



LEU NUMISMATIK



Auction 18

Zurich · 2 June 2025

Switzerland

AUCTION 18 | VIRTUAL CATALOGUE

For Pre-bidding, please go to our regular [online catalogue](#)

AUKTION 18 | VIRTUELLER KATALOG

Vorgebote können in unserem normalen [Online-Katalog](#)
abgegeben werden



LEU NUMISMATIK



Auction 18

Zurich · 2 June 2025

Leu Numismatik AG

Stadthausstrasse 143 · 8400 Winterthur · Switzerland

Phone +41 52 214 11 10 · info@leunumismatik.com

www.leunumismatik.com

SPECIAL NOTE ON US IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

In accordance with US Customs and Border Protection regulations (19 CFR Part 12), we attest that all ancient Greek coins, from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Italy, were outside of Italy prior to 19 January 2011. We also attest that all ancient Greek coins, from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Greece, were outside of Greece before 17 July 2011. Furthermore, we attest that all ancient coins, from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Turkey, were outside of Turkey before 16 June 2021. In addition, all coins, from mints that are now within the boundaries of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, China, Cambodia, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Pakistan, Syria and Yemen, were outside of those countries before 30 May 2005, in the case of Iraq before 2 August 1990 and in the case of Syria before 15 March 2011. Leu Numismatik AG will provide appropriate documentation to assist with the importation of any purchased lots into the USA. All other coins were in the possession of Leu Numismatik AG or its consignors prior to these dates.

Copyright 2025: Leu Numismatik AG

Photos: www.quickpx.com

Still-life Photos: Sebastian Stadler

Layout: P-ART Communication and Graphic design, www.p-art.ch

LEU NUMISMATIK AUCTION 18

TIMETABLE

Monday, 2 June 2025

12:00-17:00 CEST lots 1-300

LOCATION

Zunfthaus zur Saffran, Limmatquai 54, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland

Phone +41 44 251 37 40, www.zunfthauszursaffran.ch

VIEWING

By appointment at our offices at:

Stadthausstrasse 143, 8400 Winterthur, Switzerland

On the auction dates at:

Zunfthaus zur Saffran, Limmatquai 54, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland

10:00 -17:00 CEST

CONTENT

Medieval and modern coins and medals

PREBIDDING

www.leunumismatik.com/auction

LIVE ONLINE BIDDING DURING THE AUCTION

www.biddr.ch/auctions/leu

biddr



ABOUT US



Yves Gunzenreiner
Chief Executive
Officer



Lars Rutten
Chief Numismatic
Officer



Dr. Urs Arnold
Chief Operating
Officer



Ken McDevitt
CEO
Leu Numismatik USA,
Inc.



Christian Mohn
Chief Financial Officer



Michael Brändli
Chief Business
Development Officer



Til Horna
Senior Numismatist



Dr. Piotr Tomczyk
Senior Numismatist



John C. Lavender
John C. Lavender, LLC
Numismatist



Graziella Micale
Head of
Administration



Guillaume Sterzik
Deputy Head
of Administration



Lena Krumschmidt
Inventory Specialist



**Johannes
Gunzenreiner**
Administration



Dominik Knoll
Project Manager IT



Jan Pajdak
Software Developer



Raphael Stadler
Software Developer

VORWORT

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren

Mit grosser Freude präsentieren wir Ihnen die Saalauktion 18 – unsere erste Auktion, die sich ganz dem Mittelalter sowie der Neuzeit widmet und ausschliesslich Münzen und Medaillen dieser spannenden Epochen umfasst. Diese Auktion markiert einen bedeutenden Meilenstein in der Entwicklung unseres Hauses und stellt einen weiteren Schritt in der konsequenten Erweiterung unseres numismatischen Angebots dar. Unser Anspruch bleibt dabei unverändert: Wir wenden dieselben hohen Qualitätsstandards an, wie Sie sie seit jeher von unseren Auktionen antiker Münzen kennen.

Die wissenschaftliche Bearbeitung dieser Auktion sowie die Erstellung des vorliegenden Katalogs lagen in den Händen von Herrn Til Horna, der seit Oktober 2024 nicht nur unsere umfangreichen Webauktionen mit grossem Engagement vorbereitet, sondern auch die Leitung unserer neu geschaffenen Abteilung für mittelalterliche und moderne Numismatik übernommen hat. Für seinen herausragenden Einsatz danken wir ihm herzlich und freuen uns auf eine erfolgreiche Auktion.

Ziel unserer künftig halbjährlich stattfindenden Saalauktionen für mittelalterliche und moderne Münzen und Medaillen ist es, die faszinierende Vielfalt der Numismatik dieser Epochen in all ihren Facetten abzubilden. Wie bei unseren Antikenauktionen legen wir auch hier besonderen Wert auf die Qualität, Seltenheit, historische Bedeutung und Provenienz der angebotenen Stücke. Unser Alleinstellungsmerkmal ist nicht allein die Schönheit der angebotenen Münzen, sondern die Art und Weise, wie wir sie präsentieren: mit ausführlichen Beschreibungen, präzise wiedergegebenen Legenden und Darstellungen, fundierten historischen Kommentaren, gewissenhafter Provenienzforschung und grossformatigen Fotografien – ergänzt durch unsere weltweit geschätzten Still-Life-Aufnahmen, die ganz besondere Stücke ins rechte Licht rücken.

Zu den besonderen Höhepunkten dieser Auktion zählen mehrere Reihen seltener und hervorragend erhaltener Münzen aus der Schweiz, aus Deutschland mit Schwerpunkt Sachsen, aus Frankreich und Flandern sowie aus Italien und den Vereinigten Staaten.

Das Titelstück der Auktion ist eine äusserst seltene Schweizer Medaille zu 20 Dukaten von Jean Warin aus Neuchâtel anlässlich der Vermählung von Henri II d'Orléans-Longueville mit Anne-Geneviève de Bourbon-Condé (Los 1257) – ein nur in zwei Exemplaren in Gold bekanntes Stück und somit von grösster Bedeutung. Es ist uns eine besondere Ehre, dieses herausragende Zeugnis numismatischer Kunst in unserer ersten Mittelalter- und Neuzeitauction anbieten zu dürfen. Dem künftigen Besitzer gratulieren wir bereits jetzt zu dieser aussergewöhnlichen Rarität! Ein weiteres Glanzstück der Auktion ist eine arabo-sasanidische Drachme von Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan (Los 1015), die sowohl aus ikonographischer als auch historischer Perspektive als zentrales Stück der frühislamischen Numismatik gilt. Und «last but not least» möchten wir auf ein einzigartiges, bisher unpubliziertes Exemplar eines Medio Maravedi von Sancho IV el Bravo aus Sevilla hinweisen (Los 1216). Diese Münze war der Fachwelt bisher unbekannt und besitzt daher eine herausragende historische und kunstgeschichtliche Bedeutung für die mittelalterliche Geldgeschichte Spaniens.

Diese drei Beispiele verdeutlichen die enorme Bandbreite und Tiefe der mittelalterlichen und neuzeitlichen Numismatik – und welche faszinierenden Geschichten sich hinter den Prägungen verbergen. Es ist unser erklärtes Ziel, diese Geschichten durch unsere Auktionen lebendig werden zu lassen und Sie mit auf diese spannende Reise durch die Vergangenheit zu nehmen.

Wir wünschen Ihnen nun viel Freude bei der Lektüre unseres Katalogs und hoffen, Sie am 31. Mai und 2. Juni 2025 persönlich im Zunfthaus zur Saffran in Zürich, virtuell über Internet oder Telefon begrüßen zu dürfen. Viel Erfolg beim Bieten!

Mit den besten numismatischen Grüßen aus dem schönen Winterthur


Yves Gunzenreiner


Lars Rutten


Dr. Urs Arnold


Ken McDevitt

FOREWORD

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure that we present Auction 18 – our inaugural floor sale devoted exclusively to the coins and medals of the Middle Ages and the modern era. This event represents a significant milestone in the evolution of our firm and a further step in the ongoing expansion of our numismatic program. Our commitment to excellence remains unchanged: the same rigorous standards of quality that have long defined our auctions of ancient coins apply equally here.

The scholarly curation of this sale and the compilation of the present catalogue were entrusted to Til Horna, who, since October 2024, has not only overseen our extensive web auctions with great dedication but also assumed the leadership of our newly established department for medieval and modern numismatics. We are deeply grateful for his outstanding contribution and look forward to a successful auction.

With these newly established biannual floor sales, we aim to showcase the rich diversity and cultural depth of numismatics beyond antiquity. As always, our focus lies on quality, rarity, historical resonance, and provenance. What truly distinguishes us is not only the beauty of the objects we present, but the way in which we present them: with detailed descriptions, faithfully rendered legends and iconography, insightful historical commentary, meticulous provenance research, and high-resolution photography – including our internationally acclaimed still-life photographs, which highlight particularly special pieces in a striking visual context.

Among the many highlights of this auction are several rare and superbly preserved series from Switzerland, Germany (with a focus on Saxony), France and Flanders, as well as Italy and the United States.

The cover piece is an exceptional rarity: a 20-ducat Swiss medal by Jean Warin from Neuchâtel, struck to commemorate the marriage of Henri II d'Orléans-Longueville and Anne-Geneviève de Bourbon-Condé (lot 1257). Known in only two gold specimens, it is a work of the utmost importance and a true masterpiece of numismatic art. We are honored to include such a distinguished piece in our very first medieval and modern sale – and we extend our congratulations in advance to its future custodian. Equally remarkable is an Arab-Sasanian drachm of Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan (lot 1015) – a key issue in early Islamic coinage, rich in both iconographic and historical significance. And last but not least, we would like to draw your attention to a unique and previously unpublished Medio Maravedi of Sancho IV el Bravo, struck in Seville (lot 1216). Unknown until now, this coin represents a major discovery in the context of Spain's medieval monetary history, and its numismatic and art-historical relevance cannot be overstated.

These examples illustrate the extraordinary breadth and depth of medieval and modern numismatics – and the compelling narratives that lie behind so many of these coins. It is our mission to bring these stories to life and to take you with us on a journey through the centuries.

We hope you enjoy exploring the pages of this catalogue and warmly invite you to join us – either in person at the Zunfthaus zur Saffran in Zurich on 31 May and 2 June 2025, or virtually via internet or phone. We wish you the best of success in your bidding.

With our warmest numismatic regards from beautiful Winterthur


Yves Gunzenreiner


Lars Rutten


Dr. Urs Arnold


Ken McDevitt

Early Medieval Coins

MEROVINGIANS



1001.

Limoges (as Lemovicum), Église, circa 560-620. Triens (Gold, 12 mm, 1.26 g, 3 h), Maurus, moneyer. ✠ RACIO ECL-I Highly stylized diademed and draped male bust to right. *Rev.* ✠ MAVRO MOHETA- Cross on three steps; in the angles of the cross, E - R. Belfort -, cf. 3705 (different types, but with a moneyer of the same name). Depeyrot IV, -, cf. p. 22.1 and p. 23, 9 (different types, but with a moneyer of the same name). Apparently unpublished. Sharply struck and beautifully preserved. Minor flan fault on the obverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 3 500

** From the Childeric Collection of Merovingian Coinage, *Obolos* 32, 30 June 2024, 106.

Lemovicum (Limoges) emerged during the Migration Period on the Puy Saint-Étienne as a fortified refuge for the city of Augustoritum. Its name derives from the Celtic tribe of the Lemovici, who once inhabited the region. In Merovingian times, Lemovicum became an important minting center. As our Triens shows, gold coins were struck here, possibly during one of the many Merovingian civil wars. Around 573, the Neustrian king Chilperic tried to reclaim the city he had once given to his bride Galswintha, following her murder at his command in 567/8. However, our coin was not minted by the *civitas* of Lemovicum, but rather on behalf of the Church, which had maintained a bishopric here since Late Antiquity.





1002

3:1

1002.

St. Bertrand-de-Comminges, probably after 582/3. Triens (Gold, 14 mm, 1.41 g, 6 h), Nonnitus, moneyer. ✠ CONBENAS FIT Diademed and draped bust to right. Rev. ✠ NONNITVS M[O] Cross on globe between C / V - ç / II. Belfort 1616. Depeyrot IV, p. 54, 3. Prou 2428. Extremely rare and of great historical interest. Tiny marks, otherwise, good extremely fine. 3 500

** From the Childeric Collection of Merovingian Coinage, Obolos 32, 30 June 2024, 111 (with collector's ticket).

The ancient settlement of Lugdunum Convenarum, the predecessor of today's Saint-Bertrand-de-Comminges, was founded by Pompey 'the Great' in 72 BC. At its peak, it had around 10,000 inhabitants, though today fewer than 300 remain. Dominating the village, located at the foot of the Pyrenees, is the imposing Cathédrale Notre-Dame de Saint-Bertrand-de-Comminges, built in the 12th century.

During the Merovingian period, the settlement became significant in 585 when Guntram I, King of Orléans, captured and executed the rebel Gundovald there. This event is of particular historical importance because Gundovald had spent the years leading up to 582/83 in Byzantine exile in Constantinople. Amid internal strife in the Frankish realm, a group of nobles had requested the dispatch of Gundovald by Emperor Tiberius II (578-582), shortly before his death. His successor, Emperor Maurice (582-602), provided Gundovald with both funds and troops. After arriving in Gaul, Gundovald managed to capture several cities, but, lacking support, he withdrew to Saint-Bertrand-de-Comminges, where he was eventually captured and executed.

This episode represents the last documented attempt by the Byzantine Empire to exert direct influence on events in Gaul. Of particular interest to our coin is that its reverse copies a Byzantine semissis introduced by Emperor Maurice. The *terminus post quem* for our piece is thus 578, and it seems highly likely that the coin reflects Byzantine issues brought to Gaul by Gundovald in 582/83. It is possible that Gundovald himself was the issuer of this remarkable coin, but this cannot be proven.



**1003.**

Loir-et-Cher. Pierrefitte. 600-675. Triens (Gold, 13 mm, 1.21 g, 12 h), Hildebodus, moneyer. PETRA FICT Diademed and draped male bust to right . Rev. HILDEBODVS M Cross on pedestal; below, pellet. Belfort 3650 var. (with HILDEBODVS M). Depeyrot III, p.125, 2. Extremely rare and beautifully preserved. Extremely fine. 3 500

****** *From the Childeric Collection of Merovingian Coinage, Obolos 32, 30 June 2024, 74.*

The Merovingian coinage is notable for the sheer number of mints, with several hundred already documented. These coins serve as evidence of the so-called 'itinerant kingship', a phenomenon that shaped both the early Middle Ages in general and the Merovingian period in particular. The king and his court were perpetually on the move, minting coins in various locations. This served not only practical needs but also played a key role in the representation of royal authority. In a world that was increasingly fragmented and smaller in scale, it was the king's constant presence that granted him power and legitimacy, as he had to continually assert his rule.

This stands in stark contrast to the broader and more stable structures of the Roman Empire. While, from the 3rd century AD onward, there was a growing demand for a stronger imperial presence in the provinces, the Roman Empire still retained its larger, centralized administrative systems for much longer. In contrast, Merovingian rulers were forced to maintain their authority by traveling and being present in local regions. Furthermore, the small-scale nature of early medieval society made it impossible to sustain royal courts in one place for extended periods, forcing them to stay in constant motion for more practical reasons.

For scholars, this itinerant activity is a fortunate boon. The coins minted at these various sites have preserved the names of many smaller settlements that would otherwise have been lost to history. One such example is the small settlement of Pierrefitte, which appears under the name 'PETRA FICT' on this coin - a fascinating testament to the nature of the traveling kingdoms.



CAROLINGIANS



2:1



2:1



1004

**1004.**

Charlemagne (Charles the Great), as Charles I, king of the Franks, 768-814. Denier (Silver, 21 mm, 1.57 g, 2 h), Pavia. Class III, 783-812. ✠ CARLVS REX FR Cross pattée. Rev. ✠ PAPIA around CAROLVS monogram. Depeyrot 780 E. M&G 207. MEC 1, 1026. MIR 811. Rare. Lightly toned and struck on wonderful metal. Extremely fine. 1 500

This Denier falls into a historically and numismatically fascinating period within the Carolingian era. After Charlemagne conquered Pavia in 774, bringing an end to the Lombard Kingdom, he had coins minted in Pavia following the Frankish typology, but with a distinctive and unmistakable style.

Our piece originates from the time when a second, profound coinage reform took place within the Carolingian Empire. From this point onward, the so-called *denarii novi* were minted with a cross on the obverse and a CAROLVS monogram on the reverse. Additionally, the stylistic quality of Carolingian coins reached a new, very high level, as can be easily seen in our well-preserved piece.



1005

**1005.**

Louis 'le Pieux' (the Pious), as Emperor Louis I, 814-840. Denier (Silver, 20 mm, 1.69 g, 6 h), Metallum (Melle). Class I, 814-819. HLVDVVICVS IMP AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Louis I to right, seen from behind. Rev. ✠ METALLVM around implements of coin minting: pair of dies, flanked on either side by mallet. Coupland, Money 3. Depeyrot 607. MEC 1, 758. M&G 396. Very rare. An attractive example of this important issue with a highly interesting reverse. Light marks and minor edge scuffs, *otherwise*, very fine. 3 500

The highly interesting reverse of this important early Carolingian portrait issue shows the coining implements with which coins were produced: an obverse and a reverse die, and two mallets. As such, the type is reminiscent of the Roman Republican denarius of T. Carisius from 46 BC (Crawford 464/2), depicting the dies, a mallet, and tongs on the reverse.





2:1



1006

**1006.**

Louis 'le Pieux' (the Pious), as Emperor Louis I, 814-840. Denier (Silver, 20 mm, 1.67 g, 12 h), Venezia (Venice). Class II, 819-822. ✠ HLVDVICVS IMP Cross pattée. Rev. ✠ VEN / ECIAS in two lines. Biaggi 2746. Depeyrot 1116D. M&G 456. MEC 1, 789. An excellent piece, sharply struck and beautifully toned. Good extremely fine. 1 500

** From the collection of Dr. Max Blaschegg (1930-2021, with collector's ticket), Leu Web Auction 22, 20 August 2022, 389 and ex Schweizerischer Bankverein 56, 28-30 January 2003, 2562.



2:1



1007

**1007.**

Charles le Chauve (the Bald), as Charles II, king of West Francia, 840-877. Denier (Silver, 21 mm, 1.44 g, 6 h), Sens, 840-864. ✠ CARLVS REX FR Cross pattée; pellets in quarters. Rev. ✠ SENONES CIVITAS Temple façade. Depeyrot 928. M&G 982. MEC 1, 844. Nicely toned. Very light doubling on the reverse, otherwise, good very fine. 250

** From the collection of Günther Jansen, Künker 339, 28 September 2020, 76 and that of Edoardo Curti, Künker 227, 11 March 2013, 2202, ex Classical Numismatic Group 87, 18 May 2011, 1340.

ANGLO-SAXON



1008

1008.

Danish East Anglia. St. Edmund memorial coinage, circa 895-910. Penny (Silver, 19 mm, 1.30 g, 6 h), Manna, moneyer. Ipswich (?), 895. ✠ SCE•Λ DM around large A. Rev. ✠ M•AN•NAI around short cross pattée. BMC 530. North -, cf. 483 (differing moneyer). SCBC 961. Rare. An attractive and sharply struck piece with beautiful toning. Very light doubling on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 350



2:1



1009

1009.

Kings of All England. Cnut, 1016-1035. Penny (Silver, 18 mm, 0.96 g, 6 h), quatrefoil type, Leofsige, moneyer. Cambridge, 1016-1023. ✠ CNVT REX ANGLØ Crowned and draped bust of Cnut to left within quatrefoil. Rev. ✠ LIO-EZI-OII G-RAN Voided long cross with triple-crescent ends, pellets in quarters and pellet at center; all over quatrefoil. BMC VIII. North 781. SCBC 1157. SCBI 15 (Copenhagen) 1095 (*same dies*). Beautifully toned and attractive, with a lovely portrait. Nearly extremely fine. 500



2:1



****** *From an American collection and the New Horizons Collection, Classical Numismatic Group 120, 12 May 2022, 1117, from the collection of Dr. Patrick H. C. Tan, Triton XX, 10 January 2017, 1543 and ex Heritage 3040, 9 April 2015, 32331.*



2:1



1010

**1010.**

Kings of All England. Cnut, 1016-1035. Penny (Silver, 19 mm, 1.00 g, 12 h), pointed helmet type, Aelfwig, moneyer. Thetford, 1024-1030. ✠ CNV-T REX:: Draped and cuirassed bust of Cnut to left, wearing pointed helmet and holding cross-tipped scepter. *Rev.* ✠ ÆL•FPINE ON DEOD Voided short cross with pellet at center, limbs united at base by two concentric circles; in each angle, broken annulet enclosing a pellet. BMC XIV. North 787. SCBC 1158. Sharply struck and fresh. Extremely fine. 350

BOHEMIA



2:1



1011

**1011.**

Boleslav II, 972-999. Denar (Silver, 20 mm, 1.41 g, 9 h), Praha (Prague). ✠ BOLEZLAV•DVX• Short cross pattée; annulet in third quarter, pellets in the others. *Rev.* •✠ PDR - G - A CIV Temple façade; in between, VV. Cach 32 (Boleslav I). Lanz XIII, 4. Šmerda 4b. Very rare. Minor areas of weakness, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 500

Crusader Coins



1012



1012.

County of Tripoli. Bohémond VI, 1251-1275. Gros (Silver, 24 mm, 3.95 g, 8 h), Tripolis (Tripoli), circa 1268-1275. ✠ BOCMVNDVS:COMES Cross pattée within angled polylobe; pellets joined to each angle. Rev. ✠ C•I•V•I•:TR•I•POL•I•, Star within polylobe; pelleted crossbar in each angle. CCS 22. Metcalf, Crusades 493. Schlumberger pl. IV, 19. Nicely toned. Minor areas of weakness, *otherwise*, very fine. 350

** Ex Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 482, 16 December 2020, 568.



2:1



1013



1013.

Lusignan Kingdom of Cyprus. Henry II, king of Cyprus & Jerusalem, 1285-1324. Gros (Silver, 25 mm, 4.63 g, 6 h), second reign, Nicosia (?), 1310-1324. ✠ hCnRI - RCI DC Henri seated facing on throne, lily-tipped scepter in his right hand and globe in his left. Rev. ✠ ICRVSALCM C D' ChIPR Cross of Jerusalem. CCS 52. Metcalf, Crusades, 706. Wäckerlin 338. Fresh and attractive. Extremely fine. 750

** From the collection of J. F. L. Blankenberg, Elsen 150, 18 March 2022, 383.



2:1



1014



1014.

Knights of Rhodes (Knights Hospitallers). Hélon of Villeneuve, 1319-1346. Gigliato (Silver, 26 mm, 3.93 g, 9 h). ✠ FR:ELION' D' VILANOVA D' I GRA MR Grand Master Hélon of Villeneuve kneeling to left, head facing, before patriarchal cross set on three steps. Rev. ✠ OSPITAL'S.IOHIS•IRLnI•QT'.RODI Cross fleury with shields of Hospitallers at ends of each crossbar. CCS 4. Metcalf, Crusades, 1175 ff. Wäckerlin 439 ff. Beautifully toned and exceptionally well preserved. Extremely fine. 750

** From the collection of J. F. L. Blankenberg, Elsen 150, 18 March 2022, 646, previously privately acquired from Glendining on 22 May 1974.



2:1

Islamic Coins



1015



2,5:1

1015.

Umayyad Caliphate. 'Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan, AH 65-86 / AD 685-705. Drachm (Silver, 32 mm, 3.42 g, 2 h), Arab-Sasanian 'Mihrāb and 'Anāza' type, without mint, possibly struck in Dimashq, around AH 75 = AD 694/5. Draped and armoured Sasanian-style bust of the Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan to right, wearing a helmet surmounted by korymbos, chain mail tunic and holding a sheathed sword in his right hand across his chest; behind head, 'GDE / 'pzw't' ('[may his] glory increase' in Pahlavi); before, 'hwsrlwb' ('Khosrau' in Pahlavi); in the outer margin, divided by stars and crescents at 3, 6 and 9 o'clock, 'bism Allāh lā ilāha – illā Allāh wa-ḥdahū Muḥammad ra-sūl Allāh' ('In the name of Allah. There is no deity but Allah, the One. Muhammad is the messenger of Allah' in Arabic). Rev. Vertical barbed spear ('Anāza) with two pennants floating to the right, positioned beneath an arch supported by two columns, resembling a prayer niche (Mihrāb mujawwad); to left and right of the spear, 'naṣr – Allāh' ('The help of Allah' in Arabic); to left and right of the columns, 'amīr al-mu'min[in] – khal[i]fat Allāh' ('Commander of the Believers. Caliph of Allah' in Arabic); in the outer margin, four crescent-and-star motifs, each with a pellet on either side; to the right of the uppermost crescent and star, distorted 'p', standing for 'pd' = 'abd' ('wonderful' in Pahlavi). CNG Mail Bid Sale 107 (2020), 3 = Malek 2019, p. 298, Fig. 9.32.27. L. Treadwell: Mihrab and 'Anaza or Sacrum and Spear? A Reconsideration of an Early Marwanid Silver Drachm, in *Muqarnas* 22 (2005), pp. 1-28 (2005), p. 6, no. 5 (*same dies*). Extremely rare and of great historical importance. A key rarity in the early Islamic series with intricate iconography. Pierced and with minor traces of mounting, *otherwise*, very fine. 25 000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

This coin is undoubtedly one of the most important issues of the early Islamic period. With its rich symbolism and extreme rarity, it quickly attracted the attention of scholars of religion and numismatics alike. While it draws inspiration from Sasanian prototypes - as is typical of early Islamic coinage - it diverges in several remarkable ways from the standard Arab-Sasanian types.

The obverse bust, for instance, displays a number of highly distinctive features: unlike the images of Khosrau II with his winged crown, the figure here wears a conical helmet and a coat of mail. He also holds a sword in both hands - a striking motif that recalls the 'Standing Caliph' found on contemporary fulus. These elements suggest that the figure is not, as the Pahlavi legend implies, Khosrau himself, but rather 'Abd al-Malik ibn Marwān, the Caliph.

This interpretation is further supported by the reverse, which breaks even more decisively with Sasanian models. Instead of the familiar Zoroastrian fire altar, it depicts a spear adorned with pennants blowing to the right - the so-called 'Anāza (عَنْزَة) - positioned within an arch. According to George Miles, this is almost certainly the Prophet's spear, possibly shown within a Mihrāb (مِخْرَاب), the prayer niche in a mosque oriented toward Mecca. Interestingly, the cataloguer of Morton & Eden Auction 107 (2020), lot 3 - a note later reappearing in CNG's Islamic Auction 3 (2023), 13 - offered a more imaginative reading: he perceived a stylized face formed by the arch, legends, spear, and surrounding dot motifs. While this interpretation may be speculative, it does not detract from the coin's iconographic significance.

The type marks a pivotal moment in the transition from Sasanian to Islamic coinage - a period in which inherited imagery was being reinterpreted, transformed, and gradually replaced. The likely depiction of the Caliph is a revolutionary innovation and underscores the extent to which early Islamic art remained rooted in the visual language of Late Antiquity, especially its imperial portraiture. One of the most striking features is the substitution of the Zoroastrian fire altar with the Prophet's spear - an act of symbolic appropriation and religious transformation. A direct depiction of the Prophet was already inconceivable at this time, even though the Islamic prohibition of images had not yet been universally or rigidly applied. All the more remarkable, then, is this visual gesture that draws so close.

The precise historical context of this extraordinary issue remains unknown. Its extreme rarity suggests that it may have been an experimental series. The coins name neither a mint nor a date. Although long attributed to Damascus, both their unusual iconography and the presence of a Hunnic countermark on at least one specimen suggest an origin further east.

The considerable stylistic differences among the known dies may suggest a mobile mint - perhaps one operating in the context of a military campaign. This interpretation is supported by the coin's martial imagery: the Caliph appears in arms, while the Prophet's weapon evokes both spear-won territory - a concept deeply rooted in Hellenistic and Roman imperial ideology - and religious legitimacy.

Also notable is the stark imbalance between the number of known dies and the very limited number of surviving coins. The most plausible explanation is that the struck pieces were later withdrawn and melted down, whether for religious or political reasons. The iconography may ultimately have been deemed too provocative. As a result, only a handful of examples have endured - making them among the most compelling and enigmatic numismatic testimonies of early Islam.

AVARS OR KHAZARS



1016



2,5:1

1016.

Uncertain Kings. 9th-10th centuries. 'Runic Dirham' (Silver, 25 mm, 2.63 g, 5 h), uncertain mint in eastern Europe, circa 813/4-944/5. In inner field, 'Blessing to Uzbek' (in Kufic) below word in runic consisting of three letters; in outer margin, heart-shaped tamgha and legend containing seventeen runic letters with four pellets possibly separating individual words. Rev. In inner field, legend in runic containing thirteen letters; in outer margin, fourteen runic letters with four pellets possibly separating individual words. R. Göbl/ A. Róna-Tas: Die Inschriften des Schatzes von Nagy-Szentmiklós. Vienna 1995, pl. XIV, type A. Hermitage Museum, Inv. Kh 3184, Inv. No. 3763. J. Oravisjärvi: Runic Dirhams from Karelia, in: Kalmistopiiri Archaeological online publications, 2022 (*same dies*). L. Welin: The Kufic coins in the hoard from Hågvälds in Gerum, Gotland. Nordisk Numismatik Årsskrift 1966, p. 107, no. 1192. Róna-Tas, type A. Exceedingly rare and of great historical and linguistic interest. Light doubling, *otherwise*, good very fine. 5 000

****** *Ex Leu Web Auction 24, 3-6 December 2022, 3708 and previously from a European collection, formed before 2005.*

The runic inscriptions on this highly significant issue represent a previously undeciphered script, believed to be of Avaric or Khazaric origin. I. L. Kyzlasov identified it as an Eastern European Turkic script from the Kuban region, positing its use either within the ancient Volga-Bulgar Empire or by the Khazars sometime between the 8th and 12th centuries. Based on the distribution of hoards, however, the evidence clearly favors an Avar or Khazar context - especially given their known practice of minting dirhams modeled after Abbasid coinage (cf. I. L. Kyzlasov: Writings of Eurasian Steppes, Russian Academy of Sciences, Eastern Literature, Moscow 1994).

Comprising 48 characters, the script was first published by C. M. J. Fraehn in 1832 (cf. C. M. J. Fraehn: Die Münzen der Chane vom Ulus Dschutschi's oder von der Goldenen Horde, St. Petersburg 1832), and was subsequently studied by R. Göbl and A. Róna-Tas. Comparable inscriptions appear on various objects from the famous Treasure of Nagyszentmiklós - an assemblage linked to the Avar Khaganate - including four Runic Dirhams of this very type (R. Göbl / A. Róna-Tas: Die Inschriften des Schatzes von Nagy-Szentmiklós, Vienna 1995, pl. XIV, type A). Particularly striking is the heart-shaped tamgha at 12 o'clock on the obverse, which closely resembles a tamgha found on the Sedyarsky jug discovered in Perm in 1884.

A related variant discussed by A. Róna-Tas (pl. XV, type B), featuring a similar runic inscription, allows for more precise dating: the Kufic legend in the obverse's inner field cites 'Dhu'l Riyasatayn' (Holder of the Two Ministries), referring to al-Fadl ibn Sahl al-Sarakhsi (c. AD 770-818), vizier to Caliph al-Ma'mun. This reference establishes a *terminus post quem* of AH 198 = AD 813/4 for type B. A *terminus ante quem* is provided by the Kozyankovsko hoard, unearthed near Polotsk in Belarus, which included an example of type A and was deposited after AH 333 = AD 944/5, coinciding with the latest dated Abbasid dirham found within the hoard.

Most recently, J. Oravisjärvi has turned his attention to these enigmatic coins. His conclusion is telling: although their provenance and chronology are now largely established, the meaning of the runic inscriptions continues to elude decipherment - even after nearly two centuries of scholarly inquiry (J. Oravisjärvi: Runic Dirhams from Karelia, Kalmistopiiri Archaeological Online Publications, 2022).

Beyond their numismatic rarity, these coins hold profound historical and linguistic significance. They testify to a complex web of cultural exchange at the crossroads of the Islamic world and the steppe civilizations of Inner Eurasia. The coexistence of Kufic legends and runic scripts on the same coins exemplifies a remarkable synthesis of traditions: on the one hand, the administrative and religious authority of the Abbasid Caliphate; on the other, the indigenous scripts, symbols, and political structures of nomadic polities. Our example, in particular, embodies this confluence in striking clarity - its hybrid iconography and epigraphy offering rare insight into how Islamic monetary forms were adopted, localized, and reinterpreted by the Khazars or Avars. As such, it is not only a material witness to the diffusion of Islam beyond its core territories but also a linguistic relic from a largely vanished tradition of steppe literacy.

World Coins and Medals

ARMENIA



1017.

Cilician Armenia. Royal. Levon I, 1198-1219. Denier (Billon, 17 mm, 0.51 g, 6 h), coronation issue. Sis, 1198. ✠ REX ARMENOR Facing bust of Levon I, wearing crown with pendilia and necklace. Rev. ✠ LEO DEI GRATIA Cross pattée. AC 10. CCA 281 var. (ARMENIOR). S. Moeller: Eine neue Bewertung der Deniers von König Levon I. von Kilikisch-Arménien, in: NNB 65/1 (2016), pp. 93-94, and idem: Neue Überlegungen zur Münzreform König Levons I. (1187-1219) von Armenien, in: GN 304 (2019), pp. 208-213. Very rare and in exceptional condition for this difficult issue. Light areas of weakness, *otherwise*, good very fine. 500

** From an American collection, acquired before 2021.

This coin is Levon's only denier bearing Latin legends and titles, and as such, it is of particular interest. Though struck in Sis, Bedoukian has suggested that it was intended for circulation in Antioch, had the great Crusader city been captured by the king. However, S. Moeller has recently challenged this theory, arguing that a permanent incorporation of Antioch into the Armenian realm would have led to an unsustainable break with the Pope and the Crusader states, and was therefore beyond Levon's ambitions. Instead, Moeller links the issue to Levon's coronation as king in 1198 - an epochal event in Armenian history - celebrated in Sis in the presence of the papal legate, Archbishop Conrad of Mainz. He proposes that these exceptionally rare Latin deniers may have been distributed to Levon's Western supporters on the occasion of the coronation, while the more common coins bearing Armenian inscriptions were intended for his local subjects.

AUSTRIA



1018



1,5:1

**1018.**

Holy Roman Empire. Ferdinand I, 1526-1564. Pfundner 1528 (Silver, 28 mm, 5.71 g, 4 h), engravers error with 'IHPA' instead of 'HIPA'. Linz. * FERDINAND PRINC ET INFANS IHPA (sic!) Crowned and cuirassed bust of Ferdinand I to left. Rev. * ARCHIDVX AVST - DVX BVRGVNDIE Coat of arms, 1528 above. Markl 469. Schulden 4109. Rare and beautifully toned. Good very fine. 500

** From the collection of Dr. Max Blaschegg (1930-2021, with collector's ticket), Leu Web Auction 22, 20-21 August 2022, 435, ex Numismatica Ars Classica 3, 17 September 1990, 809.



1019



1,5:1

1019.

Holy Roman Empire. Ferdinand II, Archduke, 1564-1595. Taler (Silver, 39 mm, 28.22 g, 12 h), Ensisheim, no date. • FERDINAND: D: G: ARCHID: AVSTRIÆ: Crowned and cuirassed half-length bust of Ferdinand II to right, holding sword in his left hand and scepter in his right. Rev. DVX • - BVR • LA - ALS: CO: - • FER • Crowned and collared coat of arms between the shields of Habsburg and Phirt. Davenport 8091A. Klemesch 29. Moser/Tursky 561. Voglhuber 84/1. Beautiful iridescent toning. Flan faults and minor die breaks on the reverse, otherwise, virtually as struck. 500



1,5:1



1020

**1020.**

Holy Roman Empire. Maximilian III, Archduke, 1595-1618. Taler 1617 (Silver, 42 mm, 28.56 g, 12 h), Hall. MAXIMILII D G A R G BVR STIR Draped bust of Maximilian II to right. Rev. ET CARN MAG PRVSS AD COM H ET TIROL Crowned coat of arms. Davenport 3323. Moser/Tursky 415. Voglhuber 122/XI. Slightly cleaned and stained, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 350



1,5:1



1021

**1021.**

Holy Roman Empire. Leopold V, Archduke, 1619-1632. Doppeltaler 1626 (Silver, 47 mm, 57.09 g, 12 h), Hall. LEOPOLDVS D G ARCHIDVX AVSTRI // •1•6•Z•6• Crowned and cuirassed bust of Leopold V to right, holding sword in his left hand and scepter in his right. Rev. DVX BVRGVNDIAE COMES TIROL Crowned eagle; above, wreath. Davenport 3336. Moser/Tursky 459b. Nicely toned. Very minor marks and some flan faults on the obverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 1 000



1022

1022.

Holy Roman Empire. Leopold V, Archduke, 1619-1632. Doppeltaler (Silver, 47 mm, 57.69 g, 12 h), on his marriage with Claudia de' Medici. Hall, no date (1626). + LEOPOLD:AR:D:AV:E:CLAVDIA:ARCHIDVCISA:AVSTRI:MEDIC Conjoined and crowned busts of Leopold V and Claudia de' Medici to right. Rev. DVX:BVRGVNDIÆ:COMES:TIROLIS + Crowned eagle; above, wreath. Davenport 3332. Moser/Tursky 463. Beautifully toned. Minor flan faults on the obverse and small areas of weakness on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 750

** From an old German collection, privately acquired from Grabow (with dealer's ticket).



1,5:1



1023

1023.

Holy Roman Empire. Leopold V, Archduke, 1619-1632. Taler 1632 (Silver, 42 mm, 28.48 g, 12 h), Hall. :LEOPOLDVS:D:G:ARCHIDVCIS:AVSTRIÆ: // •1•6•3•2• Crowned and cuirassed half length bust of Leopold V to right, holding sword in his left hand and scepter in his right. Rev. *DVX:BVRGVNDI - COMES:TIROLIS* Crowned and collared coat of arms. Davenport 3338. Moser/Tursky 473. Voglhuber 183/IV. Slightly cleaned, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 250



1,5:1



1,5:1



1024

**1024.**

Holy Roman Empire. Ferdinand II, Emperor, 1619-1637. Taler 1636 (Silver, 43 mm, 28.62 g, 12 h), Graz. FERDINANDVS II D G ROM IMP S A G H BO REX // 1636 Laureate and cuirassed bust of Ferdinand II to right. Rev. ARCHIEVST D VCA BVR STYRIÆ ETC. Crowned and collared coat of arms. Davenport 3111. Herinek 435. Voglhuber 134/VIII. Slightly cleaned and with the usual flan clip, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 350



2:1



1025

**1025.**

Holy Roman Empire. Ferdinand III, Emperor, 1637-1657. Goldgulden 1653 KB (Gold, 22 mm, 3.44 g, 1 h), Kremnitz (Kremnica). FERDINANDVS III D G ROM IMP S A G H BO REX. Crowned and armoured figure of Ferdinand III standing right, holding scepter in his right hand and globus cruciger in his left. Rev. AR AV DV BV MA MO CO TY 1653. Nimbate and crowned Madonna seated facing on crescent in a glory of rays, holding scepter in her right hand and infant Christ in her left arm; below, crowned coat of arms. Friedberg 109. Herinek 285. Huszár 1216. Unger 925. Fresh and very sharp, an excellent piece. Slightly wavy and with a tiny scratch on the reverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 3 500

** From an old collection, privately acquired in 1949 (with old collector's ticket).





1,5:1



1026

**1026.**

Holy Roman Empire. Ferdinand III, Emperor, 1637-1657. Taler 1657 KB (Silver, 44 mm, 28.74 g, 12 h), Kremnitz (Kremnica). FERDINAND - III • D • G • R • O • I • S • A • V • G • G • E • R - H • V • B • O • H • R • E • X: Laureate and draped bust of Ferdinand III to right. Rev. • A • R • C • H • I • D • V • X • A • V • S • D • V • X • B • V • R • M • A • R • M • O • R • C • O • T • Y • 1657 • Crowned and nimbate double eagle with crowned coat of arms on its chest. Davenport 3198. Herinek 487. Huszar 1244. Voglhuber 197. Lustrous, boldly struck and beautifully toned. Tiny scratches on the obverse and some doubling on the reverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 350



1,5:1



1027

**1027.**

Holy Roman Empire. Leopold I, Emperor, 1658-1705. Medal 1685 (Silver, 39 mm, 25.89 g, 12 h), on the capture of ten Hungarian cities and fortresses. By G. Hautsch and L. G. Lauffer. LEOPOLDVS • I • - TVRC • VICTOR Two infant genii supporting draped bust of Leopold I to right over view of Vienna. Rev. VERMEHRER / DES REICHS / 16-85 Views, plans and names of ten captured cities and fortresses within cartouches. Edge inscription: DEM DER DIE STADT HAT WIEDER BRACHT • FOLGT NUN DIE GANZE WELT MIT MACHT •. Erlanger 2570. Julius 258. Montenuovo 975. Beautifully toned. Nearly extremely fine. 350





1028



1,5:1

1028.

Holy Roman Empire. Josef I, Emperor, 1705-1711. Doppeltaler (Silver, 47 mm, 56.49 g, 12 h), Hall, no date (1710-1711). IOSEPHVS D G ROM IMP SE AV - G HV BO REX • Laureate and cuirassed bust of Joseph I to right. Rev. ARCHIDVX AVST DVX BVR COM TYROLIS Laureate and crowned eagle. Davenport 1016. Herinek 117. Moser/Tursky 813. Beautifully toned. Minor smoothing and with a tiny flan fault on the edge, *otherwise*, extremely fine.

750



1029



2:1


1029.

Holy Roman Empire. Maria Theresia, Empress, 1740-1780. Dukat 1765 KB (Gold, 23 mm, 3.51 g, 12 h), Kremnitz. M THER D G R I - G H B R A A D B C T • Maria Theresia, crowned, standing facing, her head turned right, holding scepter in her right hand and orb in her left. Rev. PATRONA REGNI - HUNGARIÆ 1765 Crowned Madonna seated on crescent in a glory of rays, scepter in her right hand and infant Christ in her left arm, crowned shield below. Eypeltauer 251. Friedberg 180. Herinek 258. Huszár 1652. Tiny marks and with a minor flan fault on the obverse, *otherwise*, good very fine.

350



1,5:1



1030

**1030.**

Holy Roman Empire. Franz I, Emperor, 1745-1765. 20 Kreuzer dated 1765 (1767) B (Silver, 28 mm, 6.40 g, 12 h), posthumous issue, Prag (Prague) PR. FRANCD:G•R•IMP•S•A• - GE•IER•R•LO•B•M•H•D• Laureate and draped bust of Franz I to right. Rev. IN TE DOMINE - SPERAVI• 1765•X Crowned and nimbate double eagle with coat of arms on its breast on pedestal with value 20 between laurel and palm branches. Eypeltauer 732. Herinek 313. Horsky 2819. Scholz 121. Rare and with beautiful iridescent toning. Virtually as struck. 200

The meaning behind the initials 'PR' remains unclear to this day. The mint master Paul Erdmann von Schwingerschuh, who worked in Prague from 1755 to 1784, used various other initials, including 'vSS', 'vS', 'Evs', and 'PS'.



1,5:1



1031

**1031.**

Holy Roman Empire. Maria Theresia, Empress, 1740-1780. Medal 1770 (Silver, 42 mm, 26.13 g, 12 h), on the marriage of her daughter Marie Antoinette to the French king Louis XV. By J. M. Krafft and A. F. Wideman. M•ANTONIA ARC•AVST•LUDOVIC•FRANCIE DELPHIN•SPONSA• Draped bust of Marie Antoinette to right. Rev. CONCORDIA NOVO SANGVINIS NEXV FIRMATA. // NVPT•CELEBR•VIEN•PROCVR• / FERDINAND• A•A•XIX•APR• / MDCCLXX• Hymen, with wreath and torch, and Abundantia, with phiale and cornucopia, standing facing each other at altar. Julius 2591. Montenuovo 2006. Schaumünzen 222. Beautifully toned. Minor marks, otherwise, nearly extremely fine. 250



1032



1,5:1

1032.

Kaisertum Österreich. Franz I, 1806-1835. Taler 1826 C (Silver, 39 mm, 28.06 g, 12 h), Prag (Prague). FRANCISCVS I·D·G·AVSTRIAE IMPERATOR• Laureate bust of Franz II to right. Rev. HVN•BOH•LOMB•ET•VEN• - GAL•LOD•IL•REX•A•A•1826• Crowned double eagle with collared coat of arms on breast, holding sword and globus cruciger. Davenport 9. Herinek 353. Jaeger 198. Voglhuber 308/IV. Rare in this condition. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS 63. Top Pop. Good extremely fine.

350



1033



1,5:1



1033.

Kaisertum Österreich-Ungarn. Franz Josef I, 1848-1916. Gulden 1866 V (Silver, 28 mm, 12.30 g, 12 h), Venedig (Venice). FRANC·IOS·I·D·G·AVSTRIAE IMPERATOR Laureate head of Franz Josef I to right. Rev. HVNG·BOH·LOMB·ET·VEN· - GAL·LOD·ILL·REX·A·A·1866 Crowned double eagle with collared coat of arms on breast, holding sword and globus cruciger, value 1 FL below. Frühwald 1483. Gigante 91. Herinek 563. Rare and beautifully toned. In PCGS encapsulation, graded AU 58. Top Pop. Very minor scratches on the obverse, otherwise, good very fine.

350



1,5:1



1034

**1034.**

Kaisertum Österreich-Ungarn. Franz Josef I, 1848-1916. 2 Gulden 1872 (Silver, 36 mm, 24.70 g, 12 h), Wien (Vienna). FRANC IOS•I•D•G•AVSTRIAE IMPERATOR Laureate head of Franz Josef I to right. Rev. HVNGAR•BOHEM•GAL•LOD•ILL•REX A•A•1872 Crowned double eagle with collared coat of arms on breast, holding sword and globus cruciger, value 2 FL below. Davenport 27. Frühwald 1371. Herinek 501. A very attractive and nicely toned example with some luster. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS 64+. Virtually as struck. 250



1,5:1



1035

**1035.**

Kaisertum Österreich-Ungarn. Franz Josef I, 1867-1916. Forint 1878 KB (Silver, 29 mm, 12.35 g, 11 h), on the construction works of the main tunnel of the mine at Schemnitz (Selmechánya). Kremnitz (Kremnica). FERENCZ JÓZSEF I•K•A•CS•ES M•H•S•D•O•AP•KIR. / K•B• Laureate head of Franz Josef I to right. Rev. * II•JÓZSEF NEVÜ ALTÁRNA SELMECBÁNYÁN in two lines 1782 / 1878. Frühwald 1910. Herinek 827. Huszár 2216. Müseler 71.25. Very rare, mintage of only 200 pieces. In NGC encapsulation, graded AU DETAILS CLEANED. Cleaned and with minor scratches, otherwise, about extremely fine. 1 500





1036



1,5:1

1036.

Salzburg, Erzbistum. Johann Ernst von Thun und Hohenstein, 1687-1709. 1/4 Talerklippe 1687 (Silver, 29x29 mm, 7.38 g, 1 h). IO: ERNEST9D:G:ARCHIEP:SAL:S:A:L: Coats of arms, Legate's hat above. Rev. S:RVDBERTUS• - EPS:SALISB:1687• St. Rupert, nimbate and mitred, seated facing, salt cellar in his right hand and crosier in his left; value 1/4 below. Bernhart/Roll 3491. Probszt 1829. Zöttl 2194. Beautiful iridescent toning and sharply struck. Virtually as struck.

350



1037



1,5:1



1037.

Salzburg, Erzbistum. Johann Ernst von Thun und Hohenstein, 1687-1709. 2 Dukaten 1688 (Gold, 26 mm, 6.99 g, 12 h). IO:ERNEST: D:G:ARCHIEP:SAL:S:A:L: Coat of arms, Legate's hat above. Rev. S:RVDBERTVS•EPS:SALISBVRG:1688 St. Rupert, nimbate and mitred, seated facing, salt cellar in his right hand and crosier in his left. Friedberg 831. Probszt 1755. Zöttl 2110. Boldly struck and beautifully preserved. Tiny deposits and very minor edge filing, otherwise, good extremely fine.

2 500

BOLIVIA



1,5:1



1038

**1038.**

Colonial (as Alto Perú). Felipe III, king of Spain, 1598-1621. 8 Reales (Silver, 42 mm, 26.73 g, 8 h), Potosí, no date (1612-1616) PQ. PHILIPP[V]S•III•D•G•HISPANIA[RVM] Crowned coat of arms; assayer marks P / Q in left field; in right field, value VIII. Rev. ✠ [E]T IN[DI]ARV[M] REX] Coat of arms. Calicó 916. Cayon 4842. Minor areas of weakness, *otherwise*, very fine. 250

BRAZIL



1,5:1



1039

**1039.**

Colonial. Maria I y Pedro III, queen & king of Portugal, 1777-1786. 6400 Reis 1784 R (Gold, 32 mm, 14.31 g, 12 h), Rio de Janeiro. MARIA•I•ET•PETRUS•III•D•PORT•ET•ALG•REGES / 1784• - R Conjoined laureate and draped busts of Maria I and Pedro III to right. Rev. Crowned coat of arms. Friedberg 76. Gomes 30.16. KM 199.2. Very minor scratches and edge nicks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 750

** Ex Auctiones GmbH E-Auction 27, 15 June 2014, 292.

BRITISH



1040

3:1

1040.

Hanover. Victoria, 1837-1901. Medal 1842 (Gold, 13 mm, 1.99 g, 12 h), on the extraction of gold from captured Chinese silver, London. THIS GOLD / DISCOVERED IN / SYCEE SILVER / THE PRIZE OF BRITISH / ARMS IN CHINA / WAS EXTRACTED / AT H.M. MINT / MARCH / 1842 in nine lines; above, crown. Rev. THE R.T HON / W. GLADSTONE / MASTER / BY A PROCESS FIRST / APPLIED TO THE PUBLIC / SERVICE AND TO THE / BENEFIT OF BRITISH / COMMERCE UNDER / THE R.T HON. / J.C. HERRIES / 1829 in eleven lines. BHM 2070. Eimer -. Exceedingly rare and of great historical interest. Tiny scratches, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 2 500

The China trade began as a distinctly one-sided affair, driven by a strong Western demand for Chinese goods but little interest in Western products within China. This imbalance shifted in the early 19th century when the British discovered a highly desired commodity: Indian opium. They began trading it to the Chinese in exchange for silver, reversing the flow of specie. Previously, silver from the New World and Europe had poured into China to pay for tea and porcelain, enriching the Qing dynasty's coffers. Now, Chinese silver flowed westward to pay for the addictive drug.

Opium not only debilitated the population but also drained the state treasury. In 1839, China responded by banning the opium trade and seizing all stocks. Great Britain, unwilling to accept the prohibition of such a profitable enterprise, escalated the dispute into war. The Royal Navy's steamships and modern rifles easily overpowered the antiquated Qing forces. The conflict concluded in 1842, marking the start of what is often called China's 'Century of Humiliation'.

The Treaty of Nanking, signed in 1842, forced China to cede Hong Kong to the British and pay an indemnity of 21 million silver dollars. So much silver was transferred to Britain that, when melted down at the Royal Mint, trace amounts of gold were extracted. This gold was used to produce a series of small commemorative medals, to which this piece belongs to.

BULGARIA



2:1



1041

**1041.**

People's Republic. 1946-1989. 20 Leva 1963 (Gold, 28 mm, 16.90 g, 6 h), Sofia. КИРИЛ И МЕТОДИЙ • СЛАВЯНСКА ПИСМЕНОСТ / • 863-1963 • Cyril and Methodius standing facing with scrolls in their hands. Rev. НАРОДНА РЕПУБЛИКА / БЪЛГАРИЯ Value 20 ЛЕВА above coat of arms. Friedberg 9. KM 68. Proof. 750



2:1



1042

**1042.**

People's Republic. 1946-1989. 20 Leva 1964 (Gold, 27 mm, 16.85 g, 6 h), on Georgi Dimitrov, Sofia. ГЕОРГИ ДИМИТРОВ / *1882*1949* Bare head of Georgi Dimitrov to left. Rev. НАРОДНА РЕПУБЛИКА БЪЛГАРИЯ / •1944*1949• Flag above value 20 ЛЕВА. Friedberg 11. KM 72. Minor spots of toning and tiny marks on the obverse, otherwise, virtually as struck. 750



2:1



1043

**1043.**

People's Republic. 1946-1989. 100 Leva 1984 (Gold, 24 mm, 8.40 g, 12 h), on the UN Women's Decade, Sofia. ДЕСЕТИЛЕТИЕ НА ООН ЗА ЖЕНИТЕ / 1976 - 1985 Mother seated breastfeeding her child. Rev. 1984 • 100 ЛЕВА Coat of arms between fruit branches. Friedberg 14. KM 150. Minor marks and spots, otherwise, good extremely fine. 350

CHINA



1044

1044.

Qing dynasty. Yunnan Province, 1644-1911. 5 Tael (Silver, 55x36 mm, 183.84 g), Saddle-pack Sycee, Pai-Fang Ding, Three Stamp Remittance Ingot, no date (circa 1875-1911). Four blocks of stamped inscription with quality inspector stamp 公估童看訖 ('inspected by official public assayer Tong' in Chinese) and assayer name 童福盛號 / 正月紋銀 ('Tong Fu Shen Firm / the 1st month fine silver' in Chinese). Tai I-M-1. Some marks and test cuts on the reverse, *otherwise*, very fine. 250



1045

1045.

Qing dynasty. Yunnan Province, 1644-1911. 5 Tael (Silver, 56x34 mm, 185.88 g), Saddle-pack Sycee, Pai-Fang Ding, Three Stamp Remittance Ingot, no date (circa 1875-1911). Five blocks of stamped inscription with quality inspectors stamps 官公估周陳看 ('inspected by official public assayers Zhou and Chen' in Chinese) and bank name 方永源號 / 匯號紋銀 ('Fangyongyuan Bank / remittance bank fine silver' in Chinese). BMC-Class LXVI Group I, 809. Some marks, *otherwise*, very fine. 250



1,5:1



1046

**1046.**

CHINA, ZHONGHUÁ MINGUÓ (REPUBLIC OF CHINA). 1912-1949.
2 Jiao = 20 Cents Year 3 = 1914 (Silver, 23 mm, 5.40 g, 12 h). 年三國民華中
Uniformed bust of Yuan Shikai to left. Rev. 圓一當枚五每 Value 貳 / 角
within wreath. Kann 657. L&M 65. Yeoman 327. In NGC encapsulation,
graded MS 61. Extremely fine. 200



1,5:1



1047

**1047.**

CHINA, ZHONGHUÁ MINGUÓ (REPUBLIC OF CHINA). 1912-1949.
Yuán – Dollar Year 23 = 1934 (Silver, 39 mm, 26.70 g, 12 h). 年三十二國
民華中 Draped bust of Sun Yat-sen to left. Rev. 圓 - 壹 Junk sailing right
between Chinese ideograms. Kann 624. L&M 110. Yeoman 345. In NGC
encapsulation, graded MS 62. Tiny marks, *otherwise*, good extremely
fine. 200



1,5:1



1048

**1048.**

CHINA, ZHONGHUÁ RÉNMIN GÒNGHÉGUÓ (PEOPLE, 1949-pres.)
100 Yuan (1 oz) 1995 (Gold, 31 mm, 31.23 g, 12 h), small date variety.
Shenyang. 100 元 - Au 1 oz .999 Panda standing to left, eating bamboo shoots.
Rev. 中華人民共和國 ('People's Republic of China' in Chinese) Temple of
Heaven, 1995 below. Friedberg B4. KM 719. Proof. 1 500

COLOMBIA



1049



1,5:1

1049.

Colonial. Fernando VII, king of Spain, 1808-1833. 8 Escudos 1813 P (Gold, 38 mm, 27.00 g, 12 h), Popayán. FERDND•VII•D•G• - HISP•ET IND•R• / •1813• Draped and cuirassed bust of Fernando VII to right. Rev. IN•UTROQ•FELIX• - •AUSPICE•DEO / •P• - •JF• Crowned coat of arms within Collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece; in field to left and right, 8 - S. Calicó 1815. Friedberg 61. KM 66.2. Nicely toned. Some areas of weakness and with a flan fault on the reverse, *otherwise*, good very fine.

1 500

CZECHOSLOVAKIA



1050



1,5:1

**1050.**

Republic. 1918-1938. Medal (Gold, 30 mm, 9.98 g, 12 h), on the 1000th Anniversary of Václav I death. Size of 3 ducats. By O. Španiel. Kremnica, no date (1929). NEDEJ ZAHYNOUTI NAM - I BUDOUCIM Armoured Václav I standing facing, holding flag in his left hand, his right raised for an oath; behind, his army; below, hallmark (0.987 fine). Rev. NA PAMET TISICHO VYROCI - SMRTI KNÍŽETE - VÁCLAVA SV Murder of St. Wenceslaus. Friedberg 10a. Novotný III.A. Rare. Mintage of only 750 pieces. Scratch on the obverse and minor edge nicks, *otherwise*, extremely fine.

2 500



2:1



1051

**1051.**

Republic. 1918-1938. 2 Ducats 1930 (Gold, 24 mm, 7.00 g, 12 h), Kremnica. NEDEJ•ZAHYNOUTI•NÁM•I•BUDOUČÍM Armoured half length bust of Václav I facing slightly to left, holding banner and shield. Rev. -REPUBLIKA ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ- / 19-30 Coat of arms; below, value 2. Friedberg 1. KM 9. Novotný 17. Schlumberger 4. Valovič CSD3. Rare. Key date with a mintage of only 942 pieces. Spots of toning and tiny hairlines on the obverse, *otherwise*, virtually as struck.

2 500



2:1



1052

**1052.**

Republic. 1918-1938. 2 Ducats 1934 (Gold, 24 mm, 7.00 g, 12 h), on the re-opening of the Kremnica mines. Kremnica. ✱S•CIVITATIS•REGIS•CAROLI•DE•CREMNICIA✱ St. Catherine praying between coat of arms of Hungary-Anjou and wheel. Rev. OŽIVENIE•KREMNICKEHO•BANÍCTVA•1934 // ZDAR BOH! Mining scene depicting medieval and modern miners within hexagon; coat of arms below, floral sprays in margins. Friedberg 15. Möseler 69/8. Schlumberger 63. Extremely rare original coinage, mintage of just 159 examples. Very minor edge filing, *otherwise*, virtually as struck.

5 000



** From the collection of Dr. Max Blaschegg (1930-2021), Leu Web Auction 22, 20 August 2022, 819, and previously from that of his father, Dr. Karl Blaschegg (1892-1951).

CZECH REPUBLIC



1053

1053.

1992-pres. Set of 4 coins (Gold, 57.20 g), on Karel IV (1316-1378) and his achievements. Jablonec nad Nisou, 1998. Four denominations: 10,000 Kroun 1998 (Friedberg 5. KM 41), 5,000 Kroun 1998 (Friedberg 6. KM 40), 2,500 Kroun 1998 (Friedberg 7. KM 39), 1,000 Korun (Friedberg 8. KM 38). Very rare. In original capsules and case. Proof. 7 500

This highly sought-after and prestigious coin set pays tribute to the legendary Karl IV, King of Bohemia from 1347 and Holy Roman Emperor from 1355, honoring his remarkable achievements of 1348.

- The 10,000-Korun coin commemorates the founding of Prague's New Town.
- The 5,000-Korun coin celebrates the establishment of Charles University.
- The 2,500-Korun coin honors the issuance of the Bohemian Crown Charters.
- The 1,000-Korun coin marks the founding of Karlštejn Castle.

The 1,000-crown coin was minted in proof quality only 2,210 times, while all other denominations were limited to just 2,000 proof strikes.

DENMARK



1054

1,5:1

1054.

Christian IV, 1588-1648. Krone 1620 (Silver, 38 mm, 18.52 g, 5 h), variety with 'Z' in date. •D:G:DANI• - CHRISTIANUS• - III Christian IV crowned and in full armor standing right, holding scepter in his right hand and sword in his left. Rev. NORVEGI•VANDALOR: GOTORU: Q•REX // 1-6-Z-0 / •R•F•P• Crown. Davenport 3517. Hede 106A. Sieg 84.3. An attractive example with beautiful old cabinet toning. Very light doubling and with minor scratches on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 350

During the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648), Christian IV unsuccessfully attempted to transform his kingdom into a European great power. His military defeats were also reflected in the state of his monetary system. High-quality silver coins were scarce during the war. The 'R F P' on our coin officially stood for *regnat firmit pietas* ('Piety strengthens the monarchy' in Latin). However, the impoverished rural population, who rarely encountered coins as valuable as these Kroner, interpreted 'R F P' in Danish as *riget fattes penge*, meaning: The state is out of money!

FRANCE



1055

2:1

1055.

Royal. Henri VI d'Angleterre, 1422-1453. Salut d'or (Gold, 24 mm, 3.47 g, 11 h), second issue. Paris, no date (6 September 1423). hCIRICVS:DCI:GRA:FRACORV:Z:AGLIC:RCX The Annunciation: the Virgin, standing left, receiving tablet inscribed AVC from the Archangel Gabriel standing right; royal coats-of-arms of France and England before. Rev. XPC*VIICIT*XPC*RCGIAT*XPC*ImPERAT Latin cross with lis and leopard passant on either side, h below; all within decalobe, each point ending in lis. Duplessy 443A. Elias 270c. Friedberg 301. Poey d'Avant 3181. Minor edge clipping, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1 000

** From an old British collection, acquired from Spink (with dealer's ticket).

The Anglo-British Saluts d'Or rank among the most splendid coins from the final phase of the Hundred Years' War (1337-1453). After the French kings Charles VI (1368-1422) and Charles VII (1403-1461) introduced these coins in 1421, modeled after the Neapolitan Salut d'Or of Charles I of Anjou (1227-1285), the English King Henry V (1386-1422) and his son Henry VI also adopted this popular coin, minting it in their continental mints in present-day France.

In the first issue of this type, ordered on 6 February 1423, the coin was valued at 25 Sous Tournais (with a weight of approximately 3.9 grams). However, barely seven months later, to address the numerous monetary manipulations by his adversary Charles VII, Henry VI had to lower the value of the Salut d'Or to 22 Sols and 6 Deniers, which corresponded to a reduced weight of approximately 3.5 grams per coin.



2:1



1056

**1056.**

Royal. Henri VI d'Angleterre, 1422-1453. Salut d'or (Gold, 27 mm, 3.49 g, 4 h), second issue. Rouen, no date (6 September 1423). hCIRICVS:DEI:GRA:FRACORV:Z:AGLIC:RCX The Annunciation: the Virgin, standing left, receiving tablet inscribed AVE from the Archangel Gabriel standing right; royal coats-of-arms of France and England before. Rev. XPC*VIICIT*XPC*REGIAT*XPC*ImPERAT Latin cross with lis and leopard passant on either side, h below; all within decalobe, each point ending in lis. Duplessy 443A. Elias 270c. Friedberg 301. Poey d'Avant 3181. Minor areas of weakness, otherwise, extremely fine. 1 500



2:1



1057

**1057.**

Royal. Henri VI d'Angleterre, 1422-1453. Salut d'or (Gold, 26 mm, 3.47 g, 9 h), second issue. Saint-Lô, no date (6 September 1423). hCIRICVS:DEI:GRA:FRACORV:Z:AGLIC:RCX The Annunciation: the Virgin, standing left, receiving tablet inscribed AVE from the Archangel Gabriel standing right; royal coats-of-arms of France and England before. Rev. XPC*VIICIT*XPC*REGIAT*XPC*ImPERAT Latin cross with lis and leopard passant on either side, h below; all within decalobe, each point ending in lis. Duplessy 443A. Elias 270c. Friedberg 301. Poey d'Avant 3181. Tiny scratch on the reverse and slightly clipped, otherwise, extremely fine. 1 500





1058

**1058.**

Royal. Louis XII le Père du Peuple (the Father of His People), 1498-1515. Écu d'or au porc-épic (Gold, 26 mm, 3.35 g, 1 h), pellet under 12th letter of legends, Lyon, no date (19 November 1507). + LVDOVICVS: DEI:GRACIA:FRANCORVM:REX Crowned coat of arms, porcupine to left and right. Rev. XPS:VINCIT:XPS:REGNAT:XPS: IMPERAT. Cross fleurée, with L and porcupine alternating in angles. Ciani 909. Duplessy 655. Friedberg 325. Lafourie 598. Tiny scratches on the reverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1 500

** From the Abbé Jacques Thilliez Collection, Burgan/Maison Florange, 12 November 2021, 81.



2:1



1059

**1059.**

Royal. François I le Père et Restaurateur des Lettres (the Father and Restorer of Letters), 1515-1547. Écu d'or au soleil du Dauphiné (Gold, 26 mm, 3.43 g, 9 h), 2nd type, 1st emission, Grenoble, 1528. ✕ FRANCISCVS:DEI:GRA:FRACOR:REX•E* Coat of arms; sunburst above. Rev. ✕ XPS:VINCIT:XPS:REGNAT:XPS:IMPERAT Cross fleurdelysée with sunburst in quadrilobe at centre, cantoned with crowned F in two quarters. Duplessy 783. Ciani 1083. Friedberg 355. Lafaurie 646. Minor areas of weakness and doubling on the obverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 750

** From the 'Long Valley River' Collection, Roma XX, 29-30 October 2020, 861, ex Vinchon, 12 December 2019, 54.



2:1



1060

2:1

1060.**Provincial. Bretagne. Duché de Bretagne. François II, 1458-1488.**

Cavalier d'or (Gold, 29 mm, 3.34 g, 7 h), Rennes. ✠ FRANCISCVS*DEI* GRACIA* - BRITON*DVX* Armored François II on caparisoned horse to right, holding sword in his right hand and reins and shield in his left. *Rev.* ✠ *DEVS*IN*ADIVTORIVM*MEVM*IN*TANDE* R*. Boudeau 133. Duplessy 334. Friedberg 96. Poey d'Avant 1313. Slightly cleaned and with minor areas of weakness, *otherwise*, good extremely fine.

2 500

** Ex MDC Monaco 6, 29 October 2020, 771.

The striking obverse, depicting the armed François II on horseback, reflects the role that war played during his reign. Throughout his life, François II sought to keep Brittany independent from the Kingdom of France. After initial successes, however, he was forced to acknowledge the authority of the French king following his defeat at Saint-Aubin-du-Cormier on 28 July 1488 - a turning point that marked the permanent loss of Brittany's independence.





1,5:1



1061

**1061.**

Premier Empire. Napoléon I, 1804-1814, 1815. Medal 1805 (Silver, 41 mm, 35.40 g, 12 h), on the capture of Ulm and Memmingen. Paris. NAPOLEON - EMP.ET ROI. Laureate head of Napoléon to right. Rev. XVII-OCTOBRE-MDCCCV / CAPITULATION / D'ULM-DE MEMMINGEN / LX MILLE-PRISONNIERS Napoléon in imperial Roman attire driving biga to right, being crowned by Victory flying left, holding palm frond and wreath; below, figures of Ulm and Memmingen kneeling left, raising hands in supplication. Bramsen 433. Essling 1084. Julius 1416. Nau 234. Zeitz -, cf. 56 (in bronze). Beautiful iridescent toning. Tiny marks and edge nicks, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 350

** From an American collection of World medals, privately acquired from Münzhandlung Holger Siee and ex Künker 232, 17 June 2013, 898.



1,5:1



1062

**1062.**

Premier Empire. Napoléon I, 1804-1814, 1815. 40 Francs 1811 A (Gold, 26 mm, 12.85 g, 6 h), Paris. NAPOLEON - EMPEREUR. Laureate head of Napoléon I to left. Rev. EMPIRE FRANÇAIS. around 40 / FRANCS. in laurel wreath, date 1811 below. Friedberg 505. Gadoury 1084. Unusually well preserved with some luster. Minor adjustment marks, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 500



1063



1,5:1

1063.

Royal (Restored). Louis Philippe, 1830-1848. 5 Francs 1830 A (Silver, 37 mm, 25.00 g, 5 h), variety with raised lettering on edge, Paris. LOUIS PHILIPPE I - ROI DES FRANÇAIS. Bare head of Louis Philippe to right. Rev. 5 / FRANCS / 1830 in three lines within wreath. Davenport 89. KM 736.1. Rare. An uncirculated piece with beautiful iridescent toning. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS 64. Tiny scratches, *otherwise*, good extremely fine.

500



1064



1,5:1

1064.

Second Empire. Napoléon III, 1852-1870. 100 Francs 1858 A (Gold, 35 mm, 32.27 g, 6 h), Paris. NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR Bare head of Napoléon III to right. Rev. EMPIRE FRANÇAIS / 100 - FRs / 1858 Crowned, collared, and mantled coat of arms over crossed scepters. Friedberg 569. Gadoury 1135. Minor marks and scratches, *otherwise*, extremely fine.

1 500





1,5:1



1065

**1065.**

Second Empire. *Napoléon III*, 1852-1870. 100 Francs 1869 A (Gold, 35 mm, 32.21 g, 5 h), Paris. NAPOLEON III - EMPEREUR Laureate head of Napoléon III to right. Rev. EMPIRE FRANÇAIS / 100 - FR / 1869 Crowned, collared, and mantled coat of arms over crossed scepters. Friedberg 580. Gadoury 1136. Minor marks, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1 500



1,5:1



1066

**1066.**

Troisième République. 1875-1940. 100 Francs 1906 A (Gold, 35 mm, 32.32 g, 6 h), Paris. REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE Winged genius writing CONSTI/TUTION on tablet between fasces bound and rooster. Rev. LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ FRATERNITÉ around 100 / FRANCS / 1906 within oak wreath. Friedberg 590. Gadoury 1137. Minor marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 1 500



1067



1,5:1


1067.

Troisième République. 1875-1940. 100 Francs 1913 A (Gold, 35 mm, 32.27 g, 6 h), Paris. REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE Winged genius writing CONSTI/TUTION on tablet between fasces bound and rooster. Rev. LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ FRATERNITÉ around 100 / FRANCS / 1913 within oak wreath. Friedberg 590. Gadoury 1137. Minor marks, *otherwise, extremely fine.*

1 500

GERMANY



1068



1,5:1


1068.

Anhalt-Köthen. August Ludwig, 1728-1755. 1/3 Taler 1750 (Silver, 28 mm, 6.40 g, 5 h), Köthen AW (mint master A. Wegelin). D•G•AVGVST•LVDOVIC•P•ANH•DVX•S•A•ET•W•C•ASC•D•B•ET•S* Crowned coat of arms, below FEIN 1/3 SILB. Rev. INVIA NVLLA• Crowned bear walking left on gate, below 17•A•W•50. KM 28. Mann 497. Schön 5. Beautifully toned. In NGC encapsulation, graded AU 50. Top Pop. With a tiny flan fault on the obverse, *otherwise, nearly extremely fine.*

200



1069

1069.

Augsburg. Stadt. Medal 1645 (Silver, 45 x 51 mm, 33.94 g, 12 h), so-called 'Ratsmedaille'. By D. Sailer or D. Stadler. •BERNHARD: REICHLINGER•ÆT:AO.LXXXI // *DAVID•WELSER•ÆT:AO.LXXV // SAC: CÆS:MAI: / Ä CONSILIIS / II VIRIS PR• / AVGVSTANIS• Crowned and nimbate eagle; in front, Pyr between facing draped busts of B. Reichlinger and D. Welser within cartouches; below, two coat of arms within floral ornament above DS. Rev. MEMORIAE ANNI CHRISITIANI - MDCXLV - AVGVSTA•VINDELICORVM• // CI - Æ81 / HCR / •HCL / MQ / F / GE / HWZ• / OVR / •I - W• / MM Eight coat of arms within cartouches; all crowned by manus Dei with wreath. Erlanger -. Forster 38. Extremely rare. A lustrous, fresh and beautifully toned medal. Some edge filing, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 2 000

The coveted Augsburg Ratsmedaillen ('Council medals' in German) are impressive symbols of the proud self-image held by the Free Imperial City of Augsburg - especially during the turbulent times of the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648), when the city had to stand its ground against a rotating cast of occupying forces. Just beneath the imperial eagle and the Pyr, Augsburg's official city emblem, appear the portraits and coats of arms of the two Stadtpfleger (mayors), Bernhard Rechlinger and David Welser on the obverse. David Welser (1570-1654) hailed from a prominent merchant dynasty that, alongside the Fuggers, played a dominant role in long-distance trade out of Augsburg and Nuremberg. The reverse of the medal features the coats of arms of the other eight members of the city council.

These medals were commissioned by the city council as prestigious gifts and are distinguished by their exceptional artistic quality, the result of work by highly trained die engravers. This particular piece is often attributed to a certain David Stadler - though no trace of him appears in Augsburg's historical records. However, the city archives do reference a die cutter named Daniel Sailer (1571-1645), who signed his work with the initials 'DS' and was most likely responsible for the dies used to strike this medal (cf. L. Forrer, *Biographical Dictionary of Medals*, Vol. V, London 1909, p. 297).





1070

1,5:1

1070.

Bayern. Kurfürstentum. Maximilian I, 1598-1651. 5 Dukaten 1640 (Gold, 38 mm, 17.38 g, 12 h), on the completion of new fortifications around Munich. München (Munich). MAXIMIL:COM:PAL:RH:VT:BA: DVX:S:R:I:ARCHIDAP:ET:ELECT: Armoured Maximilian I as Elector to the Palatinate of the Rhine standing slightly to right, holding scepter in his right hand and placing globus cruciger with his left on pedestal with coat of arms. Rev. NISI•DOM:CVSTODIERIT•CIVIT•FRVST:VIGIL: QVI•CVSTODIT•1640 View of Munich; above, Nimbate and crowned Madonna, between two angels, seated facing in a glory of rays, holding scepter in left right hand and the infant Christ in her right arm. Beierlein 808 var. (slightly differing reverse legend). Friedberg 196. Hahn N125. KM 61. Slightly cleaned and minor areas of weakness, *otherwise*, very fine. 10 000

Under the rule of Maximilian I, the Electorate of Bavaria began its transformation into a model absolutist state. Maximilian I introduced a more efficient system of government, built a formidable army, reformed the judiciary, and actively supported the arts and culture as a patron. This impressive Multiple Ducat stands as a testament to the Bavarian elector's strategic foresight during the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648), in which he played a pivotal role as the founder of the Catholic League.

With the looming threat of a Swedish invasion, Maximilian I ordered the fortifications of Munich to be reinforced starting in 1637. The reverse of this five-ducat coin commemorates the temporary completion of the city's new defenses in 1640 - fortifications that, in September 1646, successfully withstood a Swedish assault.

The striking obverse, depicting Maximilian I in full armor, later served as the model for the renowned painting 'Elector Maximilian I of Bavaria' (1648) by Munich court painter Nikolaus Prugger (1620-1694). W. Hahn suggests that this type may also have been minted in anticipation of Emperor Ferdinand III's (1608-1657) visit in May 1641, intended as prestigious gifts for high-ranking members of the imperial entourage (cf. W. Hahn / A. Hahn-Zelleke: *Die Münzen der baierischen Herzoge und Kurfürsten 1506-1806*, Vienna 2007, p. 57).





1,5:1

1071

1071.

Bayern. Kurfürstentum. Maximilian II Emanuel, 1679-1726. Medal 1703 (Silver, 41 mm, 32.97 g, 12 h), on his conquest of sixteen cities. By P. H. Müller. Variety with Star below date. ARTE & MARTE / IN VTROQUE / MAGNVS. Maximilian II Emanuel standing facing on pedestal with coat of arms of Ulm and Augsburg, holding sword in his right hand and shield in his left; behind, flags and standards; to his left, Ulma with mural crown and cornucopia, handing him the city key; to his right, river god Danubius with trident. Rev. MAX•EMMA• V•B•D•ET ELECT• // HAS PRIMUS / DEDDIT ANNUS• / MDCCIII / * Victory striding left, holding palm branch in her right hand and mural crown in her left; around, wreath of coats of arms of the conquered cities. Beierlein 1562. Erlanger -. Forster 715. München Inv. 6-05093. Nau 205. Senk 70. A very rare and attractive medal with beautiful iridescent toning. Very minor marks and edge nicks, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 500

Maximilian II Emanuel's reign was marked by constant warfare. As a military commander in the Great Turkish War and the Nine Years' War, he played a key role in European conflicts. But it was during the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714), while serving as Governor-General of the Spanish Netherlands, that he made his most ambitious bid for power.

This rare medal commemorates his capture of several cities, including Augsburg, Biberach, Dillingen, Ehingen, Füssen, Hohenschwangau, Kempten, Kufstein, Lauingen, Memmingen, Munderkingen, Neuburg, Passau, Regensburg, Reutlingen, and Ulm. It was meant to cement his image as a victorious commander and a legitimate contender for the Spanish Habsburg throne.

However, Maximilian II Emanuel's grand ambitions came crashing down with his devastating defeat at the Battle of Blenheim in 1704. Ironically, this very medal later served as the basis for a satirical counterpart (see Lot 1072 below), mocking his humiliating downfall.



1,5:1

1072

1072.

Bayern. Kurfürstentum. Maximilian II Emanuel, 1679-1726. Medal 1704 (Silver, 43 mm, 29.46 g, 12 h), on his defeat and flight after the Battle of Blenheim. PUDORE TERROR / HINC ET INDE / FUGATUS Maximilian II Emanuel fleeing to the right on pedestal with coat of arms of Ulm and Augsburg, holding shield in his left hand; behind, falling flags and standards; to his left, threatening Bavaria; to his right, river god Danubius threatening with his trident in both hands. Rev. MAX•EMA•D•B•REGENTIS DUCISSAE BAVARIÆ MARIT 9 ET IN / BELG•HISP•GALLICO GU - BER - NATOR E DUX GENERALISS. // ET HASSECVNDVS 7 ABSTVLIT / MDCCIV• Justitia standing facing, holding sword in her right hand and scales in her left; around, wreath of coats of arms of the lost cities. Bavarica 1000, 23h. Beierlein 1557. München Inv. 6-05103. Extremely rare and lightly toned. Some marks, otherwise, very fine. 500

This highly sought after medal combines the biting irony of political propaganda with numismatics in a particularly striking way. The inspiration for its obverse and reverse motifs comes from a medal by P. H. Müller (1654-1719), commemorating the victories of Maximilian II Emanuel in the War of the Spanish Succession up until 1703 (see Lot 1071 above). The following year, however, he suffered a crushing defeat at Blenheim, forcing him to flee Bavaria.

Instead of a loyal Ulma paying homage, this medal depicts an enraged Bavaria driving Maximilian II Emanuel away. Likewise, the once-submissive Danubius has been transformed into a menacing river god. The reverse no longer features the coats of arms of conquered cities but rather the names of lost ones: Amberg, Cham, Donauwörth, Filzhofen, Freystadt, Friedberg, Memmingen, Neuburg, Neumarkt, Passau, Rain, Regensburg, Rothenberg, Stadtamhof and Straubing.

And last but not least, Victoria has been replaced by Justitia, delivering judgment. The commissioner and engraver of this medal remain unknown, but it seems highly likely that the cities of Ulm and Augsburg - previously conquered by Maximilian II Emanuel - were behind this satirical piece.



1,5:1



1073

1073.

Bayern. Königreich. Maximilian I (IV) Joseph, 1799-1825. Taler 1818 Pattern (Silver, 40 mm, 28.00 g, 12 h), variety with plain edge and 'SAECLORUM' instead of 'SÆCLORUM'. München (Munich). MAXIMILIANVS IOSEPHVS BAVARIAE REX Laureate and cuirassed bust of Maximilian I (IV) to right. Rev. MAGNVS AB INTEGRO SAECLORVM NASCITVR ORDO // XXVI MAII / MDCCCXVIII Plinth inscribed CHARTA MAGNA/ BAVARIAE. AKS 59 note. Grabowski 64P1. Kahnt 69h. Beautiful iridescent toning. Tiny marks and a fingerprint on the reverse, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 750



2:1



1074

**1074.**

Bayern. Königreich. Ludwig I, 1825-1848. Dukat 1846 (Gold, 19 mm, 3.48 g, 12 h), so-called 'Flussgolddukat'. München (Munich). LUDOVICVS I - BAVARIAE REX Bare head of Ludwig I. Rev. EX AURO RHENI / MDCCCXLVI City view of Speyer across the Rhine. AKS 72. Beierlein 2716. Friedberg 276. Grabowski 78. Jaeger 126. Kirchheimer 53. Rare, mintage of only 3,632 pieces. Lightly toned. Tiny scratches, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 2 500

The magnificent 'Flussgolddukaten' ('River gold ducats' in German) had a long-standing tradition in Bavaria, dating back to 1756, when Elector Maximilian II (1811-1864) ordered the first Bavarian 'Flussgolddukaten' to be minted. This tradition continued until 1862. However, by the 19th century, the amount of gold extracted from the rivers had dwindled to just a few grams per year (cf. D. O. A. Klose / F. Jungmann-Stadler: Royal Bavarian Currency. Means of Payment and Finances in the Kingdom of Bavaria 1806-1918, p. 13). This explains the rarity of these small treasures of Bavarian monetary history.



1075



1,5:1

1075.

Bayern. Königreich. Ludwig I, 1825-1848. Doppeltaler 1848 (Silver, 41 mm, 37.17 g, 12 h), München (Munich). LUDWIG I KOENIG - VON BAYERN Head of Ludwig I to right. Rev. 3 1/2 GULDEN VII EINE F. MARK 2 THALER Crowned coat of arms between two crowned lions, VEREINSMÜNZE / 1848 below. AKS 74. Grabowski 80. Davenport 589. Jaeger 65. Thun 74. Beautifully toned. Tiny scratches and a very minor metal flaw on the reverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 200



1076



1,5:1

1076.

Brandenburg-Preußen. Königreich. Friedrich I (III), 1688-1713. 2/3 Taler 1701 (Silver, 38 mm, 17.40 g, 12 h), Berlin CS (mint master C. Stricker). FRIDERD G REX BORUSSIAE EL BR Laureate and cuirassed bust of Friedrich III to right. Rev. SUUM - CUIQUE / 17-01 Crowned coat of arms; below, value 2/3 within wreath. Davenport 286. Olding 13. Von Schrötter 74. Lightly toned and unusually well preserved. Some scratches on the obverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 350

This attractive 2/3 Taler (Gulden) was minted immediately after the coronation of Friedrich III, Elector and Duke of Prussia, as King Friedrich I on 18 January 1701. The obverse legend already refers to him as King in Prussia.





2:1



1077

**1077.**

Brandenburg-Preußen. Königreich. Friedrich Wilhelm I der Soldatenkönig (the Soldier King), 1713-1740. Dukat 1723 (Silver, 22 mm, 3.46 g, 12 h), Berlin IGN (mint master J. G. Neubauer). FRID•WILH• - D•G•REX•BOR•EL•BR Cuirassed bust of Friedrich Wilhelm I to right. Rev. 17-23 Crowned coat of arms. Friedberg 2358. Kluge 37. Olding 310a. Von Schrötter 35. Tiny deposits on the reverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1 500



1,5:1



1078

**1078.**

Brandenburg-Preußen. Königreich. Friedrich II, 1740-1786. Reichstaler 1786 A (Silver, 38 mm, 22.22 g, 12 h), so-called 'Sterbetaler'. Berlin. FRIDERICUS BORUSSORUM REX Laureate old man's bust of Friedrich II to right. Rev. EIN REICHSTHALER / 17-86 Crowned eagle, head to the right, posed on a trophy of arms. Davenport 2590. Olding 70. Von Schrötter 471. Minor flan faults and with a tiny scratch on the obverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 250

** Ex Künker 363, 23 March 2022, 2800 and Westfälische Auktionsgesellschaft Online Auction 34, 29 December 2013, 967.



2:1



1079

**1079.**

Brandenburg-Preußen. Königreich. Friedrich Wilhelm III, 1797-1840. 2 Friedrichs d'or 1831 A (Gold, 25 mm, 13.33 g, 12 h), Berlin. FRIEDR. WILH. III KOENIG V. PREUSSEN Bare head of Friedrich Wilhelm III to right. Rev. Crowned eagle on trophies, 1831 below. AKS 2. Friedberg 2428. Jaeger 110. Olding 215. Von Schrötter 290. Minor mark on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1 500



1080



2:1


1080.

Brandenburg-Preußen. Königreich. Friedrich Wilhelm IV, 1840-1861. 2 Friedrichs d'or 1846 A (Gold, 25 mm, 13.39 g, 12 h), Berlin. FRIEDR. WILH. IV KOENIG V. PREUSSEN Bare head of Friedrich Wilhelm IV to right. Rev. Crowned eagle on trophies, 1846 below. AKS 61. Friedberg 2431. Jaeger 113. Olding 355. Von Schrötter 6. Tiny marks on the obverse, otherwise, extremely fine.

2 500



1081


1081.

Brandenburg-Preußen. Königreich. Friedrich Wilhelm IV, 1840-1861. Doppelter Vereinstaler 1858 A (Silver, 41 mm, 37.05 g, 12 h), so-called 'Champagnertaler'. Berlin. FRIEDRICH IV KOENIG V. PREUSSEN Bare head of Friedrich Wilhelm IV to right. Rev. ZWEI VEREINSTHALER - XV EIN PFUND FEIN / 1858 Crowned and collared eagle with spread wings holding scepter and orb; ten coats of arms on its chest and wings. AKS 71. Davenport 777. Kahnt 384. Jaeger 86. Olding 315. Thun 264. Beautifully toned. A highly attractive specimen of this popular so-called 'Champagnertaler'. Tiny marks and hairlines, otherwise, virtually as struck.

350



1,5:1



1,5:1



1082

**1082.**

Braunschweig-Calenberg-Hannover. Ernst August, 1679-1698. Taler 1693 (Silver, 41 mm, 29.21 g, 12 h), Clausthal. ERN:AUG:D•G•D• - BR:&L•S•R•I•EL:EP:OS: Cuirassed bust of Ernst August to right. Rev. SOLA BONA QUAE HONESTA* / 16-93 Coat of arms. Davenport 6649. Knigge 2681. Knyphausen -. Welter 1944. Rare. Beautifully toned and very attractive. Tiny marks and a minor die break on the obverse, otherwise, good extremely fine. 500



1083

**1083.**

Braunschweig-Lüneburg-Celle. Friedrich IV, 1636-1648. Taler 1639 (Silver, 43 mm, 29.00 g, 4 h), Clausthal HS (mint master H. Schreiber). Friderich•Hertz•Z•B•u•L•Coadi•ds•Ratzb•Thump•d•e•B Draped half-length bust of Friedrich IV to right. Rev. 'Fried•Erneht - Unfried• verzehrt' around helmeted coat of arms. Davenport 6494. Fiala 7, 554. Knigge 2104. Welter 1414. Nicely toned. The usual areas of weakness, otherwise, nearly extremely fine. 200



1,5:1





1,5:1



1084

**1084.**

Breisach. Stadt. Medal 1638 (Silver, 51 mm, 55.03 g, 12 h), on the capture of the city by Bernard of Saxe-Weimar. By J. Blum, Dresden. **HEROIS HUIUS NOMINA IN CUNCTA CLARENT SECULA:** Cuirassed half-length bust of Bernard of Saxe-Weimar facing three-quarters to left, holding baton in his left hand; around, Magni Ducis Bernhardi Saxon: Weim: Effigies; all within richly decorated oval medallion. **Rev.** BRISACH / FORTIS, SEDFORTI / OR DEUS FVIT ET WEI / MARIUS.1.6.38. in four lines above view of Breisach from the West with the Rhine and redoubts in front. Baums 4516. Berstett 96. Jungk 2. Merseburg 3860. Beautifully toned and unusually well preserved. A few light marks and with minor edge faults, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 2 000

** Ex Möller 75, 29 June 2020, 200 and from the collection of Hermann Brede, Künker 305, 20 March 2018, 3419.

Bernard of Saxe-Weimar (1604-1639) was a typical condottiere of the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648). Serving first under Swedish, and later under French command, he captured the city of Breisach - a key fortress in the Habsburg defensive line along the Rhine - after a brutal eight-month siege from May to December 1638. The human cost was staggering: only 400 of the 4,000 defenders and a mere 150 of the 4,000 inhabitants survived. It is even reported that Bernard ordered his troops to guard the cemeteries to prevent rampant cannibalism among the survivors. Altogether, an estimated 24,000 people perished, making the siege one of the deadliest episodes of the war. Yet Bernard would not enjoy his victory for long: he died under suspicious circumstances just half a year later, on 18 July 1639, at the age of thirty-five.





1,5:1



1085

1085.

Colmar. Stadt. Guldenaler 1571 (Silver, 38 mm, 24.46 g, 2 h). ⚔ MONETA+NOVA+COLMARIENSIS Coat of arms, 1571 above. Rev. FERDINANDI+IMP+AVG+P+F+DECRETO+ Crowned double eagle, orb with value 60 on its chest. Davenport 19. Engel/Lehr 50. Voltz 20. Rare. With old cabinet toning and unusually well preserved. Very fine. 2 000

** From the collection of Dr. Max Blaschegg (1930-2021, with collector's ticket), Leu Web Auction 22, 20 August 2022, 1080, ex Künker 43-45, 1 October 1998, 1304.



1086



1,5:1

1086.

Frankfurt. Stadt. Konventionstaler 1772 PCB (Silver, 41 mm, 28.20 g, 12 h). NOMEN DOMINI TVRRIS FORTISSIMA City and river Main view. Rev. MONETA REIPVBL FRANCOFVRT AD LEGEM CONVENTIONIS / X-ST-EINE F-M / MDCCLXXII Coat of arms within baroque ornaments set on branches. Davenport 2226. Joseph/Fellner 877. Schön 82. Beautifully toned and well preserved with some luster. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS 63. Tiny marks on the obverse, otherwise good extremely fine. 500



1087

1087.

Frankfurt. Stadt. Doppeltaler 1843 (Silver, 41 mm, 37.05 g, 12 h). FREIE STADT / FRANKFURT Crowned imperial eagle between decorations. Rev. 3 1/2 / GULDEN / 2 / THALER / 1843 in five lines within oak wreath; above, VEREINSMÜNZE; below, VII EINE F. MARK. AKS 2. Davenport 641. Jaeger 23. Thun 131. Nicely toned. Very minor marks, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 250



1088

1088.

Frankfurt. Stadt. Medal 1885 (Silver, 52 mm, 58.20 g, 12 h), on the 300th Anniversary of the Founding of the Dutch Congregation of Frankfurt. By G. Kaupert, G. Loos and O. Schults. AUFNAHME VERFOLGTER NIEDERLÄNDISCHER PROTESTANTEN IN FRANKFURT A.M. 1585* Frankofurtia seated to left, resting her left arm on shield and blessing woman with child with her right hand; behind, two men standing facing with child to right. Rev. 300 JÄHR. / STIFTUNGSFEIER / DER / NIEDERLÄNDISCHEN / GEMEINDE / AUGSBURGER CONFESSION / ZU / FRANKFURT A. MAIN / 31 MAI / 1585-1885 in ten lines. Joseph/Fellner 1441. Whiting 790. Very rare. Nicely toned. Very minor scratches, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 200



2,5:1



1089

1089.

Freiburg, Grafen von Freiburg. Eginio II or Konrad II, 1271-1350. Bracteate (Silver, 18 mm, 0.32 g), circa 1300-1320. F - R Great helm with crest to left. Rev. Incuse of obverse. Berstett pl. XLIV, 640. Matzke pl. 7, 161. Meyer (Schweiz) pl. I, 34. Ulmer 248. Wielandt (Breisgau) 69. Wüthrich 59. Very rare and nicely toned. Nearly extremely fine. 250

Berstett assigned this type to a mint in Further Austria, interpreting the letters 'F - R' as a reference to the Habsburg Dukes Friedrich III (1347-1362) and Rudolph IV (1339-1365), though he later questioned his own attribution (A. Berstett: Münzgeschichte des Zähringen-Badischen Fürstentums. Freiburg 1846, p. 200). In contrast, A. Meyer attributed this fascinating coin to Freiburg (A. Meyer: Die Bracteaten der Schweiz. Zurich 1845, p. 95 f.). He believed that 'F - R' referred to the city of Freiburg.

The Winterthur Hoard suggests that this type was minted in the name of Count Eginio II, who ruled between 1271 and 1316, as his seal features a similar helmet. However, M. Matzke attributes this type to Count Konrad II, who ruled between 1316 and 1350, dating it between 1317 and 1320 (M. Matzke: Dirhem und Rappenpfennig 2, Bonn 2004, pl. 7, 161).

Meyer's assumption that these pieces originated from Freiburg is now widely accepted, but their exact dating remains uncertain. The recently discovered hoard from Glottertal, which has yet to be published, contained a small number of coins of this type. It may provide further insight into their precise dating in the future.



1,5:1



1090

**1090.**

Fulda. Abtei. Konrad III von Malkos, 1222-1249. Bracteate (Silver, 34 mm, 0.54 g). Abbot seated facing, holding crozier in his right hand and book in his left. Rev. Incuse of obverse. Berger -. Gaettens 93 var. (pellets in the outer area). Bonhoff 1366 var. (pellets in the outer area). Small edge clips, otherwise, very fine. 200

** Ex Peus 403, 27 April 2011, 2935.



1091


1091.

Hannover. Königreich. Georg IV, 1820-1830. 2 1/2 Taler 1821 B (Gold, 20 mm, 3.33 g, 12 h), Hannover (Hanover). GEORGIUS IV D•G•BRIT•&•HANOV•REX F•D• Laureate bust of George IV to left. Rev. BRUNSVICENSIS &•LUNEBURGENSIS DUX // 2 1/2 / THALER / 1821. AKS 30. Divo/Schramm 92. Friedberg 1160. Jaeger 106. Welter 3004. Flan faults and minor scratches, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 500



2:1



1092


1092.

Landau. Stadt. 2 Gulden 8 Kreuzer Klippe 1713 (Silver, 46 mm, 21.50 g), Siege of Landau. War of Spanish Succession issue. PRO / CAES: &IMP // BEL:LANDAU / 2 F:8 k Crowned coat of arms; crowned CA monograms at corners. Brause/Mansfeld pl. 15,3. Davenport 2377. Klein/Raff 220.2. Korchnak 314. Maillet 7. Beautifully toned. Extremely fine. 750

The French fortress of Landau in the Palatinate was repeatedly besieged during the War of the Spanish Succession owing to its strategic importance, and consequently changed hands several times. Captured by Imperial forces in 1702, it reverted to French control in 1703, only to fall once again to the Imperials in 1704. Our Klippe was struck during the final French siege of the city in 1713. On 20 August, Landau capitulated and would remain under French rule until 1815.



1,5:1

**1093.**

Nürnberg, Stadt. Medal 1526 (Silver, 41 mm, 30.65 g, 12 h), but from circa 1550-1590. On an unknown person, interpreted as Martin Luther (1483-1546). An original cast after a model by F. Hagenauer. Draped bust of an unknown person, interpreted as Martin Luther, to left, wearing ruff collar. Rev. Monogram of Albert Dürer; above, DML; below, 1526; all within triple circle. Habich 674. Schnell 7 (wood model). Extremely rare as an original cast in silver. A few faint scratches, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1 000

****** From the collection of Dr. J. P. van Erp, *Corinphila* 247, 2 October 2020, 5101.

This medal represents one of the great mysteries in German Renaissance medallic art. The inscription 'DML' on the reverse is interpreted as standing for D(ocor) M(artin) L(uther), which led scholars to identify the obverse portrait as a likeness of Martin Luther himself. However, in 1929, G. Habich pointed out several inconsistencies in his seminal work on the subject. While the portrait may indeed depict a preacher, it bears little resemblance to known features of Luther. Additionally, the reverse inscription does not match the original design and appears to have been added a few years later (cf. G. Habich: *Die Deutschen Schaumünzen des XVI. Jahrhunderts*, Vol. I, p. 93).

Despite these alterations, there is little doubt - based on stylistic elements and known pieces - that the medal dated to the 16th century. In fact, the portrait is unmistakably the work of the gifted medallist F. Hagenauer (1499-1546).

The person who likely came closest to uncovering the medal's true background is M. Ohm. He interprets it as a piece of Reformation propaganda dating from the late 16th century. The idea was to present the portrait of an unknown figure - someone who could plausibly be passed off to the public as Luther - alongside the initials DML and the signature of the already hugely popular A. Dürer (1471-1528). The intended message of this medal, then, was that the renowned artist Dürer sought to spread Luther's teachings through his art (cf. Landesmuseum Württemberg, inv. no. MK 18496.).

Remarkably, this piece of propaganda succeeded for more than 300 years. As late as 1901, it was still widely accepted that the medal portrayed Luther (cf. *Blätter für Münzfreunde*, 1901, p. 163.).



1094



1,5:1

1094.

Pfalz-Kurlinie. Karl Ludwig, 1648-1680. Taler 1667 (Silver, 40 mm, 29.04 g, 7 h), Heidelberg. *CAROL•LVD•D•G:COM•PAL•RH•S•R•IMP•ARCHITH•PR•EL•D•BAV. Cuirassed bust of Karl Ludwig to right. Rev. *DOMINVS PROVIDEBIT•1667 Three helmeted coat of arms. Davenport 7153. KM 93. Memmesheimer 2343. Noss -. Rare. Beautifully toned. Minor scratches and light doubling on the obverse, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 500

** Ex Kricheldorf 49, 20 February 2017, 1530 and Münz Zentrum Köln 90, 14 May 1997, 3745.



1095



1,5:1



1095.

Reuss-ältere Linie zu Obergreiz. Heinrich XXII, 1859-1902. Vereinstaler 1868 A (Silver, 33 mm, 18.52 g, 1 h), Berlin. HEINRICH XXII V.G.G.ÄLT.L.SOUV. FÜRST REUSS Bare head of Heinrich XXII to right. Rev. EIN VEREINSTHALER - XXX EIN PFUND FEIN / 1868 Crowned and mantled coat of arms. AKS 15. Davenport 799. Jaeger 50. Schmidt/Knab 338. Beautiful old cabinet toning. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS 63. Mintage of only 7,100 pieces. Very minor marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 200





1,5:1



1096

**1096.**

Reuss-jüngere Linie zu Schleiz. Heinrich XIV, 1867-1913. Vereinstaler 1868 A (Silver, 33 mm, 18.52 g, 12 h), Berlin. HEINRICH XIV V.G.G.REG. FÜRST REUSS I.L. Bare head of Heinrich XIV to right. Rev. EIN VEREINSTHALER XXX EIN PFUND FEIN / 1868 Crowned coat of arms with two lion supporters. AKS 41. Davenport 803. Jaeger 136. Schmidt/Knab 569. Lightly toned. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS 63. Good extremely fine. 200



1,5:1



1097

**1097.**

Rostock. Stadt. Taler 1609 (Silver, 42 mm, 28.40 g, 12 h). *•MONETA•NOUA•ROSTOCHIENSIS•609• Griffin rampant left. Rev. RVDOLPHVS II D G RO IM SEM AVGVSTVS P F D Crowned double eagle with globus cruciger on its chest. Davenport 5778. Kunzel 63 A/a. Very rare and beautifully toned. Minor marks and doubling on the reverse, otherwise, very fine. 2 000



This imposing coin is a testament to a brief but prosperous period in the history of the Hanseatic city of Rostock, a time marked by dizzying wealth. The intense conflicts with the Dukes of Mecklenburg were settled in 1584. From then on, the city's merchants were free to flourish, helping an autonomous Rostock achieve a level of prosperity that even overshadowed the city's medieval heyday. However, the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) brought an end to this period of strong prosperity.





1,5:1



1098

**1098.**

Sachsen-Markgrafschaft Meißen. Friedrich II, 1323-1349. Kreuzgroschen (Silver, 30 mm, 3.75 g, 6 h), Freiberg, 1338. ✠ •FRID• D'I• GR'A•TVRING•LANGRAV• Cross within quatrefoil, CRVX in corners with small cross below X. Rev. ✠ *GROSSVS:MARCH•MYSNENSIS Lion rampant left, small cross between forepaws. Krug 1/1. Mehner 1/4. Unusually well preserved and of splendid Gothic style. Minor areas of weakness, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 250



1,5:1



1099

**1099.**

Sachsen-Albertinische Linie. Kurfürstentum. Moritz, 1547-1553. Taler 1552 (Silver, 40 mm, 28.80 g, 1 h), Annaberg. MAVRICI :- D:G:DV: SAX: - SA:RO:IMP: Cuirassed half-length bust of Moritz to right, holding sword in his right hand. Rev. ARCHIMA - RSCHAL:ET: - ELEC:ANB Coat of arms between two annulets; above, date 1552. Davenport 9787. Keilitz/Kahnt 10.1. Schnee 690. Beautiful iridescent toning, sharply struck and unusually well preserved. Minor flan fault and nicks on the edge, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 2 000





1100



1,5:1

1100.

Sachsen-Albertinische Linie. Kurfürstentum. Christian II, Johann Georg, and August, 1591-1611. Taler 1597 (Silver, 40 mm, 29.14 g, 10 h), Dresden HB (mint master H. Biener). CHRISTIAN•IOHAN•GEORG•ET•AVGVSTVS Facing half-length busts of the three brothers; above, globus cruciger and 15-97. Rev. FRAT:ET•DV - CES•SAXON• Helmeted coat of arms. Davenport 9820. Keilitz/Kahnt 186. Meerseburger 776. Schnee 754. Beautifully toned. Tiny scratches and minor doubling, otherwise, extremely fine.

200



1101



1,5:1

1101.

Sachsen-Albertinische Linie. Kurfürstentum. Johann Georg I, 1615-1656. Taler 1612 (Silver, 42 mm, 29.17 g, 4 h), on the Vicariat. Dresden. IOHAN:GEORG:D:G:SA:IVLLÆ:CLIVLÆ:ET MO:DV Draped half-length figure of Johann Georg I to right, holding sword in his right hand. Rev. SA:RO:IMP:ARCHIMARSCALL•EL:ET VICARIVS: Coat of arms between date 16-12. Clauss/Kahnt 54. Davenport 7579. Merseburger 862. Schnee 794. Rare. A beautifully toned and lustrous example of this difficult issue. Tiny scratches and minor flan faults, otherwise, good extremely fine.

1 000





1,5:1



1102

1102.

Sachsen-Albertinische Linie. Kurfürstentum. Johann Georg I, 1615-1656. Taler 1617 (Silver, 44 mm, 28.96 g, 3 h), on the Centenary of the Reformation. VERBVM DOMINI MANET IN ÆTERNVM / 16-17 // IOH - GEOR Draped half-length figure of Johann Georg I to right, holding sword in his right hand; below, coat of arms. Rev. SECVLVM LVTHERANVM / 15-17 // FRID - III Draped half-length figure of Friedrich III der Weise (the steadfast) to right, holding sword in his right hand; below, coat of arms. Clauss/Kahnt 269. Davenport 7595. Merseburger 880. Schnee 826. Beautiful old cabinet toning. Very minor marks and doubling, otherwise, good very fine. 500



1,5:1



1103



1103.

Sachsen-Albertinische Linie. Kurfürstentum. Johann Georg I, 1615-1656. Taler 1630 (Silver, 44 mm, 29.02 g, 9 h), on the 100th Anniversary of the Augsburg Confession. By R. N. Kitzkat. Dresden. CONFESS: LUTHER: AUG: EXHIBITÆ SECULUM // 16-30 - 25 JUNY / IOH - GEOR Draped half-length figure of Johann Georg I to right, holding sword with both hands across his shoulder; below, coat of arms. Rev. SA•ROM•IMP•ARCHIM•ET ELECT•16-31 Draped half-length figure of Johann der Beständige (the steadfast) to right, holding sword in his right hand, surrounded by four coats of arms. Clauss/Kahnt 323. Davenport 7605. Whiting 106. Schnee 860. Beautifully toned. Good very fine. 350

** Ex Peus 412, 24 April 2014, 1168.



1104

1104.

Sachsen-Albertinische Linie. Kurfürstentum. Johann Georg I, 1615-1656. Taler 1630 (Silver, 46 mm, 29.35 g, 8 h), variety with tight-fitting sash. Dresden HI (mint master H. Jacob). IOHAN:GEORG:D:G:DVX SAX:IVL:CLIV:ET MONTI Cuirassed half-length figure of Johann Georg I to right, holding sword in his right hand and helmet in his left. Rev. SA:ROM:IMP:ARCHIM:ET ELECT:16-30 Helmeted coat of arms. Clauss/Kahnt 158b. Davenport 7601. Schnee 845. Lustrous and sharp. Very minor flan faults and light doubling, *otherwise*, virtually as struck.

500



1,5:1



1105

1105.

Sachsen-Albertinische Linie. Kurfürstentum. Johann Georg I, 1615-1656. Taler 1631 (Silver, 44 mm, 28.97 g, 10 h), variety with tight-fitting sash. Dresden HI (mint master H. Jacob). IOHAN:GEORG:D:G:DVX SAX:IVL:CLIV:ET MONTI: Cuirassed half-length figure of Johann Georg I to right, holding sword across his shoulder and helmet before him. Rev. SA:ROM:IMP:ARCHIM:ET ELECT:16-31 Helmeted coat of arms. Clauss/Kahnt 158b. Davenport 7601. Schnee 845. Lustrous and fresh. Minor doubling on the obverse and a very small flan fault on the edge, *otherwise*, good extremely fine.

500



1,5:1

** Ex Höhn 100, 10 November 2022, 2223 and Grün 54, 16 November 2010, 2198.



1106

1106.

Sachsen-Albertinische Linie. Kurfürstentum. Johann Georg I, 1615-1656. 10 Dukaten 1638 (Gold, 47 mm, 34.62 g, 12 h), on the marriage of Johann Georg II and Magdalena Sibylle of Brandenburg-Bayreuth. By P. Walter. Dresden. IOHAN:GEORG:D:G:DVX SAX•IVL•CLIV:ET MONTI Two coats of arms connected by a chain, with a female figure in between, wearing ankle shackles, iron collar and holding poppy capsules in her right hand and cypress branch in her left; above, radiant sun; all within floral wreath. Rev. * EMBLEMA FESTIVITATI NUPT:SERENISSIMI•PRINCIP:AC DOMMINI DO:IOHANNIS GEORGII• SAXON / *IUL•CLIV:ET MONT:DVC:LANDG: THU:MARCH:MISN:ET LUS: ETC:SPONSI•ET MAGDALENÆ / SIBYLLÆ MARC:BRAD:BORUS: STET:PO:CAS: ETC:D:SPOS:DICATUM• Two interlocking hands emerging from clouds holding roses above diamond ring with two flaming hearts attached; all within two cornucopias. Fischer/Maué 2.163. Merseburger -, cf. 1147 (in silver). Wilmersdörffer -, cf. 674 (in silver). Exceedingly rare and impressive. Minor edge nicks, *otherwise*, very fine. 20 000

** Ex Peus 433, 1 November 2022, 2429.

This lavish Baroque prestige 10 Dukaten commemorates the grand wedding of the Saxon heir to the throne, Johann Georg II (1613-1680), and Magdalena Sibylle (1612-1687), daughter of Margrave Christian of Brandenburg-Kulmbach/Bayreuth (1581-1655).

Held in Dresden in 1638, this extravagant wedding served as a dazzling distraction from the horrors of the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648), which had devastated vast parts of Germany including Saxony. Despite two decades of relentless conflict, the wedding festivities stretched over an entire week, from 13-23 November. The celebration featured extravagant banquets, a breathtaking three-hour fireworks display, and the distribution of commemorative coins of this type to distinguished guests.

Johann Georg II, son of the renowned Johann Georg I - under whose reign this coin was minted - would later face the challenge of rebuilding his war-ravaged electorate after the devastation of the Thirty Years' War. He successfully restored the economy, with his efforts culminating in the transformation of Dresden into a thriving center of art and culture. However, at the time this Multiple Ducat was issued, such a future was far from certain, as only a year after the wedding, the weakened electorate faced near destruction once again when Swedish forces under General Johan Banér (1596-1641) launched a brutal invasion, pushing Saxony to the brink of collapse.





1,5:1



1107



1107.

Sachsen-Albertinische Linie. Kurfürstentum. Johann Georg II, 1656-1680. Taler 1658 (Silver, 44 mm, 29.16 g, 11 h), on the Vicariat. Dresden. DEO ET PATRIÆ•1658• Johann Georg II in the habit of Elector riding right, holding sword across his right shoulder, shield below. Rev. D•G• / IOHAN•GEORG•II• / DUX•SAX•I•C•&MONT• / S•R•IMP• ARCHM• ELECT• / ATQ•POST•EXCESS•DIV•IMP / FERDIN•III•AUG• VICARI• / LANDG• THUR•MAR•MIS• / NIA•SUP•&INF LUSATIAE / BURGG• MAGD.COM•DE / MARC•& RAVENSBERG• / DOMIN•IN•RAVEN• / STEIN• in twelve lines. Clauss/Kahnt 492. Davenport 7630. Madai 539. Penzig 1032. Schnee 901. Beautifully toned and well preserved. Extremely fine. 500

** From the collection of Dr. Max Blaschegg (1930-2021, with collector's ticket), Leu Web Auction 22, 20-21 August 2022, 1443, privately acquired from C. Freytag on 7 July 1946.



1,5:1



1108



1108.

Sachsen-Albertinische Linie. Kurfürstentum. Johann Georg II, 1656-1680. Wechseltaler 1670 (Silver, 42 mm, 27.68 g, 1 h), Dresden CR (mint master C. Rothe). IOHAN•GEORG•II•D•G•DUX•SAX•I•ELECT• MONT Cuirassed bust of Johann Georg II to right. Rev. * SAC• ROM•IMP•ARCHIM•ET•ELECT•1670• // WECHSEL•TAHLER• Coat of arms. Clauss/Kahnt 393. Davenport 7625. Engelhardt 911. Madai 541. Merseburger 2739. Schnee 933. Nicely toned. Areas of weakness and with minor scratches and edge nicks, otherwise, very fine. 250

** Ex Höhn 72, 9 September 2011, 1933.



1109

1109.

Sachsen-Albertinische Linie. Kurfürstentum. Johann Georg II, 1656-1680. Wechseltaler 1671 (Silver, 41 mm, 27.98 g, 8 h), Dresden CR (mint master C. Rothe). IOHAN•GEORG•II•D•G•DUX•SAX•I•CL•E•T•MONT Cuirassed bust of Johann Georg II to right. Rev. * SAC•ROM•IMP•ARCHIM•ET•ELECT•1671• Coat of arms. Clauss/Kahnt 395. Davenport 7621. Penzig 976. Schnee 932. An attractive piece with beautiful iridescent toning. Minor scratches and die breaks on the obverse, otherwise, extremely fine.

350

** Ex Höhn 65, 11 September 2009, 2189.



1,5:1



1110

1110.

Sachsen-Albertinische Linie. Kurfürstentum. Johann Georg IV, 1691-1694. Talerklippe 1693 (Silver, 39x38 mm, 25.66 g, 12 h), on his reception of the Order of the Garter. Dresden. HONI SOIT QUI - MAL Y PENSE• Crowned monogram within garter. Rev. DIS=MALE= - CERPENDUS - QUI MALE' - SENTITERIT• Crossed swords within wreath crowned by electoral cap. Clauss/Kahnt 692. Davenport 7649. Madai 550. Penzig 1129. Schnee 977. Nicely toned and very well preserved. Good extremely fine.

500

** From the collection of Dr. Max Blaschegg (1930-2021, with collector's ticket), Leu Web Auction 22, 20-21 August 2022, 1446.



1,5:1



1,5:1



1111

1111.

Sachsen-Albertinische Linie. Kurfürstentum. Xaver, 1763-1768. Taler 1767 (Silver, 42 mm, 28.00 g, 12 h), Dresden EDC (mint master E. D. Croll). XAVERIVS D:G:REG:PR:POL:&LITH:DVX SAX: Cuirassed bust of Xaver to right. Rev. ELECTORATVS SAXONIÆ ADMINISTRATOR• 1767 // X.EINE - MARCK F: Coat of arms. Buck 56. Davenport 2678. Kahnt 1021. Schnee 1055. Beautifully toned. Tiny scratches, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 250



1,5:1



1112

**1112.**

Sachsen-Albertinische Linie. Friedrich August III, 1763-1806. Mining Taler 1768 (Silver, 42 mm, 27.98 g, 12 h), Dresden EDC (mint master E. D. Croll). FRID:AUGUST:D:G:DUX SAX:ELECTOR Cuirassed bust of Friedrich August III to right. Rev. DER SEGEN - DES BERGBAUES /// X•EINE FEINE MARCK / 1768 Coat of arms within wreath. Davenport 2683. Kahnt 1073. Merseburger 1926. Müseler 56.1.4/8. Schnee 1072. Beautiful iridescent cabinet toning. Minor areas of weakness on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 200

** Ex Meister & Sonntag 9, 26 May 2010, 1640.



1113



1,5:1

1113.

Sachsen-Albertinische Linie. Kurfürstentum. Friedrich August III, 1763-1806. Taler 1775 (Silver, 40 mm, 27.98 g, 12 h), Dresden EDC (mint master E. D. Croll). FRID·AUGUST·D·G·DUX SAX·ELECTOR Cuirassed bust of Friedrich August III to right. Rev. X·EINE - MARCK·F· / 1775 Coat of arms within wreath. Davenport 2690. Kahnt 1074. Merseburger 1935. Schnee 1073. Very minor scratches and small deposits, *otherwise*, good extremely fine.

200



1114



1,5:1

1114.

Sachsen-Albertinische Linie. Kurfürstentum. Friedrich August III, 1763-1827. Taler 1790 (Silver, 39 mm, 28.07 g, 12 h), on the Vicariat. Dresden IEC (mint master J. E. Croll). FRID·AUG·D·G·DUX SAX·ELECTOR & VICARIUS IMPERII Bare bust of Friedrich August to right. Rev. X·EINE - MARCK·F· / 1790 Nimbate double eagle with coat of arms on its chest. Buck 174. Davenport 2697. Kahnt 1154. Merseburger 1963. Schnee 1088. Beautifully toned. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS 64. Tiny adjustment marks on the obverse, *otherwise*, virtually as struck.

350



1,5:1



1115

**1115.**

Sachsen-Albertinische Linie. Kurfürstentum. Friedrich August III, 1763-1806. Taler 1804 (Silver, 40 mm, 28.00 g, 12 h), engravers error with 'EEINE' instead of 'FEINE'. Dresden SGH (mint master S. G. Helbig). FRID·AVGVST·D·G·DVX SAX·ELECTOR Cuirassed bust of Friedrich August III to right. Rev. X·EINE - EINE (sic!) MARK·1804 Coat of arms within wreath. Apparently unpublished with this engravers error. Cf. Buck 226. Cf. Davenport 850. Cf. Kahnt 1093. Minor marks and die breaks, *otherwise*, very fine. 350

This exceptional engraver's error (EEINE instead of FEINE) likely occurred during a die revision associated with a change in personnel at the Dresden mint. Until 1804, Johann Ernst Croll served as the mint master in Dresden, a position he assumed in 1779. He signed his coins with 'IEC', 'IC', or simply 'C'. His successor was Samuel Gottlieb Helbig, who held the position until 1813 and used the signatures 'SGH' or 'H'.

Exactly how this striking error came about remains unclear, but it appears to have been discovered and corrected rather quickly. After all, the mistake involves the critical coin standard inscription - 'ZEHN EINE FEINE MARK' (meaning ten thalers struck from one mark of fine silver (233,855 g), which corresponded to the Convention standard). As such, only an extremely limited number of these error coins are likely to have entered circulation. In any case, ours is the first recorded example.



1,5:1



1116

**1116.**

Sachsen-Albertinische Linie. Königreich. Friedrich August I, 1806-1827. Taler 1813 (Silver, 40 mm, 28.11 g, 12 h), Dresden SGH (mint master S. G. Helbig). FRID·AVGVST·D·G·REX SAXONIAE Bare bust of Friedrich August I to right. Rev. ZEHN EINE FEINE MARK·1813 Crowned coat of arms within wreath. AKS 12. Jaeger 12. Kahnt 1208. Lorenz 37. Merseburger 2044. Beautifully toned. Tiny marks on the obverse, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 250



1117

1117.

Sachsen-Albertinische Linie. Königreich. Friedrich August I, 1806-1827. 1/3 Taler 1818 (Silver, 25 mm, 7.01 g, 12 h), Dresden IGS (mint master J. G. Studer). FRIEDRICH AUGUST KOENIG V. SACHSEN Uniformed bust of Friedrich August I to left. Rev. VIERZIG EINE - FEINE MARK Crowned coat of arms within two palm branches; below, value 1/3 and date 18-18. AKS 36. Jaeger 29. Kahnt 1234. Merseburger 2107. Rare in this condition and nicely toned. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS 62. Tiny scratches, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 200



2:1



1118

1118.

Sachsen-Albertinische Linie. Königreich. Albert, 1873-1902. Medal 1898 (Silver, 38 mm, 30.23 g, 12 h), on the 350th Anniversary of the Musical Ensemble in Dresden. By M. Barduleck. Dresden. ALBERT KÖNIG VON SACHSEN Uniformed bust of Albert to left. Rev. KÖNIGL. SÄCHS. / MUSIKALISCHE / KAPELLE / 22. SEPT. 1898 in four lines, within wreath; above, crown; below, instruments above 350 JAHRE NACH IHRER BEGRÜNDUNG. Barduleck 157. Gebauer 1898. Merseburger -. Very rare, mintage of only 155 pieces. Beautifully toned. Very minor scratches and tiny edge nicks, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 200



1,5:1



1119

1,5:1

1119.

Sachsen-Ernestinische Linie. Kurfürstentum. Georg, sole reign, 1530-1533. 1 1/2 Gulden-groschen 1527 (Silver, 44 mm, 47.15 g, 12 h), Annaberg. *GEORGIVS:DEI:GRACIA: DVX:SAXONIE•&•C // *ANNO•DOMINI•M•D•XXVII•ETATIS•SVE•LVI Draped bust of Georg to left. Rev. •SIT:NOMEN:DOMINI:BENEDICTVM• Helmeted coat of arms. Davenport 9784. Engelhardt 147. Keilitz G5. Madai 1432. Schnee 659. Very rare and beautifully toned. Minor smoothing, tooled and light traces of mounting, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 3 500

The artist behind this rare Renaissance medal is likely the renowned Annaberg goldsmith and die cutter Hieronymus Magdeburger, a contemporary of Albrecht Dürer. Before being appointed chief die cutter of the Annaberg mint by Duke George, Magdeburger had already crafted dies for the mints in Freiberg and Schneeberg.





1120

1120.

Sachsen-Ernestinische Linie. Kurfürstentum. Johann Friedrich der Großmütige, 1532-1547. Dreifacher Schautaler (Silver, 46 mm, 87.55 g, 12 h), so-called 'Pesttaler', no date (1542-1547). GLEIC*WI*DI* SLANG*SO*MVS*DES* - *MESNSEN*SON*ERHOET* WERDEN* / *AVF*D3 - AL DI*AN*IN*GLAV - BEN*HABN*D3*EB - IC*LEB // *IOAN - NES*3* Christ crucified, wearing crown of thorns and a cloth around his waist; to his left and right, eleven kneeling and praying men. Rev. *DER*HER*SPRAC*3V*MOSE*MAC*DIR*EIN* ERNE*SLANG*VND*RICT*SI*3VM / *3EIGEN*AVF*WER*GEPISN*IST*VND*SICT*SI*AN* DER*SOL*LEB // NVM - RI*ZI Serpent Nehushtan on cross; to its left and right, twelve kneeling and praying men; below, four dying men, poisoned by five fiery flying serpents. Donebauer -, cf. 4291 (Taler). Katz -, cf. 11 (Taler). Opitz -, cf. 4336 (2 Talers). Extremely rare. Nicely toned and of great interest. Minor doubling and small areas of weakness, otherwise, very fine. 7 500

** Ex Künker 331, 30 January 2020, 260, Peus 422, 26 April 2018, 1405.

These legendary so-called 'Pesttalers' were minted during the Reformation as a bold expression of a new understanding of money. Unlike traditional coins, they bear no portraits of rulers, let alone of Catholic emperors or their titles. Instead, the whole space is devoted entirely to biblical scenes from both the Old and New Testaments.

The obverse features the Crucifixion, accompanied by a reference to John 3:14-16. This passage draws a striking parallel between the serpent Nehustan that Moses raised in the desert and the Son of God on the cross - both offering salvation to those who look upon them in faith.

The reverse places Nehustan ('serpent' or 'brass' in Hebrew) at its center, illustrating the account from Numbers 21:6-9. In this dramatic scene, the Israelites, having strayed from their faith, are punished by God with fiery flying serpents. To save his people, Moses erects Nehustan, which grants protection to all who gaze upon it.

Originally intended as trade coins, these pieces soon gained a reputation for their supposed protective powers due to their deeply religious imagery. This belief led to their widespread use as amulets, earning them the name 'Pesttaler' ('plague talers' in German). People wore them as charms, trusting they would ward off misfortune - including the dreaded plague itself. Because of their function as protective talismans, most surviving specimens show signs of wear, tooling, or piercings for suspension. Untouched examples, free of such alterations, are exceptionally rare. Moreover, later cast copies are common, while well-preserved original strikes - like our piece - are among the true rarities of Saxon numismatic history, offering a glimpse into a profoundly religious era.

The exact origin of these coins remains uncertain. While they were likely first struck in Joachimsthal (Jáchymov), production expanded in the 1540s to mints in Hameln (Hamelin) and Hannover (Hanover).









1121



1,5:1

1121.

Sachsen-Ernestinische Linie. Sachsen-Gotha (Alt-Gotha). Johann Friedrich II, 1557-1565. Doppelter Schautaler (Silver, 49 mm, 57.90 g, 12 h), no date (circa 1560). + DEI*G*IOH*FRI*SEC*DVX*SAX*COMES*PRO*TVRINGIÆ*ET*M*MISNIE Draped bust of Friedrich II, wearing doublet, fur-trimmed coat, toque and livery collars, facing three-quarters to left. Rev. *ALLEIN*EVANGELIVM* *IST*ONE* VERLVST* Helmeted coat of arms. Habich -, Katz -, cf. 540 (Taler). Lanna -, cf. 880 (Taler). Löbbecke -, cf. 589 (Taler). Merseburger -, cf. 2924 (1 1/2 Taler). Tentzel -, cf. 16/I (Taler). Extremely rare. A wonderful and sharply struck piece in high relief with old cabinet toning. Minor flan faults on the obverse and edge, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 7 500

** Ex Möller 80, 2 December 2022, 369, *Numismatica Genevensis IV*, 11-12 December 2006, 330 (hammered at 32,000 CHF) and Lanz 119, 27 May 2004, 650.

Johann Friedrich II took over the administration of the Ernestine lands together with his brother, Johann Wilhelm (1530-1573), after the Battle of Mühlberg in 1547, during which their father, Elector Johann Friedrich the Magnanimous (1503-1554), was captured. Initially, he continued his father's struggle against Emperor Charles V (1500-1558) but ultimately submitted to him. However, in 1566, he was outlawed by Emperor Maximilian II (1527-1576) and, after the capture of his residence city, Gotha, by the Albertine Elector August (1526-1586), was taken prisoner. He died in 1595 after 28 years of captivity.

Johann Friedrich II supported the French King Henry II (1519-1559) during his military campaigns in France. It is possible that he commissioned Schautaler, such as our specimen, in various sizes to honor distinguished military leaders during these campaigns. These remarkable pieces of Saxon numismatic history still raises many questions. To this day, it remains unclear who was responsible for the artistically refined design and where exactly these impressive coins were minted. The large number of later aftercasts of this type contrasts sharply with the extremely limited number of original struck examples, such as our piece.



1,5:1



1122



1122.

Sachsen-Ernestinische Linie. Sachsen-Weimar (Alt-Weimar). Friedrich Wilhelm I and Johann, 1572-1603. Taler 1574 (Silver, 40 mm, 29.00 g, 5 h), Saalfeld. D:G:FRIDE:WIL:ET:IOHAN:FRA: DVCES:SAXO // *1574* Draped half length busts of Friedrich Wilhelm I and Johann facing each other. Rev. LAIT:THV:ET:MAR:MIS:MOIE:IMPE: Helmeted coat of arms. Davenport 9766. Koppe 1. Merseburger 3736. Schnee 231. Beautifully toned. Minor scratches and doubling on the obverse, otherwise, nearly extremely fine. 250



1,5:1



1123



1123.

Sachsen-Ernestinische Linie. Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach. Carl August, 1775-1828. Halbtaler 1813 (Silver, 31 mm, 13.95 g, 12 h), Eisenach LS (mint master J. L. Stockmar). CARL AUGUST.H.Z.S. WEIMAR U. EISENACH. Crowned coat of arms within wreath. Rev. *XX* / EINE FEINE / MARK / 1813. in four lines. AKS 3. Jaeger 514. Kahnt 511. Koppe 600. Nicely toned. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS 63. Only one example graded higher. Minor adjustment marks, otherwise, good extremely fine. 350



Carl August governed as an enlightened absolutist and was the first German ruler to introduce a constitutional charter that guaranteed freedom of the press and the right to free speech. He also went down in history primarily as a friend and patron of Goethe. His reign laid the foundation for the so-called Weimar Classicism. In addition to Goethe, writers and philosophers such as Schiller, Herder, Fichte, Hegel, and Schelling also lived and worked in Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.



1124



1,5:1

1124.

Sachsen-Ernestinische Linie. Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach. Carl August, 1775-1828. Halbtaler 1813 (Silver, 32 mm, 13.92 g, 12 h), Eisenach LS (mint master J. L. Stockmar). CARL AUGUST.H.Z.S. WEIMAR U.EISENACH. Crowned coat of arms within wreath. Rev. *XX* / EINE FEINE / MARK / 1813. in four lines. AKS 3. Jaeger 514. Kahnt 511. Koppe 600. Slightly cleaned, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 250



1125



1,5:1

1125.

Wismar. Stadt. Taler 1552 (Silver, 40 mm, 28.46 g, 7 h). MONETA• NOVA• - WISMARIEN - • St. Lawrence standing facing, holding palm branch in his right hand and grill in his left. Rev. SPES • - NOSTRA - IN DEO - •1552• Coat of arms set on cross. Davenport 9935. Madai 2352. Kunzel 66 B/a. Beautifully toned. Some flan faults and doubling on the obverse, *otherwise*, very fine. 1 500





1,5:1

1126

1126.

Kaiserreich. Deutsch-Ostafrika (German East Africa) Wilhelm II, 1888-1918. Pattern Medal (Bronze, 38 mm, 24.46 g, 12 h), pattern of the First-Class Warrior Merit Medal for German Protectorates. By E. Weigand. Berlin, no date (1893). GUILIELMUS II - IMPERATOR Bust of Wilhelm II to left in uniform of Garde du Corps. Rev. KRIEGS / VERDIENST in two lines, within laurel wreath. Heyden - Nimmergut - OEK -. Apparently unpublished and of great interest. Tiny marks and edge nicks, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1 000

In 1892, Kaiser Wilhelm II established the 'Kriegerverdienstmedaille I. Klasse für deutsche Schutzgebiete' ('First-Class Warrior Merit Medal for German Protectorates' in German) as a decoration for acts of bravery awarded to indigenous soldiers (Askari) serving in the notorious Schutztruppe of German East Africa. Starting in 1893, the medal was also awarded to members of the Schutztruppe in German New Guinea, Tientsin, Kiautschou, and other colonial territories.

They were issued in two classes, made from gilt and plain silver. The second class corresponded to the Warrior Merit Medal introduced in 1873, featuring a monogram on the obverse (OEK 1894). The obverse design of the first-class was created by the renowned Berlin-based medalist Emil Weigand (1837-1907) and depicted Wilhelm II wearing a Pickelhaube and the cuirass of the Garde du Corps regiment. Wilhelm II was so pleased with this portrait that it was later used on the Rupees of the German East Africa Company (Jaeger 711-714). The reverse of both classes bore the inscription 'KRIEGER / VERDIENST' ('Warrior Merit' in German).

This particular piece is exceptional in multiple ways, shedding light on the otherwise obscure origins of this rare decoration. The reverse inscription 'KRIEGS / VERDIENST' ('War Merit' in German) was borrowed from Prussian awards dating back to the mid-19th century (OEK 1892). However, the final version of the Warrior Merit Medal replaced this inscription with 'KRIEGER / VERDIENST'. A. Heyden documented a silver second-class pattern featuring a reverse identical to our piece (A. Heyden: *Ehren-Zeichen der erloschenen und blühenden Staaten Deutschlands und Österreich-Ungarns*, Frankfurt a. M. 1897, p. 49). No published records exist of a first-class pattern, and its precise background remains unresolved. However, our piece suggests that an additional first-class version in bronze may have originally been planned. Beyond being a numismatic and phaleristic rarity, this pattern sheds light on Germany's colonial past and the award practices of the Schutztruppe.





1,5:1



1127

1127.

Kaiserreich. Reuss-ältere Linie. Heinrich XXIV, 1902-1918. 3 Mark 1909 (Silver, 33 mm, 16.66 g, 12 h), Berlin. HEINRICH XXIV. FÜRST REUSS ÄLTERER LINIE Bare head of Heinrich XXIV to right. Rev. DEUTSCHES REICH 1915 / *DREI MARK* Imperial eagle. Jaeger 119. Minor marks and edge nicks, *otherwise, very fine.* 350



1,5:1



1128



1128.

Kaiserreich. Sachsen. Albert, 1873-1902. Medal 1889 E (Copper, 39 mm, 27.80 g, 12 h), on 800th Anniversary of the House of Wettin. Size of 5 Mark. Muldenhütten. ALBERT KOENIG VON SACHSEN / *1828 - +1902 Bare head of Albert to right. Rev. Allegory of Saxony seated on throne celebrated by the people, 1089 / 1889 in wreath. Jaeger 123a. KM 1249a. Lustrous and attractive. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS 63 BN. Good extremely fine. 350





1129



1,5:1

1129.

Kaiserreich. Sachsen-Altenburg. Ernst, 1902-1904. 5 Mark 1901 A (Silver, 38 mm, 27.80 g, 12 h), on his 75th Birthday. Berlin. ERNST HERZOG VON SACHSEN ALTENBURG Bare head of Ernst to right. Rev. DEUTSCHES REICH 1901 / *FÜNF MARK* Imperial eagle. Jaeger 143. KM 38. Rare and with beautiful iridescent toning. Mintage of only 500 pieces. In NGC encapsulation, graded PF 64. Tiny marks on the obverse, *otherwise*, proof.

2 000



1130



2:1

1130.

Kaiserreich. Sachsen-Meiningen. Georg II, 1866-1914. 20 Mark 1905 D (Gold, 21 mm, 8.00 g, 12 h), München (Munich). GEORG HERZOG VON SACHSEN MEININGEN Bare head of Georg II to left. Rev. DEUTSCHES REICH 1905 / *20 MARK* Imperial eagle. Jaeger 279. KM 195. Very rare, mintage of only 1,000 pieces. Minor marks on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine.

5 000





1,5:1



1131

**1131.**

Weimarer Republik. 1918-1933. 5 Reichsmark 1925 A (Silver, 35 mm, 25 g, 12 h), on the Millennium of the Rhineland, Berlin. DEUTSCHES REICH / •JAHRTAUSEND - FEIER DER RHEINLANDE• Armoured knight standing facing behind shield, his right hand raised for an oath. Rev. 5 / REICHS / MARK between two oak branches. AKS 60. Jaeger 322. KM 47. In NGC encapsulation, graded PF 66 CAMEO. Proof. 350



1132

**1132.**

Weimarer Republik. 1918-1933. 5 Reichsmark 1927 A (Silver, 36 mm, 24.82 g, 12 h), on the 100th anniversary of the founding of Bremerhaven. Berlin. HUNDERT • JAHRE • BREMERHAVEN Sailing ship left, shield and date 19-27 below. Rev. DEUTSCHES • REICH / FÜNF • REICHSMARK Eagle shield. Jaeger 326. Tiny marks, otherwise, good extremely fine. 250



1,5:1



1133

1133.

Weimarer Republik. 1918-1933. Medal 1927 D (Gold, 35 mm, 22.60 g, 12 h), on the 80th Birthday of Paul von Hindenburg. By K. Goetz, München (Munich). REICHSPRÄSIDENT VON HINDENBURG / 1847-1927 • Head of Paul von Hindenburg to right, D left. Rev. • DEUTSCHEN REICHES TREUSTER DIENER • Helmeted coat of arms, imperial eagle above. Bruce 1a. Kienast 386. Tiny marks, *otherwise*, virtually as struck.

1 000



1,5:1

HAWAII



1134

1134.

Kingdom. Kalakaua I, 1874-1891. Hapalua – Half Dollar 1883 (Silver, 31 mm, 12.44 g, 6 h), San Francisco. KALAKAUA KING OF HAWAII / 1883 • Bare head of Kalakaua to right. Rev. UA MAU KE EA OKA AINA I KA PONO. Crowned and mantled coat of arms dividing value 1/2 - D, HAPALUA below. Breen 8034. KM 6. With a beautifully toned reverse. Tiny scratches on the obverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine.

250

** Ex Künker 159, 29-30 September 2009, 2290.



1,5:1



1135


1135.

Kingdom. Kalakaua I, 1874-1891. Hapaha – Quarter Dollar 1883 (Silver, 24 mm, 6.30 g, 6 h), San Francisco. KALAKAUA KING OF HAWAII / 1883 • Head of Kalakaua to right. Rev. UA MAU KE EA OKA AINA I KA PONO. Crowned and mantled coat of arms dividing value 1/4 - D, HAPAHA below. Breen 8032. KM 5. A sharply struck and lustrous example. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS65. Minor marks, *otherwise*, virtually as struck.

250



1,5:1

HUNGARY



2:1



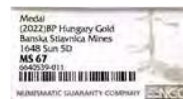
1136

**1136.**

Matthias I Corvinus, 1458-1490. Goldgulden (Gold, 21 mm, 3.56 g, 4 h), Nagybánya (Baia Mare), no date (1470-1477). MATHAS•D•G - R•VNGARIE Madonna seated facing, the infant Christ in her right arm, raven below with ring in its beak. Rev. •S•LADISL - AVS•REX St. Ladislaus standing facing, nimbate and crowned, holding halberd in his right hand and orb in his left, between n and shield with crossed hammers. Friedberg 22. Huszár 677. Lengyel 39/2. Pohl K12-2. Fresh and sharp, a beautiful piece. Minor areas of weakness and a small test cut on the edge, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1 000



1137

**1137.**

Republic. 1989-pres. Medal (Gold, 40 mm, 17.00 g, 12 h), on the city of Schemnitz (Banská Štiavnica) and its mines. Size of 3 ducats. Budapest, dated 1648 (2022 restrike). *FERDINAND•III•D•G•RO: - •I•S•AVG•GE•HV•BOH•REX* Laureate and draped bust of Ferdinand III; above, angel's head and wings above. Rev. *FATA REVIVISCUNT FOELICI SIDERE:ET OFFERT / *MINERIS FERNANDETVIS TERRA HUNGARA FRVCTVS Personification of sun within circle. Exceedingly rare, mintage of only 30 pieces. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS 67. Virtually as struck. 3 500



1,5:1

This impressive piece was struck using the original dies of the Taler (Vogelhuber 211) and 10 Ducats (Müseler 71-2) issued in 1648. The minting of the restrikes was initiated by the National Museum of Hungary.

INDIA



1138



2:1

1138.

Colonial. British India. Victoria, 1837-1901. Mohur 1841 (Gold, 26 mm, 11.66 g, 12 h), divided legend type, Calcutta (Kolkata). VICTORIA - QUEEN / 1841 Bare head of Victoria to the left . Rev. EAST INDIA COMPANY / ONE MOHUR / یک اشرفی ('One Ashrafi' in Persian) Lion advancing left; palm tree behind. Friedberg 1595a. KM 462.1. Pridmore 22. S&W 3.7. Tiny marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine.

3 500

ITALY



1139



2:1



1139.

Ferrara. Alfonso I d'Este, 1505-1534. Quarto Scudo or Testone (Silver, 29 mm, 9.64 g, 7 h), circa 1509-1522. ALFONSVS DVX FERRARIAE III • Cuirassed bust of Alfonso I d'Este to left. Rev. • DE FORTI DVLCEDO • Samson seated to left on curule chair, holding lion mask from which a swarm of five bees flies forth in his right hand; to left, serpent-entwined stump. CNI 29. MIR 271. Ravagnani 4. A beautifully toned and very well preserved example of this iconic issue. Minor die break on the reverse edge, *otherwise*, good very fine.

2 000

** Ex Varesi 80, 9-10 November 2022, 97.



1140

1140.

Milano (Duchi). Carlo I di Spagna (Carlo V, Sacro Romano Impero), 1535-1554. 32 Soldi imperiali o Burigozzo (Silver, 33 mm, 10.90 g, 1 h), no date (1539). CAROLVS•V•IMPERATOR Laureate and cuirassed bust of Carlo I di Spagna to right, wearing Collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Rev. SANCTVS•AMBROSIVS • // • MLM St. Ambrose, in episcopal regalia, standing slightly right on ground line, holding whip in his raised right hand and crozier in his left. CNI 31. Crippa III 8/D. MIR 282/1. Negrini/Varesi 278. Very Rare. An attractive example with beautiful old cabinet toning and an excellent old pedigree. The usual areas of weakness and minor doubling, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 3 500

****** *Ex Sincona 29, 18 May 2016, 1614 and Nomisma 50, 15 October 2015, 135, and from the Trivulzio Collection ('Ricca collezione di antica e nobile famiglia'), Baranowsky, 23-25 February 1931, 794.*

This beautiful coin reflects the European power struggles fought on Italian soil in the first half of the 16th century. Charles V appears on the obverse of the coin as the undisputed ruler of the Duchy of Milan, which, in turn, is represented on the reverse by Milan's patron saint, St. Ambrose. In reality, Charles' power in Milan was far from uncontested. The French King Francis I (1494-1547) also laid claim to the duchy, considering himself the successor of the Visconti family, which had ruled Milan for a time.

The 32 Soldi imperiali, first minted in early 1539 with a fineness of approximately 94%, entered numismatic history under the name Burigozzo. This designation traces back to Giovan Marco Burigozzo, who first mentioned and described the coin in his mid-19th-century chronicle, recounting events in Milan between 1500 and 1544. In the late 19th century, the Gnechchi brothers were the first to officially establish Burigozzo as the coin's denomination in his honor, a term later adopted into the CNI (Corpus Nummorum Italicorum).





2:1



1141

**1141.**

Napoli (Regno). Ferdinando I (Don Ferrante), 1458-1494. Ducato (Gold, 21 mm, 3.51 g, 3 h), Jacopo Cotrullo, maestro di zecca, 1469-1474. RECORDATS:MISERICORDIE:S Crowned and cuirassed bust of Ferdinando I to right; behind, C. Rev. FERDINANDVS:D:G:R•S:I:V: Crowned coat of arms. Friedberg 819. MIR 64/6. Pannuti/Riccio 9a. A beautiful piece with a fine portrait. Very light marks on the obverse, otherwise, extremely fine. 3 500

** Ex Astarte E-Auction 1, 31 July 2023, 220.



1142

**1142.**

Napoli (Regno). Frederico III (IV d'Aragona), 1496-1501. Carlino (Silver, 25 mm, 4.00 g, 1 h), Gian Carlo Tramontano, maestro di zecca. ✠ FEDRICVS•DEI•G•REX•SI•HIE Crowned and cuirassed bust of Frederico III to right; behind, T. Rev. ✠ RECEDANT:VETERA Burning book with seven flames. Biaggi 1706. MEC 14, 1063 var. (eight flames). A wonderful example of this interesting issue. A few light marks, otherwise, good extremely fine. 500

** From the collection of Dr. Max Blaschegg (1930-2021), Leu Web Auction 22, 20-21 August 2022, 1822, ex Schweizerische Kreditanstalt Bern 7, 27-29 April 1987, 1736.

The reverse legend - 'Let former things disappear' - and the burning book show the intention to cancel old debts and to burn the old tax registers so that the economy could flourish again.



2:1

**1143.**

Papal Coinage. John IX, 898-900. Denaro (Silver, 19 mm, 1.40 g, 5 h), in the name of Lambert, Holy Roman Emperor (891-898), January-October 898. S / C / S – P/ET/RV/S Half-length bust of St. Peter, wearing mantum and stole, facing slightly to left, holding cross-tipped scepter. Rev. + LANTVERT MP around monogram of IOHANS. Berman 52. CNI 1. MEC 1, 1063. Muntoni 1. Very rare. An attractively toned and unusually complete example of this historically interesting issue. Good very fine. 1 500

** *Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 56, 8 October 2010, 945 and Münzen & Medaillen GmbH 8, 10 May 2001, 559.*

Pope Formosus died on 4 April 896 amidst power struggles involving the Papacy, the Patriarchate of Constantinople, the Kingdom of West Francia, and the Holy Roman Empire. What followed was a period of bitter infighting, with his successor, Boniface VI, dying after just two weeks in office. The next pope, Stephen VI, conducted the infamous Cadaver Synod, during which the decayed corpse of Formosus was indicted, convicted, mutilated, and cast into the Tiber. This outrageous act would soon come back to haunt Stephen, however, as he was imprisoned and strangled in the summer of 897. The following pope, Romanus, was deposed after only three months, and was succeeded by Theodore II, who had Formosus' body exhumed from its secret burial at Portus harbor. Yet Theodore, too, died in office after a reign that lasted only twelve or twenty days - depending on the source - in December 897.

In January 898, John IX was elected as Theodore's successor. A native of Tivoli near Rome, John sought to reconcile the warring factions within the Papacy. In foreign affairs, he sided with Lambert of Italy against Arnulf of Carinthia in the struggle for control of the Holy Roman Empire, striking coins featuring Lambert's name alongside his own monogram. However, Lambert died on 15 October 898, and John himself followed just fifteen months later, plunging Rome into further turmoil. It would take several decades before the Papacy regained stability. Between 872 and 965, two dozen popes ruled the Holy See, and in the most turbulent years between 896 and 904, a new pope was elected on average every year.



1144

2,5:1

1144.

Papal Coinage. Innocent VIII, 1484-1492. Ducato Papale (Gold, 21 mm, 3.41 g, 12 h), Rome. •INNOCEN - TIVS•PP•VIII• Coat of arms surmounted by crossed keys and Papal tiara; all within quadrilobe. Rev. •SANCTVS•PETRVS• - •ALMA•ROMA St. Peter in boat left, pulling net from water with both hands. Berman 497. Friedberg -. MIR 488/1. Muntoni 2. A wonderful piece, very sharp and of attractive style. Good extremely fine. 2 000

** Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 14, 9 October 1998, 1025.

Innocent VIII was a notably weak and dependent pope. As pontiff, he was primarily occupied with resolving his ongoing financial troubles. At times, he even pawned his miter, tiara, and parts of the papal treasury. His unusually close ties to the Ottoman Empire were also driven largely by financial interests.



1145

1145.

Papal Coinage. Pius IV, 1559-1565. Medal (Silver, 27 mm, 12.15 g, 12 h), by G. Antonio di Rossi. •PIVS•PONT•OPT•MAX• Bust of Pius II to left, wearing tonsure and mantum. Rev. •PROVIDEN-TIA PONT• Providentia standing front, head to left, holding cornucopia in her left hand and grain ears over modius with her right; in the exergue, signature •A•R•. Mazio -. Spink 589 var. Extremely rare in silver. A beautifully toned original strike. Minor flan faults, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 350

** Ex Triton XVI, 8 January 2013, 1478 and Heritage 3015, 12 September 2011, 25193.



2:1



1146

1146.

Papal Coinage. Clement XI, 1700-1721. Testone (Silver, 34 mm, 9.14 g, 12 h), By E. Hamerani, Rome, VI = 1705/6. CLEMENS•XI* - *P•M* A•VI* Draped bust of Clemens XI to left. Rev. DIGNIS•VICTORIAM The Three Graces (Charites), Euphrosyne, Aglaia, and Thalia, standing around one another on the Piazza del Campidoglio; above, wreath; below, coat of arms of mint master Alessandro Falconieri. Berman 2397. MIR 2285/1. Muntoni 64. Beautiful old cabinet toning. Minor flan faults on the obverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 250



2:1



1147

1147.

Parma. Ferdinando di Borbone, 1765-1802. Da 8 doppie 1786 S (Gold, 40 mm, 56.86 g, 6 h). FERDINANDVS I•HISPAN INFANS / * Bare bust of Ferdinand I to right. Rev. D•G•PARMÆ PLAC•ET VAST•DVX 1786 Crowned coat of arms within laurel wreath. Friedberg 926. CNI 63/64. MIR 1057/1. Schlumberger 510. Very rare. Tiny marks and areas of weakness on the obverse, otherwise, extremely fine. 15 000

** Ex Numismatica Genevensis 10, 3 December 2018, 437.

Ferdinando di Borbone, Infante of Spain and Duke of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, stands as a poignant figure marking the twilight of the Age of Absolutism. Profoundly religious and an advocate of absolutist rule, his reign was deeply intertwined with the dynastic politics of 18th-century Europe - especially through his marriage to Maria Amalia of Austria (1746-1804), daughter of Empress Maria Theresa (1717-1780). Despite these powerful alliances, Ferdinando di Borbone was ultimately unable to preserve his duchies in the face of the sweeping changes brought by the French Revolution (1789). Following the French occupation led by Napoléon Bonaparte (1769-1821) in 1796, the Duchy of Parma was formally annexed into the French Republic in 1801. A man drawn to religious life from an early age, particularly the Dominican order, Ferdinando spent his final days at the Abbey of Fontevivo, where he died in 1802.

Among the most remarkable artifacts of his rule is the 8 Doppie, designed by Giuseppe Siliprandi. Striking in both its size and rarity, the coin was never intended for widespread circulation. Instead, it served a ceremonial and symbolic role, primarily as a prestigious gift and a display of sovereign power. As such, it embodies the representational logic of absolutism - demonstrating authority not through utility, but through grandeur. Today, the coin stands as a rare and valuable witness to the decline of absolutist monarchies across Europe.



1148


1148.

Roma. Issued in the name of the Roman Senate. *Brancaleone d'Andalo*, 1252-1258. Grosso (Silver, 23 mm, 3.45 g, 8 h). ✠ BRANCALEONE • S • P • Q • R Lion walking left. Rev. ✠ ROMA CAPVT MVNDI Roma seated facing with outstretched arms, holding globe in her right hand and palm branch in her left. Berman 96. Biaggi 2083. MIR 112/1. Muntoni 2. Very rare. A wonderful piece, beautifully toned and sharply struck. Light doubling and with minor areas of weakness, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 350

** From the collection of Dr. Max Blaschegg (1930-2021), Leu Web Auction 22, 20 August 2022, 1921 and ex Sternberg XIV, 24-25 May 1984, 809.



1,5:1



1149


1149.

Sardegnia (Regno). *Carlo Felice*, 1821-1831. 80 Lire 1826 L (Gold, 33 mm, 25.79 g, 6 h), Torino (Turin). CAR • FELIX D • G • REX SAR • CYP • ET HIER / 1826 Bare bust of Carlo Felice to left. Rev. DVX SAB • GENVAE ET MONTIS • PRINC • PED • & • // L • 80 • Crowned and collared coat of arms within wreath. Friedberg 1132. Gigante 5. KM 123. Pagani 28. Light nicks and minor adjustment marks on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1 500



1,5:1



1150


1150.

Sardegnia (Regno). *Carlo Felice*, 1821-1831. 80 Lire 1828 L (Gold, 33 mm, 25.69 g, 6 h), Torino (Turin). CAR • FELIX D • G • REX SAR • CYP • ET HIER / 1828 Bare bust of Carlo Felice to left. Rev. DVX SAB • GENVAE ET MONTIS • PRINC • PED • & • // L • 80 • Crowned and collared coat of arms within wreath. Friedberg 1133. Gigante 9. KM 123. Pagani 32. Slightly cleaned and with minor scratches on the obverse, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 1 500



1,5:1



1,5:1



1151

**1151.**

Sardegna (Regno). Carlo Alberto, 1831-1849. 100 Lire 1835 P (Gold, 34 mm, 32.22 g, 6 h), Torino (Turin). CAR•ALBERTVS D•G•REX SARD•CYP•ET HIER• / 1835 Bare bust of Carlo Alberto to left. Rev. DVX SAB•GENVAE ET - MONTISF•PRINC•PED•&• // L•100 Crowned and collared coat of arms within wreath. Friedberg 1138. Gigante 7. KM 133. Pagani 141. Light marks on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1 500



1,5:1



1152

**1152.**

Savoia (Ducato). Emanuele Filiberto, 1538-1580. Testone 1561 V (Silver, 28 mm, 9.52 g, 10 h), First type, Vercelli F (mint master L. Ferraris). E PHILIBERT DVX SABAVDIE Cuirassed bust of Emanuele Filiberto to left. Rev. AVXILIVM MEVM A DOMINO F Crowned coat of arms. Biaggi 427. MIR 508. Simonetti 35. Very rare in this condition. Nicely toned. Slightly rough and a tiny flan fault on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1 500

** From the Richard Margolis Collection.

Emanuele Filiberto inherited a war-torn duchy, caught between French and Spanish forces. A fearless fighter and brilliant strategist, he earned the nickname 'Testa di Ferro' ('Ironhead' in Italian) and joined Emperor Charles V's (1500-1558) service in 1543. The list of major battles he fought in is long - Ingolstadt (1546), Mühlberg (1547), Renty (1554), Saint-Quentin (1557), and many more.

Beyond the battlefield, he proved a capable ruler, curbing noble privileges, centralizing power, and boosting trade. However, his legendary love of wine led to his downfall - he died of liver cirrhosis in 1580, leaving behind a prosperous Savoy with full coffers and a well-trained standing army.





**1153.**

Sicilia (Regno). Federico I (Federico II, Sacro Romano Impero), 1198-1250. Multiplo di Tarì (Gold, 14 mm, 5.14 g, 9 h), Messina or Brindisi, 1220-1250. •F•IMPERATOR Eagle with spread wings, its head between two pellets. Rev. Long cross between IC - ✠C / HI - KA. Friedberg -. MEC 14, 513 var. (differing weight). MIR 71. Spahr 97. Rare and exceptionally well struck, a wonderful piece. Removed from NGC encapsulation, graded MS 63. Minor edge splits, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 1 500

Federico I of Sicily is perhaps better known as Frederick II, or Friedrich II von Hohenstaufen. A grandson of the legendary Frederick Barbarossa (1122-1190), he would go on to be crowned King of Sicily, King of Germany, Holy Roman Emperor, and King of Jerusalem. Though he technically ruled over a vast domain stretching from Central Europe to Sicily and even the Holy Land, his primary focus remained on his Italian holdings - often bringing him into conflict with the Papacy. Indeed, he was excommunicated no less than three times.

Despite his turbulent relationship with the Church, Frederick proved to be a shrewd diplomat, famously recovering Jerusalem and its surrounding territories from the Ayyubids in 1229 without resorting to war. He was also a passionate patron of the arts, fostering the development of Sicilian poetry and even authoring a treatise on falconry. As a legal reformer, he worked to professionalize Sicily's judiciary and bureaucracy.

His complex and commanding personality left a lasting mark on history, earning him the title *stupor mundi* - 'wonder of the world' - a testament to his ability to shape his era through sheer force of will.



1154

1154.

Sicilia (Regno). Federico I (Federico II, Sacro Romano Impero), 1198-1250. Multiplo di Tari (Gold, 13 mm, 2.61 g, 3 h), Messina or Brindisi, 1220-1250. •F•IMPERATOR Eagle with spread wings, its head between two pellets. Rev. Long cross between IC - ✠C / HI - KA. Friedberg -. MEC 14, 513 var. (differing weight). Spahr 97. Very rare and exceptionally well preserved, a wonderful piece with a beautiful imperial eagle. Good extremely fine. 1 500

** From the collection of Dr. Max Blaschegg (1930-2021, with collector's ticket), Leu Web Auction 22, 20-21 August 2022, 1945, ex Schweizerische Kreditanstalt Monetarium FPL 36, winter 1981/2, 339.



2:1



1155

1155.

Trento. Egno de'Appiano, 1248-1273. Grosso (Silver, 21 mm, 1.71 g, 9 h). ✠ •EPS TRIDENTI• Bust of Egno de'Appiano to left, raising his right hand in benediction and holding a crosier in his left. Rev. ✠ •INPERATOR• around ✠F. Biaggi 2691. MEC 12, 939 var. (slightly differing portrait). Rizzolli T42. Beautifully toned and unusually well preserved. Extremely fine. 350

** From the collection of Dr. Max Blaschegg, Leu Web Auction 22, 20 August 2022, 1991 (with collector's ticket), ex Schweizerische Kreditanstalt Monetarium FPL 35, summer 1981, 594.



2:1



1156

1156.

Trento. Egno de'Appiano, 1248-1273. Grosso (Silver, 20 mm, 1.65 g, 8 h). ✠ •EPS•TRIDENTI• Bust of Egno de'Appiano to left, raising his right hand in benediction and holding a crosier in his left. Rev. ✠ •INPERATOR• around ✠F. Biaggi 2691. MEC 12, 939 var. (slightly differing portrait). Rizzolli T44. Fresh and attractive, a splendid piece. Good extremely fine. 500

** Ex Ranieri 16, 31 October 2021, 365.



2:1



1,5:1



1157



1157.

Toscana (Granducato). Cosimo III de' Medici, 1670-1723. Piastra 1676 (Silver, 46 mm, 31.06 g, 6 h). COSMVS•III• D•G•MA•DV•ETRURIAE•VI Cuirassed bust of Cosimo III to right, 1676 below. Rev. FILIVS MEVS - DILECTVS St. John the Baptist baptizes Christ in the Jordan river; above, the Holy Spirit. Davenport 4209. Galeotti VII. MIR 326/2. Beautiful old cabinet toning. Light scratches, otherwise, good very fine.

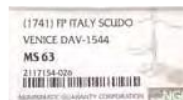
500



1,5:1



1158



1158.

Venezia (Venice). Pietro Grimani, 1741-1752. Scudo della Croce da 140 soldi (Silver, 42 mm, 31.83 g, 8 h), FP (mint master F. Pasqualigo), no date (1741). APETRVS•GRIMANI•DVX•VENETIAR / *F•P* Cross fleury. Rev. *SANCTVS•MARCVS•VENET* / *140* The lion of St. Mark facing in a shield. CNI VIII 7. Davenport 1544. Gamberini 1520. Paolucci 13. Papadopoli 15. Beautifully toned and exceptionally well preserved. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS 63. Top Pop. Minor doubling, otherwise, good extremely fine.

500

** From the collection of Count Panceira di Zoppola (1891-1947), Numismatica Ars Classica Auction 108, 23 May 2018, 1075, privately acquired from Morchio & Majer in circa 1900 (for 10 Lire).



1159

1159.

Regno d'Italia. Umberto I, 1878-1900. 100 Lire 1888 R (Gold, 35 mm, 32.19 g, 6 h), Rome. UMBERTO I - RE D'ITALIA / 1888 Bare head of Umberto I to left. Rev. L. - 100 Crowned and collared coat of arms within wreath. Friedberg 18. Gigante 4. MIR 1096d. Montenegro 04. Pagani 570. Very rare, mintage of only 1,169 pieces. Minor marks and scratches, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 3 500



1,5:1



1160

1160.

Regno d'Italia. Umberto I, 1878-1900. 50 Centesimi 1889 R (Silver, 18 mm, 2.50 g, 6 h), Rome. UMBERTO I RE D'ITALIA / 1889 Bare head of Umberto I to right. Rev. Crowned arms between laurel and oak branch; in fields, C - 50; below R. Gigante 42. MIR 1104a. Pagani 608. Beautifully toned. Minor marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 200



2:1



1161

1161.

Regno d'Italia. Vittorio Emanuele III, 1900-1946. Centesimo 1902 R (Copper, 15 mm, 1.00 g, 6 h), Rome. VITTORIO EMANUELE III RE D'ITALIA Bare head of Vittorio Emanuele III to left. Rev. 1 / CENTESIMO / 1902 in three lines; above, star; all within wreath. Gigante 307. KM 35. Montenegro 416. Pagani 940. Very rare. Extremely fine. 200



2:1





2:1



2:1



1,5:1



1162

**1162.**

Regno d'Italia. Vittorio Emanuele III, 1900-1946. Centesimo 1908 (Copper, 15 mm, 1.02 g, 6 h), Rome. VITTORIO•EMANUELE•III•RE•D'ITALIA Uniformed bust of Vittorio Emanuele III to left. Rev. CENT.1. - 1908 Italia to left, holding an olive branch in her right hand and standing on a galley on the sea. Gigante 312. KM 40. Montenegro 422. Pagani 945. Very rare and nicely toned. Key date. Virtually as struck. 350



1163

**1163.**

Regno d'Italia. Vittorio Emanuele III, 1900-1946. Centesimo 1908 (Copper, 15 mm, 1.00 g, 6 h), Rome. VITTORIO•EMANUELE•III•RE•D'ITALIA Uniformed bust of Vittorio Emanuele III to left. Rev. CENT.1. - 1908 Italia to left, holding an olive branch in her right hand and standing on a galley on the sea. Gigante 312. KM 40. Montenegro 422. Pagani 945. Very rare. Key date. Minor areas of weakness, otherwise, good extremely fine. 350



1164

**1164.**

Regno d'Italia. Vittorio Emanuele III, 1900-1946. Rupia 1915 R (Silver, 30 mm, 11.67 g, 12 h), Somalia Italiana (Italian Somiland), Rome. VITTORIO EMANUELE III RE D'ITALIA Bare head of Vittorio Emanuele III to right. Rev. SOMALIA ITALIANA / UNA / RUPIA / روپیہ / Crown above value and date •1915• between rose branches. Gigante 5. KM 6. Pagani 958. Beautifully toned. Tiny marks on the obverse, otherwise, virtually as struck. 200



1165

1,5:1

1165.

Regno d'Italia. Vittorio Emanuele III, 1900-1946. 20 Lire 1927 A. V (Silver, 36 mm, 15.00 g, 6 h), Rome. VITTORIO EMANUELE III RE Bare head of Vittorio Emanuele III right. Rev. ITALIA / A. V - 1927 / L. 20 Lictor standing right, holding fasces with his right hand and saluting seated Italia with his left. Gigante 35. MIR 1128a. Montenegro 64. Pagani 671. Extremely rare, mintage of just 100 examples. Beautifully toned. Good extremely fine.

2 500



1,5:1



1166

**1166.**

Regno d'Italia. Vittorio Emanuele III, 1900-1946. 100 Lire 1931 R (Gold, 22 mm, 8.80 g, 6 h), Rome. VITTORIO•EMANUELE•III•RE Draped bust of Vittoria Emanuele III to left. Rev. ITALIA / L•100 / 1931 / IX E•F Victory standing left on prow, holding olive branch in her right hand and torch in her left. Friedberg 33. Gigante 9. Pagani 646. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS 62. Tiny marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 350



1,5:1



1167

**1167.**

Regno d'Italia. Vittorio Emanuele III, 1900-1946. 100 Lire 1931 R (Gold, 23 mm, 8.80 g, 6 h), Rome. VITTORIO•EMANUELE•III•RE Draped bust of Vittoria Emanuele III to left. Rev. ITALIA / L•100 / 1931 / IX E•F Victory standing left on prow, holding olive branch in her right hand and torch in her left. Friedberg 33. Gigante 9. Pagani 646. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS 62. Tiny marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 350



1168

1168.

Repubblica. 1946-present. Set of 2 coins (Aluminum, 5.78 g, 6 h), Rome, 1946 R. Two denominations: 10 Lire 1946 (Gigante 229. KM 90) and 5 Lire 1946 (Gigante 277. KM 89). Rare. Minor marks, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 250



1169

1169.

Repubblica. 1946-present. Set of 4 coins (Aluminum, 9.07 g, 6 h), Rome, 1947 R. Four denominations: 10 Lire 1947 (Gigante 230. KM 90), 5 Lire 1947 (Gigante 278. KM 89), 2 Lire 1947 (Gigante 325. KM 88) and 1 Lira 1947 (Gigante 362. KM 87). Very rare. Minor marks, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 1 000



2:1



LIECHTENSTEIN



1170

**1170.**

Fürstentum. Johann II, 1858-1929. 20 Kronen 1898 (Gold, 21 mm, 6.78 g, 12 h), Wien (Vienna). JOHANN II•FÜRST - VON LIECHTENSTEIN Bare head of Johann II to left. Rev. Crowned coat of arms between laurel branches and value 20 - KR, 1898 below. Divo 89. Friedberg 12. HMZ 2-1374b. Rare, mintage of only 1,500 pieces. Tiny marks, otherwise, good extremely fine. 1 000



2:1



1171

**1171.**

Fürstentum. Franz I, 1929-1938. 20 Franken 1930 (Gold, 21 mm, 6.45 g, 6 h), Bern. FRANZ•I•FÜRST•VON•LIECHTENSTEIN Uniformed bust of Franz I to right. Rev. Crowned coat of arms between laurel branches and value 20 - Fr., 1930 below. Divo 124. Friedberg 15. HMZ 2-1383a. Tiny spots of toning, otherwise, good extremely fine. 350



1172


1172.

Fürstentum. Franz I, 1929-1938. 20 Franken 1930 (Gold, 21 mm, 6.45 g, 6 h), Bern. FRANZ•I•FÜRST•VON•LIECHTENSTEIN Uniformed bust of Franz I to right. Rev. Crowned coat of arms between laurel branches and value 20 - Fr., 1930 below. Divo 124. Friedberg 15. HMZ 2-1383a. Tiny marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 350



2:1



1173


1173.

Fürstentum. Franz I, 1929-1938. 10 Franken 1930 (Gold, 19 mm, 3.22 g, 6 h), Bern. FRANZ•I•FÜRST•VON•LIECHTENSTEIN Uniformed bust of Franz I to right. Rev. Crowned coat of arms between laurel branches and value 10 - Fr., 1930 below. Divo 125. Friedberg 16. HMZ 2-1384a. Scratch on the obverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 250



2:1



1174


1174.

Fürstentum. Franz I, 1929-1938. 10 Franken 1930 (Gold, 19 mm, 3.23 g, 6 h), Bern. FRANZ•I•FÜRST•VON•LIECHTENSTEIN Uniformed bust of Franz I to right. Rev. Crowned coat of arms between laurel branches and value 10 - Fr., 1930 below. Divo 125. Friedberg 16. HMZ 2-1384a. Tiny marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 250



2:1

LOW COUNTRIES



1175.

Vlaanderen (Flanders). Lodewijk II van Male, 1346-1384. Gouden Lam – Mouton d'or (Gold, 30 mm, 4.41 g, 10 h), variety with 'T' after 'NOB'. Gand (Ghent) or Mechelen (Mechlin). ✠ AGN:DEI:QVI:TOLL': PCCA:mVDI:mISERERC:nOBI' Agnus Dei standing left, head upturned right, wearing nimbus crown and cradling banner on long cross fleurée; LVD' - CO:F' below; all within tressure of seventeen arcs. Rev. ✠ XP'C:VIINCIT:XP'C:REGNAT: XP'C:IMPERAT Cross fleurée and feuillue; in center of cross, cinquefoil within angled quadrilobe; eagles in quarters; all within angled quadrilobe; trefoils flanking angles. Delmonte 457 var. (slightly differing obverse legend). Friedberg 155 var. (slightly differing obverse legend). Vanhoudt G2601 var. (slightly differing obverse legend). Vanhoudt/Saunders 261 var. (slightly differing obverse legend). Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, a wonderful example of late Medieval art. Virtually as struck. 3 500

** From the Long Valley River Collection and the Richard A. Jourdan Collection of Medieval European Coins, ex Roma XX, 29-30 October 2020, 994, Triton XXIII, 14 January 2020, 1183 and previously privately acquired from Charles H. Wolfe in 1996.

The Mouton d'or, also known as the Agnel or Aignel ('lamb' in French), gets its name from its iconic obverse depicting the *Agnus Dei* - Latin for 'Lamb of God'. Shown as the Paschal Lamb bearing the banner of victory, it symbolizes the resurrection of Jesus Christ and traces its origins back to the Old Testament, where the lamb played a central role as a sacrificial offering.

This popular gold coin was introduced around 1311 by Philip IV, King of France (1268-1314), and quickly gained wide circulation, inspiring many imitations. Among those who issued their own types of this coin were King Henry V of England (1386-1422), the Archbishopric of Cambrai, and Lodewijk II.

With a relatively large diameter and thin flan, this coin type is prone to damage. Well-preserved examples with sharp detail and no significant flaws - like the one shown here - are very rare.





1,5:1



1176

**1176.**

Vlaanderen (Flanders). Lodewijk II van Male, 1346-1384. Gouden Flandres – Franc à pied (Gold, 31 mm, 4.16 g, 8 h), Gand (Ghent) or Mechelen (Mechlin). L - VDOVIC • DEI • GR • COM • Z • DnS • FLAnDRI - C / FLAnDRES Lodewijk II van Male standing facing within Gothic canopy, holding sword in his right hand; coat of arms to his left, crested helmet to his right. Rev. ✠ BENEDICTVS • QVI • VENIT • IN • NO • MIN • C • DOM • INI Cross fleury; lion rampant in central quadrilobe; F L A D in quarters; all within quadrilobe; trefoils in spandrels. Delmonte 464. Friedberg 161. Vanhoudt G2612. Vanhoudt/Saunders 269. Boldly struck and impressive, an excellent piece. Minor edge nicks, otherwise, good extremely fine. 3 500

** From the Long Valley River Collection and the Richard A. Jourdan Collection of Medieval European Coins, ex Roma XX, 29-30 October 2020, 992, Triton XXIII, 14 January 2020, 1187 and previously privately acquired from Charles H. Wolfe in 1995.



1,5:1



1177

**1177.**

Vlaanderen (Flanders). Lodewijk II van Male, 1346-1384. Gouden Rijder – Franc à cheval (Gold, 30 mm, 3.77 g, 11 h), Gand (Ghent) or Mechelen (Mechlin), 1361-1364. L • VDOVIC • DEI • : GRA • COM • ES • Z - DnS • FLAnDRI • C • ARMED Lodewijk II van Male on caparisoned horse to left, holding reins in his right hand and sword in his left. Rev. ✠ XPC • VI • CIT • XPC • REG • NAT • XPC • IMP • ERAT Cross fleury; quadrilobe in central; all within quadrilobe; trefoils in spandrels. Delmonte 458. Friedberg 156. Schneider 142. Vanhoudt G2602. Boldly struck and with excellent details. Good extremely fine. 2 000





1,5:1



1178

**1178.**

Vlaanderen (Flanders). Lodewijk II van Male, 1346-1384. Gouden Schild – Chaise d'Or (Gold, 31 mm, 4.49 g, 2 h), Ghent (Gand) or Mechelen (Malines), 1370/2-1384. ✠ LVDOLVICVS:DEI:GRA:COMITIS:DNI:FLAND' Crowned Lodewijk II enthroned facing, holding sword in his right hand and resting his left on coat of arms; all within tressure of eight arcs, with trefoils in spandrels. Rev. ✠ XPC:VIICIT:XPC:REGNAT: XPC:IMPERAT Ornate cross fleurée in ornate quadrilobe; rosettes in spandrels. De Mey 205. Delmonte 466. Elsen 38. Friedberg 163. A splendid, fresh and sharply struck piece. Virtually as struck. 2 500



1,5:1



1179

**1179.**

Henegouwen (Hainaut). Filips de Goede (the Good), 1433-1467. Gouden Leeuw – Lion d'or (Gold, 30 mm, 4.20 g, 10 h), engravers error with 'BENEDICVM' instead of 'BENEDICTVM'. Valenciennes, 1454-1455. PhS:DEI:GRA:DVX:BVRG:COMES:HANOIE Lion seated left in Gothic arch; briquets above flames to either side. Rev. ✠ SIT:NOMEN:DOMINI:BENEDICVM (sic!) :AMEN Coat of arms over over cross fleurée. Chalon 157. De Mey 175. Delmonte 303. Friedberg 269. Lucas 183. Vanhoudt 16 VA. Apparently unpublished with this engravers error. Tiny scratches and minor areas of weakness, otherwise, good very fine. 1 500





1180

2:1

1180.**Republiek der Zeven Verenigde Nederlanden (Dutch Republic).****1581-1795.** Rozenobel (Gold, 36 mm, 7.63 g, 11 h), Utrecht, 1600-1601.

•MONE - NOVA•ORDINVM•TRAIECT FN King in ship facing, holding upraised sword in his right hand and shield with coat of arms of Utrecht in his left; on stern, banner with lion rampant left. Rev. ∴CONCORDIA∴RES∴PARVÆ∴CRESCVNT∴ Cross fleurée with six-rayed central star; in each quarter, crown above lion passant left; all within tressure of eight arches; trefoils in spandrels. Delmonte 959. Friedberg 277. KM 6. A lustrous and exceptionally fresh example. Virtually as struck.

3 500

** Ex Westerhof 8, 9 September 1989, 166.





1181

1181.

Amsterdam. City. Medal 1650 (Silver, 69 mm, 85.73 g, 12 h), on the lifting of the siege of the city and the death of William II, Prince of Orange. By S. Dadler. CRIMINE AB UNO DISCE OMNEIS• MDCL• XXX IUL II• Horse jumping to left over view of the city with clouds above and sunrise to right; saddle cloth inscribed U / NI / O - RE / LI / GIO // SIMULANT; in exergue, QUIA BELLA VETABAT; above, crowned coat of arms. Rev. MAGNIS EXCIDIT AUSIS• MDCL• VI NOVEMBRIS• City view of Den Haag, with a funeral procession moving out of the town; above, Phaethon, struck by a lightning from Zeus appearing in the clouds above, falls from Helios' solar chariot. Maué 76. Van Loon II, p. 353. Wiecek 133. A spectacular and very rare piece with a most enchanting iridescent tone. Tiny edge faults, otherwise, virtually as struck. 2 500

** From the collection of Dr. J. P. van Erp, *Corinphila* 247, 2 October 2020, 4895, previously acquired from J. Schulman (with old collector's and dealer's tickets).

With the confirmation of the sovereignty of the Republiek der Zeven Verenigde Nederlanden (Dutch Republic) through the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, the country began its rise to one of Europe's leading maritime and trading powers, gaining global significance. At the heart of this economic power was the Amsterdam patricianship. Their strong position led to intense conflicts with the Stadtholders, which found support among the nobility and rural populations. The peak of these tensions came with the siege of Amsterdam by Stadtholder William II, Prince of Orange (1626-1650).

This wonderful medal commemorates the lifting of the siege on 4 August 1650 and the subsequent death of William II from pox on 6 November of the same year.



1182

1182.

Republiek der Zeven Verenigde Nederlanden (Dutch Republic). 1581-1795. Medal 1653 (Silver, 67 mm, 121.34 g, 12 h), on the death of Admiral Maarten Harpertszoon Tromp on 10 August 1653. By J. Pool. Amsterdam. MARTEN•HARPERTZEN•TROMP•RIDDER• Draped half-length bust of Tromp facing slightly to right, wearing collar; below his right arm truncation, •I•POOL. Rev. LIEVTENANT•ADMIRAAL•VAN•HOLLAND•VOOR•HET•VAADERLAND•GESNEVELT•DEN•10•AVGVSTI•ANNO 1653: Scene of the naval Battle of Scheveningen: Dutch warship firing on English warships; in the front, sinking English vessel. Eimer 187. Koldewey 1. Scher 783. Van Loon II, p. 376. Very rare. A wonderful example, lustrous, beautifully toned and sharply struck. Tiny edge marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 2 500

** Ex Peus 397, 5 November 2008, 1113.

The Dutch naval hero Maarten Harpertszoon Tromp dedicated most of his life to naval service. Beloved by his crews, he earned the nickname 'Bestevaër' ('grandfather') and is said to have won no fewer than thirty-three naval battles. On 10 August 1653, during the Battle of Scheveningen, an English sniper shot Tromp dead. Although the battle ended in a tactical defeat for the Dutch, it resulted in a strategic victory, as it forced the English to lift their blockade of the Low Countries.

Tromp's death was a heavy blow to Dutch morale. The loss of their greatest naval commander was widely mourned and commemorated with fine medals such as this one. Notably, the naval scene on the reverse was clearly based on Jan Abrahamsz Beerstraaten's painting 'The Battle of Scheveningen, 10 August 1653'.



1183

1183.

Republiek der Zeven Verenigde Nederlanden (Dutch Republic). 1581-1795. Medal (Silver, 70 mm, 122.07 g, 12 h), on the death of Admiral Michiel de Ruyter on 29 April 1676. By C. Adolphzoon, no date (1676). MICHAEL DE RVITER PROVINCIA RVVM CONFOEDERAT: / BELGIC: ARCHITHA=LASSVS DVX ET EQVES. Draped and cuirassed half length bust of de Ruyter facing slightly to left; wearing cravat and collar of the Order of St. Michael. Rev. PVGNANDO• Scene of the Four Days' Battle on 1-4 June 1666: Dutch and English warships in action; in the front, burning vessel. Eimer 238. Scheer 788. Van Loon III, p. 186. Very rare. Lustrous and with beautiful old collection toning, a splendid example. Tiny marks, otherwise, good extremely fine. 2 000

** Ex Künker 331, 30 January 2020, 898.

Arguably the greatest of the many Dutch naval heroes, Michiel de Ruyter spent his life at sea, serving the Dutch Republic in battles across the globe. As admiral, he led the Dutch fleet in numerous engagements during the Second and Third Anglo-Dutch Wars of the 1660s, securing his most brilliant victory in the famous Raid on the Medway (19-24 June 1667). In a daring maneuver, the Dutch fleet sailed up the River Medway to the English naval base at Chatham, where they burned three capital ships and ten ships of the line, and captured the English flagship, HMS Royal Charles, towing it away as a prize. It was one of the worst defeats in the Royal Navy's history and arguably the most humiliating it ever suffered in home waters.

De Ruyter died ten years later from wounds sustained at the Battle of Augusta near Sicily, where he commanded a Dutch-Spanish fleet in an indecisive engagement against a superior French force. Revered by his sailors and respected by his enemies, he was so widely admired that even the French fleet reportedly fired a salute when his embalmed body was carried aboard his flagship past their line on its journey back to the Netherlands. De Ruyter was laid to rest in the Nieuwe Kerk in Amsterdam in a lavish tomb designed by the Flemish sculptor Rombout Verhulst.

MALTA



1184

1,5:1

1184.

Order of Knights of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem (Knights of Malta). Jean de la Valette. Grandmaster, 1557-1568. 4 Tari (Silver, 34 mm, 11.57 g, 3 h). ✠ F•IOANNES DE VALLETE•M•HOSP•HIERV• Coat of arms. Rev. ✠ PROPTER VERITATEM ET IVSTICIAM Head of the Baptist on a round charger. Restelli/Sammut p. 47, 59. An exceptional piece, lustrous, sharply struck and beautifully preserved. Good extremely fine. 2 000

****** From the collection of Dr. Max Blaschegg (1930-2021), Leu Web Auction 22, 20-21 August 2022, 2131, received as a Christmas present in 1983 and privately acquired from D. Saar at the Basel coin fair on 29 January 1983.

MEXICO



1,5:1



1185

1185.

Colonial. Carlos IV, king of Spain, 1788-1808. Proclamation Medal 1790 (Silver, 46 mm, 50.50 g, 12 h), on the homage paid by the city of Guanajuato. By G. A. Gil. CARLOS*IIII*REY*DE ESPAÑA*Y*EMPERADOR*DE LAS*YNDIAS* Uniformed bust of Carlos IV to right. Rev. FUE*PROCLAMADO*POR*LA*NOBLE*CIUDAD* - *DE*GUANAJUATO*EN*25*DE*DIEZEMBRE*DE*1790* Crowned coat of arms of Guanajuato, standing figure of Faith in center. Fonrobert -. Grove C-73. Medina 163. Vives 124. Lightly toned. Minor marks, a flan fault on the obverse and small edge nicks, *otherwise*, good very fine. 250



1,5:1



1186



1186.

Colonial. Fernando VII, king of Spain, 1808-1833. 8 Escudos 1815 M (Gold, 37 mm, 27.03 g, 12 h), Ciudad de México (Mexico City). FERDIN•VII•D•G• - HISP•ET IND•R• / •1815• Laureate head of Fernando VII to right. Rev. IN•UTROQ•FELIX• - •AUSPICE•DEO Crowned coat of arms within Collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece; in field to left and right, 8 - S. Calicó 1792. Friedberg 52. Lustrous and fresh. Minor areas of weakness, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1 500



1187



1,5:1

1187.

Republic (Second). 1867-present. 8 Reales 1861 Do (Silver, 38 mm, 26.35 g, 6 h), Durango. REPUBLICA MEXICANA. Eagle on cactus holding snake in its beak, wreath below. Rev. LIBERTY / 8 R. Do. 1861. C. P. 10 Ds. 20 Gs. Liberty cap on rays. KM 377.4. An exceptionally fresh and clear example. Minor salt water damage on the reverse, otherwise, virtually as struck.

200

MONACO



1188



1,5:1


1188.

Rainier III, 1949-2005. 5 Francs 1960 Piedfort Essai (Gold, 29 mm, 41.32 g, 12 h), Paris. RAINIER III PRINCE DE MONACO / 1960 Bare head of Rainier III to left. Rev. 5 - F / DEO JUVANTE / Crowned coat of arms supported by two monk soldiers, ESSAI after F. Gadoury MC152. KM PE12. Of the highest rarity, mintage of only 25 pieces. Tiny hairlines, otherwise, virtually as struck.

3 500



2:1



1189

**1189.**

Rainier III, 1949-2005. 50 Centimes 1962 Piedfort Essai (Gold, 25 mm, 30.24 g, 12 h), Paris. RAINIER III PRINCE DE MONACO / 1962 Bare head of Rainier III to right. Rev. DEO / JUVANTE / 50 / CENTIMES / ESSAI Crowned coat of arms supported by a monk soldier. Gadoury MC148. KM PE15a. Of the highest rarity, mintage of only 25 pieces. Tiny hairlines, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 2 500



2:1



1190

**1190.**

Rainier III, 1949-2005. 20 Centimes 1962 Piedfort Essai (Gold, 23 mm, 17.32 g, 12 h), Paris. RAINIER III PRINCE DE MONACO / 1962 Bare head of Rainier III to right. Rev. DEO / JUVANTE / 20 / CENTIMES / ESSAI Crowned coat of arms supported by a monk soldier. Gadoury MC147. KM PE14a. Of the highest rarity, mintage of only 25 pieces. Tiny spots of toning, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 2 000



2:1



1191

**1191.**

Rainier III, 1949-2005. 10 Centimes 1962 Piedfort Essai (Gold, 20 mm, 12.96 g, 12 h), Paris. RAINIER III PRINCE DE MONACO / 1962 Bare head of Rainier III to right. Rev. DEO / JUVANTE / 10 / CENTIMES / ESSAI Crowned coat of arms supported by a monk soldier. Gadoury MC146. KM PE13a. Of the highest rarity, mintage of only 25 pieces. Virtually as struck. 1 500



1192

**1192.**

Rainier III, 1949-2005. 10 Francs 1982 Essai (Gold, 26 mm, 19.46 g, 6 h), on the death of Princesse Grace de Monaco. Paris. PRINCESSE GRACE DE MONACO / 1929•1982 Bare head of Grace Kelly to left. Rev. PRINCIPAUTÉ DE MONACO / ESSAI / 1982 Rose separating 10 - FRANCS. Gadoury MC158. KM E74. Rare, mintage of only 2,000 pieces. Virtually as struck. 2 000



2:1



1193

**1193.**

Rainier III, 1949-2005. 10 Francs 1982 Essai (Gold, 26 mm, 19.45 g, 6 h), on the death of Princesse Grace de Monaco. Variety without 'ESSAI'. Paris. PRINCESSE GRACE DE MONACO / 1929•1982 Bare head of Grace Kelly to left. Rev. PRINCIPAUTÉ DE MONACO / 1982 Rose separating 10 - FRANCS. Gadoury MC158 var. (with ESSAI). KM E74 var. (with ESSAI). Apparently unpublished without ESSAI. Tiny spots of toning, otherwise, virtually as struck. 3 500

This fascinating coin is proof that even modern numismatics can still hold unexpected and intriguing discoveries. In 1982, the Principality of Monaco issued a 10 Franc coin to commemorate the tragic death of Grace Kelly – the American film star, Academy Award winner, and, after marrying Prince Rainier III, Princess of Monaco (Princesse Grace de Monaco).

Until now, six known versions of this coin have been documented:

- The standard circulation coin struck in copper-aluminum-nickel (KM 160)
- An Essai in the same base metal (KM E72)
- A silver Essai (KM E73)
- A gold Essai (KM E74 — see lot 1192 above)
- And Piedfort Essais of the silver and gold strikes, respectively (KM PE20 and KM PE20A)

The Essai versions are marked with the word 'ESSAI' above the date on the reverse. The Piedfort Essai versions do not carry this marking. At this point, our coin presents an especially noteworthy anomaly: The piece presented here matches the specifications of the gold Essai (KM E74) - same weight, same diameter - yet it lacks the 'ESSAI' inscription. The origin of this anomaly remains uncertain. The most plausible explanation appears to be a planchet mix-up. However, X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy has revealed that the alloy of this specimen consists of 90% gold, as opposed to the 92% gold content identified in the officially documented Essai. This compositional difference strongly suggests that the present piece is most likely a prototype of the known Essai. Regardless of its precise genesis, this coin represents an exceptional numismatic rarity - a heretofore undocumented variety absent from all major Monaco and Grace Kelly collections.



2:1



NORWAY



1,5:1



1194

1194.

Karl XIV Johan, 1818-1844. Speciedaler 1834 (Silver, 37 mm, 29.00 g, 12 h), type II. Kongsberg. CARL XIV JOHAN, NORGES SVER:G:OG V:KONGE. Draped bust of Karl XIV Johan to right. Rev. 1 - SPS. / 9 1/4 ST:1 MK:F:S. / 18-34. Crowned coat of arms. Ahlström 12. Davenport 241. KM 301. Rønning 183a. Beautiful iridescent toning and exceptionally well preserved. Minor flan fault on the edge and tiny scratches, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 1 500

POLAND



1,5:1



1195



1195.

Monarchs. Zygmunt III Waza, 1587-1632. Talar (Taler) 1627 (Silver, 41 mm, 28.76 g, 1 h), Bydgoszcz (Bromberg). •SIGIS:III•D•G:REX• POLO:M:D:LIT:RVSS:PRVSS:MA• Crowned and cuirassed half length figure of Sigismund III to right holding sword in his right hand and orb in his left. Rev. SAM:LIV:NEC:NOS:SVE - GOT:VAD:Q:HRI:REX Crowned coat of arms between 16-27. Davenport 4316. Gumowski 1213. Kopicki 1365. Beautifully toned. Minor scratches and with traces of mounting, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 1 500



1196



2:1


1196.

Monarchs. Zygmunt III Waza, 1587-1632. Dukat 1590 (Gold, 22 mm, 3.46 g, 5 h), Gdańsk (Danzig). SIGIS•D•G•REX•POL•ET•T•E•D•P Crowned, cuirassed and draped bust of Sigismund III Vasa to right. Rev. MONE•NOVA•CIVI•GEDANENSIS:90 Coat of arms of Gdansk with leonine supporters. Friedberg 10. Kopicki 7512. Rare. Areas of weakness and some die rust, *otherwise*, good very fine. 750



1197



2:1


1197.

Monarchs. Zygmunt III Waza, 1587-1632. 3 Grosze (Trojak) (Silver, 20 mm, 2.36 g, 5 h), variety without date, Wschowa (Fraustadt), no date (1595). SIGI 3 DG REX - PO M D L• Crowned bust of Zygmunt III to right. Rev. III / GROS•ARG / TRIP•REG/ POLONIA in four lines; above, value III between coats of arms; below, coat of arms. Iger W.bd.4.b. Kopicki 631. Extremely rare. Minor marks, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 250



1,5:1



1198

**1198.**

Monarchs. Władysław IV Waza, 1632-1648. Medal (Silver, 60 mm, 56.66 g, 12 h), on the marriage. By J. Höhn, Gdańsk (Danzig), no date (circa 1640). CONNUBIUM FELIX AMOR ET LABOR EFFICIT ARDENS // MANUS MANUM LAVAT Young couple standing right and left, clasping hands; in between them, cupid with a shovel sews seeds, a burning heart below tied with a palm and laurel branch; above, rays of God and an angel pouring out water. Rev. PROLEBEAT CASTA ET CONSTANS CONCORDIA NUPTOS• Two female figures standing right and left, clasping hands; holding bird and palm branch; behind, pillar with vine and two turtle doves resting on top; below, crown. Goppel 1026. Kahane 93. Rare. An impressive medal with beautiful old cabinet toning. Minor edge nicks and tiny die breaks on the reverse, otherwise, extremely fine.

500





1199

1199.

POLAND. Księstwo pomorskie (Duchy of Pomerania). Bogislaw XIV, 1625-1637. Taler 1635 (Silver, 43 mm, 29.09 g, 7 h), Koszalin (Köslin) or Szczecin (Stettin). BOGISLAVS* XIV* D* G* DVX* S* P* C* ET* V* P* R* Draped and cuirassed bust of Bogislaw XIV to right. Rev. EP - :CAM:CO:GVTZK*TER*LEOB*E*BV* - DO Crowned coat of arms with two wild man supporters. Davenport 7287. Hildisch 327 var. (slightly differing bust). Kopicki 4277. Olding/Krüger/Hahn 221b. Pogge 1085. Rare. A wonderful coin, beautifully toned and sharply struck. Very light smoothing and minor scratches on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 2 000

** Ex Rauch 15, 8 November 1974, 1362.

These impressive Talers, featuring a detailed portrait of the last Duke of Pomerania, Bogislaw XIV, were minted during the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) to pay the substantial contributions demanded by various military leaders. After Generalissimus Wallenstein (1625-1634) and his imperial troops occupied Pomerania in 1627, the Swedish King Gustav II Adolf (1611-1632) landed in Pomerania in 1630 and forced Bogislaw XIV into an alliance. Bogislaw XIV attempted to remain neutral, but this came at the cost of enormous protection payments to both warring parties.

The dies for this coin were crafted by the talented goldsmith and engraver Gottfried Tabbert († 1664) from Szczecin. To this day, there is considerable debate about which of these highly varied Taler issues originated in Koszalin and which in Szczecin. Previously, it was assumed that all talers featuring a bishop's title in the legend and a cross at the center of the coat of arms - such as the reverse of our piece - were struck in Koszalin. However, due to the lack of reliable sources, this assumption cannot be confirmed. Regardless of its exact origin, this Taler is not only an important historical artifact of the devastating Thirty Years' War but also a work of remarkable artistic quality.

ROMANIA



1200



1,5:1


1200.

Kingdom. Carol I, 1881-1914. 5 Lei 1901 B (Silver, 38 mm, 24.95 g, 6 h), Hamburg. CAROL I REGE AL ROMANIEI Head of Carol I to left, KULLRICH below. Rev. 5 - L / 19-01 Crowned coat of arms between two lions on crowned mantle. Davenport 274. KM 17. Very minor marks, otherwise, good extremely fine.

750



1201



1,5:1

1201.

Kingdom. Ferdinand I, 1914-1927. 5 Lei 1922 Pattern (Nickel, 33 mm, 13.00 g, 12 h), variety without mintmark, dies by Le Locle, Huguenin. ROMANIA / 1922 Kneeling female figure to the right, catches water from a source in her right hand. Rev. Value 5 LEI below crown, stalk at right. KM PN 194. Rauta 47. Schäffer/Stambuliu 116.10. Rare. Tiny marks, otherwise, good extremely fine.

250

RUSSIA



1,5:1



1202



1202.

Tsars of Russia. Anna Ioannovna, 1730-1740. Rouble 1733 (Silver, 41 mm, 26.00 g, 12 h), Kadashevsky mint (Moscow). Б.М.АННА.ИМПЕРАТРИЦА.САМОДЕРЖИЦА.ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ. Crowned and draped bust of Anna to right. Rev. МО.Н.Е.Т.А.Р.У.Б.Л.Ь.1733 Crowned double eagle. Bitkin 67. Davenport 1671. KM 192.1. Uzdenikov 706. Beautiful toning. Minor marks and flan faults, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 500



1,5:1



1203



1203.

Tsars of Russia. Yelizaveta Petrovna (Elizabeth), 1741-1762. Rouble 1755 (Silver, 40 mm, 26.35 g, 12 h), St. Petersburg. Б.М.ЕЛИСАВЕТЪ.ИМПЕРАТРИЦА.САМОДЕРЖИЦА.ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ. // СПБ Crowned and draped bust of Elizabeth to right. Rev. 1755 - МО.Н.Е.Т.А.Р.У.Б.Л.Ь. // I - М Crowned double eagle. Bitkin 276. Davenport 1679. KM C19c. Uzdenikov 872. Beautiful iridescent toning and unusually well preserved. Minor metal flaws, light scratches on the obverse and very minor deposits on the reverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 500

** From an American collection, privately acquired in the early 1990s.

This issue is also called the Scott-Rouble, named after the renowned engraver B. Scott, who created the wonderful portrait of Elizabeth.



1204.

Tsars of Russia. Ekaterina II Velikaya (the Great), 1762-1796. 10 Roubles 1799 СПб (Gold, 29 mm, 13.00 g, 12 h), St. Petersburg. Б•М•ЕКАТЕРИНА•ІІ•ІМП•ІСАМОД•ВСЕРОС Crowned and draped bust of Ekaterina II to right. Rev. ІМПРСКАЯ - РОССІИС - МОИ•ЦЕНА - ДЕСЯТ•РУБ Five crowned coat of arms formed as a cross with date 1-7 / 6-9 in angles. Bitkin 22. Diakov 221. Friedberg 129a. Uzdenikov 0122. Rare and beautifully toned. Slightly cleaned and with a minor flan fault on the obverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 3 500



1205.

Tsars of Russia. Ekaterina II Velikaya (the Great), 1762-1796. Medal (Bronze, 54 mm, 38.08 g, 12 h), on the mint master and Freemason Peter Nikolaus Baron of Gartenberg-Sadogurski. By F. Comstadius, Sadgura (Sadhora), no date (1772). PET•NIC•S•R•I•LIBB•A•GARTENBERG SADOGURSKI CONS•INT•R•P•ET•E•S• Draped bust of Peter Nikolaus Baron von Gartenberg-Sadogurski to right. Rev. Rock in the stormy sea, with several lightning bolts pointing out of a cloud, above the flaming star of the Freemasons with G (Gnosis) and the sun shining through clouds. Mikocki 2940. Oberndörffer 770. Reichel II, 2738. Extremely rare. Minor marks, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 350



1206

1206.

Tsars of Russia. Nikolai I Romanow, 1825-1855. Medal 1843 (Bronze, 64 mm, 138.00 g, 12 h), on the 25th Service Anniversary of Count S. S. Uvarov, President of the Russian Academy of Sciences. By H. Gube. SERGIUS OUVAROFF / PRAESIDI SUO PER XXV ANNOS FELIX ACADEMIA / • D. XII JANUARI A. MDCCCXLIII Seated half length of bust Sergious Uvaroff with mantel over frock coat. Rev. CLARUS / INGENIO ET DOCTRINA / PATRIO SERMONE ELOQUENS / GRAECE DOCTUS ET LATINE / ET HAS ET ORIENTIS LITERAS / ROSSICAE / ANTIQUITATIS DISQUISITIONEM / NATURAE COELI TERRAEQ. STUDIUM / AUT PRIMUS IN ROSSIA AUT UT NEMO ANTE / AUCTORITATE SUA / FELICITER within wreath. Diakov 567.1. Minor marks, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 350



1207

1207.

Tsars of Russia. Nikolai I Pavlovich, 1825-1855. Rouble 1846 (Silver, 36 mm, 20.72 g, 12 h), St. Petersburg ПА (mint master P. Alekseev). *ЧИСТАГО СЕРЕБРА 4 ЗОЛОТНИКА 21 ДОЛЯ Crowned double eagle, П - A below. Rev. МОНЕТА / РУБЛЬ / 1846 in three lines below crown and above mintmark; all within wreath. Bitkin 208. Davenport 283. KM C168.1. Uzdzenikov 1640. Beautifully toned. Tiny marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 500



1208



1,5:1

1208.

Tsars of Russia. Nikolai I Pavlovich, 1825-1855. Rouble 1848 (Silver, 35 mm, 20.73 g, 12 h), St. Petersburg NI (mint master N. Iossa). ЧИСТАГО СЕРЕБРА 4 ЗОЛОТНИКА 21 ДОЛЯ Crowned double eagle, H - I below. Rev. МОНЕТА / РУБЛЬ in two lines above date 1848 and mintmark С.П.Б.; above, crown; all within wreath. Bitkin 218. Davenport 283. Uzdrenikov 1659. Tiny marks, otherwise, good extremely fine.

200



1209



1,5:1

1209.

Tsars of Russia. Nikolai I Pavlovich, 1825-1855. Rouble 1854 (Silver, 35 mm, 20.80 g, 12 h), St. Petersburg NI (mint master N. Iossa). ЧИСТАГО СЕРЕБРА 4 ЗОЛОТНИКА 21 ДОЛЯ Crowned double eagle, H - I below. Rev. МОНЕТА / РУБЛЬ in two lines above date 1854 and mintmark С.П.Б.; above, crown; all within wreath. Bitkin 234. Davenport 283. Uzdrenikov 1711. Tiny marks and edge nicks, otherwise, good extremely fine.

200



1210

1210.

Tsars of Russia. Nikolai I Romanow, 1825-1855. Medal 1855 (Bronze, 79 mm, 198.30 g, 12 h), on the 100th Anniversary of the University of Moscow. By V. Alexejew and A. Lyalin. St. Petersburg. Б . М . ЕЛИСАВЕТА I ИМПЕРАТРИ САМОДЕРЖ.ВСЕРОСС. / ЛОМОНОСОВЪ JUBILAEUM ГР. ШУВАЛОВЪ Empress Elizabeth I facing, left Lomonosov in academic uniform and right Shuvalov in armor holding the deed of foundation. Rev. 18-55 Crowned imperial double eagle. Diakov 614.1. Smirnov 555. Tiny hairlines and edge nicks, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 350

** From an American collection of World medals, ex Lanz 161, 7 December 2015, 639.



1211

1211.

Tsars of Russia. Aleksandr II Nikolaevich, 1855-1881. Medal 1861 (Bronze, 57 mm, 98.38 g, 12 h), on the 50th Service Anniversary of Minister of Finance Alexander Knyazhevich. By H. Lorenz. МИНИСТРЪ ФИНАНСОВЪ АЛЕКСАНДРЪ АКСИМОВИЧЪ КНЯЖЕВИЧЪ* Bust of Alexander Knyazhevich to right. Rev. ВЪ / ПАМЯТЬ / ПЯТИДЕСЯТИЛѢТІЯ / СЛУЖБЫ / 19 ЯНВАРЯ 1861 ГОДА. Diakov 700.1. Tiny marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 200



1212

1212.

Tsars of Russia. Nikolai II Aleksandrovich, 1894-1917. Medal 1903 (Bronze, 54 mm, 64.27 g, 12 h), on the 100th Anniversary of the Uhlan Regiment. Conjoined busts of Nikolai II and Alexei I to left. Rev. 1803 • УЛАНСКИЙ • ЦЕСАР • КОНСТАНТИНА • ПАВЛОВИЧА • П • Л • ГВ • УЛАНСКИЙ • ЕГО • ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА • П • 1903 • ВАРШАВА • around 1651 СУМСКИЙ / АХТЫРСКИЙ / ИЗЮМСКИЙ СЛОБОДСКІЕ / КАЗАЧЬИ ПОЛКИ / 1748 БАХМУТСКИЙ / КАЗАЧЬИ ПОЛКЪ / 1777 ПОЛТАВСКИЙ / ПИКИНЕРНЫЙ / ПОЛКЪ in nine lines. Diakov 1373.1. Minor marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 200



1,5:1

1213



1213.

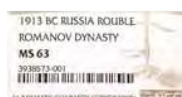
Tsars of Russia. Nikolai II Aleksandrovich, 1894-1917. Rouble 1913 (Silver, 33 mm, 20.00 g, 12 h), on the 300th Anniversary of the Romanov Dynasty. High relief variety. St. Petersburg. Uniformed bust of Nikolai II Aleksandrovich and crowned bust of Alexei Mikhailovich Romanov facing. Rev. РУБЛЬ / 1613 - 1913 Crowned double eagale. Bitkin 336. Uzdenikov 4201. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS 62. Minor scratches, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 200



1,5:1



1214

**1214.**

Tsars of Russia. Nikolai II Aleksandrovich, 1894-1917. Rouble 1913 (Silver, 33 mm, 20.00 g, 12 h), on the 300th Anniversary of the Romanov Dynasty. High relief variety. St. Petersburg. Uniformed bust of Nikolai II Aleksandrovich and crowned bust of Alexei Mikhailovich Romanov facing. Rev. РУБЛЬ / 1613 - 1913 Crowned double eagale. Bitkin 336. Uzdenikov 4201. Beautifully toned. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS 63. Minor marks on the obverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 250



1215

**1215.**

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. 1923-1991. Rouble 1924 (Silver, 33 mm, 20.00 g, 12 h), Leningrad (St. Petersburg) ПЛ (mint master P. V. Latishev). 1924r Worker standing facing, looking left and resting right hand on shoulder of farmer, standing right, and pointing to right with left hand; farmer holds reaper in right hand and sickle in left; behind him, grain; to right of worker, factory with radiate sun rising above. Rev. ПРОЛЕТАРИИ - ВСЕХ СТРАН, СОЕДИНЯЙТЕСЬ! // СС - СР / ОДИН / РУБЛЬ Coat of arms. Davenport 301. Kaim 537. Yeoman 90.1. Beautifully toned. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS 64+. Good extremely fine. 200



1,5:1



SPAIN



1216



3:1

1216.

Castile & León. Sancho IV el Bravo (the Brave), 1284-1295. Medio Maravedi (Silver, 26 mm, 2.75 g, 8 h), Sevilla (Seville), 1284-1295. ✠ SAnCIVS:DEI:GRACIA:REX:CASTELIC Crowned lion to left within three-towered castle above mintmark S; all within polylobe and ringlets. *Rev.* ✠ SAnCIVS:DICI:GRACIA:REX:LEGIONIS Crowned lion to left within polylobe and pellets. Álvarez Burgos -. Bautista -. Cayon -. MEC 6, -. Unpublished and unique, an issue of tremendous historical importance, and a magnificent piece of Spanish medieval art. Traces of overstriking and with minor deposits and a flan crack, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 25 000

The well-preserved legend on this fascinating coin unmistakably identifies it as belonging to Sancho IV, the successor of Alfonso X (1221-1284). Sancho IV was a bold and determined ruler who refused to accept the disinheritorship imposed by his father. In 1284, he ascended to the throne, igniting a series of prolonged civil wars. His opponents even sought the assistance of the Marinids from Morocco, but Sancho IV successfully repelled them. Toward the end of his reign, his kingdom strengthened its ties with the Crown of Aragon, a strategic alliance that would ultimately reinforce the Reconquista, the centuries-long campaign by Christian kingdoms in the Iberian Peninsula to reclaim territory from Muslim rule.

One of the most striking features of this coin is the masterfully executed reverse. The depiction of the lion is particularly dynamic, with sharp, well-defined proportions that distinguish it from the already impressive lions found on the rare Medio Maravedís of Alfonso X (Álvarez Burgos 222, Cayon 1110), which served as a prototype for our coin. While the latter remained stylistically rooted in the 13th century, the lion on this coin exhibits a more refined and evolved aesthetic. Symmetrically positioned within the decorative border, its muscular limbs are rendered with remarkable depth, and its ribs are subtly visible beneath its fur. This artistic refinement marks a transition into the delicate Gothic coinage style, foreshadowing the aesthetic achievements seen during the Hundred Years' War (1337-1453).

It is evident that Sancho IV commissioned a new die engraver for this particular coin type. Despite its artistic appeal, this coin type clearly did not see widespread circulation and must have been minted in very limited quantities. In this regard, it is reminiscent of Sancho IV's *Sesen* or *Maravedi*, of which only one specimen is known to exist in the Museum of Santa Cruz in Toledo. That coin features a portrait of Sancho IV similar to his other issues, but its weight is exactly double that of our piece, suggesting that our coin should be classified as either a Medio Maravedi or a half *Sesen*.

The most plausible explanation for this coin's rarity lies in the silver shortage during Sancho IV's reign. The lack of access to silver, coupled with the immense financial demands of ongoing civil wars, made the planned issue of high-purity Maravedis and Medio Maravedis impossible. Instead, the monetary system under Sancho IV relied primarily on billon coinage (cf. M. Crusafont / A. Balaguer / P. Grierson: *Medieval European Coinage*, Vol. VI, Cambridge 2013, p. 317). This makes the coin not only a numismatic rarity and an object of significant artistic interest but also a valuable historical artifact that offers insight into the economic struggles of a war-torn 13th-century Spain.

Just as this coin was inspired by the Medio Maravedis of Alfonso X, it, in turn, served as a model for future issues. Alfonso XI (1311-1350) later minted impressive *Doblas*, featuring the same finely crafted crowned lion, a direct homage to this earlier design (cf. Cayon 1231 and Friedberg 102).



1,5:1



1217



1217.

Reino de España. Felipe III el Piadoso, 1598-1621. 8 Reales 1601 D (Silver, 38 mm, 27.23 g, 3 h), 'OMNIVM' type, Valladolid. [PHILIPP]VS•D[•G•OM]NIVM Crowned coat of arms; assayer mark D in left field; in right field, value VIII. Rev. [HISPA]N•REG[NORVM•RE]X•1601• Coat of arms. Calicó 995. Cayon -. Rare. The usual areas of weakness, otherwise, extremely fine.

250



1,5:1



1218



1218.

Reino de España. Felipe III el Piadoso, 1598-1621. 8 Reales (Silver, 38 mm, 27.78 g, 9 h), Sevilla, 1611-1615 S. [PHILIP]P[PVS•III•]D•G• Crowned coat of arms; assayer marks S / D in left field; in right field, value VIII. Rev. HISP[AN•REGNORVM•RE]X•16??• Coat of arms. Calicó 806-816. Cayon 4890-4909. The usual areas of weakness, otherwise, good very fine.

200



1219

1219.

Reino de España. Felipe III el Piadoso, 1598-1621. 8 Reales 1620 (Silver, 41 mm, 27.88 g, 12 h), Segovia. PHILIPPVS•III•D•G Crowned coat of arms; vertical aqueduct and assayer mark A in left field; in right field, value VIII. Rev. HISPANIARVM•REX•1620• Coat of arms. Calicó 950. Cayon 4937. Cleaned, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 500



1,5:1



1220

1220.

Reino de España. Felipe IV el Grande, 1621-1665. 8 Reales 1634 (Silver, 38 mm, 26.44 g, 10 h), Sevilla (Seville). PHILIPPVS•IV•D•G•OM]NIVM Crowned coat of arms; assayer mark R in left field; in right field, value VIII. Rev. HISP[AN]•REGNORVM•REX•1634• Coat of arms. Calicó 1647. Cayon 6304. Cleaned and the usual areas of weakness, *otherwise*, very fine. 200



1,5:1



1221


1221.

Reino de España. Isabel II, 1833-1868. Decima de real 1851 (Copper, 19 mm, 4.00 g, 12 h), Segovia. ISABEL 2A. POR - LA G•DE DIOS Crowned coat of arms. Rev. Y LA CONST•REINA DE LAS ESPAÑAS / *1851* Value DECIMA / DE / REAL in three lines; above, wreath. Calicó 143. Cayon 16589. KM 590. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS 63 RB. Top Pop. Good extremely fine. 200



2:1



2:1



1222

**1222.**

Reino de España. Isabel II, 1833-1868. 100 Reales 1859 (Gold, 22 mm, 8.37 g, 12 h), Barcelona. ISABEL 2A. POR LA G• - DE DIOS Y LA CONST / •1859• Laureate and draped head of Isabella II to right. Rev. REINA DE - LAS ESPAÑAS / *100 RS.* Crowned coat of arms within two palm branches. Calicó 770. Friedberg 331. KM 605. Minor marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 350

** Ex Auctiones GmbH E-Auction 62, 16 December 2018, 239.

SWEDEN



2:1



1223

**1223.**

Oscar I, 1844-1859. 1/3 Skilling Banco 1850 (Copper, 20 mm, 4.70 g, 6 h), engravers error with 'BÄNCO' instead of 'BANCO'. Stockholm. RÄTT OCH - SANNING Crowned monogram. Rev. 1/3 / SKILLING / BÄNCO (sic!) / 1850 Within laurel and oak wreath with crossed arrows. KM 657 var. (BANCO). Rare. A stunning example of this interesting engraver error with full mint luster. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS 65 RB. Top Pop. Virtually as struck. 200



1224

**1224.**

Karl XV, 1859-1872. 1 Carolin = 10 Francs 1869 (Gold, 19 mm, 3.20 g, 6 h), Stockholm. CARL XV SVERIGES NORG. - GÖTH. O. VEND. KONUNG Bare head of Karl XV to right. Rev. 1 CAROLIN - 10 FRANCS / 1869 Crowned coat of arms, 9/10 - FINT above. Delzanno 26. Friedberg 92. KM 716. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS 61. Tiny marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 200



2:1

SWITZERLAND



1225



1225.

Aargau. Zofingen. 20 Kreuzer 1722 (Silver, 25 mm, 4.48 g, 6 h). MONETA CIVITATIS ZOFINGEN Bear to left, coat of arms below. Rev. DEVS / PROVI: / DEBIT / 1722 • / 20.CR Inscription within wreath. HMZ 2-13a. Reber 35. Very rare. Virtually as struck. 500

** Ex Schweizerische Kreditanstalt Bern FPL 29, August 1979, 589.



2:1



1226



1226.

Aargau. Kanton. 20 Batzen 1809 (Silver, 34 mm, 15.00 g, 6 h), Bern. CANTON - ARGAU Coat of arms between laurel and palm branch. Rev. SCHWEIZERISCHE EIDSGENOSSENSCHAFT 1809 / 20.BATZ: Soldier seated right, holding branch in his left hand and halberd over his right arm which is leaning on shield inscribed XIX / CANT:. HMZ 2-20b. Beautifully toned. Tiny marks, otherwise, good extremely fine. 250



2:1



1227



1227.

Aargau. Kanton. 20 Batzen 1809 (Silver, 34 mm, 14.59 g, 6 h), Bern. CANTON ARGAU Coat of arms between laurel and palm branch. Rev. SCHWEIZERISCHE EIDSGENOSSENSCHAFT 1809 / 20.BATZ Soldier seated right, holding branch in his left hand and halberd over his right arm which is leaning on shield inscribed XIX / CANT:. HMZ 2-20b. Beautifully toned. A few light marks on the reverse, otherwise, extremely fine. 250



2:1



1,5:1



1228



1228.

Aargau. Kanton. 10 Batzen 1809 (Silver, 29 mm, 7.21 g, 6 h), variety with two laurel branches on the obverse, Aarau. CANTON - ARGAU Coat of arms within two laurel branches; above, rose. Rev. 10 / BATZEN / 1809 in three lines within two oak branches. HMZ 2-21c. Beautifully toned. Minor scratches and with areas of weakness, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 200



1,5:1



1229



1229.

Aargau. Kanton. 4 Franken (Neutaler) 1812 (Silver, 39 mm, 29.95 g, 6 h), Bern. CANTON - ARGAU / 1812 Crowned coat of arms. Rev. SCHWEIZER: - EIDSGENOSSENS: / 4. FRANK: Soldier standing facing, holding halberd in his left hand and placing his right on shield inscribed XIX / CAN / TONE. HMZ 2-19a. Rare, mintage of just 2,527 pieces. Beautifully toned and very attractive. Virtually as struck. 750



1,5:1



1230



1230.

Aargau. Kanton. 4 Franken (Neutaler) 1812 (Silver, 40 mm, 29.40 g, 6 h), Bern. CANTON - ARGAU / 1812 Crowned coat of arms. Rev. SCHWEIZER: - EIDSGENOSSENS: / 4. FRANK: Soldier standing facing, holding halberd in his left hand and placing his right on shield inscribed XIX / CAN / TONE. HMZ 2-19a. Rare, mintage of just 2,527 pieces. Beautifully toned. Good extremely fine. 750



1231



1,5:1

1231.

Aargau. Kanton. 10 Batzen 1818 (Silver, 29 mm, 7.33 g, 6 h). CANTON ARGAU Coat of arms between laurel and palm branch. Rev. 10 / BATZEN / 1818 in three lines within two oak branches. HMZ 2-21d. Lightly toned and lustrous. Virtually as struck. 350



1232



1,5:1

1232.

Basel. Stadt. Halbtaler 1741 (Silver, 36 mm, 13.06 g, 12 h). BASILEA / 1741 View of Basel; cornucopiae and branch in exergue. Rev. DOMINE CONSERVA NOS IN PACE Basilisk standing right, wings spread and holding coat of arms. HMZ 2-100g. Beautifully toned. Minor adjustment marks on the reverse, otherwise, good extremely fine. 350



1233



1,5:1

1233.

Basel. Stadt. Taler 1765 (Silver, 38 mm, 23.40 g, 5 h). DOMINE CONSERVA NOS IN PACE Basilisk standing left, holding coat of arms. Rev. MONETA REPUB. BASILENSIS / 1765 around 1 / THALER in laurel wreath. HMZ 2-99g. Nicely toned. Adjustments marks, otherwise, good very fine. 200



1234

2,5:1

1234.

Bern. Stadt. 2 Dukaten 1600 (Gold, 27 mm, 6.96 g, 1 h). SIT:NOMEN: DNI+BENEDICTV Double eagle over coat of arms. Rev. :S•VINCEN - TIVS•16:00 St. Vincent standing slightly to left, holding martyr's palm in his right hand and book in his left. Friedberg 95. HMZ 2-187b. Lohner 74. Very rare and unusually attractive. Very minor areas of weakness and small doubling on the reverse, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 7 500

** Ex Sincona 30, 20 May 2016, 3546.

In 1600 and 1601, Bern issued gold coins that featured its old patron saint, St. Vincent, more than 70 years after the Reformation. This curious revival might have been driven by a desire to make the coins more recognizable for international transactions. At the time, the image of a standing figure was a well-established feature on ducats, making the design more familiar and accepted abroad.





1,5:1



1235

**1235.**

Bern. Stadt. Doppelduplone 1793 (Gold, 29 mm, 15.26 g, 6 h). RES PUBLICA - BERNENSIS Crowned coat of arms, laurel wreath hanging from sides; below, two volutes. Rev. DEUS / PROVIDEBIT / 1793• in three lines within oak wreath. Friedberg 181. HMZ 2-211a. A few very light marks, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 2 000



1236



1,5:1

1236.

Bern. Stadt. Taler 1795 (Silver, 40 mm, 29.42 g, 6 h). RES PUBLICA BERNENSIS Crowned coat of arms. Rev. DOMINUS - PROVIDEBIT / 1795• Soldier standing front, head to right, wearing plumed hat and holding reversed sword in his right hand; in field to left, countermark: incuse head of youthful Napoléon to left. HMZ 2-218a (without countermark). Extremely rare with this countermark. Slightly cleaned, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1 500

The wonderful countermarked youthful head of Napoléon also appeared on the reverse of a recently auctioned Taler 1795 from Geneva (Hess-Divo 340, 1 June 2022, 174). It was applied after Napoléon was appointed as First Consul on 24 December 1799 and reflects French control of Switzerland following the 1798 invasion and the establishment of the short-lived Helvetic Republic (1798-1803).



1237



1237.

Bern. Kanton. Franken 1811 (Silver, 29 mm, 7.46 g, 12 h), medal alignment variety. CANTON - BERN / DOMINUS PROVIDEBIT Crowned coat of arms between palm branches, 1811 below. Rev. SCHWEIZ: EIDSGENOSS: / 1.FRANK: Soldier standing front, head to right, wearing plumed hat, holding reversed sword in his right hand and placing his left on shield inscribed XIX / CAN = / TONE. HMZ 2-233b. Beautifully toned. Extremely fine.

200



1,5:1



1238



1238.

Bern. Kanton. Franken 1811 (Silver, 29 mm, 7.47 g, 12 h), medal alignment variety. CANTON - BERN / DOMINUS PROVIDEBIT Crowned coat of arms between palm branches, 1811 below. Rev. SCHWEIZ: EIDSGENOSS: / 1.FRANK: Soldier standing front, head to right, wearing plumed hat, holding reversed sword in his right hand and placing his left on shield inscribed XIX / CAN = / TONE. HMZ 2-233b. Nicely toned. Virtually as struck.

350



1,5:1



1239



1239.

Bern. Kanton. Franken 1811 (Silver, 30 mm, 7.47 g, 6 h). CANTON - BERN / DOMINUS PROVIDEBIT Crowned coat of arms between palm branches, 1811 below. Rev. SCHWEIZ: EIDSGENOSS: / 1.FRANK: Soldier standing front, head to right, wearing plumed hat, holding reversed sword in his right hand and placing his left on shield inscribed XIX / CAN = / TONE. HMZ 2-233a. Lustrous, fresh, and beautifully toned, an exceptional piece. Virtually as struck.

300



1,5:1



1,5:1



1240

**1240.**

Bern. Kanton. 1 Cent 1838 Pattern (Copper, 24 mm, 3.91 g, 12 h), with silver pin, Bern. REPUBLIK - BERN 1838* Coat of arms. Rev. 100 STUK AUF EINEN THALER * 1 / CENT in two lines. HMZ 2-241b. Lohner 1339. Richter (Proben) 1-246. Extremely rare, mintage of just 70-80 pieces. Edge clip, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 350



1,5:1



1241

**1241.**

Freiburg. Stadt und Kanton. 4 Franken (Neutaler) 1813 (Silver, 40 mm, 30.00 g, 6 h). CANTON - FREYBURG / 1813. Crowned coat of arms set on wreath. Rev. SCHWEIZERE. - EIDSGENOSSEN. / 4. FRANKN. Soldier standing front, head to right, wearing plumed hat, holding reversed sword in his left hand and placing his right on shield inscribed XIX / CANT*. HMZ 2-283a. Beautifully toned. Mintage of only 2,429 pieces. Good extremely fine. 500





1242

1242.

Genf (Geneva). Kanton. Medal (Silver, 50 mm, 59.32 g, 12 h), awarded to the Bernese and Zurich officers of the Swiss Garrison of Genève during the French Invasion of 1692-1697. By W. Dassier, no date (circa 1697-1705). *RESPUBLICA*GENEVENSIS* Coat of arms: above, Radiant sun with Ω / IHS at center. Rev. POST•TENEBRAS•LVX / •GENEVA• - •CIVITAS• on banner above coat of arms and city view of Geneva with Lac Léman. Demole 80. Haller 85 var. (with date 1692). SM 1525. SNR XVII, 3. Wunderly 3480 var. (with date 1692). Very rare. A highly attractive piece with wonderful old cabinet toning. Minor doubling and a small flan fault on the obverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 5 000

** Ex Triton XXIII, 14 January 2020, 1219.

According to the alliance treaty of 1584, Geneva, Zurich, and Bern were obligated to assist each other in times of war. Such an alliance case occurred in 1692 when Victor-Amadeus II (1666-1732), the Duke of Savoy, joined the Habsburgs in the Nine Years' War (1688-1697) against Louis XIV (1638-1715) in 1690. In response, Louis XIV's forces invaded Savoy and Lorraine. At the same time, the French troops also entered the Geneva region for strategic reasons, attempting to occupy the city. In turn, Bern and Zurich fulfilled their obligations by sending reinforcements to the Geneva garrison. The French attack was successfully repelled, and the allied Swiss troops remained stationed in Geneva until 1697.

Officers of this coalition were awarded these impressive medals by the city council. This medal thus represents not only the broader struggles of the Nine Years' War but also the Swiss loyalty to their alliance, serving as a magnificent testament to the art of medal engraving.





1,5:1



1243



1243.

Genf (Geneva). Stadt. 12 Florins & 9 Sols 1796 (Silver, 40 mm, 30.33 g, 6 h). GENEVE REPUBLIQUE / L'AN V DE L'EGALITE Coat of arms within wreath. Rev. POST TENEBRAS LUX / XII FLORINS 1796. IX SOLS Radiant sun with Ω / IHS at center. HMZ 2-339i. Nicely toned. Minor marks and a small flan fault on the edge, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 250



2:1



1244



1244.

Genf (Geneva). Kanton. 5 Centimes 1838 Pattern (Billon, 19 mm, 2.01 g, 5 h), by A. Bovy. •POST•TENE - BRAS•LUX•* Coat of arms. Rev. R. 5 C. / CENTIMES/ 1838 / GENEVE. Demole 687. Richter (Proben) 1-456. Very rare. Patchy toning. Good extremely fine. 750



1,5:1



1245



1245.

Genf (Geneva). Kanton. 10 Francs 1848 (Silver, 48 mm, 52.15 g, 6 h). •POST•TENEBRAS•LUX• Coat of arms. Rev. REPUBLIQUE ET CANTON DE GENEVE / 10 / FRANCS / 1848 in three lines, within wreath. Demole 708. HMZ 2-636a. Extremely rare, mintage of only 385 pieces. Very minor hairlines, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 1 000





1,5:1



1246

**1246.**

Genf (Geneva). Kanton. 5 Francs 1848 (Silver, 37 mm, 26.00 g, 6 h).
 •POST•TENEBRAS•LUX• Coat of arms. Rev. REPUBLIQUE ET CANTON DE GENEVE / 5 / FRANCS / 1848 in three lines, within wreath. Demole 707. HMZ 2-364a. Rare, mintage of only 1,176 pieces. Nicely toned. Minor marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 200



2,5:1



1247

**1247.**

Genf (Geneva). Stadt. Medal 1893 (Gold, 17 mm, 1.79 g, 12 h), struck from Valaisan Gondogold from the Usine Genevoise de Dégrossissage. GENEVA* CIVITAS* 1893* OR* SVISSE Crowned double eagle with coat of arms on breast. Rev. POST: TENEBRAS: LVX: V.G.D: Radiant sun with 'Ω / IHS' at center. Demole 514. Müsseler 61/1. RSN III (1893), p. 210. Vogelsang -. Very rare. Tiny marks and edge nicks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 1 000



1248



1,5:1

1248.

Graubünden. Chur. Taler (Silver, 41 mm, 28.17 g, 6 h), no date (17th century). MONETA•CVRIAE•RETICE Crowned and armored bust of St. Lucius of Britain to right, holding scepter in his right hand and globus cruciger in his left. Rev. DOMINI•EST•REGNUM* Nimbate double eagle; crown above. Davenport 4672. HMZ 2-485a. Edge clips and minor marks and scratches, *otherwise*, extremely fine.

250



1249



1,5:1

1249.

Graubünden. Kanton. 5 Batzen 1807 (Silver, 26 mm, 4.72 g, 6 h). KANTON - GRAUBÜNDEN Three shields hanging from three joined hands, 1807. and two palm branches below. Rev. V. / SCHWEIZER / BATZEN in three lines within wreath of oak and laurel. HMZ 2-604a. Lustrous and beautifully toned. Minor areas of weakness, *otherwise*, virtually as struck.

200



1250



1,5:1

1250.

Graubünden. Kanton. 10 Batzen 1825 (Silver, 30 mm, 7.52 g, 6 h), Zürich. KANTON - GRAUBÜNDEN. Three shields hanging from three joined hands; below, two palm branches. Rev. X / SCHWEIZER / BATZEN / 1825. in four lines within oak and laurel wreath. HMZ 2-603a. Rare, mintage of only 2,000 pieces. Beautifully toned. Good extremely fine.

350



1,5:1



1251



1252



1,5:1



1253

**1251.**

Luzern. Stadt. Dicken 1622 (Silver, 29 mm, 6.16 g, 12 h). **MONETA* NOVA - LVCERNENSIS*** Crowned double-headed eagle facing with wings spread, coat of arms below. **Rev. *SANCT9*LEODIGARIVS*** 1622 St. Leodegar with nimble holding bishop staff in right hand. **HMZ 2-635o.** Areas of weakness and minor adjustment marks, *otherwise, extremely fine.* 200

1252.

Luzern. Beromünster. Halbtaler 1720 (Silver, 37 mm, 13.64 g, 12 h), so-called 'Michaelspfennig'. Commemorating the Millenium of the Founding of the Beromünster Abbey. **FUNDA:ECCL:BERO:720 - BERO COM:DE:LENZB:** Helmeted coat of arms between two branches. **Rev. COLLEG:BERO SVIS BENEV:D:D:** St. Michael holding shield and flaming sword, slaying demon at feet. **HMZ -, KM 5. Wunderly 2578.** Beautifully toned. Very minor areas of weakness and tiny scratches, *otherwise, good extremely fine.* 200

** Ex Künker 246, 11-12 March 2014, 3087.



2:1

1253.

Luzern. Kanton. 10 Franken 1804 (Gold, 21 mm, 4.77 g, 6 h), Luzern. **CANTON - LUCERN / 10. - FR. / 1804** Crowned coat of arms. **Rev. SCHWEIZER - EYDG:** Soldier, wearing plumed hat, holding halberd in his right hand and reclining left on shield inscribed **XIX / CANT.** **HMZ 2-667a.** Tiny scratches and minor adjustment marks on the reverse, *otherwise, about extremely fine.* 750



1254



1,5:1

1254.

Luzern. Kanton. 4 Franken (Neutaler) 1813 (Silver, 40 mm, 29.31 g, 6 h), Luzern. CANTON - LUZERN / 1813 Crowned arms between palm branches. Rev. SCHWEIZER: EIDGENOSSENT. / 4. FRANKEN Soldier standing front, head to right, wearing plumed hat, holding halberd in his right hand and placing his left on shield inscribed XIX / CANT. HMZ 2-668a. Nicely toned. A minor die break on the obverse and with a small flan fault on the edge, *otherwise* extremely fine.

250



1255



1,5:1

1255.

Luzern. Kanton. 40 Batzen (Neutaler) 1816 (Silver, 39 mm, 29.34 g, 6 h). CANTON - LUZERN / 1816. Crowned coat of arms. Rev. 40 / BATZEN in two lines within laurel wreath. HMZ 2-669a. Rare, mintage of only 3,178 pieces. Minor marks, *otherwise*, extremely fine.

350



1256



1,5:1

1256.

Luzern. Kanton. 40 Batzen (Neutaler) 1817 (Silver, 39 mm, 29.37 g, 6 h), Luzern. CANTON - LUZERN / 1817. Crowned coat of arms. Rev. 40 / BATZEN in two lines within laurel wreath. HMZ 2-669b. Beautifully toned. Tiny scratches and a very minor flan fault on the obverse, *otherwise*, virtually as struck.

350







1,5:1

1257

1257.

Neuenburg/Neuchâtel. Henri II d'Orléans-Longueville, 1595-1663. Medal of 20 Ducats (Gold, 52 mm, 68.77 g, 12 h), on his marriage with Anne-Geneviève de Bourbon-Condé. By J. Warin. No date (1642). H•AVRELIANVS•D•LONGAVILLÆVS•C•DVN•S•P•NO Draped and cuirassed bust of Henri d'Orléans to right. *Rev.* AN•GEN•BORBONIA•D•LONG•S•P•NOVICASTRI Draped bust of Anne-Geneviève de Bourbon-Condé to left. Forrer VI, -, cf. p. 371 (in bronze). Gessner -, cf. 2891 (in bronze). Haller 2081 var. (26-27 Ducats). Pollard -, cf. 663 (in bronze). SM -, cf. 1471 (in bronze). Of the highest rarity, apparently the second recorded example in gold. An exceptionally attractive original cast and of great historical and numismatic importance. With old suspension loop attached. Minor scratches and marks, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine.

25 000

Henri II d'Orléans-Longueville (1595-1663) was the son of Henri I d'Orléans-Longueville (1568-1595) and Catarina Gonzaga (1568-1629). As a high-ranking French noble, he played a crucial role in European diplomacy during the Thirty Years' War. He led the French delegation in the negotiations that resulted in the Peace of Westphalia (1648), which effectively ended the war and reshaped the political landscape of Europe. In his personal capacity as Prince of Neuchâtel, Henri II successfully secured the formal exclusion of the Old Swiss Confederacy from the Holy Roman Empire, a significant step in Switzerland's journey toward full independence. He also sought the official admission of Neuchâtel and Valangin into the Swiss Confederation. Henri II was thus a precursor to Switzerland's long-term independence and of great importance to the country.

Beyond diplomacy, Henri II was a key figure in the Fronde (1648-1653), a series of civil wars in France that saw rebellious nobles clash with the monarchy. As a leading Frondeur, he opposed Cardinal Mazarin's (1602-1661) centralization of power, but ultimately failed to curb royal authority.

His wife, Anne-Geneviève de Bourbon-Condé (1619-1679), was a charismatic and politically astute noblewoman. A member of the powerful House of Bourbon-Condé, she was admired for her beauty in her youth and became embroiled in courtly intrigues from an early age. In 1642, she married Henri II. Two years later, she was rumored to have had an affair with François de La Rochefoucauld (1613-1680), who would later be remembered as a distinguished writer and a leading figure in French moralist literature.

Like her husband, Anne-Geneviève became deeply involved in the Fronde, a role that ultimately led to her fall from favor and exile. She outlived Henri II and, in her later years, turned increasingly toward Jansenism, a controversial theological movement often regarded as heretical by the Catholic Church.

Following the death of his first wife, Mademoiselle de Soissons (1603-1637), Henri II's marriage to Anne Geneviève de Bourbon-Condé was arranged to strengthen the ties between the House of Orléans-Longueville and the powerful Bourbon-Condé family. This alliance pulled Henri II into the Fronde alongside his brother-in-law, Louis II de Bourbon, Prince de Condé (1621-1686), one of the most formidable military commanders of the 17th century. Condé's rebellion against Cardinal Mazarin - and by extension, against the young King Louis XIV (1638-1715) - placed the Orléans-Longueville family in a precarious position at court. Henri II's marriage to Anne-Geneviève was far from harmonious. She was widely known for her affair with the Duke of La Rochefoucauld, and her son, Charles Paris (1649-1672), was almost certainly the product of that relationship. Nevertheless, Henri II chose to recognize him as his legitimate heir, despite the scandal it caused.

Our very impressive gold medal in the weight of 20 Ducats is the work of the renowned French medalist Jean Warin (died 1672). As Graveur Général of the French Mint and a favored protégé of Cardinal Richelieu (1585-1642), Warin played a pivotal role in the introduction of the Louis d'or and the Écu blanc into the French monetary system between 1640 and 1641.

Warin was highly selective in accepting medal commissions, and when he did, he produced large-scale dies of exceptional artistic quality, featuring strikingly detailed portraits, such as the one on our medal. J. Forrer described him as 'one of the foremost medallists of France and the best French engraver of coin dies of the seventeenth century' (L. Forrer: *Biographical Dictionary of Medals*, Vol. VI, London 1916, p. 361).

Our medal was most likely designed in 1642 at the Louvre Mint as part of a parallel project during the production of dies for the new Écus. While bronze cast copies of this medal occasionally appear on the market, an original gold medal - like the piece presented here - has, to the best of our knowledge, never before been available for sale and is absent from all major medal collections and publications. In fact, the only known reference to such a gold medal comes from G. E. von Haller, who noted in 1781 that Monsieur Merveilleux of Neuchâtel once owned an 'exceedingly beautiful' gold medal, reportedly weighing 26 to 27 ducats (G. E. von Haller: *Schweizerisches Münz- und Medaillenkabinet*, Zweyter Theil, Bern 1781, p. 279). This makes our piece only the second known example, uniquely combining historical significance to both Swiss and French history with the masterful engraving of a distinguished medalist.



1,5:1



1258

**1258.**

Neuenburg/Neuchâtel. Friedrich I. von Preussen, 1707-1713. 1/4 Taler 1713 (Silver, 28 mm, 6.77 g, 6 h). FRID•D•G REX•BOR & EL•S•PR•AR•NEOC & VAL• Laureate and cuirassed bust of Friedrich I to right. Rev. SVVM CVIQUE / 1713 Crowned coat of arms. HMZ 2-699b. Beautifully toned and unusually well preserved for this difficult issue. Good extremely fine. 750

** Ex Hess Divo 332, 31 May 2017, 188.



1,5:1



1259

**1259.**

Schaffhausen. Stadt. Taler 1620 (Silver, 40 mm, 27.98 g, 6 h). MONETA•NOVA•SCAFVSENSIS• Forepart of a ram emerging to left from city gates, 1620 above. Rev. :DEV•SPES•NOSTRA•EST: Crowned eagle. HMZ 2-763a. Beautifully toned. Areas of weakness, otherwise, nearly extremely fine. 200

** Ex Sincona 57, 21 May 2019, 4486.



1,5:1



1260

**1260.**

Schaffhausen. Stadt. Örtli (Silver, 30 mm, 5.27 g, 3 h), no date (1677). MONETA•NOVA•SCAF[V]S[I]ENSIS Standing and crowned ram to left. Rev. DEV•SPES - NOSTRA•EST Double eagle; in legend below, value XV. HMZ 2-766c. Very rare in this condition. Clipped edge and with areas of weakness, otherwise, extremely fine. 350

** Ex Hess Divo 328, 22 May 2015, 488.



1261



1,5:1

1261.

Solothurn. Kanton. 4 Franken (Neutaler) 1813 (Silver, 41 mm, 30.00 g, 6 h). CANTON - SOLOTHURN. / 1813 Crowned coat of arms set on wreath. Rev. SCHWEIZERE. - EIDSGENOSSENT. / 4. FRANKEN. Soldier standing front, wearing plumed hat, holding flag in his right hand and placing it on shield inscribed XIX / CANT. HMZ 2-855a. Simmen 115. Beautifully toned. Tiny marks, otherwise, extremely fine. 350



1262



1,5:1

1262.

St. Gallen. Stadt. Dicken 1511 (Silver, 30 mm, 9.44 g, 1 h). ✠ mOnCTA* nOVA* SANnCTI* GAL Bear advancing left. Rev. ✠ SANCTVS+ OTI'mARVS +1511+ Eagle, wings spread and head to left. HMZ 2-887g. Nicely toned and with underlying luster. The usual areas of weakness, otherwise, extremely fine. 500



1263



1,5:1



1263.

Tessin (Ticino). Kanton. 1/4 Franken 1835 (Silver, 20 mm, 2.20 g, 6 h). CANTONE - TICINO Coat of arms between laurel branches. Rev. 1 / QUARTO / FRANCO in three lines between oak branches. HMZ 2-927a. Lustrous and perfectly struck. Virtually as struck. 350



2:1



1264

1264.

Uri. Kanton. Dicken (Silver, 30 mm, 8.96 g, 6 h), Altdorf, no date (circa 1548-1605). [S]VIT*VNDERVA*VRANIE• Coat of arms of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden, eagle above. Rev. SANCT9*MARTIN9*EP - I Nimbate bust of St. Martin, to right, holding bishop staff in right hand. HMZ 2-955b. Very rare and beautifully toned. Some areas of weakness, *otherwise*, very fine.

500



2:1



1265

1265.

Uri. Kanton. 4 Batzen 1811 (Silver, 23 mm, 3.70 g, 6 h). CANTON URI Bull's head in shield between laurel branches. Rev. UNITAS VERITAS ET RELIGIO 4 / BATZ: / 1811 within wreath. HMZ 2-992a. Lustrous and lightly toned. Minor areas of weakness, *otherwise*, good extremely fine.

250



2:1



1266

1266.

Uri. Kanton. Doppelbatzen 1811 (Silver, 21 mm, 2.51 g, 6 h). CANTON URI Bull's head in shield between laurel branches. Rev. UNITAS VERITAS ET RELIGIO 2 / BATZ: / 1811 within wreath. HMZ 2-993a. A highly attractive and sharply struck piece. Virtually as struck.

200



1267



1,5:1

1267.

Waadt (Vaud). Kanton. 40 Batzen (Neutaler) 1812 (Silver, 40 mm, 29.31 g, 6 h). CANTON - DE VAUD / 1812 Arms inscribed LIBERTÉ / ET / PATRIE between laurel and oak branch. Rev. CONFÉDÉRATION SUISSE / 40.BATZ Soldier standing front, wearing plumed hat, holding halberd in his left hand and placing his right arm on shield inscribed XIX / CANT:. HMZ 2-997a. Beautifully toned. Mintage of only 2,485 pieces. Tiny marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 250



1268



2:1

1268.

Wallis. Sitten. Franz Joseph Friedrich Ambüel, 1760-1780. 20 Kreuzer 1777 (Silver, 28 mm, 4.16 g, 12 h), variety with reeded edge. Sitten (Sion). F.E.AM-BUEL E.S.C.E.P.RE.VALL / 17-77 Mitre above ornate coat of arms. Rev. SUB TUUM PRÆSIDIUM CONF / CR - 20 Madonna, holding scepter in her right hand and infant Christ in her left arm, emerging from a cloud, with rays behind and nimbed with seven 5-pointed stars; coat of arms below. Divo/Tobler 974. HMZ 2-1068a. Palézieux 295. Very rare. Tiny marks on the reverse, *otherwise*, very fine. 250



1269



2:1

1269.

Zug. Stadt. Dicken 1617 (Silver, 30 mm, 8.47 g, 12 h). •MON•NO•TVGI-SAN•OSW•1617 Cuirassed bust of St. Oswald of Northumbria to right, nimbed and crowned, holding scepter in his right hand and bird on his left; shield below. Rev. ✕ CVM•HIS•QVI•OD•PACE•ERAM•PACI Nimbed double eagle, cross between heads. HMZ 2-1092j. An absolutely spectacular piece, perfectly struck from crisp and fresh dies and fully lustrous. Virtually as struck. 500



1,5:1



1270



1270.

Zug. Kanton. Taler 1621 (Silver, 42 mm, 27.08 g, 6 h). *•MONETA•NO•CANTONIS•TVGIENSIS 1621• Angel kneeling left, holding globus cruciger in his right hand and resting his left on shield. Rev. *CVM•HIS•QVI•ODERT•PACE•ERAM•PACI Nimbate double eagle; crown above. HMZ 2-1090c. Beautiful iridescent toning. Areas of weakness and with an edge clip, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 200



1,5:1



1271



1271.

Zürich. Stadt. Doppeltaler 1624 (Silver, 40 mm, 55.22 g, 12 h), moneyer Hans Jakob (I.) Bodmer, 1623-1629. MO:NO:THVRIC:CIVITA: IMPERIALIS 1624 Lion rampant to left, holding imperial orb in his right hand and sword in his left and placing his left on coat of arms of Zürich. Rev. *DOMINE*CONSERVA*NOS*IN*PACE Crowned double eagle. Davenport 4637. Divo 11A. HMZ 2-1145b. Hürlimann 408. Very rare and beautifully toned. Some die faults on the obverse, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 5 000

** Ex Hess-Divo 321, 25 October 2012, 573, and previously from the estate of Jakob Schellenberger.

The highly sought after Doppeltaler of Zurich were minted between 1556 and 1695 and are consistently rare. During the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648), these coins became a prized 'safe-haven currency,' especially in German-speaking regions, which were heavily affected by severe inflation at the start of the war. Zurich, however, largely escaped the chaos of the conflict, although it eventually succumbed to inflation as well. But large silver coins like our piece remained unaffected by the devaluation. The devaluation of currency primarily impacted the smaller denominations (cf. Hürlimann, p. 98 ff.).







1272

1272.

Zürich. Stadt. Taler 1761 (Silver, 41 mm, 28.00 g, 12 h). MONETA REIPUBLICÆ TIGURINÆ Lion rampant to left, holding sword in his right paw and placing his left on shield. Rev. DOMINE / CONSERVA / NOS IN / PACE / 1761 within wreath. HMZ 2-1164yy. Beautifully toned. Extremely fine.

350



1273

1273.

Zürich. Stadt. Medal 1889 (Silver, 68 mm, 171.00 g, 12 h), on the 400th Anniversary of the death of Hans Waldmann, mayor of the city. By W. Mayer and F. Wilhelm. Stuttgart. GOTT WOLLTE DASS DIR KEIN LEID WIDERFAHRE DU LIEBES ZÜRICH // Hans Waldmann Bürgermeister von Zürich. Bust of Hans Waldmann facing slightly to right. Rev. Hans Waldmann in arms holding banner inscribed GRANDSON MURTEN / *NANCY* and coat of arms; below, tablet inscribed 1489-1889. Gessner 267. Martin 162. SM 489. Very rare, mintage of only 70 pieces in silver. A highly attractive and beautifully toned medal. Virtually as struck.

1 000

This impressive example of late 19th-century medal art commemorates Hans Waldmann (1435-1489), a prominent military leader of the Old Swiss Confederacy who also served as mayor of the city of Zurich from 1483 to 1489. The flag on the reverse refers to the battles of Grandson (2 March 1476), Murten (22 June 1476), and Nancy (5 January 1477), in which Waldmann, as the leader of the main contingents of the Swiss Confederation, played a decisive role in the victory over Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy (1433-1477).





1,5:1



1274



1274.

Helvetische Republik. 1798-1803. 40 Batzen (Neutaler) 1798 S (Silver, 39 mm, 29.37 g, 6 h), Solothurn. HELVET: - REPUBL: / 1798 Soldier, wearing plumed hat, standing slightly left, facing slightly right, holding banner over his right shoulder and resting his right hand on hip. Rev. 40 / BATZEN / S in three lines within wreath. HMZ 2-1185b. Beautifully toned. Minor scratches, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 350



1,5:1



1275



1275.

Helvetische Republik. 1798-1803. 40 Batzen (Neutaler) 1798 BA (Silver, 39 mm, 29.37 g, 6 h), variety with soldier facing slightly to the right, small letters in the obverse legend and the end of the flagpole pointing to E. Basel. HELVET: - REPUBL: / 1798 Soldier standing slightly left, facing slightly right, holding banner over his right shoulder and resting his right hand on hip. Rev. 40 / BATZEN / BA in three lines within wreath. HMZ 2-1185e var. (slightly differing obverse). An extremely rare variety. Beautifully toned. Minor marks and scratches, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 350



1276


1276.

Helvetische Republik. 1798-1803. 4 Franken (Neutaler) 1799 B Pattern (Silver, 39 mm, 29.27 g, 6 h). HELVETISCHE - REPUBLIK / 1799 Soldier, wearing plumed hat, standing facing, head to left, holding banner in his right hand and placing his left on long sword. Rev. 4 / FRANKEN / B within large oak wreath. Davenport 1773. HMZ 2 -1185f. Richter (Proben) 1-924. Hofer 5. A splendid, beautifully toned and exceptionally well preserved example of this impressive pattern. Virtually as struck. 3 500

** Ex Hess-Divo 327, 22 October 2014, 308 and Münzen & Medaillen GmbH 40, 4 June 2014, 962.



1,5:1



1277


1277.

Helvetische Republik. 1798-1803. 16 Franken = Duplone 1800 B (Gold, 23 mm, 7.66 g, 6 h), Bern. HELVETISCHE - REPUBLIK / B Soldier, wearing plumed hat, standing slightly to right, holding standard in his right hand. Rev. 16 / Franken / 1800 within oak wreath. Friedberg 282. HMZ 2-1184a. Sharply struck and beautifully preserved. Tiny marks, otherwise, good extremely fine. 3 500



2:1



1278


1278.

Helvetische Republik. 1798-1803. Rappen 1800 Pattern (Billon, 16 mm, 0.68 g, 6 h). HELVET. - REPUBL. Plumed hat above monogram; below, two branches. Rev. 1 / RAPPEN / 1800 in three lines, all within wreath. Divo/Tobler 15. HMZ 2-1192d. Hofer 41. Richter (Proben) 1-933. Rare and nicely toned. Stained reverse, otherwise, good extremely fine. 350



2:1



1,5:1



1279

**1279.**

Helvetische Republik. 1798-1803. 4 Franken (Neutaler) 1801 B (Silver, 40 mm, 29.37 g, 6 h), Bern. HELVETISCHE - REPUBLIK / 1801 Soldier, wearing plumed hat, standing facing, head to left, holding banner in his right hand and placing his left on long sword. Rev. 4 / FRANKEN / B within large oak wreath. HMZ 2-1185h. Minor hairlines on the reverse, otherwise, good extremely fine. 350



1,5:1



1280

**1280.**

Helvetische Republik. 1798-1803. 10 Batzen 1801 B (Silver, 28 mm, 7.63 g, 6 h), Bern. HELVETISCHE REPUBLIK / 1801. Soldier, wearing plumed hat, standing facing, head to left, holding banner in his right hand and placing his left on long sword. Rev. 10 / BATZEN / B within wreath. HMZ 2-1187d. Minor adjustment marks and hairlines, otherwise, virtually as struck. 250



1,5:1



1281

**1281.**

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft (Swiss Confederation). 1848-present. 5 Franken 1851 A (Silver, 36 mm, 24.95 g, 12 h), Paris. HELVETIA Helvetia seated to left in front of Alpine panorama, extending her right hand and placing her left on Swiss shield. Rev. 5 Fr. / 1851 within oak and alpine rose wreath. HMZ 2-1197b. An attractive and lightly toned piece. Very minor scratches and an edge nick, otherwise, extremely fine. 200



1282



1,5:1


1282.

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft (Swiss Confederation). 1848-present. 100 Franken 1925 B (Gold, 32.28 mm, 36.00 g, 6 h), Bern. HELVETIA Bust of Helvetia in front of Alpine panorama to left. Rev. 100 - FR / 1925 Radiant Swiss cross above twig of alpine roses. Divo 359. Friedberg 502. HMZ 2-1193a. Very rare, mintage of only 5'000 pieces. Tiny marks, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 10 000

First minted in 1925, the Swiss 100 Franken 'Vreneli' is a true classic and highly popular piece within Swiss coinage. Only 5,000 pieces were struck under the standards of the Latin Monetary Union, and roughly 1,250 of them were later melted down.

The name 'Vreneli' is a diminutive form of Verena, a traditional Swiss name. It refers to the female figure designed by Fritz Ullisse Landry (1842-1927), whose youthful appearance sparked controversy at the time. Critics argued she was 'too young and unworthy' to symbolize Switzerland.

This year marks the 100th anniversary of this legendary coin – a century-old symbol of Swiss heritage and numismatic artistry. To celebrate this milestone, Swiss Mint is releasing a new edition of the 100 Franken 'Vreneli' in July, honoring the legacy of this iconic piece.



1283

© Swiss Mint

1283.

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft (Swiss Confederation). 1848-present. 1/4 Franken 2020 B (Gold, 3 mm, 0.06 g, 12 h), Bern. HELVETIA / AU 999.9 - OZ 1/500 Swiss cross above value 1/4. Rev. 2020 Facing bust of Albert Einstein sticking out his tongue. KM 180. Very rare, mintage of only 999 pieces. With certificate and in original display box including lights and a magnifying glass. Proof. 1 000

At the time of its release, this was the smallest gold coin in the world. Accordingly, it is also listed in the Guinness World Records book.



10:1



© Swiss Mint

TRANSYLVANIA



1284

1,5:1

1284.

Gabriel Bethlen, 1613-1629. Taler 1627 MC (Silver, 44 mm, 28.45 g, 4 h), Košice (Kaschau). GABR•D•G•SA•R•IMP•ET• - •TRANS•PRINCEPS Cuirassed bust of Gabriel Bethlen to right, holding scepter in his right hand. Rev. PAR•RE•HVN•DNS•SICO•OP•RATIB•DVX•16•27• Crowned arms between mintmark M - C. Davenport 4719. Resch 405. Unger 253a. Very rare. A wonderful and sharply struck coin. Cleaned and with minor doubling, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 2 500

Gabriel Bethlen, the famous - and notorious - Prince of Transylvania, remains a polarizing figure among historians to this day. In Hungary, he is celebrated as a national hero and a champion of early Enlightenment ideals, known for skillfully navigating between the Habsburgs and the Ottoman Empire. In contrast, German, Austrian, and Slovak historians often still portray him as a ruthless tyrant.

His Talers minted in Košice, with their unmistakably martial design, are among the most popular pieces in Transylvanian numismatics - especially when preserved as beautifully as the one we're offering here.



1285.

Gabriel Bethlen, 1613-1629. Taler 1629 NB (Silver, 44 mm, 27.84 g, 7 h), Baia Mare (Nagybánya). GAB•D:G•SA•RO•IM: - •ET•TRAN•PRIN Cuirassed bust of Gabriel Bethlen to right, holding scepter in his right hand. Rev. •PAR•REG•HVN•DOM•SIC•CO:OP.RAT•DVX•16Z9• Crowned coat of arms between mintmark N - B. Davenport 4724. KM 204. Huszár 384. Resch 512. Unger 246. Beautifully toned. Minor scratches, *otherwise*, very fine.

1 500

UNITED STATES



1,5:1

1286

1286.

Federal Republic. 1776-pres. Dollar 1799 (Silver, 39 mm, 27.00 g, 6 h), Draped Bust type, heraldic eagle variety with 7/6 stars (obverse), 13 stars (reverse), berries, and regular date. By R. Scot, Philadelphia. LIBERTY / 1799 Draped bust of Liberty to right between 13 stars. Rev. UNITED - STATES OF - AMERICA // E PLURIBUS UNUM Eagle facing left holding ribbon in beak, arrows in left talon and olive branch in right talon; with shield on chest; above, 13 stars. BB (Bowers Bockardt) 156. B (Bolender) 7. KM 32. Extremely rare in this condition. Very attractive, a splendid piece of this highly sought after type with beautiful iridescent cabinet toning and without the usual die breaks. In PCGS encapsulation, graded MS63. Good extremely fine.

15 000

The 1799 Draped Bust Dollar is one of the most iconic early American silver coins, valued for its classic design and historical importance. Struck during a time when the young U.S. Mint was still developing its coinage systems, the pieces were produced with multiple die varieties.

Despite the relatively high mintage for the era, most surviving examples show significant wear, with well-preserved coins being exceptionally rare. Uncirculated specimens are especially scarce and command strong interest among collectors. Admired for its detailed artistry and connection to the formative years of the United States, the 1799 Draped Bust Dollar remains a cornerstone of early American numismatics.



1287.

Federal Republic. 1776-pres. Medal 1814 (Bronze, 65 mm, 140.80 g, 12 h), on Captain Robert Henley and the Battle of Lake Champlain. By M. Fürst. ROB.HENLEY PRÆFECT. PALMA VIRTU.PER ÆTERNIT.FLOREBIT Uniformed bust of Captain Henley to right. Rev. UNO LATERE PERCUSO. ALTERUM / INTER CLASS. AMERI. / ET BRIT. DIE XI SEPT. / MDCCCXIII / IMPAVIDE VERTIT. Naval action on Lake Champlain, Plattsburgh burning to the right. Julian NA-11. Loubat 35. Neuzil 31. Rare. Fingerprint, tiny deposits and marks on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 350

****** From an American collection of World medals, privately acquired from JK Coins.

Robert Henley (1783–1828) commanded two divisions of 15 gunboats, which successfully drove three British frigates out of Hampton Roads on 20 June 1813. Later, he was honored with the Thanks of Congress and a Congressional Gold Medal for his courageous actions during the Battle of Lake Champlain on 11 September 1814. This battle, also known as the Battle of Plattsburgh, marked the end of the final British invasion of the northern United States during the War of 1812.



1,5:1



1288

**1288.**

Federal Republic. 1776-pres. Half Dollar 1825 (Silver, 32 mm, 13.49 g, 6 h), Capped Bust. By J. Reich. Philadelphia. Liberty bust left, 1825 below. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / E PLURIBUS UNUM Eagle with spread wings, 50 C. below. KM 37. Very rare in this condition. A fresh, lustrous and beautifully toned piece. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS 65. Only 12 examples graded higher. Virtually as struck. 2 000



1289

**1289.**

Federal Republic. 1776-pres. Dollar 1841 (Silver, 38 mm, 26.74 g, 6 h), Seated Liberty without motto. By C. Gobrecht. Philadelphia. 1841 Personification of liberty seated right, head left, holding phrygian cap on pole and shield with LIBERTY inscribed; around, thirteen stars. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / ONE DOL. Eagle with spread wings standing right, head to left, with shield on its chest, holding olive branch and arrows in its talons. KM 71. An attractive specimen with beautiful iridescent toning. In NGC encapsulation, graded AU58. Tiny marks, otherwise, extremely fine. 2 000

1,5:1

** Ex Hess Divo E-Auction 8, 12 June 2014, 111.



1290



2:1



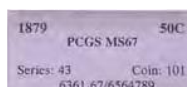
1290.

Federal Republic. 1776-pres. Dime 1869 (Silver, 18 mm, 2.5 g, 6 h), Seated Liberty. By C. Gobrecht. Philadelphia. UNITED STATES - OF AMERICA / 1869 Personification of liberty seated right, head left, holding phrygian cap on pole and shield with LIBERTY inscribed. Rev. ONE / DIME within wreath. KM 92. Extremely rare, mintage of only 600 pieces. In NGC encapsulation, graded PF67, the second highest graded example. Proof.

1 000



1291



1,5:1



1291.

Federal Republic. 1776-pres. Half Dollar 1879 (Silver, 31 mm, 12.44 g, 6 h), Seated Liberty with motto. By C. Gobrecht. Philadelphia. 1879 Personification of liberty seated right, head left, holding phrygian cap on pole and shield with LIBERTY inscribed; around, thirteen stars. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / HALF DOL. // IN GOD WE TRUST Eagle with spread wings standing right, head to left, with shield on its chest, holding olive branch and arrows in its talons. KM A99. Mintage of only 4,800 pieces. In PCGS encapsulation, graded MS67. Very rare in this condition, only six examples graded higher. Virtually as struck.

3 500



2:1



1292

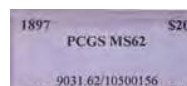
**1292.**

Federal Republic. 1776-pres. 5 Dollars 1881 (Gold, 22 mm, 8.4 g, 6 h), Coronet Head, with motto. By C. Gobrecht. Philadelphia. Head of Liberty to left, stars around, 1881 below. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / FIVE D. // IN GOD WE TRUST Eagle with spread wings standing right, head to left, with shield on its chest, holding olive branch and arrows in its talons. Friedberg 143. KM 101. Rare in this condition. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS66. Only four examples graded higher. Virtually as struck.

2 500



1293



1,5:1

1293.

Federal Republic. 1776-pres. 20 Dollars 1897 (Gold, 34 mm, 33.43 g, 6 h), Liberty Head, Double Eagle, with motto. By J. B. Longacre. Philadelphia. Liberty head with coronet to left; around, thirteen stars; below, 1897. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / TWENTY DOLLARS Eagle with motto, IN GOD WE / TRUST. Friedberg 177. KM 74.3. In PCGS encapsulation, graded MS62. Minor marks and small deposits on the reverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine.

1 500



1294

1294.

Federal Republic. 1776-pres. 20 Dollars 1908 (Gold, 34 mm, 33.4 g, 6 h), Double Eagle, without motto. By A. Saint-Gaudens. Philadelphia. LIBERTY / 1908 Facing liberty holding torch and olive branch. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / TWENTY DOLLARS Eagle flying left. Friedberg 183. KM 127. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS63. Minor marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine.

1 500



1,5:1



1295

1295.

Federal Republic. 1776-pres. 5 Dollars 1910 D (Gold, 22 mm, 8.36 g, 6 h), Indian Head. By B. L. Pratt. Denver. LIBERTY / 1910 Indian head to left; stars around; all incuse. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / FIVE DOLLARS Eagle standing to left between E / PLURIBUS / UNUM and IN / GOD / WE / TRUST; to lower left, small D; all incuse. Friedberg 151. KM 129. In NGC encapsulation, graded MS63. Tiny marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine.

750



2:1



1296

1296.

Federal Republic. 1776-pres. 20 Dollars 1924 (Gold, 34 mm, 33.43 g, 6 h), Double Eagle, with motto. By A. Saint-Gaudens. Philadelphia. LIBERTY / 1924 Facing liberty holding torch and olive branch. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / TWENTY DOLLARS / IN GOD WE TRUST Eagle flying left. Friedberg 185. KM 131. Stained, *otherwise*, good extremely fine.

1 500



1,5:1



1,5:1



1297

**1297.**

Federal Republic. 1776-pres. 20 Dollars 1924 (Gold, 34 mm, 33.42 g, 6 h), Double Eagle, with motto. By A. Saint-Gaudens. Philadelphia. LIBERTY / 1924 Facing liberty holding torch and olive branch. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / TWENTY DOLLARS / IN GOD WE TRUST Eagle flying left. Friedberg 185. KM 131. Stained and minor marks, *otherwise, extremely fine.* 1 500



1,5:1



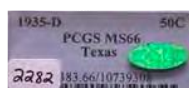
1298

**1298.**

Federal Republic. 1776-pres. 20 Dollars 1924 (Gold, 34 mm, 33.40 g, 6 h), Double Eagle, with motto. By A. Saint-Gaudens. Philadelphia. LIBERTY / 1924 Facing liberty holding torch and olive branch. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / TWENTY DOLLARS / IN GOD WE TRUST Eagle flying left. Friedberg 185. KM 131. Tiny marks and a stained obverse, *otherwise, good extremely fine.* 1 500



1299


1299.

Federal Republic. 1776-pres. Half Dollar 1935 D (Silver, 30 mm, 12.50 g, 6 h), Texas Independence Centennial. By P. Coppini. Denver. UNITED-STATES-OF- AMERICA / ***HALF DOLLAR*** Eagle facing left, superimposed on the five-pointed Texan star, right IN / GOD / WE / TRVST, left E / PLVRIBVS / VNVM, below 1935. Rev. THE TEXAS - INDEPENDENCE - CENTENNIAL / REMEMBER THE ALAMO Victory kneeling to right, holding olive branch in her right hand and resting her left on the Alamo; below 1836-1936; above, LIBERTY on a scroll; behind, six flags; beneath wingtips, two medallions of the Texas war heroes Sam Houston and Stephen Austin; below, D. KM 167. In PCGS encapsulation, graded MS66, CAC. Virtually as struck. 200

** From the C. B. Slade, Jr. Estate, Stack's Bowers, 15-16 June 2010, 2282.



1,5:1



1300


1300.

Federal Republic. 1776-pres. Half Dollar 1936 D (Silver, 30 mm, 12.50 g, 6 h), Texas Independence Centennial. By P. Coppini. Denver. UNITED-STATES-OF- AMERICA / ***HALF DOLLAR*** Eagle facing left, superimposed on the five-pointed Texan star, right IN / GOD / WE / TRVST, left E / PLVRIBVS / VNVM, below 1936. Rev. THE TEXAS - INDEPENDENCE - CENTENNIAL / REMEMBER THE ALAMO Victory kneeling to right, holding olive branch in her right hand and resting her left on the Alamo; below 1836-1936; above, LIBERTY on a scroll; behind, six flags; beneath wingtips, two medallions of the Texas war heroes Sam Houston and Stephen Austin; below, D. KM 167. In PCGS encapsulation, graded MS66, CAC. Virtually as struck. 200

** From the C. B. Slade, Jr. Estate, ex Stack's Bowers, 15-16 June 2010, 2284.



1,5:1





LEU NUMISMATIK



Auction 17

Zurich · 31 May 2025

www.leunumismatik.com/auction



LEU NUMISMATIK



Web Auction 34

5-7 July 2025 · online

Consignment deadline: 12 May 2025

www.leunumismatik.com/auction

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Adam | C. Adam : Corpus des Monnaies féodales champenoises. Musée des beaux-arts de Troyes, Troyes 2018. |
| Ahlström | B. Ahlström, Y. Almer, B. Hemmingsson: Sveriges mynt 1521-1977. Stockholm 1976. |
| AKS | P. Arnold, H. KÜthmann, D. Steinhilber: Großer deutscher Münzkatalog. Augsburg 1993. |
| Album | S. Album: A Checklist of Islamic, Santa Rosa 2011. |
| Alexander | D. T. Alexander: American Art Medals, New York 2011. |
| Alvarez-Burgos | F. Alvarez-Burgos: La Moneda Hispanica desde sus origenes hasta el Siglo V. Madrid 1987. |
| Armand | A. Armand: Les Médailleurs Italiens des quinzième et seizième siècles. Paris 1883-1887. |
| Arnold/Quellmalz | P. Arnold, W. Quellmalz: Sächsisch-thüringische Bergbaugepräge. Leipzig 1978. |
| Attwood | P. Attwood: Italian medals c. 1530-1600. London 2003. |
| Bahrfeldt | E. Bahrfeldt: Das Münzwesen der Mark Brandenburg von den ältesten Zeiten bis zum Anfang der Regierung der Hohenzollern. Berlin 1889.

- Zur Münzkunde der Niederlausitz im 13. Jahrhundert. Guben 1926.

- Die brandenburgischen Städtemünzen aus der Kipperzeit 1621-1623. Potsdam 1882. |
| Barduleck | M. Barduleck: Die letzten Jahre der Münze in Dresden. Berlin 1981. |
| Beckenbauer | E. Beckenbauer: Die Münzen der Reichsstadt Regensburg. Grünwald 1978. |
| Behrens | H. Behrens: Münzen und Medaillen der Stadt und des Bistums Lübeck. Berlin 1905. |
| Behrens/Schrock/
Denicke | H. A. Behrens, U. Schrock, J. Denicke: Die Münzen der Grafschaft Blankenburg-Regenstein. Jena/Quedlinburg 1999 |
| Beierlein | J. P. Beierlein: Die Medaillen und Münzen des Gesamthauses Wittelsbach. Munich 1897/1901. |
| Belfort | A. Belfort: Description générale des monnaies mérovingiennes. Paris 1892. |
| Bellizia | L. Bellizia : Le Monete della Zecca di Salerno. Salerno 1992. |
| Bentes | R. Maldonado: Moedas Brasileiras Livro Oficial, Ischia 2023. |
| Berger | F. Berger: Die mittelalterlichen Brakteaten im Kestner-Museum Hannover. Hanover 1993. |
| Berghaus | P. Berghaus: Die Münzen der Grafen von Limburg. Münster/Westf. 1968.
Die Münzen von Dortmund. Dortmund 1978.

- Die Münzen von Dortmund. Dortmund 1978. |
| Berman | A. G. Berman: Papal Coins. South Salem 1991. |
| Bernardi | G. Bernardi: Monetazione del patriarcato di Aquileia. Triest 1975. |

- Bernhart/Roll M. Bernhart, K. Roll: Die Münzen und Medaillen des Erzstiftes Salzburg. Munich 1946.
- Bernocchi M. Bernocchi: Le monete della repubblica fiorentina. Firenze 1975.
- Berstett A. Freiherr von Berstett: Versuch einer Münzgeschichte des Elsasses, Freiburg 1840.
- Münzgeschichte des Zähringen-Badischen Fürstenhauses und derunter seinem Scepter vereinigten Städte und Landschaften. Freiburg 1846.
- Besser/Brämer/Bürger R. Besser, H. Brämer, V. Bürger: Halberstadt. Münzen und Medaillen im Spiegel der Geschichte.. Magdeburg 2001 and Halberstadt 2003.
- Beszeda R. Beszeda: Pénzverés Erdélyben és Magyarországon. Budapest 2015.
- Biaggi E. Biaggi: Monete e zecche medievali Italiane. Torino 1992.
- Bignotti L. Bignotti: La zecca di Mantova. Mantova 1984.
- Le zecche dei rami minori Gonzagheschi. Mantova, no date.
- Binder C. Binder: Württembergische Münz- und Medaillenkunde. Stuttgart 1986.
- Bitkin V. Bitkin: Composite Catalogue of Russian Coins. Kiev 2003.
- Bjørnstad O. C. Bjørnstad, H. Holst: Norges Mynter Efter 1814, Oslo 1927.
- Bohnhoff Slg. Dr. Bonhoff, Auktion Dr. Busso Peus Nachf. 293, Frankfurt 1977.
- Bornemann V. Bornemann: Die Kippermünzen der Herzöge von Sachsen-Altenburg. Halle (Saale) 1928.
- Börner L. Börner: Die italienischen Medaillen der Renaissance und des Barock. Berlin 1997.
- Brambilla A. Brambilla: Le medaglie italiane negli ultimi 200 anni, Milano 1985.
- Bramsen L. Bramsen: Médailler Napoléon le Grand, Teil 1-3. Paris/Copenhagen 1904, 1907 und 1913.
- Bratring P. Bratring: Über das Münzwesen der Stadt Stralsund in neueren Zeiten. Berlin 1907.
- Brause-Mansfeld A. Brause-Mansfeld: Feld-, Noth- und Belagerungsmünzen. Berlin 1904 ff.
- Brekke B. F. Brekke: The copper Coinage of Imperial Russia 1700-1917. Malmö 1977.
- Brown L. Brown: British Historical Medals. London 1960.
- Brozatus K. Brozatus: Reformatio in Nummis. Osnabrück 2015.
- Buzdugan/Luchian/Oprescu G. Buzdugan, O. Luchian, C. C. Oprescu: Monede si Bancnote Romanesti. Bucharest 1977.
- Cach F. Cach: Nejstarši Ceské Mince, Prague 1970-1982.
- Cahn E. B. Cahn: Schöne Münzen der Stadt Basel. Basel 1975.

- Münzgeschichte und Münzkatalog des Herzogtums und Kurfürstentums Bayern von der Münzreform des Jahres 1506 bis zum Tode des Kurfürsten Ferdinand Maria 1679. Grünwald 1968.
- Die Münzen des Hochstifts Eichstätt. Grünwald 1962.
- Calicó X. Calicó: Numismática Espanola. Barcelona 2008.
- Cayon A. Cayon, C. Cayon, J. Cayon: Las Monedas Españolas, Madrid 2005.
- Charlton J. E. Charlton: Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens and Paper Money. Racine, Wisconsin 1964.
- Clauss/Kahnt W. Clauss, H. Kahnt: Die sächsisch-albertinischen Münzen 1611 bis 1694. Regensauf 2006.
- CNA Corpus Nummorum Austriacorum. Leopold I.-Karl V. 1657-1740. Wien 1975.
- Mittelalter. Wien 1994.
- Kress Renaissance Medals from the Samuel H. Kress Collection at the National Gallery of Art. London 1967.
- Crépin G. Crépin: Doubles et Deniers Tournois de Cuivre-Royaux et Féodaux. Paris 2002.
- Crippa C. Crippa: Le Monete di Milano. 1329-1892. Milano 1986, 1990, 1997.
- Cudazzo S. Cudazzo: Monete italiane regionali. Pavia 2005.
- Dannenberg H. Dannenberg: Die deutschen Münzen der sächsischen und fränkischen Kaiserzeit. Berlin 1876 ff.
- H. D. Dannenberg: Die Brandenburgischen Denare des 13. und 14. Jahrhunderts. Berlin 1997.
- Davenport J. S. Davenport: German Talers 1500-1600. Frankfurt 1979.
- German Secular Talers 1600-1700. Frankfurt 1976.
- German Church and City Talers 1600-1700, 2. Auflage. Galesburg 1975.
- German Talers 1700-1800. Galesburg 1958.
- German Talers since 1800. Galesburg 1949.
- Gulden and Silvergulden. Frankfurt 1982.
- European Crowns 1484-1600. Frankfurt 1978.
- European Crowns 1600-1700. Galesburg 1974.
- European Crowns 1700-1800. Galesburg 1971.
- European Crowns since 1800. Galesburg 1974.
- Large size silver coins of the world. Iola 1991.
- Delmonte A. Delmonte: Le Bénélux d'or. Amsterdam 1964.
- Delzanno R. Delzanno: Sveriges Myntbok 995-2022, Stockholm 2022.
- Sveriges Guldmynt 1512-2020, Stockholm 2020.
- Medaljer Konstnärer, Stockholm 2022.

- De Mey J. R. De Mey: Les monnaies de Bourgogne. Brüssel/Paris 1973.
- Les monnaies de Brabant I-III. Watermael/Amsterdam 1966-1974.
 - Les monnaies de Bretagne. Brüssel/Paris 1970.
 - Les monnaies de Namur. Brüssel 1971.
 - Les monnaies de Strasbourg. Brüssel/Paris 1976.
 - Les monnaies de cuivre liégeoise. Brüssel/Amsterdam 1968.
- Divo J. P. Divo: Modern Greek Coins. Zurich/Amsterdam 1969.
- Die neueren Münzen der Schweiz und des Fürstentums Liechtenstein. Freiburg 1971.
 - Medailles de Louis XIV. Zurich 1982.
 - Schweizer Proben. Bad Ragaz 1985.
 - Numismatique de Murbach. Zurich 1998.
 - Numismatique de Dombes. Corzoneso 2004
 - J. P. Divo, H. J. Schramm: Die deutschen Goldmünzen 1800-1930, 3. Auflage. Zurich 1994.
- Divo/Tobler J. P. Divo, E. Tobler: Die Münzen der Schweiz. Band 1-3, Zürich/Luzern 1967 ff.
- Donebauer E. Fiala: Beschreibung der Sammlung böhmischer Münzen und Medaillen des Max Donebauer. Graz 1970.
- Duplessy J. Duplessy: Les monnaies françaises royales. Paris 1999.
- Les monnaies françaises féodales. Tome 1. Paris 2004.
- Dutkowski/Suchanek J. Dutkowski, A. Suchanek: Corpus Nummorum Gedanensis. Gdansk 2000.
- Corpus Nummorum Civitatis Elbingensis. Gdansk 2003.
- Duve G. Duve: Dicktaler-Prägungen 1544-1679. Frankfurt 1974.
- Geschichte der Braunschweig-Lüneburgischen Löser-Taler. Johannesburg 1966.
- Ebner/Binder J. Ebner, C. Binder: Württembergische Münz- und Medaillenkunde. Stuttgart 1904.
- Eggert E. Eggert: Die Pfennige des Deutschen Ordens in Preussen. Minden 1991.
- Ehrend H. Ehrend: Speyerer Münzgeschichte, Teil I: Münzen und Medaillen (um 650-1900). Speyer 2005.
- Eichelmann W. Eichelmann: Das Hochstift Fulda von 1714 bis 1814 im Spiegel seiner Münzen und Medaillen. Münster 2017.
- Eimer C. Eimer: British commemorative Medals and their values. London 1987.
- Emmerig H. Emmerig: Der Regensburger Pfennig. Die Münzprägung in Regensburg vom 12. Jahrhundert bis 1409. Berlin 1993.
- H. Emmerig, O. Kozinowski: Die Münzen und Medaillen der Regensburger Bischöfe und des Domkapitels seit dem 16. Jahrhundert. Stuttgart 1998.
- Engel/Lehr A. Engel, E. Lehr: Numismatique de L'Alsace. Paris 1887.

Eypeltauer	T. Eypeltauer: Corpus Nummorum Regni Mariae Theresiae. Basel 1973.
Friedberg	R. Friedberg: Gold Coins of the World. 10. Auflage. Vermont 2023.
Felke	G. Felke: Die Goldprägungen der Rheinischen Kurfürsten 1346-1478. Sohren 1989.
Fiala	E. Fiala: Münzen und Medaillen der welfischen Lande. Prague 1906-1917.
Fonrobert	Slg. Jules Fonrobert, Auktion A. Weyl, Berlin 1874.
Forrer	L. Forrer: Bibliographical dictionary of medallists. London 1902-1930.
Friedensburg	F. Friedensburg, H. Seger: Schlesiens Münzen und Medaillen der neueren Zeit. Breslau 1901.
Friedrich	K. Friedrich: Die Münzen und Medaillen des Hauses Stolberg. Dresden 1911.
Frühwald	W. Frühwald: Die Münzen und Medaillen des Kaisertums Österreich 1806-1918, Salzburg 2022.
Gadoury	F. Pastrone: Monnaies françaises 1789-2021, Monaco 2021. -. Cousiné, G. : Monnaies coloniales françaises 1670-1980. Monte Carlo 1979
Gaedechens	O. C. Gaedchens: Hamburgische Münzen und Medaillen. Hamburg 1850-1876.
Gaettens	R. Gaettens: Das Geld- und Münzwesen der Abtei Fulda im Hochmittelalter. Fulda 1957.
Gamberini	C. Gamberini di Scarfea: Prontuario delle monete, oselle e bolle di Venezia. Bologna 1971 ff.
Gigante	F. Gigante: Catalogo Nazionale delle Monete Italiane. Varese 2024.
Gnecchi	F. Gnecchi, E. Gnecchi: Le Monete dei trivulzio. Milano 1887.
Goppel	Slg. Goppel, Plum, Holler, Auktion Kreß 115, Munich 1960.
Grabowski	H. Grabowski: Das Geld der Bayern. Münzen, Banknoten, Staatspapiergeld und überregionales Notgeld für Bayern 1800 bis 1925, Regenstauf 2025.
Grimm	E. Grimm: Münzen und Medaillen der Stadt Rostock. Berlin 1905. -. Münzen und Medaillen der Stadt Wismar. Berlin 1897.
Grove	F. W. Grove: Coins of Mexico. Massachusetts 1981.
Grunthal/Sellschopp	H. Grunthal, E. Sellschopp: The Coinage of Peru. Frankfurt 1978.
Gumowski	M. Gumowski: Handbuch der polnischen Numismatik. Graz 1960.
Habich	G. Habich: Die deutschen Schaumünzen des XVI. Jahrhunderts. Band I - IV. Munich 1929. -. Die Medaillen der italienischen Renaissance. Stuttgart 1922.
Hävernich	W. Hävernich: Die Münzen von Köln von Beginn der Prägung bis 1304. Cologne 1935. -. Das ältere Münzwesen der Wetterau bis zum Ausgang des 13. Jahrhunderts. Marburg 1936.

Hahn	W. R. O. Hahn: Typenkatalog der Münzen der bayerischen Herzöge und Kurfürsten. Brunswick 1971. - Moneta Radisponensis. Brunswick 1976.
Hede	H. Hede: Danmarks og Norges Mønter. Copenhagen 1971.
Herinek	L. Herinek: österreichische Münzprägungen. 3 Bände, Wien 1984.
Hildisch	J. Hildisch: Die Münzen der Pommerschen Herzöge. Cologne 1980.
Hill	G. F. Hill: A corpus of Italian medals of the Renaissance before Cellini. 2 Volumes. London 1930.
HMZ	HMZ Katalog Schweiz, Liechtenstein. Regenstauf 2011.
Horsky	Slg. Horsky, Münzen und Medaillen der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie 1. und 2. Teil. A. Hess Nachf., Frankfurt, Auktion November 1910 und Februar 1911.
Hürlimann	H. Hürlimann: Zürcher Münzgeschichte. Zurich 1966.
Hutten-Czapski	E. Hutten-Czapski: Catalogue de la collection des médailles et monnaies polonaises. Graz 1957.
Huszár	Huszár, L.: Münzkatalog Ungarn von 1000 bis heute. Munich 1979.
Iger	T. Iger: Katalog trojaków polskich, Warschau 2008.
Jaeger	K. Jaeger: Die deutschen Münzen seit 1871. 28. Auflage. Regenstauf 2025. - Die Münzprägung der deutschen Staaten vor Einführung der Reichswährung. Band 1-12, Basel 1951 ff.
Jameson	Collection R. Jameson. Tome I-III. Paris 1913-1924.
Jones	M. Jones, A Catalogue of the french Medals in the British Museum. Band 1 und 2, 1402-1672. London 1982, 1988.
Joseph/Fellner	P. Joseph, F. Fellner: Die Münzen von Frankfurt am Main. Frankfurt 1896-1920.
Julius	Slg. Julius, Krieg und Frieden in der Medaille und in der Gedenkmünze. Auktionen Gaettens, Heidelberg 1958 ff.
Jungk	H. Jungk: Die bremischen Münzen. Bremen 1875.
Kahnt	H. Kahnt: Die deutschen Silbermünzen 1800-1872. Vom Halbtaler bis zum Doppeltaler. Regenstauf 2000.
Katz	V. Katz: Die Erzgebirgische Prägemedaille des XVI. Jahrhunderts. Prague 1931/1932.
Kellner	H. J.: Die Münzen der freien Reichsstadt Nürnberg. 2. Auflage. Stuttgart 1991.
Keilitz	C. Keilitz: Die sächsischen Münzen 1500-1547. 1. Auflage, Regenstauf 2002.
Keilitz/Kahnt	C. Keilitz, H. Kahnt: Die sächsisch-albertinischen Münzen 1547 bis 1611. Regenstauf 2005.
Keilitz/Kohl	C. Keilitz, C. A. Kohl: Talerteilstücke des Kurfürstentums Sachsen. Ernestinische Linie 1500-1547. Leipzig 1996.
Kirchheimer	F. Kirchheimer: Erläuterter Katalog der deutschen Flußgold-Gepräge. Freiburg i. Breisgau 1972.

Klein/Raff	U. Klein, A. Raff: Die Württembergischen Münzen von 1374-1873. 3 Bände, Stuttgart 1991-1992. -. Die Württembergischen Medaillen von 1496-1797. Stuttgart 1995. -. Die Württembergischen Medaillen von 1797-1864. Stuttgart 2003. -. Die Münzen und Medaillen von Esslingen. Stuttgart 1997.
Klein/Ulmer	U. Klein, R. Ulmer: Concordantiae Constantienses (CC). Tabellarischer Katalog der Bodensee-Brakteaten. In: Beiträge zur süddeutschen Münzgeschichte 2001. Stuttgart 2001.
Kluge	B. Kluge: Deutsche Münzgeschichte von der späten Karolingerzeit bis zum Ende der Salier. Sigmaringen 1991.
KM	C. L. Krause, C. Mishler: Standard Catalogue of World Coins. Vermont 2019.
Knigge	W. Knigge: Münz- und Medaillenkabinett des Freiherrn W. Knigge. Hanover 1901.
Knyphausen	K. Knyphausen: Münz- und Medaillenkabinett des Grafen K. zu Inn- und Knyphausen. Hanover 1872.
Koch	B. Koch: Der Wiener Pfennig. Vienna 1983.
Kohl	C. A. Kohl: Talerteilstücke des Kurfürstentums Sachsen. Albertinische Linie 1547-1763. Leipzig 1994.
Kopicki	E. Kopicki: Ilustrowany skorowidz pieniedzy polskich i z Polska związanych, Warsaw 1995.
Koppe	L. Koppe: Die sächsisch-ernestinischen Münzen 1551-1573. Regensauf 2004.
Krug	G. Krug: Die Meissnisch-Sächsischen Groschen 1338-1500. Berlin 1974.
Kunzel	M. Kunzel: Das Münzwesen Mecklenburgs von 1492 bis 1872. Berlin 1994. -. Die Münzen der Hansestadt Wismar 1359 bis 1854. Wismar und Berlin 1998. -. Die Münzen der Hansestadt Rostock 1492 bis 1864. Berlin 2004.
Lawrence	R. H. Lawrence: The Paduans. Medals by Giovanni Cavino. Chicago, no date.
Lecompte	J. Lecompte: Monnaies et Jetons des Colonies Françaises. Monaco 2000.
Löbbecke	Slg. A. Löbbecke, Deutsche Brakteaten, bearbeitet von E. Mertens. Auktion A. Riechmann & Co. 31, Halle 1925.
Lunardi	G. Lunardi: Le Monete della Repubblica di Genova. Genova 1975.
Marienburg	E. Bahrfeldt: Die Münzen- und Medaillensammlung in der Marienburg. Band 1-7, Gdansk 1901-1910.
Martin	J. L. Martin: Die Medaillen der Schweiz. Lausanne 1979.
MEC	P. Grierson: Medieval European Coinage. Cambridge 1986 ff.
Memmesheimer	Slg. Memmesheimer, Pfälzische Münzen. Auktion Münzzentrum 35, Cologne 1979.
Merseburger	Slg. Otto Merseburger umfassend Münzen und Medaillen von Sachsen. Verkaufskatalog Zschiesche & Köder. Leipzig 1894.
Morrison/Grunthal	K. F. Morrison, H. Grunthal: Carolingian Coinage. New York 1967.

Mitchiner	M. Mitchiner: Oriental Coins and their Values. London 1977.
Montenegro	E. Montenegro: Manuale del Collezionista di monete italiane con valutazione e grado di rarità. Torino 2024.
Montenuovo	Verzeichnis verkäuflicher Münzen (und Medaillen) aus der fürstlich Montenuovo'schen Münzsammlung, A. Hess Nachf., Frankfurt/Main 1895.
Moser/Tursky	H. Moser, H. Tursky: Die Münzstätte Hall in Tirol. 2 Bände, Innsbruck 1981. - Corpus Nummorum Tirolensium. Die Münzen Kaiser Rudolfs II. aus der Münzstätte Hall in Tirol 1602-1612. Innsbruck 1986.
Müseler	K. Müseler: Bergbaugepräge. 2 Bände, Hanover 1983.
Muntoni	F. Muntoni: Le Monete dei Papi, Vol. I-IV. Rome 1972.
Nau	E. Nau: Münzen und Medaillen der oberschwäbischen Städte. Freiburg 1964.
Neumann	E. Neumann: Die Münzen des Deutschen Ordens. 2. Auflage. Cologne 1995. - Die Münzen der westpreußischen und baltischen Städte unter polnischer bzw. schwedischer Oberhoheit. Cologne 1997. - Die Münzen des Deutschen Ordens in Preußen, Livland und Mergentheim, deren weltliche Nachfolger, die Herzogtümer Preußen, Livland und Kurland, sowie die Gepräge der baltischen Geistlichkeit 1219-1801. Cologne 2003.
Nimmergut	J. Nimmergut: Deutsche Orden und Ehrenzeichen bis 1945. München 1997-2001.
North	J. J. North: English Hammered Coinage, London 1994.
Noss	A. Noss: Die Münzen von Cöln. Cologne 1914 ff.
OEK - Nimmergut	J. Nimmergut: Orden & Ehrenzeichen 1800 bis 1945. Deutschland-Katalog 2003/2004. München 2003.
Olding	M. Olding: Die Münzen Friedrichs des Großen. Osnabrück 1987. - Die Münzen des Königreichs Preußen von 1786 bis 1873. Regenstein 2014. - Die Münzen des Königreichs Preußen von 1701 -1740. Regenstein 2021.
Pagani	A. Pagani: Monete Italiane 1796-1961. Milano 1962.
Pannuti/Riccio	M. Pannuti, V. Riccio: Le Monete di Napoli. Naples 1984.
Paolucci	R. Paolucci: Le monete dei Dogi di Venezia. Padova 1990.
Poey d' Avant	F. Poey d' Avant: Monnaies féodales de France. Paris 1858, 1978.
Pohl	A. Pohl: Ungarische Goldgulden des Mittelalters (1325-1540). Graz 1974.
Pollard	J. G. Pollard: Italian renaissance medals in the Museo Nazionale of Bargello. Band 1-3. Firenze 1984-1985.
Pridmore	F. Pridmore: The coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Part 4, India. Volume 1: East India Company. London 1975.
Probst	R. Probst: Catalogue illustré des monnaies Luxembourgeoises. Luxembourg 1998.
Probszt	G. Probszt: Die Münzen Salzburgs. Basel/Graz 1959.

Prokisch	B. Prokisch: Die Münzen und Medaillen des Deutschen Ordens in der Neuzeit. Wien 2006.
Prou	M. Prou: Les monnaies mérovingiennes. Paris 1892. - Les monnaies carolingiennes. Paris 1896.
Rengjeo	I. Rengjeo: Corpus der mittelalterlichen Münzen von Kroatien, Slavonien, Dalmatien und Bosnien. Graz 1959.
Resch	A. Resch: Siebenbürgische Münzen und Medaillen. Hermannstadt 1901.
Restelli/Sammut	F. Restelli, J. C. Sammut: The Coinage of the Knights in Malta. Valletta 1977.
Richter	J. Richter: Fehlprägungen und Fälschungen von Schweizer Münzen ab 1850 (mit Preisangaben). Zürich o. J. - Die Schützenjetons der Schweiz. Regenstauf 2005. - Die Schützentaler und Schützenmedaillen der Schweiz. Regenstauf 2005.
Robert/Serrure	P. C. Robert, R. Serrure: Monnaies des évêques de Metz. Macon 1890.
Rutishauser	M. Rutishauser : Die Münzen vom Bodensee. Vollständiger Katalog der Prägungen bis 1800, Zurich 2019.
Schlumberger	H. Schlumberger: Goldmünzen Europas von 1800 bis heute. Munich 1997.
Schmidt/Knab	B. Schmidt, C. Knab: Reussische Münzgeschichte. Dresden 1907-1915.
Schnee	G. Schnee: Sächsische Taler 1500-1800. Frankfurt 1982.
Schrötter	Freiherr von Schrötter: Brandenburg-Fränkisches Münzwesen. Halle 1927 und 1929. - Die Münzen Friedrich Wilhelms des Großen Kurfürsten und Friedrich III. Berlin 1913-1922. - Das preußische Münzwesen im 18. Jahrhundert. Berlin 1902-1913.
Schulten	W. Schulten: Deutsche Münzen aus der Zeit Karls V. Frankfurt 1974.
SCBC	H. A. Seaby, P. J. Seaby: Standard Catalogue of British Coins. London 2025.
Severin	H. M. Severin: The Silver Coinage of Imperial Russia 1682-1917. Basel 1963. - Gold and Platinum Coinage of Imperial Russia 1701-1911. Glückstadt ohne Jahr.
Simonetti	L. Simonetti: Monete Italiane Medioevali e Moderne. Volume I. Casa Savoia. Parte 1-3. Ravenna 1967-1969.
Walther	Slg. Dr. Walther, Mainz. Auktion Dr. Busso Peus Nachf. 275, Frankfurt 1971.
Weigand	Slg. Dr. Max Weigand, Auktion Hess, Frankfurt 1917.
Whiting	P. N. Schulten: Slg. Prof. R. W. Whiting. Auktion Spink, Zurich 1983.
Wilmersdörffer	Slg. Wilmersdörffer, Auktion Helbing Nachf., Munich 1925.
Wüthrich	Slg. G. Wüthrich, Münzen und Medaillen der Schweiz und ihrer Randgebiete. Auktion Münzen und Medaillen AG Basel 45, Basel 1971.
Spahr	R. Spahr: Le monete siciliane. Graz 1976 und 1982.

Thun	N. Thun: Deutsche Taler, Doppelgulden, Doppeltaler von 1800-1871. 3. Auflage. Frankfurt/Main 1979.
Uzdenikov	V. V. Uzdenikov: Russian Coins 1700-1917. Moscow 1992.
Vogelhuber	R. Vogelhuber: Taler und Schautaler des Erzhauses Habsburg. Frankfurt/Main 1971.
Welter	G. Welter: Die Münzen der Welfen seit Heinrich dem Löwen. Band I - III, Brunswick 1971 ff.
Wiel	H. J. van der Wiel: Les monnaies de la Principauté d' Orange. Amsterdam 1977.
Wielandt	F. Wielandt: Badische Münz- und Geldgeschichte. Karlsruhe 1973. - Der Breisgauer Pfennig und seine Münzstätten. Karlsruhe 1976. - Münz- und Geldgeschichte des Standes Luzern. Luzern 1969. - Münz- und Geldgeschichte des Standes Schwyz. Schwyz 1964. - Schaffhauser Münz- und Geldgeschichte. Schaffhausen and Karlsruhe 1959.
Wurzbach	W. von Wurzbach: Katalog meiner Sammlung von Medaillen, Plaketten und Jetons. 1. und 2. Teil. Vienna 1943.
Zeitz	J. Zeitz: Die Medaillen des Hauses Baden. Band 2. Freiburg i. Br. 1987. - L. Zeitz, J. Zeitz: Napoleons Medaillen. Petersberg 2003.
Zetzmann	G. Zetzmann: Deutsche Silbermedaillen des I. Weltkriegs auf die militärischen Handlungen und denkwürdigen Ereignisse von 1914 bis 1919. Regensburg 2002.
Zöttl	H. Zöttl: Salzburg. Münzen und Medaillen 1500-1810. Salzburg 2008.

AUKTIONSBEDINGUNGEN LEU NUMISMATIK AG

1. ALLGEMEINE GRUNDSÄTZE

Die nachfolgenden Auktionsbedingungen gelten für Saalauktionen der Leu Numismatik AG. Bei der Auktion handelt es sich um freiwillige und öffentliche Versteigerungen. Die Auktion erfolgt im Namen der Leu Numismatik AG (nachfolgend Versteigerer genannt) und auf Rechnung der Einlieferer. Durch Abgabe eines mündlichen, schriftlichen oder elektronischen Gebots werden die vorliegenden Auktionsbedingungen anerkannt.

Der Versteigerer ist ermächtigt, alle Rechte des Einlieferers in eigenem Namen gegenüber dem Käufer geltend zu machen.

2. LEGITIMATION / TEILNAHME AN AUKTION

Der Versteigerer gibt die Namen der Einlieferer und Käufer grundsätzlich nicht bekannt. Dem Versteigerer unbekannte Bieter haben sich vor der Auktion bei der Auktionsleitung mit offiziellem Identitätsausweis zu legitimieren. Bieter, welche ihre Gebote über eine «Live Bidding»-Plattform abgeben wollen, müssen sich bei der Plattform mindestens 12 Stunden vor Auktionsbeginn registrieren lassen und vom Versteigerer zugelassen werden. Der Versteigerer behält sich das Recht vor, Personen nach freiem Ermessen und ohne Angabe von Gründen den Zutritt zu den Auktionsräumlichkeiten zu untersagen, sie aus den Auktionsräumlichkeiten zu verweisen bzw. sie von der Teilnahme an der Auktion über «Live Bidding»-Plattformen auszuschliessen.

2. AUKTIONSKATALOG

Massgebend für die Versteigerung sind ausschliesslich die Beschreibungen zur jeweiligen Losnummer im gedruckten Auktionskatalog. Die Abbildungen sowie der im Internet publizierte Auktionskatalog haben lediglich informativen Charakter.

3. ABLAUF AUKTION

Die Auktion erfolgt grundsätzlich nach dem im Auktionskatalog vorgesehenen Programm. Mit Zustimmung der Auktionsaufsicht ist der Versteigerer berechtigt, von der im Katalog vorgesehenen Reihenfolge abzuweichen und Nummern zu vereinigen. Die Aufteilung von Losen ist nicht vorgesehen. Bei Meinungsverschiedenheiten kann ein Los vom Versteigerer erneut ausgerufen werden. Die Auktion wird in englischer sowie teilweise in deutscher Sprache durchgeführt.

5. GEBOTE

Gebote können mündlich, schriftlich oder elektronisch abgegeben werden. Mündliche Gebote erfolgen an der Auktion vor Ort oder per Telefon. Schriftliche Gebote, welche während der Auktion vom Versteigerer interessenswährend ausgeführt werden, haben Vorrang gegenüber Geboten im Saal.

Schriftliche und telefonische Aufträge werden vom

Versteigerer sorgfältig ausgeführt; es besteht jedoch keine Gewährleistungspflicht des Versteigerers. Schriftliche sowie elektronische Gebote müssen bis spätestens 24 Stunden vor Auktionsbeginn eingegeben. Wird das Gebot über eine Internetplattform abgegeben, muss das Gebot bis spätestens 12 Stunden vor Auktionsbeginn beim Versteigerer eintreffen. Telefonische Gebote müssen bis spätestens 48 Stunden vor Auktionsbeginn vorangemeldet werden und sind nur möglich für Stücke mit einem Schätzwert von über CHF 1'000. Der Versteigerer übernimmt keine Gewährleistung für das Zustandekommen einer Telefonverbindung.

Gebote über «Live Bidding»-Plattformen sind zulässig. Es obliegt dem Bieter, sich rechtzeitig über die technischen Voraussetzungen und Anforderungen der Plattformen zu informieren und die gegebenenfalls notwendigen Installationen und Anpassungen vorzunehmen. Jede Haftung des Versteigerers für Schäden infolge von Unterbrüchen oder Verzögerungen wegen technischer Mängel wird wegbedungen.

Jede Abgabe eines Gebots ist eine verbindliche Offerte, die nicht zurückgenommen werden kann; der Bieter bleibt an sein Gebot gebunden, bis dieses entweder überboten oder vom Versteigerer abgelehnt wird.

Der Versteigerer behält sich das Recht vor, selbst bzw. namens eines Dritten in Auktionen mitzubieten.

6. ZUSCHLAG

Der Zuschlag erfolgt nach dem ortsüblichen Ausruf auf das höchste Gebot und verpflichtet den Höchstbietenden zur Abnahme des Loses. Bei gleich hohen schriftlichen Geboten hat das früher eingegangene Gebot Vorrang. Gebote, welche 80 % des Schätzpreises unterschreiten, können nicht berücksichtigt werden. «Entweder/oder»-Aufträge sowie Auftragslimiten können nur bedingt ausgeführt respektive berücksichtigt werden. Der Versteigerer ist berechtigt, ohne Angabe von Gründen ein Gebot abzulehnen; für die Ablehnung eines Gebots kann der Versteigerer nicht haftbar gemacht werden.

Mit dem Zuschlag geht die Gefahr der Sache auf den Käufer über. Der Käufer ist für die Leistung des Zuschlagspreises persönlich haftbar und kann nicht geltend machen, auf die Rechnung eines Dritten gekauft zu haben.

7. ZUSCHLAGSPREIS / MEHRWERTSTEUER

Auf den Zuschlagspreis ist vom Käufer ein Aufgeld in der Höhe von 22,5 % zu entrichten. Bei der Teilnahme an der Auktion über eine der zur Verfügung stehenden «Live Bidding»-Plattformen fällt ein zusätzliches Aufgeld von 2,0 % (maximal CHF 1'000 pro Los) an. Die Forderung aus der Auktionsrechnung ist nach erfolgtem Zuschlag sofort fällig und in Schweizer Franken (CHF) zu bezahlen.

Beim Verkauf von Silber- und Kupfermünzen sowie Medaillen wird auf das Total der Auktionsrechnung (d. h. Zuschlagspreis plus Aufgeld und allfällige Versandkosten und Versicherungsprämien) die gesetzliche Mehrwertsteuer in der Höhe von 8,1% erhoben. Beim Verkauf von staatlich geprägten Goldmünzen wird keine Mehrwertsteuer erhoben.

Keine Mehrwertsteuer wird erhoben, wenn der Käufer Wohnsitz im Ausland hat und die Auktionslose durch den Versteigerer ins Ausland expediert werden. Werden die Auktionslose einem Käufer mit Wohnsitz im Ausland in der Schweiz ausgehändigt, wird die Mehrwertsteuer in Rechnung gestellt, jedoch vom Versteigerer nach Vorliegen der definitiven Veranlagungsverfügung des Schweizer Zolls zurückerstattet.

Im Ausland anfallende Abgaben wie z. B. Zollgebühren und Steuern sowie die bei einem Versand anfallenden Versandkosten und Versicherungsprämien gehen vollständig zu Lasten des Käufers.

8. BEZAHLUNG / AUSLIEFERUNG

Die Auktionsrechnung ist innert 10 Tage nach Erhalt zu bezahlen. Erfolgt die Begleichung der Auktionsrechnung nicht innerhalb dieser Frist, fällt der Käufer automatisch in Zahlungsverzug und hat Verzugszinsen in der Höhe von 15% p.a. zu leisten. Bei Zahlungsverzug des Käufers oder bei Verweigerung der Abnahme durch den Käufer behält sich der Versteigerer das Recht vor, vom Vertrag zurückzutreten oder gegen den Käufer auf Erfüllung des Vertrags oder aber auf Ersatz des aus der Nichterfüllung entstandenen Schadens zu klagen.

Die Auktionslose werden grundsätzlich erst nach vollständiger Bezahlung der Auktionsrechnung übergeben oder versandt. Es liegt allein im Ermessen des Versteigerers, Lose gegen Rechnung auszuhändigen. Der Versand von Auktionslosen in die Islamische Republik Iran erfolgt ausdrücklich auf eigenes Risiko des Empfängers.

Leu Numismatik AG kann keine Bestellungen von Kunden mit Rechnungs- und/oder Lieferadresse in der Russischen Föderation annehmen.

9. EIGENTUMSÜBERGANG

Das Eigentum des Einlieferers am versteigerten Auktionsgut bleibt bis zur vollständigen Begleichung der Auktionsrechnung vorbehalten.

10. GEWÄHRLEISTUNG

Die Beschreibungen der Lose erfolgen nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen und entsprechen dem Wissensstand im Zeitpunkt der Abfassung des Katalogtextes. Den Bietern steht es offen, sich über den Zustand der Lose persönlich oder durch einen Vertreter während der im Katalog angegebenen Besichtigungstage zu informieren.

Die Echtheit der Auktionsgüter wird gewährleistet.

Der Gewährleistungsanspruch wird ausschliesslich dem Käufer eingeräumt und darf nicht an Dritte abgetreten werden. Bei Münzen in sogenannte «slabs» erlischt jegliche Gewährleistung, sobald diese geöffnet werden.

Mängelrügen müssen beim Versteigerer unverzüglich mit eingeschriebenem Brief geltend gemacht werden. Beanstandungen wegen Meinungsverschiedenheiten über den Erhaltungsgrad eines Loses sind nicht zulässig. Lose, welche mehr als ein Stück beinhalten, sind von jeglicher Reklamation ausgeschlossen. Wird mit der Mängelrüge eine Fälschung des Auktionsguts geltend gemacht, ist das gefälschte Auktionsgut im gleichen Zustand, wie es dem Käufer übergeben wurde und unbelastet von Ansprüchen Dritter dem Versteigerer unverzüglich zurückzugeben. Der Käufer hat auf eigene Kosten den Nachweis zu erbringen, dass es sich beim Auktionsgut um eine Fälschung handelt. Der Versteigerer kann vom Käufer verlangen, dass dieser auf eigene Kosten Gutachten von zwei unabhängigen und in diesem Bereich anerkannten Experten erstellen lässt. An diese Gutachten ist der Versteigerer aber nicht gebunden und kann auf eigene Kosten zusätzlichen Rat eines Fachexperten einholen.

Bei berechtigten Mängelrügen beschränken sich die Ansprüche des Käufers auf die Rückerstattung des vom Käufer bezahlten Kaufpreises und Aufgeldes gegen Aushändigung des Auktionsguts an den Versteigerer. Andere oder weitergehende Ansprüche des Käufers gegen den Versteigerer sind ausgeschlossen. Die Beachtung ausländischer Zoll- und Devisenvorschriften etc. ist Sache des Käufers. Der Versteigerer lehnt die Verantwortung für einen allfälligen Schaden, welcher aus der Zuwiderhandlung gegen derartige Bestimmungen entsteht, ausdrücklich ab.

11. ERFÜLLUNGORT / GERICHTSSTAND / ANWENDBARES RECHT

Erfüllungsort sowie ausschliesslicher Gerichtsstand ist Zürich I (Schweiz). Die Versteigerung sowie alle mit dieser in Zusammenhang stehenden Rechtsgeschäfte unterstehen ausschliesslich schweizerischem Recht.

12. SPRACHE

Für die Auslegung der in deutscher, französischer, englischer und italienischer Sprache vorliegenden Auktionsbedingungen ist der deutsche Originaltext massgebend.

13. MITWIRKUNG STADTAMMANNAMT ZÜRICH 1 / HAFTUNGSAUSSCHLUSS

Die Auktion findet unter Mitwirkung des Stadtammannes Zürich 1 statt. Jede Haftung der mitwirkenden Behörde, des Stadtammanns, der Gemeinde oder des Staates für Handlungen des Auktionators entfällt.

Zürich, Mai 2025

FLOOR AUCTION TERMS AND CONDITIONS LEU NUMISMATIK AG

1. GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The following Floor Auction Terms and Conditions apply to the floor auctions of Leu Numismatik AG. The auction is voluntary and public. The floor auctions take place in the name of Leu Numismatik AG (hereinafter "auctioneer") and for the account of the consignors. These Floor Auction Terms and Conditions are acknowledged on submission a verbal, written or electronic bid and by registering on the website of Leu Numismatik AG (www.leunumismatik.com). The auctioneer is authorised to assert all rights of the consignor in his own name against the buyer.

2. PROOF OF IDENTITY / PARTICIPATION IN FLOOR AUCTION

The auctioneer generally does not give the names of the consignors and buyers. Bidders that are unknown to the auctioneer have to prove their identity to the auction management before the auction by presenting an official identity card. Bidders who want to submit their bids via a "Live Bidding" platform must register on the platform at least 12 hours before the start of the auction and be approved by the auctioneer. The auctioneer reserves the right to refuse access to persons to the auction rooms at its discretion and without stating the reasons, or to exclude them from participating in the auction via "Live Bidding" platforms.

3. AUCTION CATALOGUE

The auction is exclusively based on the descriptions for the respective lot number in the printed auction catalogue. The illustrations as well as the auction catalogue published in the Internet are merely informative.

4. SEQUENCE OF THE AUCTION

In general, the auction takes place according to the programme provided in the auction catalogue. With the consent of the auction supervisor, the auctioneer may deviate from the sequence in the catalogue and combine the numbers. No provision is made for the distribution of lots. In case of differences of opinion, a lot can be called out again by the auctioneer. The auction takes place in English and partly in German.

5. BIDS

Bids can be submitted in verbal, written or electronic form. Verbal bids are made at the auction site or by telephone. Written bids, which are executed in a discretionary manner by the auctioneer during the auction, are given priority over bids in the gallery. Written and telephone orders are carefully executed by the auctioneer; however, the auctioneer is not under a guarantee obligation. Written and electronic bids must be received 24 hours before the start of the auction. If the bid is made via an Internet plat-

form, the bid must arrive at the auctioneer no later than 12 hours before the start of the auction. Telephone bids must be notified in advance, 48 hours before the start of the auction and are only possible for items with an estimated value of more than CHF 1,000. The auctioneer does not warrant for a telephone connection.

Bids on "Live Bidding" platforms are allowed. It is up to the tenderer to inform himself in good time about the technical requirements and requirements of the platforms and to make any necessary installations and adjustments. Any liability of the auctioneer for damage caused by interruptions or delays due to technical defects shall be excluded.

Each bid is binding and cannot be reversed; the bidder remains bound by his bid, until this is either outbitten or rejected by the auctioneer.

The auctioneer reserves the right to bid in auctions itself or on behalf of a third party.

6. ACCEPTANCE OF A BID

The contract will be awarded to the highest bid according to the usual exclamation and the highest bidder is obliged to accept the lot. In case of equal written bids, the earlier bid has priority. Bids that are less than 80% of the estimated price cannot be considered. "Either/or" orders as well as orders with a total bid limit can only be carried out to a limited extent. The auctioneer may reject a bid without stating reasons; the auctioneer cannot be held liable for the rejection of a bid.

The risk passes to the buyer with the fall of the hammer. The buyer is personally liable for the provision of the hammer price and cannot claim to have bought for the account of a third party.

7. HAMMERPRICE / VAT

The buyer has to pay a premium of 22.5% on the hammer price. When participating in the auction via one of the available "Live Bidding" platforms, an additional premium of 2.0% (max. CHF 1,000 per lot) applies. After the fall of the hammer, the payment claim from the auction invoice is due and payable immediately in Swiss Francs (CHF).

In the case of a sale of silver and copper coins as well as medals, statutory value-added tax of 8.1% will be levied on the total of the auction invoice (i.e. the hammer price plus the premium and any shipping costs and insurance premiums). There is no VAT on sales of state-stamped gold coins.

No VAT will be charged if the buyer has his/her place of residence abroad and the auction lots are shipped abroad by the auctioneer. If the auction lots are handed over in Switzerland to a buyer domiciled abroad, VAT will be charged, but will be refunded by the auctioneer after the definitive tax assessment decision of Swiss customs has been provided.

Taxes levied abroad, e.g. customs fees and taxes, as well as shipping costs and insurance premiums incurred due to shipment, shall be borne in full by the buyer.

8. PAYMENT / DELIVERY

The auction invoice must be paid within 10 days of receipt. If the auction invoice is not settled within this period, the buyer will automatically default on payment and must pay interest on arrears in the amount of 15% p.a. In case of default of payment by the buyer or in case of refusal of acceptance by the buyer, the auctioneer reserves the right to rescind the contract or to sue the buyer for non-performance or claim compensation for the damage resulting from non-performance. In principle, the auction lots will be handed over or shipped only after full payment of the auction invoice. It is solely at the discretion of the auctioneer to hand over lots against invoice.

The sending of auction lots to the Islamic Republic of Iran is expressly at the own risk of the recipient.

Leu Numismatik AG cannot accept any orders from customers with billing and/or shipping address in the Russian Federation.

9. TRANSFER OF TITLE

The title of the consignor to the auctioned item is reserved pending full settlement of the auction invoice.

10. WARRANTY

The descriptions of the lots are given to the best of our knowledge and belief, and correspond to the knowledge at the time of the drafting of the catalogue text. It is up to bidders to inform themselves of the condition of the lots personally or through proxies during the inspection days specified in the catalogue.

The authenticity of the auction goods is guaranteed. The warranty claim is granted exclusively to the buyer and may not be assigned to a third party. In the case of coins in so-called "slabs", any guarantee expires as soon as these are opened.

The auctioneer must notify defects immediately by registered letter. Complaints regarding differences of opinion about the level of conservation of a lot are not permissible. Lots, which contain more than one piece, are excluded from any complaint. If a counterfeiting of the auction item is claimed in the notification of defects, the counterfeited auction item shall be returned to the auctioneer immediately in the same condition as it was given to the buyer and unencumbered by third party claims. The buyer shall prove at his own expense that the auction item is a counterfeit. The auctioneer may require the buyer to have his own expert report prepared by two independent experts in his field. However, the auctioneer is not bound to these expert opinions and may obtain additional advice from a specialist at his own expense.

In case of legitimate complaints, the claims of the buyer are limited to the refund of the purchase price and premiums paid by the buyer on delivery of the auction item to the auctioneer. Any other or further claims of the buyer against the auctioneer are excluded.

The observance of foreign customs and foreign currency regulations etc. is the responsibility of the buyer. The auctioneer expressly rejects responsibility for any damage resulting from infringement against such provisions.

11. PLACE OF PERFORMANCE / VENUE / APPLICABLE LAW

Place of performance as well as sole venue is Zurich I (Switzerland). The auction and all related legal transactions are subject to Swiss law.

12. LANGUAGE

The German original text is authoritative for the interpretation of the Floor Auction Terms and Conditions drafted in German, French, English and Italian.

13. SUPERVISION OF STADTAMMANNAMT ZÜRICH 1 / WAIVER

The auction takes place under the supervision of officials of the city of Zurich (Stadtammannamt Zurich 1). Any liability of the cooperating authority, the municipality or the state for acts of the auctioneer is waived.

Zurich, May 2025

CONDITIONS DE VENTES AUX ENCHÈRES DE LEU NUMISMATIK AG

1. PRINCIPES GÉNÉRAUX

Les conditions de ventes aux enchères ci-après sont applicables aux ventes aux enchères en salles de la société Leu Numismatik AG. Les enchères sont des ventes aux enchères volontaires et publiques. Les enchères sont effectuées au nom de Leu Numismatik AG (ci-après désignée par le Commissaire-priseur) et pour le compte du fournisseur. Les présentes conditions de ventes aux enchères sont reconnues par la soumission d'une offre verbale, écrite ou électronique.

Le Commissaire-priseur est habilité pour faire valoir tous les droits du fournisseur en son nom vis-à-vis de l'acheteur.

2. LÉGITIMATION / PARTICIPATION AUX ENCHÈRES

En principe, le Commissaire-priseur ne divulgue pas les noms des fournisseurs et des acheteurs. Les soumissionnaires inconnus du Commissaire-priseur doivent prouver leur légitimité préalablement à la vente aux enchères auprès de la direction des enchères en présentant une pièce d'identité officielle. Les soumissionnaires qui veulent soumettre leurs offres via une plate-forme d'enchères en ligne «Live Bidding» doivent s'inscrire auprès de la plate-forme au moins 12 heures avant le début des enchères et obtenir l'autorisation du Commissaire-priseur. Le Commissaire-priseur se réserve le droit d'interdire à des personnes, à son entière discrétion et sans indication de motifs, l'accès aux locaux de la vente aux enchères, de les expulser des locaux de la vente aux enchères ou de les exclure de la participation aux enchères via les plates-formes d'enchères en ligne «Live Bidding».

3. CATALOGUE DE VENTE AUX ENCHÈRES

Seules les descriptions relatives au numéro du lot respectif dans le catalogue de vente aux enchères sont décisives pour la vente aux enchères. Les illustrations ainsi que le catalogue de vente aux enchères publiés sur Internet sont uniquement à titre indicatif.

4. DÉROULEMENT DES ENCHÈRES

Les enchères ont lieu en principe conformément au programme prévu dans le catalogue de vente aux enchères. Avec l'accord de la surveillance des enchères, le Commissaire-priseur a le droit de déroger à l'ordre prévu dans le catalogue et d'associer des numéros. La répartition des lots n'est pas prévue. En cas de différends, un lot peut de nouveau être annoncé par le Commissaire-priseur. Les enchères se déroulent en partie en anglais et en partie en allemand.

5. OFFRES

Les offres peuvent être soumises verbalement, par écrit ou de manière électronique. Les offres verbales peuvent être effectuées à l'égard des enchères sur place ou par téléphone. Les offres écrites qui sont réalisées pendant les enchères par le Com-

missaire-priseur sont prioritaires par rapport aux offres en salle aux fins de préservation des intérêts. Les ordres écrits et téléphoniques sont soigneusement exécutés par le Commissaire-priseur; toutefois il n'existe aucune obligation de garantie du Commissaire-priseur. Les offres écrites et électroniques doivent être réceptionnées au plus tard 24 heures avant le début des enchères. Si l'offre est soumise via une plate-forme Internet, l'offre doit parvenir au Commissaire-priseur au plus tard 12 heures avant le début des enchères. Les offres téléphoniques doivent être annoncées au préalable, au plus tard 48 heures avant le début des enchères et ne sont possibles que pour des objets d'une valeur estimative supérieure à CHF 1'000. Le Commissaire-priseur n'assume aucune garantie quant à l'établissement d'une liaison téléphonique.

Les offres via les plates-formes d'enchères en ligne «Live-Bidding» sont autorisées. Il incombe au soumissionnaire de s'informer en temps utile des conditions et exigences techniques des plates-formes et d'entreprendre les installations et les adaptations requises le cas échéant. Toute responsabilité du Commissaire-priseur pour dommages suite à des interruptions ou des retards dus à des défaillances techniques est exclue.

Toute soumission d'une offre est une offre ferme qui ne peut être retirée; le soumissionnaire demeure lié par son offre jusqu'à ce que celle-ci soit renchérie ou refusée par le Commissaire-priseur.

Le commissaire-priseur se réserve le droit d'enchérir lui-même ou au nom d'un tiers.

6. ADJUDICATION

L'adjudication a lieu après la proclamation pratiquée localement sur l'offre la plus élevée et oblige le plus offrant à accepter le lot. En cas d'offres écrites d'un montant identique, l'offre reçue en premier l'emporte. Les offres inférieures à hauteur de 80 % du prix estimé, ne peuvent être prises en considération. Les ordres «ou/ou» ainsi que les limites d'ordres ne peuvent être réalisés ou pris en compte que sous condition. Le Commissaire-priseur a le droit, sans indication de motifs, de refuser une offre; le Commissaire-priseur ne peut être tenu responsable du refus d'une offre.

Le risque de la chose est transféré à l'acheteur lors de l'adjudication. L'acheteur est personnellement responsable du versement du prix de l'adjudication et ne peut faire valoir qu'il a acheté pour le compte d'un tiers.

7. PRIX DE L'ADJUDICATION / TAXE SUR LA VALEUR AJOUTÉE

L'acheteur doit s'acquitter d'une prime de 22,5 % sur le prix de l'adjudication. Lors de la participation aux enchères via des plates-formes d'enchères en ligne «Live Bidding» existantes, une prime supplémentaire de 2,0 % (max. CHF 1'000 par lot) est exigible. La créance résultant de la facture de la vente aux en-

chères est immédiatement exigible après l'adjudication et doit être réglée en francs suisses (CHF).

En cas de vente de pièces de monnaie en argent, en cuivre et de médailles, une TVA légale de 8,1% est prélevée sur le total de la facture de la vente aux enchères (c'est-à-dire le prix de l'adjudication majoré de la prime et de tous les frais d'expédition et primes d'assurances éventuels). Aucune TVA n'est prélevée en cas de vente de pièces d'or frappées sur le territoire national. Aucune TVA n'est prélevée lorsque l'acheteur est domicilié à l'étranger et que les lots des enchères sont expédiés à l'étranger par le Commissaire-priseur. Si les lots des enchères sont remis en Suisse à un acheteur domicilié à l'étranger, la TVA est facturée, elle est toutefois remboursée par le Commissaire-priseur sur présentation de la décision de taxation définitive de la douane suisse.

Les prélèvements exigibles à l'étranger, comme par exemple les taxes douanières et les impôts, ainsi que les frais de port dus en cas d'expédition et les primes d'assurances sont exclusivement à la charge de l'acheteur.

8. PAIEMENT / LIVRAISON

La facture de la vente aux enchères doit être payée dans les 10 jours suivant la réception. Si le règlement de la facture de la vente aux enchères n'est pas effectué dans ce délai, l'acheteur est automatiquement en demeure et doit s'acquitter d'intérêts moratoires de 15% par an. En cas de demeure de l'acheteur ou en cas de refus de prendre livraison de la part de l'acheteur, le Commissaire-priseur se réserve le droit de résilier le contrat ou de faire valoir un préjudice à l'encontre de l'acheteur, de réclamer l'exécution du contrat ou la réparation du préjudice causé par la non-exécution. Les lots des enchères sont en principe remis ou expédiés uniquement après paiement intégral de la facture de la vente aux enchères. Le Commissaire-priseur remet les lots contre facture à son entière discrétion.

L'expédition des lots d'enchères à destination de la République islamique d'Iran est faite aux risques et périls exclusifs du destinataire.

Leu Numismatik AG ne peut accepter aucune commande de clients dont l'adresse de facturation et/ou de livraison se trouve dans la Fédération de Russie.

9. TRANSFERT DE PROPRIÉTÉ

La propriété du fournisseur sur le bien mis en vente et adjugé demeure réservée jusqu'au règlement complet de la facture de la vente aux enchères.

10. GARANTIE

Les descriptions des lots sont effectuées en toute connaissance de cause et correspondent au niveau des connaissances à la date de la rédaction du texte du catalogue. Les soumissionnaires peuvent s'informer de l'état des lots personnellement ou par le biais d'un représentant pendant les jours de visite indiqués dans le catalogue.

L'authenticité des biens mis aux enchères est garantie. Le droit à une garantie est conféré exclusivement à l'acheteur et ne peut être cédé à un tiers. Concernant les pièces dans les coques de protection et d'authentification de la monnaie dites «slabs», toute garantie s'éteint dès qu'elles sont ouvertes.

Les réclamations à propos d'un défaut doivent être immédiatement adressées par lettre recommandée au Commissaire-priseur. Les réclamations dues à des différends sur le niveau de conservation d'un lot ne sont pas autorisées. Les lots qui contiennent plus d'une pièce sont exclus de toute réclamation. Si une réclamation à propos d'un défaut fait état d'une contrefaçon du bien mis aux enchères, le bien mis aux enchères contrefait dans le même état que celui qui a été remis à l'acheteur, et non grevé de droits de tiers doit être restitué au Commissaire-priseur sans délai. Il incombe à l'acheteur d'apporter la preuve, à ses frais, que le bien mis aux enchères est une contrefaçon. Le Commissaire-priseur peut exiger de l'acheteur qu'il fasse une expertise, à ses frais, par deux experts indépendants, reconnus dans ce domaine. Toutefois, le Commissaire n'est pas lié par ces expertises et il peut demander, à ses frais, un conseil supplémentaire auprès d'un expert.

En cas de réclamations légitimes à propos d'un défaut, les droits de l'acheteur se limitent au remboursement du prix d'achat et de la prime payés par l'acheteur contre remise du bien mis aux enchères au Commissaire-priseur. Toute autre prétention de l'acheteur à l'encontre du Commissaire-priseur est exclue.

Il incombe à l'acheteur de respecter les prescriptions étrangères en matière de douanes et de devises etc. Le Commissaire-priseur décline expressément toute responsabilité en cas de dommage éventuel, né de la violation de dispositions de cette nature.

11. LIEU D'EXÉCUTION / JURIDICTION COMPÉTENTE / DROIT APPLICABLE

Le lieu d'exécution ainsi que la juridiction compétente exclusive est Zurich (Suisse). La vente aux enchères ainsi que tous les actes juridiques y afférents sont régis de manière exclusive par le droit suisse.

12. LANGUAGE

Le texte original en allemand est décisif pour interpréter les présentes conditions de ventes aux enchères en allemand, en français, en anglais et en italien.

13. SUPERVISION DU STADTAMMANNAMT ZÜRICH 1 / EXCLUSION DE RESPONSABILITÉ

La vente aux enchères se déroule avec la participation de l'autorité municipale de Zurich 1. Toute responsabilité de l'autorité participante, du maire, de la commune ou de l'état pour les actes du commissaire-priseur est exclue.

Zurich, Mai 2025

CONDIZIONI DI PARTECIPAZIONE ALL'ASTA LEU NUMISMATIK AG

1. PRINCIPI GENERALI

Le seguenti condizioni di partecipazione all'asta valgono per le aste in sala della Leu Numismatik AG. L'asta costituisce una vendita all'asta volontaria e pubblica. L'asta viene effettuata a nome della Leu Numismatik AG (di seguito denominata mediatrice d'asta) e per conto del depositante. Facendo un'offerta orale, scritta o elettronica si riconoscono le seguenti condizioni di partecipazione all'asta.

La mediatrice d'asta è autorizzata a far valere tutti i diritti del depositante su proprio nome verso l'acquirente.

2. LEGITTIMAZIONE / PARTECIPAZIONE ALL'ASTA

In genere la mediatrice non rende noti i nomi dei depositanti e degli acquirenti. Gli offerenti che non sono noti alla mediatrice sono tenuti a legittimarsi prima dell'asta con un documento d'identità ufficiale. Gli offerenti che intendono effettuare le loro offerte tramite una piattaforma live bidding, sono tenuti a farsi registrare almeno 1 ore prima dell'inizio dell'asta ed essere ammessi dalla mediatrice. La mediatrice si riserva il diritto di vietare alle persone a discrezione e senza indicazione dei motivi l'accesso ai locali d'asta, di espellere le persone dai locali pertinenti o di escluderle dalla partecipazione all'asta tramite «live bidding».

3. CATALOGO D'ASTA

Determinanti per la vendita all'asta sono esclusivamente le descrizioni relative ai pertinenti numeri di sorteggio nel catalogo d'asta stampato. Le illustrazioni e il catalogo d'asta pubblicato sul web hanno soltanto carattere informativo.

4. SVOLGIMENTO ASTA

L'asta si svolge in linea di massima secondo il programma previsto nel catalogo in questione. Con il consenso del sorvegliante d'asta la mediatrice è autorizzata a derogare all'ordine contemplato nel catalogo e a riunire i numeri. La suddivisione dei buoni non è prevista. In caso di controversie la mediatrice può nuovamente chiamare un buono. L'asta si svolge in inglese e in parte in tedesco.

5. OFFERTE

Le offerte possono essere fatte oralmente, per iscritto o elettronicamente. Le offerte orali avvengono all'asta in loco o per telefono. Le offerte scritte che vengono effettuate dalla mediatrice d'asta nel rispetto degli interessi, hanno la precedenza sulle offerte fatte in sala.

I mandati scritti e telefonici vengono svolti con cura dalla mediatrice; non sussiste tuttavia un obbligo di garanzia della medesima. Le offerte scritte ed elettroniche devono pervenire entro al più tardi 24 ore prima dell'inizio dell'asta. Se l'offerta viene fatta

tramite una piattaforma di internet, essa deve pervenire alla mediatrice entro al più tardi 12 ore prima dell'inizio dell'asta in questione. Le offerte telefoniche devono essere annunciate al più tardi 48 ore prima dell'inizio dell'asta e sono soltanto possibili per pezzi con un valore stimato di oltre CHF 1'000. La mediatrice non assume alcuna garanzia per la costituzione di un collegamento telefonico.

Le offerte tramite le piattaforme «live bidding» sono consentite. Compete all'offerente di informarsi tempestivamente sulle condizioni e i requisiti tecnici delle piattaforme e di effettuare le eventuali installazioni e gli adeguamenti necessari. Qualsiasi responsabilità della mediatrice per danni subentrati a seguito di interruzioni o ritardi per difetti tecnici è esclusa.

Ogni offerta effettuata è vincolante e non può essere revocata. L'offerente è vincolato alla sua offerta sino a quando quest'ultima non viene superata da un'altra offerta o respinta dalla mediatrice d'asta.

La mediatrice si riserva il diritto di fare offerte nelle aste personalmente o per conto di terzi.

6. AGGIUDICAZIONE

L'aggiudicazione avviene secondo la chiamata usuale all'offerta più alta e obbliga l'offerente in questione a ritirare il buono. In caso di offerte scritte di pari entità, l'offerta giunta per prima ha la precedenza. Le offerte che sono inferiori all'80 % del prezzo di stima non possono essere considerate. I mandati «o/o» e i limiti ai mandati possono essere effettuati e presi in considerazione solo sotto condizione. La mediatrice è autorizzata a respingere un'offerta senza indicarne i motivi; la mediatrice non risponde in caso di respingimento di un'offerta.

Con l'aggiudicazione il pericolo dell'oggetto passa all'acquirente. L'acquirente risponde personalmente per il pagamento del prezzo di aggiudicazione e non può far valere di aver comprato su conto di un terzo.

7. PREZZO DI AGGIUDICAZIONE / IMPOSTA SUL VALORE AGGIUNTO

Sul prezzo di aggiudicazione l'acquirente è tenuto a versare un sovrapprezzo pari al 22,5 %. In caso di una partecipazione all'asta tramite una piattaforma «live bidding» messa a disposizione occorre versare un ulteriore sovrapprezzo del 2,0 % (massimale CHF 1'000 per buono). Il credito risultante dalla fattura della vendita d'asta è immediatamente esigibile dopo l'aggiudicazione e deve essere saldato in franchi svizzeri (CHF).

In caso di vendita di monete d'argento e di rame e di medaglie sul totale della fattura della vendita d'asta (vale a dire il prezzo d'aggiudicazione + sovrapprezzo ed eventuali costi di spedizione e premi d'assicurazione) viene riscossa l'imposta sul valore aggiunto pari all'8,1 %. In caso di vendita di monete d'oro sta-

tali non viene riscossa l'imposta sul valore aggiunto. Non viene riscossa l'imposta sul valore aggiunto, quando l'acquirente è domiciliato all'estero e i buoni d'asta vengono spediti all'estero dalla mediatrice. Se i buoni d'asta vengono consegnati a un acquirente domiciliato all'estero in Svizzera, l'imposta sul valore aggiunto viene fatturata, ma rimborsata dalla mediatrice dietro presentazione della decisione di tassazione della dogana svizzera.

Le tasse da versare all'estero come per esempio le tasse doganali e le imposte e le spese di spedizione e i premi assicurativi da sostenere in caso di spedizione non sono pienamente a carico dell'acquirente.

8. PAGAMENTO / CONSEGNA

La fattura deve essere pagata entro 10 giorni dalla sua ricezione. Se la fattura non viene saldata entro la scadenza, l'acquirente è messo automaticamente in mora ed è tenuto a versare interessi di mora pari al 15 % p.a. In caso di mora di pagamento dell'acquirente o in caso di rifiuto da parte di quest'ultimo di ritirare l'oggetto, la mediatrice si riserva il diritto di recedere dal contratto o di presentare contro l'acquirente un'azione di esecuzione del contratto o di risarcimento del danno risultante dal mancato adempimento.

In linea di massima i buoni d'asta vengono consegnati o spediti soltanto dopo il pagamento integrale della fattura pertinente. È a discrezione della mediatrice consegnare i buoni contro fattura.

La spedizione di buoni d'asta nella Repubblica Islamica dell'Iran avviene espressamente su rischio del destinatario.

Leu Numismatik AG non può accettare ordini da clienti con indirizzo di fatturazione e/o spedizione nella Federazione Russa.

9. PASSAGGIO DI PROPRIETÀ

La proprietà del depositante al bene venduto all'asta rimane salva sino al pagamento integrale della fattura pertinente.

10. GARANZIA

Le descrizioni dei buoni sono effettuate in scienza e coscienza e corrispondono allo stato di conoscenze al momento della redazione del catalogo. Agi offerenti è data l'opportunità di informarsi sullo stato dei buoni personalmente o tramite un rappresentante durante le giornate di visita previste nel catalogo. L'autenticità dei beni d'asta è garantita. Il diritto alla garanzia viene assegnato esclusivamente all'acquirente e non può essere ceduto a terzi. In caso di monete contenuti nei cosiddetti «slabs» la garanzia si estingue non appena quest'ultimi sono aperti.

La comunicazione dei difetti deve essere fatta valere immediatamente per raccomandata. Le reclazioni in caso di controversie relative allo grado di conservazione dei buoni non sono consentite. I

buoni che contengono più di un pezzo sono esclusi dalla reclamazione. Se con la comunicazione dei difetti viene fatta valere una falsificazione di un bene d'asta, il bene in questione deve essere immediatamente restituito alla mediatrice allo stato in cui è stato consegnato all'acquirente e senza essere gravato da pretese di terzi. L'acquirente è tenuto a fornire a proprie spese la prova che il bene d'asta è un falso. La mediatrice può chiedere all'acquirente di procurarsi a proprie spese perizie di due esperti indipendenti e riconosciuti in tale settore. La mediatrice, tuttavia, non vincolata a tali perizie e può procurarsi a proprie spese un ulteriore parere di un esperto in materia.

In caso di segnalazioni legittime di difetti le pretese dell'acquirente sono limitate al rimborso del prezzo d'acquisto e del sovrapprezzo versati dall'acquirente contro consegna del bene d'asta alla mediatrice. Ulteriori pretese dell'acquirente contro la mediatrice sono escluse.

Compete all'acquirente osservare le prescrizioni doganali e in materia di cambi. La mediatrice respinge espressamente la responsabilità per danni risultanti dalla violazione di tali disposizioni normative.

11. LUOGO DI ADEMPIMENTO / FORO COMPETENTE / DIRITTO APPLICABILE

Il luogo di adempimento e il foro competente è Zurigo I (Svizzera). La vendita all'asta e tutti i negozi giuridici in relazione ad essa sottostanno esclusivamente al diritto svizzero.

12. LINGUA

Per l'interpretazione delle condizioni di partecipazione all'asta redatte in tedesco, francese, inglese e italiano, fa stato il testo originale in tedesco.

13. SUPERVISIONE DELLO STADTAMMANNAMT ZÜRICH 1 / ESCLUSIONE DI RESPONSABILITÀ

L'asta ha luogo con la collaborazione dell'ufficio del sindaco della città di Zurigo 1. L'autorità che collabora, il sindaco della città, il comune o lo stato sono esonerati da qualsiasi responsabilità per gli atti del banditore.

Zurigo, Maggio 2025



LEU NUMISMATIK

Leu Numismatik AG

Stadthausstrasse 143 · 8400 Winterthur · Switzerland

Phone +41 52 214 11 10 · info@leunumismatik.com

www.leunumismatik.com