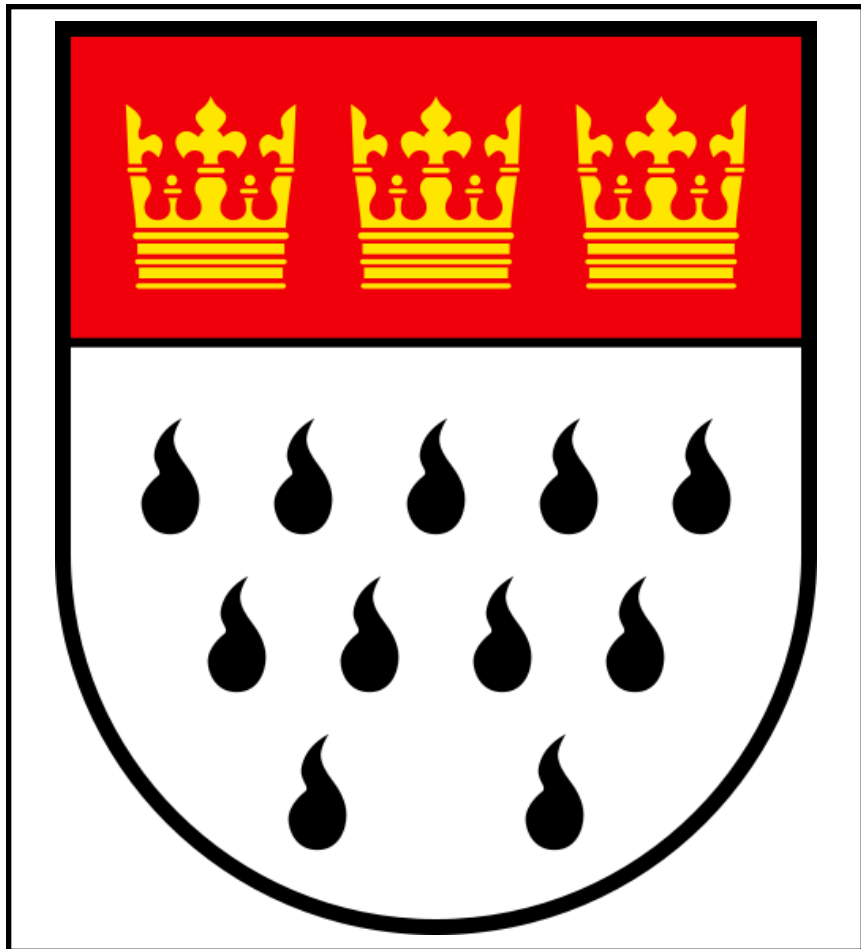


# Köln (Cologne)



**Issues of the Holy Roman Empire,  
The Archbishops of Cologne,  
and the  
City of Cologne.**

**\*Some of the issues on the following pages were made in cities  
other than Cologne, but were under its control.**

Cologne (German: Köln local dialect: Kölle) is Germany's fourth-largest city after Berlin, Hamburg and Munich, and is the largest city both in the German Federal State of North Rhine-Westphalia and within the Rhine-Ruhr Metropolitan Area, one of the major European metropolitan areas with more than 10 million inhabitants. It is one of the oldest cities in Germany, having been founded by the Romans in the year 38 BC. Cologne was granted the status of a Roman "city" in the year 50 AD.

Cologne lies on the Rhine. The city's famous Cologne Cathedral (Kölner Dom) is the seat of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cologne. The University of Cologne (Universität zu Köln) is one of Europe's oldest universities.

Cologne is a major cultural centre of the Rhineland and has a vibrant art scene. Cologne counts over 30 museums and hundreds of galleries. Exhibitions range from local ancient Roman archaeological sites to contemporary graphics and sculpture. The city's Trade Fair Grounds are host to a number of trade shows such as the Art Cologne Fair, the International Furniture Fair (IMM) and the Photokina. Cologne is also well known for its celebration of Cologne Carnival and the LGBT festival Christopher Street Day (CSD).

Within Germany, Cologne is known as an important media centre. Several radio and television stations, including Westdeutscher Rundfunk (WDR), RTL and VOX (TV channel), are based in the city. The city also hosts the Cologne Comedy Festival, which is considered to be the largest comedy festival in Mainland Europe.[1]

In 2005 Cologne hosted the 20th Roman Catholic World Youth Day with Pope Benedict XVI. It was one of the largest ever meetings, with over a million participants.

Coat of arms -- The three crowns symbolise the Magi (Three Wise Men) whose bones are said to be kept in a golden sarcophagus in Cologne Cathedral (see Shrine of the Three Kings at Cologne Cathedral). In 1164, Rainald of Dassel, the archbishop of Cologne, brought the relics to the city, making it a major pilgrimage destination. This led to the design of the current cathedral as the predecessor was considered too small to accommodate the pilgrims.

The eleven flames are a reminder of Cologne's patron, Saint Ursula, a Britannic princess, and her legendary 11,000 virgin companions who were supposedly martyred by Attila the Hun at Cologne for their Christian faith in 383. (The entourage of Ursula and the number of victims was significantly smaller; according to one source, the original legend referred to only eleven companions and the number was later inflated by relic traders.)

The first urban settlement on the grounds of what today is the centre of Cologne was Oppidum Ubiorum, which was founded in 38 BC by the Ubii, a Germanic tribe. Cologne became acknowledged as a city by the Romans in 50 AD by the name of Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippinensium. Considerable Roman remains can be found in contemporary Cologne, especially near the wharf area, where a notable discovery of a 1900 year old Roman boat was made in late 2007.[2] From 260 to 271 Cologne was the capital of the Gallic Empire under Postumus, Marius and Victorinus. In 310 under Constantine a bridge was built over the Rhine at Cologne.

Maternus, who was elected as bishop in 313, was the first known bishop of Cologne. The city was the capital of a Roman province until occupied by the Franks in 459. In 785, Cologne became the seat of an archbishopric.

During the time of the Holy Roman Empire in the Middle Ages, the Archbishop of Cologne was one of the seven prince-electors and one of the three ecclesiastical electors. The archbishops had ruled large temporal domains but in 1288 Sigfried II von Westerburg was defeated in the Battle of Worringen and forced into exile at Bonn.

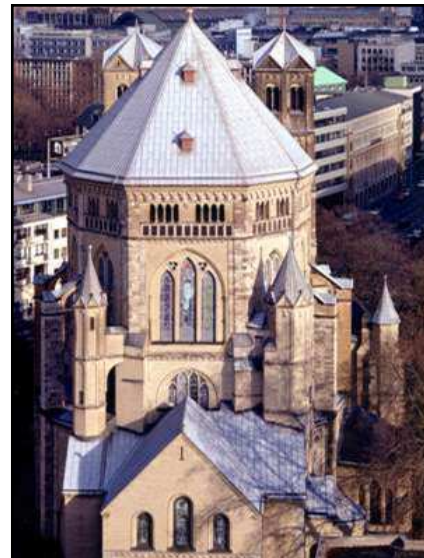
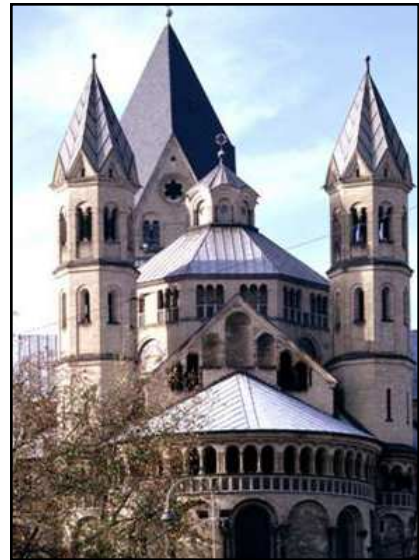
Cologne's location on the river Rhine placed it at the intersection of the major trade routes between east and west and was the basis of Cologne's growth. Cologne was a member of the Hanseatic League and became an Free Imperial City in 1475. Interestingly the archbishop nevertheless preserved the right of capital punishment. Thus, the municipal council (though in strict political opposition towards the archbishop) depended upon him in all matters concerning criminal jurisdiction. This included torture, which sentence was only allowed to be handed down by the episcopal judge, the so-called "Greve". This legal situation lasted until the French conquest of Cologne.

Besides its economic and political significance Cologne also became an outstanding centre of medieval pilgrimage, when Cologne's Archbishop Rainald of Dassel gave the relics of the Three Wise Men to Cologne's cathedral in 1164 (after they in fact had been captured from Milan). Besides the three magi Cologne preserves the relics of Saint Ursula and Albertus Magnus.

The economic structures of medieval and early modern Cologne were characterised by the town's status as a major harbour and transportation hub upon the Rhine. Craftsmanship was organised by self-administrating guilds, some of which were exclusive to women.

As a free city Cologne was a sovereign state within the Holy Roman Empire and as such had the right (and obligation) of maintaining its own military force. Wearing a red uniform these troops were known as the Rote Funken (red sparks). These soldiers were part of the Army of the Holy Roman Empire ("Reichskontingent") and fought in the wars of the 17th and 18th century, including the wars against revolutionary France, when the small force almost completely perished in combat. The tradition of these troops is preserved as a military persiflage by Cologne's most outstanding carnival society, the Rote Funken.

The free city of Cologne must not be confused with the Archbishopric of Cologne which was a state of its own within the Holy Roman Empire. Since the second half of the 16th century the archbishops were taken from the Bavarian dynasty Wittelsbach. Due to the free status of Cologne, the archbishops usually were not allowed to enter the town. Thus they took residence in Bonn and later in Brühl on Rhine. As members of an influential and powerful family and supported by their outstanding status as electors, the archbishops of Cologne repeatedly challenged and threatened the free status of Cologne during the 17th and 18th century, resulting in complicated affairs, which were handled by diplomatic means and propaganda as well as by the supreme courts of the Holy Roman Empire.



# **ISSUES OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE: COLOGNE as an IMPERIAL MINT CITY**

## **Charles the Simple - 893-823**

Charles III (September 17, 879 – October 7, 929), called the Simple or the Straightforward (from the contemporary Latin: Karolus Simplex), was a member of the Carolingian dynasty who ruled as King of France (or Western Francia) from 893 to 922/923.[1]

He was the posthumous son of King Louis the Stammerer and his third wife Adelaide of Paris. Charles first married Frederonne who died in 917 and then Eadgifu, the daughter of Edward the Elder of England, on October 7, 919.

As a child, Charles was prevented from succeeding to the throne at the time of the death in 884 of his half-brother Carloman or at the time of the deposition of the Holy Roman Emperor, his uncle Charles the Fat, in 887. Instead, Odo, Count of Paris, succeeded Charles the Fat. Nonetheless, Charles was crowned by some nobles in 893.[2] Charles became sole king at the age of nineteen upon the death of Odo in 898.

In 911 Charles gave the lower Seine area, eventually known as Normandy, as a fief to the Norse leader Rollo in the Treaty of Saint-Clair-sur-Epte, thereby ending the series of Viking raids into France.

In 922 some of the barons (including Herbert II of Vermandois) revolted and crowned Robert I, brother of Odo, king. In 923, at the battle of Soissons, King Robert was killed, but Charles was also defeated. Rudolph, Duke of Burgundy was elected king, and Charles was imprisoned.

Charles died on October 7, 929, in prison at Péronne (Somme, France) and was buried there at the L'abbaye de St-Fursy. His son with Eadgifu would eventually be crowned in 936 as Louis IV of France and his daughter Gisela was married in 911 to Rollo of Normandy.



Köln - Holy Roman Empire Issues  
Charles the Simple, 898-923

Denar, Köln. 1,49 g.

Obv.: Cross, with ball in each angle.

Rev.: COLONIA monogram.

Reference: Grierson/Blackburn 999; M./G. 1352. Small damage, weak strike. VF+

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 600 EUR (approx. 791 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Ludwig the Child, 899-911

The last Carolingian ruler of East Francia, Louis the Child (893 - 20 or 24 September 911) was the only legitimate son of the Emperor Arnulf and his wife, Ota, a member of the Conradine Dynasty. He was born in September or October 893, in Altoetting, Bavaria. He succeeded his father as king upon the latter's death in 899, when he was only six. During his reign, the country was ravaged by Magyar raids.

Louis was crowned in Forchheim on 4 February 900. This is the oldest German royal coronation of which we have any record. Louis was of a weak personal constitution, often sick, and with his young age, the reins of government were entirely in the hands of others, the nobles and bishops. Indeed, the coronation was probably a result of the fact that there was little Louis could gain at the expense of the nobles. Louis also inherited Lotharingia with the death of his elder illegitimate half-brother, Zwentibold, in 900.

The most influential of Louis's councillors were Hatto I, Archbishop of Mainz, and Solomon III, Bishop of Constance. It was these two who assured that the royal court decided in favour of the Conradines against the Babenbergers in the matter of the Duchy of Franconia. They appointed Louis's nephew, Conrad, as duke. In 903 Louis promulgated the first customs regulations in the German part of Europe.

Louis himself tried to take some military control as he grew older, but he had little success against the Magyars. His army was destroyed at the Lechfeld and it was in this state of defeat that Louis died, at Frankfurt am Main, on 20 or 24 September 911, only eighteen years of age. Louis was buried in the monastery of Saint Emmeram in Regensburg, where his father lay. His death brought an end to the eastern branch of the Carolingian dynasty. The vacuum left in the Carolingian east was eventually filled by the family of Henry the Fowler, a cousin, and heralded the beginning of the Ottonian dynasty. Firstly, however, the dukes of East Francia assembled to elect Conrad of Franconia king, as opposed to the reigning king of West Francia, Charles the Simple. The magnates of Lotharingia elected Charles.

Louis is commonly numbered as Louis IV, as he was the fourth king of that name (after Louis the Pious, who ruled all Franks, Louis the German and Louis the Younger). However, some omit Louis the Younger, who never ruled the whole of Germany and was no ancestor of Louis the Child and renumber the latter Louis III.



Köln - Holy Roman Empire Issues  
Ludwig the Child, 899-911.

Denar, Köln. 1,75 g.

Obv.: Cross with ball in each angle. LUDOVICVS REX

Rev.: COLONIA monogram.

Reference: M./G. 1559. Rare. Some rim damage, VF & beautiful.

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 950 EUR (approx. 1,253 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Otto I., 936-973

Otto I the Great (23 November 912 – 7 May 973), son of Henry I the Fowler and Matilda of Ringelheim, was Duke of Saxony, King of Germany, King of Italy, and arguably the first Holy Roman Emperor.

Otto succeeded his father as king of the Germans in 936. He arranged for his coronation to be held in Charlemagne's former capital, Aachen, where he was anointed by the archbishop of Mainz, primate of the German church. According to the Saxon historian Widukind of Corvey, at his coronation banquet he had the four other dukes of the empire, those of Franconia, Swabia, Bavaria and Lorraine, act as his personal attendants: Arnulf I of Bavaria as marshal (or stablemaster), Herman I, Duke of Swabia as cupbearer (lat. pincerna or buticularius), Eberhard III of Franconia as steward (or seneschal), and Gilbert of Lorraine as Chamberlain. Thus from the outset of his reign he signalled that he was the successor to Charlemagne, whose last heirs in East Francia had died out in 911, and that he had the German church, with its powerful bishops and abbots, behind him. Otto intended to dominate the church and use that sole unifying institution in the German lands in order to establish an institution of theocratic imperial power. The Church offered wealth, military manpower and its monopoly on literacy. For his part the Emperor offered protection against the nobles, the promise of endowments, and an avenue to power as his ministeriales.



In 938, a rich vein of silver was discovered at the Rammelsberg in Saxony. This mineral wealth helped fund Otto's activities throughout his reign; indeed, it would provide much of Europe's silver, copper, and lead for the next two hundred years.

Otto's early reign was marked by a series of ducal revolts. In 938, Eberhard, the new duke of Bavaria, refused to pay Otto homage. After Otto deposed him in favor of his uncle Berthold, Eberhard of Franconia revolted, together with several of the Saxon nobility, who tried to replace Otto with his elder half-brother Thankmar (son of Henry's first wife Hatheburg). While Otto was able to defeat and kill Thankmar, the revolt continued the next year when Gilbert, the duke of Lorraine, swore fealty to King Louis IV of France. Meanwhile, Otto's younger brother Henry conspired with Frederick, Archbishop of Mainz, to assassinate him. The rebellion ended in 939 with Otto's victory at the Battle of Andernach, where the dukes of Franconia and Lorraine both perished. Henry fled to France, and Otto responded by supporting Hugh the Great in his campaign against the French crown, but in 941 Otto and Henry were reconciled through the efforts of their mother, and the next year Otto withdrew from France after Louis recognized his suzerainty over Lorraine.

To prevent further revolts, Otto arranged for all the important duchies in the German kingdom to be held by close family members. He kept the now-vacant duchy of Franconia as a personal fiefdom, while in 944 he bestowed the duchy of Lorraine upon Conrad the Red, who later married his daughter Luitgard. Meanwhile, he arranged for his son Liutdolf to marry Ida, the daughter of Duke Herman of Swabia, and to inherit that duchy when Herman died in 947. A similar arrangement led to Henry becoming duke of Bavaria in 949.

Meanwhile, Italy had fallen into political chaos. On the death (950), possibly by poisoning, of Lothair of Arles, the Italian throne was inherited by a woman, Adelaide of Italy, the respective daughter, daughter-in-law, and widow of the last three kings of Italy. A local noble, Berengar of Ivrea, declared himself king of Italy, abducted Adelaide, and tried to legitimize his reign by forcing Adelaide to marry his son Adalbert. However, Adelaide escaped to Canossa and requested German intervention. Luidolf and Henry independently invaded northern Italy to take advantage of the situation, but in 951 Otto frustrated his son's and his brother's ambitions by invading Italy himself. He received the homage of the Italian nobility, assumed the title "King of the Lombards" and in 952 forced Berengar and Adalbert to pay homage, allowing them to rule Italy as his vassals. Having been widowed since 946, he married Adelaide himself.

When Adelaide bore a son, Liudolf feared for his position as Otto's heir. In 953 he rebelled in league with Conrad the Red and the Archbishop of Mainz. While Otto was initially successful in reasserting his authority in Lorraine, he was captured while attacking Mainz, and by the next year, the rebellion had spread throughout the kingdom. However, Conrad and Luitdolf erred by allying themselves with the Magyars. Extensive Magyar raids in southern Germany in 954 compelled the German nobles to reunite, and at the Diet of Auerstadt, Conrad and Luitdolf were stripped of their titles and Otto's authority reestablished. In 955, Otto cemented his authority by routing Magyar forces at the Battle of Lechfeld (10 August 955) and the Obodrites at the Battle of Recknitz (16 October 955).

As a key element of his domestic policy, Otto sought to strengthen ecclesiastical authorities, chiefly bishops and abbots, at the expense of the secular nobility who threatened his own power. To control the forces that the Church represented, Otto made consistent use of three institutions. One was the royal investiture of bishops and abbots with the symbols of their offices, both spiritual, for Otto was the anointed King of the Germans, and temporal, in which Otto secured his bishops and abbots as his vassals through a commendation ceremony. "Under these conditions clerical election became a mere formality in the Ottonian empire, and the king filled up the ranks of the episcopate with his own relatives and with his loyal chancery clerks, who were also appointed to head the great monasteries" (Cantor, 1994 p. 213). The second institution was more securely established in Ottonian territories, that of the proprietary churches (*Eigenkirchen*; in English law the right of "advowson"). In German law, any structure built on land owned by a lord belonged to that lord, unless a charter had very specifically conveyed away those rights. Otto and his chancery aggressively reclaimed proprietary rights over many landed churches and abbeys. The third instrument of Ottonian power was the system of the *advocatus* (German *Vogt*). The *advocatus* was a secular manager of ecclesiastical estates, who was entitled to a certain share of the agricultural produce and other revenues and was responsible for safety and good order. Unlike countships, which quickly became hereditary, the *Vogt* performed the duties of a West Frankish *bailli* and held his position solely at the continued will of the emperor whom he served.

Otto endowed the bishoprics and abbeys with large tracts of land, over which secular authorities had neither the power of taxation nor legal jurisdiction. In an extreme example, when Conrad the Red was stripped of his ducal title in Lorraine, Otto appointed his brother Bruno, already the Archbishop of Cologne as the new duke of Lorraine. In the lands Otto conquered from the Wends and other Slavic peoples on his eastern borders, he founded several new bishoprics.

Because Otto personally appointed the bishops and abbots, these reforms strengthened his central authority, and the upper ranks of the German church functioned in some respect as an arm of the imperial bureaucracy. Conflict over these powerful bishoprics between Otto's successors and the growing power of the Papacy during the Gregorian Reforms would eventually lead in the 11th century to the Investiture Conflict and the undoing of central authority in Germany.

A limited renaissance of the arts and architecture depended on court patronage of Otto and his immediate successors. The "Ottonian Renaissance" was manifest in some revived cathedral schools, such as that of Bruno I, Archbishop of Cologne, and in the production of illuminated manuscripts, the major art form of the age, from a handful of elite scriptoria, such as that at Quedlinburg Abbey, founded by Otto in 936. The Imperial abbeys and the Imperial court became the centers of religious and spiritual life, led by the example of women of the royal family. Scandalized by the state of the liturgy in Rome, Otto commissioned the first ever Pontifical Book, a liturgical book containing both prayers and ritual instruction. The compilation of the Romano-Germanic Pontifical, as it is now called, was overseen by Archbishop Wilhelm of Mainz.

In the early 960s, Italy was again in political turmoil, and when Berengar occupied the northern Papal States, Pope John XII asked Otto for assistance. Otto returned to Italy and on February 2, 962, the pope crowned him emperor. See *Translatio imperii*. Ten days later, the pope and emperor ratified the *Diploma Ottonianum*, under which the emperor became the guarantor of the independence of the papal states. This was the first effective guarantee of such protection since the Carolingian Empire. After Otto left Rome and reconquered the Papal States from Berengar, however, John became fearful of the emperor's power and sent envoys to the Magyars and the Byzantine Empire to form a league against Otto. In November 963, Otto returned to Rome and convened a synod of bishops that deposed John and crowned Leo VIII, at that time a layman, as pope. When the emperor left Rome, however, civil war broke out in the city between supporters of the emperor and of John. John returned to power amidst great bloodshed and excommunicated those who had deposed him, forcing Otto to return to Rome a third time in July 964 to depose Pope Benedict V (John having died two months earlier). On this occasion, Otto extracted from the citizens of Rome a promise not to elect a pope without imperial approval.

Otto unsuccessfully campaigned in southern Italy on several occasions from 966 to 972. In 967, he gave the duchy of Spoleto to Pandulf Ironhead, prince of Benevento and Capua, a powerful ally in the Mezzogiorno. In the next year (968) Otto left the siege of Bari in the charge of Pandulf, but the allied duke was captured in the battle of Bovino by the Byzantines. In 972, the Byzantine emperor John I Tzimiskes recognized Otto's imperial title and agreed to a marriage between Otto's son and heir Otto II and his niece Theophano. Pandulf was released from captivity.

After his death in 973 he was buried next to his first wife Edith of Wessex in the Cathedral of Magdeburg.



Köln - Holy Roman Empire Issues  
Otto I., 936-973

Pfennig, Köln. 1,42 g.

Obv.: Cross, a ball in each angle. +ODDO+IMP-AVG

Rev.: COLONIA monogram.

Reference: Hävernick 64 /63. Beautiful!

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 750 EUR (approx. 1,020 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Holy Roman Empire Issues  
Otto I. or II. 936-973-983

Pfennig, Köln. 1,38 g.

Obv.: COLONIA monogram

Rev.: Cross, in each angle a ball.

Reference: Hävernick 34, Dannenberg 331. VF.

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

## OTTO II or OTTO III



Köln - Holy Roman Empire Issues  
Otto II. and Otto II

Pfennig, Soest. 1,24 g.

Obv.: Cross, ball in each angle. In 3rd angle the Soest mark.

Rev.: COLONIA monogram -- COLONII / A.

Reference: H. 850. D. like 342. VF.

Estimation: CHF 200. Price realized: 400 CHF (approx. 234 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



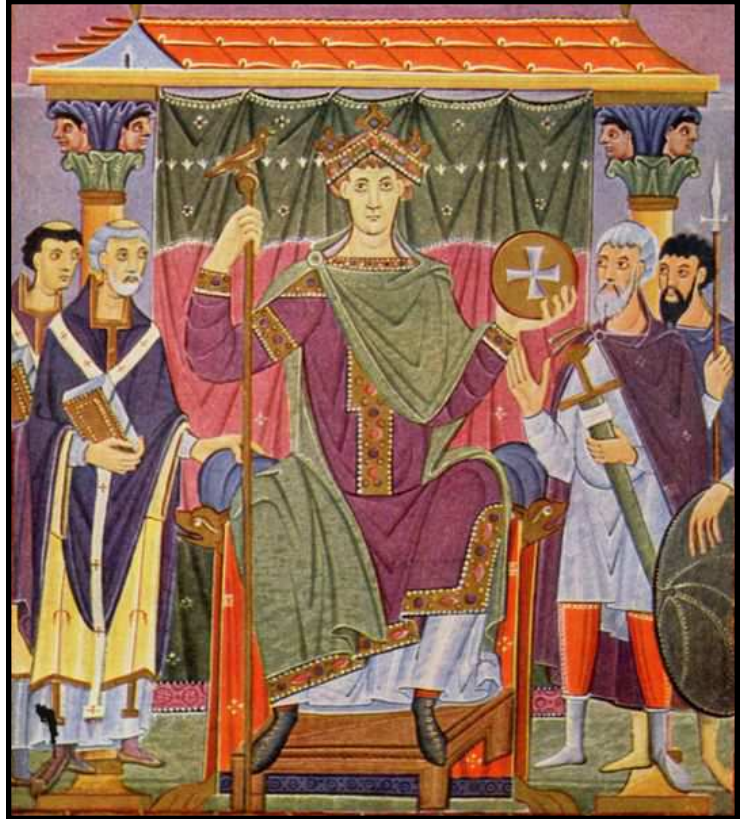
# Otto III. - 983-1002

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.



Köln - Holy Roman Empire Issues  
Otto III., 983-1002.

Denar, Köln. 1,71 g.

Obv.: Cross, in each angle a ball. +OTTO REX

Rev.: COLONIA monogram.

Reference: Hävernich 34 (there under Otto I.). Beautiful patina, VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 255 EUR (approx. 359 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Holy Roman Empire Issues  
Otto III., 983-1002.

Denar, Köln. 1,43 g.

Obv.: Cross, in each angle a ball.

Rev.: COLONIA monogram.

Reference: Hävernich 29. Slightly off center, VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 169 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Holy Roman Empire Issues  
Otto III., 983-1002.

Denar, Köln. 1,28 g.

Obv.: Cross, in each angle a ball.

Rev.: COLONIA monogram.

Reference: Hävernicks 73. VF & Beautiful!

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 220 EUR (approx. 310 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Holy Roman Empire Issues  
Otto III., 983-1002.

Denar, Köln. 1,26 g.

Obv.: Cross, in the angles a triangle, a ball in other 3 angles..

Rev.: COLONIA monogram.

Reference: Hävernicks 44 (Andernach). VF.

Schätzung (estimation): 150 EUR. Price realized: 210 EUR (approx. 286 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Holy Roman Empire Issues  
Otto III., 983-1002.

Obol (Hälbling) 983-996. Köln 0,51 g.

Obv.: Cross, in each angle a ball.

Rev.: COLONIA monogram.

Reference: Hävernicks 71. Rare, VF.

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 550 EUR (approx. 727 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Holy Roman Empire Issues  
Otto III., 983-1002.

Denar, Köln. 1,80 g.

Obv.: + ODDO + IMP – AVG, cross; pellet in each quarter

Rev.: COLONIA; monogram above, A below.

Reference: Hävernicks 64 var. (legend); Dannenberg 334 var. (legend); Depeyrot 351 (Otto I or II). Good VF, gray tone with iridescent hues.

Estimate: \$200. Price realized: 460 USD



Köln - Holy Roman Empire Issues  
Otto III., 983-1002.

Denar, Köln. 1,42 g.

Obv.: Cross in pearl circle, ball in each angle. +ODDO+MP-AVG

Rev.: COLONIA Monogram.

Reference: Hävernicks 73, Dannenberg 342. Slightly curved, beautiful coin!

Estimate: 125 EUR.



Köln - Holy Roman Empire Issues  
Otto III., 983-1002.

Denar, Köln. 1,34 g.

Obv.: Cross in pearl circle, ball in each angle. ODDO//A

Rev.: COLONIA Monogram in pearl circle. .

Reference: Hävernicks 73-74 var., Dannenberg 342. VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 45 EUR (approx. 57 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Heinrich II. - 1002-1024

Saint Henry II (6 May 973[1] – 13 July 1024), called the Holy or the Saint, was the fifth and last Holy Roman Emperor of the Saxon (or Ottonian) dynasty from his coronation in Rome in 1014 until his death a decade later. He was crowned King of Germany in 1002 and King of Italy in 1004. He was the only German king to be canonised.

He was the son of Henry II, Duke of Bavaria. As his father had rebelled against two previous emperors, he was often in exile. This led the younger Henry to turn to the Church at an early age, first finding refuge with Abraham, Bishop of Freising, and later being educated at the cathedral school of Hildesheim. He succeeded his father as Duke of Bavaria in 995 as Henry IV.

Henry was on his way to Rome to save his besieged cousin the Emperor Otto III when the emperor died in January 1002. Knowing that opposition to his succession was strong, Henry quickly seized the royal insignia from his dead cousin's companions. Rival candidates for the throne — such as Ezzo of Lotharingia, Eckard I of Meissen, and Herman II of Swabia — strongly contested Henry's succession, but with the aid of Willigis, Archbishop of Mainz, he was able to secure his royal election and coronation on 7 June 1002 in Mainz, though it would be a year before he was universally recognized.

Henry spent the next several years consolidating his political power on his German borders. He waged a successful campaign against Boleslaus I of Poland and then moved into the Kingdom of Italy to confront Arduin of Ivrea, who had been elected King of Italy by a faction opposed to Henry. Arduin had previously defeated a German army sent against him by Henry and commanded by Otto I of Carinthia. Now he tried to block the German king in the Adige valley, as he had previously done with Otto, but Henry entered Italy at the Valsugana. Arduin's vassals fled in disarray at Henry's approach and their king was forced to return to the March of Ivrea. Henry occupied Verona and was crowned rex Italiae (King of Italy) at Pavia on 15 May 1004 by the Archbishop of Milan, Arnulf II, with the famous Iron Crown.

After bloodily suppressing a revolt of the citizens of Pavia, Henry remained there until 25 May, when, feeling that Italy could be considered settled, he decided to return to Germany through the Saint Gotthard Pass. From Germany he launched a second campaign against Boleslaus, allying with the pagan Liutitians against the Christian Poles and waged successful campaigns that culminated in a lasting compromise peace with the Poles in 1018: Boleslaus was allowed to retain Lusatia and Meissen, but had to give up Bohemia.

Henry was called to Italy by the clergy for another campaign in 1013. Arduin had risen in revolt again. At first he tried to resist Henry from his palace in Ivrea, but then resigned to become a monk. Subsequently Henry went straight to Rome, where Pope Benedict VIII crowned him Holy Roman Emperor on 14 February 1014. He took his duties in Italy seriously and appointed German officials to administer the country. He returned in Germany in May.

In 1020, the pope visited him at Bamberg and consecrated his new cathedral there. After settling some controversies with the bishops of Mainz and Würzburg, Benedict VIII convinced him to return to Italy for a third (and final) campaign to counter the growing power of the Byzantine Empire in the south, where the Lombard princes had made submission to the Greeks. In 1022, he set out down the Adriatic coast for southern Italy commanding a large force. He sent Pilgrim, Archbishop of Cologne, ahead with a slightly smaller army along the Tyrrhenian littoral with the objective of subjugating the Principality of Capua. A third army, smaller still, under the command of Poppo, Patriarch of Aquileia, went through the Apennines to join Henry in besieging the Byzantine fortress of Troia. Pilgrim did capture Pandulf IV of Capua and extract oaths of allegiance from both Capua and Salerno, but all three divisions failed to take Troia. Henry almost executed the treacherous prince of Capua, but relented at the last moment at Pilgrim's pleading and instead sent him off to Germany in chains and appointed Pandulf of Teano to replace him as prince. Though his main objective had been missed, Henry left the south in the knowledge that western imperial authority still extended that far. On his return journey, he attended a synod at Pavia where he advocated Church reform.



Henry's most significant contributions as emperor came in the realm of church-state relations and ecclesiastic administration within the Empire. He supported the bishops against the monastic clergy and aided them in establishing their temporal rule over broad territories. He strongly enforced clerical celibacy in order that the public land and offices he granted the church would not be passed on to heirs. This ensured that the bishops remained loyal to him, from whom they received their power, and provided a powerful bulwark against rebellious nobles and ambitious family members. Henry founded the Diocese of Bamberg, which quickly became a center of scholarship and art, in 1007.

Henry had been working with the pope to call a church council to confirm his new system of politico-ecclesiastical control when he died suddenly in 1024, leaving this work unfinished. Henry and his wife, Cunigunde of Luxemburg, had no children, reportedly because they had taken a mutual vow of chastity. The Church canonised Henry (1146) and Cunigunde (1200) after their deaths.

Henry is buried in Bamberg Cathedral, which also has the tomb of Pope Clement II. He is the patron saint of the city of Basel, Switzerland, and of St Henry's Marist Brothers' College in Durban, South Africa.

Between 1012 and 1018 Thietmar of Merseburg wrote a Chronicon, or Chronicle, in eight books, which deals with the period between 908 and 1018. For the earlier part he used Widukind's Res gestae Saxonicae, the Annales Quedlinburgenses and other sources; the latter part is the result of personal knowledge. The chronicle is nevertheless an excellent authority for the history of Saxony during the reigns of the emperors Otto III and Henry II. No kind of information is excluded, but the fullest details refer to the bishopric of Merseburg, and to the wars against the Wends and the Poles.



Köln - Holy Roman Empire Issues  
Heinrich II. 1002-1024.

Pfennig, 1,31 g.

Obv.: Cross, in each angle a ball.

Rev.: COLONIA monogram

Reference: Hävernick 189 stark var.. Curved, VF. From uncertain mint!

Estimate: 100 EUR.



Köln - Holy Roman Empire Issues  
Heinrich II. 1002-1024.

Pfennig, 1,12 g.

Obv.: Head right.

Rev.: COLONIA monogram.

Reference: Hävernick 170. Rare, small scratch and curve, but VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 340 EUR (approx. 479 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Holy Roman Empire Issues  
Heinrich II. 1002-1024.

Pfennig, 1,44 g.

Obv.: Cross, in each angle a ball.

Rev.: COLONIA monogram

Reference: Hävernick 192. Beautiful patina, weak strike and somewhat off-center, but VF+.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 215 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Holy Roman Empire Issues  
Heinrich II. 1002-1024.

Pfennig, 1,31 g.

Obv.: Cross, in each angle a ball.

Rev.: "Dissolved" COLONIA monogram.

Reference: Hävernicks 189 stark var.. Curved, VF. A co-issue of an unknown Rhenish mint city?

Estimate: 100 EUR



Köln - Holy Roman Empire Issues  
Heinrich II. 1002-1024.

Pfennig, 1,34 g.

Obv.: Cross, in each angle a ball, H//RICVSIR

Rev.: COLONIA monogram; in field right a cross.

Reference: Hävernicks 192. Scarce, F-VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 76 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Holy Roman Empire Issues  
Heinrich II. 1002-1024.

Pfennig, 1,50 g.

Obv.: Cross, in each angle a ball. Retrograde legend.

Rev.: COLONIA monogram

Reference: Hävernicks 189 e. F-VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR.

# Konrad II. - 1024-1039

Konrad II (c. 990–June 4, 1039) was the son of a mid-level nobleman in Franconia, Count Henry of Speyer and Adelaide of Alsace, who inherited the titles of count of Speyer and of Worms as an infant when Henry died at age twenty. From his power base in Worms and Speyer as he matured he came to be well known by many noblemen in Germany, and when the Saxon line died off and the elected monarchy for the German realm was up for grabs, he was elected King of Germany in 1024 at the respectably old age of thirty-four years and crowned emperor of the Holy Roman Empire on March 26, 1027, becoming the first of four kings and emperors of the Salian Dynasty—a term applied both to the imperial and royal dignities.

During his reign, he proved that the German monarchy had become a viable institution. Survival of the monarchy was no longer dependent on contracts between sovereign and territorial nobles.

The father of Konrad II, Henry, Count of Speyer was a grandson of Luitgard, a daughter of the great Emperor Otto I who had married the Salian Duke Konrad the Red of Lorraine.

Despite his bloodline in that age when people died young and younger, the orphaned Konrad grew up poor by the standards of the nobility and was raised by the bishop of Worms.

He was reputed to be prudent and firm out of consciousness of deprivation. In 1016, he married Gisela of Swabia, a widowed duchess. Both parties claimed descent from Charles the Great (Charlemagne) and were thus distantly related.

Strict canonists took exception to the marriage, and Emperor Henry II used this to force Konrad into temporary exile.

They became reconciled, and upon Henry's death in 1024, Konrad appeared as a candidate before the electoral assembly of princes at Kamba in the Rhineland. He was elected by the majority and was crowned king in Mainz on September 8, 1024, arguably in the prime of life. It was equally obvious that the Saxon line of Emperors was at an end, and all of Europe speculated and maneuvered to influence the Prince-electors in unseemly disrespect for the aging Henry II

The Italian bishops paid homage at Konrad's court at Konstanz in June 1025, but lay princes sought to elect William V of Aquitaine, as king instead. However early in 1026 Konrad went to Milan, where Ariberto, archbishop of Milan, crowned him king of Italy. After overcoming some opposition of the towns Konrad reached Rome, where Pope John XIX crowned him emperor on Easter, 1027.

He formally confirmed the popular legal traditions of Saxony and issued new constitutions for Lombardy. In 1028 at Aachen he had his son Henry elected and anointed king of Germany. Henry married Gunhilda of Denmark, daughter of King Canute the Great of England, Denmark and Norway by Emma of Normandy. This was an arrangement that Konrad had made many years prior, when he gave Canute the Great parts of northern Germany to administer. Henry, the later Emperor Henry III, became chief counselor of his father.

Konrad campaigned against Poland in 1028 and forced Mieszko II, son and heir of Boleslaus I, to make peace and return land that Boleslaw I had conquered from the Empire during his father's reign. At the death of Henry II the bold and rebellious Duke of Poland Mieszko II had tried to throw off vassalage, but then submitted and swore to be Emperor Konrad's faithful vassal. Mieszko II quit being self-anointed king and returned to being duke of Poland.

In 1029 some Bavarian border conflicts undermined the good relations with Stephen I of Hungary. One year later Konrad launched a campaign against Hungary. The Hungarians successfully used the scorched earth tactics and the emperor had to withdraw with his army. Finally the Hungarian army forced him to surrender at Vienna. After his defeat Konrad was obliged to cede some border territory to Hungary.





When Rudolph III, King of Burgundy died on February 2, 1032, he bequeathed his kingdom, which combined two earlier kingdoms of Burgundy, to Conrad. Despite some opposition, the Burgundian and Provençal nobles paid homage to Conrad in Zürich in 1034. This kingdom of Burgundy, which under Conrad's successors would become known as the Kingdom of Arles, corresponded to most of the southeastern quarter of modern France and included western Switzerland, the Franche-Comté and Dauphiné. It did not include the smaller Duchy of Burgundy to the north, ruled by a cadet branch of the Capetian King of France. (Piecemeal over the next centuries most of the former Kingdom of Arles was incorporated into France - but King of Arles remained one of the Holy Roman Emperor's subsidiary titles until the dissolution of the Empire in 1806.)

Conrad upheld the rights of the *valvassores* (knights and burghers of the cities) of Italy against Archbishop Aribert of Milan and the local nobles. The nobles as vassal lords and the bishop had conspired to rescind rights from the burghers. With skillful diplomacy and luck Conrad restored order.

In 1038, Prince Guaimar IV of Salerno requested his adjudication in a dispute over Capua with its Prince Pandulf, whom Conrad had released from imprisonment in 1024, immediately after his coronation. Hearing that Michael IV the Paphlagonian of the Byzantine Empire had received the same request, Conrad went to Southern Italy, to Salerno and Aversa.

He appointed Richer, from Germany, as abbot of Monte Cassino, the abbot Theobald being imprisoned by Pandulf. At Troia, he ordered Pandulf to restore stolen property to Monte Cassino. Pandulf sent his wife and son to ask for peace, giving 300 lb of gold and a son and daughter as hostages. The emperor accepted Pandulf's offer, but the hostage escaped and Pandulf holed up in his outlying castle of Sant'Agata dei Goti. Conrad besieged and took Capua and gave it to Guaimar with the title of Prince. He also recognised Aversa as a county of Salerno under Ranulf Drengot, the Norman adventurer. Pandulf, meanwhile, fled to Constantinople. Conrad thus left the Mezzogiorno firmly in Guaimar's hands and loyal, for once, to the Holy Roman Empire.

During the return trip to Germany an epidemic broke out among the troops. Conrad's daughter-in-law and stepson died. Conrad himself returned safely and held several important courts in Solothurn, Strasbourg and in Goslar. His son Henry was invested with the kingdom of Burgundy.

A year later in 1039 Conrad fell ill and died in Utrecht.

A biography of Conrad II in chronicle form, *Gesta Chuonradi II imperatoris*, was written by his chaplain Wipo of Burgundy, and presented to Henry III in 1046, not long after the latter was crowned.



Köln - Holy Roman Empire Issues  
Konrad II., 1024-1039.

Pfennig, Köln 0,88 g.

Obv.: CHVONRADVS IMP - In a half-arched cross: A - NDAN - I

Rev.: Church building with arched door, cross above.

Reference: Minor damage, VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 85 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Holy Roman Empire Issues  
Konrad II., 1024-1039.

Pfennig, August to December 1036. unknown mint city, 1,42 g.

Obv.: Church with pointed double-roof and six instead of five columns.

Rev.: CHONRADVSOND Cross, in each angle a ball.

Reference: Hävernack zu 248, Dannenberg to 359. Selten. Curved, VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR.

**\* For other issues of Konrad II see Archbishop Pilgrim, who had co-issues with Konrad II.**

# Friedrich I. - 1152-1190

Frederick I Barbarossa] (1122 – 10 June 1190) was elected King of Germany at Frankfurt on 4 March 1152 and crowned in Aachen on 9 March, crowned King of Italy at Pavia in 1154, and finally crowned Holy Roman Emperor by Pope Adrian IV on 18 June 1155. He was crowned King of Burgundy at Arles on 30 June 1178.

Before his royal election, he was by inheritance Duke of Swabia (1147–1152, as Frederick III). He was the son of Duke Frederick II of the Hohenstaufen dynasty. His mother was Judith, daughter of Henry IX, Duke of Bavaria, from the rival House of Welf, and Frederick therefore descended from Germany's two leading families, making him an acceptable choice for the Empire's prince-electors.

Frederick was born in 1122. In 1147, he became duke of Swabia and shortly afterwards made his first trip to the East, accompanying his uncle, the German king Conrad III, on the Second Crusade. The expedition proved to be a disaster, but Frederick distinguished himself and won the complete confidence of the king. When Conrad died in February 1152, only Frederick and the prince-bishop of Bamberg were at his deathbed. Both asserted afterwards that Conrad had, in full possession of his mental powers, handed the royal insignia to Frederick and indicated that Frederick, rather than Conrad's own six-year-old son, the future Frederick IV, Duke of Swabia, should succeed him as king. Frederick energetically pursued the crown and at Frankfurt on 4 March the kingdom's princely electors designated him as the next German king. He was crowned at Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) several days later.



Anxious to restore the Empire to the position it had occupied under Charlemagne and Otto I the Great, the new king saw clearly that the restoration of order in Germany was a necessary preliminary to the enforcement of the imperial rights in Italy. Issuing a general order for peace, he made lavish concessions to the nobles. Abroad, Frederick intervened in the Danish civil war between Svend III and Valdemar I of Denmark and began negotiations with the East Roman emperor, Manuel I Comnenus. It was probably about this time that the king obtained papal assent for the annulment of his childless marriage with Adelheid of Vohburg, on the grounds of consanguinity (his great-great-grandfather was a brother of Adela's great-great-great-grandmother). He then made a vain effort to obtain a bride from the court of Constantinople. On his accession Frederick had communicated the news of his election to Pope Eugene III, but had neglected to ask for the papal confirmation. In March 1153, Frederick concluded the treaty of Constance with the Pope whereby, in return for his coronation, he promised to defend the papacy, to make no peace with king Roger II of Sicily or other enemies of the Church without the consent of Eugene and to help Eugene regain control of the city of Rome.

He undertook six expeditions into Italy. In the first of which he was crowned Holy Roman Emperor in Rome by Pope Adrian IV, following the suppression by Imperial forces of the republican city commune led by Arnold of Brescia. He left Italy in the autumn of 1155 to prepare for a new and more formidable campaign. Disorder was again rampant in Germany, especially in Bavaria, but general peace was restored by Frederick's vigorous measures. The duchy of Bavaria was transferred from Henry II Jasomirgott, margrave of Austria, to Frederick's formidable younger cousin Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, of the House of Guelph, whose father had previously held both duchies. Henry was named duke of Austria in compensation for his loss of Bavaria. On June 9, 1156 at Würzburg, Frederick married Beatrice of Burgundy, daughter and heiress of Renaud III, thus adding to his possessions the sizeable realm of the County of Burgundy.

His uncle, Otto of Freising, wrote an account of Frederick's reign entitled *Gesta Friderici I imperatoris* (Deeds of the Emperor Frederick). Otto died after finishing the first two books, leaving the last two to Rahewin, his provost. The text is in places heavily dependent on classical precedent. For example, Rahewin's physical description of Frederick:

His character is such that not even those envious of his power can belittle its praise. His person is well-proportioned. He is shorter than very tall men, but taller and more noble than men of medium height. His hair is golden, curling a little above his forehead... His eyes are sharp and piercing, his beard reddish, his lips delicate... His whole face is bright and cheerful. His teeth are even and snow-white in color... Modesty rather than anger causes him to blush frequently. His shoulders are rather broad, and he is strongly built reproduces word for word (except for details of hair and beard) a description of another monarch written nearly eight hundred years earlier by Sidonius Apollinaris.

In June 1158, Frederick set out upon his second Italian expedition, accompanied by Henry the Lion and his fearsome Saxons. This expedition resulted in the establishment of imperial officers in the cities of northern Italy, the revolt and capture of Milan, and the beginning of the long struggle with Pope Alexander III. In response to his excommunication by the pope in 1160, Frederick declared his support for Antipope Victor IV. Returning to Germany towards the close of 1162, Frederick prevented the escalation of conflicts between Henry the Lion of Saxony and a number of neighbouring princes who were growing weary of Henry's power, influence and territorial gains. He also severely punished the citizens of Mainz for their rebellion against Archbishop Arnold. The next visit to Italy in 1163 saw his plans for the conquest of Sicily ruined by the formation of a powerful league against him, brought together mainly by opposition to imperial taxes.

In 1164 Frederick took what are believed to be the relics of the "Biblical Magi" (the Wise Men or Three Kings) from Milan and gave them as a gift (or as loot) to the Archbishop of Cologne, Rainald of Dassel. The relics had great religious significance and could be counted upon to draw pilgrims from all over Christendom. Today they are kept in the Shrine of the Three Kings in the Cologne cathedral.

Frederick then focused on restoring peace in the Rhineland, where he organized a magnificent celebration of the canonization of Charlemagne at Aachen. In October 1166, he went once more on journey to Italy to secure the claim of his Antipope Paschal III, and the coronation of his wife Beatrice as Holy Roman Empress. This time, Henry the Lion refused to join Frederick on his Italian trip, tending instead to his own disputes with neighbors and his continuing expansion into Slavic territories in northeastern Germany. Frederick's forces achieved a great victory over the Romans at the Battle of Monte Porzio, but his campaign was stopped by the sudden outbreak of an epidemic (malaria or the plague), which threatened to destroy the Imperial army and drove the emperor as a fugitive to Germany, where he remained for the ensuing six years. During this period, Frederick decided conflicting claims to various bishoprics, asserted imperial authority over Bohemia, Poland, and Hungary, initiated friendly relations with the Byzantine emperor Manuel I Comnenus, and tried to come to a better understanding with Henry II of England and Louis VII of France. Many Swabian counts, including his cousin the young Duke of Swabia, Frederick IV, died in 1167, so he was able to organize a new mighty territory in the Duchy of Swabia under his reign in this time. His little son Frederick V became the new Duke of Swabia.

In 1174, Frederick made his fifth expedition to Italy but was opposed by the pro-papal Lombard League, which had previously formed to stand against him. With the refusal of Henry the Lion to bring help to Italy, the campaign was a complete failure. Frederick suffered a heavy defeat at the Battle of Legnano near Milan, on May 29, 1176, where he was wounded and for some time was believed to be dead. He had no choice other than to begin negotiations for peace with Alexander III and the Lombard League. In the Peace of Venice, 1177, Frederick and Alexander III reconciled. The Emperor acknowledged the Pope's sovereignty over the Papal States, and in return Alexander acknowledged the Emperor's overlordship of the Imperial Church. The Lombard cities, however, continued to fight until 1183, when, in the Peace of Constance, Frederick conceded their right to freely elect town magistrates.

Frederick did not forgive Henry the Lion for refusing to come to his aid in 1174. By 1180, Henry had successfully established a powerful and contiguous state comprising Saxony, Bavaria and substantial territories in the north and east of Germany. Taking advantage of the hostility of other German princes to Henry, Frederick had Henry tried in absentia by a court of bishops and princes in 1180, declared that Imperial law overruled traditional German law, and had Henry stripped of his lands and declared an outlaw. He then invaded Saxony with an Imperial army to bring his cousin to his knees. Henry's allies deserted him, and he finally had to submit in November 1181. He spent three years in exile at the court of his father-in-law Henry II of England in Normandy, before being allowed back into Germany. He finished his days in Germany, as much-diminished Duke of Brunswick. He lived a relatively quiet life, sponsoring arts and architecture.

After making his peace with the Pope, Frederick embarked on the Third Crusade (1189), a massive expedition in conjunction with the French, led by king Philip Augustus, and the English, under Richard Lionheart. He organized a grand army of 100,000 to 150,000 men (or 15,000 men including 3,000 knights)[clarify] and set out on the overland route to the Holy Land.

The Crusaders passed through Hungary and Serbia and then entered Byzantine territory, arriving at Constantinople in the autumn of 1189. From there they pushed on through Anatolia (where they were victorious in two battles) and Cilician Armenia. The approach of the immense German army greatly concerned Saladin and the other Muslim leaders, who began to rally troops of their own and prepare to confront Barbarossa's forces.

However, on 10 June 1190, Frederick died while crossing the Saleph River (now known as Göksu) in Cilicia, south-eastern Anatolia. The exact circumstances are unknown to Western scholars (Islamic scholars of the time related his death to the will of God). Western scholars suggest that he was jumping in when the shock of the cold water caused him to have a heart attack at the age of 64. Weighed down by his mail armour, he drowned in water that was barely hip-deep, according to the chronicler Ali ibn al-Athir. The armour of the day, designed to be as light as possible, was probably not heavy enough to cause a healthy man to drown in hip-deep waters; however, some reenactors and living historians argue that, in light of Frederick's advanced age, the weight of the armour plus the difficulty of struggling through water (not something many armoured men would be accustomed to), could have forced him under before reaching shore.

Frederick's death plunged his army into chaos. Leaderless, panicked, and attacked on all sides by Turks, many Germans deserted, were killed, or even committed suicide. Only 5,000 soldiers, a tiny fraction of the original forces, arrived in Acre. Barbarossa's son, Frederick VI of Swabia carried on with the remnants of the army, with the aim of burying the Emperor in Jerusalem, but efforts to conserve his body in vinegar failed. Hence, his flesh was interred in the Church of St. Peter in Antiochia, his bones in the cathedral of Tyre, and his heart and inner organs in Tarsus.

Frederick's early death left the Crusader army under the command of the rivals Philip II of France and Richard I of England ("Lionheart"), who had traveled to Palestine separately by sea, and ultimately led to its dissolution. Richard Lionheart continued to the East where he fought Saladin, but ended without accomplishing the Crusaders' main goal, the capture of Jerusalem and the Holy Land.

Frederick is the subject of many legends, including that of a sleeping hero, like the much older British Celtic legends of Arthur or Bran the Blessed. Legend says he is not dead, but asleep with his knights in a cave in the Kyffhäuser mountain in Thuringia or Mount Untersberg in Bavaria, Germany, and that when the ravens cease to fly around the mountain he will awake and restore Germany to its ancient greatness. According to the story, his red beard has grown through the table at which he sits. His eyes are half closed in sleep, but now and then he raises his hand and sends a boy out to see if the ravens have stopped flying. A similar story, set in Sicily, was earlier attested about his grandson, Frederick II.[3] The Kyffhäuser Monument atop the Kyffhäuser commemorates Frederick.



Köln - Holy Roman Empire Issues  
Friedrich I., 1152-1190.

Pfennig, Köln after 1155 1,37 g.

Obv.: Emperor enthroned with lance and imperial orb.

Rev.: Ring-wall, with 3 towers and gate. Cross in gate.

Reference: Hävernick 531. Very rare. VF - Beautiful!

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 360 EUR (approx. 507 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Holy Roman Empire Issues  
Friedrich I., 1152-1190.

Hälbling, Köln 0,32 g.

Obv.: Emperor enthroned with imperial orb and palm branch.

Rev.: Ring wall with 3 towers and a gate; star in gate.

Reference: -- Of greatest rarity; oval flan, VF.

Estimate: 400 EUR. Price realized: 250 EUR (approx. 352 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# ISSUES of the ARCHBISHOPS of COLOGNE

## ANONYMOUS ISSUES OF THE 11TH CENTURY



Köln - Archbishopric  
Anonymous - 11th Century

Pfennig. Soest mint 1,10 g.

Obv.: COLONIA-Monogram

Rev.: ODDO+IVIPIING Cross, in the first angle the Soest mark; balls in the other angles.

Reference: Hävernick 856. VF.

Estimate: 60 EUR. Price realized: 95 EUR (approx. 125 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Anonymous - 11th Century

Pfennig. Soest mint 1,47 g.

Obv.: COLONIA-Monogram

Rev.: Cross, in the first angle the Soest mark; balls in the other angles.

Reference: Hävernick 849. Curved, but beautiful-VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 65 EUR (approx. 92 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Pilgrim - 1021-1036

Pilgrim (died 25 August 1036) was the archbishop of Cologne (1021-1036) and archchancellor of Italy (from 1031) in the Holy Roman Empire, a dignity he obtained for all his successors.

His origins are not known with certainty, he either descends from the counts of Isengau or Margrave Aribio of Austria.

He was a warrior-prelate and accompanied both Emperors Henry II and Conrad II on their expeditions to the Mezzogiorno, even being given command of a division of the imperial army on its march south through the Italian Peninsula in 1024.

From 1016 to 1021, Pilgrim was provost in the Cathedral of Bamberg. On 29 June 1021, Henry II appointed him archbishop of Cologne and, on Easter 1028, he crowned Henry's son Henry III as king of Germany in Aachen.

On the 1024 campaign, he travelled with his army along the western coast through the Papal States. Charged with arresting the abbot of Montecassino, Atenulf, and the prince of Capua, Pandulf IV, he besieged Capua after bypassing the great Mediterranean abbey, which Atenulf had abandoned in haste. As Pandulf no longer had the loyalty of the populace and the Norman mercenaries, the city gates were soon thrown open to the archbishop and Pandulf was forced to submit. Instead of immediately turning eastwards to Troia, where the rest of the imperial host was massing, he turned to Salerno and began a siege. The fear he struck in the heart of the Duke of Naples, Sergius IV, caused him too to submit, without even the threat of a siege.

After only a month besieging Salerno, he let up in exchange for hostages and joined the rest of Emperor Henry's army. The emperor almost executed Pandulf, but the archbishop intervened to save Pandulf's life. The subsequent siege was a failure and the armies returned to Germany.

Pilgrim acquired for Cologne the right of minting coins for Cologne and Andernach. He was buried in the cathedral of St. Aposteln in Cologne.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Pilgrim 1021-1036 and Kaiser Konrad 1024-1039.

Pfennig. 19 mm 1,05 g.

Obv.: Church with rounded roof

Rev.: Cross, points in the angles.

Reference: Häv. 246. Splendid patina, some weakness in strike. VF+

Estimate EUR 100. Price realized: 90 EUR (approx. 109 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Pilgrim 1021-1036 and Kaiser Konrad 1024-1039.

Pfennig. Andernach mint 1,10 g.

Obv.: Outline cross form with the name PILGRIM

Rev.: Church building with pointed roof, topped by a cross.

Reference: Hävernack 710. Weak strike, VF.

Estimate: 60.00 EUR. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 67 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Pilgrim 1021-1036 and Kaiser Konrad 1024-1039.

Pfennig. Andernach mint 1,11 g.

Obv.: Outline cross form with the name PILGRIM

Rev.: Church building with pointed roof, large cross on the church; ringlet below.

Reference: Hävernack 729 a. Slightly weak strike, VF+.

Estimate: 100,00 EUR. Price realized: 80 EUR (approx. 88 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Pilgrim 1021-1036 and Kaiser Konrad 1024-1039.

Pfennig. Köln mint 1,38 g.

Obv.: Crowned bearded head right.

Rev.: Church with domed roof, on the church in 2 lines: PILI / GRIM.

Reference: Häv. 232. D. 1372. Scarce!.

Estimation: CHF 500.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Pilgrim 1021-1036 and Kaiser Konrad 1024-1039.

Pfennig. Köln mint 1,43 g.

Obv.: Cross, in the angles PI - LI / GR - IM

Rev.: 5-columned church building with rounded roof, cross above.

Reference: Hävernack 222. Well-struck, XF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 180 EUR (approx. 254 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Pilgrim 1021-1036 and Kaiser Konrad 1024-1039.

Pfennig. Köln mint 1,29 g.

Obv.: Diademed bust of emperor right. +CHVONRADVS IMP

Rev.: Church with domed roof, on the church in 2 lines: PILI / GRIM.

Reference: Hävernack 232. Some weakness, VF+.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 225 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Pilgrim 1021-1036 and Kaiser Konrad 1024-1039.

Pfennig. Köln mint 1,63 g.

Obv.: Diademed bust of emperor right. +CHVONRADVS IMP

Rev.: Church with domed roof, on the church in 2 lines: PILI / GRIM.

Reference: Hävernack 232. Scratches, VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 300 EUR (approx. 423 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Pilgrim 1021-1036 and Kaiser Konrad 1024-1039.

Pfennig. Köln mint 1,63 g.

Obv.: Diademed bust of emperor right, fish before face.. +CHVONRADVS IMP

Rev.: Church with domed roof, on the church in 2 lines: PILI / GRIM.

Reference: Hävernack 232 var. Very rare. VF+

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 750 EUR (approx. 1,057 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Köln - Archbishopric  
Pilgrim 1021-1036 and Kaiser Konrad 1024-1039.

Pfennig. 1,29 g.

Obv.: CHVONRADVS IMP around a cross; in cross angles: PI/LI/GR/IM

Rev.: SANCTA COLONIA 5-columned church front with cross on pointed roof.

Reference: Hävernack 222. VF

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 190 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)





Köln - Archbishopric  
Pilgrim 1021-1036 and Kaiser Konrad 1024-1039.

Pfennig. Köln mint 1,33 g.

Obv.: CHVONRADVS IMP around a cross; in cross angles: PI/LI/GR/IM

Rev.: SANCTA COLONIA 5-columned church front with cross on pointed roof.

Reference: Hävernicks 222 var. Somewhat off-center, VF & Beautiful!

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 93 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Pilgrim 1021-1036 and Kaiser Konrad 1024-1039.

Pfennig. Köln mint 1,25 g.

Obv.: CHVONRADVS IMP around a cross; in cross angles: PI/LI/GR/IM

Rev.: SANCTA COLONIA 5-columned church front with cross on pointed roof.

Reference: Bonh.1549. Toned VF+, usual weak spots. Rare.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Pilgrim 1021-1036 and Kaiser Konrad 1024-1039.

Pfennig. 1,41 g.

Obv.: Cross, in the angles: PI-LI-GR-IM

Rev.: 5-columned church building with rounded roof topped by cross.

Reference: Hävernicks 222 var.. VF.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Pilgrim 1021-1036 and Kaiser Konrad 1024-1039.

Pfennig. 1,58 g.

Obv.: CHVONRADVSIMP around diademed bust of emperor right.

Rev.: SANCTACOLONIA around church with round roof, inside church on 2 lines: PILI - GR II.

Reference: Hävernicks 232, Dannenberg 380. Slightly curved, VF+.

Estimate: 175 EUR. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 203 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Pilgrim 1021-1036 and Kaiser Konrad 1024-1039.

Pfennig. 1,5 g.

Obv.: CHVONRADVSIMP around diademed bust of emperor right.

Rev.: SANCTACOLONIA around church with round roof, inside church on 2 lines: PILI - CR III. (Last II probably meant for M)

Reference: Hävernicks 232 var., Dannenberg 380. Slightly curved, beautiful VF.

Estimate: 175 EUR. Price realized: 210 EUR (approx. 266 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Pilgrim 1021-1036 and Kaiser Konrad 1024-1039.

Pfennig. 1,49 g.

Obv.: CHVONRADVSIMP around diademed bust of emperor right.

Rev.: SANCTACOLONIA around church with round roof, inside church on 2 lines: PILI - GR III. (Last II probably meant for M) 2 points between 2 lines of name.

Reference: Hävernicks 232, Dannenberg 380. Weak strike, but nice!

Estimate: 75 EUR.



# Hermann II - 1036-1056

Herman II (995 – 11 February 1056), of the Ezzonian dynasty, a son of Ezzo, Count Palatine of Lotharingia, was the Archbishop of Cologne from 1036 until his death.

He became archchancellor of the Regnum Italicum and protector of Brauweiler (1053). His claritas generis allowed him to baptise and crown the German king Henry IV.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hermann II. 1039-1056.

Pfennig. 19 mm 1,52 g.

Obv.: Cross with the name of Herman in the angles. +CRISTIANA RELIGIO

Rev.: 5-columned church building with pointed roof, cross at top.

Reference: Hävern. 278. VF.

Estimate EUR 50.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hermann II. 1039-1056.

Pfennig. Köln mint Before 1046. 19 mm 1,16 g.

Obv.: ...STIANA REHGIO, cross, in the angles: HE - RIM / AN - VS.

Rev.: ... COLONIA, 5-columned church building with pointed roof, cross above.

Reference: Häv. 238 var., Dbg. 378. Small rim break, VF.

Estimate: EUR 125.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hermann II. 1039-105 and Kaiser Konrad II. 1024-1039.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,20 g.

Obv.: Cross, in each angle a ball.

Rev.: Church front, on the church: COLO / NIA. Ringlets on sides of church.

Reference: Häv. 251. D. 385. VF.

Estimation: CHF 80. Price realized: 65 CHF (approx. 38 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hermann II. 1039-105 and Kaiser Konrad II. 1024-1039.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,26 g.

Obv.: Cross, in each angle a ball.

Rev.: Church front, on the church: COLO / NIA. Ringlets on sides of church.

Reference: Hävern. 251. Reverse slightly off-center. VF & Beautiful!

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 90 EUR (approx. 127 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hermann II. 1039-1056.

Pfennig. 1,48 g.

Obv.: Cross, in the angles: HE - RI - AN - VA

Rev.: 5-columned church building with pointed roof, cross atop.

Reference: Hävernick 278. Dark patina, somewhat off-center. VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 99 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hermann II 1039-105 & Kaiser Konrad II 1024-1039.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,27 g.

Obv.: +HRMAN//HIEPS Church building with ringlets each side; inside the church COLO-NIA

Rev.: +CH//RADVSIMP Cross, in each angle a ball.

Reference: Hävernick 251, Dannenberg 385. Weak strike, VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 132 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hermann II 1039-105 & Kaiser Konrad II 1024-1039.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,53 g.

Obv.: HE///// Church building with ringlets each side; inside the church COLO-NIA. Point between 2 lines inside church.

Rev.: +CHVONRADVSIMP Cross, in each angle a ball.

Reference: Hävernick 253, Dannenberg 385 var.. Weak strike, VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 127 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hermann II. 1039-1056.

Pfennig. 1,13 g.

Obv.: +SCACOLONIA 5-columned church building with pointed roof, cross above.

Rev.: CHRISTIANARELIGIO Cross, in the angles: HE-RIM-AN-VS.

Reference: Hävernick 278 a. VF +

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



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hermann II 1039-105 & Kaiser Konrad II 1024-1039.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,45 g.

Obv.: HRMANNACHIEPS church with pointed roof, in the gable a sideways S; right, left and below: H-R-M. COLO - NIA on 2 lines inside church.

Rev.: CHVONRADVSIMP Cross, in the angles: alternating disks and 3-lobed rounded triangle shape.

Reference: Hävernick 261 b, Dannenberg 385 a. VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 90 EUR (approx. 117 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



# Anno II, Saint - 1056-1075

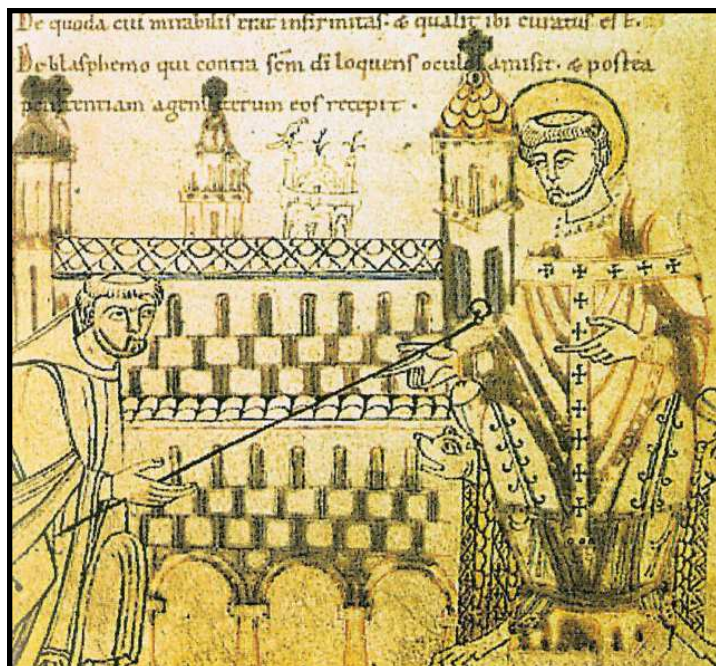
Saint Anno II (c. 1010 – December 4, 1075) was Archbishop of Cologne from 1056-1075.

He was born around 1010, belonging to the Swabian family of the von Steusslingen, and was educated at Bamberg. He became confessor to the Emperor Henry III, who appointed him archbishop of Cologne in 1056. He took a prominent part in the government of Germany during the minority of Henry IV and was the leader of the party which in 1062 seized the person of Henry, and deprived his mother, the empress Agnes, of power. For a short time Anno exercised the chief authority in the kingdom, but he was soon obliged to share this with Adalbert, Archbishop of Bremen, and Siegfried I, Archbishop of Mainz, retaining for himself the supervision of Henry's education and the title of magister.

The office of chancellor of the kingdom of Italy was at this period regarded as an appanage of the archbishopric of Cologne, and this was probably the reason why Anno had a considerable share in settling the papal dispute in 1064. He declared Alexander II to be the rightful pope at a synod held at Mantua in May 1064, and took other steps to secure his recognition. Returning to Germany, he found the chief power in the hands of Adalbert, and as he was disliked by the young king, he left the court but returned and regained some of his former influence when Adalbert fell from power in 1066. He succeeded in putting down a rising against his authority in Cologne in 1074, and it was reported he had allied himself with William the Conqueror, King of England, against the emperor. Having cleared himself of this charge, Anno took no further part in public business and died in the abbey of Siegburg on 4 December 1075, where he was buried.

He was canonised in 1183 by Pope Lucius III. He was a founder or co-founder of monasteries (Michaelsberg, Graftschafft and Affligem) and a builder of churches, advocated clerical celibacy and introduced a strict discipline in a number of monasteries. He was a man of great energy and ability, whose action in recognizing Alexander II was of the utmost consequence for Henry IV and for Germany.

Anno was the subject of two important literary works, the Latin *Vita Annonis*, and the Middle High German *Annolied*.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Anno II., 1056-1075.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,55 g.

Obv.: Bare-headed bust facing with crozier.

Rev.: Wall with gate; steeple above, smaller cupolad tower to each side.

Reference: Hävernick 338. Beautiful example.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 220 EUR (approx. 310 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Anno II., 1056-1075.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,25 g.

Obv.: Bare-headed bust facing with crozier; 3 ringlets on chest, another ringlet right in field.

Rev.: Rev.: Wall with gate; steeple above, smaller cupolad tower to each side. PETR on the central tower.

Reference: Hävernicks - (like. 342/343). Very rare. Minor rim damage, some weakness at rim, still VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 225 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Anno II., 1056-1075.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,36 g.

Obv.: Bare-headed bust facing with crozier.

Rev.: Wall with gate; steeple above, smaller cupolad tower to each side.

Reference: Hävernicks 338; Slg. A. 65; Slg. Bonhoff 1561. VF.

Estimate: 125 EUR. Price realized: 200 EUR (approx. 272 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Anno II., 1056-1075.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,57 g.

Obv.: Bare-headed bust facing with crozier.

Rev.: Wall with gate; steeple above, smaller cupolad tower to each side.

Reference: Hävernicks 338; Slg. A. 65; Slg. Bonhoff 1561. VF.

Estimate: 125 EUR. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 163 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Anno II., 1056-1075.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,46 g.

Obv.: Bare-headed bust facing with crozier, cross to right, point on each side of the head.

Rev.: Wall with gate; behind a broad building with cupola tower, to each side a smaller cupolad tower. On the wall of central building: PETR.

Reference: Hävernicks to 345. Rare - reverse slightly off-center. VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 185 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Anno II., 1056-1075.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,60 g.

Obv.: . +ANNOAR/HIEPC Bare-headed bust facing with crozier.

Rev.: IMOGOSCOLONIE round wall with gate, 3 towered building inside.

Reference: Hävernicks 338. Full inscription. Slightly off-center. Beautiful condition!

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 280 EUR (approx. 357 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Anno II., 1056-1075.

Pfennig. Unknown mint. 1,08 g.

Obv.: SACOLONIA, in the field, arranged in cross-form, A-R-X-P, in the middle 3 points in triangle shape.

Rev: ///AHDVERIO Cross, in 2 angles: T - P.

Reference: Hävernicks 331, Dannenberg like 369, Salmo like. 49.1. Of greatest rarity. Weakly struck, but very nice!

Estimate: 250 EUR.

# Hildolf - 1076-1079



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hildolf, 1076-1079.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,48 g.

Obv.: Chest-high bust facing with crozier and cross-staff. On the chest 3 crosses and a ringlet.

Rev.: Wall with gate; behind it a pointed roof with cross above; in the gable 3 rings; to the sides a tower with cupola.

Reference: Hävernich 360. Somewhat weak strike, but VF+.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 240 EUR (approx. 338 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hildolf, 1076-1079.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,32 g.

Obv.: Chest-high bust facing with crozier and cross-staff. On the chest 3 crosses and a ringlet.

Rev.: Wall with gate; behind it a pointed roof with cross above; in the gable 3 rings; to the sides a tower with cupola.

Reference: Hävernich 360; Slg. A. 67; Slg. Bonhoff 1570. Weak strike, VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hildolf, 1076-1079.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,48 g.

Obv.: HILDOLFVSARC/EPS Chest-high bust facing with crozier and cross-staff. On the chest 3 crosses and a ringlet.

Rev.: SANCTACOLONIA Wall with gate; behind it a pointed roof with cross above; in the gable 3 rings; to the sides a tower with cupola.

Reference: Hävernich 360. Scarce. Easily read legend, VF.

Estimate: 125 EUR. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 122 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Sigwin - 1079-1089

Sigwin von Are (died 31 May 1089), called the Pious, was Archbishop of Cologne from 1078 to his death.

He was a deacon in Cologne in 1076. Appointed archbishop by the Emperor Henry IV, he remained a staunch supporter of Henry throughout the Investiture Controversy. He proclaimed the Peace of God in 1083, only the second bishop in Germany. He rebuilt the church of Santa Maria in Cologne after it burned down in 1085. On 30 May 1087, he crowned Henry's son Conrad King of Germany in Aachen.

He died in Cologne and is buried in Cologne Cathedral. Shortly after his death, he was being called "Sigwin the Pious."



Köln - Archbishopric  
Sigwin, 1079-1089.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,35 g.

Obv.: Chest-high bust facing with crozier. 3 crosses on his chest.

Rev.: Wall with towered gate, behind it 3-towered building.

Reference: Hävernich 392 var. Scratches, VF & Beautiful!

Estimate: 125,00 EUR. Price realized: 150 EUR (approx. 184 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Sigwin, 1079-1089.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,50 g.

Obv.: Chest-high bust facing with crozier; 4 ringlets on chest. Sigwin's name in legend.

Rev.: 5-columned church with central peaked roof topped by cross, tower on each side. SANCTA COLONIA

Reference: Hävernich 363. Good legends, scratches, VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 220 EUR (approx. 269 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Sigwin, 1079-1089.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,55 g.

Obv.: Chest-high bust facing, with crozier, 3 crosses on chest.

Rev.: Wall with gate; 3-towered church building behind it.

Reference: Hävernicks 390. Slightly curved, but VF.

Estimate: 90 EUR.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Sigwin, 1079-1089.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,55 g.

Obv.: Chest-high bust facing with crozier.

Rev.: 5-columned church building with pointed central roof topped by cross; additional tower each side of central tower.

Reference: Hävernicks 363. PWeak strike, slightly off-center. VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 200 EUR (approx. 282 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Sigwin, 1079-1089.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,55 g.

Obv.: +///VIN9A///EPS Chest-high bust facing with crozier; 3 crosses across chest.

Rev.: +AI///COLONAIIS wall with towered gate; behind it 3-towered church building.

Reference: Hävernicks 390, Dannenberg 407. Weak strike, VF +

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 340 EUR (approx. 434 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



# Hermann III., Graf von Nordheim - 1089-1099



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hermann III., Graf von Nordheim 1089-1099.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,46 g.

Obv.: Bust of bishop facing with crozier.

Rev.: ////OLONAS Raised hand on a wall, between towers with cupolas.

Reference: Hävernicks 429, Dannenberg 414 var., Kluge 370. Of greatest rarity; F/Good VF.

Estimate: 175 EUR. Price realized: 300 EUR (approx. 380 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Bruno II. von Berg - 1131-1137

Friedrich II of Berg (1120 – 15 December 1158), son of Adolf IV, Count of Berg, was Archbishop of Cologne from 1156 until his death.

He died at Pavia.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Bruno II. von Berg, 1131-1137.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,57 g.

Obv.: Archbishop facing with crozier and book.

Rev.: Building with 5 columns, above central tower with cupola, right and left an additional tower with cupola.

Reference: Hävernicks 458 d/a. Rare. Weak strike, VF +

Estimate: 200,00 EUR. Price realized: 800 EUR (approx. 884 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Bruno II. von Berg, 1131-1137.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,49 g.

Obv.: Archbishop facing with crozier and book.

Rev.: Building with 5 columns, above central tower with cupola, right and left an additional tower with cupola.

Reference: Hävernicks 460. Extremely rare. Some green material; rim slightly broken. but VF.

Estimate: 400 EUR. Price realized: 380 EUR (approx. 535 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Arnold I. van Randerath - 1138-1151



Köln - Archbishopric  
Arnold I. van Randerath, 1138-1151.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,44 g.

Obv.: Half-bust of bishop facing with crozier and book.

Rev.: 3 towered building; towers are cupola-topped .

Reference: Hävernicks 475. Scarce! Weak strike, VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 199 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Arnold II. van Wied - 1151-1156



Köln - Archbishopric  
Arnold II. van Wied, 1151-1156.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 0,91 g.

Obv.: Enthroned archbishop facing with crozier and book.

Rev.: Wall with gate in front of 3-towered building.

Reference: Hävernicks 481. VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 370 EUR (approx. 460 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Reinald von Dassel - 1159-1167

Rainald of Dassel (c. 1120 – August 14, 1167 near Rome) was archbishop of Cologne from 1159 to 1167 and archchancellor of Italy. He was preceded as archbishop by Friedrich II of Berg and succeeded by Philip I von Heinsberg.

A younger son of a rich Saxon count, Reinold I of Dassel, and destined as such to be an ecclesiastic, he was sent to the cathedral school at Hildesheim in 1146, where he started working as subdeacon. At a later date he probably went to Paris. As early as 1130 he is said to have had a high reputation for classical learning, and to have been a member of the cathedral chapter of Hildesheim. According to documentary evidence he was provost in 1148, and in 1154 received the provostship of Petersberg at Goslar and of St. Moritz at Hildesheim. Soon after 1154 he was also provost of the cathedral chapter at Münster but declined the See of Hildesheim.

As a member of the embassy sent by Frederick I in 1153 to Pope Eugene III at Rome he first revealed his political ability, and in 1156 the emperor appointed him chancellor of the empire. The Diet of Besançon (October 1157) left no doubt as to the drift of his policy. He inaugurated a German policy which insisted upon the rights and the power of the German kings, the strengthening of the Catholic Church in the German Empire, the lordship of Italy, and the humiliation of the papacy. Full of life, at times rough and blunt and again careful and calculating, Rainald, who, in spite of his ecclesiastical dignities, knew how to wield the sword, henceforth influenced the policy of his imperial masters.

Though he did not wish to separate Germany entirely from Rome and still held the medieval respect for the Church, his temperament carried Barbarossa much further than the latter desired, or then was advantageous in the circumstances. When Frederick finally submitted, it was Rainald who prevented him from making concessions which might have proved of advantage. The struggle with the curia began at the Diet of Besançon, where Rainald vigorously rejected the use of the word *beneficium*, which might mean fief as well as benefit. In the expression used, that the pope would have been glad to grant the emperor even greater *beneficia* (or benefits), it was thought that the old desire of the curia for the mastery of the world was to be found.

In 1158 Rainald undertook a diplomatic journey into Italy to prepare the way for the emperor. In 1159 he was appointed Archbishop of Cologne in absence, and during the schism between Pope Alexander III and Antipope Victor IV supported the imperial pope. In 1160 he was the ambassador of the emperor to the courts of the French and English kings, whom he endeavoured to win to the side of the antipope, but he did not succeed.

In January 1159 the imperial envoy Rainald entered the city of Milan, which had been peacefully conquered in 1158, and he was expelled and almost murdered by the inhabitants. Then the emperor Barbarossa began the second siege of Milan, which would end with the destruction of the city in 1162. Rainald was also employed in diplomatic negotiations with Genoa, Pisa, and Louis VII; these, however, failed.

In this period Rainald was notably the patron of the Archpoet.

In 1163 Alexander III excommunicated Rainald, who had loudly proclaimed in these negotiations the right of the emperor to dispose of the papal see. Basing his action on the Roncalian decrees issued at the Diet of Roncaglia, near Piacenza, in 1158, Rainald was once more successfully employed in Italy in the affairs of the emperor. When Victor IV died, Rainald, of his own volition and without waiting for the consent of the emperor, elected at Lucca a new antipope, Paschal III. Frederick would hardly have continued the schism. Rainald knew this and therefore wished to force the emperor to continue the struggle for imperial supremacy. In 1164 he was again in Germany, and brought the bones of the Three Magi with him back to Cologne as loot from Milan and as a gift of emperor Frederick Barbarossa; today they are still in the Cologne cathedral. In the meantime the number of the adherents against the lawful pope increased in Germany. Rainald won the consent of the King of England to common ecclesiastico-political action in behalf of Paschal and once more took up arms in defence of his one ambition, which he hoped the proposed canonization of Charlemagne at Aachen in 1165 would advance. In 1167 he was again in Italy, actively engaged in preparing the way for the emperor. Together with Christian I of Buch, archbishop of Mainz, and under Rainald's guidance an army won a victory over a much larger force of Roman troops at the Battle of Monte Porzio in May 29, 1167. His death was likely of malaria; he was buried in the Lady Chapel of the Cathedral at Cologne.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Reinald von Dassel 1159-1167.

Light Pfennig. Rees mint. 0.51 g.

Obv.: 3/4-Bust of bishop facing with crozier and book.

Rev.: +IV+AI+IC+IV; cross, in each angle a cross.

Reference: Hävernick 766. VF - Beautiful!

Estimate: 40 EUR. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 84 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Reinald von Dassel 1159-1167.

Light Pfennig. Rees mint. 0.57 g.

Obv.: Half-bust of bishop facing with cross-staff and palm branch.

Reverse: Cross, ringlet in each angle.

Beautiful!

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 85 EUR (approx. 112 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Reinald von Dassel 1159-1167.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1.51 g.

Obv.: Enthroned archbishop facing with crozier and book.

Rev.: Building with 5 gates; above a tower with cupola, smaller cupola-topped tower on each side.

Reference: Hävernicks 489. Very nice!

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 90 EUR (approx. 127 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Reinald von Dassel 1159-1167.

Obol (Hälbling). Köln mint. 0.56 g.

Obv.: Archbishop enthroned facing, with crozier and book; ringlet over book and in field left.

Rev.: Building with 3 doors, above a tower with cupola between 2 towers with cupolas.

Reference: Hävernicks 499. VF & Beautiful!

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 99 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Reinald von Dassel 1159-1167.

Light Pfennig. Rees mint. c. 1156. 0.53 g.

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

Rev.: Cross, in each angle a small cross.

Reference: Hävernicks 766. A beautiful example with nice patina.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 200 EUR (approx. 282 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Reinald von Dassel 1159-1167.

Obol (Hälbling). Köln mint. 0,57 g.

Obv.: Archbishop enthroned facing, with crozier and book; ringlet over book and in field left.

Rev.: Building with 3 doors, above a tower with cupola between 2 towers with cupolas.

Reference: Hävernicks 499. VF and beautiful example!

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 132 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Reinald von Dassel, (1159–1167) and Abbott Engelrich (d. 1190).

Bracteate pfennig. Saalfeld mint. 0,43 g.

REINALT ARCI EP ENGLR [contraction line] SA/////B  
[lozenge] The Cologne archbishop right with crozier in the right hand and with Gospel in left hand. On the left side Abbot Engelreich with right hand on the crozier.

Reference: Hävernicks 1033. Fd. Gotha (293). Slg. Löbbecke 651. Slg. Gaettens -. Slg. Bonhoff -. Berger 2069. Very rare. Outer rim with some of the legend broken. Still a beautiful example.

Estimate: CHF 750.00. Price realized: 2,300 CHF (approx. 1,900 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

**\*Saalfeld in Thuringia was under the jurisdiction and possession of Reinald**



Köln - Archbishopric  
Reinald von Dassel 1159-1167.

Light Pfennig. Rees mint. 0,48 g.

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

Rev.: Cross, in each angle a small cross.

Reference: Hävernicks 766. VF.

# Philipp von Heinsberg - 1167 - 1191

Philip I (German: Philipp von Heinsberg; c. 1130 – 13 August 1191) was the Archbishop of Cologne and Archchancellor of Italy from 1167 to 1191.

He was the son of Count Goswin II of Heinsberg and Adelaide of Sommerschenburg. He received his ecclesiastic training in Cologne and Rheims, becoming dean of the cathedral chapter in Cologne and then provost of Liège. In late Summer 1167, he was raised to the archchancery and the archdiocese of Cologne, where he was consecrated 29 September 1168. In that year, he entered and mediated into the controversy between France and England.

As bishop, Philip continued the policies of his predecessors. He exceeded all of them, however, in his territorial expansions, buying up the lands of his vassals and selling many for a profit. Philip held his fief directly from the emperor and was the greatest of the imperial tenants-in-chief. By buying up his vassals' subvassals, he tied them closer to himself. Frederick Barbarossa, however, saw a threat in the archbishop's pretensions and allied himself to the competing baronial factions of the region, especially Henry IV of Luxembourg, who had a hereditary claim to the Hainaut. Barbarossa also made Aachen and Duisburg royal cities with trade privileges in order to weaken Cologne economically.

Despite this, Philip remained a supporter of Frederick. As archchancellor, he campaigned with him in Italy on several occasions. He was present at the disastrous Battle of Legnano on 29 May 1176, where Barbarossa's Italian ambitions were left slain on the field. On 13 April 1180, Philip was created Duke of Westphalia in the breakup of the old Duchy of Saxony following the dispossession of Henry the Lion. With Westphalia in his control, Philip was the most powerful lord of the north of the realm and threatened the power and influence of the emperor. At the great council at Mainz in 1184, he raised Baldwin V of Hainaut to margravian status. Philip responded by negotiating with Pope Urban III, then at odds with Barbarossa, and Canute IV of Denmark. He also moved to support the old count of Luxembourg, who had claims to Hainaut. The archbishop's wider attempts to align the German episcopate against the emperor failed, however.

Around Whitsuntide 1187, Philip defeated an imperial army on its way to oppose Philip II of France. At this, the emperor formally accused the archbishop of unfaithfulness. In March 1188, Philip was subjected to a council in Mainz under the emperor. He made peace the next year (1189). In 1190, Philip was again playing a political rôle, this time mediating between Barbarossa and Henry the Lion. Philip accompanied the new Emperor Henry VI into Italy, to seize the Kingdom of Sicily in right of his wife Constance, in 1191 and died at the siege of Naples during an epidemic — either bubonic plague or malaria. His body was returned to Cologne.

In 1180 he began construction on Cologne's city wall. Documents dated 27 July and 18 August of the year attest to the beginning of work on what would become Europe's largest city wall until 1881. He also began the Shrine of the Three Kings, in which was found (1864) one of his coins.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Philipp von Heinsberg, 1167-1191.

Pfennig, Köln mint. 1,43 g.

Obv.: Archbishop seated facing on arch, with crozier and curved flag. "HITAPC - EPACOPV"

Rev.: 3-towered building with arcade. "EACOTONIAIPAICH"

VF. From the Barbarossa hoard.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Philipp von Heinsberg, 1167-1191.

Pfennig, Type 2. Köln mint. 17 mm 1,45 g.

Obv.: Enthroned bare-headed archbishop facing with crozier and book, point in the crook of the corzier.

Rev.: Wall with rounded gate; 3-towered building behind; towers have cupolas.

Reference: Häv. 506. Slg. Bonh. 1579. VF. From the Barbarossa hoard, Lanz Auktion 31/1984 Nr. 2.

Estimate: EUR 50. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 77 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Philipp von Heinsberg, 1167-1191.

Pfennig, Type 4. Köln mint. After 1180. 15,6 mm 1,48 g.

Obv.: Archbishop enthroned facing with crozier and cross-staff with flag.

Rev.: Building with arcade and 3 towers.

Reference: Hävernicks 549; Slg. Bonhoff 1582. About VF - Slightly clipped.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Philipp von Heinsberg, 1167-1191.

Pfennig, Köln mint. 1168-1175. 1,42 g.

Obv.: Archbishop enthroned facing, with crozier and book.

Rev.: Wall with round door, behind 3-towered building, central tower largest; each tower with cupola.

Reference: Hävernicks 506 a/c. Nice patina, VF & Beautiful.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 110 EUR (approx. 145 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Philipp von Heinsberg, 1167-1191.

Pfennig, Köln mint. 1,40 g.

Philipp von Heinsberg, 1167-1191.

Obv.: Archbishop facing with crozier and book.

Rev.: Wall with gate, upon it large central tower between 2 smaller towers with cupolas.

Reference: Hävernicks 573. PWeak strike, VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 130 EUR (approx. 183 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Philipp von Heinsberg, 1167-1191.

Pfennig, Köln mint. before 1170 19 mm 1,42 g.

Obv.: HITARCH EPISCOPVS, Half-bust of bare-headed archbishop facing, with crozier and book.

Rev.: SEACOLONIA ..., Broad low building with decorated facade, 3 towers with cupolas on building.

Reference: ,Häv. 503 f. 1,42g. Scratches on obverse, still beautiful!

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 89 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Philipp von Heinsberg, 1167-1191.

Pfennig, Type 2, Köln mint. 17 mm 1,45 g.

Obv.: Enthroned bare-headed bishop facing, with crozier and book. Point in the crook of the crozier.

Rev.: Church building with 3 towers with cupolas.

Reference: Häv. 506. Slg. Bonh. 1579.VF. From the Barbarossa hoard, Lanz Auktion 31/1984 Nr. 2.

Estimate: EUR 50. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 77 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Philipp von Heinsberg, 1167-1191.

Pfennig, Köln mint. 1168-1175 1,35 g.

Obv.: Archbishop enthroned facing with crozier and book.

Rev.: Wall with gate, on it a tower, between 2 smaller towers.

Reference: Hävernicks 507. VF and beautiful!

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 80 EUR (approx. 113 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Philipp von Heinsberg, 1167-1191.

Pfennig, Köln mint. 1181-1190 1,53 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, with crozier and cross-topped flag.

Rev.: Building with 5 arcades, in the middle a tower with cupola, 2 side towers with cupolas.

Reference: Hävernicks 552. VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 180 EUR (approx. 254 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Philipp von Heinsberg, 1167-1191.

Pfennig, Soest mint. 20 mm 1,41 g.

Obv.: Cross with 3 balls and Soest mark; +ODDO+IVIPHING

Rev.: Sancta-Colonia-Monogram.

Reference: Häv. 862 var. Beautiful specimen! From the Barbarossa hoard, Lanz Auktion 33//1985 Nr. 403.

Estimate: EUR 75. Price realized: 110 EUR (approx. 141 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)





Köln - Archbishopric  
Philipp von Heinsberg, 1167-1191.

Hälbling, Köln mint. 1190/1191 0,60 g.

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

Rev.: Wall with gate, upon it large central tower with cupola, on each side a smaller tower with cupola.

Reference: Hävernicks 582. Very rare. VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 180 EUR (approx. 254 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Philipp von Heinsberg, 1167-1191.

Pfennig, Soest mint. 1,17 g.

Obv.: Cross, V in 3 angles, ball with Soest mark in first angle.

Rev.: Colonia monogram.

Reference: Hävernicks 882. Fine patina, VF+.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 169 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Philipp von Heinsberg, 1167-1191.

Pfennig, Soest mint. 1,40 g.

Obv.: Cross, V in 3 angles, ball with Soest mark in first angle.

Rev.: Colonia monogram.

Reference: Hävernicks 882. Nice patina, VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 170 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Philipp von Heinsberg, 1167-1191.

Pfennig, Köln mint. aft. 1180 1,50 g.

Obv.: Archbishop seated facing on arch, with crozier and flag.

Rev.: Building with 5 arcades and central tower topped with cross on pointed roof; a cross-topped flag on each side of tower.

Reference: Hävernicks 549 c. VF & Beautiful!

Estimate: 40 EUR.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Philipp von Heinsberg, 1167-1191.

Pfennig, 1,35 g.

Obv.: Bare-headed archbishop facing with crozier and book.

Rev.: 3-towered church building.

Reference: Hävernicks 506, Slg. Bonhoff 1579. VF +

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 55 EUR (approx. 70 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Philipp von Heinsberg, 1167-1191.

Hälbling, Type 2. 0,65 g.

Obv.: Seated archbishop facing with crozier and book.

Rev.: Building with 3 towers, each tower with cupola.

Reference: Hävernicks 510. Seldom seen. Weak strike at edges, VF.

Estimate: 125 EUR. Price realized: 150 EUR (approx. 190 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Philipp von Heinsberg, 1167-1191.

Pfennig, 1,41 g.

Obv.: Seated archbishop facing with crozier and cross-topped flag.

Rev.: 3-towered building with 5 arcades; points in field extreme left and right.

Reference: Häv. 549. Weak strike, but beautiful!

Estimation: 75,00. Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 199 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Philipp von Heinsberg, 1167-1191.

Pfennig, Type 1. 1,43 g.

Obv.: Half-bust facing over border, with crozier and book.

Rev.: 3-towered building, cupolas on each tower.

Reference: Hävernicks 503, Slg. Bonhoff -. Scarce, VF.

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



Köln - Archbishopric  
Philipp von Heinsberg, 1167-1191.

Pfennig, Köln mint. ca. 1175-1181 1,45 g..

Obv.: Archbishop enthroned facing with crozier and book. Ball in crook of crozier.

Rev.: Wall with gate, on it large central tower with cupola, smaller tower with cupola on each side.

Reference: Hävernicks 541. Slightly off center, beautiful!

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



Köln - Archbishopric  
Philipp von Heinsberg, 1167-1191.

Pfennig. **\*\*Imitating Philip von Heinsburg -- After 1191**

Obv.: Bishop seated with crozier and book.

Rev.: 3 Towers, each with cupola, on building with 3 doors.

Reference: Cf. Hävernicks 549; cf. Bonhoff 1582. Bright metal. Perhaps clipped. Good VF.

# Adolf von Altena - 1193-1205

Adolf was born about 1157 as the second son of Count Eberhard of Berg-Altena and his wife Adelheid.

About 1177 he became a canon of Cologne Cathedral. Later, in 1183, he became Dean of the Cathedral, and in the year 1191 Cathedral Provost. He became Archbishop of Cologne in 1193, as Adolf I, or Adolf I von Altena.

In 1194 he was instrumental in arranging the release of King Richard I of England, whom he received with considerable solemnity in Cologne shortly afterwards, at the beginning of February 1194. He was a declared opponent of the plans for an hereditary empire of Emperor Henry VI and at Christmas 1195 refused Henry's wish for the election of his son Frederick Roger. He gave up his opposition in August 1197 for the secondary election of the candidate chosen in the meantime by the other Electors. However, after the death of Henry VI, Adolf declared the election invalid, as the candidate was not baptised and the Emperor had put the Electors under pressure.

In the ensuing dynastic struggle for the throne between the Hohenstaufen and the Welfs, he crowned on 12 July 1198 the Welf Otto of Brunswick in Aachen as King of the Romans (or German king). Shortly afterwards, Pope Innocent III, who had an interest in weakening the Hohenstaufen and in breaking their power (particularly in Italy), confirmed the election of Otto. On 6 January 1205 however Adolf then crowned the Staufer competitor for the crown, Philip of Swabia, as German king. Philip had already been crowned in 1198, although only in Mainz Cathedral, but he had nevertheless been crowned with the genuine Imperial Regalia and especially the Imperial crown.

On 19 July 1205 Adolf was therefore excommunicated by Pope Innocent III and declared as deposed. In 1208 he submitted to the Pope and from then until his death was active in the archdiocese of Cologne as an auxiliary bishop: his see was not returned to him.

He died on 15 April 1220 in Neuss.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Adolph I. von Altena und von der Mark, 1193-1204

Pfennig, 18 mm

Obv.: Mitred Archbishop enthroned, facing slightly left, with book and crozier.

Rev.: Broad church building with 6 arcades and gate; on it a tower with cupola between 2 cross-topped flags.

Reference: Häv. 588, Slg. Bonh. 1587 f. Nice!

Starting Price EUR 50. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 59 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Adolph I. von Altena und von der Mark, 1193-1204

Pfennig, Köln mint. 1,36 g.

Obv.: Mitred Archbishop enthroned, facing slightly left, with book and crozier. Ball over the book.

Rev.: Broad church building with 6 arcades and gate; on it a tower with cupola between 2 cross-topped flags.

Reference: Hävernick 588. Off-center, VF+

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





Köln - Archbishopric  
Adolph I. von Altena und von der Mark, 1193-1204

Pfennig, Soest mint. 1,13 g.

Obv.: COLONIA-Monogram, instead of the first "O" - a cross.

Rev.: Building with central tower topped with cupola; on left a crozier, on right a cross-topped flag.

Reference: Hävernick 918. VF +

Estimate: 125 EUR.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Adolph I. von Altena und von der Mark, 1193-1204

Pfennig, Soest mint. 1,13 g.

Obv.: COLONIA-Monogram.

Rev.: Building with central tower topped with cupola; on left a crozier, on right a cross-topped flag.

Reference: Hävernick 918. VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Adolph I. von Altena und von der Mark, 1193-1204

Pfennig, Soest mint. 1,12 g.

Obv.: +PA/ - APINI Mitred archbishopsop seated facing, with crozier and cross-topped flag.

Rev.: +PATROCLVS IN Cross, in each angle a ball, in second angle also the Soest mark.

Reference: Hävernick 901. VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 230 EUR (approx. 304 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Dietrich von Heinsberg - 1208-1212



Köln - Archbishopric  
Dietrich von Heinsberg, 1208-1212.

Pfennig, Köln mint. 1,37 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, with 2 cross-topped flags.

Rev.: Nimbate bust of St. Peter facing with book and key, under 3-arched structure, upon which is a large central tower with smaller tower to left and right.

Reference: Hävernicks 608. Rare, VF+

Estimate: 125,00 EUR. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 148 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Adolph I. von Altena und von der Mark, 1193-1204

Pfennig, Soest mint. 1,49 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, with 2 cross-topped flags.

Rev.: Nimbate St. Peter with book and key under arch; all above wall with gate.

Reference: Hävernicks 608, Slg. Bonhoff 1588. Scarce, good VF.

Estimate: 80 EUR



Köln - Archbishopric  
Dietrich von Heinsberg, 1208-1212.

Pfennig, Köln mint.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, with 2 cross-topped flags.

Rev.: Nimbate bust of St. Peter facing with book and key, under 3-arched structure, upon which is a large central tower with smaller tower to left and right.

Reference: Häv. 608. VF.

Estimate EUR 30.

# ANONYMOUS ISSUE, 1212-1216



Köln - Archbishopric  
Anonymous, 1212-1216

Pfennig, Soest mint. 1212-1216 1,41 g.

Obv.: Two arches with gates, on it a tower with cupola, to each side a cross-topped flag.

Rev.: Colonia monogram.

Reference: Hävernicks 960 c.

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 440 EUR (approx. 590 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Engelbert I - 1216-1225

Count Engelbert II of Berg, also known as Saint Engelbert, Engelbert of Cologne, Engelbert I, Archbishop of Cologne or Engelbert I of Berg, Archbishop of Cologne<sup>[1]</sup> (1185 or 1186, Schloss Burg – 7 November 1225, Gevelsberg) was Archbishop of Cologne and a saint; he was the victim of a notorious murder by a member of his own family.

Engelbert was born in 1185 or 1186 in Schloss Burg (the present Burg an der Wupper), the younger son of Count Engelbert I of Berg (d. 1189) and his wife Margarete of Guelders. He was educated at the cathedral school in Cologne. From 1198 (at the age of twelve or thirteen) he held the office of Provost of St. George in Cologne and from 1199 to 1216 he also held the office of cathedral provost at Cologne Cathedral. He further acquired at various times a number of other provostships: in St. Severin in Cologne, Aachen, Deventer and Zutphen. Although in 1203 he was elected Bishop of Münster he declined, because of his age.

In 1206, on account of his support for his cousin Adolf I of Altena, Archbishop of Cologne, in the interests of Philip of Swabia against Otto of Brunswick, he was excommunicated by Pope Innocent III, but on his submission in 1208 he was pardoned. In 1212, as an act of penance for his earlier rebellion, he took part in the Albigensian Crusade. He gave his allegiance to the future Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor after the Battle of Bouvines in 1214.

Engelbert was elected Archbishop of Cologne as Engelbert I on 29 February 1216 and was consecrated on 24 September 1217, in which office he remained until his violent death.

Engelbert came to enjoy the trust of the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II, becoming imperial administrator (Reichsprovisor) in 1220 and guardian of the Emperor's son Henry (Henry (VII) of Germany), whom he crowned in Aachen in 1222 as King of the Romans at the age of twelve. The archbishop remained the king's tutor and guardian until his death.

It is not clear to what extent Engelbert was personally involved with the important treaty *Confoederatio cum principibus ecclesiasticis* ("Treaty with the ecclesiastical princes"), which Frederick signed on 26 April 1220, although as Administrator of the German Kingdom (*Gubernator Regni Teutonici*) he must have had at least some input. Clearly, however, in the increased powers it gave to all ecclesiastical princes it was of benefit also to the archbishops of Cologne, and the establishment and development of the new powers was part of Engelbert's archiepiscopal strategy.

When Engelbert succeeded, the rights and territories of the archdiocese were in bad order, following a long period of civil unrest in Germany. He engaged himself at once in a series of campaigns and strategies to win them back and safeguard them, principally against the Dukes of Limburg and their allies the Dukes of Cleves. Engelbert in turn set up alliances with Brabant and Namur.

He had also to defend his personal inheritance against the Limburgers. In 1218 his brother Count Adolf VI of Berg died without male issue. Duke Walram III of Limburg considered himself entitled to inherit the County of Berg, as his son Heinrich (later Duke Heinrich IV of Limburg) was married to Irmgard of Berg, Count Adolf's only daughter. According to the Salic law, however, Engelbert was the heir of his brother and father. He won the dispute in two feuds. In 1220 a peace was concluded and Limburg's claim settled by the payment of a year's revenues.

Engelbert granted municipal rights to many places, including Wipperfürth, Attendorn, Brilon, Siegen, Werl and Herford, Vianden, Hamm, Neuerburg and Manderscheid.

During the whole of his career as archbishop, Engelbert continued to fight for the re-establishment and security of the Archdiocese of Cologne both as an ecclesiastical authority and also as a secular territory. (It was said of him that despite his personal piety he was more of a monarch than a churchman). Not only did he constantly battle, by all means necessary, for the secular well-being of the lands of the archdiocese, of which he may be counted the *de facto* founder as a significant state; he also took energetic measures for the effective regulation of the City of Cologne itself; and he was a zealous champion of the religious throughout his archdiocese.

Engelbert earned the respect and affection of his subjects through his devotion to justice and his energy in maintaining law, and took great pains to ensure the well-being of the religious within his authority. However, his effectiveness in achieving his goals by all means necessary, including military action, his allegiance to the pope and the emperor, and his uncompromising defence of the law and the rights of religious persons and bodies, brought him into conflict with the nobility, including his own family, and this led to his death.

His cousin Count Frederick of Isenberg<sup>[2]</sup> was Vogt of Essen Abbey, and was abusing his position by defrauding the nuns. Engelbert was determined to protect their interests, and sought to bring Frederick to justice. On 7 November 1225 as they returned together from Soest, where they had attended a judicial hearing, to Cologne in a defile near the present-day Gevelsberg near Schwelm, he was killed, possibly murdered, by Frederick.

It seems probable that behind the attack, which may have been intended to take Engelbert captive rather than kill him, was a whole group of disaffected nobility, in whose view the archbishop represented a major threat to their interests.

Engelbert's body was taken to Cologne on a dung-cart, and when examined, found to have forty-seven wounds.

Engelbert's body was buried in Cologne Cathedral on 24 February 1226 on the order of Cardinal Conrad of Urach, the papal legate, who declared him a martyr (because he had died in defence of nuns). He is venerated by many as a saint. His successor as archbishop, Heinrich von Müllenark, commissioned the monk Caesarius von Heisterbach to compose a biography, presumably in preparation for canonisation. The biography was duly written but for some reason the canonisation never took place. His remains are preserved today in a baroque shrine prepared on the authority of Archbishop Ferdinand von Bayern, who in 1618 also ordered the celebration of his feast on 7 November.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Engelbert I. von Berg, 1216-1225.

Pfennig, Köln mint. ca. 1217-1218 1,44 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, with crozier and book; in field right a ringlet.

Rev.: Wall with gate; over it a tower topped with pointed roof topped with a cross, on each side a cross-topped flag.

Reference: Hävernicks 622. VF+

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 190 EUR (approx. 268 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Engelbert I. von Berg, 1216-1225.

Pfennig, Köln mint. ca. 1218-1225 1,31 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, with crozier and book.

Rev.: Building with gate, large central tower and smaller tower each side. Cross-topped flag each side of large central tower. No title in the legend. Sideways ball cross below building.

Reference: Hävernicks 634. Dark patina, VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 240 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Engelbert I. von Berg, 1216-1225.

Pfennig, Köln mint. ca. 1217-1218 1,33 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, with crozier and book.

Rev.: Wall with gate; over it a tower topped with pointed roof topped with a cross, on each side a cross-topped flag.

Reference: Hävernicks 621, Slg. Bonhoff 1590. Slightly off-center, beautiful!

Estimate: 60 EUR. Price realized: 90 EUR (approx. 112 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Heinrich I. von Molenark - 1225-1238

Henry I of Mulnarken, German: Heinrich I von Müllenark (1190 – 1238) was the Archbishop of Cologne, Germany, from 1225 until 1237.

Little is known of Henry's life before being elected Archbishop. Before he was appointed Provost in Bonn, he was called by the surname "Leinenhose".

Henry of Mulnarken was elected Archbishop of Cologne on 15 November 1225, one week after the murder of the previous archbishop, Engelbert I of Berg. Henry set out immediately to punish the conspirators in the murder, and he received necessary rights and equipment from the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II and Pope Honorius III. A bounty of 2,000 silver marks was placed on the head of the lead conspirator Frederick I of Isenberg, and his castles were besieged and captured. After travelling to Rome to have his excommunication lifted, Frederick was captured in Liège and sold to Cologne, where he was executed on 14 November 1226 at the Severin Gate.

Henry of Mulnarken continued the policy of his predecessors to increase the power and territories of the Archbishopric. He entered into long and costly conflicts with the Dukes of Marck and Cleves, and the city of Cologne. He was forced to concede the weakness of the Prince-Bishopric, and he had to recognise municipal rights on several Westphalian towns. Despite the temporal failures of Henry's reign, spiritually Cologne flourished.

He was excommunicated in 1233.

Henry was interred in Cologne Cathedral after his death.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Heinrich I. Molenark-1225-1238

Pfennig.

Obv.: Archbishop enthroned, wearing mitre, holding crozier and book.

Rev.: Nimbed bust of saint (Peter?) facing, holding 2 cross-topped flags. Over him a tower with pointed roof.

Estimate: EUR 20. Price realized: 42 EUR (approx. 51 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Heinrich I. Molenark-1225-1238

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,63 g.

Obv.: Archbishop enthroned, wearing mitre, holding crozier and book.

Rev.: Nimbed bust of saint (Peter?) facing, holding 2 cross-topped flags. Over him a tower with 2 pointed gables.

Reference: Hävernack 647. VF+

Schätzpreis: 75,00 EUR. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 111 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)





Köln - Archbishopric  
Heinrich I. Molenark-1225-1238

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,53 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, with crozier and book.

Rev.: Building with gate, on it a large tower between 2 cross-topped flags. ball cross in doorway.

Reference: Hävernack 643. Rim damage, VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 40 EUR (approx. 56 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Heinrich I. Molenark-1225-1238

Pfennig. Köln mint. 1,28 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, with crozier and book.

Rev.: Rev.: Nimbate bust of saint (Peter?) facing, holding 2 cross-topped flags. Over him a tower with 2 pointed gables.

Reference: Hävernack 647. VF.

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



Köln - Archbishopric  
Heinrich I. Molenark-1225-1238

Pfennig. Soest mint. 1,10 g.

Obv.: Bishop facing with cross-topped flag and book.

Rev.: SANCTACOLONIA 3-towered building, in gateway the Soest mintmark.

Reference: Hävernack 995. Of greatest rarity, weakly struck. F/VF.

Estimate: 125 EUR. Price realized: 210 EUR (approx. 277 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Konrad I. von Hochstaden - 1238-1261

Konrad von Hochstaden or Conrad of Hochstadt (1198/1205 – September 18, 1261) was Archbishop of Cologne from 1238 to 1261.

Conrad was a son of Count Lothar of Hochstadt, canon of St. Maria ad Gradus and of the old Cologne Cathedral, and Mathilde of Vianden, date of birth unknown. Nothing is known of his early youth. In 1216 he became beneficiary of the parish of Wevelinghoven near Dusseldorf; in 1226 he was canon and, some years later, provost of the cathedral of Cologne. After the death of Henry of Molenark (26 March 1238) the cathedral chapter elected Conrad Archbishop of Cologne. He received the archiepiscopal insignia from the Emperor Frederic II at Brescia in August of the same year. The following year, 28 October, he was ordained priest and consecrated archbishop by Ludolf of Munster.

During the first few months of his reign the new archbishop was on the side of the emperor in his conflict with Pope Gregory IX, but for unknown reasons went over to the papal party shortly after the emperor's excommunication (12 March 1239). The whole temporal administration of Conrad was a series of struggles with some neighbouring princes and with the citizens of Cologne, who refused to acknowledge the temporal sovereignty of the archbishop over their city. Conrad was generally victorious, but his often treacherous manner of warfare has left many dark spots on his reputation. When Pope Innocent IV deposed Frederic II (17 July 1245), it was chiefly due to the influence of Conrad that the pope's candidate, Henry Raspe, Landgrave of Thuringia, was elected king, and when Henry died after a short reign of seven months (17 February 1247), it was again the influence of Conrad that placed the crown on the head of the youthful William of Holland.

In recognition of these services, Pope Innocent made him Apostolic legate in Germany (14 March 1249), an office which had become vacant by the death of Archbishop Sifrit of Mainz, five days previously. The clergy and laity of Mainz desired to have the powerful Conrad of Cologne as their new archbishop. Conrad seems to have secretly encouraged them, but for diplomatic reasons referred them to the pope, who kindly but firmly refused to place the two most important ecclesiastical provinces of Germany under the power of one man.

Shortly after this decision the hitherto friendly relations between Pope Innocent IV and the archbishop ceased, and in April 1250, the Apostolic legation in Germany was committed to Peter, Bishop of Albano. At the same time began Conrad's estrangement from King William, which finally led to open rebellion. With all the means of a powerful and unscrupulous prince, Conrad attempted to dethrone William and would probably have been successful had not the king's premature death made the intrigues of the archbishop unnecessary. After the death of King William (28 January 1256), Conrad played an important but despicable role in the election of the new king. For a large sum he sold his vote to Richard of Cornwall, brother of Henry III of England, and crowned him at Aachen on 17 May 1257. This was the last important act of Conrad. He died on 28 September 1261 and is buried in the cathedral of Cologne, of which he laid the corner-stone on 15 August 1248.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Konrad von Hochstaden, 1238-1261.

Pfennig. Attendorn mint. 1,24 g.

Obv.: Mitred enthroned of Archbishop facing with crozier and crescent moon with ball above it..

Rev.: Building, above it a large tower between 2 cross-topped flags.

Reference: Hävernicks 799. Rare. Slight rim damage. VF.

Estimate: 250.00 EUR. Price realized: 200 EUR (approx. 243 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Konrad von Hochstaden, 1238-1261.

Pfennig. Attendorn mint. ca. 1244-1261 1,37 g.

Obv.: Mitred enthroned of Archbishop facing with crozier and crescent moon with ball above it..

Rev.: Building, above it a large tower between 2 cross-topped flags.

Reference: Hävernicks 41. Rare. VF.

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



Köln - Archbishopric  
Konrad von Hochstaden, 1238-1261.

Pfennig. Köln mint. ca. 1238-1244 1,40 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned half-left, with crozier and book. Ball over book.

Rev.: Building with gate; above a large central tower, small tower to left and right.

Reference: Hävernicks 659. Slightly off-center, VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 99 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Konrad von Hochstaden, 1238-1261.

Pfennig. Köln mint. ca. 1248 1,40 g.

*\*Possibly coined on the laying of the foundation stone of Cologne cathedral*

Obv.: Mitred enthroned archbishop half-right, with crozier & book.

Rev.: Column-capital, above it 2 arches, thereon a tower with cross in the lower opening. To each side a cross-topped flag.

Reference: Hävernicks 683. Slightly off-center, VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 220 EUR (approx. 310 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Konrad von Hochstaden, 1238-1261.

Pfennig. Soest mint. ca. 1244-1261 1,40 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, with crozier and book.

Rev.: Building with gate, in gate the Soest mark, over the building nimbate half-bust of St. Patrick facing, with lance and palm branch.

Reference: Hävernicks 1018. Slightly off-center, VF.

Estimate: 125 EUR. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 225 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Konrad von Hochstaden, 1238-1261.

Pfennig. Attendorf mint. ca. 1244-1261 1,28 g.

Obv.: Enthroned mitred half-bust of archbishop facing half-left, with crozier and book.

Reference: Building with gate, Attendorf mintmark in gateway, cross on left and right, above: tower, cross-topped flag each side.

Reference: Hävernicks 802. Rare. Minor damage, well-struck. VF example.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 180 EUR (approx. 254 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Konrad von Hochstaden, 1238-1261.

Hälbling. Köln mint. ca. 1248 0,63 g.

*\*Possibly coined on the laying of the foundation stone of Cologne cathedral*

Obv.: Mitred archbishop half-right with crozier and book.

Rev.: Column-capital, above it 2 arches, thereon a tower with cross in the lower opening. To each side a cross-topped flag.

Reference: Hävernicks 685, Lückger 274 (Quadrans). Scarce, slightly off-center. VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 127 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Konrad von Hochstaden, 1238-1261.

Pfennig. with title of Elector. 1,28 g.

Obv.: Bare-headed archbishop facing, holding 2 cross-topped flags.

Rev.: Wall with arched gateway, tower above central arch, 2 side towers. All towers with cupolas.

Reference: Hävernicks 653. VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 65 EUR (approx. 92 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Konrad von Hochstaden, 1238-1261.

Pfennig. Köln mint. ca. 1248 1,48 g.

*\*Possibly coined on the laying of the foundation stone of Cologne cathedral*

Obv.: Mitred enthroned archbishop half-right, with crozier & book.

Rev.: Column-capital, above it 2 arches, thereon a tower with cross in the lower opening. To each side a cross-topped flag.

Reference: Hävernicks 683. Somewhat off-center, VF.

Estimate: 175 EUR.

# Engelbert II. von Falkenburg - 1261-1274



Köln - Archbishopric  
Engelbert II. von Falkenburg, 1261-1274.

Pfennig. Attendom mint. ca. 1244-1261 1,17 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, with crozier and book, over the book crescent moon.

Rev.: Wall with gate, above nimbed half-bust of saint facing with cross-topped flag in each hand.

Reference: Hävernicks 804. Very rare. Slightly weak strike, VF and beautiful.

Estimate: 400.00 EUR. Price realized: 340 EUR (approx. 412 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Engelbert II. von Falkenburg, 1261-1274.

Pfennig. Köln mint. ca. 1263-1274 1,28 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, with open book and crozier.

Rev.: Bust of St. Peter facing with crozier and key, in 3-arched gateway; above him a building with large central and 2 small side towers. Cross-topped flags each side of central tower.

Reference: Hävernicks 689. Weak strike, VF +

Estimate: 75.00 EUR. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 80 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Engelbert II. von Falkenburg, 1261-1274.

Pfennig. Attendom mint. ca. 1263-1274 1,29 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, with crozier and book, over the book crescent moon.

Rev.: Wall with gate, above nimbed half-bust of saint facing with cross-topped flag in each hand.

Reference: Hävernicks 804. Rare. Well-struck example. Exemplary! VF+.

Estimate: 300,00 EUR. Price realized: 420 EUR (approx. 464 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Engelbert II. von Falkenburg, 1261-1274.

Pfennig. Köln mint. 19 mm 1,34 g.

Obv.: +ENGLBRT-...EPC Enthroned mitred archbishop facing, with book and crozier.

Rev.: Bust of St. Peter facing with crozier and key, in 3-arched gateway; above him a building with large central and 2 small side towers. Cross-topped flags each side of central tower.

Reference: Häv. 689. Slg. Bonh. 1597. Weakly struck at rims. VF+.

Estimate: EUR 20. Price realized: 35 EUR (approx. 45 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Engelbert II. von Falkenburg, 1261-1274.

Hälbling, ca. 1263-1274 Köln mint. 0,79 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop facing, with book and crozier, over the book a ball.

Rev.: Bust of St. Peter facing with key, in 3-arched gateway; above him a building with large central and 2 small side towers. Cross-topped flags each side of central tower.

Reference: Hävernicks 693. Very rare, weak strike, small flan damage; VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 85 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Engelbert II. von Falkenburg, 1261-1274.

Vierling,, Köln mint. 0,17 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishops enthroned facing, with crozier and book. Ball over the book.

Rev.: Tower between 2 cross-topped flags.

Reference: Hävernicks -. Of greatest rarity. Reverse slightly off-center. Very nice!

Estimate: 500 EUR.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Engelbert II. von Falkenburg, 1261-1274.

Pfennig. Attendorn mint. ca. 1263-1274 1,37 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, with crozier and book, over the book crescent moon.

Rev.: Wall with gate, above nimbate half-bust of saint facing with cross-topped flag in each hand.

Reference: Hävernicks 804. Rare, slightly off-center. VF+.

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 310 EUR (approx. 437 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Engelbert II. von Falkenburg, 1261-1274.

Pfennig. Attendorn mint. ca. 1263-1274 1,16 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, with crozier and book, over the book crescent moon.

Rev.: Wall with gate, above nimbate half-bust of saint facing with cross-topped flag in each hand.

Reference: Hävernicks 804. Very rare, slightly weak strike, VF+

Estimate: 250 EUR.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Engelbert II. von Falkenburg, 1261-1274.

Pfennig. Attendorn mint. ca. 1263-1274 0,95 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, with crozier and book, over the book crescent moon.

Rev.: Wall with gate, above nimbate half-bust of saint facing with cross-topped flag in each hand.

Reference: Hävernicks 804, Berghaus 17. Holed. F - VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 40 EUR (approx. 53 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Siegfried von Westerburg - 1275-1297



Köln - Archbishopric  
Siegfried von Westerburg, 1275-1297.

Pfennig. Recklinghausen mint. In Münster style. 1,06 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, right hand raised in blessing, crozier in left hand. Head turned to left.

Rev.: Nimbate bust of saint facing.

Reference: Hävernick 830. F/VF.

Estimate: 50,00 EUR. Price realized: 110 EUR (approx. 122 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Siegfried von Westerburg, 1275-1297.

Pfennig. Soest mint. 1,41 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, right hand raised in blessing, crozier in left hand.

Rev.: Building with gate, Soest mark in gateway, over the building a tower between 2 cross-topped flags. To each side a smaller tower.

Reference: Hävernick 1025. Rare, slightly weak strike. VF+.

Estimate: 150,00 EUR. Price realized: 135 EUR (approx. 149 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Siegfried von Westerburg, 1275-1297.

Pfennig. 1,39 g.

Obv.: SIFRIDVSARCHIEPC Mitred archbishop facing with crozier and book.

Rev.: (SAN)CTAxCOLONIA(CI) Wall with gate, inside central tower, cross-topped flags on each side.

Reference: Hävernick 704. Good legible writing. VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 80 EUR (approx. 101 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Siegfried von Westerburg, 1275-1297.

Pfennig. 1,39 g.

Obv.: SIFRIDVSARCHIEPC Mitred archbishop facing with crozier and book.

Rev.: (SAN)CTAxCOLONIA(CI) Wall with gate, inside central tower, cross-topped flags on each side.

Reference: Häv. 704, Slg. Bonh. 1599.VF.

Estimate EUR 50.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Siegfried von Westerburg, 1275-1297.

Pfennig. Deutz mint. In Münster style of Everhard von Diest (1272/1275-1301). 1,14 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, with book and crozier.

Rev.: NO//-----ENC Bearded head facing, between 3 crosses, in pearled triangle.

Reference: Hävernick -; Lückger 304. Very rare. VF.

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 240 EUR (approx. 317 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Siegfried von Westerburg, 1275-1297.

Pfennig. Recklinghausen. mint. In Münster style of Everhard von Diest (1272/1275-1301). 1,23 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, with book and crozier.

Rev.: ////-LINC-V-SEN// Bearded head facing, between 3 crosses, in pearled triangle.

Reference: Hävernicks 830. Very rare, weak strike. Nice!

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



Köln - Archbishopric  
Siegfried von Westerburg, 1275-1297.

Vierling. Unknown Westfall mint. 0,28 g.

Obv.: Archbishop facing with book and ?

Rev.: Church gable with 2 towers, lily above gable.

Reference: Hävernicks -. Very seldom seen, weak strike. F/VF.

Estimate: 125 EUR. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 132 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Siegfried von Westerburg, 1275-1297.

Pfennig. Soest mint 1,19 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop half-left, with book and crozier.

Rev.: Church building, with 2 towers at side, lily above central gable; in doorway Soest mark.

Reference: Hävernicks 1029. Off-center, VF.

Estimate: 35 EUR.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Siegfried von Westerburg, 1275-1297.

Pfennig. c. 1275 1,29 g.

Obv.: Enthroned archbishop wearing mitre, with book and crozier.

Rev.: Church building with 2 pointed gables, above central tower with cupola; and 2 side towers with cupolas.

Reference: Häv. 697 var. Patina. Beautiful!

Estimation: 75,00.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Siegfried von Westerburg, 1275-1297.

Pfennig. Soest mint 1,35 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop half-left, with book and crozier.

Rev.: Church building, with 2 towers at side, lily above central gable; in doorway Soest mark.

Reference: 1,35 g. Häv. 1029. R! Patina, ss

Estimation: 75,00.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Siegfried von Westerburg, 1275-1297.

Pfennig. Recklinghausen mint. In Münster style. 1,06 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, right hand raised in blessing, crozier in left hand. Head turned to left.

Rev.: Nimbate bust of saint facing.

Reference: Hävernack 830. VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 150 EUR (approx. 198 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Siegfried von Westerburg, 1275-1297.

Pfennig. Soest mint 1,21 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop half-left, with book and crozier.

Rev.: Church building, with 2 towers at side, lily above central gable; in doorway Soest mark.

Reference: Hävernack 1029. Off-center, VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Siegfried von Westerburg, 1275-1297.

Pfennig. Soest mint 1,30 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop half-left, with book and crozier.

Rev.: Church building, with 2 towers at side, lily above central gable; in doorway Soest mark.

Reference: Hävernack 1029. VF.

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



Köln - Archbishopric  
Siegfried von Westerburg, 1275-1297.

Pfennig. Recklinghausen mint. In Münster style. 1,04 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, right hand raised in blessing, crozier in left hand. Head turned to left.

Rev.: Nimbate bust of saint facing.

Reference: Hävernack 830. VF.

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



Köln - Archbishopric  
Siegfried von Westerburg, 1275-1297.

Pfennig. Recklinghausen mint. In Münster style. 1,42 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, right hand raised in blessing, crozier in left hand. Head turned to left.

Rev.: Nimbate bust of saint facing.

Reference: Hävernack 830. Dark patina, VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 169 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)





Köln - Archbishopric  
Siegfried von Westerburg, 1275-1297.

Pfennig. Recklinghausen mint. In Münster style. 1,11 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop facing, with crozier and book.

Rev.: RECL-////-//NCI Bearded head in triangle, cross in each angle.

Reference: Hävernick 829, Lückger 304, Slg. Meyer 140. Slightly weak strike, VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 310 EUR (approx. 437 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Siegfried von Westerburg, 1275-1297.

Pfennig. Deutz mint. In Münster style. 1,23 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, with crozier and book.

Rev.: Bearded head in pearled triangle. Cross inside each angle.

Reference: Hävernick -; Lückger 304. Very rare, VF.

Estimate: 400 EUR. Price realized: 525 EUR (approx. 740 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date).

## Wikbold von Holte - 1297-1304



Köln - Archbishopric  
Wikbold von Holte 1297-1304.

Pfennig. Brilon mint. 1,00 g.

Obv.: Archbishop with crozier and book.

Rev.: //IVITAS///// Nimbate saint holds on his outstretched arms a 3-towered building, with 2 cross-topped flags, on the left and right tower, a cross.

Reference: Hävernick 815. Very scarce. F/VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 220 EUR (approx. 262 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Heinrich II. von Virneburg - 1306 - 1332



Köln - Archbisshopric  
Heinrich II. von Virneburg, 1306-1332.

Großpfennig. (after 1314) Bonn mint. 1,12 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop seated facing, with crozier and book; on a folding stool with dog's feet; and dog heads on armrests.

Rev.: The cathedral of Bonn seen from the south-east.

Reference: Noss 10 a. Rare, Attractive Patina, VF and exceptional!

Estimate: 125.00 EUR. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 227 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbisshopric  
Heinrich II. von Virneburg, 1306-1332.

Sterling . (ca. 1318) Bonn mint. 0,99 g.

Obv.: Bust of archbishop wearing mitre facing, in pearled triangle, 3 balls in each angle.

Rev.: Long cross, in each angle a 6-pointed star with central hole.

Reference: Noss 15. Very rare, slight rim break. VF.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 210 EUR (approx. 296 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbisshopric  
Heinrich II. von Virneburg, 1306-1332.

Großpfennig. Bonn mint. 1,16 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop seated facing, with crozier and book; on a folding stool with dog's feet; and dog heads on armrests.

Rev.: Perspective view of the Cathedral of Bonn.

Reference: Noss 26. VF+

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 220 EUR (approx. 310 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbisshopric  
Heinrich II. von Virneburg, 1306-1332.

Großpfennig. ca. 1324-1332 Bonn mint. 1,22 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop seated facing on a folding stool. with crozier and book.

Rev.: Perspective view of the Cathedral of Bonn.

Reference: Noss 30 a. VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 153 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbisshopric  
Heinrich II. von Virneburg, 1306-1332.

Großpfennig. (after 1314) Bonn mint. 1,09 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop seated facing on a folding stool. with crozier and book.

Rev.: Perspective view of the Cathedral of Bonn.

Reference: Noss 7. VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 212 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbisshopric  
Heinrich II. von Virneburg, 1306-1332.

Großpfennig. Bonn mint. 1,12 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop enthroned facing, with crozier and book.

Rev.: Perspective view of the Cathedral of Bonn.

Reference: Noss 32. Patina, small rim break. Nice!

Estimation: 100,00. Price realized: 110 EUR (approx. 157 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Walram von Jülich - 1332-1349



Köln - Archbishopric  
Walram von Jülich, 1332-1349.

Turnose. Deutz mint. ca. 1343/1344 3,83 g.

Obv.: Facing bust of mitred archbishop, in 7-arched border; all in pearly circle; the neck cross of the archbishop breaking through pearly border.

Rev.: Cross, around it 2 circles of lettering.

Reference: Noss 48. VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 180 EUR (approx. 229 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Walram von Jülich, 1332-1349.

Zehnpfennig (10 pfennig). Bonn mint. ca. 1335 2,23 g.

Obv.: Enthroned mitred archbishop facing, with crozier and book.

Rev.: Flower cross.

Reference: Noss 39. Extremely rare, rim damage, but VF/F.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 200 EUR (approx. 249 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Walram von Jülich, 1332-1349.

Turnose. Deutz mint. ca. 1343/1344

Obv.: Facing bust of mitred archbishop, in 7-arched border; all in pearly circle; small lily's at angles of 7-lobed border.

Rev.: Cross, around it 2 circles of lettering.

Reference: Noss 55 c. Fine Patina, VF +

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 150 EUR (approx. 198 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Walram von Jülich, 1332-1349.

Turnose. Deutz mint. ca. 1343/1344

Obv.: Facing bust of mitred archbishop, in 7-arched border; all in pearly circle; small lily's at angles of 7-lobed border; the neck cross of the archbishop breaking through pearly border.

Rev.: Cross, around it 2 circles of lettering.

Reference: Noss 61. VF

Estimate: 125 EUR. Price realized: 150 EUR (approx. 198 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbischopric  
Walram von Jülich, 1332-1349.

Turnose. Bonn mint. ca. 1343/1344

Obv.: Mitred bust of archbishop facing, in beaded circle, name around head. Outside edge: Circle of rings, with 3-leaved clovers inside.

Rev.: 2 circles of writing around edge, central cross extending into inner ring of lettering.

Reference: Noss 68 g. VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 190 EUR (approx. 251 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbischopric  
Walram von Jülich, 1332-1349.

Turnose. Deutz mint. 5th emission, ca. 1343/1344 3.84 g.

Obv.: + WALRAM ARChEPES COLONIE (triple pellet stops), facing bust, wearing mitre, coat-of-arms on breast, within tressure of seven arches, each ending in trefoil

Rev.: + XPC VICIT XPC REGNAT XPC INPAT/+ MONETA TVYCIEN (triple pellet stops), small cross pattée.

Reference: Noss, Köln 47e. Good VF, toned, small flan crack.

Estimate: \$500. Price realized: 350 USD.



Köln - Archbischopric  
Walram von Jülich, 1332-1349.

Turnose. Bonn mint. ca. 1343/1344

Obv.: Mitred bust of archbishop facing, in beaded circle, name around head. Outside edge: Circle of rings, with 3-leaved clovers inside.

Rev.: 2 circles of writing around edge, central cross extending into inner ring of lettering.

Reference: Noss 67 ff. SVF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 65 EUR (approx. 83 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbischopric  
Walram von Jülich, 1332-1349.

Turnose. Deutz mint. ca. 1343/1344

Obv.: + WALRAM ARChEPES COLONIE (triple pellet stops), facing bust, wearing mitre, coat-of-arms on breast, within tressure of seven arches, each ending in trefoil.

Rev.: + XPC VICIT XPC REGNAT XPC INPAT/+ MONETA TVYCIEN (triple pellet stops), small cross pattée.

Reference: Noss 53 var.. Nice patina, beautiful coin!

Estimate: 125 EUR. Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 178 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbischopric  
Walram von Jülich, 1332-1349.

Turnose. Deutz mint. ca. 1343/1344 3,80 g.

Obv.: Facing bust of mitred archbishop, in 7-arched border; all in beaded circle; small lily's at angles of 7-lobed border; the neck cross of the archbishop breaking through beaded border.

Rev.: Cross, around it 2 circles of lettering.

Reference: Noss 61. VF+

Estimate: 125 EUR. Price realized: 190 EUR (approx. 268 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbischopric  
Walram von Jülich, 1332-1349.

1/3-Turnose. Deutz mint. ca. 1343/1344 1,29 g.

Obv.: Mitred bishop facing, in border of arches with clovers at angles, all in pearly circle.

Rev.: Small cross in pearly circle, with 2 circles of writing around.

Reference: Noss 63. Rare, dark patina. VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 350 EUR (approx. 493 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbischopric  
Walram von Jülich, 1332-1349.

Turnose. Bonn mint. 3,90 g.

Obv.: Mitred bust of archbishop facing, in pearly circle, name around head. Outside edge: Circle of rings, with 3-leaved clovers inside.

Rev.: 2 circles of writing around edge, central cross extending into inner ring of lettering.

Reference: Noss 72. VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 210 EUR (approx. 296 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

## Wilhelm von Gennep - 1349-1362



Köln - Archbischopric  
Wilhelm von Gennep, 1349-1362.

Doppelschilling. ca. 1356 Bonn mint. 3,60 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop seated facing on folding stool decorated with dogs heads and feet; cross-staff in right hand, book in left. Bishop's collar enclosed by coat of arms shield pin. Gennep Coat of arms below.

Rev.: small cross, inside of 2 circles of writing.

Reference: Noss 100 h. Very rare, beautiful patina. VF+

Estimate: 1.000 EUR. Price realized: 1,600 EUR (approx. 2,254 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbischopric  
Wilhelm von Gennep, 1349-1362.

Schilling. ca. 1354/1362 Bonn mint. 1,85 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop seated facing on folding stool decorated with dogs heads and feet; cross-staff in right hand, book in left. Bishop's collar enclosed by coat of arms shield pin. Gennep Coat of arms below.

Rev.: small cross, inside of 2 circles of writing.

Reference: Noss 108. Slight rim damage. Of greatest rarity. Beautiful dark patina, VF+.

Estimate: 1.000 EUR. Price realized: 1,700 EUR (approx. 2,395 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbischopric  
Wilhelm von Gennep, 1349-1362.

Doppelschilling. ca. 1356 Bonn mint. 3,96 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop seated facing on folding stool decorated with dogs heads and feet; cross-staff in right hand, book in left. Bishop's collar enclosed by coat of arms shield pin. Gennep Coat of arms below.

Rev.: small cross, inside of 2 circles of writing.

Reference: Noss 101 b. Rare, VF.

Estimate: 750 EUR. Price realized: 1,100 EUR (approx. 1,401 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
 Wilhelm von Gennepe, 1349-1362.

Doppelschilling. ca. 1356 Bonn mint. 3,95 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop seated facing on folding stool decorated with dogs heads and feet; cross-staff in right hand, book in left. Bishop's collar enclosed by coat of arms shield pin. Gennepe Coat of arms below.

Rev.: small cross, inside of 2 circles of writing.

Reference: Noss 100 ff. Very rare, beautiful patina. VF+.

Estimate: 800 EUR. Price realized: 1,100 EUR (approx. 1,455 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
 Wilhelm von Gennepe, 1349-1362.

Doppelschilling. ca. 1356 Bonn mint. 3,60 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop seated facing on folding stool decorated with dogs heads and feet; cross-staff in right hand, book in left. Bishop's collar enclosed by coat of arms shield pin. Gennepe Coat of arms below.

Rev.: small cross, inside of 2 circles of writing.

Reference: Noss 100 ff. Very rare, VF.

Estimate: 800 EUR. Price realized: 700 EUR (approx. 992 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
 Wilhelm von Gennepe, 1349-1362.

Doppelschilling. ca. 1356 Bonn mint.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop seated facing on folding stool decorated with dogs heads and feet; cross-staff in right hand, book in left. Bishop's collar enclosed by coat of arms shield pin. Gennepe Coat of arms below.

Rev.: small cross, inside of 2 circles of writing.

Reference: Noss 100 ff. Very rare, weak strike. VF.

Estimate: 600 EUR.



Köln - Archbishopric  
 Wilhelm von Gennepe, 1349-1362.

Doppelschilling. ca. 1356 Bonn mint. 3,95 g.

Obv.: Mitred archbishop seated facing on folding stool decorated with dogs heads and feet; cross-staff in right hand, book in left. Bishop's collar enclosed by coat of arms shield pin. Gennepe Coat of arms below.

Rev.: small cross, inside of 2 circles of writing.

Reference: Noss 100 ff. Very rare, beautiful patina. VF+.

Estimate: 1.500 EUR.

# Engelbert III. von der Mark - 1364-1368

Engelbert III von der Marck (English: Engelbert III of the Mark) (1304 – 25 August 1368) was the Archbishop of Cologne from 1364 until 1368 and the Bishop of Liège (as Engelbert) from 1345 until 1364.

Engelbert was the second son of Count Engelbert II of the Marck. Through the influence of his uncle Adolph II of the Marck, the Bishop of Liège, he became the Provost of Liège in 1332. Later he was also mentioned as being a Provost in Cologne.

After the death of his uncle, he was appointed Bishop of Liège by Pope Clement VI. In 1362 he applied to become the Archbishop of Cologne, but his nephew Adolf gained it in 1363. Nevertheless after Adolph abdicated in the following year he was appointed the Archbishop in 1364 by Pope Urban V and resigned the Bishopric of Liège. Engelbert was beset by health problems soon after taking office. In 1366 he accepted coadjutors to assist in the running of the archdiocese, and the Archbishop of Trier Kuno II of Falkenstein was selected.

Engelbert died in 1368 and was buried in Cologne Cathedral.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Engelbert von der Mark, 1364-1368.

Doppelschilling. ca. 1365 Riel mint. 1,90 g.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing, with key and book.

Rev.: Long cross extending to coin edge, in double circle of writing.

Reference: Noss 126 c light var. Very rare, excellent specimen!

Estimate: 100.00 EUR. Price realized: 480 EUR (approx. 641 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Engelbert von der Mark, 1364-1368.

Doppelschilling. ca. 1365 Deutz mint. 3,54 g.

Obv.: Mitred bust of bishop facing in 12-arched border; coat of arms of Mark family below.

Rev. Short cross in double writing circles.

Reference: Noss 128. Very rare. Attractive example, Beautiful!

Estimate: 2.000 EUR. Price realized: 8.000 EUR (approx. 10,192 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Kuno von Falkenstein, Co-adjutor 1366-1368, Administrator 1368-1371 (Archbishop of Trier 1362-1388)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Kuno von Falkenstein, 1366-1371.

Weißpfennig. ca. 1368/1369 Deutz mint. 2,59 g

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing with cross-staff and key in Gothic-style portal. Above coat-of-arms of Cologne and Minzenberg.

Rev.: Coat of arms with Cologne and Trier-style crosses, in a double-lined 6-lobed border; pointed ends where lobe arches meet.

Reference: Noss 140 e. Slightly weak strike at edge, VF.

Schätzpreis: 100.00 EUR. Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 187 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

**\*NOTE: The coin identifies him as Archbishop of TRIER, so examine the coin closely to see the Cologne coat-of-arms!**



Köln - Archbishopric  
Kuno von Falkenstein, 1366-1371.

Weißpfennig. ca. 1371 Deutz mint.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing with cross-staff and key in Gothic-style portal. Above coat-of-arms of Cologne and Minzenberg.

Rev.: Coat of arms with Cologne and Trier-style crosses, in a double-lined 6-lobed border; pointed ends where lobe arches meet.

Reference: Noss 152. Scarce. Edge damage, but VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR.

**\*NOTE: The coin identifies him as Archbishop of TRIER, so examine the coin closely to see the Cologne coat-of-arms!**

## Friedrich von Saarwerden - 1371-1414



Köln - Archbishopric  
Friedrich III. von Saarwerden, 1371-1414.

Weißpfennig. ca. 1376 Riel mint. 2,25 g

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing with cross-staff and key in Gothic-style portal. Above coat-of-arms of Saarwerden and Minzenberg.

Rev.: Coat of arms with Cologne and Trier-style crosses, in a double-lined 6-lobed border; pointed ends where lobe arches meet.

Reference: Noss 194 c. VF +

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 225 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Friedrich III. von Saarwerden, 1371-1414.

Weißpfennig. ca. 1377 Riel mint.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing with cross-staff and key in Gothic-style portal. Above coat-of-arms of Saarwerden and Minzenberg.

Rev.: Coat of arms with Cologne and Trier-style crosses, in a double-lined 6-lobed border; pointed ends where lobe arches meet.

Reference: Noss 198 b. VF +

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 110 EUR (approx. 140 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)





Köln - Archbishopric  
Friedrich III. von Saarwerden, 1371-1414.

Weißpfennig. ca. 1373 Deutz mint.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing with cross-staff and key in Gothic-style portal. Above 2 coat-of-arms of Saarwerden and Minzburg.

Rev.: Coat of arms with Cologne and Trier-style crosses, in a double-lined 6-lobed border; pointed ends where lobe arches meet.

Reference: Noss 176. VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 130 EUR (approx. 162 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Friedrich III. von Saarwerden, 1371-1414.

Weißpfennig. ca. 1383 Deutz mint.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing with cross-staff and key in Gothic-style portal. Above 2 coat-of-arms of Saarwerden.

Rev.: Coat of arms with Cologne and Trier-style crosses, in a double-lined 6-lobed border; pointed ends where lobe arches meet.

Reference: Noss 207 b. Attractive Patina, VF +

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 185 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Friedrich III. von Saarwerden, 1371-1414.

Weißpfennig. ca. 1373 Deutz mint. 2,25 g.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing with cross-staff and key in Gothic-style portal. Above 2 coat-of-arms of Saarwerden and Minzenberg.

Rev.: Coat of arms with Cologne and Trier-style crosses, in a double-lined 6-lobed border; pointed ends where lobe arches meet.

Reference: Noss 176. Partly weak strike, VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 141 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Friedrich III. von Saarwerden, 1371-1414.

Heller. cBonn mint.

Obv.: Coat-of-arms.

Rev.: Cross with F-R-I-D in the angles. At beginning and end of legend a small lily.

Reference: Noss - similar to 217/258.VF.

Estimate: 125 EUR



Köln - Archbishopric  
Friedrich III. von Saarwerden, 1371-1414.

Weißpfennig. ca. 1375 Deutz mint.

Obv.: FRIDERI:A-REPISCOLO+ half-bust of St. Peter, nimbate, facing, with cross-staff and key, over coat-of-arms..

Rev.: MON-ETAT-VICI-ENSI Long cross, in each angle 3 balls.

Reference: Noss 184 c. Scarce. VF/XF.

Estimate: 175 EUR. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 240 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Friedrich III. von Saarwerden, 1371-1414.

Weißpfennig. Deutz mint.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing with cross-staff and key in Gothic-style portal.  
Above 2 coat-of-arms..

Rev.: Coat of arms with shield with eagle in center, in a double-lined 6-lobed border; pointed ends where lobe arches meet.

Reference: Noss 161. VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 125 EUR (approx. 159 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Friedrich III. von Saarwerden, 1371-1414.

Weißpfennig . ca. 1371-72 Deutz mint.

Obv.: Half-bust of St. Peter, nimbate, facing, with cross-staff and key, over coat-of-arms..

Rev.: MON-ETAT-VICI-ENSIS Long cross, in each angle 3 balls.

Reference: Noss 164 a. Very seldom seen. F/VF.

Estimate: 125 EUR.

# Dietrich II. von Moers - 1414-1463



Köln - Archbishopric  
Dietrich II. von Moers, 1414-1463.

Weißpfennig. ca. 1421 Königsdorf mint.

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

Rev.: Quartered coat of arms center, in 4-lobed border; coat-of-arms in each lobe.

Reference: Noss 314.VF.

Estimate: 100.00 EUR. Price realized: 165 EUR (approx. 220 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Dietrich II. von Moers, 1414-1463.

Weißpfennig. ca. 1415 Bonn mint. 2,03 g.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing slightly to left, with cross-staff and key in Gothic-style portal. 2 coats of arms at top, coat-of-arms below saint.

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

Reference: Noss 276. Beautiful example with nice portrait.

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



Köln - Archbishopric  
Dietrich II. von Moers, 1414-1463.

Weißpfennig. ca. 1418 Riel mint. 2,13 g.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing forward, with cross-staff and key in Gothic-style portal. 2 coats of arms at top, coat-of-arms below saint.

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

Reference: Noss 281 c. Fine Patina, VF +

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 200 EUR (approx. 282 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Dietrich II. von Moers, 1414-1463.

Heller. ca. 1418 Bonn. mint. 0,19 g.

Obv.: Coat-of-arms.

Rev.: Long cross, in the middle a rosette, in the angles T - H - E - O.

Reference: Noss 284. VF - Beautiful.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 85 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Dietrich II. von Moers, 1414-1463.

Weißpfennig. ca. 1416 Bonn mint.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing slightly to left, with cross-staff and key in Gothic-style portal. 2 coats of arms at top, coat-of-arms below saint.

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

Reference: Noss 277 a. VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 153 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Dietrich II. von Moers, 1414-1463.

Weißpfennig. ca. 1451 Riel mint.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing slightly to right, with cross-staff and key in Gothic-style portal. Coat-of-arms below saint.

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

Reference: Noss 388 g-i. Weak strike, VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 79 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Dietrich II. von Moers, 1414-1463.

Heller. Bonn. mint.

Obv.: Coat-of-arms.

Rev.: Long cross, in the middle a rosette, in the angles T - H - E - O.

Reference: Noss 284. Beautiful!

Estimate: 40 EUR. Price realized: 65 EUR (approx. 78 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Ruprecht, Pfalzgraf bei Rhein - 1463-1480



Köln - Archbishopric  
Ruprecht, Pfalzgraf bei Rhein, Erzbischof von Köln, 1463-1480

Weisspfennig. ca. 1469 Bonn. mint. 1,87 g.

Obv.: ROPERTV - SARCPI' CO' Nimbate half-bust of St. Peter facing with cross-staff and key, in Gothic-style portal, under him divided shield with arms of a cross and Pfalz lion.

Rev.: MONE' - NOVA - BVNE' Central shield with quartered arms of Cologne, Pfalz, Bavaria and Cologne; in 3 lobed border; in each lobe coats of arms of Mainz, Trier and Bavaria.

Reference: Noss (Köln) 431. Slg. Memmesheimer -. VF. Ex Auktion Kölner Münzkabinett 29, Köln, Oktober 1980, Lot 444.

Estimate: CHF 100.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Ruprecht, Pfalzgraf bei Rhein, Erzbischof von Köln, 1463-1480

Blanken. ca. 1472 Deutz mint. 2,47 g.

Obv.: \* ROPERTVS \* ARI' EPS \* COLONS Nimbate half-bust of St. Peter facing, head slightly to left, with key, between Cologne and Pfalz-Bavarian shields.

Rev.: Double circle of writing, small Pfalz-shield at beginning of the legend, BNDICTV SIT NOME DNI NRI hV XPI' / GRO - SVS - TVI - CIS Footed cross from center to end of inner ring of writing, star in each angle. Writing separated by and pearled circle, pearl circle at outer edge.

Reference: Noss (Köln) 453. Slg. Memmesheimer -. VF. Ex Auktion Müller 68, Solingen, September 1991, Lot 1917.

Estimate: CHF 250.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Ruprecht, Pfalzgraf bei Rhein, Erzbischof von Köln, 1463-1480

Weisspfennig. ca. 1464 Riel mint.

Obv.: Nimbate half-bust of St. Peter facing, head slightly to right, with cross-staff and key, in Gothic-style portal, under him shield with arms of a Pfalz lion and Bavaria.

Rev.: Central shield with quartered arms of Cologne, Pfalz, Bavaria and Cologne; in 3 lobed border; in each lobe coats of arms of Cologne, Pfalz and Bavaria.

Reference: Noss 409. VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 225 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Ruprecht, Pfalzgraf bei Rhein, Erzbischof von Köln, 1463-1480

Weisspfennig. ca. 1470 Bonn. mint.

Obv.: Nimbate half-bust of St. Peter facing, head slightly to right, with cross-staff and key, in Gothic-style portal, under him divided shield with arms of a cross and Pfalz lion.

Rev.: Central shield with arms of Cologne on left, Pfalz and Bavaria on right; all in 3 lobed border; in each lobe coats of arms of Mainz, Trier and Bavaria.

Reference: Noss 434. Slight edge damage, VF.

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



Köln - Archbishopric  
Ruprecht, Pfalzgraf bei Rhein, Erzbischof von Köln, 1463-1480

Blanken. ca. 1469 Deutz mint.

Obv.: Nimbate half-bust of St. Peter facing, head slightly to right, with key and book, between Cologne and Pfalz-Bavarian shields.

Rev.: Double circle of writing, small Pfalz-shield at beginning of the legend, BNDICTV SIT NOME DNI NRI IhV XP / GRO - SVS - TVI - CIS Footed cross from center to end of inner ring of writing, star in each angle. Writing separated by and pearled circle, pearl circle at outer edge.

Reference: Noss 445 a. Rim damage, VF.

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



Köln - Archbishopric  
Ruprecht, Pfalzgraf bei Rhein, Erzbischof von Köln, 1463-1480

Blanken. ca. 1469 Deutz mint.

Obv.: Nimbate half-bust of St. Peter facing, head slightly to right, with key and book, between Cologne and Pfalz-Bavarian shields.

Rev.: Double circle of writing, small Pfalz-shield at beginning of the legend, BNDICTV SIT NOME DNI NRI IhV XP / GRO - SVS - TVI - CIS Footed cross from center to end of inner ring of writing, star in each angle. Writing separated by and pearled circle, pearl circle at outer edge.

Reference: Noss 444. VF.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 320 EUR (approx. 408 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Ruprecht, Pfalzgraf bei Rhein, Erzbischof von Köln, 1463-1480

Weisspfennig. ca. 1464 Riel mint.

Obv.: Nimbate half-bust of St. Peter facing, head slightly to right, with cross-staff and key, in Gothic-style portal, under him shield with arms of a Pfalz lion and Bavaria.

Rev.: Central shield with quartered arms of Cologne, Pfalz, Bavaria and Cologne; in 3 lobed border; in each lobe coats of arms of Cologne, Pfalz and Bavaria.

Reference: Noss 409 a. VF+

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 90 EUR (approx. 119 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Ruprecht, Pfalzgraf bei Rhein, Erzbischof von Köln, 1463-1480

1 1/2 Heller. ca. 1469 Bonn? mint.

Uniface. Arms of Cologne and Pfalz-Bavaria.

Reference: Noss 435. Weak strike, but VF.

Estimate: 40 EUR. Price realized: 82 EUR (approx. 105 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Hermann von Hessen - 1480-1508



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hermann IV. , Landgraf von Hessen, 1480-1508

Heller. ca. 1502-1508 14 mm

Uniface. central ball, with 4 coats of arms arranged around.

Reference: Noss 525, Schulden 1620. VF.

Starting Price EUR 20. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 59 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hermann IV. , Landgraf von Hessen, 1480-1508

Heller. Werl oder Rheinberg

Uniface. central ball, with 4 coats of arms arranged around.

Reference: Noss 653 (Werl), Krusy similar to Anmerkung Seite 20, Blätter für Münzfreunde 1922, Seite 274 (Rheinberg). Extremely scarce, VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 132 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hermann IV. , Landgraf von Hessen, 1480-1508

Groschen. 1489 Deutz mint.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing, with book and key; over city shield.

Rev.: Double circle of writing; footed cross center to end of inner circle of legend; coat-of-arms on shield. Date in inner legend.

Reference: Noss 481 a. Rare, VF

Estimate: 200.00 EUR. Price realized: 275 EUR (approx. 367 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hermann IV. , Landgraf von Hessen, 1480-1508

Blanken 1482.

Obv.: Center - stylized church with shield below; shield breaks inner writing circle. All surrounded by outer circle of writing.

Rev.: Footed cros, with 2 circles of writing around it.

Reference: Noss 478, Schulden 1605. Scarce, holed. VF.

Estimate EUR 50. Price realized: 45 EUR (approx. 60 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hermann IV. , Landgraf von Hessen, 1480-1508

Blanken 1482. Deutz Mint.

Obv.: Center - stylized church with shield below; shield breaks inner writing circle. All surrounded by outer circle of writing.

Rev.: Footed cros, with 2 circles of writing around it.

Reference: Levinson I-178; Noss 478. Rare, VF - Beautiful coin with nice patina!

Estimate: 400 EUR. Price realized: 900 EUR (approx. 1,268 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hermann IV. , Landgraf von Hessen, 1480-1508

Heller. ca. 1481 Bonn mint. 0,22 g.

Uniface. Coat of arms.

Reference: Noss 476. Beautiful!

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



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hermann IV. , Landgraf von Hessen, 1480-1508

Albus 1489. Deutz mint.

Obv.: St. Peter, nimbate, facing, head slightly to left, with key and cross staff, over quartered coat-of-arms.

Rev.: Cruciform coats of arms of Cologne, Hesse, Nidda, and Ziegenhain, around central rosette.

Reference: Noss 482 h. Scarce, especially in this condition! Beautiful example!

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 320 EUR (approx. 408 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hermann IV. , Landgraf von Hessen, 1480-1508

Albus 1489. Deutz mint. 1.85 g

Obv.: St. Peter standing facing, head slightly to left, holding staff and key, behind coat of arms of Cologne

Rev.: Cruciform coats of arms of Cologne, Hesse, Nidda, and Ziegenhain, around central rosette.

Reference: Noss, Köln 482f (this coin illustrated); Schulten 1607; Levinson I-231; Cappe 1180; Frey 321. VF, toned. Scarce.

This coin, produced by the archbishopric of Cologne, is illustrated in Alfred Noss' 1913 standard reference Die Münzen der Erzbischöfe von Cöln, 1306-1547. At that time, the coin was in the author's personal collection.

Estimate: \$200. Price realized: 275 USD.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hermann IV. , Landgraf von Hessen, 1480-1508

Albus 1489. Deutz mint.

Obv.: St. Peter, nimbate, facing, head slightly to left, with key and cross staff, over quartered coat-of-arms.

Rev.: Cruciform coats of arms of Cologne, Hesse, Nidda, and Ziegenhain, around central rosette.

Reference: Noss 482. VF+

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 180 EUR (approx. 228 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hermann IV. , Landgraf von Hessen, 1480-1508

Hohlringheller ca. 1481. 0,21 g.

Uniface. Quartered arms of Cologne, Hesse, Ziegenhain, Cologne.

Reference: Noss 476. Neautiful Patina, like mint-fresh!

Estimation: 50,00. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 83 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



# Philipp II. von Daun - 1508-1515



Köln - Archbishopric  
Philipp II. von Dhaun, 1508-1515.

Albus 1512. Deutz mint.

Obv.: Coat of arms, date above.

Rev.: Arms of Trier-Baden, Pfalz-Bavaria and Mainz arranged triangularly around central point.

Reference: Noss 553 h. VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 95 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date).



Köln - Archbishopric  
Philipp II. von Dhaun, 1508-1515.

Albus 1513. Deutz mint.

Obv.: Coat of arms, date above.

Rev.: Arms of Trier-Baden, Pfalz-Bavaria and Mainz arranged triangularly around central point.

Reference: Noss 542 1/2. Dark Patina, VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Philipp II. von Dhaun, 1508-1515.

Albus 1513. Deutz mint.

Obv.: Coat of arms, date above. 27 mm

Rev.: Arms of Trier-Baden, Pfalz-Bavaria and Mainz arranged triangularly around central point.

Reference: Noss 553, Schulten 1622. Fine patina, flan crack at edge. Still nice!

Estimate EUR 100.



# Hermann V. von Wied - 1515-1546

Hermann of Wied (January 14, 1477 - August 15, 1552) was elector and archbishop of Cologne.

Hermann was the fourth son of Frederick, count of Wied (d. 1487).

Educated for the Church, he became elector and archbishop in 1515, and ruled his electorate with vigour and intelligence, taking up at first an attitude of hostility towards the reformers and their teaching. A quarrel with the papacy turned, or helped to turn, his thoughts in the direction of Church reform, but he hoped this would come from within rather than from without, and with the aid of his friend John Gropper, began, about 1536, to institute certain reforms in his own diocese.

One step led to another, and as all efforts at union failed the elector invited Martin Bucer to Cologne in 1542. Supported by the estates of the electorate, and relying upon the recess of the diet of Regensburg in 1541, he encouraged Bucer to press on with the work of reform, and in 1543 invited Melanchthon to his assistance.

His conversion was hailed with great joy by the Protestants, and the league of Schmalkalden declared they were resolved to defend him; but the Reformation in the electorate received checks from the victory of Charles V over William, duke of Cleves, and the hostility of the citizens of Cologne. Summoned both before the emperor and the pope, the elector was deposed and excommunicated by Paul III in 1546.

He resigned his office in February 1547, and retired to Wied. Hermann was also a bishop of Paderborn from 1532 to 1547.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hermann V. von Wied, 1515-1546.

1/2 Albus (Schilling) 1516. Zons? mint.

Obv.: Shield, star above, coats of arms to top left, right and bottom.

Rev.: St. Peter, nimbate, facing, head slightly to left, holds key and patriarchal cross-staff; he is behind shield with coat-of-arms. Date in legend.

Reference: Noss 579 a light var. VF.

Estimate: 75.00 EUR. Price realized: 80 EUR (approx. 107 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Hermann V. von Wied, 1515-1546.

1/2 Albus (Schilling) 1519. Deutz? mint.

Obv.: Shield, star above, coats of arms to top left, right and bottom.

Rev.: St. Peter, nimbate, facing, head slightly to left, holds key and patriarchal cross-staff; he is behind shield with coat-of-arms. Date in legend.

Reference: Noss 598 b. Very scarce in this condition. Beautiful!

Estimate: 100.00 EUR. Price realized: 150 EUR (approx. 200 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Adolf III. von Schauenburg - 1547-1556



Köln - Archbishopric  
Adolf III. von Schauenburg, 1547-1556.

Taler 1555. Deutz mint.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter stands slightly to right, holding book and shouldered key. \*ADOLPH\*D\*G\*ARCEPS\*COLO

Rev.: Crested quartered coat of arms, with central shield.  
\*MO\*NO\*ARG\* \*TVICI\*1555\*

Reference: Dav. 9115; Noss 24 b var. Light traces of corrosion, but still VF.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 460 EUR (approx. 608 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Anton von Schauenburg - 1556-1558

Anton, count of Holstein-Schauenburg, Archbishop of Cologne, was the 6th Son of Justus I. and was educated like his brothers for the clergy. He was selected after the death of his brother Adolf 1556 as his successor to be the archbishop of Cologne. He did not receive the consecration however, since he already had died on 18 June 1558 at Castle Godesberg; he was buried in Cologne.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Anton von Schauenburg, 1556-1558.

Taler 1557. Deutz mint.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter stands slightly to left, holding book and key, he divides the date 1557. \*ANTONIVS\*ELEC ECCLESIE\*COLON

Rev.: Crested quartered coat of arms, with central shield. \*MONETA\*NOV ARGEN\*TVICI\*

Reference: Dav. 9120; Lange 774 var.; Noss 40 h. Beautiful patina, VF+.

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 360 EUR (approx. 476 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Anton von Schauenburg, 1556-1558.

Taler 1557. Deutz mint.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter stands slightly to left, holding book and key, he divides the date 1557. \*ANTONIVS\*ELEC ECCLESIE\*COLONIE

Rev.: Crested quartered coat of arms, with central shield. \*MONETA\*NOVA ARGEN\*TVICI\*

Reference: Dav. 9120; Noss 40 a. Flan damage at rim, still VF.

Estimate: 350 EUR. Price realized: 280 EUR (approx. 381 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Johann Gebhard von Mansfeld - 1558-1562



Köln - Archbishopric  
Johann Gebhard von Mansfeld, 1558-1562.

Taler 1558. Deutz mint.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter standing slightly to left; holding book and shouldered key, behind a large quartered coat-of-arms shield. St. Peter divides date. IOHAN.GEBHA. .ELLC.ECCL.COLO

Rev.: Ornate quartered crested coat-of-arms with shield at center. \*MONETA\*NOV\* \*ARGEN\*TVICI\*

Reference: Dav. 9121; Noss 45 e. Minimal corrosion at edge. VF.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 400 EUR (approx. 529 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Johann Gebhard von Mansfeld, 1558-1562.

Reichstaler 1558. Deutz mint.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter standing slightly to left; holding book and shouldered key, behind a large quartered coat-of-arms shield. St. Peter divides date. IOHAN:GEBHA. .HILC.ECCL.COLO

Rev.: Ornate quartered crested coat-of-arms with shield at center. .MONE.NOVA. .ARGEN.TVICI.

Reference: Dav. 9121; Noss 46 b var. Beautiful VF.

Estimate: 1000 EUR.

# Friedrich IV. Graf von Wied - 1562-1567



Köln - Archbishopric  
Friedrich IV. Graf von Wied 1562-1567.

1/2 Taler 1563.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter standing slightly to right, holding book and key, behind a large quartered coat-of-arms. .FRIDERIC.ELECIVS. .ECCLESIE.COLONI

Rev.: Ornatly crested quartered coat-of-arms, with center shield. .MONE.NOVA. .ARGEN.TVICI.

Reference: Noss -. Unpublished. VF.

Estimate: 25.000 EUR. Price realized: 49.000 EUR (approx. 59,524 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Salentin von Isenburg - 1567-1577

Salentin VII of Isenburg-Grenzau (German: Salentin VII. von Isenburg-Grenzau; c. 1532 - 1610) was the Archbishop of Cologne from 1567 until 1577, the Bishop of Paderborn from 1574 until 1577, and the Count of Isenburg-Grenzau from 1577 to 1610.

Salentin VII was the second son of Count Henry of Isenburg-Grenzau. As his parents did not have the money to educate all three of their sons, the elder two, John and Salentin, were chosen and sent to the cathedral of Mainz in 1548. In 1558 he became a member of the cathedral of Cologne. When his younger brother Anthony died in 1563, his elder brother John left the church and returned to Isenburg-Grenzau. In 1565 he obtained office in St. Geron in Cologne, and also in that year John died.

On 23 December 1567 he was elected the Archbishop of Cologne. He did not have priestly consecrations as he intended to leave the church and take up rulership of the County of Isenburg-Grenzau in the foreseeable future, a condition which had the support of the cathedral chapter and the Holy Roman Emperor but not Pope Pius V who demanded a new election was to take place. However Pius V soon died and Pope Gregory VIII confirmed the election in 1573.

As the archbishop of Cologne, Salentin used the resources of it to improve the conditions in Isenburg-Grenzau, and succeeded in obtaining for it Imperial immediacy in the Bench of Counts of the Wetterau. On 21 April 1574 he was also elected the Bishop of Paderborn and received papal confirmation. On 9 December he arrived in Paderborn in splendour surrounded by thousands of attendants. During his reign he tightly organised the administration and the finances of the dioceses. He retired from the Bishopric of Paderborn on 5 September 1577 and the Archbishopric of Cologne on the 13th.

Salentin succeeded Count Arnold in Isenburg-Grenzau. On 10 December 1577 he married Antonia Wilhelmina of Aremberg. He met his successor in Cologne Gebhard II Truchsess von Waldburg with great skepticism as he knew of his close relationship with protestants. Salentin VII was a successful military leader, and he participated in the Cologne War at the request of the Cathedral chapter to depose Gebhard II after he converted to protestantism and attempted to secularise the archbishopric. He had two sons, Salentin and Ernest and both like their father had successful military careers.

Salentin died in the March 1610 and was buried in the praemonestrian Rommersdorf.



Köln - Archbishopric  
Salentin von Isenburg, 1567-1577.

Messing-Rechenpfennig (Jeton) 1570.

Obv.: Ornatly crested quartered coat-of-arms wth central shield, in wreath.

Rev.: Elaborate cartouche, center inscription: .MODO./ET.NUN/QVAM

Reference: Noss 77; Weiler 175. Sehr schön

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 203 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Salentin von Isenburg, 1567-1577.

Cu Rechenpfennig (Jeton) 1577.

Obv.: Coat of arms divides date.

Rev.: NVN QVAM ET MODO in circle, all surrounded by ornate cartouche.

Reference: Noss 92; Weiler 208. Beautiful!

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 180 EUR (approx. 215 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Köln - Archbishopric  
Salentin von Isenburg, 1567-1577.

Taler 1570, Deutz mint.



Obv.: St. Peter, with halo, walking to left, with key and book.  
\*SALENTIN+ELECTVS ECCLES+COLONIEN. Figure of Saint  
divides date.

Rev.: Ornatly crested quartered coat-of-arms, with center shield.  
\*MONETA\*NOVA\* \*ARGEN\*TVICII\*

Reference: Dav. 9128; Noss 75. Minimal traces of removed loop, VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 240 EUR (approx. 326 U.S. Dollars  
as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Salentin von Isenburg, 1567-1577.

Taler 1569, Deutz mint.

Obv.: St. Peter with halo, book and shouldered key walking to right;  
figure divides date. \*SALENTIN.ELECTVS\*  
\*ECCLESIE.COLONIEN.

Rev.: Ornatly crested quartered coat-of-arms, with center shield.  
.MONETA.NOVA. .ARGEN.TVICII.

REFERENCE: Noss 72, Davenport 9129. SCARCE. VF.

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 400 EUR (approx. 528 U.S. Dollars  
as of the auction date)



Köln - Archbishopric  
Salentin von Isenburg, 1567-1577.

Münzvereinstaler 1572.

Obv.: Bearded bust of Archbishop to left, which divides date. Shields at  
top, bottom, left and right, dividing legend: SALENTINVS.D.  
GELECT. .COLON.

Rev.: Coat of arms with 5 divisions. +MO.NO.RHE.ELECT.  
PRI.CONSOCIAT.

Reference: Noss 81, Davenport 9132. Some rim damage, but VF.

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 675 EUR (approx. 951 U.S. Dollars  
as of the auction date)

# Gebhard Truchseß von Waldburg - 1577-1583

Gebhard Truchsess von Waldburg (November 10, 1547 – May 31, 1601) was the elector and archbishop of Cologne.

Gebhard was born in Heiligenberg, the second son of William, count of Waldburg, and nephew of Otto, cardinal-bishop of Augsburg (1514–73).

Belonging thus to an old and distinguished Swabian family, after studying at the universities of Ingolstadt, Perugia, Louvain and elsewhere, began his ecclesiastical career at Augsburg. Subsequently he held other positions at Strassburg, Cologne and Augsburg; in December 1577, he was chosen elector of Cologne after a spirited contest.

Gebhard is chiefly noted for his conversion to the reformed doctrines, and for his marriage with Agnes, countess of Mansfeld, which was connected with this step. After living in concubinage with Agnes he decided, perhaps under compulsion, to marry her, doubtless intending at the same time to resign his see. Other counsels, however, prevailed.



Instigated by some Protestant supporters he declared he would retain the electorate, and in December 1582 he formally announced his conversion to the reformed faith. The marriage with Agnes was celebrated in the following February, and Gebhard remained in possession of the see. This affair created a great stir in Germany, and the clause concerning ecclesiastical reservation in the religious peace of Augsburg was interpreted in one way by his friends, and in another way by his foes; the former holding that he could retain his office, the latter that he must resign.

Anticipating events Gebhard had collected some troops, and had taken measures to convert his subjects to Protestantism. In April 1583 he was deposed and excommunicated by Pope Gregory XIII; a Bavarian prince, Ernest, bishop of Liège, Freising and Hildesheim, was chosen elector, and war broke out between the rivals. A competitor to the reformation was Hermann von Hatzfeld, a seneschal from Balve.

The cautious Lutheran princes of Germany, especially Augustus I, elector of Saxony, were not enthusiastic in support of Gebhard, whose friendly relations with the Calvinists were not to their liking; and although Henry of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV of France, tried to form a coalition to aid the deposed elector, the only assistance which he obtained came from John Casimir, administrator of the Palatinate of the Rhine. The inhabitants of the electorate were about equally divided on the question, and Ernest, supported by Spanish troops, was too strong for Gebhard. John Casimir, who acted as commander-in-chief, returned to the Palatinate in October 1583, and early in the following year Gebhard was driven from Bonn and took refuge in the Strassbourg.

The electorate was soon completely in the possession of Ernest, and the defeat of Gebhard was a serious blow to Protestantism, and marks a stage in the history of the Reformation.

Living in the Netherlands he became very intimate with Elizabeth's envoy, Robert Dudley, 1st Earl of Leicester, but he failed to get assistance for renewing the war either from the English queen or in any other quarter.

In 1589 Gebhard took up his residence at Strassburg, where he had held the office of dean of the cathedral since 1574. Before his arrival some trouble had arisen in the chapter because three excommunicated canons persisted in retaining their offices. He joined this party, which was strongly supported in the city, took part in a double election to the bishopric in 1592, and in spite of some opposition retained his office until his death at Strassburg. Gebhard was a drunken and licentious man, who owes his prominence rather to his surroundings than to his abilities.

Köln - Archbishopric  
Gebhard Truchseß von Waldburg, 1577-1583.



6 Heller 1581, Deutz mint.

Obv.: Quartered coat of arms in beaded circle. :GEB ELEC &.CONF  
COLO

Rev.: Orb with denomination (6) inside. .HLR. below. In beaded circle,  
cross of orb breaks through to top of coin. MONE.NOV.TVICII.81

Reference: Noss 99. VF.

Estimate: 50.00 EUR. Price realized: 150 EUR (approx. 200 U.S.  
Dollars as of the auction date)

Köln - Archbishopric  
Gebhard Truchseß von Waldburg, 1577-1583.



4 Albus 1583. Unknown mint.

Obv.: Quartered coat-of-arms over cross, in beaded circle. +GEB-  
HARD:COMF:COLON.PR.ELEC

Rev.: 4-lobed cartouche with eagle, over flowered cross; all in beaded  
circle. +FORTITVDO.MEA.DOMINVS.83

Reference: Noss 115. Scarce. Small rim damage, still beautiful.

Estimate: 600 EUR. Price realized: 500 EUR (approx. 595 U.S. Dollars  
as of the auction date)

Köln - Archbishopric  
Gebhard Truchseß von Waldburg, 1577-1583.



Uniface Klippe in Half-taler weight 1583. 27 x 27 mm 14,33 g.  
Made during Siege of Bonn.

Obv.: In oval beaded circle, coat-of-arms of Waldburg, in the edges, in  
round counterstamps, G 83 B G.

Reference: Noss 124 D., Very scarce, VF.

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 600 EUR (approx. 846 U.S. Dollars  
as of the auction date)



# COLOGNE FREE CITY ISSUES



Köln - City Issue

Weißpfennig

Obv.: Coat of arms in tri-lobed border, looking slightly to left, lobe ends meet in points; in each lobe a coat of arms. \*MONE CIVIT COLON

Rev.: Nimbate saint facing, in ornate gothic-style portal, right hand slightly raised in blessing, left hand holds book; over city coat-of-arms.

Reference: Noss 23. Good VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 93 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - City Issue

Weißpfennig

Obv.: Coat of arms in tri-lobed border, looking slightly to left, lobe ends meet in points; in each lobe a coat of arms. \*MONE CIVIT COLON

Rev.: Nimbate saint facing, in ornate gothic-style portal, right hand slightly raised in blessing, left hand holds book; over city coat-of-arms.

Reference: Noss 22. VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 210 EUR (approx. 296 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - City Issue

Uniface Heller.

Cologne city coat-of-arms.

Reference: Noss 213. Beautiful!

Estimate: 25 EUR. Price realized: 55 EUR (approx. 77 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - City Issue

1/2 Groschen (ca. 1475)

Obv.: City coat-of-arms in 6-lobed border.

Rev.: 4 ringlets arranged in a cross; point at center; 4 cross arms radiate from it ending in ornate trident-like forms. 2 circles of writing. COL ONI EPS IS (two stars) in inner circle.

. RR Winz. Kratzer und Druckstelle, sehr schön

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 180 EUR (approx. 229 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - City Issue

1/2 Groschen (ca. 1475)

Obv.: City coat-of-arms in 6-lobed border.

Rev.: 4 ringlets arranged in a cross; point at center; 4 cross arms radiate from it ending in ornate trident-like form. 2 circles of writing. COL ONI EPS IS (two stars) in inner circle.

Reference: Noss 7. Small scratches, VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 240 EUR (approx. 338 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - City Issue

Groschen

Obv.: City coat-of-arms in 6-lobed border. Names of biblical Three Kings around border.

Rev.: 4-petaled rosette, in elaborate cartouche, 4 cross arms radiate from it ending in ornate trident-like form. 2 circles of writing.

Reference: Noss 3 c. VF - Beautiful!

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 350 EUR (approx. 493 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - City Issue

Groschen ca. 1475

Obv.: City coat-of-arms in 6-lobed border. Names of biblical Three Kings around border.

Rev.: 4-petaled rosette, in elaborate cartouche, 4 cross arms radiate from it ending in ornate trident-like form. 2 circles of writing.

Reference: Noss 11 e. VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 240 EUR (approx. 317 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - City Issue

Groschen ca. 1475

Obv.: City coat-of-arms in 6-lobed border. Names of biblical Three Kings around border.

Rev.: 4-petaled rosette, in elaborate cartouche, 4 cross arms radiate from it ending in ornate trident-like form. 2 circles of writing.

Reference: Noss 11. Beautiful patina, VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 260 EUR (approx. 344 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - City Issue

Groschen ca. 1475

Obv.: City coat-of-arms in 6-lobed border. Names of biblical Three Kings around border.

Rev.: 4-petaled rosette, in elaborate cartouche, 4 cross arms radiate from it ending in ornate trident-like form. 2 circles of writing.

Reference: Noss 11 e. VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 204 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - City Issue

1/2 Albus ca. 1493

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing, looking slightly to left, right hand raised in blessing, with book, above city coat-of-arms. \*CIVITAS\* \*COLONIEN'

Rev.: In pearled circle: 3 coats-of-arms arranged in a circle, shield bottoms to center. Names of 3 biblical kings around.

Very rare, VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 210 EUR (approx. 268 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - City Issue

Albus 1515

Obv.: City coat of arms, ringlet left and right, date above; all in circle. +CIVITAS:COLONIENSIS

Rev.: St. Andrew's style cross with fleur-de-lis ends; in each angle a coat-of-arms. +MONETA.NOVA.NORENSI

Reference: Noss 72 ff. VF

Estimate: 40 EUR. Price realized: 32 EUR (approx. 41 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - City Issue

Schilling 1511.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Peter facing, looking slightly to left, right hand raised in blessing, with book, above city coat-of-arms. CIVITAS+ .COLONIE

Rev.: In perled circle: 4 coats-of-arms arranged in a circle, shield bottoms to center. Date in reverse legend.

Reference: Noss 42. Slightly weak strike, VF.

Estimate: 40 EUR.



Köln - City Issue

3 Schilling 1577.

Obv.: City coat of arms, ringlet to left and right, date above, ringlet each side of date; all in circle. .MONE.NOV.CIVIT.COLONIENS

Rev.: Crowned double-headed spread eagle. Royal orb on chest. Titles of Emperor Rudolph. RUDOL.II.ROM.IMP.SEM.AVG

Reference: Noss 190. Slightly curved, VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 56 EUR (approx. 71 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Köln - City Issue

Thick triple Taler (1620-1632) 86,46 g.  
"Three Kings Taler" or "Ursula Taler"

Obv. IASPAR – MELCH – OP ET + BA – LTASAR City arms of Cologne, the Holy Three Kings around it, In the legend the arms of the three saints assigned to each person. In the exergue: O + I + CLI' COI

Rev. \* - SANGUT' E – hI \* ROSEO \* REGNA \* VICERE \* - SVPE' NA - \* Ship with mast and standards containing eight persons, of which St. Ursula, the English Prince Aetherius and Pope Cyriacus are in a pronounced position.

Reference: Noss 78b. Weiler 465 Anm. Pogge 3877. Attractive patina. Planchet fault on edge. Extremely fine. Engraved on the edge is following German text: ("I would hope to follow Jesus. 2nd August, Hermann Volckhouen, Anno 1632). Noss notes this engraving on a specimen in the Lückert Collection. Weiler cites this engraving slightly differently under number 465 and placed it in the Dr. Frings Collection Our specimen is undoubtedly the same one as in both of these collections. Volckhoven is the domicile of the mentioned Hermann. It is a small village in the former Archbishopric of Cologne. Ritter's Geographical Lexicon of 1874 has following reference: "Volkhoven, village in Prussia, governmental district of Cologne, 140 inhabitants.

Estimate: CHF 15000.