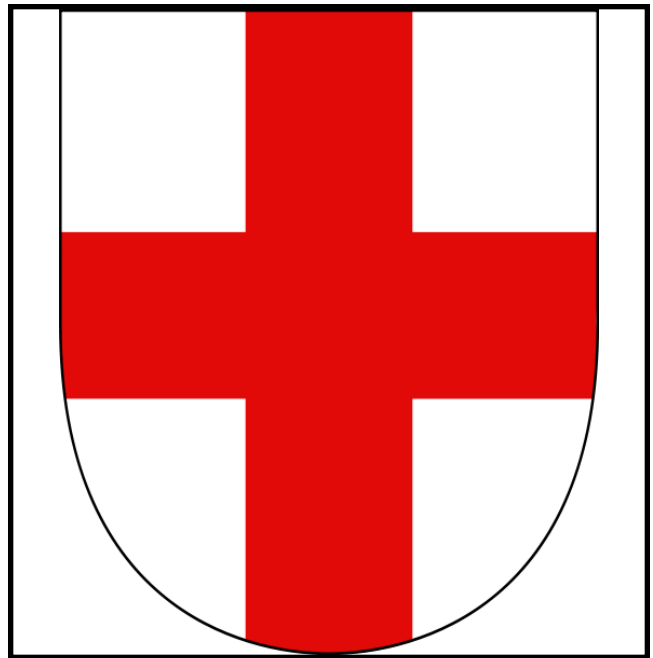
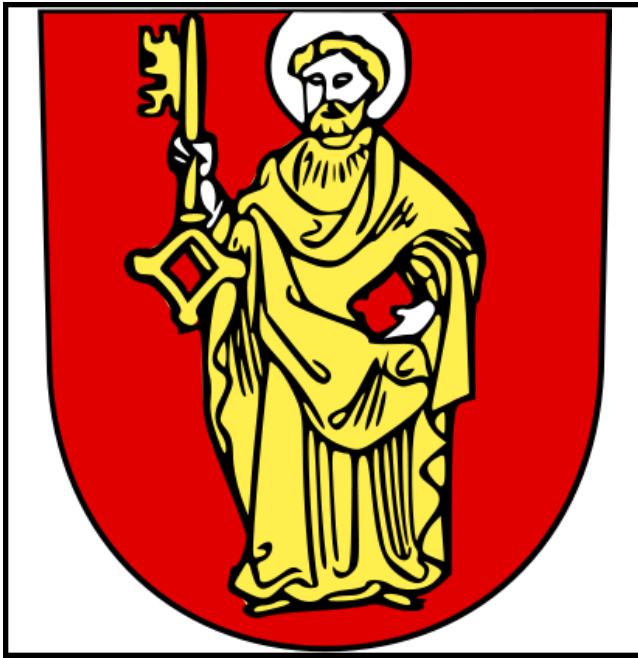


TRIER



Trier (French: Trèves; Luxembourgish: Tréier; Latin: Augusta Treverorum) is a city in Germany on the banks of the Moselle River. It is the oldest city in Germany, founded in or before 16 BC. Trier is not the only city claiming to be Germany's oldest, but it is the only one that bases this assertion on having the longest history as a city, as opposed to a mere settlement or army camp.

Trier lies in a valley between low vine-covered hills of ruddy sandstone in the west of the state of Rhineland-Palatinate, near the German border with Luxembourg and within the important Mosel wine-growing region.

Trier is the oldest seat of a Christian bishop north of the Alps. In the Middle Ages, the Archbishop of Trier was an important ecclesiastical prince, as the Archbishopric of Trier controlled land from the French border to the Rhine. He was also one of the seven electors of the Holy Roman Empire.

The Roman Empire subdued the Treveri in the 1st century BC and established Augusta Treverorum ("City of Augustus in the land of the Treveri") in 30 BC. The city later became the capital of the Roman province of Gallia Belgica, as well as the Roman prefecture of Gaul. The Porta Nigra counts among the Roman architecture of the city. A residence of the Western Roman Emperor, Roman Trier was the birthplace of Saint Ambrose.

The Franks occupied Trier from the Roman administration in 459 AD. In 870 it became part of Eastern Francia, which developed into the Holy Roman Empire. Relics of Saint Matthias brought to the city initiated widespread pilgrimages. The bishops of the city grew increasingly powerful, and the Archbishopric of Trier was recognized as an electorate of the empire, one of the most powerful states of Germany. The University of Trier was founded in the city in 1473.

In the 17th century, the Archbishops and Prince-Electors of Trier relocated their residences to Philippsburg Castle in Ehrenbreitstein, near Koblenz. A session of the Reichstag was held in Trier in 1512, during which the demarcation of the Imperial Circles was definitively established.

In the 17th and 18th centuries, Trier was sought after by France, who invaded during the Thirty Years' War, the War of the Grand Alliance, the War of the Spanish Succession, and the War of the Polish Succession. France succeeded in finally claiming Trier in 1794 during the French Revolutionary Wars, and the electoral archbishopric was dissolved. After the Napoleonic Wars ended in 1815, Trier passed to the Kingdom of Prussia. Karl Marx was born in the city in 1818.

The Bishopric and Archbishopric of Trier was one of the important ecclesiastical principalities of the Holy Roman Empire. Like the other Rhenish archbishoprics — Mainz and Cologne — Trier, as the important Roman provincial capital of Augusta Treverorum, had been the seat of a bishop since Roman times. It was raised to archiepiscopal status during the reign of Charlemagne, whose will mentions the bishoprics of Metz, Toul and Verdun as its suffragans.

The bishops of Trier were already virtually independent territorial magnates in Merovingian times. In 772 Charlemagne granted Bishop Wiomad complete immunity from the jurisdiction of the ruling count for all the churches and monasteries, as well as villages and castles that belonged to the Church of St. Peter at Trier. In 816 Louis the Pious confirmed to Archbishop Hetto the privileges of protection and immunity granted by his father.

At the partition of the Carolingian empire at Verdun in 843, Trier fell to Lothair; at the partition of Lotharingia at Mersen in 870, it fell to the East Frankish kingdom, which developed into Germany. Archbishop Radbod received in 898 complete immunity from all taxes for the entire episcopal territory, granted by Zwentibold, the natural son of Emperor Arnulf of Carinthia, who reigned briefly as King of Lotharingia and, under great pressure from his independent nobles, desperately needed a powerful ally. The gift cemented the position of the archbishops as territorial lords in their own right. Following Zwentibold's assassination in 900, the handlers of the child-king Louis courted Radbold in their turn, granting him the district and city of Trier outright, and the right to have a mint — as much a symbol of independent authority as an economic tool — and to impose customs-duties. From the court of Charles the Simple he obtained the final right, that of election of the Bishop of Trier by the chapter, free of Imperial interference.

In Early Modern times, the archdiocese of Trier still encompassed territory along the Moselle River between Trier, near the French border, and Koblenz on the Rhine. The Archbishop of Trier, as holder of an imperial office was traditionally an Imperial Elector of the German king. The purely honorary office of Archchancellor of Gaul arose in the 13th century. In this context that was taken to mean the Kingdom of Arles, or Burgundy, technically from 1242 and permanently from 1263, and nominally until 1803. Arles along with Germany and Italy was one of the three component kingdoms of the Empire.

The last elector removed to Koblenz in 1786. From 1795, the territories of the Archbishopric on the left bank of the Rhine — which is to say almost all of them — were under French occupation, and were annexed in 1801 and a separate bishopric established (later assuming control of the whole diocese in 1803). In 1803, what was left of the Archbishopric was secularized and annexed by the Princes of Nassau.

IMPERIAL ISSUES OF TRIER - THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

Pippin the Short, 752-768

Pepin or Pippin (714 – 24 September 768), called the Short, and often known as Pepin the Younger or Pepin III,[1] was the Mayor of the Palace and Duke of the Franks from 741 and King of the Franks from 751 to 768. He was the father of Charlemagne.

He was born in Jupille, close to the city of Liège, in what is today Belgium, where the Carolingian dynasty originated. That territory was then a part of the kingdom of Austrasia. His father was Charles Martel, mayor of the palace and duke of the Franks, and his mother was Rotrude of Trier (690-724).

Pepin's father, Charles Martel, died in 741. He divided the rule of the Frankish kingdom between Pepin and his elder brother, Carloman, his surviving sons by his first wife: Carloman became Mayor of the Palace of Austrasia, Pepin became Mayor of the Palace of Neustria. Grifo, Charles' son by his second wife, Swanahild (aka Swanhilde), may also have been intended to receive an inheritance, but he was imprisoned in a monastery by his two half-brothers. Carloman, who by all evidence was a deeply pious man, retired to a monastery in 747. This left Francia in the hands of Pepin as sole mayor of the palace and *dux et princeps Francorum*, a title originated by his grandfather and namesake Pepin of Heristal.



Under the reorganization of Francia by Charles Martel the *dux et princeps Francorum* were the commanders of the armies of the kingdom, in addition to their administrative duties as mayor of the palace, and specifically commander of the standing guard which Martel had begun maintaining year-round since Toulouse in 721.

Upon their assumption, Pepin and Carloman, who had not proved themselves in battle in defense of the realm as their father had, installed the Merovingian Childeric III as king, even though Martel had left the throne vacant since the death of Theuderic IV. Childeric had the title of king, but he was considered weak. As time passed, and his brother bowed out of the picture, Pepin became discontent with the royal power being with Childeric.

At the time of Carloman's retirement, Grifo escaped his imprisonment and fled to Duke Odilo of Bavaria, who was married to Hiltrude, Pepin's sister. Odilo was forced by Pepin to acknowledge Frankish overlordship, but died soon after (January 18, 748). Pepin invaded Bavaria and installed Tassilo III as duke under Frankish overlordship.

Since Pepin had control over the magnates and actually had the power of the king, he suggested the Pope make the Carolingian name royal in law as well as fact. Pepin asked Pope Zachary, "Is it right that the royal power sit with the person with the title of King, or the person who makes the decisions as King?" The Pope answered that the *de facto* power is more important than the *de jure* power. Thus, Pepin, having obtained the support of the papacy, discouraged opposition to his house. He was elected King of the Franks by an assembly of Frankish leading-men, with a large portion of his army on hand (in the event that the nobility inclined not to honor the Papal bull), and anointed at Soissons, by Boniface, Archbishop of Mainz, who, along with his niece, Saint Leoba, was a court advisor. Meanwhile, Grifo continued his rebellion, but was eventually killed in the battle of Saint-Jean de Maurienne in 753. Childeric III was deposed, his hair shaved off and he was confined to a monastery. He was the last of the Merovingians.

Pepin added to his power after Pope Stephen II traveled all the way to Paris to anoint him in a lavish ceremony at Saint Denis Basilica, bestowing upon him the additional title of patricius Romanorum (Patrician of the Romans). As life expectancies were short in those days, and Pepin wanted family continuity, the Pope also anointed Pepin's sons, Charles (eventually known as Charlemagne) and Carloman.

Pepin's first major act was to go to war against the Lombard king Aistulf, who had a policy of expansion into the ducatus Romanum, as a partial repayment for papal support in his quest for the crown. Victorious, he forced the Lombard king to return property seized from the Church and confirmed the papacy in possession of Ravenna and the Pentapolis, the so-called Donation of Pepin whereby the Papal States was founded.[2] In 759, he drove the Saracens out of Gaul with the capture of Narbonne and then consolidated his power further by integrating Aquitaine into the kingdom. In taking Narbonne, and formally annexing Aquitaine (whose status was always dependent on the strength of her suzerains), he completed the work of his father save for one last task: fully subduing the Saxons. He was preparing for war against them when his health began to fail, and thus, this final task was left for his son, the great Charlemagne.

Pepin died during a campaign and was brought to Saint Denis to be buried near the saint in 768 and is interred there in the basilica with his wife Bertrada. Pepin was buried "outside that entrance [of Saint Denis Basilica] according to his wishes, face down, for the sins of his father Charles Martel".[1] Historical opinion often seems to regard him as the lesser son and lesser father of two greater men, though a great man in his own right. He continued to build up the heavy cavalry which his father had begun. He maintained the standing army that his father had found necessary to protect the realm and form the core of its full army in wartime. He not only maintained his father's policy of containing the Moors, he drove them over and across the Pyrenees with the capture of Narbonne. He continued his father's expansion of the Frankish church (missionary work in Germany and Scandinavia) and the infrastructure (feudalism) that would prove the backbone of medieval Europe. His rule, while not as great as either his father's or son's, was historically important and of great benefit to the Franks as a people. It can certainly be argued that Pepin's assumption of the crown, and the title of Patrician of Rome, were harbingers of his son's imperial coronation which is usually seen as the founding of the Holy Roman Empire. He certainly made the Carolingians de jure what his father had made them de facto—the ruling dynasty of the Franks and the foremost power of Europe. While not known as a great general, he was undefeated during his lifetime.

TRIER - Carolingian Mint City
Pippin the Short, 752-768.

Denar, Trier mint. 0,76 g.

Obv.: Pearl-cross, in the angles: D - N - P I - P I (Dominus noster Pippinus), pearled circle all around.

Rev.: P TREFER arranged in circle, pearled circle all around.

Reference: Bordeaux, Les monnaies de Trèves pendant la période carolingienne, Revue belge de Numismatique 49, 1893, S. 282, Nr. 1; M./G 3; Völckers, Karolinische Münzfunde der Frühzeit, Tafel M, XIII, 1. Of greatest rarity! Rim break. Very nice example!

Whether it is actually a Denar or an Obol, is not to be clearly judged. So far only two copies of the Dominus noster Pippinus type were well-known, the two in the Trierer federal state museum are and because of their weight as Denar after our knowledge (1.3 g = copy THEN mountain S. 185 = copy Bordeaux = copy M./G. = copy Voelckers) and/or as Obol (0.6 g = copy Fd. of cathedral castle = copy Slg. Bogaert = copy Bordeaux = copy of the auction Cahn 63, Frankfurt 1929, NR. 2 = copy M./G. 4 = copy Voelckers, Tf. M, II, 3) were designated. Our coin is thus probably third admitted and only copy of this extremely rare coinage in the market, which is an important historical voucher for the great importance Triers in the time of the Frankish kings.

Estimate: 12,500.00 EUR. Price realized: 15,500 EUR (approx. 18,607 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



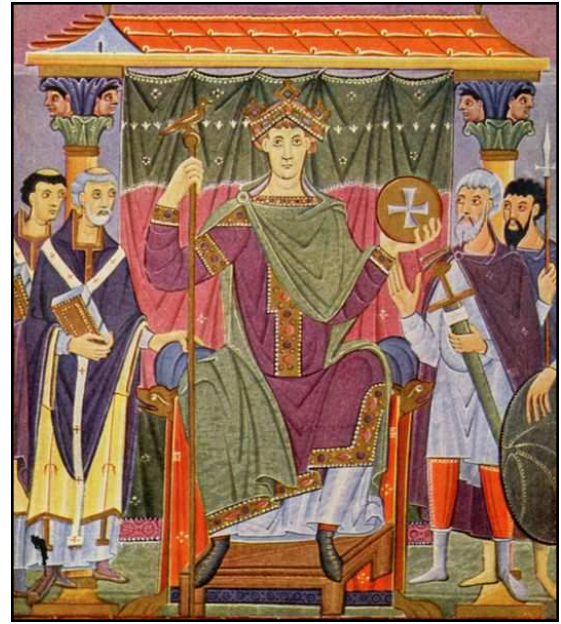
Otto III. - 983-1002

Otto III (980 – January 23, 1002) was the fourth ruler of the Saxon or Ottonian dynasty of the Holy Roman Empire. He was elected king of Germany in 983 on the death of his father Otto II.

Otto was born in Kessel, near Goch, in what is now Netherlands.

He was acclaimed King of Germany in Verona in June 983, at the age of three, and crowned in Aachen on December 25 the same year. His father had died four days before the ceremony, but the news did not reach Germany until after the coronation.

In early 984 Henry the Quarrelsome, who had been deposed as Duke of Bavaria by Otto II, seized Otto and claimed the regency as a member of the reigning house. To further his object he made an alliance with Lothair of France. Willigis, Archbishop of Mainz, the leader of Otto's party, induced Henry to release the imprisoned king, for which his Duchy of Bavaria was restored. Otto was thus returned to his mother, the Byzantine Greek princess Theophanu, who served as regent thenceforth. She abandoned her husband's imperialistic policy and devoted herself entirely to furthering an alliance between Church and Empire. She was unable, however, to prevent France from speedily freeing herself from German influence. The regent endeavoured to watch over the national questions of the Empire in the East. One of the greatest achievements of this empress was her success in maintaining feudal supremacy over Bohemia.



After Theophanu's death in 991, Otto's grandmother, Adelaide of Italy, then served as regent together with Willigis until Otto III reached his majority in 994.

Otto's mental gifts were considerable, and were carefully cultivated by Bernward, afterwards bishop of Hildesheim, and by Gerbert of Aurillac, archbishop of Reims, that he was called "the wonder of the world."

Otto attempted to revive the glory and power of ancient Rome with himself at the head of a theocratic state. In 996, he came to the aid of Pope John XV at the pope's request to put down the rebellion of the Roman nobleman Crescentius II. He was declared King of the Lombards at Pavia, but failed to reach Rome before the Pope died. Once in Rome, he engineered the election of his cousin Bruno of Carinthia as Pope Gregory V, the first German pope. The new pontiff crowned Otto emperor on May 21, 996, in Rome. Here his main advisors were two of the main characters of this age, his tutor Gerbert of Aurillac and the bishop Adalbert of Prague. Together with these two visionary men, influenced by the Roman ruins and perhaps by his Byzantine mother, Otto devised a dream of restoration of a universal Empire formed by the union of the Papacy, Byzantium and Rome. He also introduced some court customs in Greek.

However, as soon as Otto had left Rome one year later, the city magnate Crescentius II deposed Gregory and installed John XVI as pope. Leaving his aunt, Matilda of Quedlinburg, as regent in Germany, Otto returned to Italy and retook the city in February 998, storming Castel Sant'Angelo. Crescentius was executed in the Castel Sant'Angelo, the antipope mutilated and blinded, and Gregory reinstated.

Otto made Rome the administrative center of his empire and revived elaborate Roman customs and Byzantine court ceremonies. He took the titles "the servant of Jesus Christ," "the servant of the apostles", and "emperor of the world". When Gregory V mysteriously died in 999, Otto arranged for Gerbert to be elected pope as Sylvester II. The use of this papal name was not casual: it recalled the first pope of this name, who had allegedly created the "Christian empire" together with Constantine the Great. Otto therefore was to be seen as the ideal successor to Constantine in the task of reunifying the Roman Empire.

Between 998 and 1000 Otto, being a fervent Christian, made several pilgrimages. He travelled to the Gargano Peninsula in Southern Italy and to Gaeta, where he met Saint Nilus the Younger, then a highly venerated religious figure. Later he left Italy, taking the pro-Byzantine Duke of Naples, John IV, captive with him, for the tomb of Adalbert of Prague (who in the meantime had been martyred by the pagan Prussians) at Gniezno, and during the meeting with Boleslaw I the Brave in the Congress of Gniezno he founded the archbishopric of Poland. In Eastern Europe Otto and his entourage strengthened relationships with the Polish Duchy and with Stephen of Hungary, who had requested and been granted a crown by Sylvester. Otto was advised by St Romuald, the fervent reforming hermit idealized by Peter Damian in the Vita beati Romualdi. Romuald urged Otto to become a monk.

Another model to which Otto strongly aspired was Charlemagne. In the year 1000 he visited Charlemagne's tomb in Aachen, removing relics from it. He had also carried back parts of the body of Adalbert, which he placed in a splendid new church he had built in the Isola Tiberina in Rome, now San Bartolomeo all'Isola. Otto also added the skin of Saint Bartholomew to the relics housed there.

A minor rebellion by the town of Tibur (Tivoli) in 1001 ended up as his undoing. He retook the town, but spared the inhabitants, which angered the people of Rome, as Tibur was a rival they wanted destroyed. This led to a rebellion by the Roman people, headed by Gregory, Count of Tusculum; Otto was besieged in his palace and then driven from the city. He withdrew to Ravenna to do penance in the monastery of Sant'Apollinare in Classe. After having summoned his army, Otto headed southwards to reconquer Rome, but died in the castle of Paterno, near Civita Castellana, on January 24, 1002. A Byzantine princess had just disembarked in Puglia, on her way to marry him.

Otto's death has been attributed to various causes; medieval sources speak of malaria, which he had caught in the unhealthy marshes that surrounded Ravenna. The Romans suggested instead that Stefania, the widow of Crescentius, had made him fall in love with her and then poisoned him. Otto's body was carried back to Germany by his loyal soldiers, and buried in Aachen Cathedral together with that of Charlemagne. His tomb, however, has been lost.

Henry succeeded him as king of Germany (and later as emperor) as Henry II.



TRIER - Imperial Mint City
Otto III (983-996)

Denar, Trier mint. Cologne Type. 1,17g.

Obv.: Cross, in each angle a ball.

Rev.: In the field: S/[TR]EVE[R]/A.

Reference: Ref.: Dan., 461; Häv., 177; Weiller, Trier, 143. Provient de la collection Bordeaux, vente Feuardent, Paris, 26-29 avril 1926, 402. VF.

Estimate: EUR 250.



TRIER - Imperial Mint City
Otto III (983-996)

Denar, Trier mint. 0,88 g,

Obv.: City name in 3-lines

Rev.: Cross. (not clear)

Reference: Weiller zu 43, Dannenberg 461.

Estimate: 50 EUR

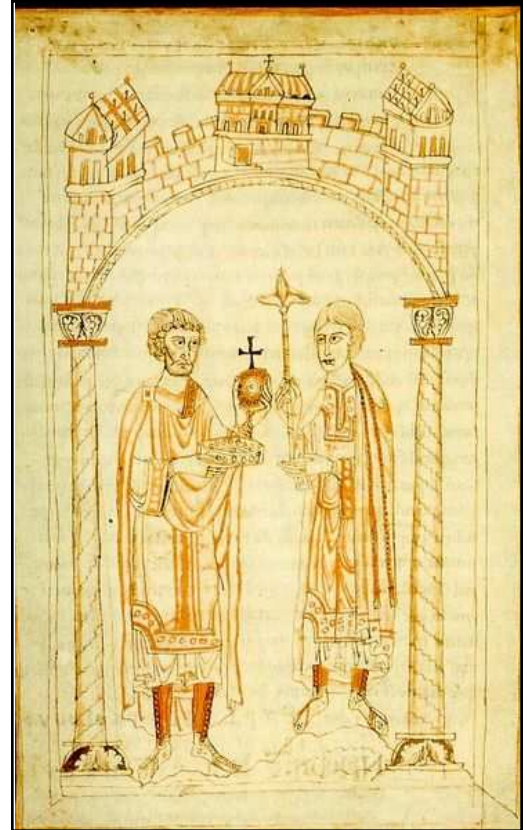
Henry V - 1111-25

Henry V (11 August 1086 – 23 May 1125) was King of Germany (from 1099) and Holy Roman Emperor (from 1111), the fourth and last ruler of the Salian dynasty. Henry's reign coincided with the final phase of the great Investiture Controversy, which had pitted pope against emperor. By the settlement of the Concordat of Worms, he surrendered to the demands of the second generation of Gregorian reformers.

He was a son of Henry IV, Holy Roman Emperor and Bertha of Savoy. His maternal grandparents were Otto of Savoy and Adelaide of Susa.

On 6 January 1099, his father Henry IV had him crowned King of Germany at Aachen in place of his older brother, the rebel Conrad. He promised to take no part in the business of the Empire during his father's lifetime, but was induced by his father's enemies to revolt in 1104, and some of the princes did homage to him at Mainz in January 1105. Despite the initial setbacks of the rebels, Henry IV was forced to abdicate and died soon after. Order was soon restored in Germany, the citizens of Cologne were punished with a fine, and an expedition against Robert II, Count of Flanders, brought this rebel to his knees.

In 1107, Henry undertook a campaign to restore Borivoi II in Bohemia, which was only partially successful. Henry summoned Svatopluk the Lion, who was had captured Duke Borivoi. Borivoi was released at the emperor's command and made godfather to Svatopluk's new son. Nevertheless, on Svatopluk's return to Bohemia, he assumed the throne. In 1108, Henry went to war with Coloman of Hungary on behalf of Prince Álmos. An attack by Boleslaus III of Poland and Borivoi on Svatopluk forced Henry to give up his campaign. Instead, he invaded Poland to compel them to renew their accustomed tribute, but was defeated at the Battles of Glogów and the Hundsfeld. In 1110, he succeeded in securing the dukedom of Bohemia for Ladislaus I.



The main interest of Henry's reign was the settling of the controversy over lay investiture, which had caused a serious dispute during the previous reign. The papal party who had supported Henry in his resistance to his father hoped he would assent to the papal decrees, which had been renewed by Paschal II at the synod of Guastalla in 1106. The king, however, continued to invest the bishops, but wished the pope to hold a council in Germany to settle the question. After some hesitation, Paschal preferred France to Germany, and, after holding a council at Troyes, renewed his prohibition of lay investiture. The matter slumbered until 1110, when, negotiations between king and pope having failed, Paschal renewed his decrees and Henry invaded Italy with a large army.

The strength of his forces helped him to secure general recognition in Lombardy, and at Sutri he concluded an arrangement with Paschal by which he renounced the rite of investiture in return for a promise of coronation, and the restoration to the Empire of all Christendom, which had been in the hands of the German state and church since the time of Charlemagne. It was a treaty impossible to execute, and Henry, whose consent to it is said to have been conditional on its acceptance by the princes and bishops of Germany, probably foresaw that it would occasion a breach between the German clergy and the pope. Having entered Rome and sworn the usual oaths, the king presented himself at St Peter's Basilica on 12 February 1111 for his coronation and the ratification of the treaty. The words commanding the clergy to restore the fiefs of the crown to Henry were read amid a tumult of indignation, whereupon the pope refused to crown the king, who in return declined to hand over his renunciation of the right of investiture. Paschal, along with sixteen cardinals, was seized by Henry's soldiers and, in the general disorder which followed, an attempt to liberate the pontiff was thwarted in a struggle during which the king himself was wounded. A Norman army sent by Prince Robert I of Capua to rescue the papists was turned back by the imperialist count of Tusculum, Ptolemy I.

Henry left Rome carrying the pope with him; and Paschal's failure to obtain assistance drew from him a confirmation of the king's right of investiture and a promise to crown him emperor. The coronation ceremony accordingly took place on 13 April, after which the emperor returned to Germany, where he sought to strengthen his power by granting privileges to the inhabitants of the region of the upper Rhine.

In 1112, Lothair of Supplinburg, Duke of Saxony, rose in arms against Henry, but was easily quelled. In 1113, however, a quarrel over the succession to the counties of Weimar and Orlamünde gave occasion for a fresh outbreak on the part of Lothair, whose troops were defeated at the Battle of Warnstadt, though the duke was later pardoned.

Having been married at Mainz on 7 January 1114 to Matilda, daughter of Henry I of England, the emperor was confronted with a further rising, initiated by the citizens of Cologne, who were soon joined by the Saxons and others. Henry failed to take Cologne, his forces were defeated at the Battle of Welfesholz (11 February 1115), and complications in Italy compelled him to leave Germany to the care of Frederick II of Hohenstaufen, Duke of Swabia, and his brother Conrad, afterwards the German king Conrad III.

After the departure of Henry from Rome in 1111 a council had declared the privilege of lay investiture, which had been extorted from Paschal, to be invalid. Guido, Archbishop of Vienne, excommunicated the emperor, calling upon the pope to ratify this sentence. Paschal, however, refused to take so extreme a step; and the quarrel entered upon a new stage in 1115 when Matilda of Tuscany, died leaving her vast estates to the papacy. Crossing the Alps in 1116, Henry won the support of town and noble by granting privileges to the one and giving presents to the other. But the papist Jordan, Archbishop of Milan, excommunicated him at San Tecla. He took possession of Matilda's lands, and was gladly received in Rome. By this time Paschal had withdrawn his consent to lay investiture and the excommunication had been published in Rome; but the pope was compelled to flee from the city. Some of the cardinals withstood the emperor, but by means of bribes he broke down the opposition, and was crowned a second time by Burdinas, Archbishop of Braga.

Meanwhile the defeat at Welfesholz had given heart to Henry's enemies; many of his supporters, especially among the bishops, fell away; the excommunication was published at Cologne, and the pope, with the assistance of the Normans, began to make war. In January 1118, Paschal died and was succeeded by Gelasius II. The emperor immediately returned from northern Italy to Rome. But as the new pope escaped from the city, Henry, despairing of making a treaty, secured the election of the Antipope Gregory VIII, who was left in possession of Rome when the emperor returned across the Alps that same year.

After the second Italian expedition, the opposition in Germany was gradually crushed and a general peace declared at Tribur, while the desire for a settlement of the investiture dispute was growing. Negotiations, begun at Würzburg, were continued at Worms, where the new pope, Callistus II, was represented by Cardinal Lambert, Bishop of Ostia.

In the Concordat of Worms, signed in September 1122, Henry renounced the right of investiture with ring and crozier, recognized the freedom of election of the clergy, and promised to restore all church property. The pope agreed to allow elections to take place in presence of the imperial envoys, and the investiture with the sceptre to be granted by the emperor as a symbol that the estates of the church were held under the crown. Henry, who had been solemnly excommunicated at Reims by Callistus in October 1119, was received again into the communion of the church, after he had abandoned his nominee, Gregory, to defeat and banishment.

The emperor's concluding years were occupied with a campaign in Holland, and with a quarrel over the succession to the margraviate of Meissen, two disputes in which his enemies were aided by Lothair of Saxony. In 1124, he led an expedition against Louis VI of France, turned his arms against the citizens of Worms, and on 23 May 1125 died at Utrecht and was buried at Speyer. Having no legitimate children, he left his possessions to his nephew, Frederick II of Swabia, and on his death the line of Franconian, or Salian, emperors became extinct. Henry and Matilda had no surviving children, though Hermann of Tournai mentions a child who died soon after birth. Henry's illegitimate daughter Bertha married Ptolemy II of Tusculum, son of the first Ptolemy, in 1117.



Seal of Henry V.



TRIER - Imperial Mint City
Henry V (king of Germany, 1106-11)

Denar, Trier mint. 0.82g

Obv.: (e) - r - e - (x) legend begins at 11 o'clock, Weiler first phase, crowned bust of king to left with palm branch before.

Rev.: angel facing with wings around, (t)reuer(is) below

Reference: (Weiler 107; hoard report 533), weakly struck, minor crack in edge, fair to fine, rare

Estimate £ 150-200. Price realized: 380 GBP.



TRIER - Imperial Mint City
Henry V (emperor, 1111-25)

Denar, Trier mint. 0.96g

Obv.: "+he (ligate) inrievs cesar" - crowned bust to left, sceptre before,

Rev. Saint Peter kneeling receiving keys from the hand of God, p and e at their tips, t in field to left

Reference: (Weiler 112a; hoard report 534), weakly struck, fair to fine and rare

Estimate £ 200-250. Price realized: 280 GBP



TRIER - Imperial Mint City
Henry V (emperor, 1111-25)

Denar, Trier mint. 0.9g

Obv.: +HEINRICVS///// Crowned royal butts left, with cross-staff.

Rev.: Saint Peter kneeling receiving keys from the hand of God,

Reference: Weiller 112, Kluge, Salier 218. Very rare! VF.

Estimate: 2.500 EUR. Price realized: 3,400 EUR

ISSUES OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF TRIER

Poppo von Babenberg - 1016-1047

Poppo von Babenberg (circa 986 – 16 June 1047) was the Archbishop of Trier from 1016 to his death.

Poppo was a son of Leopold I of Austria and Richeza. He was educated in Regensburg and appointed by the Emperor Henry II in 1007 to be the first provost of his new cathedral at Bamberg. When the Archbishop Megingod died in 1015, Henry selected Poppo to be his successor in Trier. He was consecrated by Erkanbald, Archbishop of Mainz, later in 1016 he was confirmed by Pope Benedict VIII.

Between 1028 and 1030, he travelled with the monk Simeon of Trier to the Holy Land. Later, Poppo had the monk buried in the Porta Nigra and on his word Pope Benedict IX canonised him. From 1037 to his death, Poppo was occupied extending Trier Cathedral westward. While inspecting construction on 16 June 1047, Poppo died. He was buried in the church of Saint Simeon in Trier, which he had founded. During the Second World War, his grave was completely destroyed.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Poppo von Babenberg, 1016-1047 with King Heinrich III., 1039 - 1056.

Denar, Trier mint. 1,18g.

Obv.: Cross

Rev.: Letter "A"

Reference: Weiller 48. Scarce, very nice.

Estimation: EUR 200.

TRIER - Archbishopric
Poppo von Babenberg, 1016-1047 with King Heinrich III., 1039 - 1056.

Denar, Trier mint. 1,11g.

Obv.: Cross, in the angles a V.

Rev.: "A" with ball.

Reference: Weiller 48170. Weak strike, but nice!

Estimation: DM 500. Price realized: 305 DEM (approx. 138 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Poppo von Babenberg, 1016-1047

Pfennig, Trier mint. ca. 1039 - 1046 20 mm 1,27g.

Obv.: POT, large A im pearl circle.

Rev.: Cross, with "V" in each angle.

Reference: Dbg. 466. VF.

Estimation: EUR 70. Price realized: 45 EUR.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Poppo von Babenberg, 1016-1047

Pfennig, Trier mint. 1,41g.

Obv.: Bearded bust of king facing

REv.: Cross, in the angles: P - A - X - V.

Reference: L Dannenberg 467; Weiller 47. Very rare, good portrait and broad flan. VF.

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 1,150 EUR (approx. 1,620 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Poppo von Babenberg, 1016-1047

Pfennig, Trier mint. 1,15g.

Obv.: Cross, in each angle a ball.

Rev.: Bust of St. Simeon facing in gateway, A above gateway, tower to each side.

Reference: Dannenberg 468; Weiller 49. Very well-struck for this type. Slightly off-center. VF+

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 400 EUR (approx. 564 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Poppo von Babenberg, 1016-1047

Pfennig, Benedictine Abbey of St. Eucharius. 0,84 g.

Obv. Facing bust of St. Eucharius with crozier.

Rev.: 2 hands hold 2 keys.

Reference: Dannenberg 493; Weiller 55. VF.

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 1,200 EUR (approx. 1,493 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Poppo von Babenberg, 1016-1047

Pfennig, Trier mint. 3. Phase 1,27g.

Obv.: "A" in pearl circle.

Rev.: Cross, in each angle a V.

Reference: Dannenberg 466; Weiller 48. Rare. Off-center, good VF.

Estimate: 100,00 EUR. Price realized: 110 EUR.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Poppo von Babenberg, 1016-1047

Pfennig, Trier mint. 3. Phase 1,27g.

Obv.: "A" in pearl circle.

Rev.: Cross, in each angle a V.

Reference: Dannenberg 466; Weiller 48. Slightly curved, good VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 110 EUR.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Poppo von Babenberg, 1016-1047

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0,89 g.

Obv.: POPPOARCHIEPSTREV/// Bust of bishop right, with crozier.

Rev.: SPETRVS Hand of God holds 2 keys, whose ends are the T and R in PETRVS.

Reference: Weiller 53,10, Dannenberg zu 471. Very scarce. Slight bend. F/VF.

Estimate: 125 EUR. Price realized: 825 EUR.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Poppo von Babenberg, 1016-1047

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0,96 g.

Obv.: Stylized Porta Nigra (city gate of Trier), in doorway arch bust of St. Simeon facing.

Rev.: //PPOEP/// Cross, in each angle a ball.

Reference: Weiller 49, Dannenberg 468. Weak strike, VF.

Estimate: 175 EUR. Price realized: 180 EUR (approx. 214 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Poppo von Babenberg, 1016-1047

Pfennig, Trier mint. 1,06 g.

Obv.: "A" in pearl circle

Rev.: Cross, in each angle a "V".

Reference: Weiller 48, Dannenberg 466. F.

Estimate: 175 EUR.

Eberhard - 1047-1066

Eberhard (c. 1010 – 15 April 1066) was the Archbishop of Trier from 1047 until his death.

Eberhard was a son of Ezelin. He was educated at the Cathedral of Worms. He was appointed archbishop by the Emperor Henry III in consultation with the people of the archdiocese.

In 1048, he travelled to Rome with the Bishop of Toul to attend his confirmation as Pope Leo IX and to himself be consecrated Archchancellor of Gaul. In 1049, he travelled to Rheims and Mainz to help promote ecclesiastical reform in the Lotharingian church.

In 1056, he joined Anno II, Archbishop of Cologne, Godfrey III, Duke of Lower Lorraine, and Henry I, Count Palatine of Lotharingia, in supporting the empress Agnes of Poitou during her regency. Also in 1056 he finished the construction of the north tower of Trier Cathedral. Nine years later, in 1065, Eberhard consecrated Henry IV as King of Germany.

Around 1060, Eberhard became embroiled in a war with Conrad I of Luxembourg, which led to the intervention of Pope Nicholas II.

Eberhard died in Trier in 1066 and was buried in the College of St Paul.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Eberhard 1047-1066.

Pfennig, Trier mint? 0,88 g.

Obv.: Bust of bishop left with crozier.

Rev.: SPERVS The right hand of God holds 2 keys, whose ends are the letters ER in the legend.

Reference: Weiller zu 56/ 57, Dannenberg -. Greatest rarity. F-VF.

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 240 EUR (approx. 338 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Eberhard 1047-1066.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 1,05 g.

Obv.: . +EBERHAR/RCHIEPSTRE Head right, with crozier.

Rev.: SPERVS The right hand of God holds 2 keys, whose ends are the letters ER in the legend.

Reference: Weiller 56 var., Dannenberg 473. Exceptional example! Dark patina. Reverse slightly off-center.

Estimate: 5.000 EUR. Price realized: 6,250 EUR.

Bruno von Bretten und Laufen - 1102-1124



TRIER - Archbishopric
Bruno von Bretten und Laufen 1102-1124.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.97g,

Obv.: —EPS, archbishop facing left with crozier over his left shoulder.

Rev.: No legend visible, St Peter kneeling and receiving the keys of heaven

.Reference: (Weiler 110), weakly struck, fair r

Estimate £ 100-120. Price realized: 90 GBP (approx. 163 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Bruno von Bretten und Laufen 1102-1124.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.93g,

Obv.: BR—EPS, archbishop facing left with crozier over his left shoulder.

Rev.: No legend visible, St Peter kneeling and receiving the keys of heaven

Reference: (Weiler 110), fair

Estimate £ 100-120. Price realized: 280 GBP (approx. 508 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Bruno von Bretten und Laufen 1102-1124.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.85g,

Obv.: BRVN(o archiep (crossed) s, bare headed bust to left holding crozier.

Rev.: Facing head of angel between wings, —VERIS below

Reference: (Weiler 104; hoard report 520), weakly struck, about very fine, rare

Estimate £ 150-200. Price realized: 190 GBP.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Bruno von Bretten und Laufen 1102-1124.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.98g,

Obv.: BRVN---RCH----, diademed bust left with right hand raised in blessing and left hand holding crozier over shoulder.

Rev.: Figure of Saint Peter kneeling receiving keys from the hand of God, p and e on the ends of the keys, tr ligate in field to right

Reference: (Weiler 110; hoard report 524), weakly struck, good fine, rare.

Estimate £ 150-200. Price realized: 320 GBP.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Bruno von Bretten und Laufen 1102-1124.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.57g,

Obv.: BRVNO ARCHIE// Bust left, crozier before it.

Rev.: /REVERIS Bust of angel facing.

Reference: Dannenberg 484, Weiller 106, Kluge, Salier 350. Rim break, condition good VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 160 EUR.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Bruno von Bretten und Laufen 1102-1124. with King Heinrich V 1106-1111-1125.

Pfennig, Trier mint. (1. Phase) 0.81g,

Obv.: Crowned royal bust left.

Rev.: Bust of winged angel facing, 3 points next to the head.

Reference: Weiller 107, Kluge, Salier 217 var.. Greatest rarity. F.

Estimate: 2.500 EUR. Price realized: 2,850 EUR.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Bruno von Bretten und Laufen 1102-1124.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.74g,

Obv.: Bare-headed bust of Archbishop left, with crozier.

Rev.: Hand on cross, 3 balls in each angle.

Reference: Dannenberg 486; Weiller 103. Rare, broad flan. VF+.

Estimate: 400 EUR. Price realized: 400 EUR (approx. 564 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Bruno von Bretten und Laufen 1102-1124.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.75g,

Obv.: Bare-headed bust of Archbishop left, with crozier.

Rev.: Half-bust of winged angel facing, above to the sides of the head a small star.

Reference: Dannenberg -; Weiller 106. Rare, VF.

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 130 EUR (approx. 183 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Bruno von Bretten und Laufen 1102-1124.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.92g,

Obv.: Bare-headed bust of archbishop left, with crozier.

Rev.: St. Peter kneels to right, before him the Hand of God with keys.

Reference: Dannenberg -; Weiller 110. Weak strike; but VF, with good portrait.

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 410 EUR (approx. 578 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Bruno von Bretten und Laufen 1102-1124.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.70g,

Obv.: Bust left, with crozier.

Rev.: Bust of angel facing.

Reference: Weiller 106. VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 280 EUR (approx. 358 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Bruno von Bretten und Laufen 1102-1124.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.81g,

Obv.: +B//NO ARCHIEPS Bare-headed bust left, crozier before.

Rev.: TREVERIS Bust of angel facing.

Reference: Dannenberg 484, Weiller 106, Kluge, Salier 350. Weak strike, VF - Nice example.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 320 EUR (approx. 451 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Arnold I. vom Niederrhein - 1169-1183



TRIER - Archbishopric
Arnold I. vom Niederrhein, 1169-1183.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.83g,

Obv.: Mitred bust of bishop left with crozier and book; name around.

Rev.: 5 tower over arched wall, cross in arch.

Reference: Weiller 140. Magnificent example!

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 280 EUR.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Arnold I. vom Niederrhein, 1169-1183.

Obol, Trier mint. 0.83g,

Obv.: Bust of archbishop left with crozier.

Rev.: Arched wall with 5 towers; cross in arch.

Reference: Weiller 141. Off-center, F/VF.

Estimate: 2.500 EUR. Price realized: 2,400 EUR (approx. 2,857 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Arnold I. vom Niederrhein, 1169-1183.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.81g.

Obv.: Mitred bust of bishop left with crozier and book; name around.

Rev.: 5 tower over arched wall, cross in arch.

Reference: Weiller 140. Slightly weak strike, VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 141 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Rudolf von Wied - 1183-1189



TRIER - Archbishopric
Rudolf von Wied 1183-1189.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.86g.

Obv.: Bust left.

Rev.: 2-towered church building.

Denar. Brustbild n.l./ Zweitürmiges Kirchengebäude.

Reference: Zeit d. Staufer 181.9, Slg. Bonh. -. Scarce, weak strike, but nice!

Estimate EUR 50.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Rudolf von Wied 1183-1189.

Pfennig, Trier mint. ca. 1183 0.88g.

Obv.: Bust of archbishop left.

Rev.: Church building with 2 towers.

Reference: Weiller 14221. Dbg., S.188. Weak strike, VF. From the Barbarossa hoard.

Estimation: DM 200. Price realized: 205 DEM (approx. 93 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Rudolf von Wied 1183-1189.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 16 mm 0.86g.

Obv.: Bust of archbishop left, before him a crozier turned outward.

Rev.: 2-towered church building with middle structure, ball on top of side towers.

Reference: Zeit d. Staufer 181.9, Slg. Bonh. -, Weiller 142. Seldom seen, weakly struck, but VF.

Estimate EUR 150.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Rudolf von Wied 1183-1189.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.88g.

Obv.: Bust left, outward-facing crozier before it, RV-DOLFVS

Rev.: + ALBA PORTA Church with 2 towers.

Reference: Weiller, Trier, 142. Weak strike, but VF.

Estimate: EUR 150.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Rudolf von Wied 1183-1189.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.78g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop facing, head slightly to left; right hand raised in blessing, left hand holding crozier.

Rev.: Choir portion of the Trier cathedral.

Reference: Weiller 144. Weak strike, VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 625 EUR (approx. 744 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Rudolf von Wied 1183-1189.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.74g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop facing, head slightly to left; right hand raised in blessing, left hand holding crozier.

Rev.: Choir portion of the Trier cathedral.

Reference: Weiller 144. Weak strike, but VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 480 EUR (approx. 571 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Johann I. - 1189-1212



TRIER - Archbishopric
Johann I. 1189-1212.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.73g.

Obv.: Bust of archbishop facing, with crozier and book.

Rev.: Bust of St. Peter left, holding keys.

Reference: Weiller 146. Weak strike, VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 200 EUR.

TRIER - Archbishopric
Johann I. 1189-1212.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.71g.

Obv.: Bust of archbishop facing, with crozier and book.

Rev.: Bust of St. Peter left, holding keys.

Reference: Weiller 146. Weak strike, VF.

Dietrich von Wied - 1212-1242



TRIER - Archbishopric
Dietrich von Wied 1212-1242.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 16 mm 0.66g.

Obv.: Mitred bust of archbishop right, with shouldered crozier.

Rev.: Church with 2 towers.

Reference: Weiller 148. Spotty toning, VF.

Estimate: EUR 75. Price realized: 80 EUR.

TRIER - Archbishopric
Dietrich von Wied 1212-1242.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.71g.

Obv.: Bust of archbishop facing, with crozier and book.

Rev.: Simple church building, cross at top.

Reference: Weiller 150. Weak strike, VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 203 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Arnold von Isenburg - 1242-1259



TRIER - Archbishopric
Arnold II. von Isenburg, 1242-1259.

Obol, Trier mint. 0.27g.

Obv.: Half-bust right with crozier and book.

Rev.: Church building on 3-arched structure, star thereon.

Reference: Weiller 155. 0.27 g. Very scarce, oak strike, but very nice!

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 210 EUR.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Arnold II. von Isenburg, 1242-1259.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.68g.

Obv.: Bust of archbishop wearing mitre right, with crozier and book. Ringlet over book.

Rev.: City gate with city name. Star in gate doorway.

Reference: Weiller 154. Slg. Bonhoff 1690 var. Dark patina, good VF.

Price: 60,00.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Arnold II. von Isenburg, 1242-1259.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.68g.

Obv.: Bust of archbishop wearing mitre right, with crozier and book. Ringlet over book.

Rev.: City gate with city name. Star in gate doorway.

Reference: Weiller 154. Slg. Bonhoff 1690 var. Dark patina, good VF.

Estimation: 75,00. Price realized: 80 EUR (approx. 96 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Arnold II. von Isenburg, 1242-1259.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.61g.

Obv.: Mitred bust of archbishop right, wearing palladium, in right hand crozier, in left hand book.

Rev.: Church building.

Reference: Weiller 154. Usual weak strike, very nice.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 45 EUR (approx. 63 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Arnold II. von Isenburg, 1242-1259.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.65g.

Obv.: Mitred bust of archbishop right, wearing palladium, in right hand crozier, in left hand book.

Rev.: Church building.

Reference: Weiller 154. VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 40 EUR (approx. 56 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Arnold II. von Isenburg, 1242-1259.

Pfennig, Trier mint.

Obv.: Mitred bust of archbishop right, wearing palladium, in right hand crozier, in left hand book.

Rev.: Church building.

Reference: Weiller 144.

Heinrich II. von Finstingen - 1260-1286



TRIER - Archbishopric
Heinrich II. von Finstingen, 1260-1286.

Pfennig, Trier mint. ca. 1280 0.49g.

Obv.: Bust right, with crozier and book.

Rev.: [TREVE]-RENSIS Key between S-P.

Reference.: Weiller, Trier, 156; Slg. Bonhoff 1694. VF.

Estimate: EUR 150



TRIER - Archbishopric
Heinrich II. von Finstingen, 1260-1286.

Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.66g.

Obv.: Mitred bust of archbishop right, in right hand a crozier; left hand a book.

Rev.: Keys, to the sides S - P.

Reference: Weiller 156. Rare, well-struck example. VF

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 85 EUR (approx. 120 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Balduin von Luxemburg - 1307 - 1354

Baldwin of Luxembourg (c. 1285 – 21 January 1354) was the Archbishop Elector of Trier and Archchancellor of Burgundy from 1307 to his death. From 1328 to 1336, he was the administrator of the diocese of Mainz and from 1331 to 1337 (with interruptions) of those of Worms and Speyer. He was one of the most important German prelates of his age.

Born in Luxembourg to the count Henry VI, he was intended for an ecclesiastic career at an early age. He studied theology and canon law at the University of Paris, for his family was on good terms with the Capetian court of France. He was only twenty two years of age when elected archbishop of Trier in 1307. In 1308, he was consecrated bishop by Pope Clement V in Poitiers. He quickly became one of the most influential princes in Germany, influencing the election that year of his brother Henry VII as King and Holy Roman Emperor. From 1310 to 1313, Baldwin accompanied Henry in Italy, where he was crowned emperor in Rome on 29 June 1312.

In the election which followed Henry's early death the next year, Baldwin lent his support to Louis the Bavarian. He later repudiated the Bavarian, however, and moved to support his great nephew Charles IV in 1346. He was Charles' greatest supporter in the west of the realm.

From 1324 to 1326, he was one of the four lords in the Four Lords' War against Metz. In 1328, he was lured into Starkenburg castle on the Moselle by Loretta von Sponheim. He was only released after a ransom was paid and concessions made. Likewise in that year, he was put forward by his own cathedral chapter as a candidate for the vacant Mainzer archdiocese, but the pope appointed Henry III of Virneburg. Baldwin did govern the archbishopric until the so-called "Mainzer Schism" was terminated by the Avignon curia in 1336. During that time period, from 1331 to 1337, Baldwin had as well endeavoured to control the dioceses of Worms and Speyer.

Baldwin, like most medieval bishops, was a patron of his see. He built the Balduinbrücke (Baldwin's Bridge) in Koblenz and repaired the old Roman bridge in Trier. He reformed the administration of the archdiocese and preserved official documents. He had many copies made and four manuscript copies of the archives of the diocese survive in the main national archives in Koblenz. Baldwin also strove to connect the various regions of his diocese (Trier and Koblenz). He did not shy away from military methods.

He died in a monastic cell in the local Charterhouse and was buried in the west choir of Trier Cathedral.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Balduin von Luxemburg, 1307-1354.

Double-Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.51g.

Obv.: Mitred bust of bishop facing.

Rev.: Shield with Luxemburg lion left.

Reference: Weiller 307. Noss 15. Rim break, good VF.

Estimate: CHF 150. Price realized: 140 CHF (approx. 116 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Balduin von Luxemburg, 1307-1354.

Double-Pfennig, Trier mint. (ca. 1323-1335) 0.62g.

Obv.: Mitred half-bust of archbishop facing, with crozier and book.

Rev.: Eagle on left, next to a key on right.

Reference: Noss 7. Well-struck, almost like new!

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 230 EUR (approx. 324 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Balduin von Luxemburg, 1307-1354.

Double-Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.57g.

Obv.: Mitred bust of bishop facing.

Rev.: Shield with Luxemburg lion left.

Reference: Noss 15. Beautiful example@

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 310 EUR
(approx. 437 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

TRIER - Archbishopric
Balduin von Luxemburg, 1307-1354.

1/2 Schilling, Trier mint. 01,27 g.

Obv.: Mitred bust of archbishop facing.

Rev.: 2 crossed keys.

Reference: Noss 20. Dark patina, VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 230 EUR
(approx. 324 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

TRIER - Archbishopric
Balduin von Luxemburg, 1307-1354.

Double-Pfennig, Trier mint. (ca. 1323/25) 15 mm
0.53g.

Obv.: Mitred half-bust of bishop facing with crozier
and book. BA-LD-VIH

Rev.: Eagle left side, next to key on right. TREVER'

Reference: Noss 6. VF.

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



TRIER - Archbishopric
Balduin von Luxemburg, 1307-1354.

Double-Pfennig, Trier mint. ca. 1323-1335 0.66g.

Obv.: BA-LD-VIN' Mitred half-bust facing, with
crozier and book.

Rev.: TR-E-V-E-R' Eagle on left, next to key on
right.

Reference: Noss, Trier, 6; Weiller, Etr., 303. VF.

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 80 EUR (approx.
102 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

TRIER - Archbishopric
Balduin von Luxemburg, 1307-1354.

Double-Pfennig, Trier mint. ca. 1323-1335 0.59g.

Obv.: BA-LD-VIN' Mitred half-bust facing, with
crozier and book.

Rev.: TR-E-V-E-R' Eagle on left, next to key on
right.

Reference: Noss 6. Beautiful!

Estimate: 125 EUR. Price realized: 220 EUR
(approx. 291 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

TRIER - Archbishopric
Balduin von Luxemburg, 1307-1354.

Double-Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.66g.

Obv.: BALD-VIN' Half-bust of mitred archbishop
facing, with crozier and book.

Rev.: TREV-ERS Eagle on left, next to key on right.

Reference: Noss 9. Of greatest rarity. VF beautiful
example.

Estimate: 3.000 EUR. Price realized: 3,800 EUR
(approx. 5,020 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Balduin von Luxemburg, 1307-1354.

Double-Pfennig, Trier mint. 0.66g.

Obv.: BA-LD-VIH' Half-bust of mitred archbishop facing, with
crozier and book.

Rev.: TREVER' Eagle on left, next to key on right.

Reference: Noss 5. Simply beautiful example!

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 105 EUR.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Balduin von Luxemburg, 1307-1354.

Large-Pfennig, (1 1/2 Schilling). Trier mint. 1,07 g.

Obv.: Mitred bust of archbishop facing.

Rev.: Crossed keys, in field above them a ringlet.

Reference: Noss 25. VF.

Estimation: 100,00. Price realized: 90 EUR.

Boemund II. von Warsberg - 1354-1362

Bohemond of Saarbrücken (died 10 February 1367) was the Archbishop of Trier (as Bohemond II) and a Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire from 2 May 1354 to 4 April 1362.

Of the Alsatian house of Ettendorf, Bohemond was elected unanimously to succeed Baldwin, Archbishop of Trier, on the latter's death in 1354. He was confirmed by Pope Innocent VI on 2 May. He was of an advanced age and devoted to governing his diocese in peace. Governing in the wake of Baldwin seemed to favour him in this. He made treaties with Gerlach of Mainz, William of Cologne, and the Elector Palatine Rupert I.

He began the construction of Burg Maus in 1356.

Feudal infighting weakened him considerably, however, and, on 4 April, he resigned his see in favour of his coadjutor Kuno of Falkenstein, with papal permission. He died at Saarburg and was buried in Trier Cathedral. He was loved by the people and affectionately called "White Smocks" for the white overcoat he often wore.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Boemund II. von Warsberg 1354-1362.

1/2 Schilling, Trier mint. 1,18 g.

Obv.: Mitred head of archbishop facing.

Rev.: 2 crossed keys.

Reference: Noss 43. Scarce, VF.

Estimate: 80 EUR.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Boemund II. von Warsberg 1354-1362.

1/2 Schilling, Trier mint. 1,18 g.

Obv.: Mitred head of archbishop facing.

Rev.: 2 crossed keys. Ringlet in field above them.

Reference: Noss 44. Beautiful!

Estimate: 125 EUR. Price realized: 130 EUR.

Kuno II. von Falkenstein - 1362 - 1388



TRIER - Archbischopric
Kuno II. von Falkenstein, 1362 - 1388.

Sterling, Coblenz mint. 20 mm 1,06 g.

Obv.: Nimabte St. Peter facing, with cross-staff and key, behind family coat-of-arms.

Rev.: Long cross, in each ange 3 balls.

Reference: Saurma 2567. Scarce. Good VF.

Estimate: EUR 100.



TRIER - Archbischopric
Kuno II. von Falkenstein, 1362 - 1388.

Turnose, Coblenz mint. 3,24 g.

Obv.: Quartered coat-of-arms of Trier and Mizenberg, in 6-lobed border.

Rev.: Cross in double-circle of writing.

Reference: Noss 84. Fine Toning, VF & Beautiful.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 400 EUR (approx. 564 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbischopric
Kuno II. von Falkenstein, 1362 - 1388.

Weißpfennig, Coblenz mint. 2,38 g.

Obv.: Nimbate half-bust of St. Peter facing, in gothic archway, with crozier and key.

Rev.: Coat-of-arms of Trier & Minzenberg in 6-lobed border.

Reference: Noss 103. VF

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 110 EUR (approx. 155 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbischopric
Kuno II. von Falkenstein, 1362 - 1388.

Schilling, Coblenz mint. ca. 1376 2,38 g.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing, with cross-staff and key, over coat-of-arms of Minzenberg.

Rev.: Long cross, 3 balls in each angle.

Reference: Noss 104. VF.

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



TRIER - Archbischopric
Kuno II. von Falkenstein, 1362 - 1388.

Turnose, Trier mint. (ca. 1370/1371) 3,11 g.

Obv.: Quartered coat-of-arms of Trier and Minzenberg.

Ref.: Cross in double-circle of writing.

Reference: Noss 163 b. Minor edge damage, VF+

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 340 EUR (approx. 479 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Kuno II. von Falkenstein, 1362 - 1388.

8 Pfennig, 17 mm (1370-1371) 0,63 g

Obv.: Nimbate head of St. Peter facing half-right.

Rev.: Divided coat of arms of Cologne & Trier; left cross is hatched.

Reference: Noss 212. Very rare, F/VF.

Estimation: EUR 450. Price realized: 405 EUR.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Kuno II. von Falkenstein, 1362 - 1388.

Weißpfennig, Coblenz mint. ca. 1376 2,29 g.

Obv.: Nimbate half-bust of St. Peter facing, in gothic archway, with crozier and key.

Rev.: Coat-of-arms of Trier & Minzenberg in 6-lobed border.

Reference: Noss 103.VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 153 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Kuno II. von Falkenstein, 1362 - 1388.

1 1/2 Schilling (18 Pfennig), Trier Mint. (ca. 1372-1375) 2,14 g.

Obv.: Nimbate half-bust of St. Peter facing, in gothic archway, with crozier and key.

Rev.: Coat-of-arms in 6-lobed border.

Reference: Noss 167. Rare, beautiful patina, excellent!

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 700 EUR (approx. 939 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Kuno II. von Falkenstein, 1362 - 1388.

Double Schilling. Trier Mint. (ca. 1376)

Obv.: Nimbate half-bust of St. Peter facing, in gothic archway, with crozier and key.

Rev.: Quartered coat-of-arms over crossed keys.

Reference: Noss 178. VF.

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 360 EUR (approx. 455 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Kuno II. von Falkenstein, 1362 - 1388.

Double Schilling. Coblenz Mint.

Obv.: Full figure of mitred archbishop standing facing, with book and crozier.

Rev.: Spread eagle with head left.

Reference: Noss 71. Very scarce. Some weakness in strike, but VF and beautiful!

Estimate: 2,500 EUR. Price realized: 2,700 EUR (approx. 3,805 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Kuno II. von Falkenstein, 1362 - 1388.

8 Pfennig, (1370-1371)

Obv.: Nimbate head of St. Peter facing half-right.

Rev.: Divided coat of arms of Cologne & Trier; left cross is hatched.

Reference: Noss 212. Very rare, rim break. F-VF.

Estimate: 750 EUR.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Kuno II. von Falkenstein, 1362 - 1388.

Schilling, Coblenz mint. (1370-1371)

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing, with cross-staff and key, over coat-of-arms of Minzenberg.

Rev.: Long cross, 3 balls in each angle.

Reference: Noss 104 ff. Good VF.

Estimate: 40 EUR. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 77 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Kuno II. von Falkenstein, 1362 - 1388.

Double-Schilling, Trier mint. (ca. 1376) 2,09 g.

Obv.: Nimbate half-bust of St. Peter facing, in gothic archway, with crozier and key.

Rev.: Quartered coat-of-arms over crossed keys.

Reference: Noss 178. Green material on coin, weak strike, but VF.

Estimation: 175,00.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Kuno II. von Falkenstein, 1362 - 1388.

Turnosgroschen, Trier mint. 3,24 g.

Obv.: Coat-of-arms in 6-lobed border.

Rev.: Cross in double circle of writing.

Reference: Noß 163g. Fine toning, VF.

Estimation: 250,00. Price realized: 200 EUR.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Kuno II. von Falkenstein, 1362 - 1388.

Weißpfennig, Coblenz mint. (1377-1378)

Obv.: Nimbate half-bust of St. Peter facing, in gothic archway, with crozier and key.

Rev.: Coat-of-arms of Trier & Minzenberg in 6-lobed border.

Reference: Noss 103. VF +

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 110 EUR (approx. 145 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Kuno II. von Falkenstein, 1362 - 1388.

Schilling, Coblenz mint. (1370-1371)

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing, with cross-staff and key, over coat-of-arms of Minzenberg.

Rev.: Long cross, 3 balls in each angle.

Reference: Noss 104 ff. Weak strike, VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR.

Werner von Falkenstein - 1388-1418



TRIER - Archbishopric
Werner von Falkenstein, 1388-1418.

1/2 Weißpfennig, Coblenz mint. (1394-1399) 1,11 g.

Obv.: Nimbate half-bust of St. Peter with cross-staff and key, in pearled circle.

Rev.: Divided coat-of-arms of Trier-Minzenberg in pearled circle.

Reference: Noss 234 a/b. Of greatest rarity, VF. *First published by Noss, 3 examples known.

Estimate: 2,500.00 EUR. Price realized: 3,000 EUR.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Werner von Falkenstein, 1388-1418.

Petersgroschen, Trier mint.

Obv.: Quartered coat of arms in pearled circle.

Rev.: Full figure of nimbate St. Peter with cross-staff and key.

Reference: Noss 374. Dark patina, minor edge damage, VF+

Estimate: 400 EUR. Price realized: 3,200 EUR (approx. 4,508 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Werner von Falkenstein, 1388-1418.

Solidus, Trier mint. (1394-1399)

Obv.: Coat-of-arms of Trier & Minzenberg in 6-lobed border.

Rev.: Bust of nimbate St. Peter with cross-staff and key, over 2 crossed keys.

Reference: Noss 378. Some green covering; VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 40 EUR (approx. 56 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Werner von Falkenstein, 1388-1418.

1/2 Weißfennig, Trier mint.

Obv.: WERNERS:ARCHIEPS Nimbate half-bust of St. Peter facing with cross-staff and key.

Rev.: Coat-of-arms of Trier-Minzenberg, to the sides and under the arms of Mains, Bavaria and Saarwerden.

Reference: Noss 220. Very scarce, weak strike, good VF.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 320 EUR (approx. 451 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Werner von Falkenstein, 1388-1418.

Groschen, Trier mint.

Obv.: +WERNER-AREPS(2 rings)TR - nimbate half-bust of St. Peter facing, with cross-staff and key.

Rev.: MONETA NOVA TREV Coat of arms of Trier-Minzenberg divided vertically.

Reference: Noss 380 a. Extremely rare, small rim breaks at edge. VF+

Estimate: 3.000 EUR. Price realized: 3,300 EUR (approx. 4,360 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Werner von Falkenstein, 1388-1418.

Heller.

Obv.: Vertically divided coat-of-arms of Trier-Minzenberg .

Rev.: 4-lobed rosette over long footed cross, in the angles: W-E-R-N

Reference: Noss 283. Very scarce, especially in this condition. VF+.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 240 EUR.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Werner von Falkenstein, 1388-1418.

Dreiling, Coblenz mint.

Obv.: Coat of arms of Trier-Minzenberg divided vertically.

Rev.: Footed cross in circle.

Reference: Noss 221. Very scarce, VF.

Estimate: 750 EUR. Price realized: 1,050 EUR (approx. 1,250 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Werner von Falkenstein, 1388-1418.

Weißfennig, Coblenz mint.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing in Gothic portal, holding cross-staff and key; 2 shields at top.

Rev.: Coat of arms of Trier-Minzenberg divided vertically in center; 3 large triangular lobes with shields around it; large lobes meet to form smaller pointed lobes; eagle in top lobe; rosettes in angles.

Reference: Noss 225. Very rare. VF.

Estimate: 1.250 EUR. Price realized: 1,250 EUR (approx. 1,488 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Werner von Falkenstein, 1388-1418.

Weißfennig, Coblenz mint. (1404-1407)

Obv.: Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing in Gothic portal, holding cross-staff and key; looking slightly to right; 2 shields at top.

Rev.: Coat of arms of Trier-Minzenberg divided vertically, in 3-lobed border.

Reference: Noss 272. Sehr schön

Estimate: 150 EUR.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Werner von Falkenstein, 1388-1418.

Heller. Coblenz mint.

Obv.: Vertically divided coat-of-arms of Trier-Minzenberg .

Rev.: 4-lobed rosette over long footed cross, in the angles: W-E-R-N

Reference: Noss 244. VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 65 EUR (approx. 78 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Werner von Falkenstein, 1388-1418.

Heller. Coblenz mint.

Obv.: Vertically divided coat-of-arms of Trier-Minzenberg.

Rev.: 4-lobed rosette over long footed cross, in the angles: W-E-R-N

Reference: Noss 244. VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 67 EUR (approx. 86 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Werner von Falkenstein, 1388-1418.

Sterling. , Trier mint.

Obv.: Mitred bust of archbishop facing, over crossed keys. STERLI-Gn'TREV

Rev.: +WERNhE.ARCp'TRE Vertically divided coat-of-arms of Trier-Minzenberg in pearled circle.

Reference: Noss 380 1/2. Extremely rare. Textbook example! XF+

Estimate: 3.000 EUR. Price realized: 3,500 EUR.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Werner von Falkenstein, 1388-1418.

Heller. 0,18 g.

Werner von Falkenstein, 1388-1418.

Obv.: Vertically divided coat-of-arms of Trier-Minzenberg.

Rev.: 4-lobed rosette over long footed cross, in the angles: W-E-R-N

Reference: Noss 283. GOLD. XF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 35 EUR (approx. 49 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Otto von Ziegenhain - 1418-1430



TRIER - Archbishopric
Otto von Ziegenhain 1418-1430.

Weißpfennig. Coblenz mint. (1422-1423)

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing, holding cross-staff and key, in Gothic portal.

Rev.: Divided coat of arms of Trier & Ziegenhayn in center, in 4-lobed border; each lobe with a coat-of-arms.

Reference: Noss 423 a/c. Scarce, VF+

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 625 EUR.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Otto von Ziegenhain 1418-1430.

Weißpfennig. Coblenz mint. (1422-1423)

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing, holding cross-staff and key, in Gothic portal.

Rev.: Divided coat of arms of Trier & Ziegenhayn in center, in 4-lobed border; each lobe with a coat-of-arms.

Reference: Noss 423 d-e. Scarce, weak strike, VF.

Estimate: 400 EUR. Price realized: 490 EUR (approx. 583 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Otto von Ziegenhain 1418-1430.

Dreiling. Coblenz mint. (1425-1429)

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter stands facing with cross-staff and key, behind coat-of-arms of Ziegenhayn.

Rev.: Quartered coat-of-arms of Trier & Ziegenhayn.

Reference: Noss 442 var.. Weak strike, VF.

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 550 EUR (approx. 775 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Otto von Ziegenhain 1418-1430.

Dreiling. Coblenz mint. (1425-1429)

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter stands facing with cross-staff and key, behind coat-of-arms of Ziegenhayn.

Rev.: Quartered coat-of-arms of Trier & Ziegenhayn.

Reference: Noss 442 a. Good VF.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 220 EUR (approx. 291 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Otto von Ziegenhain 1418-1430.

Weißpfennig. Coblenz mint. (1422-1423)

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing, with cross-staff and key, in Gothic portal.

Rev.: Divided coat-of-arms of Trier & Ziegenhain center; in 3-lobed border; shields in each lobe.

Reference: Noss 424. Good VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 500 EUR (approx. 595 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Otto von Ziegenhain 1418-1430.

Solidus.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter with keys.

Rev.: Divided coat-of-arms of Trier & Ziegenhain in pearly circle; in surrounding legend are shields top, left & right; rosette at bottom.

Reference: Noss 429 a. Extremely rare. F-VF.

Estimate: 2.000 EUR. Price realized: 1,600 EUR (approx. 2,030 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Raban von Helmstadt - 1436-1439



TRIER - Archbishopric
Raban von Helmstadt, 1436-1439.

Weißpfennig. 1437 Coblenz mint. 1,87 g.

Obv.: Nimbate bust of St. Peter frontal, looking slightly to right, in Gothic portal, over the Raven-shield.

Rev.: Quartered coat-of-arms center; in 3-lobed border; shields in each lobe.

Reference: Noss 462. Frey 42. F/VF.

Estimate: CHF 200. Price realized: 270 CHF.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Raban von Helmstadt, 1436-1439.

Weißpfennig. 1438 Coblenz mint.

Obv.: Nimbate bust of St. Peter frontal, looking slightly to right, in Gothic portal, over the Raven-shield.

Rev.: Quartered coat-of-arms center; in 3-lobed border; shields in each lobe.

Reference: Levinson I-54; Noss 465. Rare, some green corrosion. VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 625 EUR (approx. 881 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Jacob I. von Sierk - 1439-1456



TRIER - Archbishopric
Jacob I. von Sierk, 1439-1456.

1/2 Weißpfennig. (1454-1456) Coblenz mint. 0,86 g.

Obv.: Nimbate half-bust of St. Peter facing, holding cross-staff and key. IN pearly circle.

Rev.: Quartered coat-of-arms of Trier-Sierk; to the sides and below arms of Mainz, Cologne and Bavaria.

Reference: Noss 489. Super-rare. Attractive, very beautiful example. The only mintage of this archbishop in this style.

Estimate: 6,000.00 EUR. Price realized: 7,000 EUR.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Jacob I. von Sierk, 1439-1456.

Weißpfennig. (1450-1454) Coblenz mint.

Obv.: Nimbate bust of St. Peter frontal, in Gothic portal, with cross-staff and key; over coat-of-arms of Sierk.

Rev.: Quartered coat-of-arms center; in 3-lobed border; shields in each lobe.

Reference: Noss 481. Weak strike, VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Jacob I. von Sierk, 1439-1456.

Weißpfennig. (1444) Coblenz mint.

Obv.: Nimbate bust of St. Peter frontal, in Gothic portal, with cross-staff and key; over coat-of-arms of Sierk.

Rev.: Quartered coat-of-arms center; in 3-lobed border; shields in each lobe.

Reference: Noss 474. Weakly struck at edge, VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 153 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Jacob I. von Sierk, 1439-1456.

Weißpfennig. (1450-1454) Coblenz mint.

Obv.: Nimbate bust of St. Peter frontal, in Gothic portal, with cross-staff and key; over coat-of-arms of Sierk.

Rev.: Quartered coat-of-arms center; in 3-lobed border; shields in each lobe.

Reference: Noss 483. Extremely rare, VF.

Estimate: 2,000 EUR. Price realized: 2,900 EUR (approx. 3,679 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Jacob I. von Sierk, 1439-1456.

Weißpfennig. (1444) Coblenz mint. 1,92 g.

Obv.: Nimbate bust of St. Peter frontal, in Gothic portal, with cross-staff and key; over coat-of-arms of Sierk.

Rev.: Quartered coat-of-arms center; in 3-lobed border; shields in each lobe.

Reference: Noss 474a. Frey 65. Patina, beautiful!!

Estimation: 175,00.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Jacob I. von Sierk, 1439-1456.

Weißpfennig. Coblenz mint.

Obv.: Nimbate bust of St. Peter frontal, in Gothic portal, with cross-staff and key; over coat-of-arms of Sierk.

Rev.: Quartered coat-of-arms center; in 3-lobed border; shields in each lobe.

Reference: Noss 488. Weak strike at edges, VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 130 EUR (approx. 183 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Jacob I. von Sierk, 1439-1456.

Weißpfennig. Coblenz mint. (1450-1454)

Obv.: Nimbate bust of St. Peter frontal, in Gothic portal, with cross-staff and key; over coat-of-arms of Sierk.

Rev.: Quartered coat-of-arms center; in 3-lobed border; shields in each lobe.

Reference: Noss 481. VF.

Estimate: 125 EUR.

Johann II. von Baden - 1456-1503



TRIER - Archbishopric
Johann II., Markgraf von Baden, 1456-1503.

Schilling. Coblenz mint. (1485/1500)

Obv.: Nimbate bust of St. Peter frontal, looking to left, holding patriarchal cross-staff and key, behind divided coat-of-arms.

Rev.: Quartered coat-of-arms in tri-lobed border; coat-of-arms in each lobe.

Reference: Noss 537. VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 165 EUR (approx. 232 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Johann II., Markgraf von Baden, 1456-1503.

Schilling. Coblenz mint. (1485/1500)

Obv.: Nimbate bust of St. Peter frontal, looking to left, holding patriarchal cross-staff and key, behind divided coat-of-arms.

Rev.: Quartered coat-of-arms in tri-lobed border; coat-of-arms in each lobe.

Reference: Noss 537. VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 110 EUR (approx. 131 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Johann II., Markgraf von Baden, 1456-1503.

Weißpfennig (1460-1463) Coblenz mint.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter frontal, looking slightly to right, holding cross-staff and key; over coat-of-arms; in Gothic portal.

Rev.: Quartered coat-of-arms in tri-lobed border; coat-of-arms in each lobe.

Reference: Noss 496. VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 143 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Johann II., Markgraf von Baden, 1456-1503.

***2 COINS**

Old Möhrchen (1477) unknown mint. 0,36 g.

Uniface.: Divided shield of Trier-Baden, above it: *e*

Reference: Noss 532

Heller (ca. 1481) unknown mint. 0,26 g.

Uniface.: Divided shield of Trier-Baden, above it: 6-pointed star.

Reference: Noss 525.

Jakob II. von Baden - 1503 - 1511



TRIER - Archbishopric
Jakob II. von Baden, 1503 - 1511.

Schussel-pfennig Koblenz mint. 14 mm 0,15g.

Uniface. "T" over quartered coat-of-arms of Trier-Mainz-Pfalz-Cologne.

Reference: Heuser (Fund Mutterstadt) 93. Scarce! VF.

Estimate: EUR 50. Price realized: 60 EUR.

Richard von Greiffenklau - 1511-1531



TRIER - Archbishopric
Richard von Greiffenklau zu Vollrads, 1511-1530

Albus 1512 Bernkastel mint. 2,036 g.

Obv.: Year over quartered coat-of-arms, in beaded circle, in the edge legend appears the title: Electus et confirmatus

Rev.: The arms of Trier, Mainz and Bavaria between lily-sceptres.

Reference: Noss -; see Helmut Hahn, "Ein unbekannter Albus des Trierer Erzbischofs Richard Greiffenklau zu Vollrads, in Berichte 64, August 1971", S. 1169 und Berichte 94, August 1976, S. 140, Nr. 168.

***Unique in Trier's numismatic history!** Of special importance. Very attractive, very beautiful copy the piece originate from that 1961 treasure trove from Aspisheim. Helmut Hahn writes of this piece... An Albus of Richard of Greiffenklau with the Titulatur electus confirmatus does not seem yet so far ever to have emerged. The front resembles Noss NR. 570 (Koblenzer Albus of 1512) and the back a Bernkasteler Albus of 1512 (Noss 571). The confirmation by the Pope took place on 19 April 1512, the investiture via emperor Maximilian on 12 August 1512. Since the archbishop was allowed to call himself such after the investiture, there was not available thus much time to organize a coinage with electus et confirmatus Titel; therefore the obvious rarity of this coin

Estimation: DM 4000. Price realized: 4,300 DEM (approx. 1,992 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Richard von Greiffenklau zu Vollrads, 1511-1530

Albus (so-called Wheel Albus) 1511 Koblenz mint. 1,81 g (holed)

Obv.: Date 1511 over quartered coat-of-arms of Trier-Greiffenklau; all in perled circle.

Rev.: 3 coats of arms of memebrrs of the Kurfurst Monetary Union; above: Cologne, left: Bavaria, right: Mainz. Trident-like scepters between shields.

Reference: Noss 566. (this Exemple). Bohl -. Slg. Otto -. Schulten 3527. Greatest rarity, probably unique. Some green covering, holed. VF. ***this mintage less than 1,500 pieces originally.**

Estimate: CHF 2'500.00. Price realized: 2,000 CHF (approx. 1,652 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Richard von Greiffenklau zu Vollrads, 1511-1530

Schilling 1515 Bernkastel mint.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter frontal, looking slightly to left; holding key and cross-staff (In opposite positions from earlier issues of Trier!) behind large quartered coat-of-arms.

Rev.: 3 coat-of-arms shields arranged in circle, pointes to center, ringlets between then.

Reference: Noss -. Unpublished, unique. VF-Beautiful.

Estimate: 7.500 EUR. Price realized: 7,800 EUR (approx. 10,305 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Richard von Greiffenklau zu Vollrads, 1511-1530

Schilling 1513 Coblenz mint.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter frontal, looking slightly to left; holding key and cross-staff (In opposite positions from earlier issues of Trier!) behind large divided coat-of-arms.

Rev.: Quartered coat of arms.

Reference: Noss 581. Very scarce, VF.

Estimate: 750 EUR. Price realized: 825 EUR (approx. 982 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Richard von Greiffenklau zu Vollrads, 1511-1530

Albus 1513 Bernkastel mint.

Obv.: Quartered coat of arms, date above.

Rev.: 3 coats-of-arms in circle, points to center.

Reference: Noss 578 b. Extremely scarce. Text-book example! XF+.

Estimate: 2.500 EUR. Price realized: 2,800 EUR.

Johann III. von Metzenhausen - 1531–1540



TRIER - Archbishopric
Johann III. von Metzenhausen, 1531–1540.

Schilling 1538 Coblenz mint. 0,84 g.

Obv.: Legend begins at 11 o'clock; · MONE · NO · REN · IN · · CON-
FLV · Coat of arms of Trier-Metzenhausen and the arms of Mainz,
Cologne, and Bavaria, aringlet-star-ringlet above and left and right.

Reverse: · S · · PETRVS · · · APLVS · I · 5 · 3 · 8 · Nimbate St. Peter with
key and cross-staff, looking to left, behind arms of Trier.

Reference: Noss 629. Bohl 1. Slg. Otto -. Slg. Joseph -. Schulten 3549.
Very scarce, F-VF.

Estimate: CHF 2'000.00. Price realized: 5,800 CHF (approx. 4,791 U.S.
Dollars as of the auction date)

The successors Johann IV von Hagen (1540-1547) and Johann V von Isenberg (1547-1556) appear not to have minted coins; in any case, none are known.

Johann VI. von der Leyen - 1556–1567



TRIER - Archbishopric
Johann VI. von der Leyen, 1556 - 1567.

Schusselpfennig Coblenz mint. 14 mm 0,23g.

Uniface. "T" over quartered shield of Trier & von der Leyen. Balls
around rim.

Reference: Schrötter 26, Berghaus (Fund Westig) 315. Scarce, VF.

Estimate: EUR 50. Price realized: 55 EUR.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Johann VI. von der Leyen, 1556 - 1567.

8 Pfennig (Albus) 1563 Coblenz mint.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing with key, behind coat-of-arms.
"IOAN.D.G.CON.TRE.PRIELE:

Rev.: Divided coat-of-arms. Date above. Value to left & right.
"MONETA.NOVA.ARGEN: CONFLVE"

Reference: Slg. Schmidt 1487 (this Example); von Schrötter 17.
Slightly weak struck, VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 150 EUR (approx. 204 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Johann VI. von der Leyen, 1556 - 1567.

1/2 Reichstaler Coblenz mint. 13,95 g.

Obv.: IOAN : D : G : CONFIR – TREVE PRI EL : Nimbate St. Peter frontal with key and book, over quartered arms of Trier – von der Leyen.

Rev.: MONETA · NOVA · · · · ARGEN : CONFL · Crested quartered arms, above crest family arms over Trier cross.

Reference: v. Schr. 10 (this Exemple). Bohl –. Slg. Farina (1893) Nr. 2326 var. (mit CONFLV). The only copy to occur in the trade, probably Unique. VF.

Estimate: CHF 20'000.00. Price realized: 16,000 CHF (approx. 13,217 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Johann VI. von der Leyen, 1556 - 1567.

8 Pfennig (Albus) 1563 Coblenz mint. 1,53 g.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing with key, behind coat-of-arms.
· IOAN : D : G · CON · · · · TRE · (PRI ELE)

Rev.: MONETA : NOVA : ARGEN : CONFLVE 1563 over quartered arms. In field left & right value, 8 – pfennig symbol.

Reference: Schr. 17 (= Vs.) and 20 (= Rs.). Bohl 129,9. Slg. Otto (1910) 163 var. Slg. Joseph II (1912) 5607 var. Scarce, VF.

Estimate: CHF 300.00. Price realized: 240 CHF (approx. 198 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Jakob III. von Eltz - 1567-1581



TRIER - Archbishopric
Jakob III. von Eltz, 1567–1581.

Reichstaler 1571 Coblenz mint. 29,07 g.

Obv.: IACOBVS D G AR – C TREVE PR ELE * Nimbate St. Peter facing, feet to right, key in right hand, left on arms of Trier-Eltz.

Rev.: * MON * NOV * AR * – * CONFLV * 1571 * Quartered arms crested with helmet and elaborate foliage; above arms of Trier-Eltz.

Reference: v. Schr. 31. Slg. Otto 165. Dav. 9916. VF+

Estimate: CHF 7'500.00.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Jakob III. von Eltz, 1567–1581.

Reichstaler 1571 Coblenz mint. 28,90 g.

Obv.: . IACOBVS D G ARC – TREVE PR ELE St. Peter facing with key and book, under a small coat-of-arms.

Rev.: MON*NOV* AR * – * CONFLV * 1571 Quartered arms crested with helmet and elaborate foliage; above arms of Trier-Eltz.

REFERENCE: v. Schr. 32. Slg. Otto –. Dav. 9917. vf.

Estimate: CHF 3'500.00. Price realized: 2,800 CHF (approx. 2,313 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Jakob III. von Eltz, 1567–1581.

1/2-Reichstaler 1571 Coblenz mint. 14,23 g.

Obv.: . IACOBVS · D · G · AR · – · TRE · PRIN · ELEC · Nimbate St. Peter facing, holding key and book, before him large quartered coat-of-arms.

Rev.: MONETA NOVA – ARGE CONFLV 15 – 71 on each side of quartered arms, crested with helmet; elaborate foliage around; above helmet arms of Eltz family.

Reference: v. Schr. 37 Abb. var. Slg. Otto –. Extremely rare, and varies from the Trier issue. Slight flan damage at edge. VF.

Estimate: CHF 20'000.00. Price realized: 16,000 CHF (approx. 13,217 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Jakob III. von Eltz, 1567–1581. ***2 coins**

Schussel-pfennig, 1570 0,28 g

Uniface; divided arms, I above, in circle of balls. 7-0 in field.

Reference: v. Schr. 43. VF.

Schussel-pfennig, 0,29 g. No date.

Uniface; quartered arms, I above. Circle of balls around.

Reference: 38,43. VF.

Estimate: CHF 100.00 for both.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Jakob III. von Eltz, 1567–1581.

Reichstaler 1571 Coblenz mint. 28,32 g.

Obv.: .IACOBVS.D.G.AR.--C.TREVE.PR.ELE Nimbate St. Peter stands, looking slightly to right, with key and book. Coat-of-arms below.

Rev.: Quartered arms, crested with helmet and elaborate foliage; above helmet arms of Eltz family. *MON*NOV*AR--*CONFLV*1571*

Reference: von Schrötter 33. Dav. 9917. Patina, good VF.

Estimation: 1.250,00. Price realized: 1,800 EUR (approx. 2,366 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Jakob III. von Eltz, 1567–1581.

Reichstaler 1571 Coblenz mint.

Obv.: .IACOBVS.D.G.AR.--C.TREVE.PR.ELE Nimbate St. Peter stands, looking slightly to right, with key and book. Coat-of-arms below.

Rev.: Quartered arms, crested with helmet and elaborate foliage; above helmet arms of Eltz family. *MON*NOV*AR--*CONFLV*1571*

Reference: von Schrötter 33. Dav. 9917. vf.

Estimation: 1.750,00. Price realized: 1,900 EUR.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Jakob III. von Eltz, 1567–1581.

Reichstaler 1571 Coblenz mint. 28,32 g.

Obv.: .IACOBVS.D.G.AR.--C.TREVE.PR.ELE Nimbate St. Peter stands, looking slightly to right, with key and book. Coat-of-arms below.

Rev.: Quartered arms, crested with helmet and elaborate foliage; above helmet arms of Eltz family. *MON*NOV*AR--*CONFLV*1571*

Reference: von Schrötter 33. Dav. 9917. Patina, good VF.

Estimation: 1.500,00. Price realized: 2,000 EUR (approx. 2,848 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Jakob III. von Eltz, 1567–1581.

Reichstaler 1571 Coblenz mint. 28,32 g.

Obv.: .IACOBVS.D.G.AR.--C.TREVE.PR.ELE Nimbate St. Peter stands, looking slightly to right, with key and book. Coat-of-arms below.

Rev.: Quartered arms, crested with helmet and elaborate foliage; above helmet arms of Eltz family. *MON*NOV*AR--*CONFLV*1571*

Reference: von Schrötter 33. Dav. 9917. VF.

Estimation: 2.000,00. Price realized: 1,800 EUR.



TRIER - Archbischopric
Jakob III. von Eltz, 1567–1581.

Pfennig, 1570

Uniface; divided arms, I above, in circle of balls. [7]-0 in field.

Reference: v. Schrötter 41 var. Good VF.

Estimate: 35 EUR. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 85 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Johann VII.-v.Schönenberg - 1581-1599



TRIER - Archbischopric
Jakob VII. von Schönenberg 1581-1599.

Pfennigs, 1588 and 1590 0,26 g, 0,22 g. ***2 coins**

Uniface pfennigs, coat of arms, "I" above, with last 2 digits of date left and right; balls around edge.

Reference: v. Schr. 87, and 89. Nice!

TRIER - Archbischopric
Jakob VII. von Schönenberg 1581-1599.

1/2 Batzen 1588.

Obv.: Quartered coat of arms in circle.

Rev.: Crowned double-headed eagle; Z in circle on eagle's chest. Name and title of Emperor Rudolf II.

Reference: v. Schrötter 83. VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 158 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Jakob VII. von Schönenberg 1581-1599.

1/2 Batzen 1587.

Obv.: Quartered coat of arms in circle.

Rev.: Crowned double-headed eagle; Z in circle on eagle's chest. Name and title of Emperor Rudolf II.

Reference: Schrötter:87. VF.

Estimate: EUR 25. Price realized: 42 EUR (approx. 58 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Jakob VII. von Schönenberg 1581-1599.

1/2 Batzen 1588.

Obv.: Quartered coat of arms in circle.

Rev.: Crowned double-headed eagle; Z in circle on eagle's chest. Name and title of Emperor Rudolf II.

Reference: Schrötter:87: Slight weakness at edges, VF.

Estimate: EUR 20. Price realized: 42 EUR (approx. 58 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Jakob VII. von Schönenberg 1581-1599.

Albus 1592. Colblenz mint. 1,38 g.

Obv.: · IOAN · D · G A – PS · TRE · ELECT Nimbate St. Paul frontal, looking slightly to left, with large key and book.

Rev.: MONE · NOV · ARGEN · CONFL * 9 – Z on each side of quartered arms, small rosette above shield.

Reference: v. Schr. –, vgl. 76 var. Slg. Otto –. Scarce. Curved. Almost VF.

Estimate: CHF 300.00. Price realized: 400 CHF (approx. 330 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Lothar von Metternich - 1599-1623



TRIER - Archbishopric
Lothar von Metternich, 1599 - 1623.

Schussel pfennig, (ca. 1609-1612) . Colblenz mint. 14 mm 0,20g.

Uniface. Quartered arms of Mainz-Trier-Cologne-Bavaria. "T" above.
Circle of balls around.

Reference: Schrötter 256, Berghaus (Fund Westig) 320. Scarce, VF.

Estimate: EUR 50. Price realized: 32 EUR.



TRIER - Archbishopric
Lothar von Metternich, 1599 - 1623.

Albus of 9 Pfennig No date. Colblenz mint. 21 mm

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter standing facing, with large key and book.
LOTHARIVS.D.G.AR.TR.PREL

Rev.: Quartered arms, 9 - pfennig symbol each side of shield.
*MONETA.NOVA.ARGEN.CONFL

Reference: v.Schr. 183ff. Fine patina, beautiful!

Estimate EUR 50. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 85 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIER - Archbishopric
Lothar von Metternich, 1599 - 1623.

Albus of 9 Pfennig No date. Colblenz mint. 21 mm

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter standing facing, with large key and book.
LOTARIVS.D.G//A A.T.P.E

Rev.: Quartered arms, 9 - pfennig symbol each side of shield.
*MONETA.NOVA.AR.CONFL

Reference: Schrötter 183 ff. #5 Variant. Good VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR