VF

Estimate: EUR 200. Price realized: 400 EUR (approx. 513 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Georg von Kuenburg-1586-1587

Rechenpfennigklippe (15)86

Obv.: arms of bishop divides date.

Ref.: Arms of Salzburg.

Reference: BR:1530, Pr:707 R s.sch.

Estimate: EUR 300. Price realized: 650 EUR (approx. 834 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria

Archbishopric of Salzburg

Georg von Kuenburg-1586-1587

1/4 Talerklippe (15)86 39 mm

Obv.: Arms of bishop, mitre above.

Rev.: 2 seated bishops, faces toward each other, holding crozier. Church below.

Reference: Probszt 699. Scarce, fine patina. Plugged hole at top corner. Beautiful!

Estimate EUR 1500.

Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau 1587-1612



Austria
Archbishopric of Salzburg

Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau 1587-1612

Zweier 1607

Uniface. Salzburg arms and bishops arms, in trilobe. Date below.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 40 EUR (approx. 53 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Archbishopric of Salzburg

Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau 1587-1612

1/2 Taler 33 mm

Obv.: Salzburg coat-of-arms arms above bishops coat-of-arms all on one shield; bishop's hat above.

Rev.: St. Rupert seated, looking slightly left.
Reference: Probst 833. Fine patina, Nice!

Estimate EUR 400.



Austria
Archbishopric of Salzburg

Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau 1587-1612

Rechenpfennig Klippe 1603.

Oval Salzburg arms, cloves left and right.

Rev.: Bishop's Family coat-of-arms, divides date (6 - 03).

Reference: Probst 905. Beautiful!
Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 210 EUR (approx. 277 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Archbishopric of Salzburg

Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau 1587-1612

Pfennig.

Uniface. 4 shields, 1 above (Salzburg arms), 3 side-by-side below (Bishop's arms); WT under shields.

Reference: Probst 892. VF. Beautiful!
Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 79 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Archbishopric of Salzburg

Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau 1587-1612

Zweier (2 Pfennig) 1590,

Uniface -- Salzburg coat-of-arms over 2 shields with bishop's coat of arms, all in trilobe; date below. uniface

Reference: Probst 859d? - Ag - This could be dated 1589 F+

Marcus Sitticus von Hohenems 1612-1619



Austria
Archbishopric of Salzburg

Marcus Sitticus von Hohenems 1612-1619.

Rechenpfennig Klippe 1614.

Oval Salzburg arms, cloves left and right.

Rev.: Bishop's Family coat-of-arms, divides date (6 - 03).

Reference: Probst 1038. Scarce! Like new!
Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 600 EUR (approx. 793 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Archbishopric of Salzburg

Marcus Sitticus von Hohenems 1612-1619.

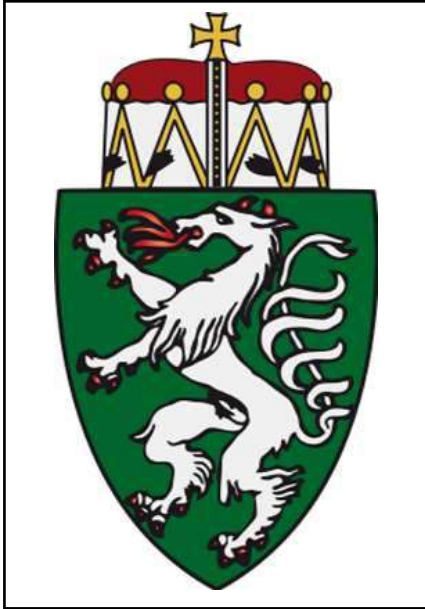
Zweier 1613.

Uniface. In shield: Salzburg coat-of-arms over bishop's coat-of-arms, all in tri-lobe; shortened year (613) below.

Reference: Probst 1008. Seldom in this condition! Exceptional!

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 75 EUR (approx. 99 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Steiermark (Styria)



Styria (German: Steiermark; Slovenian: Štajerska) is a state or Bundesland, located in the southeast of Austria. In area, it is the second largest of the nine Austrian states, covering 16,388 km². It borders Slovenia as well as the other Austrian states of Upper Austria, Lower Austria, Salzburg, Burgenland, and Carinthia. The population (as of 2006) was 1,203,986. The capital city is Graz.

The history of Styria concerns the region roughly corresponding to the modern state of Styria from its settlement by Slavs in the Dark Ages until the present. This mountainous and scenic region, which became a centre for mountaineering in the 19th century, is often called the "Green March", because half of the area is covered with forests and one quarter with meadows, grasslands, vineyards and orchards. Styria is also rich in minerals, soft coal and iron, which has been mined at Erzberg since the time of the Romans. The Windisch Bueheln (Slovenske gorice) is a famous wine-producing district, stretching between Slovenia and Austria. Styria was for long the most densely-populated and productive mountain region in Europe.

The Roman history of Styria is as part of Noricum and Pannonia, with a Celtic population of the Taurisci. During the great migrations, various Germanic tribes traversed the region using the river valleys and low passes, but about 600 CE the Slavs took possession and settled.

When Styria came under the hegemony of Charlemagne as a part of Karantania (Carinthia), erected as a border territory against the Avars and Slavs, there was a large influx of Bavarii and other Christianized Germanic peoples, whom the bishops of Salzburg and the patriarchs of Aquileia kept faithful to Rome. Bishop Virgilius of Salzburg (745-84), was largely instrumental in establishing a church hierarchy in the Duchy and gained for himself the name of "Apostle of Karantania". In 811 Charlemagne made the Drave river the boundary between the Dioceses of Salzburg and Aquileia.

The March of Styria was created in the Duchy of Carinthia in the late 10th century as a defence against the Magyars. It was ruled by a margraval dynasty called the Otakars. The march of Styria was raised to become a duchy by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa in 1180 after the fall of Henry the Lion of Bavaria.

With the death of Ottokar the first line of rulers of Styria became extinct; the region fell successively to the Babenberg family, rulers of Austria, as stipulated in the Georgenberg Pact; after their extinction to the control of Hungary (1254-60); to King Ottokar of Bohemia; in 1276 to the Habsburgs, who provided it with Habsburgs for Styrian dukes during the years 1379-1439 and 1564-1619.

At the time of the Ottoman invasions in the 16th and 17th centuries the land suffered severely and was depopulated. The Turks made incursions into Styria nearly twenty times; churches, monasteries, cities, and villages were destroyed and plundered, while the population was either killed or carried away into slavery.

Ottakar III., 1129 - 1164

Ottokar III (1124 – December 31, 1164), was Margrave of Styria from 1129 until 1164. He was the son of Leopold the Strong and father of Ottokar IV, the last of the dynasty of the Otakars. His wife was Kunigunde of Chamb-Vohburg.

From the Marburg line of the Counts of Sponheim, he inherited parts of Lower Styria between the Drave and Save rivers in what is today Slovenia. From his uncle, the last Count of Formbach, he inherited the County of Pitten in 1158, which is today in Lower Austria, but remained part of Styria until the 16th century. To improve the connection to that territory, he improved the road across the Semmering, and he also erected a hospital in Spital am Semmering in 1160 and completed the colonization of the area around the Traisen and Gölsen rivers.

Ottokar exercised seigniorage over natural resources of his realm, extended territorial rule and minted his own coins. He also founded the Augustinian monastery of Vorau and supported the Carthusian monastery of Seitz.

From the Second Crusade, he brought Byzantine craftsmen to Styria.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ottakar III., 1129 - 1164

Pfennig (ca. 1160-1170), Mint: Enns. 24 mm 0,83g.

Obv.: Large head looking left with moustache, hair and cap in double pearled circle.

Rev.: Angel with cross in hand facing slightly right.

Großer Kopf links mit Schnurrbart, Haar und Kappe im doppelten Perlkreis. Rs: Engel mit Kreuz rechts. In double pearled circle; writing around circles.

Rev.: Hippmann 10F var. Greatest rarity; fine toning. Weakly struck at edges, but beautiful!

Estimate: EUR 1500. Price realized: 1,000 EUR (approx. 1,346 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ottakar III., 1129 - 1164 or Ottokar IV 1164-1192

Thin Pfennig, Mint: Enns. 0,85g.

Obv.: Bearded head in 3/4-profile left.

Angel with cross looking to right.

Reference: CNA 77 d var.. Slightly curved, VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 230 EUR (approx. 294 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Otakar IV., 1164-1192

Ottokar IV (1163 – May 8, 1192) was Margrave of Styria and Duke from 1180 onwards, when Styria, previously a margraviate subordinated to the duchy of Bavaria, was raised to the status of an independent duchy. He was the son of Ottokar III of Styria and the last of the dynasty of the Otakars. He entered into the Georgenberg Pact with Leopold V of Austria in 1186, which brought Styria under joint rule with Austria after his death in 1192.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Otakar IV., 1164-1192

Pfennig (ca. 1160-1170), Mint: Enns. 25 mm 0 ,90g.

Obv.: Head left with hair arranged to back; in double pearl circle.

Rev.: Angel with cross right, in double pearl circle; horseshoes all around circles.

Reference: Hippmann 10H. Very rare, lightly struck. Beautiful!

Estimate: EUR 300. Price realized: 300 EUR (approx. 404 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Otakar IV., 1164-1192

Pfennig (ca. 1160-1170), Mint: Enns. 25 mm 0 ,89g.

Obv.: Head left with hair arranged to back; in double pearl circle.

Rev.: Angel with cross right, in double pearl circle; horseshoes all around circles.

Reference: Hippmann 10I. Very rare, beautiful tone. Beautiful coin!

Estimate: EUR 300. Price realized: 600 EUR (approx. 808 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Otakar IV., 1164-1192

Pfennig (ca. 1160-1170), Mint: Enns. 25 mm 0 ,89g.

Obv.: Head left with hair arranged to back; wearing cap, in double pearl circle.

Rev.: Angel with cross right, in double pearl circle; horseshoes all around circles.

Reference: Hippmann 10C var. Rare, VF.

Estimate: EUR 200. Price realized: 300 EUR (approx. 404 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Otakar IV., 1164-1192

Pfennig (ca. 1160-1170), Mint: Enns. 25 mm 1,03g

Obv.: Moustached head left with hair arranged to back; wearing cap, in double pearl circle.

Rev.: Angel with cross right, in double pearl circle; horseshoes all around circles.

Reference: Hippmann 10B. Extremely Rare! VF

Estimate: EUR 200. Price realized: 250 EUR (approx. 337 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Otakar IV., 1164-1192

Pfennig Mint: Fischau. 22 mm 0 ,98g.

Obv.: 5-arched pearl frame; 5 fleur-de-lis arranged inward; dots in angles of lis and outer angles of circle.

Rev.: Rider with raised sword right in double pearled circle.

Reference: CNA B 73 A3a. Well struck. Beautiful!

Estimation DM 500. Price realized: 450 DEM (approx. 237 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Otakar IV., 1164-1192

Pfennig Mint: Fischau. 0 ,97g.

Obv.: 5-arched pearl frame; 5 fleur-de-lis arranged inward; dots in angles of lis and outer angles of circle.

Rev.: Rider with raised sword right in double pearled circle.

Reference: CNA I:B73. VF/F

Estimate: EUR 60.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Otakar IV., 1164-1192

Pfennig Mint: Fischau. 22 mm 0 ,74g.

Obv.: 5-arched pearl frame; 5 fleur-de-lis arranged inward; dots in angles of lis & outer angles of circle. Center ring.

Rev.: Rider with raised sword right in double pearled circle.

Reference: CNA B 73. Rare! XF/VF.

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 104 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Otakar IV., 1164-1192

Pfennig Mint: Fischau. 0 ,97g.

Obv.: 5-arched pearl frame; 5 fleur-de-lis arranged inward; rings in angles of lis and dots in outer angles of circle. Circle of "X"'s outside. Center dot.

Rev.: Rider with banner right in pearled circle; X's around.

Reference: . CNA 73 C17. VF.

Estimate EUR 150



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Otakar IV., 1164-1192

Pfennig Mint: Fischau. 21 mm 0 ,97g.

Obv.: 5-arched pearl frame; 5 fleur-de-lis arranged inward; rings in angles of lis and dots in outer angles of circle. Circle of "X"'s outside. Center dot.

Rev.: Rider with banner right in pearled circle; X's around.

Reference: . CNA 73 C17. VF.

Estimate: EUR 200. Price realized: 190 EUR (approx. 244 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Otakar IV., 1164-1192

Pfennig Mint: Fischau. 1,06g.

Obv.: 5-arched pearl frame; 5 fleur-de-lis arranged inward; 2 dots in angles of lis and dots in outer angles of circle. Center: Ring.

Rev.: Rider with banner right in double pearled circle; X's around.

Reference: CNA B 73, 4. VF.

Estimate: EUR 150. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 161 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Otakar IV., 1164-1192

Pfennig Mint: Fischau. 17 mm 0 ,70g.

Obv.: Rosette cross, with small crosses and dots in partitions; circle of +++s.

Rev.: Panther right, in circle of horseshoes.

Reference: CNA B67. Minor clipping, VF.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 78 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Otakar IV., 1164-1192

Pfennig Mint: Fischau. 17 mm 0 ,49g.

Obv.: Five-lobed border with lilies inside, facing to center. Dots between lilies and border arches.

Rev.: Rider with sword left, crown (?) behind him.

Reference: CNA B73AIIvar. Cut, VF.

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 30 EUR (approx. 39 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Otakar IV., 1164-1192

Pfennig Mint: Enns. 20 mm 0 ,92g.

Obv.: Panther left in lily circle.

Rev.: Dragon right.

Reference: CNA B78. Very rare! VF/F.

Estimate: EUR 700.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Otakar IV., 1164-1192

Pfennig Mint: Fischau. 0 ,97g.

Obv.: Ornament of five lilies arranged inward to a middle point; with balls between; all in 5-lobed border, with balls between arches outside.

Rev.: Warrior rides to right with raised sword.

Reference: CNA I, B 73. VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 240 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Leopold V 1192-1194

Leopold V (1157 – December 31, 1194), the Virtuous, was a Babenberg duke of Austria from 1177 to 1194 and Styria from 1192 to 1194.

Leopold was the son of Henry II Jasomirgott and his Byzantine wife Theodora Comnena. In 1172 he married Helena, daughter of King Géza II of Hungary, and their sons were Frederick I and Leopold VI.

On August 17, 1186 the Georgenberg Pact was negotiated, by which Styria and the central part of Upper Austria were amalgamated into the Duchy of Austria after 1192. This was the first step towards the creation of modern Austria.

Leopold is mainly remembered outside Austria for his participation in the Third Crusade. He arrived to take part in the siege of Acre in spring 1191, having sailed from Zadar on the Adriatic coast. He took over command of what remained of the imperial forces after the death of Frederick VI, Duke of Swabia in January.

After Acre surrendered, the banners of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, Richard I of England, Philip II of France and Leopold were raised in the city by Leopold's cousin, Conrad of Montferrat. However, Richard removed Leopold's flag (see Siege of Acre).

Richard was also suspected of involvement in the murder of Conrad, shortly after his election as King of Jerusalem in April 1192.

On his journey back that winter, Richard, travelling in disguise, had to stop in Vienna, where he was recognized (supposedly because of his signet ring) and was arrested in the Erdberg district (modern Landstraße). For some time the king was imprisoned in Dürnstein, and was then brought before Emperor Henry VI, and accused of Conrad's murder. The immense ransom, supposedly six thousand buckets of silver, became the foundation for the mint in Vienna, and was used to build new city walls for Vienna, as well as to build Wiener Neustadt. However, the duke was excommunicated by Pope Celestine III for having taken a fellow crusader prisoner.

In 1194 Leopold's foot was crushed when his horse fell on him at a tournament in Graz. He died of gangrene, still under excommunication.

Leopold VI., 1195 - 1230

Leopold VI (1176 – 28 July 1230), called the Glorious, from the House of Babenberg, was Duke of Austria from 1198 to 1230 and of Styria from 1194 to 1230.

Leopold was the younger son of Duke Leopold V. In contravention of the provisions of the Georgenberg Pact, the Babenberg reign was divided after the death of Leopold V: Leopold's elder brother, Frederick I, was given the Duchy of Austria (corresponding roughly to modern Lower Austria and eastern Upper Austria), while Leopold himself became Duke of Styria. Both duchies were reunified when Frederick died after only four years of rule.

Leopold VI participated in the Reconquista in Spain and in two crusades, the Albigensian Crusade in 1212 and the failed Fifth Crusade from 1217 to 1221, and—like his predecessors—attempted to develop the land by founding monasteries. His most important foundation is Lilienfeld in the Lower Austrian valley of the Traisen river, where he was buried after his death. Besides that, he supported the then highly modern Mendicant Orders of the Franciscans and Dominicans. He elevated Enns to the status of a city in 1212, and Vienna in 1221, the territory of which was nearly doubled.

Under Leopold's rule, the Gothic style began to reach Austria - the Cappella Speciosa in his temporary residence of Klosterneuburg is known as the first building influenced by it in the Danube area - a reconstruction of it can be seen today in the palace gardens of Laxenburg.

Babenbergian Austria reached the zenith of its prestige under Leopold's rule. Evidence of this is given by his marriage to the Byzantine princess Theodora Angelina and his attempt to mediate between Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II and Pope Gregory IX, which he was working on when he died in 1230 in Italy.

Leopold's court is known as a center of the Minnesang, e.g., Walther von der Vogelweide, Neidhart von Reuenthal and Ulrich von Liechtenstein were active here. Also, the Nibelungenlied may have been written in his court.

Leopold died at San Germano in 1230.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Leopold VI., 1194 - 1230

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 18 mm 0,92g.

Obv.: Bridge between 2 towers, deer head with rosette above between towers.

Rev.: Lion right. Stars in field, ringlet circle all around.

Reference: CNA D3. VF. **Probably commemorative penny of building of Steinbrück Bridge about 1220!*

Estimate: EUR 150.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Leopold VI., 1194 - 1230

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 1,07 g.

Obv.: Standing facing duke with shouldered cross-staff and ball, +DVX LIVPOLD'

Rev.: Flying angel's head facing; large cross above. +EPL.S.ACH

Reference: CNA D1. Lu. Fr. 301. VF

Estimate: EUR 40.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Leopold VI., 1194 - 1230

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 21 mm 1,20g

Obv.: Standing facing duke with shouldered cross-staff and ball, +DVX LIVPOLD'

Rev.: Flying angel's head facing; large cross above. +EPL.S.ACH

Reference: L Fr. 301, CNA D1, Pog. 101 (Pettau). . Beautiful!

Estimation: EUR 100.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Leopold VI., 1194 - 1230

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 19 mm 1,24g

Obv.: Standing duke facing, with cross staff and raised hand. +DVX LIVPOLD'

Rev.: Flying angel's head facing; large cross above. +EPL.S.ACH

Reference: L Fr. 302, CNA D2, Pog. 102 (Pettau). Beautiful!

Estimation: EUR 100.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Leopold VI., 1194 - 1230

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 19 mm 1,21g

Obv.: Bridge between 2 towers, deer head with rosette above between towers.

Rev.: Lion right. Stars in field, ringlet circle all around. Beautiful! **Probably commemorative penny of building of Steinbrück Bridge about 1220!*

Estimation: EUR 150.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Leopold VI., 1194 - 1230

Pfennig Mint: Enns. 20 mm 0,86g

Obv.: Flying tower; clover leaf above with eagle head; rosette at top.

Rev.: Panther left.

Reference: CNA B118. Scarce!

Estimation: EUR 100.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Leopold VI., 1194 - 1230

Pfennig Mint: Enns. 18 mm 1,02g

Obv.: Eagle, rosette circle around.

Rev.: Deer left looking abckwards, circle of crosses.

Reference: CNA B124. Very nice!

Estimation: EUR 100.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Leopold VI., 1194 - 1230

Pfennig Mint: Enns. 19 mm 0,71g

Obv.: Double headed eagle.

Rev.: Panther left.

Reference: CNA B126. VF

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 60 EUR
(approx. 78 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Leopold VI., 1194 - 1230

Pfennig Mint: Pettau. 1,13 g

Obv.: Bust of bishop facing, fleur-de-lis scepter in each hand.

Rev.: Bust of layman facing between 2 towers, each tower with a star above. Small tower above head.

Reference: . CNA I, C g 4. VF

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 20 EUR (approx.
28 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Leopold VI., 1194 - 1230

Pfennig Mint: Pettau. 0,91 g.

Obv.: Bridge between 2 towrs, deer's head facing above bridge, rosette above head.

Rev.: Lion to right.

Reference: CNA I, D 3. VF

Estimate: 40 EUR. Price realized: 42 EUR (approx.
59 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Leopold VI., 1194 - 1230

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 1,23 g

Obv.: Duke stands facing with cross staff and ball.

Rev.: Flying angel's head, cross above.

Reference: CNA I, D 1. VF

The assignment is not secured, it may also be from Pettau.

Estimate: 50,00 EUR. Price realized: 90 EUR
(approx. 100 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Ecclesiastic Issues

Archbishop Eberhard II. von Salzburg and Leopold VI. of Austria, 1200 - 1230



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Eberhard II. von Regensburg, 1200 - 1246

Pfennig Mint: Pettau. 16 mm 0,88g

Obv.: Chest-high bust of bishop with 2 fleur-de-lis scepters; star above.

Rev.: Mitered bust facing, between 2 towers topped with crosses. Tower with ring above head.

Reference: CNA Cg1, P. 24. Beautiful!.

Estimate: EUR 50.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Eberhard II. von Regensburg, 1200 - 1246

Pfennig Mint: Rann. 20 mm 1,11g.

Obv.: Bishop stand facing with cross staff right hand; other hand raised.

Rev.: Facing busts of bishop and duke side by side, above a wall. Above: star between small crosses, 3 balls between busts.

Reference: L Fr. 123b, CNA Ck2, P. 27. Scarce. VF
Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 78 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Eberhard II. von Regensburg, 1200 - 1246

Pfennig Mint: Pettau. 0,63g

Obv.: Seated ruler facing with fleur-de-lis scepter.

Rev.: Rev.: Chest-high box of bishop facing, holding 2 columns upon which sits a pediment.

Reference: CNA C g 2. Both sides well struck, VF

Price realized: 32 EUR (approx. 41 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Eberhard II. von Regensburg, 1200 - 1246

Pfennig Mint: Pettau. 0,76g

Obv.: Bust of archbishop in building arch topped with ringlet, with 2 towers. All in pearly circle.

Rev.: Seated duke facing, with fleur-de-lis scepter.

Reference: CNA Cg5. Probszt 25-26 var. Rare!

Estimation: 80,00. Price realized: 64 EUR (approx. 74 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Eberhard II. von Regensburg, 1200 - 1246

Pfennig Mint: Rann. 1,49 g

Obv.: Standing archbishop facing.

Rev.: Facing busts of bishop and duke side by side, above a wall. Above: star between small crosses, 3 balls between busts.

Reference: CNA Ck2. Probszt 23. Rare! Nice patina.

Estimation: 70,00.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Eberhard II. von Regensburg, 1200 - 1246

Hälbling Mint: Pettau. 0,60g

Obv.: Bust of bishop facing, lily-scepter in each hand. 6-pointed star over head.

Rev.: Bishop's bust facing between 2 towers; over bust small tower with ringlet; crosses to either side.

Reference: CNA Cg 1. VF



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Eberhard II. von Regensburg, 1200 - 1246

Pfennig Mint: Pettau. 18 mm 1,12 g

Obv.: Bust of bishop facing with cross and fleur-de-lis scepter.

Rev.: Bust of duke facing between towers; tower with ring between star and cross.

Reference: L Fr. 18, CNA Cg5, Pog. 94. Scarce!

Estimation: EUR 150.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Eberhard II. von Regensburg, 1200 - 1246

Pfennig Mint: Pettau. 18 mm 1,43 g

Obv.: Duke enthroned facing, with fleur-de-lis scepter. Rev.: Chest-high bust of bishop facing, holding 2 columns upon which sits a pediment.

Reference: L Fr. 119, CNA Cg5, Pog. 96. Scarce! VF

Estimation: EUR 100.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Eberhard II. von Regensburg, 1200 - 1246

Pfennig Mint: Pettau. 1,26 g

Obv.: Duke enthroned facing, with fleur-de-lis scepter.

Rev.: Chest-high bust of bishop facing, holding 2 columns upon which sits a pediment.

Reference: CNA I, C g 5. F/VF.

Estimate: 30 EUR. Price realized: 65 EUR (approx. 92 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Eberhard II. von Regensburg, 1200 - 1246

Pfennig Mint: Pettau. 1,02 g.

Obv.: EBERHARDVSEPS; bust of bishop facing with crozier and raised hand.

Rev.: Bust between 2 towers; left tower topped with star, right one with cross. Above head another tower.

Reference: CNA Cg 4. VF

Estimate: 35 EUR



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Eberhard II. von Regensburg, 1200 - 1246

Pfennig ca. ab 1228 Mint: Gutenwert. 1,05 g.

Obv.: Seated duke.

Rev.: Lion and man's bust facing, over wall; star between 2 crosses above.

Reference: CNA Cj44. Rare! Nice patina.

Estimation: 100,00. Price realized: 90 EUR
(approx. 108 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Eberhard II. von Regensburg, 1200 - 1246

Pfennig Mint: Pettau. 1,14 g.

Obv.: Bust of bishop facing, fleur-de-lis scepter in each hand, 6-rayed star above head.

Rev.: Bust of layman between 2 towers; above bust small tower with ringlet, between cross & 6-rayed star.

Reference: CNA Cg 4. VF



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Eberhard II. von Regensburg, 1200 - 1246

Pfennig Mint: Pettau. 1,30 g.

Obv.: Seated figure facing, right hand on hip, fleur-de-lis scepter in left hand. "+DVX.LIV - POLDVS" (?)

Rev.: Bust of bishop holding 2 columns with arch above; ring on arch, 2 towers at arch ends.

Reference: CNA Cg 5. Beautiful!



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Eberhard II. von Regensburg, 1200 - 1246

Pfennig Mint: Rann. 0,76g

Obv.: Standing bishop facing, right hand raised, cross-staff in left hand from which a small flag hangs.

Rev.: Facing bust of bishop and duke on wall; above a star with small crosses left and right; 3 dots between busts.

Reference: CNA Ck 4. Very fine!



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Eberhard II. von Regensburg, 1200 - 1246

Pfennig, before 1240. 0,83 g.

Obv.: Seated bishop facing, with crozier and book.

Rev.: Facing bust of bishop and duke on wall; above a star with small crosses left and right; 3 dots between busts.

Reference: CNA Ck 31. F/VF

Estimate: 30 EUR.



Ecclesiastic Issues

Patriarch Berthold von Aquileia, 1218 - 1251



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Patriarch Berthold von Aquileia

Pfennig Mint: Windischgrätz. 18 mm 0,89g

Obv.: Eagle over arch with 2 towers; star under arch.

Rev.: Bust of angel over arch, star under arch.

Reference: CNA Ch15. Very rare! VF.

Estimate: EUR 200. Price realized: 250 EUR (approx. 329 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Friedrich II. the Quarrelsome, 1230 - 1246

Frederick II, known as the Quarrelsome or the Warlike (German: Friedrich der Streitbare; 1201 – 15 June 1246), from the dynasty of the Babenbergers, was the duke of Austria and Styria from 1230 to 1246.

He was the second, but the only surviving son of Duke Leopold VI and Theodora Angelina, a Byzantine princess. His first spouse was another Byzantine princess named Sophia Laskarina, of the Laskaris dynasty, and his second wife was Agnes, the daughter of Otto I, Duke of Merania and Beatrice II, Countess of Burgundy. He had no surviving children, and the male line of the Babenberg dynasty ended with him.

Frederick was known as the Quarrelsome because of his frequent wars against his neighbors, primarily with Hungary, Bavaria and Bohemia. Even the Kuenringer family, which had so far been faithful to the ruling house, started an insurgency as soon as his reign began. But most dangerous were his disputes with Emperor Frederick II, who ostracized him in 1236. During the years of his ban, Vienna became an imperial free city for some years. However, he managed to maintain his position in Wiener Neustadt. In 1239, in a spectacular change in imperial politics, Frederick became one of the emperor's most important allies. Negotiations about the elevation of Vienna to a bishopric and of Austria (including Styria) to a kingdom were initiated. However, the duke's niece Gertrude would have had to marry the almost fifty-year-old emperor, which the girl refused.

In the year before his death, he finally succeeded in gaining the Duchy of Carniola, but his death led to it going to the duke of Carinthia.

Duke Frederick finally died in a battle against the Hungarian king Béla IV by the Leitha river.

As the last Babenberg duke, Frederick the Quarrelsome signifies the end of an era in the history of Austria. With his overambitious plans, which were frequently foiled by his erratic character, he somewhat resembled his later successor Rudolf IV. As the Privilegium Minus also allowed women to inherit, his sister Margaret and his niece Gertrude would have been entitled to the throne. Gertrude first married Vladislav, Margrave of Moravia, who soon died, then Herman VI, Margrave of Baden, who did not manage to maintain his position in Austria, and later Roman of Halicz, a relative of the king of Hungary. Margaret was married to Premysl Ottokar II of Bohemia, more than twenty years her junior. Subsequently, Austria became a field of conflict between the Premyslid and Arpad dynasties, in which Ottokar would prevail until being overthrown by Rudolph of Habsburg.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich II. the Quarrelsome, 1230 - 1246

Pfennig (after 1228) Mint: Gutenwert.

Obv.: Seated prince facing with fleur-de-lis scepter.

Rev.: Facing bust of lion and man side by side over wall; large star between 2 crosses above.

Reference: CNA I:Cj55 u. 44.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich II. the Quarrelsome, 1230 - 1246

Pfennig Mint: Gutenwert. 19 mm 0,93g.

Obv.: Back-to-back half-eagle and half-horse facing outward.

Rev.: Panther left.

Reference: CNA B137. VF/F

Estimation: EUR 50.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich II. the Quarrelsome, 1230 - 1246

Pfennig (after 1228) Mint: Stein. 17 mm 0,83g.

Obv.: Standing archduke facing, with sword and shield, 3 dots right of head.

Rev.: Door arch with battlement tower between two flags and side towers. Star between dots in door.

Reference: L Fr. 213, CNA Ci21IIC, Pog. 21/IId. Scarce! Not fully struck, but very beautiful!

Estimation: EUR 100 Price realized: 300 EUR (approx. 391 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich II. the Quarrelsome, 1230 - 1246

Pfennig Mint: Stein. 18 mm 0,77g.

Obv.: Warrior stands facing with sword and shield.

Rev.: Star center; crosses left arranged in cross form; left, right, above and below. Wedges in angles.

Reference: L Fr. 133a, CNA Ci24, Pog. 24. Scarce! VF.

Estimation: EUR 250. Price realized: 550 EUR (approx. 717 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich II. the Quarrelsome, 1230 - 1246

Pfennig Mint: Stein. 16 mm 0,87g.

Obv.: Duke seated facing, with sword and crozier, legs turned to left.

Rev.: Bishop's bust between towers; above head: double arch with tower on each end.

Reference: L Fr. 361, CNA Cu25, vgl. CNA Ci26 und P. 27. Scarce, not fully struck, but very fine!

Estimation: EUR 100.

Interregnum 1246-1250



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Interregnum, 1246 - 1250

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 21 mm 1,02g.

Obv.: Crowned head between dots, over 2 lions facing outwards.

Rev.: Enthroned king facing in star circle.

Reference: L Fr. 306, L St. 32, CNA D6. VF

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 100 EUR
(approx. 130 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Interregnum, 1246 - 1250

Pfennig Mint: Enns. 19 mm 0,91g.

Obv.: Crowned rider right.

Rev.: Deer right, looking backwards.

Reference: CNA B146. Obverse double-struck.
Very nice condition.

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 40 EUR
(approx. 52 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Interregnum, 1246 - 1250

Pfennig Mint: Enns. 18 mm 1,02g.

Obv.: Rosette under winged crown.

Rev.: Panther left.

Reference: CNA B150. VF

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR
(approx. 65 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Stephan V. von Ungarn, 1258 - 1260



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Stephan V. von Ungarn, 1258 - 1260

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 19 mm 0,73g.

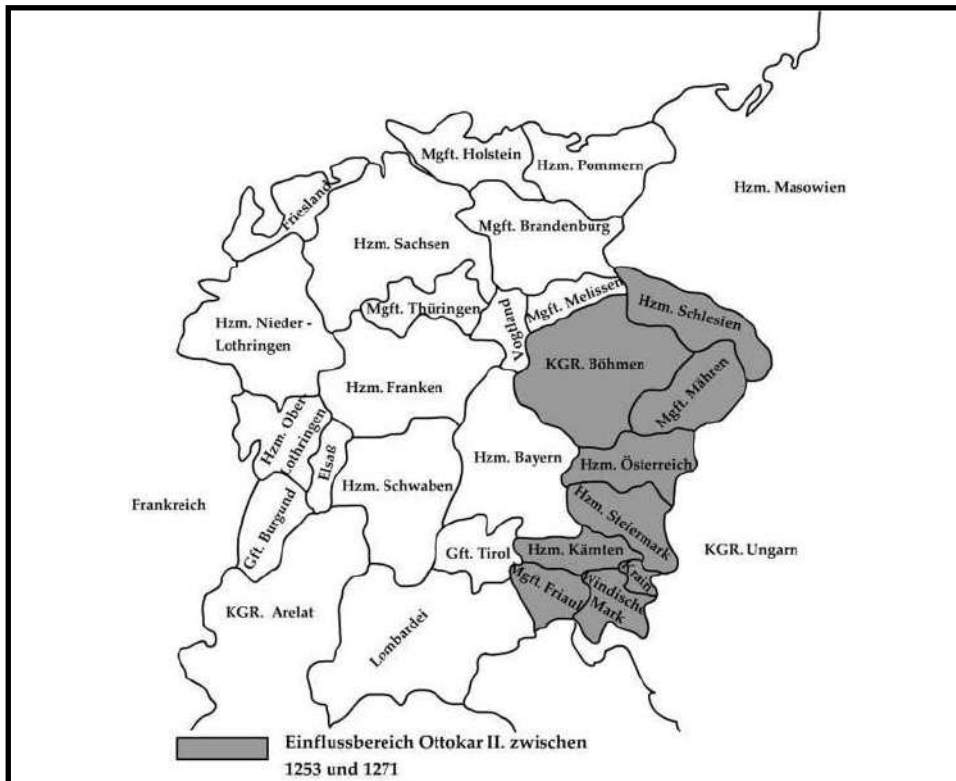
Obv.: Bust of king between 2 towers, +REX+ST - EPH...S,

Rev.: Empty.

Reference: L St. 10, CNA D12. Scarce. Not fully struck, but still very fine.

Estimation: EUR 150. Price realized: 280 EUR (approx. 365 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Ottokar II. of Bohemia - 1260-1276



Premysl Otakar II (also spelled Ottokar or Premysl Otakar/Ottokar) (c. 1230 – August 26, 1278), The Iron and Golden King, was a king of Bohemia (1253–1278). He was the second son of King Wenceslaus I of the Premyslid dynasty, and through his mother, Kunigunde, was related to the Hohenstaufen family, being a grandson of the German king, Philip of Swabia.

Ottokar was originally educated for the role of an ecclesiastical administrator. However, after the death in 1247 of Vladislaus, Margrave of Moravia, Ottokar's older brother and the heir of Bohemia, Ottokar became the

heir. According to popular oral tradition, Ottokar was profoundly shocked by his brother's death and did not involve himself in politics, becoming focused on hunting and drinking. In 1248 he was enticed by discontented nobles to lead a rebellion against his father, King Wenceslaus. During this rebellion he received the nickname "the younger King" (mladší král). The rebellion was defeated and Ottokar was imprisoned by his father.

Father and son were eventually reconciled to assist the King's aim of acquiring the neighbouring Duchy of Austria. The Duchy had been without a ruler since the death of Duke Frederick II in 1246. Wenceslaus initially attempted to acquire the duchy by marrying his heir, Vladislav, to the last Duke's niece Gertrude. That match had been cut short by Vladislav's death and Gertrude's re-marriage to the Margrave of Baden. The latter was rejected by the Austrian estates and could not establish his rule in Austria. Wenceslaus used this as pretext to invade Austria in 1250 - according to some sources, the estates called upon him in to restore order.

Wenceslaus released Ottokar and in 1251 made him Margrave of Moravia and installed him, with the approval of the Austria nobles, as governor of Austria. Ottokar entered Austria, where the estates acclaimed him as Duke. To legitimize his position, Ottokar married the late Duke's sister Margaret, who was his senior by thirty years and was the widow of Henry of Hohenstaufen (who, ironically, had been engaged to Ottokar's aunt Saint Agnes of Bohemia prior to marrying Margaret).

In 1253, King Wenceslaus died and Ottokar succeeded his father as King of Bohemia. After the death of the German King Konrad IV, Ottokar also hoped at obtaining the Imperial dignity for himself, but his election bid was unsuccessful.

Feeling threatened by Ottokar's growing regional power, Béla IV of Hungary, King of Hungary challenged the young King. Bela formed a loose alliance with the Duke of Bavaria and claimed the Duchy of Styria, which had been a component of Austria since 1192. The conflict was quelled through the Pope's mediation. It was agreed that Ottokar was to yield large parts of Styria to Bela in exchange for recognition of his right to the remainder of Austria. However, after a few years the conflict resumed and Ottokar defeated the Hungarians in July 1260 at the Battle of Kressenbrunn. Bela now ceded Styria back to Ottokar, and his claim to those territories was formally recognized by the Emperor, Richard, Earl of Cornwall. This peace agreement was also sealed by a royal marriage. Ottokar ended his marriage to Margaret and married Bela's young granddaughter Kunigunde. Kunigunde became the mother of his children, the youngest of them became his only legitimate son Wenceslaus.

Ottokar II also led two expeditions against the pagan Old Prussians and founded Königsberg, which was named in his honour and later became the capital of Prussia.

In 1269 he inherited Carinthia and part of Carniola. His claim was once again contested by the Hungarians on the field of battle. After another victory he became the most powerful prince within the Empire. A new election for the Imperial German throne took place in 1273. But Ottokar was again not the successful candidate. He refused to recognize his victorious rival, Rudolph of Habsburg, and urged the Pope to adopt a similar policy. At a convention of the Reichstag at Frankfurt in 1274, Rudolph decreed that all imperial lands that had changed hands since the death of Emperor Frederick II must be returned to the crown. This would have deprived Ottokar of Styria, Austria, and Carinthia. In 1276 Rudolph placed Ottokar under the ban of the empire and besieged Vienna. This compelled Ottokar in November 1276 to sign a new treaty by which he gave up all claims to Austria and the neighbouring duchies, retaining for himself only Bohemia and Moravia. Ottokar's son Wenceslaus was also betrothed to Rudolph's daughter Judith. It was an uneasy peace. Two years later, the Bohemian king tried to recover his lost lands by force. He found allies and collected a large army, but he was defeated by Rudolph and killed at the Battle of Dürnkrut and Jedenspeigen on the March on August 26, 1278. His son was Wenceslaus II succeeded him as King of Bohemia and Margrave of Moravia.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ottokar II. 1260-1276

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 0,56g.

Obv.: Facing bust of king wearing Cross decoration around neck; head between 2 upright swords.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Rs: Prägespuren

Referen ce: CNA D 20, Beautiful!



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ottokar II. 1260-1276

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 0,79g.

Obv.: 2 lion busts rampant facing outwards (back to back); over arch with rosette below.

Rev.: Flying eagle over arch with towers at each end; head of king below.

Reference: CNAI: D22 VF/F

Estimate: EUR 30



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ottokar II. 1260-1276

Pfennig Mint: Graz. (After 1276). 0,79g.

Obv.: King riding to right.

Rev.: Panther left.

Reference: CNAI: D32 VF

Estimate: EUR 60. Price realized: 75 EUR (approx. 82 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ottokar II. 1260-1276

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 0,66g.

Obv.: 2 lions rampant facing outwards (back to back); over arch with rosette below.

Rev.: Flying eagle over arch with towers at each end; head of king below. (scarcely visible)

Reference: CNAI:D22.

Estimate: EUR 25. Price realized: 65 EUR (approx. 90 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ottokar II. 1260-1276

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 21 mm 0,66g.

Obv.: . +OTAKARVS+, , bust of king facing.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: . L St. 49, CNA D13. Scarce! VF.

Estimation: EUR 150. Price realized: 150 EUR (approx. 196 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ottokar II. 1260-1276

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 20 mm 0,60g.

Obv.: . +MVNE.-GRETZ., Bohemian coat-of-arms.

Rev.: Eagle in circle of stars.

Reference: L St. 8, CNA D14. Scarce! Nice!

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 130 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ottokar II. 1260-1276

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 19 mm 0,57g.

Obv.: Facing chest-high bust of king with lily, wing and lion.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L St. 11, CNA D15. Scarce. Broken rim.

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 65 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ottokar II. 1260-1276

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 21 mm 0,70g.

Obv.: . +MONETASTIRIE, head of king

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: . L St. 17, CNA D19. 0,70g. Scarce! Double-struck. F/poor.

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 65 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ottokar II. 1260-1276

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 19 mm 0,68g.

Obv.: Bust of king facing wearing cross around neck; between 2 upright swords.

Rev.: Spread eagle walking.

Reference: . L Fr. 25, CNA D20. Scarce, VF.

Estimation: EUR 150. Price realized: 150 EUR (approx. 196 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ottokar II. 1260-1276

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 21 mm 0,72g.

Obv.: Eagle with head of king, holding sword, to right. Shield and dot to right of creature.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L St. 43, CNA D 21. VF/poor.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 130 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ottokar II. 1260-1276

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 19 mm 0,56g.

Obv.: 2 lion busts rampant facing outwards (back to back); over arch with rosette below.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L St. 14, CNA D22. VF/poor.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 130 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ottokar II. 1260-1276

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 22 mm 0,65g.

Obv.: . +SCHILT.VON.STEIR., panther left.

Rev.: Eagle on 2-towered arch; king's head below.

Reference: L St. 44, CNA D23. VF.

First Steiermark coin with German legend!

Estimation: EUR 500. Price realized: 650 EUR (approx. 848 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ottokar II. 1260-1276

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 21 mm 0,69g.

Obv.: +IVDICARE, bust of king facing with sword and raised hand.

Rev.: Eagle in circle of rosettes.

Reference: L St. 4, CNA D25. VF/F

Estimation: EUR 200.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ottokar II. 1260-1276

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 21 mm 0,67g.

Obv.: Lion lying left; above tower between 2 shields.

Rev.: Doe left.

Reference: L St. 3, CNA D30. Very nice!

Estimation: EUR 200. Price realized: 200 EUR (approx. 261 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ottokar II. 1260-1276

Pfennig, after 1267. Mint: Oberzeiring 20 mm 0,79g.

Obv.: King with cross staff on horseback, riding right. Stars in field.

Rev.: Panther left.

Reference: L St. 2, CNA D32. Nice!

Estimation: EUR 200.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ottokar II. 1260-1276

Pfennig Mint: Oberzeiring. 19 mm 0,56g.

Obv.: Helmet between shields, on arch with turrets. Rosette left and below.

Rev.: Deer (?) left, in circle of writing with ringlets.

Reference: In L St. 41, CNA D36 (Panther?). VF/p

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 78 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ottokar II. 1260-1276

Pfennig Mint: Enns. 16 mm 0,68g.

Obv.: Unicorn right, looking backwards. Cross over animal's back.

Rev.: Deer right, looking backwards.

Reference: CNA B179. VF.

Estimation: EUR 50.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ottokar II. 1260-1276

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 0,65g.

Obv.: Heads of king and bishop facing, tower with turrets in middle.

Rev.: Shield and lily between 2 standing panthers facing outwards.

Reference: CNA I, D 17. VF.

Estimate: 30 EUR. Price realized: 26 EUR (approx. 37 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ottokar II. 1260-1276

Pfennig Mint: Oberzeiring. 0,79g.

Obv.: King riding horse to right Pfennig, with shouldered cross-staff. Stars in field.

Rev.: Panther left.

Reference: .CNA I, D 32. Very beautiful!

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 90 EUR (approx. 127 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ottokar II. 1260-1276

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 0,54g.

Obv.: . +MVNE.-GR(ETZ) SHield with Bohemian lion.

Rev.: Eagle (not recognizable).

Reference: CNA D 14. Scarce! Veyr nice!

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 110 EUR (approx. 143 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Rudolf von Habsburg, 1276-1286

Rudolph I, also known as Rudolph of Habsburg (German: Rudolf von Habsburg, Latin Rudolfus) May 1, 1218 – July 15, 1291) was King of Germany from 1273 until his death. He played a vital role in raising the Habsburg family to a leading position among the German feudal dynasties.

***See Austria section for complete biography.**



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Rudolf von Habsburg, 1276 - 1281.

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 22 mm 0,79g.

Obv.: RVD - OLF, crowned bust of king facing.

Rev.: Spread eagle, head left; in rosette circle.

Reference: L St. 39, CNA D26. Beautiful!

Estimation: EUR 200. Price realized: 275 EUR (approx. 359 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Rudolf von Habsburg, 1276 - 1281.

Pfennig Mint: Oberzeiring. 21 mm ,03g.

Obv.: +DE*GREIZ, eagle with spread wings, facing right

Rev.: Panther left.

Reference: L St. 40a, CNA D35. 1 VF/F.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 130 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Rudolf von Habsburg, 1276 - 1281.

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 20 mm 0,58g.

Obv.: Triple-arch with 3 turreted towers; dragon below.

Rev.: Eagle.

Reference: L St. 75, CNA D29. VF/F.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 78 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Rudolf von Habsburg, 1276 - 1281.

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 0,76g.

Obv.: +DE*GREIZ Eagle with spread wings, head turned left.

Reference: CNA I, D 27. VF

Estimate: 40 EUR. Price realized: 34 EUR (approx. 48 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Albrecht I., 1282 - 1308

Rudolph II (co-ruler until 1282)



Albrecht I of Habsburg (July 1255 – May 1, 1308), sometimes named as Albert I, was King of Germany, Duke of Austria, and eldest son of German King Rudolph I of Habsburg and Gertrude of Hohenburg.

The founder of the great house of Habsburg was invested with the duchies of Austria and Styria, together with his brother Rudolph II, in 1282. In 1283 his father entrusted him with their sole government, and he appears to have ruled them with conspicuous success. Rudolph I was unable to secure the succession to the German throne for his son, and on his death in 1291, the princes, fearing Albert's power, chose Adolf of Nassau-Weilburg as king. A rising among his Swabian dependents compelled Albert to recognize the sovereignty of his rival, and to confine himself for a time to the government of the Habsburg territories.

He did not abandon his hopes of the throne, however, which were eventually realised. In 1298, he was chosen German king by some of the princes, who were dissatisfied with Adolf. The armies of the rival kings met at the Battle of Göllheim near Worms, where Adolf was defeated and slain. Submitting to a new election but securing the support of several influential princes by making extensive promises, he was chosen at Frankfurt on the July 27, 1298, and crowned at Aachen on August 24.

Albert married Elizabeth, daughter of Meinhard II, count of Gorizia and Tyrol, who was a descendant of the Babenberg margraves of Austria who predated the Habsburgs' rule. The baptismal name Leopold, patron saint margrave of Austria, was given to one of their sons. Elisabeth was in fact better connected to mighty German rulers than her husband: a descendant of earlier kings, for example Emperor Henry IV, she was also a niece of dukes of Bavaria, Austria's important neighbors.

***See Austria section for complete biography.**



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 19 mm 0,69g.

Obv.: Stag left, 1 raised front leg, with clover leaf in mouth.

Rev.: Eagle to left.

Reference: CNA vgl. D 48. 0,69g. Fine toning, VF.

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 104 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz. Minted 1290-1360 0,80g.

Obv.: Crowned facing head between 2 swords. Lily above.

Rev.: Cross between 4 lilies arranged in a cross.

Reference: CNAI:D73 FromObdachegg hoard.

Estimate: EUR 20. Price realized: 24 EUR (approx. 32 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz or Oberzeiring. 0,77g.

Obv.: Stag left, 1 raised front leg, with clover leaf in mouth.

Rev.: Crowned head facing.

Reference: CNAI: D48 tlw. Rare! Weakly struck.

Estimate: EUR 50. Price realized: 75 EUR (approx. 82 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz or Oberzeiring. 0,51g.

Obv.: Crowned dragon right.

Reference: CNAI: D50 VF/F

Estimate: EUR 20. Price realized: 20 EUR (approx. 22 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz or Oberzeiring. 0,53g.

Obv.: Lion's head facing (upside down?) between 2 standing facing dragons.

Rev.: Eagle.

Reference: CNAI: D62 (Wierstein hoard). Very nice! Extremely rare!

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 130 EUR (approx. 143 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz or Oberzeiring. 0,47g. ca. 1290/1325

Obv.: 3 flying eagles around Austrian shield.

Rev.: Rabbit, rosette above.

Reference: CNAI: D6b (Wierstein hoard). Rare!

Estimate: EUR 70. Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 154 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz or Oberzeiring. 0,72g.

Obv.: Forepart of lion left with raised paws, Austrian shield below. Crozier behind.

Rev.: Impression from obverse.

Reference: CNAI: D70 s.sch. Extremely rare!

Estimate: EUR 80. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 110 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Thin Pfennig Mint: Graz or Oberzeiring.

Obv.: left Head in 7-pointed star; clover leaves in outer star angles.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz or Oberzeiring. 0,53g.

Obv.: Ram's head facing, with Austrian shield between the horns.

Reference: CNA: D75 VF. Rare!

Estimate: EUR 40. Price realized: 46 EUR (approx. 51 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz or Oberzeiring. 0,52g.
ca. 1290/1325

Obv.: Cross on a half-arch between 2 Austrian shields; dot over each shield.

Reference: CNA: D76 Very nice! VERY RARE!

Estimate: EUR 30. Price realized: 44 EUR
(approx. 48 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz or Oberzeiring. 0,47g.
ca. 1290/1325

Obv.: Austrian shield in a circle of lilies.

Reference: CNAI: D77; Rare! Weakly struck, but nice.

Estimate: EUR 20. Price realized: 30 EUR (approx.
33 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz or Oberzeiring. 0,70g.

Obv.: Stag left, 1 raised front leg, with clover leaf in mouth.

Rev.: Dragon (scarcely visible).

Reference: CNA I:D48b. Very nice!

Estimate: EUR 30. Price realized: 30 EUR (approx.
36 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz or Oberzeiring. 0,76g.

Obv.: Lion with raised paw left; cross over its back.

Rev.: Cross in decorative border.

Reference: CNA I:D55.

Estimate: EUR 60. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx.
72 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz or Oberzeiring. 0,69g.

Obv.: Stag left, 1 raised front leg, with clover leaf in mouth.

Reference: CNAI:D48. VF

Estimate: EUR 20. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx.
83 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz or Oberzeiring. 0,76g.

Obv.: Lion with raised paw left; cross over its back.

Rev.: Cross in decorative border.

Reference: CNA I:D55. Weakly struck.

Estimate: EUR 40. Price realized: 90 EUR (approx.
125 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 19 mm 0,94g.

Obv.: Austrian shield over winged cross on hill.

Rev.: Crowned floral ornament.

Reference: L St. 34, CNA D47. Beautiful.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 60 EUR
(approx. 78 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 20 mm 0,81g.

Obv.: Stag left, 1 raised front leg, with clover leaf in mouth.

Rev.: Crowned Dragon right.

Reference: L St. 36, CNA D48b, Lanz 61-897. 0,81g.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 100 EUR
(approx. 130 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 20 mm 0,49g.

Obv.: Rosette between center-facing dragons.

Rev.: Empty.

Reference: L St. 81, CNA D49. Beautiful!

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR
(approx. 65 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 19 mm 0,82g.

Obv.: Crowned dragon right.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L St. 83, CNA D50.VF/Poor

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR
(approx. 65 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 21 mm 0,77g.

Obv.: Panther rampant left, Austrian shield behind.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Rev.: L St. 42, CNA D51. 0,77g. VF/poor

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 100 EUR
(approx. 130 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 20 mm 0,58g.

Obv.: Panther rising left on battlement tower,
rosettes either side.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L Fr. 230, L St. 45, CNA D52. VF/Poor

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 110 EUR
(approx. 143 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 19 mm 0,87g.

Obv.: Cross on tower, between 2 eagles.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L St. 64, CNA D53. VF/poor.

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR
(approx. 65 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 21 mm 0,63g.

Obv.: Star over two fleur-de-lis, ringlet below.

Rev.: Empty.

Reference: L St. 116, CNA D54 VF.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 60 EUR
(approx. 78 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 19 mm 0,68g.

Obv.: Lion walking left, cross on ball above back.

Rev.: Cross in ornamental border.

Reference: L St. 37, CNA D55. VF.

Estimation: EUR 150. Price realized: 150 EUR
(approx. 196 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 19 mm 0,77g.

Obv.: Half-fleur-de-lis on right, half eagle facing
outward and looking backwards on left.

Rev.: Climbing plant in saw-tooth circle.

Reference: L St. 85, CNA D56. VF/F.

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 30 EUR
(approx. 39 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 18 mm 0,55g.

Obv.: Dragon right with cloverleaf in mouth.

Rev.: Empty.

Reference: L St. 79, CNA D59. VF

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR
(approx. 65 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 21 mm 0,50g.

Obv.: Head faces left in 7-rayed star; clovers in
outer star angles.

Rev.: Embossing traces from front.

Reference: L St. 107, CNA D60. Scarce! XF.

Estimation: EUR 200.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 21 mm 0,56g.

Obv.: 3 dragons heads in a circle; balls in field. before each head and in center.

Rev.: Ornament.

Reference: L St. -, CNA D61. Scarce! Veautiful!

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 110 EUR (approx. 143 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 19 mm 0,61g.

Obv.: Lion head between 2 full dragon's bodies.

Rev.: Rosette ornament.

Reference: L St. -, CNA D62. . Scarce! VF/F.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 130 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 21 mm 0,63g.

Obv.: Lily between 2 fish; rinlets below.

Rev.: Eagle looking left, in star circle.

Reference: L St. -, CNA D63b. Scarce, beautiful!

Estimation: EUR 200. Price realized: 220 EUR (approx. 287 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz or Oberzeiring. 0,84g.

Obv.: Winged cross on altar with Austrian shield above.

Rev.: Crown over floral ornament.

Reference: CNA I, D 47. Beautiful!

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 99 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz or Oberzeiring. 0,73g.

Obv.: Stag runs left, with cloverleaf in mouth.

Rev.: Rooster (or dragon?) right.

Reference: CNA I, D 48. Sehr schön

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 20 EUR (approx. 28 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308

Pfennig Mint: Graz or Oberzeiring.

3 Lilies and 3 Austrian shields alternate in a circle.

Rev.: Head between daggers.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308 (and later to 1330)

Pfennig Mint: Graz or Oberzeiring. 0,76g.

Obv.: Winged cross on altar, Austrian shield above.

Rev.: Unclear.

Reference: CNA D 47. VF+

Estimate: 30 EUR. Price realized: 24 EUR (approx. 29 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308 (and later to 1330)

Pfennig Mint: Graz or Oberzeiring. 0,64g.

Obv.: Head facing right, with either cowl or curly hair.

Reference: CNA D 105. VF

Estimate: 30 EUR. Price realized: 24 EUR (approx. 29 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT I., 1298 - 1308 (and later to 1360)

Pfennig Mint: Graz or Oberzeiring. 0,70g.

Obv.: 3 Lilies and 3 Austrian shields alternate in a circle.

Rev.: Unknown.

Reference: CNA D 67, Luschin 135. From the Obdachegg hoard VF.

Estimate: 30 EUR.

Friedrich the Handsome - 1308-1330

Frederick the Handsome or the Fair (c. 1289 – 13 January 1330), from the House of Habsburg, was the Duke of Austria as Frederick I and King of Germany as Frederick III.

Frederick was the son of Albert I of Germany and Elisabeth of Tirol. After the death of his elder brother Rudolf and the assassination of his father in 1308, he became the ruler of Austria on behalf of himself and his younger brothers.

Originally, he was a friend of his cousin, Louis the Bavarian, with whom he had been raised. However, armed conflict arose between them when tutelage over the Dukes of Lower Bavaria was entrusted to Frederick.

On November 9, 1313, Frederick was beaten by Louis at Gamelsdorf and had to renounce the tutelage. After the death of Henry VII, Frederick became a candidate for the Crown of the Holy Roman Empire, but Louis was elected in October 1314 upon the instigation of the Archbishop of Mainz with four of the seven votes. Louis was then quickly crowned in Bonn by the Archbishop of Cologne, instead of in Aachen.

After several years of bloody war, victory finally seemed to be within Frederick's grasp, as he was strongly supported by his brother Leopold. However, Frederick's army was in the end completely beaten near Mühldorf on the Ampfing Heath on September 28, 1322, and Frederick and 1300 nobles from Austria and Salzburg were captured.

Louis held Frederick captive on Trausnitz Castle in the Upper Palatinate for three years, but the persistent resistance by Frederick's brother Leopold, the retreat of the King of Bohemia from his alliance and the Pope's ban induced Louis to release him under the Treaty of Trausnitz of March 13, 1325. In this agreement, Frederick finally recognized Louis as legitimate ruler and undertook to return to captivity if he did not succeed in convincing his brothers to submit to Louis.

As he did not manage to overcome Leopold's obstinacy, Frederick returned to Munich as a prisoner, even though the Pope had released him from his oath. Impressed by Frederick's noble gesture, Louis renewed the old friendship with Frederick and they agreed to rule the Empire jointly.

Since the Pope and the electors strongly objected to this agreement, another Treaty was signed at Ulm on January 7, 1326, according to which Frederick would govern Germany as King of the Romans, while Louis would be crowned Holy Roman Emperor in Italy.

After Leopold's death in 1326, however, Frederick withdrew from the regency of the Empire and returned to rule only Austria. He died on January 13, 1330 on Castle Gutenstein in the Wienerwald, and was buried at Mauerbach in a Monastery he had founded. After the latter was closed down in 1783, his remains were brought to St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 21 mm 0,36g.

Obv.: Head facing under lily, between 2 swords.

Rev.: Empty.

Reference: L St. 127, CNA D73. Slight damage, VF.

***Commemorative mintage after the death of Albrecht in 1308.**

Estimate: EUR 60. Price realized: 42 EUR (approx. 57 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 20 mm 0,71g.

Obv.: Facing bust between F - R and balls.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L St. 125, CNA D42. Beautiful!

Estimation: EUR 200. Price realized: 125 EUR (approx. 163 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 21 mm 0,67g.

Obv.: King's head facing between 2 fish.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L St. 285, CNA D43. 0,67g. Fast sehr schön/g.e.

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 65 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 19 mm 0,39g.

Obv.: Horned head with cross above; dots left and right of head.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L St. 126, CNA D63. Small rim break, but very nice!

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 65 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 17 mm 0,49g.

Obv.: Dragon (Eagle?) left.

Rev.: Empty.

Reference: L St. 147, CNA D64. VF.

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 65 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

***NOTE: Description says eagle, but it looks like a dragon!**



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 19 mm 0,49g.

Obv.: 3 Eagles' busts around austrian shield.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L St. -, CNA D66. Obverse double struck. Veyr nice!

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 65 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 20 mm 0,62g.

Obv.: 3 lilies and 3 Austrian shields arranged in a circle.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L St. 135, CNA D67. Very nice!

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 65 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 22 mm 0,89g.

Obv.: Lion bust facing left, Austrian shield over lower body.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L St. 288, CNA D70. VF.

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 80 EUR (approx. 104 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 20 mm 0,63g.

Obv.: Head facing under lily, between 2 swords.

Rev.: Empty.

Reference: L St. 127, CNA D73. VF.

***Commemorative mintage after the death of Albrecht in 1308.**

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 65 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 21 mm 0,65g.

Obv.: Dragon right, looking backwards.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L St. 134, CNA D74. VF!

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 65 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 20 mm 0,43g.

Obv.: Cross on arch, between Austrian shields; dots over shields.

Rev.: Empty.

Reference: L St. 132, CNA D76. VF.

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 65 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 20 mm 0,45g.

Obv.: Crowned eagle looking left under turreted arch.

Refv.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L St. 129, CNA D80. VF.

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 65 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 19 mm 0,53g.

Obv.: Helmeted Austrian shield and half-eagle.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L St. 130, CNA D81. Good VF.

Estimation: EUR 50.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 20 mm 0,71g.

Obv.: Stag's head facing, Austrian shield between antlers.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L St. 128, CNA D82. Scarce! VF.

Estimation: EUR 100.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 18 mm 0,46g.

Obv.: Hare (?) running left. Uniface.

Reference: L St. 131, CNA D83. Scarce! VF.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 130 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 19 mm 0,61g.

Obv.: Dragon left. Uniface.

Reference: L St. 284, CNA D84. Scarce! VF.

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 65 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 19 mm 0,67g.

Obv.: 3 capped heads in a circle. Uniface.

Reference: L St. 283, CNA D85. Scarce! Strong VF.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 78 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 20 mm 0,61g.

Obv.: Merman with pointed cap/hood right.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L St. 270, CNA D86. Scarce! VF.

Estimation: EUR 150. Price realized: 150 EUR (approx. 196 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 22 mm 0,54g.

Obv.: Panther left, clover leaf before mouth. Unifcae.

Reference: L St. 146, CNA D87. Scarce! VF

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 130 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 21 mm 0,78g.

Obv.: Winged lion head, with cross above.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L St. 318, CNA D127. Scarce! VF.

****Because of the reverse, this type must have developed before 1330.***

Estimation: EUR 200. Price realized: 200 EUR (approx. 261 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 22 mm 0,72g.

Obv.: Panther bust left.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L St. 319, CNA D128. VF.

****Because of the reverse, this type must have developed before 1330.***

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 130 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz.

Obv.: Unicorn to right, looking backwards, "F" in field..

Rev.: Unknown.

Reference: CNA D44, Luschin 287. From the Obdachegg hoard. Lightly struck, but VF.

Estimate: 40 EUR. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 65 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz or Oberzeiring. 0,71g.

Obv.: Bust facing between F - R.

Rev.: 4 shields arranged in a cross. (not clear)

Reference: CNA D 42, Luschin 125. Beautiful!

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 80 EUR (approx. 102 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 0,71g.

Obv.: Unicorn to right, looking backwards, "F" in field.

Rev.: Unknownn (unclear).

Reference: CNA D44, Luschin 287. From the Obdachegg hoard. Lightly struck, VF.

Estimate: 40 EUR.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich the Handsome, 1305 – 1330 (1314 King).

Pfennig Mint: Graz or Oberzeiring. 0,72g.

Obv.: Unicorn to right, looking backwards, "F" in field.

Rev.: Unknownn (unclear).

Reference: CNA D44, Luschin 287. From the Obdachegg hoard. Lightly struck, VF.

Estimate: 30 EUR.

Albrecht II., 1330 - 1358



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT II., 1336 – 1358

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 18 mm 0,44g.

Uniface. Rooster left.

Reference: CNA D108. Scarce! Strong VF.

Estimate: EUR 100.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT II., 1336 – 1358

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 19 mm 0,87g.

Obv.: Panther left.

Rev.: Embossing traces.

Reference: L St. 269, CNA D130. VF

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 100 EUR
(approx. 130 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT II., 1336 – 1358

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 17 mm 0,55g.

Uniface. Winged angel's bust facing under Austrian shield.

Reference: L St. 143, CNA D89. VF

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR
(approx. 65 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT II., 1336 – 1358

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 18 mm 0,64g.

Uniface. Cow's head facing, Austrian shield above.

Reference: L St. 145, CNA D91. Strong VF.

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR
(approx. 65 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT II., 1336 – 1358

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 16 mm 0,39g.

Uniface. Austrian shield between stag antlers.

Reference: L St. 278, CNA D94. Strong VF.

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx.
65 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT II., 1336 – 1358

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 19 mm 0,53g.

Uniface. Eagle on helmet, ringlets in field.

Reference: L St. 271, CNA D96. Good VF.

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR
(approx. 65 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT II., 1336 – 1358

Pfennig Mint: Oberzeiring. 18 mm 0,53g.

Uniface. 3/4 bust of man with hammers.

Reference: L St. 279, CNA D99. VF

Estimation: EUR 100.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT II., 1336 – 1358

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 18 mm 0,63g.

Uniface. Seahorse left.

Reference: L St. 280, CNA D101. Strong VF.

Estimation: EUR 50.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT II., 1336 – 1358

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 17 mm 0,42g.

Uniface. Eagle over turreted arch; Austrian shield below.

Reference: L St. 272, CNA D102. Scarce! Rim broken, image VF.

Estimation: EUR 50.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT II., 1336 – 1358

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 17 mm 0,55g.

Uniface. Panther right.

Reference: L St. 139, CNA D104. VF.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 100 EUR
(approx. 130 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT II., 1336 – 1358

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 16 mm 0,54g.

Uniface. Panther right, cloverleaves in field.

Reference: L St. 139a, CNA D104A. Strong VF.

Estimation: EUR 50.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT II., 1336 – 1358

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 18 mm 0,86g.

Uniface. Monk's head (?) right.

Reference: L St. 148, CNA D105. VF.

Estimation: EUR 50.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT II., 1336 – 1358

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 20 mm 0,50g.

Uniface. Half-eagle/half fleur-de-lis.

Reference: L St. 141, CNA D107. Scarce! F.

Estimation: EUR 50.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT II., 1336 – 1358

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 17 mm 0,55g.

Uniface. Unicorn right.

Reference: L St. 274, CNA D110. Scarce! VF.

Estimation: EUR 50.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT II., 1336 – 1358

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 19 mm 0,54g.

Uniface. Dragon right.

Reference: L St. 276, CNA D111. Scarce! VF.

Estimation: EUR 50.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT II., 1336 – 1358

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 19 mm 0,46g.

Uniface. Austrian shield and heads arranged in a cross. Rosette in center.

Reference: L St. 293, CNA D117. Scarce. Rim break.

Estimation: EUR 50.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

ALBRECHT II., 1336 – 1358

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 18 mm 0,45g.

Uniface. Sword between half-animals.

Reference: L St. 310, CNA D124. Scarce, VF.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 130 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Rudolf IV., 1358 - 1365



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Rudolf IV., 1358 - 1365.

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 18 mm 0,50g.

Uniface. R - V, Grand Duke's head right.

Reference: L St. 137, CNA D131. VF.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 150 EUR (approx. 196 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Rudolf IV., 1358 - 1365.

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 19 mm 0,72g.

Uniface. R - V, crowned helmet.

Reference: L St. 138, CNA D132. VF.

Estimation: EUR 100. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 130 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Rudolf IV., 1358 - 1365.

Pfennig Mint: Graz. 16 mm 0,52g.

Uniface. Steinbock right.

Reference: L St. 140, CNA D133. Nice.

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 65 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

The next Dukes of Steiermark were Leopold III 1365–1386 with Albert III (1365–1379); followed by William 1386–1406 and Leopold IV 1386-1406.

I have found not Stiermark coin issues for them.

Ernst the Iron, 1406 - 1424



Ernst the Iron, officially Ernest, Duke of Inner Austria (German: Ernst der Eiserne; 1377 - June 10, 1424) was the ruler of Styria, Carinthia and Carniola (collectively Inner Austria) from 1406 until his death. He was a member of the Habsburg dynasty, of the Leopoldian line, whose head of the family he was from 1411 to 1424.

Ernst was born in Bruck an der Mur, Styria, the third son of Leopold III, Duke of Inner Austria. After the death of his father in the Battle of Sempach in 1386, he stood under the guardianship of Albert III. In 1401 he accompanied the German King Rupert on his campaign in Italy. Upon the death of their eldest brother William, Duke of Inner Austria in 1406, the remaining three brothers agreed about the future partition of their patrimony. In the separation agreement of 1406, Ernst received Styria, Carinthia and Carniola, and jointly with his elder brother duke Leopold IV (the head of the Leopoldian line), held the guardianship over young Albert V, Duke of Austria. In 1407, conflicts between Leopold and Ernst resulted in a civil war that lasted until May 1409. When Leopold died without a male heir in 1411, Ernst became the uncontested head of the Leopoldian family. In 1414, he became the last Duke to be enthroned according to the traditional rite in Carinthia, and from that time on called himself Archduke. He was the first Habsburg to actually use this title, which had been invented by Rudolf IV.

He was continuously in strife with Emperor Sigismund from 1412 onwards. When his brother Frederick IV, Duke of Further Austria (ruler of Tirol) was banned by the Emperor in 1417, Ernst first attempted to gain control over Frederick's territories himself, but then came to an agreement with him and successfully defended Tirol against the Emperor's pretensions.

Ernst died at Bruck an der Mur, and was buried in the Cistercian monastery of Rein. His nickname the Iron only came into use after his death.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ernst the Iron, 1406 - 1424
Pfennig Mint: Graz. 17 mm 0,57g.

Uniface. E - R - N around Austrian shield in trilobe border. Clover leaves in border angles.

Reference: CNA Fb2. 0,57g. VF

Estimation: EUR 50. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 91 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ernst the Iron, 1406 - 1424
Hälbling Mint: Graz. 13 mm 0,21g.

Uniface. E - R - N around Austrian shield in trilobe border. Clover leaves in border angles.

Reference: CNA Fb2. VF.

Estimation: EUR 50

Friedrich V.(III.) 1424-1493



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich V.-1424-1493

Zweier Mint: Vienna. ca. 1482 0,67g.

Uniface. 3 shields in trilobe border.

Reference: CNA:Fa28. VF+

Estimate: EUR 40. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 84 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich V., 1424-1493

Kreuzer 1486 Mint: Graz. 17 mm 0,57g.

Obv.: Double eagle under crown.

Rev.: Arms over short and long cross. (double cross).

Reference: CNA I, F b 27. VF

Estimation: 150 EUR.



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Friedrich V., 1424-1493

Kreuzer 1458 Mint: Graz. 17 mm 0,57g.

Obv.: Coat of arms.

Rev.: Double eagle in shield.

Reference: CNA F b 6. J

Year not legible.

Ferdinand I. 1522-1564



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Ferdinand I. 1522-1564

Pfennig 1529 Mint: Graz. 17 mm 0,57g.

Uniface. 2 coat-of-arms side by side; date above, "F" below.

Reference: Schulten 4403. VF

Estimate: 25 EUR. Price realized: 20 EUR (approx. 24 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Karl 1564-1590



Austria
Duchy of Steiermark

Grand Duke Karl 1564-1590

Silver Raitpfennig 1599 Mint: Klagenfurt 28 mm 4,03 g.

Stamp of Balthasar Alzer.

Obv.: 5 coat-of-arms

Rev.: Fortune on swimming earth globe, church building in background.

Reference: Pr. 114, Slg. Hohenkubin 172. Very scarce in silver! VF.

Estimation: EUR 750.