



Dear Customers, Dear Coin Enthusiasts,



do you get the same feeling? Time is flying by, and more and more we've been wondering: Where have the first weeks of 2024 gone? Künker has already been represented at three trade fairs in January, and held our first auction as well. We want to thank our bidders, consignors and customers from all over the world for their loyalty and the trust they have placed in us. You've made the start of our auction year, with our 400th auction in Berlin, a great success! The total hammer price of the Berlin auction was 10.9 million euros, 55% above our overall estimate of 7.1 million euros. We were also very pleased with the lively interest in our stand at the World Money Fair, and met many customers and partners. This also reflects the report from our colleagues who had stands at the trade fairs in Florida (FUN Annual Convention in Orlando) and New York (NYINC) at the beginning of the year. The demand at those events was also high, and we always enjoy talking to our customers from all over the world.

Now our spring auctions are just around the corner, and we hope you have already received our catalogues and have perhaps found a coin or two that got your attention. In this issue of Künker Exklusiv, we present our offerings for the upcoming auctions 402-407. With around 4,500 coins and a total estimate of 5.5 million euros, our spring auctions this year are so extensive that we have divided them into two thematic lots: We start on Thursday and Friday 14 and 15 March 2024 with coins from the ancient world, including the collection of Dr Kaya Sayar of Greek coins from Asia Minor.

On the following Monday, 18 March 2024, the auctions will continue at 10:00 a.m. with Auction 403: "Coins and Medals of the Popes -- The Important Special Collection of a Southwest German Entrepreneur", regarding which we have a detailed article for you on pages 19-20 of this issue. "Mainz Coins and Medals -- The Collection of Prof Dr Eckhart Pick Part II" will follow on Tuesday 19 March beginning at 10:00 am. Margret Nolle describes the historical background to this outstanding collection here on pages 16-18. Another important special collection is the "Coins of the Bishopric and Imperial City of Regensburg", which will be put on the block at Auction 405 on Wednesday morning, 20 March. Our packed Catalogue 406, with coins and medals from the Middle Ages and the modern era, will extend over the remaining days of the auction week and is divided into three parts, which will be auctioned on Wednesday afternoon, continuing on Thursday 21 March and Friday 22 March. Please note that this year we are once again offering you the opportunity to personally examine our coins for the spring auctions, as part of the Numismata in Munich. Beginning Friday 1 March, we will be at your disposal in the Motorworld München, Kleine Lokhalle and we look forward to your visit! You will of course also find us at our stand at Numismata on 2 and 3 March.

As part of our antiquities auction, Prof Dr Johannes Nolle will be giving a lecture on Thursday 14 March 2024 on the topic "Entwicklungswege des Münzgeldes in Kleinasien ("Paths of Development of Coin Money in Asia Minor"): Numismatic-historical aspects of the Dr Kaya Sayar Collection", for which we wish to cordially invite you to our auction room in the Hotel Remarque. Prof Nolle has studied Dr Sayar's collection extensively and has already given you an insight into the thematic area of Lycia, to be found on pages 11-14 of this issue. We'd be delighted if you should accept our invitation and confirm your attendance by 8 March with an e-mail to service@kuenker.de, or by telephone at +49 (0)541-962020. In this issue, we also have another look at a coin cabinet for you: This time we travel to the "Casa de la Moneda" in Madrid. The museum is located in the buildings of the Spanish mint, and offers a wide variety of coins from the Spanish-speaking world. The museum tells the history of money in 17 halls, and is definitely worth a visit. We hope you enjoy the new issue of Künker Exklusiv with our rich selection for the spring auctions 402-407 in Osnabrück!

Dr. Andreas Kaiser

Ulrich Künker

On view of the Spring Auction
Sale 402-407 in the context
of the **NUMISMATA**
in Munich*

Motorworld Munich
(3 minutes walk from the Numismata)
Kleine Lokhalle
Lilienthalallee, 80939 Munich,

Friday, 1 March 2024 from 10 am to 6 pm
Saturday, 2 March 2024 from 10 am to 6 pm
Sunday, 3 March 2024 from 10 am to 6 pm

*Except mixed lots

Dates 2024	
eLive Auction 81	26-29 February 2024
Numismata, Munich	2/3 March 2024
Spring Auction Sales 402-406	14-22 March 2024
eLive Premium Auction 407	26 March 2024
Tokyo International Coin Convention (TICC)	26-28 April 2024
eLive Auction 82	21-24 May 2024
Summer Auction Sales 2024	17-21 June 2024
eLive Auction 83	15-19 July 2024
ANA Chicago	6-10 August 2024

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Our Spring Auction Sales 402-406

With around 4,500 coins and a total estimate of 5.5 million euros, our spring auctions this year are so extensive that we have divided them thematically into two groups. We will start on Thursday and Friday (14 and 15 March 2024) with coins from the ancient world, including the collection of Dr Kaya Sayar (Greek coins from Asia Minor).

On the following Monday, 18 March 2024, the auctions will continue beginning at 10:00 am with Auction 403: "Coins and Medals of the Popes -- The Important Special Collection of a Southwest German Entrepreneur", about which we have another detailed article for you on pages 19/20 of this issue. "Mainz Coins and Medals -- The Collection of Prof Dr Eckhart Pick Part II" will follow on Tuesday, 19 March beginning at 10:00 am. Another important special collection: the "Coins of the Bishopric and Imperial City of Regensburg", which will be presented for sale in Auction 405 on Wednesday morning, 20 March. Our packed catalogue 406 with coins and medals from the Middle Ages and modern times extends over the remaining days of the auction week and is divided into three parts, which will be auctioned on Wednesday afternoon, continuing on Thursday 21 March and Friday, 22 March.



Lycia, Pamphylia and Cilicia: The Sayar Collection

One of the finest collections of Greek coins from Asia Minor will be auctioned off by us as part of our Spring Auction Sales.. On sale is the first part of the Dr. Kaya Sayar Collection, including more than 500 lots with coins from Lycia, Pamphylia and Cilicia. This highlight is the prelude to the general auction of coins from the ancient world.



Lot 1: Pre- and proto-dynastic issues. Unknown dynast.
Stater, around 500 BC, unknown mint. SNG von Aulock 4041 (this specimen). Rare. Splendid patina. About extremely fine / Extremely fine.
Estimate: 500 euros



Lot 10: Pre- and proto-dynastic issues. Unknown dynast.
Stater, 500-480 BC, unknown mint. SNG von Aulock 4054 (this specimen). Fully centered, showing the entire motif. Beautiful patina. Very fine +.
Estimate: 300 euros



Lot 32: Ekuwemi. Stater, 480-460 BC, unknown mint.
Very rare. Splendid patina. Very fine +.
Estimate: 1,000 euros



Lot 66: Kuprilli. Stater, 470-440 BC, Aperlai / Apollonia or Zagaba.
Extremely rare. Very fine.
Estimate: 750 euros



Lot 95: Khinakha. Stater, 470-440 BC, Kandyba.
Probably unique. Very fine.
Estimate: 2,500 euros

Collecting is a passion – and you can most definitely feel this passion when browsing through catalog 402. It presents the first part of the Dr. Kaya Sayar Collection, which will be offered on 14 and 15 March 2024 as part of our Spring Auction Sales in Osnabrück.

The collection grew for more than 30 years. Its composer – Dr. Kaya Sayar – is one of those wonderful people who live their lives as cosmopolitans while also cherishing their roots in two home countries. Born in Istanbul, the structural engineer obtained his doctorate in Hannover (Germany), where he met many numismatic friends at the local coin club. While he considers Hannover his home town, he also loves Turkey, the country he was born in and where he spent his childhood, his youth and countless wonderful moments of relaxation. Dr. Sayar is a lover of numismatics in the truest sense of the word. Professionally speaking, he engineered important buildings across the globe. At this point, we will limit our list to the breathtaking Barquisimeto Cathedral in Venezuela, the Mertim Tower, which was the tallest building in Turkey until 2000 at a height of 580 feet, and the extravagant water tower of the Saudi Arabian city of Medina.

As a collector, Dr. Kaya Sayar was particularly interested in the Lycian landscape. With its high mountains and abundant rivers, the region exerts a unique fascination on every tourist who visits it. The extraordinary quality of the Sayar Collection is best illustrated by the fact that Wilhelm Möseler used it time and

again while authoring his most recent reference work on Lycia. The coins of Lycia and those of the neighboring provinces of Pamphylia and Cilicia will come under the hammer at Künker's Spring Auction Sales 2024. Later in the year, they will be followed by the Anatolian coins of the Sayar Collection.

Lycia, Pamphylia, Cilicia

As numismatists, we tend to forget that the term "Greeks" refers to a conglomerate of many different peoples, who would not have considered themselves to be Greek. One of these peoples are the Lycians, who lived in the hinterland of the southern coast of today's Turkey. They developed their own script and distinct political structures. Local dynasts ruled over the neighboring territories when the Persians brought the fragmented region under their control around 540 BC.

Probably inspired by the Greek city of Phaselis, many Lycian dynasts issued their own coins, whose archaic charm appeals to collectors all over the world.

The indigenous language was also preserved in Pamphylia, although Greek settlers found a new home in the fertile alluvial plain. The cultures mingled, as is evidenced by deities such as "Artemis" of Perge. Despite the Greek name, the goddess' appearance is still true to how she had been depicted before the Greeks arrived.

And Cilicia, which was conquered by the Macedonian army in 333 BC at the Battle of Issus, is a region where many cultures and influences came together. This is also reflected by its coinage. Cilician pieces depict many motifs that seem familiar to us, and whose details reflect the influence of the Near East.

This preview presents some selected pieces that illustrate the distinct character of south Turkish coinage.

Attention should be drawn to the fact that Dr. Sayar exclusively bought his pieces at renowned auctions, which is why his collection contains many pieces of excellent provenance. You will repeatedly come across the names of Hans von Aulock, Theo Reuter and Edoardo Levante.



Lot 140: Kheriga. Stater, 440-430 BC, Phellus.
Very rare. Very fine.
Estimate: 2,000 euros



Lot 144: Kherei. Diobol, 430-410 BC,
unknown mint (Kandyba?).
Very rare. Fine toning. Very fine +.
Estimate: 150 euros



Lot 164: Kherei. Stater, 430-410 BC, Telmessus.
Rare. Extremely fine.
Estimate: 1,250 euros



Lot 208: Aruwatijesi.
Stater, 390-370 BC, unknown mint (Zagaba?).
SNG von Aulock 4204 (this specimen).
Splendid patina. Very fine +.
Estimate: 1,500 euros



Lot 267: Phaselis.
Stater, 167-130 BC.
Fine toning. About extremely fine.
Estimate: 1,250 euros



Lot 359: Aspendos. Drachm, 420-360 BC.
Rare. Fine toning. Very fine to extremely fine.
Estimate: 750 euros



Lot 247: Artumpara. Stater, around 370 BC,
unknown mint (Xanthos?). Extremely rare. Very fine.
Estimate: 1,500 euros



Lot 489: Tarsus. Mazaios, 361-334 BC.
Stater. Very rare. About extremely fine.
Estimate: 1,000 euros

Ancient Coins from Various Estates

The second part of the sale contains about 500 lots with ancient coins from various estates. Whether you collect Celtic, Greek, Roman or Byzantine issues, whether you prefer gold, silver or bronze, and whether you focus on quality, rarity, historical importance or provenance: you will most certainly discover numerous interesting lots. We present a few examples. Please note that this preview focuses on particularly expensive specimens. However, estimates start as low as at 50 euros. Many lots have starting prices in the low three-digit range.



Lot 525: Parisii. Stater, around 60 BC.
Very rare. Very fine +.
Estimate: 15,000 euros



Lot 649: Eretria / Euboea. Stater, 500-465 BC.
From the Warren Collection and the Collection
of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Very rare.
Fine toning. Very fine +.
Estimate: 3,000 euros



Lot 800: Marcus Antonius and Octavianus. Aureus, 41 BC, Ephesus.
Purchased on 6 July 1963 at S. Boutin, Paris. Very rare. About extremely fine.
Estimate: 40,000 euros



Lot 574: Messana / Sicily. Tetradrachm, 425-421 BC.
From Hess-Leu auction 49 (1971), Lot 52. Extremely fine.
Estimate: 5,000 euros



Lot 669: Knossos / Crete. Stater, 330-300 BC.
Duplicate of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Very rare. Splendid patina. Very fine +.
Estimate: 3,000 euros



Lot 860: Vespasian, 69-79. Sestertius, 71, Rome.
From Vinchon auction 1976, Lot 46. Very rare,
especially in this quality. Extremely fine.
Estimate: 40,000 euros



Lot 577: Syracuse / Sicily. Tetradrachm, 510-490 BC. From
Sir Arthur John Evans, R. Jameson and Nelson Bunker Hunt Collection.
Very rare. Splendid patina. Very fine +.
Estimate: 25,000 euros



Lot 677: Paros / Cyclades. Drachm, around 490-480 BC.
Rare. Extremely fine.
Estimate: 6,000 euros



Lot 879: Domitian, 81-96, and Domitia.
Aureus, 82-83, Rome. From the Jameson Collection.
Very rare. Very fine.
Estimate: 25,000 euros

Lot 890: Aelius. Aureus, 137, Rome.
Rare in this quality. Extremely fine.
Estimate: 40,000 euros

Lot 1041: Irene, 797-802. Solidus, Syracuse.
Rare. Extremely fine to FDC.
Estimate: 10,000 euros

Lot 943: Trajan Decius, 249-251. Double sestertius, Rome.
From Grabow list (1954), Lot 233 and the Salton Collection.
Showpiece of the finest style and most beautiful quality.
Rare. Brown patina, slight double strike on the reverse. Extremely fine.
Estimate: 20,000 euros

Lot 937: Gordian III, 238-244.
Medallion, Daldis (Lydia).
Very rare. About extremely fine.
Estimate: 15,000 euros

Popes, Mainz, Regensburg and Löwenstein: Special Collections at our Spring Auction Sales

We present numerous special collections at our Spring Auction Sales. You can look forward to papal coins and medals, issues of the Mainz mint, Regensburg as well as Löwenstein-Wertheim. Moreover, a plethora of world coins and medals is on offer with a focal point on German issues.

As many as four catalogs with coins and medals from medieval and modern times alone will be presented in our Spring Auction Sales, taking place from 18 to 22 March 2024 in Osnabrück. Auction 403 contains papal coins and medals from the estate of a south-west German entrepreneur; auction 404 offers the second part of Mainz coins and medals from the Prof. Dr. Eckhart Pick Collection; auction 405 deals with an important special collection of coins from the bishopric and the imperial city of Regensburg; and general catalog 406 does not only include world coins and medals but also a special collection with issues of the counts and princes of Löwenstein-Wertheim. Moreover, an extensive selection of Habsburg talers and ducats is on offer. We are ending the auction week with over 500 coins from 1871 onwards, including trial coins from the Coenen Collection. You can look forward to a rich selection of exquisite coins from all over the world!

Auction 403: Coins and Medals of the Popes – The Important Special Collection of a South-West German Entrepreneur

Papal coinage is one of the most fascinating numismatic fields out there. This is also due to the fact that these coins have been coveted souvenirs for a very long time, and were added rather early to prestigious coin collections of the European nobility. Young men who visited Rome as part of their grand tour took them home as they were popular souvenirs and easy to transport.

Therefore, since the late Renaissance, it has been a great business for the papal mint to produce coins and medals that will never enter circulation. Their attractive motifs featuring ecclesiastical ceremonies, buildings, allegories or biblical scenes made these issues the predecessors of modern commemorative coins.

In this regard, you should take a careful look at the extensive catalog for auction 403 with the important special collection of a south-west German entrepreneur. It is worth it! Especially if you closely examine every detail of the carefully designed motifs.

But, of course, auction 403 also contains significantly older pieces. The collector tried to purchase at least one coin of every pope, an ambitious endeavor that was of course doomed to failure regarding late antiquity and the Middle Ages. However, starting with Clement VI (1342-1352) we can find more and more popes; and starting with Pope Martin V (1417-1431) the collection is almost complete and also contains rare sede vacante issues. Those who love the city of Rome and enjoy extraordinary motifs will certainly be tempted to collect pieces of this highly interesting field themselves after admiring the beautiful images in this catalog.



Lot 1340: Sixtus V, 1585-1590.
Scudo d'oro, 1586, Ancona. Very rare. Extremely fine.
Estimate: 10,000 euros



Lot 1353: Gregory XV, 1621-1623.
Scudo d'argento, 1621, Ferrara.
Rare. Very fine +.
Estimate: 4,000 euros



Lot 1403: Innocent XI, 1676-1689.
Quadrupla, AN II (1676/77), Rome. Very rare. Extremely fine.
Estimate: 30,000 euros



Lot 1515: Clement XI, 1700-1721.
Testone, AN V (1704/05), Rome. Very rare. Extremely fine.
Estimate: 4,000 euros



Lot 1624: Pius VI, 1775-1799.
5 zecchini, AN XIII (1787), Bologna. Extremely fine to FDC.
Estimate: 12,500 euros



Lot 1754: Pius IX, 1846-1878.
Gold medal, AN XXIII (1868). Rv. Loggia Pia.
Very rare. Extremely fine to FDC.
Estimate: 3,000 euros

Auction 404: Mainz Coins and Medals from the Pick Collection – Part II

In 2011, the internationally acclaimed specialist in Mainz coinage Prof. Dr. Pick auctioned off his extensive Mainz collection at Dr. Busso Peus Nachf. He decided to make public his comprehensive holdings as well as the results of his numismatic and historical research. However, he experienced what many collectors experienced before him: after the sale of his collection, he immediately started to build up another one, which will be offered on 19 March 2024 as part II of the Pick Collection in Künker’s auction 404.

Born in 1941, Prof. Dr. Eckhart Pick is one of the most renowned German collectors. Having earned his doctorate in the legal department of the university, he went on to teach at the Johannes Gutenberg University in Mainz before he became a full-time politician. Representing the Social Democratic Party, he was a member of the state parliament of Rhineland-Palatinate from 1985 to 1987. From 1987 to 2002, he helped shape German reunification as a member of Germany’s federal parliament. And as Parliamentary State Secretary of the Federal Minister of Justice Prof. Dr. Herta Däubler-Gmelin, he influenced Germany’s legal landscape from 1998 to 2002.

As a collector, Prof. Pick was committed to his home town of Mainz, one of the major centers of German history. The fate of the Holy Roman Empire was often determined in this very place. Afterall, the Archbishop of Mainz was also the Archchancellor of the German part of the empire. In this position, he was in charge of the election process that determined the new ruler after the king or emperor had died. For this purpose, the archchancellor convened the electors, determined where and when the election was to take place and thus played a crucial role in this process before the Golden Bull of 1356 was adopted.

In his second collection, Prof. Pick mainly focused on the coins that were missing in his first collection. He therefore covered both the Roman mint with a piece by the usurper Laelian, who declared himself emperor at Moguntiacum, as Mainz was called in Roman times, as well as Mainz issues of the Merovingians and Carolingians. The major focal point is on the Archbishopric of Mainz with a series of extremely rare coins and medals of the archbishops. Moreover, connoisseurs can look forward to issues of the city of Mainz, medals relating to Johannes Gutenberg as well as Erfurt issues, a town that belonged of the Electorate of Mainz.

It is to be expected that this catalog of Mainz coins and medals presenting the second part of the Pick Collection will also become a standard reference work.



No. 2013: Carolingians. Louis the German, 843-876. Pfennig, Mainz. Extremely rare. Very fine. Estimate: 5,000 euros



No. 2130: Adolf I of Nassau, 1373-1390. Gold gulden n.d. (1373-1374), no indication of the mint (Bingen). Very rare variety. Extremely fine. Estimate: 5,000 euros



Lot 2286: Daniel Brendel von Homburg, 1555-1582. 1/2 reichstaler, 1567, Mainz. Half "bettlertaler" (so-called beggar's taler). Very rare. Very fine to extremely fine. Estimate: 5,000 euros



Lot 2313: Georg Friedrich von Greiffenclau zu Vollrads. Broad double reichstaler, 1629, Mainz. Very rare. About extremely fine. Estimate: 20,000 euros



Lot 2471: Franz Ludwig von Neuburg, 1729-1732. 6 ducats, 1730, unsigned, Vienna. Extremely rare. Very fine to extremely fine. Estimate: 35,000 euros



Lot 2474: Philipp Karl von Eltz-Kempenich, 1732-1743. Gold medal of 25 ducats, 1740. Extremely rare. Extremely fine to FDC. Estimate: 75,000 euros



Lot 2549: City of Mainz. Gustav II Adolph, 1631-1632. Ducat, 1631. Very rare. About extremely fine. Estimate: 10,000 euros

Auction 405: Regensburg

321 lots with many spectacular issues from the imperial city of Regensburg will be auctioned on 20 March 2024 between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. The collection mainly focuses on early modern issues, i.e., those of Emperor Maximilian I (1508-1519) – whom historians like to refer to as the last knight – up to pieces from the worldly Principality of Regensburg, which was created by the Imperial Recess of 1803 before the tradition-honored trading city was annexed to the Kingdom of Bavaria in 1810.

The focal point of the collection is on rare ducats and talers, some of which depict fascinating city views that are incredibly rich in detail. This abundant selection of representative coins should not come as a surprise. After all, these pieces were not used for trade purposes but for something else. Regensburg had become the venue of the Perpetual Diet in 1663, a place where envoys from the entire Holy Roman Empire aligned their policies. Leading European powers had high-paid representatives there that often used magnificent coins as diplomatic gifts. At a time when mint masters had the right to transform the gold and silver of private individuals into coins, countless issues were created that catered to the diplomats’ needs.

That is why there are so many beautiful issues from Regensburg, which are sought after by collectors all over the world. They can look forward to a selection of the most beautiful coins from the city on the Danube River.



No. 3061: Regensburg. Broad triple gulden taler, 1595. With the title of Emperor Rudolf II, 1576-1612. Extremely rare. Late strike, probably around 1750. Very fine to extremely fine. Estimate: 10,000 euros



Lot 3152: Regensburg. Double reichstaler n.d. (around 1700). With the title of Emperor Leopold I, 1658-1705. From the Julius Jenke Coll., Beckenbauer auction 1 (1961), Lot 32. Extremely rare. Extremely fine. Estimate: 10,000 euros



Lot 3101: Regensburg. Ducat, 1633, commemorating the capture of Regensburg by Swedish-Protestant troops and Duke Bernhard of Saxe Weimar. Extremely rare. Extremely fine. Estimate: 10,000 euros



Lot 3287: Regensburg. Konventionstaler, 1766. With the title of Joseph II, 1765-1790. From the Julius Jenke Coll., Beckenbauer auction 1 (1961), Lot 3287. Extremely rare. Extremely fine to FDC. Estimate: 10,000 euros



Lot 3320: Principality of Regensburg. Carl Theodor von Dalberg, 1804-1810. Ducat, 1809. Very rare. Extremely fine. Estimate: 20,000 euros

We present the extensive 406 catalog segmented into individual areas on this double page.

Issues from Medieval and Modern Times

More than 1,800 lots with coins and medals from medieval and modern times are offered at our auction 406. No matter what you are interested in, browsing through this catalog is a must. Be it world coins, medieval rarities, issues from the German States, the German Empire, ducats or talers. This catalog contains countless interesting offers, including several special collections.



Lot 3524: France. Philippe VI, 1328-1350.
Ange d'or n.d. (1341). Very rare. About extremely fine.
Estimate: 15,000 euros



Lot 3672: Czechoslovakia.
Ducat, 1923, Kremnica. With serial number (438) on the reverse.
Only 1000 specimens minted. NGC MS62. Extremely fine +.
Estimate: 10,000 euros



Lot 4815: Russia. Alexander II, 1855-1881.
Pattern of the 1860 ruble, St. Petersburg.
Extremely rare. About extremely fine.
Estimate: 50,000 euros



Lot. 4838: Switzerland / Sion, Bishopric.
Nikolaus Schiner, 1496-1499. Guldiner, 1498.
Extremely rare. Very fine +.
Estimate: 20,000 euros



Lot 3563: Great Britain. George II, 1727-1760.
Gold medal of 25 ducats, 1732, by E. Hannibal. Very rare.
With traces of mounting and re-worked fields. Very fine.
Estimate: 15,000 euros



Lot 4687: France / Carolingians.
Charlemagne, 768-814.
Denarius, 813/4 or a little later, Aachen.
One of two known specimens,
the only one in private hands. About very fine.
Estimate: 20,000 euros

The portrait denarii of Charlemagne
with the title of emperor IMP(erator) AVG(ustus)
instead of the usual REX Fr(ancorum) are among
the great rarities of medieval numismatics.

Talers and Ducats of the Habsburgs

Let us begin with the large selection of Habsburg issues that will come under the hammer in auction 406. A total of 340 lots perfectly illustrate that there are still fields of numismatic interest that allow collectors to build up large and important collections with comparably little money. The estimates for ducats of attractive quality start as low as at 500 euros and even the rarities are estimated at around 1,500 euros (of course, the hammer price might be higher). The estimates of the talers are even lower and start at 300 euros – even regarding extremely fine specimens!

Of course, this selection also includes great rarities such as the first 1486 guldiner, spectacular multiple ducats such as a quintuple 1636 ducat minted by Ferdinand II in Prague as well as a ten-fold ducat created in 1695 for Leopold I at the Cluj-Napoca (Klausenburg) mint for Transylvania.

This part of the catalog does not only present coins of the Habsburg imperial dynasty; connoisseurs will also find a rich selection of issues of the Austrian princes.



Lot 3815: Rudolf II, 1576-1612.
Ducat, 1593, Kremnica.
About FDC.
Estimate: 1,500 euros



Lot 3821: Ferdinand II, 1592-1618-1637.
5 ducats, 1636, Prague. Very rare.
Very fine to extremely fine.
Estimate: 25,000 euros



Lot 3834: Charles VI, 1711-1740.
Ducat, 1740, Nagybanja (Frauenbach). Rare. Extremely fine.
Estimate: 1,500 euros



Lot 3848: Maria Theresa, 1740-1780.
Ducat, 1761, Karlsburg. Extremely fine to FDC.
Estimate: 1,500 euros



Lot 4446: Tyrol. Archduke Sigismund called 'rich in coins', 1446-1496.
Guldiner, 1486, Hall. Very rare. Very fine to extremely fine.
Estimate: 7,500 euros



Lot 4495: Ferdinand II, 1592-1618-1637.
Reichstaler, 1627, Graz. About FDC.
Estimate: 600 euros



Lot 4535: Leopold I, 1657-1705.
1658 reichstaler, Vienna.
Very rare. About extremely fine.
Estimate: 3,000 euros



Lot 4675: Austrian princes / Windischgrätz.
Leopold Victor Johann, 1727-1746. Reichstaler, 1732, Vienna.
Rare. Extremely fine / Extremely fine to FDC.
Estimate: 2,000 euros

Rarities from Germany

As always, our focus is on coins from the German States. Excellent quality, great rarities, attractive provenances – no matter what you value most, you will find the perfect coin in our upcoming auction sales.



Los 3949: Bavaria. Ludwig I, 1825-1848.
Off-metal strike in gold from the dies of the 1845 double gulden.
From the Coenen Coll. and the Ferrari Coll. Extremely rare.
NGC MS63+. FDC.
Estimate: 15,000 euros



Lot 4028: Münster, Bishopric. Christoph Bernhard von Galen, 1650-1678.
Gold gulden, 1678, by Münster to commemorate his passing.
Extremely rare. Very fine.
Estimate: 12,500 euros



Lot 4054: Saxony. Frederick Augustus I, 1694-1733.
2 ducats, 1695, Dresden. Extremely rare. Extremely fine.
Estimate: 20,000 euros



Lot 4144: Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel.
Julius, 1568-1589. Löser of 10 reichstalers, 1574,
Heinrichstadt, with a weight of 9 reichstalers.
From Leu auction 73 (1998), Lot 738.
Extremely rare. Extremely fine.
Estimate: 75,000 euros



Lot 4239: Löwenstein-Wertheim-Virneburg.
Eucharius Kasimir, 1681-1698.
Reichstaler, 1697, Wertheim.
Very rare. Extremely fine.
Estimate: 1,500 euros



Lot 4309: Nuremberg. 1519 bronze cast medal (engraved) by H. Schwarz
commemorating the patrician and mayor of Nuremberg Martin Tucher.
From a princely estate. Extremely rare. Original cast. Extremely fine.
Estimate: 7,500 euros



Lot 4409: Silesia. Liegnitz-Brieg.
Johann Christian and Georg Rudolf,
1602-1621. Double reichstaler, 1609,
Reichenstein. Very rare. Very fine.
Estimate: 10,000 euros

Special Collection Löwenstein-Wertheim

The early modern German States consisted of a variety of territories. Some of them were so tiny that their rulers were often mocked abroad. The rulers of Löwenstein-Wertheim were probably also mocked as their principality was particularly small. However, the rulers of such territories still perceived themselves as autonomous princes with high ambitions. How powerful they felt is also reflected by their sophisticated coins. The special collection Löwenstein-Wertheim is a perfect example of this.

In 1597, Ludwig III of Löwenstein-Wertheim adopted a law that obliged his successors to divide their inheritance into equal parts. This resulted in his territory being more and more fragmented, and numerous successors claimed the privilege of minting coins. This historical situation is highly fascinating to collectors. Most of the coins minted by the counts and later the princes of Löwenstein-Wertheim are extremely rare and show many different, often highly interesting depictions.



Lot 4018: Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rochefort.
Karl Thomas, 1735-1789.
Ducat, 1754, Nuremberg.
Very rare. Extremely fine.
Estimate: 7,500 euros



Lot 4242: Löwenstein-Wertheim-Virneburg.
Johann Ludwig Volrad, 1730-1790.
Konventionstaler, 1769, Wertheim.
Rare, especially in this quality. Extremely fine.
Estimate: 2,000 euros



Coins of the German Empire

Let us round off this preview of our upcoming auction sale of modern coins with a glance at the section of issues from the German Empire. As usual, there is a rich offer of extremely rare gold and silver coins of outstanding quality. We present a few examples.



Lot 4946: Württemberg.
William II, 1891-1918. 3 marks, 1916. Anniversary of the reign.
Rare. Frosted obverse. Proof.
Estimate: 5,000 euros



Lot 5074: Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
Frederick William, 1860-1904.
10 marks, 1873. Very rare.
About extremely fine.
Estimate: 35,000 euros



Lot 5172: German New Guinea.
10 New Guinean marks, 1895.
Only 2000 specimens minted.
Extremely fine to FDC.
Estimate: 40,000 euros



Lot 5282: Bavaria.
Ludwig III, 1913-1918.
Pattern of 20 marks, 1914. From the Coenen Coll.
Very rare. About FDC.
Estimate: 10,000 euros

The Tursky Collection of Coins: Issued by Emperor Franz Josef

Those interested in Austrian coins will certainly be familiar with the name of Prof. Mag. Heinz Tursky, who passed away in April 2023. We will offer his extensive collection of coins issued by Emperor Franz Josef.



Professor Mag. Heinz Tursky

Burg Hasegg. The numismatic world was in awe when the first reconstruction of the rolling mill developed in Hall was set up to be exhibited there. Heinz Tursky had assisted Werner Nuding extensively in his research, and Nuding spent countless hours of his personal time in his carpentry workshop creating the reconstruction. Almost everyone is familiar with the Moser-Tursky volumes, the incredibly well-researched reference works on Hall numismatics. They are much more than a simple catalog; together with the archivist Heinz Moser, Heinz Tursky reconstructed the working procedures and organizational structures of the Hall mint. Since then, anyone who has attempted to produce a monograph on a mint has had to stand comparison with the work of Moser-Tursky.

Everyone who knew him was aware of the fact that Heinz Tursky – who was also a founding member of Tyrol’s numismatic society (the “Tiroler Numismatische Gesellschaft”)

– was not “just” a coin dealer but also a passionate coin collector. Now, his collection of coins of Emperor Franz Josef will enter the market. It contains many great rarities, but also common pieces – always of the best quality Heinz Tursky could find. Specialists can look forward to a magnificent numismatic ensemble that documents the multinational empire of the Habsburgs!

The Multinational Empire of the Habsburgs under Emperor Franz Josef I

Emperor Franz Josef ascended the throne during the Revolutions of 1848 at the tender age of 18. A few years later, he married his cousin, the beautiful Sisi, whose image still captivates tourists from all over the world. The crushing defeats at Magenta and Solferino in 1859, the lost war against Prussia in 1866, and the separatist tendencies in the areas inhabited by Slavs – Franz Josef had to hold together a multinational empire at a time when intellectuals were raving about the nation-state. He failed. After the Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo, Franz Josef stumbled into the catastrophe of the First World War. The 86-year-old Franz Josef dutifully carried out his work until the very last day. It was not until the afternoon of 21 November 1916 that he lay down to die. His personal physician pronounced him dead shortly after 9 p.m. Thus, Franz Josef did not have to see how his multinational empire was dismembered in the Treaty of Saint-Germain.

The heterogenous nature of Franz Josef’s empire is illustrated by his diverse coinage, including mints such as Karlsburg (in today’s Romania), Kremnica (today’s Slovakia), Milan (today’s Italy), Nagybánya (today’s Romania), Prague (today’s Czechia),

Venice (today’s Italy) and, of course, Vienna.

Still an Affordable Subject for Collectors

The Tursky Collection shows that there are still topics that allow collectors to build up a collection without the need of spending a fortune. Although we obviously highlight particularly expensive and outstanding pieces in this preview, the auction contains significantly more lots with estimates in the two-digit or low three-digit range.

But no matter whether you bid on a coin with an estimate of 50 or 5,000 euros: every single piece tells the story of an era that is etched into our collective memory as “the good old times” – although contemporaries were of a completely different opinion.



Lot 5973: 20 kronen, 1911, Vienna.
Rare. Extremely fine to FDC.
Estimate: 2,000 euros



Lot 5980: 100 kronen, 1914, Vienna.
Only 1195 specimens minted.
Extremely fine to FDC.
Estimate: 5,000 euros



Lot 5998: 100 kronen, 1908, Vienna.
Commemorating the 60th anniversary of the reign.
Extremely fine, Proof.
Estimate: 4,000 euros



Lot 6099: 20 kronen, 1916, Kremnica.
With Bosnian coat of arms. Rare. Extremely fine.
Estimate: 2,500 euros



Lot 5505: ½ kreuzer in copper, 1851, Nagybánya.
Rare. Proof, minimally touched.
Estimate: 300 euros



Lot 5726: Ducat, 1883, Vienna.
First strike. About FDC.
Estimate: 400 euros



Lot 5886: 20 francs (8 forint), 1880, Kremnica.
Extremely fine to FDC.
Estimate: 400 euros



Lot 5514: ½ konventionstaler (gulden), 1848, Vienna.
Portrait to the left! Very rare. Proof.
Estimate: 5,000 euros



Lot 5776: 10 krajczár, 1867, Kremnica.
Plain edge. Very rare.
Only 1000 specimens minted. Proof.
Estimate: 2,000 euros



Lot 5913: Gulden, 1875.
Commemorative mining coin for Pribram.
Very rare in this quality. Proof.
Estimate: 600 euros



Lot 5608: Gulden, 1864, Venice.
Very rare. About FDC.
Estimate: 1,000 euros



Lot 5801: Gulden (forint), 1871, Karlsburg.
Very rare, especially in this quality.
Extremely fine to FDC.
Estimate: 2,000 euros



Lot 5920: 10 hellers, 1892, Vienna.
Very rare, especially in this quality.
First strike. About FDC.
Estimate: 1,500 euros

Numismatic collections around the world: The Casa de la Moneda Museum in Madrid

Are you interested in coins of Spain and the Hispanic world? Then we have an important address for you: the Museum of the Casa de la Moneda in Madrid, which is located on the premises of the Spanish mint.



The Madrid Mint Museum is a service of the FNMT, the Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre. Photo: UK.



The museum features not only several showcases with coins and other numismatic objects, but also many exhibits relating to artistic design and production. Photo: UK.

There are various reasons why public numismatic collections and museums of monetary history came into being. First, there is the classic case of so-called coin cabinets that have their roots in princely (occasionally also bourgeois) collections, which were often created for representational purposes. The Munich Coin Cabinet, which we presented in the last issue of *Exklusiv*, is a perfect example. But the collections of Gotha in Germany, the Bibliothèque nationale in France, and the Museo Nazionale Romano in Italy were also originally owned by a ruling house.

Then, of course, there are the exhibitions at central banks, which demonstrate the importance of central banks to the general public by displaying numismatic objects. The Money Museum of the Deutsche Bundesbank in Frankfurt is an excellent example of this type.

And finally, there are a few museums whose core collection was created by a mint, to serve as inspiration for new engravers. The museum we are presenting to you in this issue belongs to this category: The Museum of the Casa de la Moneda in Madrid. The Spanish mint is still responsible for this museum today. It has an impressive collection, and is one of the most important museums of its kind in the world!

A die-cutter and his idea

The creator of the museum was Tomás Francisco Prieto (1716-1782) who was Chief Engraver of the Royal Mint under King Charles III. He also held the position of Director of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando. It was therefore important to him that future artists were trained not only in painting, architecture, and sculpture, but also the art of engraving. To this end, in 1771 he laid the foundations for a regular training programme for engravers, which would come to be used by countless engravers from Spain and its former overseas colonies.

So how should these young and inexperienced die-cutters be trained? The best way was to show them as much material as possible and encourage them to imitate. Prieto himself owned a collection of coins and medals, as well as numismatic books containing coin illustrations. The Spanish Crown acquired this collection from Prieto's widow after his death so that it could

continue to be used to train engravers. In 1784, Prieto's collection was merged with the museum holdings of the Royal Mint.

From collection to museum

In the 19th century, numismatics was a favorite pursuit in educated society. After all, everyone who was anyone collected. And thus it was decided to put the library and collection of the Spanish mint on public display. This happened for the first

time in 1867, and from then on the collection was open to the public in the old Spanish Mint building on Columbus Square in Madrid. It remained there until the new money-making building was inaugurated in 1964. In 1965, the new, expanded exhibition of the magnificent Mint Museum opened. Today it is one of the many attractions of the Spanish capital. If you are visiting Madrid, do not miss out on a visit. You can access it from Calle del Doctor Esquerdo, at the back of the Mint building. You will be impressed by the quality of the exhibits!

What can you see at the Mint Museum of Madrid?

Do not expect to see just a few showcases full of coins! In 17 rooms, the Mint Museum tells the story of money and of the other products of its house. You will of course find rare coins, artistic medals, and pre-monetary forms of currency, but also banknotes, sketches and prints. Perhaps most impressive is the large number of minting tools that have found their way into the museum, and the excellent models that illustrate how minting took place.

And then there is the philately department. The official title of the Madrid mint is FNMT. This stands for Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre, i.e. National Mint and Stamp Factory. Yes, Spanish stamps are also produced at the Royal Mint, and there is a corresponding exhibition in the Mint Museum.

But there is much more, because as a production center for security printing, the FNMT is also responsible for lottery tickets. Just think of the famous El Gordo – every Christmas, taking part in this event makes the Spanish dream of making a quick fortune!

Exhibition and research center

In addition to the exhibition, there is a collection for comprehensive study that is available to all numismatists with a legitimate interest. You must register before objects from this collection can be viewed.

Incidentally, the Mint Museum is still acquiring new pieces. In 2022, for example, it purchased a collection of Italian aes signatum and aes grave, i.e. cast coins as they were used in parts of Italy.



The collection was created on the initiative of a chief engraver at the mint, who used it to train his junior staff. Photo: Wikimedia Commons.



If you are interested in Spanish coins: This is the place to be. Here you can see the reverse of a centén from 1623, which was minted in Segovia, as can be seen from the small mintmark on the left depicting the famous Roman aqueduct. Photo: UK.



Of course, the greater Spanish-speaking world is also well represented. This is a golden 8-excudo piece of Charles III of Spain, minted in Guatemala in 1768. Photo: UK.



This ingot with the depiction of a spearhead is an object from the new acquisition 2022.

Activities relating to money and numismatics

The Mint Museum is a modern museum that aims to introduce a new generation to money and numismatics. Take a look at their English website! You will be amazed by the wealth of activities on offer. Children can solve mysteries like Sherlock Holmes; there are excellent concerts; and visitors have the opportunity to mint a medal themselves.

The staff is particularly proud of their museum shop, which of course also sells FNMT products.

An international television star!

By the way, when you walk through the halls of the FNMT, you are through in the setting of one of the most famous Netflix series. "Money Heist" tells the story of a gang that carries out a robbery at the Spanish banknote printing plant. They need access to the security printing plant so they can produce 2.4 billion euros in banknotes. The robbers succeed – of course only after some complications, shoot-outs, love stories and everything that makes for good entertainment.

The Evento Numismático Internacional

The Mint Museum in Madrid is open from Tuesday through Friday, from 10:00 am to 8:00 pm. Admission is free. Why do not you combine your visit with the new numismatic event that will take place for the first time at the Four Seasons Hotel Madrid from 26 to 29 June 2024? The Evento Numismático Internacional is much more than an ordinary coin show. It is also a social event, and offers inspiring lectures in English.

We at Künker support this initiative and are one of the sponsors of the Evento Numismático Internacional. If you are interested in coins and medals from the Spanish-speaking world, we will be delighted to welcome you to Madrid for a change, instead of Osnabrück. When you visit our stand, you can tell us whether you enjoyed the FNMT Mint Museum.



This QR code will take you to the English website of the Casa de la Moneda.



You can also look forward to coins from the Greek world, including of course many examples minted by the Carthaginians, such as this magnificent decadrachm. Photo: UK.



There are regular special exhibitions that do not necessarily involve money. Photo: UK.

Travelling Together With a Learned Collector Through the Lycian Dreamland: The Lycia Part of the Sayar Collection



Fig. 1: The minting sites of Lycian coins of the 5th and 4th centuries BC. Photo: JN after W. Müsseler.

The Lycian Landscape

Lycia (Fig. 1) is a dreamland. Once you have travelled there, you will not forget it so quickly. The impressions of its varied landscapes are too strong. Lycia is criss-crossed by high mountain ranges whose peaks, rising to over 3,000 metres, are covered with snow well into the year (Fig. 2). Everywhere you go, you come across densely forested mountain slopes and green valleys, through which rivers full of water gurggle even in summer. Especially in the south, the many hidden bays of the rugged Mediterranean coast, lined with olive and palm trees, leave a lasting impression on visitors to Lycia (Fig. 3). Flowers are everywhere: indigenous ones that have always grown in Lycia, but also many tropical plants that were only brought here from other parts of the world in modern times. Nowhere does the bougainvillea grow more luxuriantly than in Lycia (Fig. 4). This ubiquitous floral splendour has become an integral part of today's Lycian landscape.

Interspersed in these landscapes are the stone remains of the Lycian culture, a civilisation of Asia Minor that flourished from the middle of the 6th century BC to the middle of the 4th century BC, i.e. for around 200 years. Magnificent rock-cut necropolises that imitate the wooden houses of the Lycians (Figs. 5 and 23), peculiar sarcophagi with hipped roofs (Figs. 3 and 4) and the tombs of Lycian princes placed on high pillars (Fig. 6) bear impressive witness to the greatness, beauty and wealth of Lycia during this period.

Later, the Greeks and Romans added their buildings to the Lycian landscape. Numerous theatres, which are particularly eye-catching (Fig. 7 and 8), as well as aqueducts, town halls, granaries and lighthouses have been preserved to this day.

At the end of antiquity, the Lycians, who had become Christians, built churches, magnificent basilicas and monasteries all over their country. It was then that Lycia became the land of St Nicholas: actually, two clerics - the bishop of Myra and the abbot of a monastery called Sion - merged into one St Nicholas.

He later became Santa Claus because of his care for starving children. In the course of history, he also became the patron saint of sailors, the city of Bari in southern Italy, the Hanseatic League and Russia, which traded with the Hanseatic merchants. Today he is worshipped all over the world and has become the Lycians' most important gift to the world (Fig. 9).

The Collector Dr Kaya Sayar

Even after 30 years of intensive collecting, Dr Kaya Sayar (Fig. 10) is still fascinated by Lycia and the coins minted there. Before devoting himself to collecting coins from Asia Minor, Dr Sayar was a well-known and highly esteemed structural engineer who has left his footprint in many parts of the world, especially as a sought-after expert for extremely complicated structures. Born in the world city of İstanbul, he is a cosmopolitan who has worked in many parts of the world, enjoys his retirement in Hanover together with his wife Sigrid, but likes to spend extended holidays in his Turkish holiday home near Edremit, the ancient Adramyttion.

An excursion to Lycia in 2016

As part of my teaching activities at the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, I had the pleasure of travelling to several landscapes in Turkey, including Caria, Lycia and Phrygia, with Dr Sayar and his wife Sigrid - who always supported him in his collecting activities. I will never forget the trip to Lycia with the Sayars in 2016, because Dr Sayar's view of Lycia was always that of a numismatist and collector of Lycian coins, linking the coins in his collection with the landscape and the monuments and often asking me questions that were not



Fig. 3: Simena, robbed Lycian sarcophagus in an olive grove on the Mediterranean coast. Photo: JN, 2016.

so easy to answer. The coins of Lycia are still extremely puzzling for us from various points of view. There is still a lot to explore and discover, and the Sayar Collection offers both collectors and researchers a great deal of inspiration. Dr Sayar has never been content with merely acquiring coins and then adding them to his collection. Dr Sayar is a collector doctus/scholarly collector who wants to know exactly in what historical context a coin was minted and what its images and legends mean. Only as witnesses to the history of the country in which he was born and which he still loves today do the coins in his collection gain their true value for him.

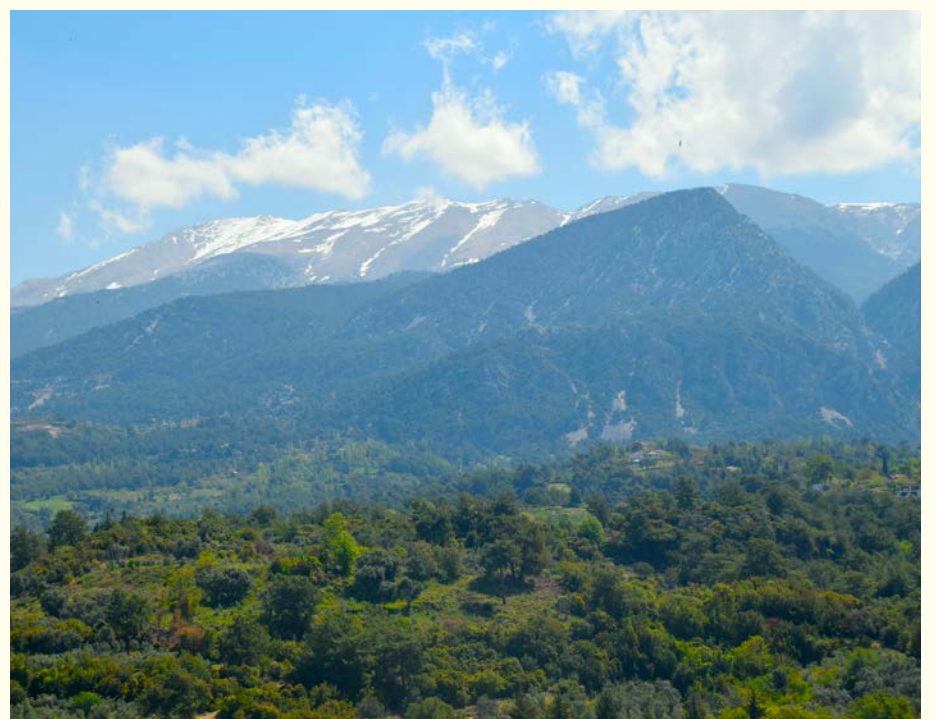


Fig. 2: View of the Ak dağlar from Tlos. Photo: JN, 2023.

Araxa

The question that Dr Sayar asked me at the beginning of our trip has left a lasting impression on me: "Are we also coming to Araxa?" He had succeeded in acquiring two of the extremely rare small silver coins from Araxa for his collection. The small town of Araxa, called Araththi in Lycian, guarded the northern border of ancient Lycia. Araththi probably means 'border town'.

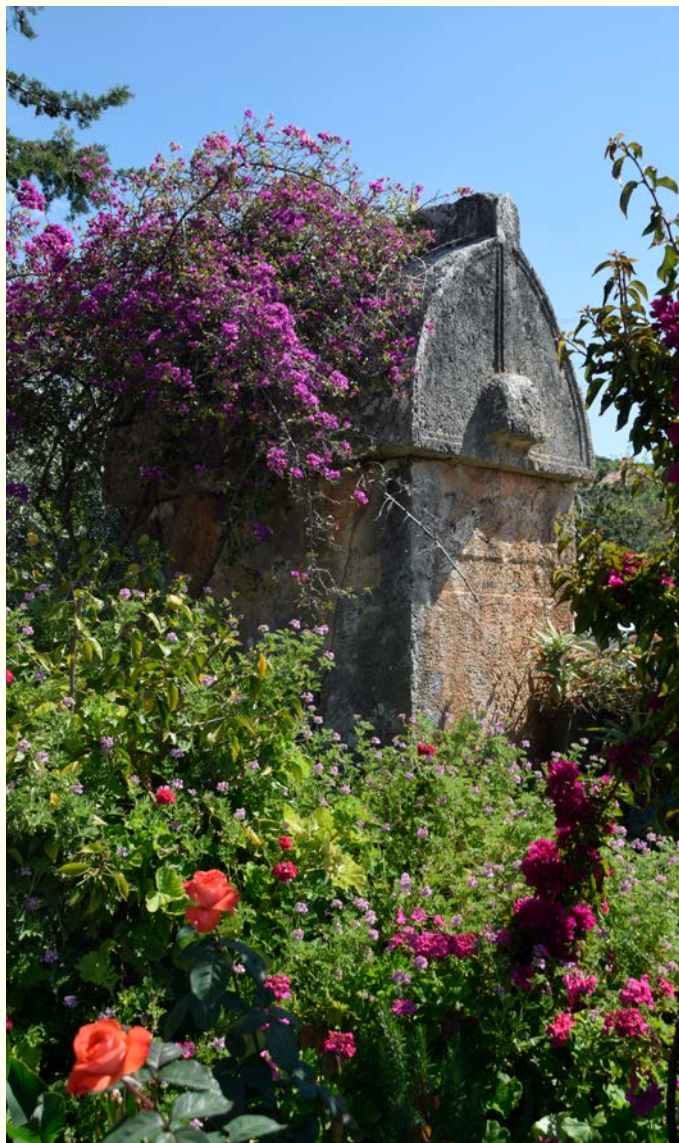


Fig. 4: Teimiussa, Lycian sarcophagus overgrown with bougainvillea. Photo: JN, 2023.



Fig. 5: Myra, necropolis: tomb house with relief. Photo: JN, 2016.



Fig. 7: Pinara, theatre. Photo: JN, 2016.



Fig. 6: Xanthos, funerary pillars of Lycian dynasts. Photo: JN, 2023.



Fig. 8: Simena, the smallest theatre in Lycia. Photo: JN, 2016.

Behind Araxa rises a mountain massif over 2000 metres high, from which the headwaters of the Xanthos River burst into the plain. In Araxa coins were only minted around the turn of the 5th and 4th cent. BC (ca. 410-380 BC), so that pieces of money from this city are among the rarest coins of Lycia. There was a civil war in Lycia at this time. The Xanthian dynasty dominating western Lycia was at odds with itself, and the eastern Lycian dynasts residing in Limyra also sought to rule over the whole of Lycia. In this situation, the castle of Araxa took on greater military importance and was apparently held by a garrison.

When we finally arrived in Araxa (today Ören, i.e. 'place of ruins') and stood in front of the small rock tombs of Araxa's small Lycian necropolis (Fig. 11), Dr Sayar asked me if I, as a historian, could explain the pictures of his Araxa coins to him. Dr Sayar's trihemiobol (3 x ½ obol = 1 ½ obol) shows an Athena's head on the obverse and a goddess with a celestial crown on the reverse (Fig. 12; auction catalogue 206). The obverse of the hemiobol (½ obol) depicts a lion's exuvia, i.e. the stripped fur of a lion's head, while the reverse shows a fish, surrounded by ΑΡΑΘΘΙΗΕ written in Lycian letters (Fig. 13; auction catalogue 207). According to the legend, the coin comes 'from Araththi', as -he is the Lycian genetic ending.

The Greek-style Athena on the obverse of the trihemiobol was called Maliya in Lycia and fits in well with this warlike period. Maliya is a war goddess who was already worshipped by the Hittites. Due to the growing influence of the Athenians in the eastern Mediterranean, she took on the appearance of the Greek Athena from the middle of the 5th century BC. She was a goddess of Asia Minor in Greek iconography. Maliya was mainly worshipped in western Lycia. She was probably the patron goddess of the Xanthian dynasts, and one of her most important places of worship in Lycia may have been Xanthos. Particularly impressive are those depictions of Maliya that show her head not from the side but en face, i.e. from the front (Fig. 14; auction catalogue 184). A dynast of the Middle Lycian Zagaba named Wekhssere had Athena's head struck on his coins and used the artful design of a tetradrachm from Syracuse as a model for this coin image. The world of the Lycian dynasts was closely interwoven with the Greek world!

The Maliya who occupies the obverse of the trihemiobol of Araxa is apparently the patron goddess of the dynasts of Xanthos. We may, therefore, assume that Araxa was under the control of a Xanthian garrison when the coin was minted. The reverse of this coin depicts the crowned head of a goddess. It is probably the Mother of the Gods, who was later identified with Leto. This goddess is said to have given birth to her twins Apollo and Artemis not only in the Letoon near Xanthos. Araxa also made such a claim. Through this mythical birth of the gods, the territory of Araxa became 'Holy Land'. A Greek inscription from the Lycian Sidyma speaks of "the twins of Leto, the celestial figures of light, Artemis and Apollo, who were born in Araxa". The poet Quintus of Smyrna, who lived in the 3rd century AD, apparently fell back on ancient traditions when he wrote that Leto, in the pain of her birth, clawed so deeply into the nearby rocky mountains north of Araxa that the Xanthos River burst out of the rock. In Greek, Leto's breaking open of the rock was described by the poet as 'anarexasa'. Quintus used this Greek word to explain the city's name, the origin and linguistic background of which he could not understand as the Lycian language had died out. The fish depicted on Dr. Sayar's hemiobol is also connected to the Xanthos. Only in its upper reaches, where it is now called Seki Çayı, is the Xanthos/Eşen Çayı a fast-flowing and oxygen-rich river that provides a suitable habitat for freshwater fish such as trout. South of Araxa, it literally becomes the Xanthos, which means 'yellow river'. The Xanthos is muddy because it carries so much clay and earth (Fig. 15). The coin of Araxa evokes not only the great goddess who gave birth to Apollo and Artemis, but also the delicious fish (trout or perch) that could be caught at Araxa. The fish depiction on the reverse of the hemiobol is combined with the head fur of a lion on the obverse. The motif and design of the lion exuvia was adopted from Greek coins - from Samos, for example - but it is likely to have had a very specific background in Lycia. At this time, there were still lions in the mountainous solitude of Lycia. They were certainly smaller than the African lions, but not without danger. Leopards, for which South Asia Minor was known and which were captured there in later times for circus performances in Rome, still existed in Turkey up to the present day. Two lions or two leopards, sometimes only one, are frequently depicted on the coins of the Lycian city of Tlos

(Fig. 16; cf. catalogue nos. 187-192, here illustrated Lot 187). The extensive forests around the city (Fig. 2) offered such predators an acceptable habitat, from which they could from which they could harm the people living in the villages and their animals.

Wild Boar Coins Minted by Lycian Dynasts

"For me, these coins show what valuable information ancient money can provide about the history of Lycia in this early period," said Dr Sayar, adding: "Obviously, the farmers in ancient Lycia, whose livestock was threatened by predators, did not have an easy life, and the many wild boar coins show that, too." The collector and connoisseur of early coins from Asia Minor had thus addressed an important issue, because wild boars damaged Lycian agriculture even more than the two predators mentioned. I have described some aspects of this in my book 'Die Abwehr der wilden Schweine. Schwarzwildjagden im antiken Lykien, Munich 2001'. Lycia is a land of wild boar. In the 'Scholars' Banquet' of Athenaeus from the Egyptian Naukratis (XIV 75) - a book that describes a banquet of professors who talk about all sorts of interesting things of culture and science, but also about the good life - the pork hams of Lycia, like those of Gaul, are praised as the best in the Roman Empire. On Lycian coins, wild boars are, as the intimate connoisseur of Lycian coins, Wilhelm Müseler, who died unexpectedly last year, once put it, "ubiquitous", i.e. omnipresent. Wild boar coinage occupies a large part of the Sayar Collection (cf. Figs. 17a-d; auction catalogue nos. 16, 27, 32 and 106), but originates from different dynasts and different periods. The numerous local Lycian princes had to keep the pigs in their territories short so that the farmers were able to pay them taxes from the yields of their fields and livestock. Hunting wild boar, which devastated the fields, vegetable gardens and vineyards of Lycia, was a necessity. Such protective hunts ensured the princes the affection of the rural population and thus the acceptance of their rule. They alone were in a position to organise drive hunts and only they had the weapons needed to kill these dangerous animals. In addition, such hunting events strengthened the noblemen's feeling of togetherness, who met at such hunts and enjoyed the meat of the hunted animals together after a successful



Fig. 9: Myra, St Nicholas Church and St Nicholas Monument. Photo: JN, 2023.



Fig. 10: Dr Sayar and his wife in the theatre of Priene. Photo: JN, 2014.



Fig. 11: Araxa, necropolis. Photo: JN, 2023.

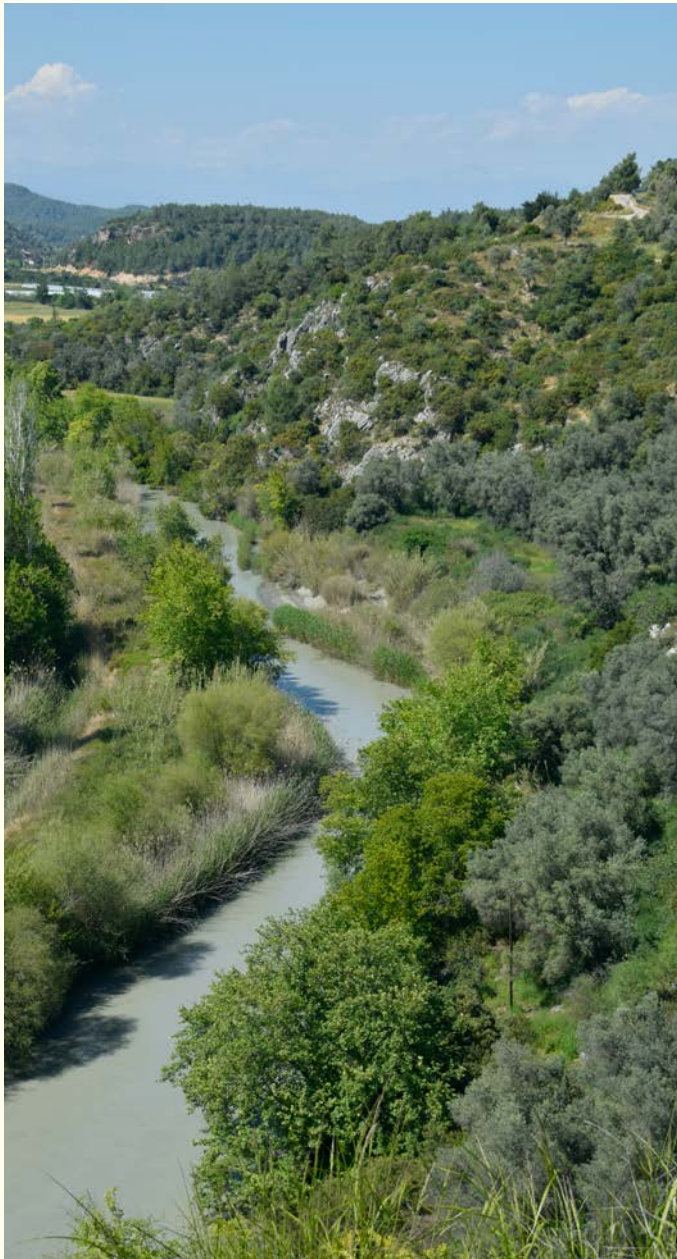


Fig. 15: Xanthos, view from the castle hill to the muddy river Xanthos/Eşen Çayı. Photo: JN, 2023.

hunt. Lead plates, one of which was found in the tomb of the Limyraean prince Khñtabura (Fig. 18), show what was served on their table: On the plate are two langoustines and a trout - perhaps the starter -, on the right edge of the table the front part of a wild boar, on the left a turnip or radish (Fig. 19). Wild boar hunts were dangerous, as the hunted animals were clever and agile and became extremely aggressive when cornered. In this respect, wild boar hunts were also good practice for war: armed conflicts between the Lycian nobles and with the Athenians, who wanted to make Lycia subject to taxation, took place continuously in the 5th and 4th centuries BC. Perhaps the tripod (or triskeles) frequently found on reverses of Lycian coins (Fig. 20a-b; auction catalogue nos. 25 and 78), which visualises whirling speed, may have been intended to symbolise the fast and decisive action sought by Lycian aristocrats in their warfare.

Hoofed Game from Kandyba

The hoofed game - roe deer and stags - were more harmless than the wild boar, but they too could devour the farmers' fields and cause them great damage. The front part of a fallow deer (Fig. 21) is depicted on coins of the dynast Khinaka of Kandyba. The animal is winged to emphasise its speed and the performance of the hunter who was able to kill it (Fig. 22; auction catalogue 95). In his description of Lycia, Pliny (Naturalis historia V 101) notes that there was a strikingly beautiful wooded area near Kandyba. Even today, the region around Kandyba (Turkish: Çataloluk) is extremely rich in forests and wildlife (Fig. 23).

A Change of Images

During our trip to Lycia, Dr Sayar wanted to know why the depictions of wild boars, which were the main theme of the early Lycian coins, later lost their significance and were replaced by images of gods, portraits of princes and other representations. When we arrived in the most important city of western Lycia and stood on the foundations of the mighty Xanthian dynasts' castle, looking down on the Xanthos on one side and the Greco-Roman theatre on the other, I drew my group's attention to the approximately two and a half thousand year old pillar tombs that still characterise the scenery of the ruins of Xanthos today (Fig. 6). These are the magnificent tombs of the princes of Xanthos, who in the 5th cent. BC set out to rule the whole of western and central Lycia. For this expansion beyond the city of Xanthos and the subjugation of other dynasts, the Xanthian dynasty needed the approval of the Persians. Lycia had been under their rule since around 540 BC. Persian rule had been quite tolerable for the Lycians. The Persians had allowed the Lycian nobles to rule the country according to their own traditions, as long as they paid the required tribute to the Great King and provided soldiers in the event of war. When attempting to bring western and central Lycia under the control of Xanthos, Kheriga (before 530 BC) and Kherēi (ca. 530-510 BC) obtained the support of the Persians



Fig. 12: Araxa, Trihemiobol (Lot 206): Malija/Athena // Mother of the Gods.



Fig. 13: Araxa, Hemiobol (Lot 207): Lion exuvia // fish.



Fig. 14: Zagaba, tetrobol of Wekhssere (Lot 184): Malija/Athena en face.



Fig. 16: Tlos, diobol of Wakhseppddimi (Lot 187): Two antithetic lions (leopards?).



Fig. 17 a-d: Lycian coins with depictions of wild boars: Diobol of an unidentified dynast, 500/480 BC (Lot 16); stater of Ēkuwēmi from an unidentified mint, 480-460 BC (Lot 32); stater of an unidentified dynast, after 460 BC (Lot 27); stater of an unidentified dynast from Zagaba, 470-440 BC (Lot 106).

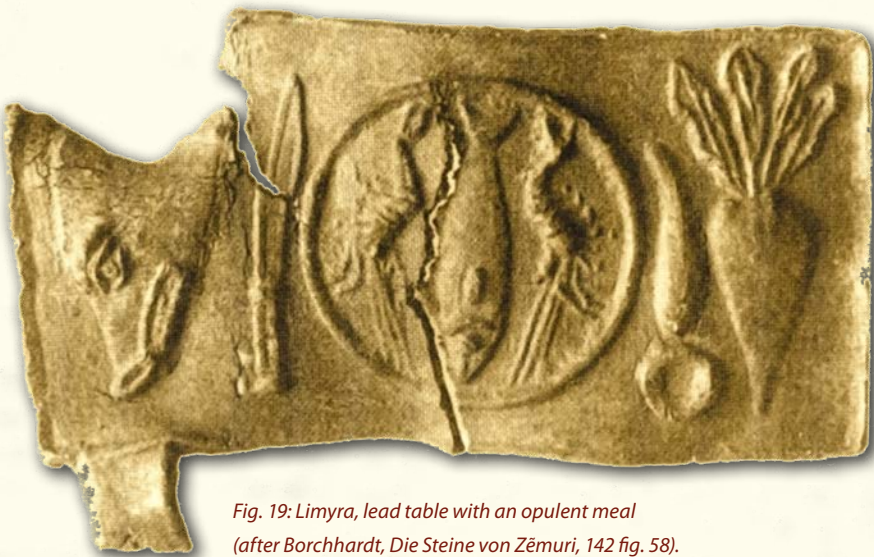


Fig. 19: Limyra, lead table with an opulent meal (after Borchhardt, Die Steine von Zēmuri, 142 fig. 58).



Fig. 20 a-b: Triskeles on the reverse of Lycian coins: stater of an unknown dynast, after 460 BC (Lot 25); stater of Trbbēnemi from limyra, around 390/370 BC (Lot 226).



Fig. 18: Limyra, Lycian sarcophagus of Khñtabura. Photo: JN, 2016.

in this endeavour. It is possible that the dynasts entered into family ties with Persian aristocrats. Persian names such as Harpagos and Arbinas, which occur in the Xanthian dynasty, are noteworthy. An indication of this is that the Xanthian dynast Kherēi and his successor Ddeneweale are depicted on their coins while wearing Persian headdresses - a tiara (Fig. 24 a-b; auction catalogue 154 and 167). We do not know whether Kherēi and Ddeneweale received their tiaras as gifts of honour from the Persian Great King or whether they made use of Persian garments to demonstrate that they were acting in harmony with the Persians. Coins of the Xanthian princes were minted in various cities of Lycia and reflect the expansion of Xanthos. The coins of the Lycian dynasts had thus become a political issue of the highest order. The images of wild boars, which celebrated the local princes' commitment to their subjects in protective hunts, were no longer sufficient to convey the highly complex political and social situation in Lycia to the users of the money. At the end of this expansion, the powerful Xanthian dynasty came into conflict with the East Lycian city of Limyra and its rulers. Two powerful princes of this East Lycian metropolis, Trbbēnemi and Perikle, aspired, like the Xanthian princes, to rule over the whole of Lycia and these ambitions ended up in a military conflict with the princes of Xanthos. The Persians did not accept Perikle's expansion and his fight against the Xanthians, whom the Great King supported. After the Persian Artumpara (Fig. 25; auction catalogue) had been defeated by Perikle, the Persian satrap Autophradates, who resided in Sardeis, intervened. He violently suppressed Perikle's revolt before 360 BC; from then on we hear nothing more of Perikle. The prince of Limyra probably met a violent end and was not buried in his magnificent tomb above Limyra (Fig. 26). However, Autophradates not only ended the reign of Perikle, but also that of all the other Lycian princes. They had proved to be unreliable in the eyes of the Persians. This also put an end to coinage in Lycia for around 150 years. Lycia came under the rule of the Carian dynast Mausollos.



Fig. 21: Fallow deer and hind. Photo: JN, 2011.



Fig. 22: KKandyba, stater of the dynast Khinaka, 470-440 BC: Winged fallow deer protomes // likewise (Lot 95).



Fig. 23: The forests around Kandyba, in the foreground a wooden rick built according to ancient Lycian tradition. Photo: JN, 2016.



Fig. 26: Limyra, relief slab from the tomb of Pericle: deployment of troops.
Photo: JN, 2016.

The Sayar Collection and its Significance

The passionate recourse of Dr Sayar, the enthusiastic collector of Lycian coins, to the coins minted in this dreamland was a great benefit for all participants of the excursion. At the end of the trip, he helped all the fellow travellers who were enthusiastic about antiquity to understand how important coins can be for the historical understanding of a region, especially when there is a lack of literary evidence. It also became clear how much time, money, expertise, passion and intuition are needed to bring together such a magnificent Lycia collection as the collector doctus Dr Sayar has managed to do in around 30 years.

The Sayar collection is so important from a scientific point of view that it forms the basis of my friend Wilhelm Müseler's standard work on Lycian coinage. Dr Sayar has made his collection available to him for his fundamental catalogue work without any restriction.

With Künkers catalogue 402, the Sayar Collection - and thus also its Lycian coins - will be given its own monument: This catalogue will preserve it in printed form forever and make it accessible to collectors and scholars, even if its coins find new owners in our Auction 402 and are transferred to other collections. As the Sayar Collection contains a whole range of extremely rare or otherwise impossible to find coins, it gives other dedicated collectors the opportunity to finally acquire the coins they are missing and to integrate them into their collections. It is not to be expected that a similarly magnificent Lycia collection with so many rarities, whose provenance is well documented, will become accessible again in the near future.

Further information about the collector and his collection can be found in our brochures in German and English and in the auction catalogue Lot 402.

Johannes Nollé



Here you can find the brochure "Dr. Ing. Kaya Sayar and his magnificent Asia Minor collection".

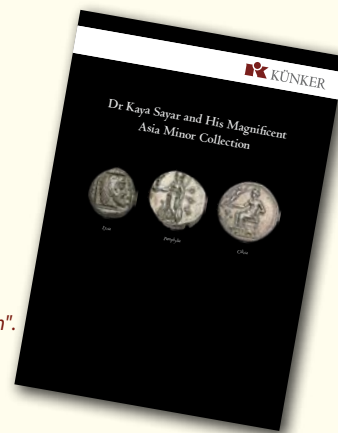


Fig. 24 a-b: Lycian dynasts with Persian tiaras: hemidrachm of the dynast Kherēi, minted in Xanthos (Lot 154); stater of the dynast Ddeneuwele, minted in Xanthos or Tlos (Lot 167)



Fig. 25: Xanthos (?), stater of the Artumpara (Los 247).

Invitation to reception



Foto: Dr. Andreas Pangerl

On the occasion of our spring auctions 402 to 407, we cordially invite you to a lecture by Prof. Johannes Nollé.

"Development paths of coinage in Asia Minor: Numismatic-historical aspects of the Dr. Kaya Sayar Collection"

We look forward to welcome you to the auction room of the Remarque Hotel in Osnabrück on Thursday, March 14, 2024 at 6.30 pm for a lecture and a subsequent dinner. Please note: The lecture will be held in German language.

Please RSVP by March 8, 2024 by e-mail to service@kuenker.de or by phone at 0541-96202 0.

Künker and numismatic science

Our company's tradition also includes the promotion of scientific research projects, regardless of whether this involves supporting congresses and museums, financing lectures for numismatic societies, or subsidising the printing costs of valuable research journals and books that serve numismatics.

In our commemorative publication on the occasion of the company's 50th anniversary, I gave an overview of "Künker and Numismatic Science" and summarised what has been achieved in this field, illustrating it with a few examples.

Behind this support is the idea of our company's management that numismatics thrives and makes progress when collectors, scholars in research institutions and museums, and the trade work together in harmony and support each other. Each of these three groups is dependent on working with the others as partners.

We intend to continue to promote numismatic science and, in particular, to help researchers and scholars who publish important works on numismatics to cover the sometimes not insignificant printing costs.

Dr Ursula Kampmann's comprehensive book "Die Briefe des Herrn von Schellenberg an Johann Jakob Rüger" ("The Letters of Herr von Schellenberg to Johann Jakob Rüger") has just been

published, making an important exchange of letters from the 16th century on the history of coin collecting accessible at last. In the coming weeks, Sonya Langerholc's highly readable book "A Mother's Power and Limits. Case Studies on the Influence of Ancient Women on their Politically Prominent Sons" will be published, which sheds interesting light on women who appear on ancient coins, such as Olympias, Livia, Agrippina and Helena. We were pleased to support both books with printing subsidies.

In the future, our commitment will also be recognisable by our new logo, and we look forward to supporting further projects. If you are involved in numismatic research or are working on a numismatic project, please contact our customer service team at service@kuenker.de.

Johannes Nollé



Aurea Moguntia – five archbishops and the history of Mainz



Abb. 1: Ansicht der Stadt Mainz von Franz Behem 1565;
Heft 2 "Kirche auf dem Weg – Das Bistum Mainz", Strasbourg 1992. Foto: Wikipedia (gemeinfrei).

The city of Mainz, conveniently situated in the Rhine Valley with its relatively mild climate at the confluence of the Rhine and Main rivers, is one of the oldest cities in Europe north of the Alps, and can look back on more than 2,000 years of history: beginning in the 1st century AD as Moguntiacum, the capital of the Roman province of Germania Superior; in the 4th century a Christian metropolis and a bishop's see after 780; a "Free City" in the Middle Ages; and the "Republic of Mainz" during the French occupation in 1792/93. Even if most people today associate the city with its rich tradition of carnival, the ZDF German national television network on the Lerchenberg, or the invention of the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg of Mainz -- its fortunes were inextricably linked with the archbishops of Mainz and archchancellors of the Holy Roman Empire until the end of the 18th century. With these powers, the archbishops of Mainz played a very important role in shaping not only German history, but also European history in the Middle Ages and the early modern period. The coins minted in the city are a reflection of Mainz's historical significance, as the archbishops were also minting lords from the Salian period until secularisation in 1802. One of the highlights of our upcoming spring auctions will be Professor Eckhart Pick's magnificent collection of Mainz coins and medals. The coins minted by the archbishops and electors of Mainz, which have been avidly compiled in this excellent collection over many years, once again confirm the correctness of the maxim of our company's founder, Fritz Rudolf Künker, that coins are nothing less than "minted history".

From legionary camp to episcopal city (Fig. 2)

Christianity had spread in the Roman Empire around 300 AD from the Gallo-Roman area to Mainz, where a strong community soon developed. Martinus is documented as the first bishop around 340; from then on, the Bishops of Mainz are listed by name. Mainz also suffered from the frequent Germanic invasions during the Migration Period, with leading Christian "shepherds" such as St Alban and St Aureus dying as martyrs. The city was incorporated into the Frankish Empire by 507 at the latest, and gained supra-regional importance through the annexation of Thuringia in 534. During the Carolingian period, Mainz became the centre of ecclesiastical synods and secular assemblies. The "Apostle of the Germans", Boniface, was Bishop of Mainz. His successor, Hrabanus Maurus, who was born in Mainz around 780, was of primary importance as a theologian, scholar and poet. His successor in turn, Bishop Lullus, had already held the titles of archbishop and metropolitan, and it was under his authority that the large ecclesiastical province of Mainz was created, with up to 15 dioceses at times. Otto the Great (912-973) finally granted the archbishops of Mainz the dignity of the title Imperial Archchancellor, which they held until the fall of the archbishopric in 1802. The most important archbishop of the Middle Ages, however, was Willigis (975-1011), whom Otto II appointed to the position in Mainz and

who rose to become the most important ecclesiastical imperial prince of his time. He had the late antique Merovingian church ensemble remodelled into the large cathedral that still stands today (after a number of alterations and additions). The famous bronze doors of Willigis Cathedral, whose inscription proudly proclaims that they were the first bronze doors since the death of Charlemagne -- alluding thereby to the bronze doors of Aachen Cathedral -- were the work of the (presumably Lombard) master Berenger. They are now embedded in the market portal of the north aisle of the cathedral. Later, in 1135, Archbishop Adalbert I also had the text of his "City Privilege" engraved on the bronze door panels of Willigis Cathedral. Under Archbishop Willigis, Mainz became a magnificent medieval metropolis with many towers and large churches, where trade and commerce flourished. His successor, Archbishop Bardo (1031-1051) rebuilt Willigis Cathedral, which had burnt down on the day of its consecration in 1009, and held a synod in 1049 that was significant in terms of church reform, also attended by Pope Leo IX.

Abb. 3:
Auktion 404, Los 2063.
Adalbert I.
Brakteat, Erfurt.
Vermutlich auf den Tod des
Erzbischofs geprägt.
Von größter Seltenheit. Sehr schön+
Schätzung: 2.000 Euro



Abb. 2: Bronzetüren des Willigis am Marktportal des Mainzer Doms.
Foto: JN.

Archbishop Adalbert von Saarbrücken: From the Investiture Controversy to the Concordat (Fig. 3)

In the course of its history, Mainz remained a central metropolis of the Holy Roman Empire for more than 150 years. Archbishop Adalbert von Saarbrücken from the family of the Counts of Saargau played a decisive role in the so-called "Investiture Controversy":

After the Salian Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV abdicated in favour of his son in the Palatinate at Ingelheim on 31 December 1105, Archbishop Ruthard crowned Henry V Emperor in Mainz Cathedral. As expected, his chancellor, Adalbert von Saarbrücken, was elected to the archbishopric of Mainz on 15 August 1111 following the death of Archbishop Ruthard. In order to solve the investiture problem and promote his coronation as Emperor, Henry V had concluded a secret preliminary agreement with Pope Pascal II in Rome in February 1111, according to which the emperor waived the investiture of the bishops and in return the pope was to order all imperial bishops to return all goods and "regalia" (i.e. minting rights, customs duties, markets, earldom rights, farms and castles etc.) granted by the empire, under threat of ecclesiastical ban. When this was announced on 12 February, the day of Henry's coronation as the new emperor in Rome, there was a rebellion by the ecclesiastical dignitaries concerned, and the coronation celebrations were cancelled. On the advice of his Chancellor Adalbert, Henry took the pope prisoner and only released him after he had conceded the investiture to the new emperor and promised his coronation. This unscrupulous and dishonourable conduct on the part of the emperor, whom he had in fact largely supported, prompted Archbishop Adalbert to come to his senses and to radically change fronts. As the most noble and the highest ecclesiastical prince in the empire, he could not support a policy that intended to use the regalia of the ecclesiastical princes as cheap bargaining chips at will. He therefore allied himself with the Saxons against the Salians and gave Mainz's policy a different direction. Henry V reacted immediately to this breach of loyalty and imprisoned the renegade archbishop at Trifels Castle, but was forced to release him after three years of imprisonment in late 1115 following an uprising by the citizens of Mainz. Adalbert's "Great Privilege of Freedom" granted to the citizens of Mainz in 1122 was obviously related to these events. It is engraved on Willigis' bronze portal in the Mainz Cathedral, decreeing that the citizens of Mainz were not required to obey the bailiffs outside the city walls when summoned to court. Nor did they have to pay taxes to the bailiffs outside the city walls, and were to make their payments instead inside the walls without coercion. Archbishop Adalbert took part in the "Worms Concordat" of 23 September 1122 as a papal legate, which finally led to a compromise in the struggle between the emperor and the papacy: The clergy were granted the power of election and appointment to the ecclesiastical-episcopal office, while the emperor was granted the enfeoffment and investiture of the imperial bishop to the princely-secular offices. The old imperial system thus came to an end and a new era began.





Abb. 4: Richard Löwenherz küsst die Füße Heinrichs VI.
Aus: Liber ad honorem Augusti sive de rebus Siculis des Petrus de Ebulo,
Ende 12. Jahrhundert. Bern, Bürgerbibliothek, Cod. 120 II, fol. 129r. Foto: Wikipedia (gemeinfrei).

**Arnold von Selenhofen (1153 - 1160):
The assassination of an archbishop and the consequences**

The Hohenstaufen Emperor Frederick Barbarossa (1152-1190) had Archbishop Henry I of Haarburg, with whom he did not get along, deposed in 1153 through a devious plot carried out by two papal legates, and had his own Chancellor Arnold von Selenhofen appointed as the new archbishop. In doing so, he showed no consideration for the wishes of the clergy and the archbishopric's ministerials, which subsequently led to poor relations between Archbishop Arnold and some aristocratic vassals, culminating in an open feud in 1155. In addition, the emperor demanded men and money for his Italian campaign from Arnold as payment for his protection, which the archbishop intended to collect from the citizens of Mainz through a "contribution tax". In response the citizens invoked the somewhat unclear wording of the "Freedom Privilege" of



Abb. 5: Marktbrunnen Albrecht von Brandenburgs in Mainz.
Foto: JN.

1122, from which they derived the city's right to freedom from new taxes, and refused to pay. The archbishop was forced to take to the field in 1158 without additional funds. During his absence, there was an uprising in which the rebels destroyed the archbishop's palace near the cathedral ("am Höfchen") and occupied the city gates. In 1160 Barbarossa intervened, ordered the people of Mainz to repair the damage, and left them to the archbishop's mercy. Lulled thereby into a false sense of security, Arnold took up quarters in the monastery of St Jacob outside the city after his return from Italy. On 24 June 1160 shortly after midday, a mob of angry townspeople stormed the monastery, overpowered the guards, set everything on fire and killed the archbishop, who had taken refuge from the fire in a tower. In their rage, they mutilated the archbishop's body to such an extent that the canons of Liebfrauen were only able to secretly bury the remains of the body in their church two days later.

The murder of a bishop was regarded as a major and flagrant act of sacrilege. In 1161 the papal ban was imposed and in April 1163 the imperial criminal court was held at the court assembly in Mainz. The ringleaders were banished, the abbot and the monks of St Jacob's were expelled, and Mainz lost all its rights, freedoms and privileges as an episcopal civitas. This was a serious setback for the people of Mainz in their efforts to achieve independence for the city. As a manifestation of this judgement, the emperor had the city walls demolished, leaving Mainz defenceless and open to "wolves and dogs, thieves and robbers".

**Conrad von Wittelsbach (1183-1200):
The great Whitsun festival on the Maaraue,
the "Royal Court Day of Jesus Christ" and
the release of Richard the Lionheart (Fig. 4)**

During his second pontificate, Conrad von Wittelsbach was particularly committed to his episcopal city, which had by then been released from the ban. He had the cathedral completely renovated and the city walls rebuilt. As Chancellor of the Empire, he convened several important imperial assemblies in Mainz. The "Royal Court Day of Whitsun 1184" on the occasion of the ceremonial knightng of the sons of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, Frederick and Henry -- a highlight of the Staufer rise to power -- caused great awe and admiration among his contemporaries. It was one of the most glittering events of the High Middle Ages, unfolding the period's full splendour for the last time. Princes, counts and bishops came not only from all parts of the empire, but also from France, Italy and Spain. Each brought with them a large retinue of knights and servants, all of whom gathered on the Maaraue near Kastel and on the Rhine plain between Kostheim and Erbenheim.

Four years later, on 27 March 1188, Emperor Frederick Barbarossa and numerous princes and knights met under the sign of the cross for the "Royal Court Day of Jesus Christ" in Mainz to set off on the Third Crusade, which was to cost the aged emperor his life while bathing in the River Saleph in Cilicia. Pope Clement III had called for Jerusalem to be recaptured from Sultan Saladin. Also linked to this crusade was the release of King Richard "the Lionheart" of England at the court meeting in Mainz on 4 February 1194. In return for the payment of 100,000 marks of silver and formal fealty to Emperor Henry VI, the archbishops of Mainz and Cologne handed Richard over to his mother Eleanor of Aquitaine. With the ransom payment sterling, early English penny coins, came into circulation in large quantities on the European continent for the first time.

During the interregnum between 1256 and 1273, the archbishops of Mainz received the highest honours in the



Abb. 6:
Auktion 404, Los 2548.
Stadt Mainz. Gustav II. Adolf. 2 Dukaten 1632.
Von größter Seltenheit. Fassungsspuren. Leicht berieben. Sehr schön.
Schätzung: 10.000 Euro

empire and attained a position of power that gave them great influence in imperial politics. As Electors, they ranked above all princes and prelates in the German Empire. The "Golden Bull" issued by Charles IV in 1356 confirmed the supremacy of the Archbishops of Mainz and their leadership in the election of the emperor.

**Albrecht von Brandenburg (1514-1545):
An art-loving Renaissance prince in the age
of the Reformation (Fig. 5)**

On 18 August 1514, the Mainz Cathedral Chapter elected the brother of the Elector of Brandenburg, Margrave Albrecht, to the office of Archbishop of Mainz. He had already been Archbishop of Magdeburg and Administrator of Halberstadt since 1513. The Archbishopric of Mainz was heavily in debt at the time and was unable to pay the horrendous confirmation fees demanded by the Curia in Rome for the election of a bishop. Margrave Albrecht promised to take this burden upon himself, and obtained a loan from the Fugger banking house with which he was able to pay the Pope's stated price for the exceptional authorisation to hold elections in three bishoprics. This process was a fundamental violation of canon law. At the same time, the new archbishop obtained the privilege in Rome of using half of the "St Peter's pence" collected in his dioceses to pay off his debts. This "sale of indulgences", attacked by Martin Luther in 1517, became the trigger for the Reformation. Initially, Albrecht -- who had also been a cardinal since 1518 -- was prepared to compromise on the Reformation. As Imperial Chancellor he even refused, much to the annoyance of Emperor Charles V, to sign the imperial ban against Luther at the Diet of Worms on 26 May 1521. In the subsequent peasants' wars, he did not take a clear position for a long time, but eventually turned completely to the Catholic side. Humanistically educated, but theologically less committed, Albrecht von Brandenburg was an art-loving and lavish Renaissance prince who had amassed a rich collection of relics and works of art. The loss of the bishoprics of Magdeburg and Halberstadt, which had joined the forces of the Reformation, prompted him to transfer his precious treasure trove of relics and his considerable art collections from his favourite residence in Halle to Mainz and Aschaffenburg. Today, the cardinal's Cranach collection in the State Gallery in Aschaffenburg is considered to be the most valuable in Europe in terms of art history.

When Albrecht died in Mainz on 24 September 1545, he left behind a city whose social and economic structures he had organised like no other archbishop before him. His precious white marble epitaph in the cathedral and, above all, the richly decorated fountain with his coat of arms on the market square, still remind the citizens of Mainz of one of their most important archbishops of the Renaissance period.

**The Thirty Years' War:
King Gustav Adolf and the Swedes in Mainz (Fig. 6)**

When the Swedish King Gustav Adolf landed on the coast of Pomerania in July 1630 to secure Swedish rule in the Baltic region and to support the Protestant estates against the Catholic League, the people of Mainz could still hope that the war would remain focussed on the north. However, after a Swedish vanguard was sighted on the right bank of the Rhine outside Mainz on 27 November 1631, the Elector-Archbishop Anselm Kasimir Wambolt von Umstadt, the high clergy, and the nobility fled to Cologne as a precaution. A two-day bombardment was sufficient for them to declare



Abb. 7: Ansicht des Dalberger Hofes in Mainz.
Foto: JN.

their surrender on 23 December. Gustav Adolf made his entry the following day with great pomp. The conquerors levied contributions totalling 80,000 reichstalers and confiscated all the houses and possessions of those who had fled, as well as the libraries in Mainz Palace, in the monasteries, and in private homes. The first large transport of books left for Sweden at the beginning of 1632. The Swedish king probably had plans to make Mainz the capital of a “Protestant Germany” ruled by himself, but he guaranteed the citizens “freedom of faith and conscience” nonetheless. With very few exceptions, the people of Mainz remained Catholic. Until 1635, the Swedes occupied Mainz with 3,000 men, minted coins, developed the city into a fortified stronghold, and built the “Gustavsburg” on the high point of the Main River in 1633. The Swedes withdrew in December 1635, leaving behind an impoverished and ruined city whose population had been decimated by plague and famine. Anselm Casimir returned in 1636 and attempted to organise the reconstruction. He crowned Ferdinand III Emperor in Regensburg in 1638 and remained a staunch supporter of imperial policy in the years that followed. As the war continued, Mainz was occupied by the French in 1644, and the archbishop fled to Frankfurt and negotiated a peace and neutrality treaty. However, he died in October 1647 without ever having been able to return to his city.

**After the war:
Mainz becomes a baroque residential city (Fig. 7)**

Under the Elector-Archbishop Johann Philipp von Schönborn (1649-1673) the city, which had been depopulated by the war and the plague, was successfully revitalized -- primarily by recruiting new citizens. In the second half of the 17th century, Mainz benefited from the influx of numerous merchants, craftsmen, and labourers from overpopulated Lombardy and Lake Como. The elector-archbishop residing in Mainz played a central political role as Imperial Chancellor: He presided over the election of the emperor in Frankfurt; as Imperial Archchancellor he appointed the staff of the Imperial Court Chancellery based in Vienna; he managed the Imperial Archives; and he was the keeper of the imperial seal. In addition, the Electorate of Mainz also held the directorship of the “Perpetual Imperial Diet”. With its electoral Residence palace and the adjoining (imperial) chancellery structures, Mainz was thus one of the capitals of the Holy Roman Empire. The electoral successors of Johann Philipp, his nephew Lothar Franz von Schönborn (1695-1729), Franz Ludwig von Pfalz-Neuburg (1729-1739), and Philipp Karl von Eltz (1734-1743) transformed Mainz into a magnificent Baroque city in keeping

with its importance. Prestigious aristocratic palaces were erected, but wealthy citizens also built houses in the Baroque style. The New Armoury, the “Deutschhaus” where the state legislature now meets, and the magnificent Erthaler Hof were built at this time. New wide streets such as Große Bleiche and Mittlere Bleiche were laid out. Under the baroque archbishops, the city’s welfare system for the poor and its health services also improved noticeably.

**Emmerich Joseph von Breidbach zu Bürresheim (1763-1774):
an enlightened and epicurean philanthropist (Fig. 8)**

With Emmerich Joseph von Breidbach-Bürresheim, the Archbishopric of Mainz acquired one of the most important Catholic enlighteners of the second half of the 18th century. Elected to the position of Elector-Archbishop of St Alban’s on 5 July 1763 at the age of 55, he was President of the government under Archbishop von Ostein and a member of the cathedral chapter. During his long career he had come into contact with the Grand Chamberlain, Anton Heinrich Friedrich von Stadion, at the electoral court in Mainz. Joseph von Breidbach was so impressed by Stadion’s state and legal policies, which were oriented towards the common good, and by his enlightened view of society, that his own pontificate came to be determined by them. After his election, he refused to pay the Roman Curia a fee for the dispensation to keep Mainz as well as the newly-added diocese of Worms, and proclaimed that these “Roman abuses” must be abolished and the “original episcopal rights” restored. He was extremely popular with the citizenry; he was regarded as affable, with an open ear for the concerns of his subjects, but he also enjoyed hunting and wine. This is how he acquired the nickname “Emmerich Joseph Breitfass von Schütt-es-ein” (“Emmerich Joseph Broadbarrel of Pour-it-in”). It would be going too far to list all the measures by which Archbishop Emmerich Joseph, together with the able and capable staff of his court chancellery, considerably improved the economy, finances, administration, and judiciary of the electorate. In order to alleviate the hardship of the population during the “hungry years” of 1770/1771, Archbishop von Breidbach-Bürresheim took out a loan and had grain purchased in Poland, which was brought by sea from Danzig to Amsterdam and then shipped up the Rhine to Mainz. This enabled the population to buy grain, which had risen to three times the normal price, at the previous market price once again. Eventually Emmerich Joseph refilled the state treasury, which was empty when he took office in 1763, with one million guilders. In his autobiographical work “Poetry and Truth”, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe describes the dignified appearance of the Archbishop of Mainz during the solemn and pompous coronation ceremony of Joseph II von Habsburg, the eldest son of Empress Maria Theresa, on 7 January 1764 in the Imperial Cathedral of St Bartholomew in Frankfurt. Upon his sudden death on 11 June 1774, a rumour immediately arose that the archbishop, a great gourmet, had been poisoned with marrow dumpling soup.



Abb. 8:
Auktion 404, Los 2487.
Mainz. Emmerich Joseph von Breidbach-Bürresheim. Dukat 1772. Rheingold.
Sehr selten. Prachtexemplar. Fast Stempelglanz.
Schätzung: 7.500 Euro

**The Mainz Republic (1792-1793):
The end of the archbishopric (Fig. 9)**

After the defeat of the Allies by the French revolutionary army at Valmy in April 1792, the French advanced inexorably toward Mainz. On 14 July the Archbishop of Mainz, Friedrich Karl Joseph von Erthal, crowned Francis II von Habsburg as Emperor and held the last great Diet of Princes in Mainz on 19 July. By participating in the anti-revolutionary coalition war, Mainz sounded the death-knell for its electorate, its archbishopric, and ultimately its status as a state. On 22 October 1792, Mainz capitulated to the French Revolutionary Guards under General Custine. The Prince Archbishop, his court, and the cathedral treasury and archives were already safe in Aschaffenburg. Following the takeover of the city, the “Mainz Republic” was established. A garrison of 20,000 men was placed in the Mainz fortress, a greater number than that of the city’s residents. The occupying forces tried to convince the inhabitants of the revolution’s principles of freedom, and met with a receptive ear. Very soon, a “Jacobin Club” was founded, whose 400-plus members met in the academy hall of the castle. The French ordered popular elections in February 1793, but these only materialised under great pressure from the population. The first democratic parliament in Germany then convened in the Knights’ Hall of the “German House”. Ironically, this auspicious beginning also marked the end of the Mainz Republic. The French surrendered to Prussian siege troops on 23 July 1793 and withdrew. The city was badly damaged by Prussian artillery fire, and the cathedral and most of the churches lay in ruins. With the “Peace of Campo Formio” in 1797, the defeated Austria ceded to France the requested territories on the left bank of the Rhine -- including Mainz. The city now became a French “departmental capital” for 16 years. Beginning in 1798, French was the official language and the people of Mainz were regarded as “half-French” by their neighbours on the right bank of the Rhine. Mainz lost its position as a metropolitan see and was now part of the archbishopric of Mechelen in Belgium. On 4 July 1802, Archbishop Friedrich Karl Joseph von Erthal resigned, dying a few weeks later in Aschaffenburg. He did not live to see the disastrous outcome for Mainz under the deputation appointed by Napoleon and the Imperial Diet.

On 25 February 1803, the Imperial Deputation decreed: “The See of Mainz is transferred to the Cathedral Church of Regensburg. The dignities of Imperial Archchancellor, Metropolitan Archbishop and Primate of Germany remain united with it for all eternity”. Pope Pius VII legitimised this “translation” of the archbishopric on 1 May 1805. The ecclesiastical province of Mainz, which had existed since 782, was no longer. Incidentally, the fact that Napoleon was particularly fond of Mainz and visited his “Good City” a total of eight times, the last on 2 November 1813 when he sought peace there after losing the “Battle of the Nations” at Leipzig, is considered a karmic joke of history.

Margret Nollé

Abb. 9: Freiheitsbaum mit Jacobinermütze an der Grenze zwischen dem Herzogtum Luxemburg und der Französischen Republik;
Aquarell von Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1792).
Die Inschrift auf der Tafel lautet: „Passans, cette terre est libre“ („Vorrübergehender, dieses Land ist frei“). Foto: Wikipedia.

Popes and Their Coins



View of the Vatican City with the Basilica di San Pietro from the Tiber. Foto: JN, 2005.

It is a great pleasure for us to be able to offer our customers a beautiful and comprehensive collection of papal coins and medals. It is a collection that gives us an exciting insight into the history of the oldest and still very important organisation of the Western World. It has written history in the truest sense of the word and continues to do so today. This collection invites us to engage in a substantiated and intelligent dialogue with this institution. Coins and commemorative medals minted by the popes from the early Middle Ages - beginning under Hadrian I in 772-795 - right up to the present day are tangible witnesses and authentic, i.e. unadulterated, sources for the history of the papacy and Catholicism, but above all for the changing self-image of this institution.

The Pope is actually no more and no less than the Bishop of Rome, but as early as the 3rd century AD, the Bishop of Rome claimed to occupy a primacy in the Christian church, as he was the successor of St Peter, to whom Jesus had entrusted his church (Mt 16:18). The bishop of the African metropolis of Carthage, Cyprian (ca. 200-258), was prepared to grant the bishop of Rome a prominent position of honour in the Church, but no legal status over other bishops: the African believed that all bishops of the Church were legal successors of St Peter. In the historical development, the Bishop of Rome had the good fortune to be the Christian head of the imperial city of Rome and thus to occupy a privileged position. As the Roman emperors only rarely came to Rome after Diocletian (284-305), the city's bishops were increasingly able to rise to the position of protectors and lords of the awe-inspiring capital when Rome and its Empire were Christianised.

Towards the end of antiquity, the bishops of Rome had already succeeded in gaining a position of supremacy over the bishoprics of the western Roman Empire, which had been severely afflicted by the migration of peoples. The Roman bishops had also gained an economic basis for their claim to power: They had risen to become the largest landowner in Italy. In the West, they were finally able to establish the exclusive use of the title 'papa(s)' (i.e. father) for themselves. The East, where the Orthodox Church emerged, refused to accept the popes' claims to primacy.

In the 7th century and well into the 8th century, the bishops of Rome were still under the control of the emperors of Constantinople: Emperor Justinian (527-565) had been able to reconquer western parts of the Roman Empire, including areas of central and southern Italy, and place them under the rule of the Byzantine Empire. A Lombard state had been established in northern Italy since 568. It increasingly threatened the power of the bishops of Rome. They gained liberation from Byzantium's and the Lombards' pressure by entering into an alliance with the Franks. In 756, the Frankish emperor Pippin is said to have given the bishops of Rome, Ravenna and large parts of central Italy and Veneto, thereby founding the Papal States. The document about this is in all probability a forgery, as is the deed of gift by Constantine the Great, which was produced a little later and was intended to establish an even earlier claim by the popes to these territories.

Charlemagne (768-814) freed the popes from the Lombards' threat with his conquest of the Lombard Empire in 774. When Pope Stephen II crowned him emperor on Christmas Sunday 800, Charlemagne was able to align his rule with that of the Roman emperors of antiquity and was thus at least titularly superior to all the rulers of Europe. In return, he had to assume the protection of the Pope and the Church and, as was not yet foreseeable on that day, made the Holy Roman Empire dependent on the successors of St Peter. Otto the Great (936/962-973) renewed and intensified the connection with the Roman Church by having himself crowned emperor by Pope John XII in 962, confirming the rule of the Pope over the Papal States and making clergymen - bishops and abbots - the pillars of his rule and the administration of the empire throughout the entire empire.

From the 11th to the 13th century, a clerical reform movement and strong papal personalities led to conflict between the ruler of the empire and the head of the Church. In December 1076/January 1077, the emperor was forced to go to Canossa and humble himself to Pope Gregory VII. The conflict between the empire and the papacy was not resolved until 1122 with the Concordat of Worms. Extremely self-confident, if not arrogant, popes saw themselves as Christ's representatives on earth and



Fig. 1: Auction 403, Lot 1259.

The papacy in the 'Babylonian Captivity':

Grosso tornese by Pope Clement VI (1342-1352): CLEME(n)S P(a)P(a) SEXT(us), the crossed keys of St Peter; the pope in front view with mitre and cross staff // AGIMVS TIBI GRA(t)iAS O(m)NIPOTE(n)S DEVS (We thank Thee, Almighty God) in the exterior inscription; COMES VENESI (Count of Venaissin); cross. The County of Venaissin - in the area surrounding Avignon - had been in papal possession since 1274; Clement VI was able to purchase the County of Avignon in 1348. These southern French possessions remained in the hands of the popes until 1790.



Fig. 2: Auction 403, Lot 1286.

A pinnacle of immorality:

Doppio Fiorino di camera of the Renaissance Pope Alexander VI (1492-1503): ALEXANDER - VI PONT(ifex) MAX(imus); coat of arms of the pope from the House of Borgia, surmounted by the crossed keys and the tiara // SANCTVS PETRVS - ALMA ROMA (Foster Mother Rome); St Peter as a fisherman.



Fig. 3: Auction 403, Lot 1292.

The patron of Bramante, Michelangelo and Raphael, who laid the foundation stone for the new St Peter's Basilica, warlike like his namesake Julius Caesar and the founder of the Swiss Guard:

Julius II (1503-1513): Fiorino di camera: IVLIVS II - PONT(ifex) MAX(imus); coat of arms of the pope (an oak tree, indicating that the pope was a native of 'della Rovere' / of the oak tree), with the crossed keys of St Peter, surmounted by the tiara // SANCTVS PETRVS - ALMA ROMA (Nourishing Mother Rome); St Peter as a fisherman.

believed that all secular powers were subject to them. Innocent III (1198-1216) emphasised the pope's claim to rule over the world with particular emphasis. When Boniface VIII (1294-1303) tried to force the French king into submission, the latter instigated an attack on the pope, which resulted in his death a month later.

The French king then took steps to bring the pope under his control. The popes moved to Avignon ('Babylonian Captivity' from 1305-1417; Fig. 1), and eventually a schism ensued that lasted fifty years, during which more than one pope was elected.

When the popes returned to Rome under Martin V (1417-1431) in 1420, they became patrons of the Renaissance and the arts (figs. 2 and 3). Mostly coming from Italian noble families, they developed a lavish court life that was hardly inferior to that of the Italian princes. The popes' greed and extravagance, nepotism and immorality led to massive criticism of the Church and the papacy and were the main reasons for the Reformation in Germany. Behind the external splendour, which culminated in the construction of the new St. Peter's Church, was the institutional failure of the papacy in the religious sphere and thus the definitive loss of unity in the Catholic Church. Papal



Fig. 4: Auction 403, Lot 1359.

The Counter-Reformation:

Testone of Urban VIII (1623-1644) from 1636/37: VRBAN(us) VIII PONT(ificis) MAXIM(us); bust of the Pope with Camauro to the right. // VIVIT - DEVS (God lives!); St Michael, the patron saint of the Counter-Reformation, stabs the dragon/devil with his lance.



Fig. 5: Auction 403, Lot 1411.

The Pope contributes to the rescue of Vienna:

Piastra from 1682/83: INNOCEN(tius) XI PONT(ificis) MAX(imus) A(nno) VII; bust with Camauro and stole to the right. // NON / PRODERVNT / IN DIE / VLTIONIS (They [the riches] will not be useful in the day of vengeance [Book of Proverbs 11, 4]) in baroque cartouche.



Fig. 6: Auction 403, Lot 1644.

The Pope's return from French captivity and the partial restoration of the Papal States:

Scudo Pius VII (1800-1823) from 1815: PIVS VII - PONT(ificis) M(aximus) A(nno) XVI; the papal coat of arms with the crossed keys of St Peter and the tiara with curved infulae // AUXILIUM - DE - SANCTO - 1815 (Help from the Saint); the personification of the Church enthroned on the clouds holds the keys of St Peter in his raised right hand and the schematic representation of St Peter's Church in his outstretched left hand.



Fig. 7: Auction 403, Lot 1728.

The end of the Papal States:

5 lire of Pius IX (1846-1878). from 1870: PIVS IX PONT(ificis) - MAX(imus) A(nno) XXV; bust of the Pope with zucchetto and stole // STATO PONTIFICIO around the upper edge; 5 / LIRE / 1870 in a bundle of a laurel and oak branch.

support for the Counter-Reformation (Fig. 4) was unable to restore it. From then on, there were significant Protestant churches alongside the Catholic Church, which was subject to the Pope. The popes endeavoured to coordinate the resistance against the Turks that were advancing into Central Europe. In 1683, Pope Innocent XI was able to celebrate the successful



St. Peter's Basilica (Basilica di San Pietro) – from St. Peter's Square. Photo: JN, 2005.

repulsion of the Turks from Vienna. The Pope had not only coordinated the alliance of the defenders, but also supported them with more than 2 million ducats, whereas the Turks had been supported in this action by Louis XIV of France.

The Renaissance had triggered the displacement of medieval ways of thinking. The Enlightenment, which demanded the natural rights of man and also turned against the absolutism of secular rulers and popes, led to the French Revolution. The heir to the revolution, Napoleon, initially reduced the size of the Papal States in order to annex them in 1809. Napoleon had the Pope imprisoned and taken to France, and bestowed the title of King of Rome on his son. It was not until the Congress of Vienna in 1815 that the Papal States were restored in a downscaled form (Fig. 6). Economic mismanagement, outmoded conservatism and a papal police state subsequently led to massive criticism of the popes. The Papal States became one of the most backward states in Europe. During the Europe-wide revolutions of 1848, the Pope had to be forced to flee Rome. However, thanks to the intervention of Austria and France, he was able to return to his papal see. However, the revolutionaries of 1848, who were striving for a united Italy, did not give up. In 1859, they were able to force the Austrian Empire out of Lombardy. In 1860, the revolutionary Garibaldi conquered the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and soon after this success large parts of the Papal States joined the revolutionaries. In 1861, the Kingdom of Italy was proclaimed in Turin. The Pope was left with Rome and the surrounding areas. After Austria's defeat by Prussia in 1866, the Kingdom of Italy was able to annex Veneto and Friuli. When France withdrew its defence forces from Rome during the Franco-Prussian

War of 1870/71, the Kingdom of Italy occupied Rome and the Papal States in September 1870. Rome became the capital of Italy. With the unification of Italy, the Pope lost his secular rule, which had lasted for more than 1100 years. It was not until the so-called Lateran Treaties of 1929 that the popes regained their own state sovereignty. Today, the area immediately surrounding St Peter's Basilica and a number of churches and palaces form the Vatican State.

One controversial attempt to restore the Pope's diminished authority was the dogma of infallibility at the First Vatican Council in 1870, according to which the Pope was infallible in doctrines of faith and morals. The controversial dogma led to the secession of the Old Catholics. After largely losing their secular power, the popes increasingly turned their attention to the liturgical reform of the church, the social aspects of Christianity and the task of being a world church. The extent to which this has succeeded or will succeed is not yet clear.

Johannes Nollé



Responsible for the Pope's security:
Swiss Guardsman in his
traditional uniform.
Photo: JN, 2005.

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