

The Coins of Denmark



The Kingdom of Denmark (Danish: Kongeriget Danmark, commonly known as Denmark, is a nation situated in the Scandinavian region of northern Europe. It is the southernmost of the Nordic countries. The mainland is bordered to the south by Germany; Denmark is located to the southwest of Sweden and the south of Norway. Denmark borders both the Baltic and the North Sea. The country consists of a large peninsula, Jutland (Jylland) and a large number of islands, most notably Zealand (Sjælland), Funen (Fyn), Vendsyssel-Thy, Lolland, Falster and Bornholm as well as hundreds of minor islands often referred to as the Danish Archipelago. Denmark has long controlled the approach to the Baltic Sea, and these waters are also known as the Danish straits. The Faroe Islands and Greenland are autonomous provinces of Denmark with home rule.

Denmark is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system of government. It is a member of NATO and the European Union, having joined the European Economic Community in 1973. The national capital and the largest city is Copenhagen. Originally a seafaring nation relying on fishing, farming and trade, Denmark experienced steady industrialization in the 19th and 20th centuries and developed the Scandinavian model welfare state.

The earliest archaeological findings in Denmark date back to 130,000 – 110,000 BC in the Eem interglacial period. People have inhabited Denmark since about 12,500 BC and agriculture has been in evidence since 3,900 BC. The Nordic Bronze Age (1,800–600 BC) in Denmark was marked by burial mounds, which left an abundance of findings including lurs and the Sun Chariot. During the Pre-Roman Iron Age (500 BC – AD 1), native groups began migrating south, although^[10] the first Danish people came to the country between the Pre-Roman and the Germanic Iron Age, in the Roman Iron Age (AD 1–400). The Roman provinces maintained trade routes and relations with native tribes in Denmark and Roman coins have been found in Denmark. Evidence of strong Celtic cultural influence dates from this period in Denmark and much of northwest Europe and is among other things reflected in the finding of the Gundestrup cauldron. Historians believe that before the arrival of the precursors to the Danes, who came from the east Danish islands (Zealand) and Skåne and spoke an early form of north Germanic, most of Jutland and some islands were settled by Jutes. They later migrated to the British isles, together with Angles and Saxons to form the Anglo-Saxons.

The exact origins of the Danish nation have been lost in history. However, a short note about the Dani in "The Origin and Deeds of the Goths" from 551 by historian Jordanes is believed by some to be an early mention of the Danes, one of the ethnic groups from whom the modern Danish people are descended. The Danevirke defense structures were built in phases from the 3rd century forward, and the sheer size of the construction efforts in 737 are attributed to the emergence of a Danish king. The new runic alphabet was first used at the same time and Ribe, the oldest town of Denmark, was founded about 700 AD.

During the 8th-11th centuries, the Danes were known as Vikings, together with Norwegians and Swedish Geats. Viking explorers first discovered and settled Iceland in the 9th century, on their way toward the Faroe Islands. From there, Greenland and Vinland (Newfoundland) were also settled. Utilizing their great skills in shipbuilding they raided and conquered parts of France and the British Isles. But they also excelled in trading along the coasts and rivers of Europe, running trade routes from Greenland in the north to Constantinople in the south via Russian rivers. The Danish Vikings were most active in the British Isles and Western Europe, and they raided, conquered and settled parts of England (their earliest settlements included Danelaw, Ireland, France, Normandy).

In the early 8th century, Charlemagne's Christian empire had expanded to the southern border of the Danes, and Frankish sources (F.ex. Notker of St Gall) provide the earliest historical evidence of the Danes. These report a King Gudfred, who appeared in present day Holstein with a navy in 804 AD where diplomacy took place with the Franks; In 808, the same King Gudfred attacked the Obotrite, a Wend people and conquered the city of Reric whose population was displaced or abducted, to Hedeby; In 809, King Godfred and emissaries of Charlemagne failed to negotiate peace and the next year, 810, King Godfred attacked the Frisians with 200 ships. The oldest parts of the defensive works of Dannevirke near Hedeby at least date from the summer of 755 and were expanded with large works in the 10th century. The size and amount of troops needed to man it indicates a quite powerful ruler in the area, which might be consistent with the kings the Frankish sources. In 815 AD, Emperor Louis the Pious attacked Jutland apparently in support of a contender to the throne, perhaps Harald Klak, but was turned back by the sons of Godfred, who likely were the sons of the above mentioned Godfred. At the same time Saint Ansgar traveled to Hedeby and started the Catholic Christianization of Scandinavia.

The Danes were united and officially Christianized in 965 AD by Harald Blåtand, the story of which is recorded on the Jelling stones. The exact extent of Harald's Danish Kingdom is unknown, although it's reasonable to believe that it stretched from the defensive line of Dannevirke, including the Viking city of Hedeby, across Jutland, the Danish isles and into southern present day Sweden; Skåne and perhaps Halland and Blekinge. Further more the Jelling stones attests that Harald had also "won" Norway. The son of Harald, Sweyn I mounted a series of wars of conquest against England, which was completed by Svend's son Canute the Great by the middle of the 11th century. The reign of Knud represented the peak of the Danish Viking age. King Knud's North Sea Empire included Denmark (1018), Norway (1028), England (1035) and held strong influence over the north-eastern coast of Germany.

From the Viking age towards the end of the 13th century, the kingdom of Denmark consisted of Jutland, north from the Eider River and the islands of Zealand, Funen, Bornholm, Skåne, Halland and Blekinge. From the end of the 13th century the lands between the Eider River and the river Kongeåen were separated from the kingdom as two vassal duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. In 1658 Skåne, Halland and Blekinge were ceded to Sweden.

Following the end of the 11th century, Denmark underwent a transition from a decentralized realm with a weak and semi-elected royal institution and little to no nobility, into a realm which more reflected European feudalism, with a powerful king ruling through an influential nobility. The period is marked by internal strife and the generally weak geopolitical position of the realm, which for long stretches fell under German influence. The period also featured the first of large stone buildings (mostly churches), a deep penetration by the Christian faith, the appearance of monastic orders in Denmark and the first written historical works such as the *Gesta Danorum* ("Deeds of the Danes"). German political as well as religious influence firmly ended in the last decades of the 12th century under the rule of King Valdemar the Great and his foster brother Absalon Hvide, Archbishop of Lund; through successful wars against Wend peoples of northeast Germany and the German Empire.

A high point was reached during the reign of Valdemar II, who led the formation of a Danish "Baltic Sea Empire", which by 1221 extended control from Estonia in the east to Norway in the north. In this period several of the "regional" law codes were given; notably the Code of Jutland from 1241, which asserted several modern concepts like right of property; "that the king cannot rule without and beyond the law"; "and that all men are equal to the law". Following the death of Valdemar II in 1241 and to the ascension of Valdemar IV in 1340, the kingdom was in general decline due to internal strife and the rise of the Hanseatic League. The competition between the sons of Valdemar II, had the longterm result that the southern parts of Jutland were separated from the kingdom of Denmark and became semi-independent vassal duchies/counties.

During the reign of Valdemar IV and his daughter Margrethe I, the realm was re-invigorated and following the Battle of Falköping, Margrethe I had her sister's son, Eric of Pomerania crowned King of Denmark, Norway and Sweden after the signing of the union charter of Kalmar (The Kalmar Union), Trinity Sunday 1397. Much of the next 125 years of Scandinavian history revolves around this union, with Sweden breaking off and being re-conquered repeatedly. The issue was for practical purposes resolved on the June 17, 1523 as Swedish King Gustav Vasa conquered the city of Stockholm. Denmark and Norway remained in a personal union until the Congress of Vienna, 1814. The Protestant Reformation came to Scandinavia in the 1530's, and following the Count's Feud civil war, Denmark converted to Lutheranism in 1536.

King Christian IV attacked Sweden in the 1611–13 Kalmar War but failed to accomplish his main objective of forcing Sweden to return to the union with Denmark. The war led to no territorial changes, but Sweden was forced to pay a war indemnity of 1 million silver riksdaler to Denmark, an amount known as the Älvsborg ransom. King Christian used this money to found several towns and fortresses, most notably Glückstadt (founded as a rival to Hamburg), Christiania (following a fire destroying the original city), Christianshavn, Christianstad, and Christiansand. Christian also constructed a number of buildings, most notably Børsen, Rundetårn, Nyboder, Rosenborg, a silver mine and a copper mill. Inspired by the Dutch East India Company, he founded a similar Danish company and planned to claim Sri Lanka as a colony but the company only managed to acquire Tranquebar on India's Coromandel Coast. In the Thirty Year's War, Christian tried to become the leader of the Lutheran states in Germany, but suffered a crushing defeat at the Battle of Lutter resulting in a Catholic army under Albrecht von Wallenstein occupying and pillaging Jutland. Denmark managed to avoid territorial concessions, but Gustavus Adolphus' intervention in Germany was seen as a sign that the military power of Sweden was on the rise while Denmark's influence in the region was declining.

In 1643, Swedish armies invaded Jutland and in 1644 Skåne. In the 1645 Treaty of Brømsebro, Denmark surrendered Halland, Gotland, the last parts of Danish Estonia, and several provinces in Norway. In 1657, King Frederick III declared war on Sweden and marched on Bremen-Verden. This led to a massive Danish defeat and the armies of King Charles X Gustav of Sweden conquered both Jutland, Funen and much of Zealand before signing the Peace of Roskilde in February 1658 which gave Sweden control of Skåne, Blekinge, Trøndelag and the island of Bornholm. Charles X Gustav quickly regretted not having destroyed Denmark completely and in August 1658 he began a two-year long siege of Copenhagen but failed to take the capital. In the following peace settlement, Denmark managed to maintain its independence and regain control of Trøndelag and Bornholm.

EARLY ANONYMOUS ISSUES



DENMARK
Early Anonymous Issues

Sceatta, c. 720-755 A.D. Sakaldr mint. 1,14g

Obv.: the Norse god Wodan (Odin) facing.

Rev.: Sesa monster.

Reference: S 843, VF

Estimate: 3,000 DKK / 400 EUR. Price realized: 615 EUR (approx. 813 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Early Anonymous Issues

Denar, c. 800 A.D. Haithabu (?) mint. 1,08g

Reference: Malmer Pl. 6.5/16.7. Of greatest rarity. VF.

Estimate: 1.000 EUR. Price realized: 4,700 EUR (approx. 6,197 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Early Anonymous Issues

Half-bracteate, c. 900-985 A.D. 0.25g

Obv.: Stylised head between two triangles with annulets at corners, crosses above and below.

Rev.: Cross with three annulets at each terminal.

Reference: (Haugberg pl. I, 2 var. with crosses instead of annulets on obverse), very fine, very rare

Estimate £ 500-600 . Price realized: 400 GBP (approx. 756 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Harald I Bluetooth (Harald Blåtand) - 958 986/87

Harald Bluetooth Gormson (Danish: Harald Blåtand, Old Norse: Haraldr blátönn, Norwegian: Harald Blåtann), was born around 910, the son of King Gorm the Old, king of Jutland (that is, peninsular Germany and Denmark) and of Thyra (also known as Thyre Danebod) a supposed daughter of Harald Klak, Jarl of Jutland, or daughter of a nobleman of Sønderjylland who is supposed to have been kindly disposed towards Christianity. He died in 985 or 986 having ruled as King of Denmark from around 958 and king of Norway for a few years probably around 970. Some sources state that his son Sweyn forcibly deposed him as king.

In Old Norse, blá "blue" could also mean "black" or "dark" - for instance, when the Vikings encountered dark-skinned Arabian merchants, they were referred to as "blámenn", literally "blue men."

The nickname Blátönn ("Bluetooth") could indicate that Harald had a "blue" or dark tooth, maybe stemming from an accident, but the epithet is probably a later invention.[

Harald Bluetooth caused the Jelling stones to be erected to honour his parents. Encyclopedia Britannica (Britannica) considers the runic inscriptions as the most well known in Denmark. The biography of Harald Bluetooth is summed up by this runic inscription from the Jelling stones:

"Harald, king, bade these memorials to be made after Gorm, his father, and Thyra, his mother. The Harald who won the whole of Denmark and Norway and turned the Danes to Christianity."

Although Harald's predecessors had adopted Christianity at the instigation of the Frankish Carolingian kings in 826, paganism remained predominant among Danes and northerners for centuries. His mother may have implanted in the boy the first seeds of Christianity which his father, a devout servant of the Norse god Odin, did his utmost to combat. When Harald converted around 965, he had the Jelling mounds – previously started by his pagan father Gorm – adapted into Christian monuments honoring both Gorm and Thyre. The Jelling monuments are said to have been a statement of Harald's new-found religion; it was thought that with these monuments, he was trying to conduct a smooth transition from paganism to Christianity both for himself and his subjects. Christianity may have been impressed on him as a result of military pressure, but the stones have led some people to believe that they represent a new-found love and confidence for his new religion.[citation needed]

Meanwhile the Christian religion became more and more deeply rooted among the Danes. Even a few members of the nobility (such as Frode, Viceroy of Jutland) embraced the faith and soon episcopal sees were established (Schleswig, Ribe, Aarhus). The first recorded attempt at Christianization was made by the English missionary Willibrod in the early eighth century. The attempt was unsuccessful, but Willibrod is said to have taken thirty young Danish men back to England, possibly to start a seminary. Other attempts were made after this time, but they too were largely unsuccessful. In 845 the Danes sacked Hamburg the town where Anskar, the Bishop of Hamburg, resided. As an indirect result of the sack, Anskar was compensated and given the richer see of Bremen which was run jointly with Hamburg.

It was not until 935 that Christian missionaries had a major breakthrough in the Christianization of Denmark. At this time the Archbishop of Hamburg-Bremen, Unni received Harald's permission to begin preaching across Denmark, even though Harald was not yet the king. As early as 948 sees were established with German missionary bishops in Denmark at Hedeby, Ribe and Aarhus. Harald Bluetooth converted between 960 and 965 and became similar to non-Scandinavian kings ruling through Europe.

However the prominent part the Germans had in these achievements as well as the lofty idea of the Roman Empire then prevailing led Otto I, the Great, to require Harald to recognize him as "advocatus", or lord protector of the Danish church, and even as "Lord Paramount". The king of the Danes replied to this demand with a declaration of war, and the emperor sought to force his "vassal" into subjection. The devastating expeditions, which were pushed as far as the Limfjord, enabled the emperor to beat down all opposition (972), and to compel Harald not only to conclude peace, submit to the emperor and to accept baptism. Henceforth paganism steadily lost ground.

The Bishopric of Odense was established at Funen (Fyn) in 980; the sacrificial grove at Lethra (on Zealand), which, until then, had been from time to time the scene of human sacrifices, was deserted. King Harald moved his royal residence to Roskilde and erected there a wooden church dedicated to the Holy Trinity. In the eleventh century it was replaced by a basilica, which in turn was soon torn down. Since about the year 1200 its site has been occupied by the Gothic cathedral of St. Lucius, the burial place of the kings of Denmark. Christian houses of worship were also built in many other places during Harald's reign; in these German and Danish priests preached the gospel of the crucified and risen Saviour.

Harald undoubtedly professed Christianity at that time; it is also true that he contributed to its spread. But his moral conduct in many respects distinctly violated biblical commandments. This attitude toward Christianity can be seen throughout the Norse world. The Christian god became a part of Norse life, but was no more important, at first than their gods which already existed. A good example is the Jelling Stones made by Harald I. The rune-stone has both Christian and pagan qualities demonstrating the mixture of old and new values. Consequently many people looked on the plots that were directed against the sovereignty and life of the aging prince by his own son Svend as a punishment from Heaven. Although baptized, Svend joined forces with Palnatoke, the most powerful chieftain on Funen, who led the heathen party. The fortunes of war varied for a time, and Harold took refuge from his son, but finally Harald was slain on 1 November, 985 or 986.

During his reign, Harald oversaw the reconstruction not only of the Jelling runic stones but of other projects as well. Some believe that these projects were a way for him to preserve the economic and military control of his country. During that time, ring forts were built in five strategic locations: Trelleborg on Sjælland, Nonnebakken on Fyn, Fyrkat in central Jylland, Aggersborg near Limfjord, and Trelleborg near the city of Trelleborg in Scania in present-day Sweden. All five fortresses had similar designs: "perfectly circular with gates opening to the four corners of the earth, and a courtyard divided into four areas which held large houses set in a square pattern"[4] A sixth Trelleborg is located in Borgeby, in Scania in present-day Sweden. This one has been dated to the vicinity of 1000 AD and has a similar design, so it too may have been built by king Harald.

He also constructed the oldest known bridge in southern Scandinavia, known as the Ravnige Bridge in Ravnige meadows, which was 5m wide and 760m long.

Harald had a son named Sweyn Forkbeard, who was baptized along with the rest of the royal family, and given the name by the Holy Roman emperor Otto the Great:

Not long after Harald himself was baptized together with his wife, Gunnhild, and his little son, whom our king raised up from the sacred font and named Svein. While absolute quiet prevailed throughout the interior, he was even able to turn his thoughts to foreign enterprises. Again and again he came to the help of Richard the Fearless of Normandy (in the years 945 and 963), while his son conquered Samland and, after the assassination of King Harald Graafeld of Norway, he also managed to force the people of that country into temporary subjection to himself.

The Norse sagas presents Harald in a rather negative light. He was forced twice to submit to the renegade Swedish prince Styrbjörn the Strong of the Jomsvikings- first by giving Styrbjörn a fleet and his daughter Tyra, the second time by giving up himself as hostage and an additional fleet. Styrbjörn brought this fleet to Uppsala in Sweden in order to claim the throne of Sweden. However, this time Harald broke his oath and fled with his Danes in order to avoid facing the Swedish army at the Battle of the Fýrisvellir.

As a consequence of Harald's army having lost to the Germans in the shadow of Danevirke in 974, he no longer had control of Norway and Germans having settled back into the border area between Scandinavia and Germany. The German settlers were driven out of Denmark in 983 by an alliance consisting of Obodrite soldiers and troops loyal to Harald. Soon after, Harald was killed fighting off a rebellion led by his son Sweyn. He was believed to have died in 986, although there are many other accounts that claim he died in 985.

He died 1 November, 985 or 986. His remains were buried in the cathedral at Roskilde, where his bones are still preserved, walled up in one of the pillars of the choir.



DENMARK
Harald Bluetooth, ca. 940 - 985

Half-bracteate, c. 975 A.D. Hedeby mint.

Reference: Hbg. 1, Malm. KG 9b, C2b/C2a (Pl. 12:20 23:11). VF

Estimate: 3,500 DKK / 465 EUR. Price realized: 935 EUR (approx. 1,244 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harald Bluetooth, ca. 940 - 985

Denar, c. 975 A.D. Hedeby mint. 0,48 g

Reference: Hbg. 1, Malm. KG 9b, B2a/C2b, EF-VF

Estimate: 4,000 DKK / 535 EUR. Price realized: 670 EUR (approx. 885 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harald Bluetooth, ca. 940 - 985

Half-bracteate, c. 975-980 A.D. Jelling (?) mint.

Reference: Hbg. 2, Malm. KG 10a, A1a/A1a. VF/EF

Estimate: 4,000 DKK / 535 EUR. Price realized: 735 EUR (approx. 978 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harald Bluetooth, ca. 940 - 985

Half-bracteate, c. 980 A.D. Jelling (?) mint. 0,28 g,

Reference: Hbg. 3, Malm. KG 11, A1a/B2a, ex. Ernst I, 93 (shown). Unc-EF

Estimate: 12,000-15,000 DKK / 1,600-2,000 EUR. Price realized: 2,400 EUR (approx. 3,172 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harald Bluetooth, ca. 940 - 985

Denar, c. 975 A.D. Haithabu mint. 0,35 g

Reference: Malmer 25.1/13.3 (?). Vorzüglich

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 900 EUR (approx. 1,187 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harald Bluetooth, ca. 940 - 985

Denar, Haithabu mint. 0,27 g.

Reference: Malmer 25.15/11.5 (?). VF++

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



DENMARK
Harald Bluetooth, ca. 940 - 985

Denar, Haithabu mint. 0,38 g.

Reference: Malmer 26.2/13.5. XF - Like new!

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 1,000 EUR
(approx. 1,319 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harald Bluetooth, ca. 940 - 985

Denar, Jelling mint. 0,29 g.

Reference: Malmer 28.3/31.2. Rare. VF - Beautiful!

Estimate: 750 EUR. Price realized: 1,000 EUR
(approx. 1,319 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harald Bluetooth, ca. 940 - 985

Denar, Jelling mint. 0,30 g.

Reference: Malmer 29.17/31.12. Rare, beautiful!

Estimate: 750 EUR. Price realized: 1,100 EUR (approx. 1,450
U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harald Bluetooth, ca. 940 - 985

Half-bracteate. Haithabu mint. 18 mm 0,25 g.

* **Imitation of the denarii of Charlemagne of the Dorestad mint.**

Reference: Hauberg 3var. Rare. Toned. Good very fine.

Estimate: \$ 400. Price realized: 700 USD.

Sweyn I Forkbeard (Svend Tveskæg)

986/87 February 3, 1014

Sweyn I Forkbeard, in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, in English Sweyn the Dane, also known as Swegen and Tuck, (Old Norse: Sveinn Tjúguskegg, Norwegian: Svein Tjugeskjegg, Swedish: Sven Tveskäg; Danish: Svend Tveskæg, originally Tjugeskæg or Tyvskæg), (c. 960 – February 3, 1014), was king of Denmark and England, as well as parts of Norway. He was a Viking leader and the father of Canute the Great. On his father Harald Bluetooth's death in late 986 or early 987, he became King of Denmark; in 1000, with allegiance of the Trondejarl, Erik of Lade, he was ruler over most of Norway. After a long effort at conquest, and shortly before his death, in 1013 he became King of England. For the last months of his life, he was the Danish sovereign of a North Sea empire, which only his son Cnut was to rival in northern Europe.

Sweyn Forkbeard's nickname, which was probably used during his lifetime, unlike many royal nicknames, refers to a pitchfork-style moustache which was fashionable at the time, particularly in England, where Sweyn may have picked up the idea. Similar type moustaches can be seen depicted on the Bayeux Tapestry.

On the northern edges of the relatively recent domain known as the Holy Roman Empire, with its roots in Charlemagne's conquests hundreds of years prior to Sweyn's time, Sweyn Forkbeard had coins made with an image in his likeness. The Latin inscription on the coins produced read, "ZVEN REX DAENOR", which translates as, "Sweyn, king of Danes".[2]

Sweyn's father, Harald Bluetooth, was the first of the Scandinavian kings to officially accept Christianity, in the early or mid-960s. According to Adam of Bremen, an 11th century historian, Harald's son Sweyn was baptised Otto, paying tribute to the German king Otto I who was the first Holy Roman Emperor. Forkbeard is never known to have officially made use of this Christian name though. He did not use it on the coins he proudly sent forth, and when he was given the English crown by the Witenagmot of Anglo-Saxon nobles, in 1013, he took the crown as king Sweyn.

Many details about Sweyn's life are contested. There is an ongoing dispute among scholars over the extent of trust historians may place in the various, too often contradictory, accounts of his life given in the sources from his era of history, such as the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, Adam of Bremen's *Gesta Hammaburgensis Ecclesiae Pontificum*, and the *Heimskringla*, a 13th century work by Icelandic author Snorri Sturluson. Contrary accounts of Sweyn's later life also appear in the *Encomium Emmae*, an 11th century Latin encomium in honour of his son king Cnut's queen Emma, of Normandy, along with *Chronicle of World and English History* by Florence of Worcester, another 11th century author.

Some historians, such as Lauritz Weibull, have argued that Sweyn's wife described in the sagas - Swedish dowager queen Sigrid the Haughty- is purely fictional, whereas others have accepted her existence on the evidence of the Norse sagas. Weibull's conclusion is shared by *Den Store Danske Encyklopædi* which identifies the queen as Gunhild.[1] In some of the old sources, such as the *Jómsvíkinga saga*, Sweyn appears as an illegitimate son of Harald Bluetooth, raised by the legendary Jomsviking and jarl of Jomsborg, Palnatoke. Sweyn is also depicted as a rebellious son, who led an uprising against his father, in 987, and chased him out of the court, forcing him to abandon his kingdom. Harald apparently spent the rest of his days with the Slavs, in Wendland, within modern-day Germany.

Many negative accounts build on Adam of Bremen's writings; Adam is said to have watched Sweyn and Scandinavia in general with an "unsympathetic and intolerant eye" according to some scholars. Adam accused Forkbeard of being a rebellious pagan who persecuted Christians, betrayed his father and expelled German bishops from Scania and Zealand. According to Adam, Sweyn was therefore sent into exile by his father's German friends and deposed in favor of king Eric the Victorious of Sweden, whom Adam wrote ruled Denmark until his death in 994 or 995. Historians generally have found problems with these claims Adam made, such as that Sweyn was driven into exile in Scotland for a period as long as fourteen years. As many scholars point out, he built churches in Denmark throughout this period, such as Lund and Roskilde, while he led Danish raids against England too.

According to the chronicles of John of Wallingford, Sweyn was involved in raids against England during 1002-1005, 1006-1007, and 1009-1012, to revenge the St. Brice's Day massacre of England's Danish inhabitants in November 1002, a massacre often seen as large-scale ethnic cleansing of the Danes in England orchestrated by Ethelred the Unready.



Sweyn is thought to have had a personal interest in these raids due to his sister, Gunhilde, being amongst the victims, according to Mike Ashley, in *British Monarchs*: "Probably his [Ethelred's] worst decision was the St. Brice's day massacre on 13 November 1002...he ordered the killing of every Dane who lived in England, except the Anglo-Danes in the Danelaw. The massacre brought back to English shores the Danish commander Swein, whose sister and brother-in-law had been killed in the massacre".

According to Michael Lapidge, in "Swein Forkbeard" (*The Blackwell Encyclopaedia of Anglo-Saxon England*), Sweyn was active in Wessex and East Anglia in 1003-1004, but a 1005 famine forced him to return home.

Some scholars have argued that Sweyn's participation may have been prompted by his state of impoverishment, after having been forced to pay a hefty ransom, and that he was in need of the income from the raids. He acquired massive sums of Danegeld through the raids, and in 1013, he is reported to have personally led his forces in a full-scale invasion.

The contemporary Peterborough Chronicle (also called the Laud Manuscript), one of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, states that "before the month of August came king Sweyn with his fleet to Sandwich. He went very quickly about East Anglia into the Humber's mouth, and so upward along the Trent till he came to Gainsborough. Earl Uchtred and all Northumbria quickly bowed to him, as did all the people of Lindsey, then the people of the Five Boroughs. He was given hostages from each shire. When he understood that all the people had submitted to him, he bade that his force should be provisioned and horsed; he went south with the main part of the invasion force, while some of the invasion force, as well as the hostages, were with his son Canute. After he came over Watling Street, they went to Oxford, and the town-dwellers soon bowed to him, and gave hostages. From there they went to Winchester, and the people did the same, then eastward to London."

But the Londoners are said to have destroyed the bridges that spanned the river Thames ("London Bridge is falling down"), and Sweyn suffered heavy losses and had to withdraw. The chronicles tells that "king Sweyn went from there to Wallingford, over the Thames to Bath, and stayed there with his troops; Ealdorman Aethelmaer came, and the western Thegns with him. They all bowed to Sweyn and gave hostages."

London had withstood the assault of the Danish army, but the city was now alone, isolated within a country which had completely surrendered. Sweyn Forkbeard was accepted as King of England following the flight to Normandy of King Ethelred the Unready in late 1013. With the acceptance of the Witan, London had finally surrendered to him, and he was declared king on Christmas day.

Sweyn was based in Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, and began to organize his vast new kingdom, but he died there on February 3, 1014, having ruled England unopposed for only five weeks. His embalmed body was subsequently returned to Denmark, to be buried in the church he built in Roskilde. He was succeeded as King of Denmark by his elder son, Harald II, but the Danish fleet proclaimed his younger son Canute king. In England, the councillors had sent for Æthelred, who upon his return from exile in Normandy in the spring of 1014 managed to drive Canute out of England. However, Canute returned to become King of England in 1016, while also ruling Denmark, Norway, parts of Sweden, Pomerania, and Schleswig.

Adam of Bremen's writings regarding Sweyn and his father may have been compromised by Adam's desire to emphasize Sweyn's father, Harald, as a candidate for sainthood, and he claims that Sweyn, who was baptized along with his father, was a heathen. This may have been true, as much of Scandinavia was pagan at the time, though there is no data to corroborate the assertion. German and French records support that Harald Bluetooth was baptized.

According to Adam, Sweyn was punished by God for supposedly leading the uprising which led to king Harald's death, and had to spend "fourteen years" abroad - perhaps a Biblical reference from an ecclesiastical writer. Adam purports that Sweyn was shunned by all those with whom he sought refuge, but was finally allowed to live for a while in Scotland. The Scottish king at the time was apparently known in Europe as a heathen and a murderer, and Adam's intention is obviously to show that Sweyn belonged with heathens and murderers and was not fit to rule a Christian country. He only achieves success as a ruler once he accepts Christ as his saviour.

Sweyn was tolerant of paganism while favoring Christianity, at least politically. By allowing English ecclesiastical influence in his kingdom, he was purposely spurning the Hamburg-Bremen archbishop, and since German bishops were an integral part of the secular state, Sweyn's preference for the English church may thus have been a political move to preempt any threat against his independence posed by the German kings.[13] However, contrary to Adam's writings, he does not appear to have reestablished paganism; there is no evidence of a reversion to pagan burial practices during Sweyn's reign.[14] Whether King Sweyn was a heathen or not, he did enlist priests and bishops from England rather than from Hamburg[13] and this may have given Adam of Bremen further cause to dislike him. It also may have been because there were ample converted priests of a Danish origin from the Danelaw in England, while Sweyn really had few connections to Germany or its priests. Sweyn must have known that once the Archbishop of Hamburg-Bremen gained influence in Denmark, the German Emperor Otto II would not be far behind; his Slavic neighbours to the south-east had all but been under an annex of Germany once Otto's father Otto I had divided their lands into Bishoprics and put them under the "care" of the Holy Roman emperor. Sweyn may have envisaged the same happening to his own territory.



DENMARK
Sven Forkbeard, 985 - 1013

Half-bracteate, Jelling (?) mint. ca. 995 A.D. 0,20 g.

Reference: Hbg. 2, Malm. KG 10c, B3 (29)/A1a, 0,20 g, ex. Ernst I, 92. VF

Estimate: 5,000 DKK / 670 EUR. Price realized: 1,400 EUR (approx. 1,850 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

ANONYMOUS ISSUES - 11th Century



DENMARK
Anonymous Issues - 11th Century

Denar. 11th Century 0,76 g.

Obv.: Head facing right.

Rev.: Short cross in circle, with central 4-pointed star. 3 balls in each angle.

Reference: Hauberg -. Rare. Thin flan break, but VF & Beautiful!

Estimate: 750 EUR. Price realized: 850 EUR (approx. 1,121 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Anonymous Issues - 11th Century

Denar. 11th Century Lund mint. 0,93 g.

Obv.: Bust facing left, in field left a cross, with a ringlet below.

Rev.: Long cross, in the angles: Point, crescent, point, crescent.

Reference: Hauberg -. Rare, VF.

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

Harald II. c. 980s–1018

Harald II of Denmark (c. 980s–1018) was king of Denmark from 1014 to 1018. He was the eldest son of Sweyn I of Denmark and Gunhilda and was regent while his father was fighting Ethelred the Unready in England. He inherited the Danish throne in 1014 and died in 1018. After his death, he was succeeded by his brother, Canute.

Cnute the Great (Knud den Store or Knud II) 1018 - November 12, 1035

Canute the Great, or Canute I, also known as Cnut in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles (Old Norse: Knútr inn ríki, Norwegian: Knut den mektige, Swedish: Knut den Store, Danish: Knud den Store) (died November 12, 1035) was a Viking king of England, Denmark, Norway, parts of Sweden[1] (such as the Sigtuna[2] Swedes), as well as overlord of Pomerania and the Mark of Schleswig. He was in diplomatic, even amicable relations with the Holy Roman Emperors, the Germanic kings, Henry II and Conrad II, suzerain vassals of Rome's pontificate, and dealt with the papacy himself. His reign, almost two decades long, was over a northern empire spread across Scandinavia and the British Isles, and saw the Danish sovereignty at its height.

A description of Canute is to be found within the thirteenth century *Knyttlinga* saga:

Knútr was exceptionally tall and strong, and the handsomest of men, all except for his nose, that was thin, high set, and rather hooked. He had a fair complexion none the less, and a fine, thick head of hair. His eyes were better than those of other men, both the more handsome and the keener of their sight.

—*Knyttlinga* Saga

Canute was a son of the Danish king Sweyn Forkbeard and the Slavic princess, Saum-Aesa, (in accord with the Monk of St Omer's, *Encomium Emmae* and Thietmar of Merseburg's contemporary *Chronicon*), daughter to Mieszko I of Poland, and lent the Scandinavian name Gunnhilda by the Danes. Canute, was an heir to a line of Scandinavian rulers central to the unification of Denmark, with origins in the shadowy figure of Harthacnut, founder of the royal house, and the father to Gorm the Old, its official progenitor.

The *Flateyjarbók*, a thirteenth century source, states Canute was taught his soldiery by the mercenary leader known as Thorkell the Tall, brother to Sigurd, Jarl of mythical Jomsborg, and the legendary Joms at their Viking stronghold; now thought to be a Slav (as well as Scandinavian) fortress on the Island of Wollin. He was born for a solidly military life, and the successes of his life prove his skill at leading and commanding men.

Canute's date of birth is unknown. Contemporary works such as the *Encomium Emmae* and the *Chronicon*, do not say anything for it. Still, in the skald Ottar the Black's *Knutsdrapa* there is a statement that Canute began his career unusually young. It also mentions a Viking attack on the city of Norwich, that may be one his father led there in 1004. If it is the case that Canute fought in this battle, his birth-date may be near 990, or even 980. If not, and the skald's poetic verse envisages a later assault, it may even suggest a birth date nearer 1000, with his war years begun in his father's English conquest. His age at the time of his death, and the moments of his life as king, are never otherwise of any especial note. The *encomium* of Emma only states that Canute was a youthful man, not necessarily a young man, while Thietmar's *chronicon* pays his age no attention, which is maybe a silence worthy of a thousand words.



The Angels crown Canute the Great, while he and Emma of Normandy donate the Winchester Cross to the Church



A thirteenth century portrait of Canute the Great. It shows him as a king of Christendom, rather than as the Viking he was. The facts of his life, at the end of an era, were forgotten by the Europe of feudalism.

Hardly anything is known for sure of Canute's life until the year he was part of a Scandinavian force under his father, the Danish king Sweyn Forkbeard; with his conquest of England in summer 1013. It was the climax to a succession of Viking raids spread over a number of decades. The kingdom fell quickly. In the months after, Forkbeard was under the process of consolidation for his kingship, with Canute left in charge of the fleet, and base of the army, at Gainsborough, a city of the Five Boroughs. These forces were probably short of some of their combatants, likely sent home for winter once their payments had been made, with the use of mercenaries common in Scandinavia. At a turn of fortune, with Sweyn's sudden death, in February 1014, Canute was held to be commander of the victorious campaigners, and the King of England.

At the Witan, England's nobility were loath to accept this. They voted to restore their former king, an Anglo-Saxon of the Wessex royal house, Ethelred the Unready, an exile with his in-laws in Normandy. It was a move which meant Canute had to abandon England and set sail for Denmark, while the nobility of England, possibly with Normans in their forces, made the kingdom theirs once again. On the beaches of Sandwich the Vikings put to shore to mutilate their hostages, taken from the English as pledges of allegiance given to Canute's father.

On the death of Sweyn Forkbeard his eldest son, Harald, was to be King of Denmark. Canute, supposedly, made the suggestion they might have a joint kingship, although this found no ground with his brother. Harald is thought to have made an offer for Canute to command the Vikings for another invasion of England, on the condition he did not continue to press his claim. Canute, if we accept this is true, did not, and the Danes had themselves make ready for another invasion. This one was to be final, and the forces were even greater.

In the summer of 1015, Canute's fleet set sail for England with a Danish army of 10,000 in 200 longships. Among the allies of Denmark was Boleslaw the Brave. He was the Duke of Poland, and relative to the Danish royals. He lent some token Slav troops, likely to have been a pledge made to Canute and Harald when they "went amongst the Wends" to fetch their mother, Saum-Aesa, back to the Danish court after she was sent away by their father. Sweden's king, Olof Skötkonung, was a strong ally. He was the son of Sigríð the Haughty by her first husband, the Swedish king Eric the Victorious; he was also a relation to the royals of Denmark by Sigríð's second husband, the Danish king Swegen Forkbeard. Eiríkr Hákonarson, a veteran soldier, possibly a brother-in-law to Canute and Harald, and Trondejarl, the Earl of Lade, was ruler of Norway and joined the invasion forces later.

Thorkell the Tall, a Jomsviking chief who fought against the Viking invasion of Canute's father, with a pledge of allegiance to the English in 1012, was among Canute's retinue. Some explanation for this shift of allegiance may be found in a stanza of the *Jómsvíkinga saga* which mentions two attacks against Jomsborg's mercenaries while they were in England. Also, as if to add insult to injury, amongst their casualties was a man known as Henninge, who was a brother to Thorkell the Tall. It is possible this man was Canute's childhood mentor, which may explain his support, as well as his acceptance. It seems Canute and the Jomsviking, ultimately in the service of Jomsborg, were in a very difficult relationship with each other.

Eadric Streona, a nobleman risen far under his king Ethelred the Unready to be the wealthy Earl of Mercia, perhaps even the richest of the English nobility, also thought it prudent to join in with Canute and the Vikings, along with forty ships, although these were probably of the Danelaw anyway. England's king was under pressure, and the distresses which were a fact of his reign, given his ascension to England's throne by the ruse of assassination, were apparently too much for many of his vassals to take. In spite of his faults, the Mercian Earl was a useful ally, pivotal to any successes either side might expect, and he most definitely knew it. His, though, was a dangerous game to play in an era with such cut and thrust politics.

Canute was at the head of an array of Vikings, from all over Scandinavia. Altogether, the invasion force was to be in often close and grisly warfare with the English for the next fourteen months. Practically all of the battles were fought against Ethelred the Unready's son, and the staunchest opponent for Canute, Edmund Ironside.

In September 1015, Canute was seen off the shore of Sandwich. The fleet went around the coast about Kent and the south of England, on the English Channel, past Cornwall, and up the Avon, on the Bristol Channel, until it got to the mouth of the Frome. There, at Bristol, the army disembarked, and the ravaging of Wessex begun.[18] Canute's attack had the advantages of surprise and speed, and the Vikings made a base of the English heartland. A passage from the *Encomium Emmae* paints a picture of the scene which was to confront the English when they had made their landfall:

There were so many kinds of shields, that you could have believed that troops of all nations were present... Gold shone on the prows, silver also flashed... who could look upon the lions of the foe, terrible with the brightness of gold, who upon the men of metal, who upon the bulls on the ships threatening death, their horns shining with gold, (who), without feeling any fear for the king of such a force. Moreover, in the whole force there could be found no serf, no freedman, none of ignoble birth, none weak with old age. All were nobles, all vigorous with the strength of complete manhood, fit for all manner of battle, and so swift of foot that they despised the speed of cavalry.

—Encomium Emmae

Until mid-winter the Vikings stood their ground, with the English king in London. Canute's invaders then went across the Thames, with no pause in bleak weather, through the Mercian lands, northwards, to confront Uhtred, the Earl of Northumbria, and Edmund Ironside, commander of England's army. Canute, like Wessex, the heartland of the Anglo-Saxon regeim, found the Northumbrian lands without their main garrisons, as Uhtred was away with Ironside in Mercia, to countermand the Eadric Streona, the Earl of Mercia. Uhtred, with his property now in the hands of his enemies, thought it wise to sue for peace. He was though executed for breaking oaths of allegiance to Sweyn Forkbeard. Canute now brought over Eiríkr Hákonarson and strategically left the Norwegian in control of Northumbria[21]. With him were probably any mercenaries still in line to fight against the English.

In April 1016, Canute went southward with his army through the western shires to gain as much support from the English as possible, already confident in the eastern Danelaw. The fleet set sail for the Thames to lay London under siege. Edmund Ironside was effectively swept before this movement, which left London as his last stronghold. Ethelred the Unready met his death on April 23, coincidentally, leaving the now beleaguered prince as king. Over the next few months the Vikings made their camps on the city's fringes, and Canute had a canal dug through which to pull the longships and cut off the river on the far side of London. Encirclement was complete by the construction of dikes on the city's northern and southern sides.

In the summer, Edmund Ironside broke out of London to raise an army, in Wessex, and the Vikings broke off a portion of their siege in pursuit. The English were able to rally at Penselwood; with a hill in Selwood Forest as the likely location of their stand. The battle that was fought there did not leave any clear victor. A subsequent battle at Sherston in Wiltshire was fought over two days and again left neither side victorious. Edmund Ironside did eventually break the siege of London. With the invaders in disarray, Canute brought the forces back together, and the besiegers again lay their attentions on the steadfast city. However, the English resistance was such that the Vikings had to make their priority to search for supplies, amongst their allies in Mercia. At this point Eadric Streona thought it wise to ally himself with the English again. Vikings were subsequently put under attack in Mercia, and the army of Edmund Ironside fought the besiegers off their dikes on the outskirts of London and back to their ships on the Isle of Sheppey, in Kent. The fleet went across the estuary, and the invasion force brought itself together again, in Essex.

In October 1016, at Assandun, on the hill of ash trees, in Essex, the two armies came together for a final confrontation. Canute won the Battle of Ashingdon decisively, partly because Eadric Streona betrayed his countrymen, with he and his men retreating in the heat of battle. Edmund Ironside, possibly a casualty himself, was caught near Wales, and the Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire, where there was likely to have been a final struggle made in an attempt by the English to protect their king. Canute was ultimately able to maneuver negotiations. Canute and Ironside met on an island in the Severn. Edmund accepted defeat, signing the Treaty of Olney with the Viking king in which all of England except for Wessex was to be the domain of the Dane. Its key clause was that by the death of one of the two kings, the other king should be the one and only King of England, his sons being the heirs. It was a move of astute political sense, as well as mercy, on the part of Canute. After Edmund's death on November 30, possibly at the hands of the traitor Eadric Streona's men, or probably simply as a result of his wounds after Assandun, Canute was sole ruler. His coronation was at Christmas, with recognition by the nobility in January 1017.

It was at the coronation that the untrustworthy Eadric Streona was decapitated, his head being mounted on a pole. This execution was by the hand of Eirík, Earl of Northumbria. It is uncertain whether Canute chose to execute Eadric to dissociate himself from the dishonour of the former king's murder, or simply for disloyalty. Canute, a Viking was to be one of England's most successful kings, in a prosperous era of commerce and stability, with a wide dominion across Scandinavia and the British Isles.

In July 1017, Canute married Emma of Normandy, the widow of the former king, and daughter of Richard the Fearless, the first Duke of Normandy. This was a move to elevate his line above the heirs of England's overthrown dynasty, as well as to protect himself against his enemies in Normandy, where Emma and Ethelred's sons Edward the Confessor and Alfred Atheling were exiles. Emma held the keys to a secure English court in several ways. Canute put forward their son Harthacanute as his heir; his first sons from his marriage to Aelgifu of Northampton, his handfast wife, were left on the sidelines. He sent Harthacanute to Denmark when he was still a boy, and the heir to the throne was brought up, as Canute was himself, a Viking.

England's division amongst the four great Earldoms was a decree of Canute's kingship. These were Wessex, his personal fief, to be for Godwin, Harold Godwinson's father, Mercia, for Leofric, East Anglia, for Thorkel, and Northumbria, for Eiríkr Hákonarson. This was the basis for the system of feudal baronies, which underlay sovereignty of English rulers for centuries, while the formation of the Norman counties - stronger, yet synonymous versions of the Anglo-Saxon shires - came to countermand the political might of the great Earls. The very last Danegeld ever paid, a sum of £82,500, went to Canute in 1018. After their staunch resistance, as well as the fact of their mercantile wealth, £10,500 was levied from the citizenry of London alone. Canute felt secure enough to send the invasion force back to Scandinavia with £72,000 in payment for services the same year. He, with his huscarls, and the no doubt grateful earls, all from Scandinavia, were left to control England.

Canute's brother Harald was possibly in England for Canute's coronation, if not for the conquest, with his return to Denmark, as its king, at some point thereafter. It is only certain, though, that his name was entered into a confraternity with Christ Church, Canterbury,[22] in 1018. This, though, is not conclusive, for the entry may have been made in Harald's absence, by the hand of Canute himself maybe, which means, while it is usually thought that Harald died in 1018, it is unsure if he was even alive to do this.

Canute mentions suppression of aggressors in his 1019 letter (to England, from Denmark), written as the King of England and Denmark. This can be seen, with plausibility, to be in connection with the death of Harald. If it was a rebellion of some sort, which in his letter Canute says he dealt with to ensure that Denmark was free to assist England,[23] rather than another conflict, then his brother's hold on the throne was tenuous. It is, though, reasonable to assume Canute's succession was smooth enough. Entrance of his brother's name in the Canterbury codex may have been Canute's attempt to make his vengeance for Harald's murder good with the Church. Of course, this was maybe just a gesture for a soul to be sat in heaven with Christ and the Angels of God.

Through his reign, Canute brought together English and Danish customs, and the English saw a golden age of cooperation with Scandinavia, as well as true dominance in the British Isles. His mutilation of the hostages at Sandwich is ultimately seen to be uncharacteristic of his reign. He reinstated the Laws of King Edgar to allow for the constitution of a Danelaw, and the activity of Scandinavians at large. He also reinstated the extant laws with a series of proclamations to assuage common grievances brought to his attention. Two significant ones were: On Inheritance in case of Intestacy, and, On Heriots and Reliefs. He strengthened the currency, initiating a series of coins of equal weight to those being used in Denmark and other parts of Scandinavia. This meant the markets grew, and the economy of England was able to spread itself, as well as widen the scope of goods to be bought and sold.

Canute was generally thought to be a wise and successful king of England, although this view may in part be attributable to his good treatment of the Church, keeper of the historic record. Either way, he brought decades of peace and prosperity to England. His numerous campaigns abroad meant the tables of Viking supremacy were stacked in favour of the English, turning the prows of the longships towards Scandinavia. The medieval Church was adept to success, and put itself at the back of any strong and efficient sovereign, if the circumstances were right for it. Thus we hear of him, even today, as a religious man, despite the fact that he was in an effectively sinful relationship, with two wives, and the executions of his fellow Christian political opponents. Canute was ruler across a domain beyond any monarchs of England, until the adventures of the imperial European colonies, and the empire of the English.

Upon Sweyn Forkbeard's death, Canute's brother Harald was King of Denmark. Canute went to Harald to ask for his assistance in the conquest of England, and the division of the Danish kingdom. His plea for division of kingship was denied, though, and the Danish kingdom remained wholly in the hands of his brother, although, Harald lent to Canute the command of the Danes in any attempt he had a mind to make on the English throne. Harald probably saw it was out of his hands anyway. It was a vendetta that held his brother, Canute, and the Vikings driven away in spite of their conquest with Forkbeard. They were bound to fight again, on the basis of vengeance for betrayal.

It is possible Harald was at the siege of London, and the King of Denmark was content with Canute in control of the army. His name was to enter the fraternity of Christ Church, Canterbury, at some point, in 1018, although it is unsure if it was before or after he went home to Denmark with the invasion fleet of his Danes.

In 1018, Harold II died and Canute succeeded him. In 1019, he was to return to Denmark to over-winter, and affirm his succession to the Danish crown. With a Letter in which he states intentions to avert troubles to be done against England, it seems Danes were set against him, and the attack on the Wends was possibly part of his suppression of dissent. In the spring of 1020 he was back in England, his hold on Denmark presumably stable. Ulf Jarl, his brother-in-law, was his appointee as the Earl of Denmark.

When the Swedish king Anund Jakob and the Norwegian king Saint Olaf took advantage of Canute's absence and began to launch attacks against Denmark, Ulf gave the discontent freemen cause to elect Harthacnute, still a child, as king. This was a ruse of Ulf's, since the role he had as the caretaker of Harthacnute subsequently made him the ruler of the Danish kingdom. When news of these events came to Canute, in 1026, he gathered his forces, and, with Ulf Jarl's help, he defeated the Swedes and Norwegians, at the Battle of Helgeå. This service, did not, though, allow the usurper the forgiveness of Canute for his coup. At a banquet in Roskilde, the brothers-in-law were sat at a game of chess and an argument arose between them, and the next day, Christmas of 1026, one of Canute's housecarls, with his blessing, killed Ulf Jarl, in the Church of Trinity. Contradictory evidences of Ulf's death gather doubt to these circumstances though. Evidence for the years of Canute's reign in Denmark is generally scanty.

Earl Eiríkr Hákonarson was ruler of Norway under Canute's father, Forkbeard, and Norwegians under Erik had assisted in the invasion of England in 1015-16. Canute showed his appreciation, awarding Eiríkr the office to the Earldom of Northumbria. Sveinn, Eiríkr's brother, was left in control of Norway, but he was beaten at the Battle of Nesjar, in 1015 or 1016, and Eiríkr's son, Hákon, fled to his father. Olaf Haraldsson, of the line of Fairhair, then became King of Norway, and the Danes lost their control.

Thorkell the Tall, said to be a chieftain of the Jomsvikings, was a former associate of the new King Olaf of Norway, and the difficulties Canute found in Denmark, as well as with Thurkel, were perhaps related to Norwegian pressure on the Danish lands. Jomsborg, the legendary stronghold of the Jomvikings, was possibly on the south coast of the Baltic Sea, and this may account for the attack on the Wends of Pomerania, if the Joms were on the side of Olaf, as Jomsborg would then have been at the heart of this territory. King Olof Skötkonung of Sweden was an ally of Canute's, as well as his stepbrother. His death in 1022, though, and the succession of his son, Anund Jacob, meant the Danish domains were now threatened by the Swedes too.

In a battle known as the Holy River, Canute and his navy attacked the Swedes and Norwegians led by the allied kings Olaf Haraldsson and Anund Olafsson in the mouth of the river Helgea. 1026 is the likely date, and the apparent victory left Canute in control of Scandinavia, confident enough with his dominance to make the journey to Rome for the coronation of Conrad II as Holy Roman Emperor on March 26, 1027. His letter in 1027 indicates that he considered himself ruler of Sweden (victory over Sweden suggests Helgea to be a river near Sigtuna, while some Swedes appeared to have been made renegades, with a hold on the parts of Sweden too remote to threaten Canute, which left the former king alive) and Norway (its former king still alive). He also stated his intention to return to Denmark, to secure peace.

In 1028, Canute set off with a fleet of fifty ships from Denmark, to Norway and the city of Trondheim. Olaf Haraldsson stood down, unable to put up any fight, as his nobles sided against him, swayed with offers of gold, and the tendency of their lord to flay their wives for sorcery[citation needed]. Canute was crowned king, his office now "King of all England and Denmark, and the Norwegians, and some of the Swedes". He entrusted the Earldom of Lade to the former line of earls, in Hákon Eiriksson, with Earl Eiríkr Hákonarson probably dead at this date, although Hákon was to drown in the ship which bore him to his charge. St Olaf returned, with Swedes in his army, to be defeated at the hands of his own people, at the Battle of Stiklestad, in 1030.

Canute's attempt to rule Norway through Aelgifu of Northampton and his second son by her, Sweyn, would end with his death, when a rebellion resulted in the restoration of the former Norwegian dynasty under Olaf's son Magnus the Good.

Even though Canute was seen as a Christian monarch after the conquest, his followers were mainly heathens, so he had to make the tolerance of the pagan religion a priority. His early actions had made him uneasy with the Church, such as the execution of the powerful earls in England in 1016, as well as his open relationship with a concubine Aelgifu of Northampton, his handfast wife, whom he treated as his northern queen when he wed Emma of Normandy, with her more or less kept in the south, with a house in Exeter.

It is hard to conclude if Canute's devotion to the Church came out of deep religious devotion, or merely as a means to proliferate his regime's hold on the people. It was probably a bit of a mix, with a respect for the Viking religion, especially in his personal life, as well as the desire for a respectable nationhood. Canute surely saw he was in a potentially useful state of affairs, as far as the Church could be held, with its status as the keeper of the people's health, and the state's general welfare, at least theoretically.

His treatment of the Church could not have been kinder. Canute not only repaired all the churches and monasteries that were looted by his army, but he also constructed new ones. He became a patron of the monastic reform, which was popular among the ecclesiastical and secular population. The most generous contribution he is remembered for is the impressive gifts and relics that he bestowed upon the English Church.

Canute's pilgrimage to Rome in 1027 was another sign of his dedication to the Christian faith. It is still debated whether he went to repent his sins, or to attend Emperor Conrad II's coronation in order to improve relations between the two powers. While in Rome, Canute obtained the agreement from the Pope to reduce the fees paid by the English archbishops to receive their pallium. He also arranged with other Christian leaders that the English pilgrims should pay reduced or no toll tax on their way, and that they would be safeguarded on their way to Rome. Some evidence exists for a second pilgrimage. This one surely could be seen as an act of devotion, as well as cause for payment of respects to the Pope, after their previous discussions.

Canute died in 1035 in the monastery at Shaftesbury, Dorset. He was buried in the Old Minster in Winchester. After the Norman Conquest the new regime were keen to signal their arrival by an ambitious programme of grandiose cathedrals in England. Winchester Cathedral was built on the old Saxon site. Canute's bones, along with Emma of Normandy's and Harthacanute's, were set in a mortuary chest. During the English Civil War in the 17th century, the bones were scattered in various chests along with those of other English kings such as Egbert of Wessex and William Rufus.

On his death Canute was succeeded in Denmark by Harthacanute, reigning as Canute III. Harold Harefoot laid claim on the throne in England until his death in 1040. Harthacanute was to reunite the two crowns of Denmark and England until his death in 1042. Canute's line was at an end here, although his legacy was not. The house of Wessex was to reign once more through Edward the Confessor, whom Harthacanute had brought out of exile in Normandy and made a pact with. It meant the throne was Edward's if, and when, he died with no sons. Edward was crowned King, and the Norman influence at Court was on the rise: pure Viking and Anglo-Saxon influence in England was past, although it must be remembered that the Normans themselves were of Viking descent.



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, 1,48 g.

Obv.: Diademed head left; in field left 1 ringlet, in field right 2 ringlets.

Rev.: Small Maltese-style cross in circle.

Beautiful portrait, VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR.



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, 1,00 g.

Obv. Head facing in 4-lobed border.

Rev.: Long cross with triple-crescent terminals; over 4-lobed border.

Reference: Hauberg 3 var. Curved, with slight flan damage. VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 675 EUR (approx. 890 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, ca. 1020-1040

Obv.: Crowned head left.

Rev.: Long cross with triple-crescent terminals, over 4-lobed design.

Reference: Sydsandinavisk imitation af Knuds engelske "Quatrefoiltype", Hild. type E, penning, EF-VF

Estimate: 3,000 DKK / 400 EUR. Price realized: 1,300 EUR (approx. 1,730 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, 0,79 g.

Obv.: Bust with pointed helmet left, holding scepter.

Rev.: Short cross in circle, in the angles: Crescent with dot above.

Rim damage and slight flan damage. VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 224 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, unknown mint, imitation of English "Pointed Helmet" type, 1,16g

Obv.: Bust with pointed helmet left, holding scepter.

Rev.: Short cross in circle, in the angles: Crescent with dot above.

Reference: rev. som SCBI Cop 4291, - Scarce! VF

Estimate: 3,000 DKK / 400 EUR. Price realized: 670 EUR (approx. 891 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, 1,29 g.

Flan damage, but still VF.

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



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, 1,16 g.

Obv.: Diademed bust holding scepter left.

Rev.: Short double-lined cross with central square; in each angle 3 balls

XF.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 420 EUR (approx. 554 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, 1,62 g.

Obv.: Crude bust left.

Rev.: Cross in beaded circle, 3 balls in each angle, over monogram?

Somewhat curved, VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 320 EUR (approx. 422 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, 0,80 g.

Obv.: Bust left, holding scepter.

Rev.: Triple-lined cross in circle. Small marks in angles.

VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 320 EUR (approx. 422 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, Uncertain mint. 1.55 g. Short cross/long cross mule.

Obv.: +CNVT REX ANGLO, diademed bust left. Rev.: +LI FIN C M O LV, voided long cross. Reference: Malmer -; SCBI 15 (Copenhagen), 4265 (same rev. die); Hauberg -; North -; SCBC -. Good VF, slightly wavy flan.

The obverse type of the Copenhagen coin is an imitation of Cnut's pointed helmet type, with the bust facing right and highly blundered legend. This suggests that the reverse die, which is of good style, may be a genuine die of the London mint moneyer Lifinc under Aethelred II that was exported to Scandinavia (cf. Malmer p. 15 and M. Blackburn, "English dies used in the Scandinavian Imitative Coinages," *Hikun* 11, pp. 101-124). Estimate \$500. Price realized: 1,700 USD.



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,51 g

Obv.: Diademed bust left. CNVD REX IN DANORM.

Rev.: Small Maltese-style cross in circle.

Reference:., ex. Hbg. auk. 28, ex. Ernst I, 94 (afbildet) - Beautiful toned example! EF.

Estimate: 10,000 DKK / 1,300 EUR. Price realized: 3,850 EUR (approx. 5,088 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, Lund (?) mint.

Obv.: Diademed bust left.

Rev.: Double-lined long cross with triple-crescent terminals; over 4 lobes.

Reference: cf. Hbg. 1/3, Hbg. auk. - , Malm. 627/1959, 1,47g - Scarce Hybrid type. (SCBI 25, 1062). VF

Estimate: 7,000 DKK / 935 EUR. Price realized: 1,600 EUR (approx. 2,114 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,25 g

Obv.: Bare-headed bust left. +CNVD REX DENORV

Rev.: Long cross.

Reference: Hbg. 4, Malm. 217/1114, ex. Hbg. auk. 39 (Very rare!) VF

Estimate: 12,000-15,000 DKK / 1,600-2,000 EUR. Price realized: 5,350 EUR (approx. 7,070 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, Lund mint, 0,95 g.

Obv.: "Swirl" design.

Rev.: Central dot, 4 other dots arranged to form cross; crescent with 4 dots above in angles.

Reference: Hbg. 20, Hbg. auk. 41, VF

Estimate: 5,000 DKK / 670 EUR. Price realized: 1,400 EUR (approx. 1,850 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, Lund mint, 0,92 g.

Obv.: Armored, helmeted bust left.

Rev.: Footed long cross, thick crescents in 2 angles.

Reference: Hbg. 23 var., CJB Æ1/161, Hild. type F, 2897, ex. Hbg. auk. 553 (shown), Unc-EF

Estimate: 4,000 DKK / 535 EUR. Price realized: 870 EUR (approx. 1,150 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, Viborg mint, 0,79 g.

Obv.: Hand of God, 3 crosses in field.

Rev.: Cross in circle; cross in each angle.

Reference: Hbg. 49, Hbg. auk. -, Br. 1340, 0,79 g, ex. Ernst I, 103. VF

Estimate: 4,000 DKK / 535 EUR. Price realized: 600 EUR (approx. 793 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, Viborg mint, 0,73 g.

Obv.: Armored, helmeted bust left, holding cross.

Rev.: Footed long cross, small cross in each angle.

Reference: Hbg. 51, Hbg. auk. 65, ex. Ernst 104 (shown) - Scarce! EF-VF

Estimate: 5,000 DKK / 670 EUR. Price realized: 1,450 EUR (approx. 1,916 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, 1,04 g.

Obv.: Diademed bust right, holding scepter.

Rev.: Double-lined cross with central ringlet, all in circle.

Slight falan damage, well-struck, very fine example!

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 270 EUR (approx. 356 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, Orbaek mint.

Obv.: Crude bust right.

Rev.: Cross in circle; crescents with ball terminals in each angle.

Reference: Hbg. 54, Hbg. auk. 81 - Beautiful toned example! EF

Estimate: 2,500 DKK / 335 EUR. Price realized: 560 EUR (approx. 745 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,21 g.

Obv.: Diademed bust left.

Rev.: Small cross in circle.

Reference: Hauberg 1. Rare, somewhat curved, VF.

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 1,300 EUR (approx. 1,714 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, Lund mint. 0,74 g.

Obv.: "Swirl" design.

Rev.: Cross with central dot, crescent with dot above and dots around in angles.

Reference: Hauberg 20. Rare, well-struck example. VF+.

Estimate: 500 EUR Price realized: 750 EUR (approx. 989 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, Viborg mint. 0,75 g.

Obv.: Hand of God, 3 crosses in field.

Rev.: Cross in circle; cross in each angle.

Reference: Hauberg 49. Rare, small thin flan break. VF+

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 900 EUR (approx. 1,187 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, Thetford (?) mint. 0,89 g. **ANGLO-SAXON** Rulfsize(?), moneyer. Quatrefoil type, circa 1017-1023.

Obv.: +Æ•O• C-NVI ER DENO' EX, crowned bust left in quadrilobe

Rev.: +R VLFZIGE MO DR, voided long cross on circular quatrefoil with pellet at each apex.

Reference: North -; SCBC -; Malmer -. Good VF, typical crude execution. As is typical with these issues from local dies, the legends are blundered, rendering positive identification of the mint and moneyer uncertain. The obverse legend appears to retain elements of Aethelred's types, but the 'CNVI...DENO' portions of the legend, and portrait style, clearly indicate Cnut (cf. Malmer obverse 738).

Estimate \$750. Price realized: 1,100 USD.



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, Lund mint. Thorel, moneyer. 1.10 g. Aethelred small cross type.

Obv.: +CNVT REX ANGLORM, crude diademed bust left .

Rev.: +DOREL MW/O LVND, small cross.

Reference: Malmer 628a/1730 (same dies); cf. Hauberg pl. I, 1 and pl. II, 9; cf. North 764; cf. SCBC 1143. Good VF for type, dark toning.

This type imitates the first small cross type of Aethelred II, but cites Cnut as king of England.

Estimate \$1000. Price realized: 1,200 USD.



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, Lund mint. Thoreth, moneyer. 1.64g. Short cross/quatrefoil mule.

Obv.: +ENVT REX ANGLORV, diademed bust left

Rev.: +DO RED MO L VND, voided long cross on quatrefoil.

Reference: Malmer 630.1931 (chain 138); SCBI 14 (Copenhagen), 2948-2950 (same dies); Hauberg -, North -, SCBC -. Good VF, toned, slightly wavy flan.

Malmer's analysis of her die chain 138, which is linked to a die with the title Rex Daenor, firmly places this issue at a mint in Denmark, probably Lund.

Estimate \$500. Price realized: 1,300 USD.



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, Orbaek (?) mint. 10.69g.

Obv.: ciiioiivi+moir.x. Degenerate and bare head to right.

Rev., +:moiiiiiiiicoriiii Cross with outward facing semi-circles in each quarter.

Reference: (no examples in Bruun sale; evolved from Hauberg pl. IV, 54 but this coin is much more degenerate), badly cracked across flan, good very fine, rare

Estimate £ 150-180. Price realized: 200 GBP (approx. 378 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, Lund mint. Godwine, mintmaster.

Obv.: Diademed bust left.

Rev.: Small cross in circle.

Reference: Hbg. 1, ex. Ernst I, 95, Malmer 637/1716, beautiful example! EF-VF

Estimate: 10,000-15,000 DKK / 1,300-2,000 EUR. Price realized: 4,250 EUR (approx. 5,655 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date).



DENMARK
Cnut the Great, 1018-1035

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: Helmeted, armored bust left.

Rev.: Footed clong cross, thick crescents in 2 opposite angles.

Reference: Hbg. 23 var., Hbg. auk. 553, CJB Æ1/161, Hild. type F, 2897. EF

Estimate: 4,000 DKK / 535 EUR. Price realized: 670 EUR (approx. 891 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date).

Harthacanute (Hardeknud or Knud III)

1035 - June 8, 1042

Harthacanute (Canute the Hardy, sometimes Hardicanute, Hardecanute', 'Hörthaknútr'; Danish: Hardeknud) (1018 – June 8, 1042) was King of Denmark from 1035 to 1042 as well as King of England from 1040 to 1042. He was the only son of Canute the Great and Emma of Normandy.

He succeeded to the throne of Denmark in 1035, reigning as Canute III, yet a war against Magnus I of Norway meant he could not secure his claim to the throne of England. Consequently, it was agreed that his elder illegitimate half-brother Harold Harefoot was to be regent there.

Harold took the English crown for himself in 1037 — Harthacanute being "forsaken because he was too long in Denmark"[1] — and the Queen-mother, Emma, who had previously been resident at Winchester with some of her son's housecarls, was made to flee to Bruges, in Flanders. Harthacanute settled his difficulties in Scandinavia through a treaty he had made with Magnus in 1038 or 1039. This stated that they agreed that if one of them were to die without an heir the other should be his successor. Harthacanute then began to prepare for an invasion of England, and the deposition of Harold from the kingship. Harold, however, died on March 17, 1040, before any conquest could occur. Harthacanute was then invited to England, and the landing at Sandwich on June 17, 1040, "seven days before Midsummer"[1], with a fleet of 62 warships was a peaceful one. He did though, with apparent scorn, command Harold's body to be taken from its tomb and cast in a fen with the animals.

Harthacanute was a harsh and unpopular ruler: to pay for his fleet, he severely increased the rate of taxation, and in 1041 the people of Worcester killed two of Harthacanute's housecarls who had been collecting the tax, prompting an attack by Harthacanute in which the city was burned. The story of Lady Godiva riding naked through the streets of Coventry to persuade the local earl to lower taxes may come from the reign of Harthacanute. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle gives a dismal assessment of him: "He never accomplished anything kingly for as long as he ruled." It also says that in 1041 Harthacanute broke a pledge and betrayed Earl Eadwulf of Northumbria, who was under his safe conduct.

In 1041, Harthacanute invited his half-brother Edward the Confessor (his mother Emma's son by Ethelred the Unready) back from exile in Normandy to become a member of his household, and probably made Edward his heir. Harthacanute was unmarried and had no known children. It is rumored he fathered an illegitimate son, William Canute. On June 8, 1042, he died at Lambeth — he "died as he stood at his drink, and he suddenly fell to the earth with an awful convulsion; and those who were close by took hold of him, and he spoke no word afterwards..." He was buried at Winchester, his father's place of rest, and his mother's, on her death. Edward assumed the throne on Harthacanute's death, restoring the Saxon royal line of Wessex.



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Lund mint. Farthein mintmaster.

Obv.: "Swirl" design.

Rev.: Cross made from 4 arches. Dot in each arm, dots in arches.

Reference: Hbg. 1, Hbg. auk. 488, VF.

Estimate: 4,000 DKK / 535 EUR. Price realized: 640 EUR (approx. 852 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: "Swirl" design.

Rev.: Cross made from 4 arches. Dot in each arm, dots in arches.

Reference: Hbg. 1, Hbg. auk. -, Br. -, VF

Estimate: 4,000 DKK / 535 EUR. Price realized: 735 EUR (approx. 978 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: "Swirl" design.

Rev.: Cross made from 4 arches. Dot in each arm, dots in arches.

Reference: Hbg. 1, Hbg. auk. -, Br. -, VF

Estimate: 3,000 DKK / 400 EUR. Price realized: 385 EUR (approx. 512 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,03 g.

Obv.: "Swirl" design.

Rev.: Cross made from 4 arches. Dot in each arm, dots in arches.

Reference: Hbg. 1, Hbg. auk. -, Br. 1363, EF

Estimate: 4,000 DKK / 535 EUR. Price realized: 870 EUR (approx. 1,150 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,66 g.

Obv.: Nimbate animal (Agnus Dei?) right.

Rev.: Bird flying right.

Reference: Hbg. 4, 1, ex. Hbg. auk. 505, Unique in private hands and of the utmost importance. VF

Estimate: 30,000-40,000 DKK / 4,000-5,350 EUR. Price realized: 16,000 EUR (approx. 21,144 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, unknown mint.

Obv.: Diademed bust left, with scepter.

Rev.: Double-lined cross with central ringlet, in circle. Imitation of Cnut the Great's English Short Cross type.

Reference: Hbg. 9. VF

Estimate: 2,500 DKK / 335 EUR. Price realized: 805 EUR (approx. 1,071 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,03 g. Ulfcil, moneyer.

Obv.: +HAR:DECNVT, armored bust right; cross of pellets before.

Rev.: +VLFCIL ON LVD, voided long cross with crescent ends.

Reference: North -; Mule of Hauberg 15/28 (obverse/reverse); SCBC 1170. Toned EF. Very rare.

Estimate \$1500. Price realized: 1,700 USD.



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: Armored & helmeted bust left.

Rev.: Long cross with crescent at ends; in angles: triangle topped by 3 dots.

Reference: Hbg. 23, Hbg. auk. 514, CJB H 22/162, EF-VF

Estimate: 3,000 DKK / 400 EUR. Price realized: 640 EUR (approx. 852 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: Armored & helmeted bust left.

Rev.: Long cross with crescent at ends; in angles: triangle topped by 3 dots.

Reference: Hbg. 23, Hbg. auk. 514, CJB H 22/162. VF

Estimate: 2,500 DKK / 335 EUR. Price realized: 560 EUR (approx. 745 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: Armored & helmeted bust left.

Rev.: Long cross with crescent at ends; in angles: triangle topped by 3 dots.

Reference: Hbg. 23, Hbg. auk. 516, CJB H 46/162, 0,87 g, ex. Ernst I, 114. VF

Estimate: 2,500 DKK / 335 EUR. Price realized: 670 EUR (approx. 885 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: Gloved hand, 4 dots in field to left.

Rev.: Triple-crescent-footed long cross.

Reference: Hbg. 27, Hbg. auk. 519, 1,02 g, CJB H -/87, ex. Svensson 684 EF-VF

Estimate: 6,000-8,000 DKK / 805-1,050 EUR. Price realized: 2,800 EUR (approx. 3,700 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: Armored and helmeted bust right.

Rev.: Triple-crescent-footed long cross.

Reference: Hbg. 28, Hbg. auk. 550, CJB H 25/244 - Beautiful example! EF

Estimate: 4,000 DKK / 535 EUR. Price realized: 1,050 EUR (approx. 1,397 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: Armored and helmeted bust left.

Rev.: Triple-crescent-footed long cross. Thick crescents in 2 angles.

Reference: Hbg. 28, Hbg. auk. 547, ex. Ernst I, 130, CJB H 28/226 - Finely toned example. EF-VF

Estimate: 3,000 DKK / 400 EUR. Price realized: 670 EUR (approx. 891 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: Armored and helmeted bust left, right hand raised.

Rev.: Triple-crescent-footed long cross. Thick crescents in 2 angles.

Reference: Hbg. 28, Hbg. auk. 546, CJB H 135/226 - Fine example of this variant. VF.

Estimate: 2,500 DKK / 335 EUR. Price realized: 535 EUR (approx. 712 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: Armored and helmeted bust right. 4 dots in field before face, 3 dots before chest.

Rev.: Triple-crescent-footed long cross.

Reference: Hbg. 28, Hbg. auk. 550, CJB H 25/244, 1,03 g, ex. Bruun doubl. 72, ex. Ernst I, 131 Beautiful toned example! Unc-EF

Estimate: 3,500 DKK / 465 EUR. Price realized: 1,300 EUR (approx. 1,718 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,03 .

Obv.: Armored and helmeted bust left.

Rev.: Triple-crescent-footed long cross. Thick crescents in 2 angles.

Reference: Hbg. 28, Hbg. auk. 544, CJB H 28/227. EF-VF

Estimate: 2,500 DKK / 335 EUR. Price realized: 465 EUR (approx. 615 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,03 .

Obv.: Armored and helmeted bust left. 4 dots in field before face.

Rev.: Triple-crescent-footed long cross. Floral-type device in 2 angles.

Lund, penning, Hbg. 28, Hbg. auk. 533, CJB H 40/140, 0,87 g, ex. Bruun doubl. 59, ex. Ernst I, 122. VF

Estimate: 2,500 DKK / 335 EUR. Price realized: 465 EUR (approx. 615 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: Armored and helmeted bust left.

Rev.: Triple-crescent-footed long cross. Thick crescents in 2 angles.

Reference: Hbg. 28, Hbg. auk. 547, CJB H 28/226. VF

Estimate: 1,800 DKK / 240 EUR. Price realized: 1,100 EUR (approx. 1,454 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,07 g.

Obv.: +IIARECNV - bare headed, draped bust to left with shield on left shoulder.

Rev.: +—/—/ILO/LVN voided long cross

Reference: (Haugberg pl. V, 28 var.), good very fine.

Estimate £ 250-300. Price realized: 325 GBP (approx. 614 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Roskilde mint. 1,01 g.

Obv.: "Banner" with +V.M.N.I.+ over diamond-shape upper & lower levels each with cross.

Rev.: Nordic triangle-style design.

Reference: Hbg. 32, Hbg. auk. 554, Erslev 25, , ex. Ernst I, 132 - Beautiful toned example of this scarce piece! VF

Estimate: 4,000 DKK / 535 EUR. Price realized: 1,050 EUR (approx. 1,388 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,03 g.

Obv.: Helmeted and armored bust left.

Rev.: Triple-crescent footed long cross. In angles: Triangle with 3 dots topping it.

Reference: Haugberg 23. Well-struck, beautiful example!

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 650 EUR (approx. 857 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Slagelse mint. 0,98 g.

Obv.: Design

Rev.: Triple-crescent footed short cross in circle, with central ringlet.

Reference: Hbg. 38, , ex. Hbg. auk. 567, ex. Ernst I, 133. EF

Estimate: 6,000-8,000 DKK / 805-1,050 EUR. Price realized: 2,250 EUR (approx. 2,973 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Viborg mint.

Obv.: Crude helmeted and armored bust left.

Rev.: Triple-crescent footed long cross. In 2 angles: thick crescent with ball below; other 2 angles: 4 balls.

Reference: Hbg. 41, ex. Hbg. auk. 581, ex. Ernst I, 135, retrograde reverse writing. VF

Estimate: 3,000 DKK / 400 EUR. Price realized: 455 EUR (approx. 605 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Viborg mint. 0,72 g.

Obv.: Crude helmeted and armored bust left.

Rev.: Triple-crescent footed long cross. In 2 angles: thick crescent with ball below; other 2 angles: 4 balls.

Reference: Hbg. 41, Br. 1488/-, Hbg. auk. -/583, VF

Estimate: 3,000 DKK / 400 EUR. Price realized: 535 EUR (approx. 707 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Orbaek mint.

Obv.: Bust with shield left.

Rev.: Short cross in circle, crescents in each angle. +ARGRIM ON ORBES

Reference: Hbg. 42, Hbg. auk. 588, ex. Glückstadt 237, ex. Ernst I, 136 Scarce legible variety! VF

Estimate: 4,000 DKK / 535 EUR. Price realized: 1,600 EUR (approx. 2,129 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Arhus mint.

Obv.: Bare-headed bust left; 4 dots before face. All in circle.

Rev.: XXO in circle. +:CI.ADPINE ON.A.ROSII: araound.

Reference: Hbg. 44, Hbg. auk. 592, ex. Ernst I, 138. Scarce legible variety. VF

Estimate: 4,000 DKK / 535 EUR. Price realized: 1,400 EUR (approx. 1,863 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Arhus mint. 0,89 g.

Obv.: Design.

Rev.: XXX in circle, 2 dots in field.

Reference: Hbg. 46, Hbg. auk. -, ex. Bruun doubl. 113, ex. Ernst I, 140 - VF

Estimate: 8,000-10,000 DKK / 1,050-1,300 EUR. Price realized: 4,950 EUR (approx. 6,542 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Ribe mint, 0,75 g.

Obv.: Crude, schematic bust left, wearing pyramidal helmet and holding trefoil sceptre; cross in front of face, garbled legends

Rev.: Tribrach with dotted borders, central cross; garbled legends with RIB mintmark, two die-cut lines extend from border to center.

Reference: Cf. Hauberg 49. Good VF, fine old toning, central flan crack.

Cnut, the Danish king of England, was succeeded by his two sons upon his death in 1035, but his eldest son Harold retained the title of English king for himself, while Harthacnut was left with Denmark. The situation changed with Harold's death in 1040, and for a brief two years Harthacnut was king of a united realm. Harthacnut's helmeted bust type is derived from his father's English penny (SCBC 1158), while the tribrach or triquetra motif is a common Norse symbol. These Harthacnut types may have continued after his demise, possibly through the "Stridsperioden", or civil war between Magnus the Good and Sven Estridsen, who ultimately triumphed in 1047.

Estimate \$750. Price realized: 850 USD.



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Ribe mint, 0,71 g.

Obv.: Crude, schematic bust left, wearing pyramidal helmet and holding trefoil sceptre; cross in front of face, garbled legends

Rev.: Tribrach with dotted borders, central cross; garbled legends with RIB mintmark, two die-cut lines extend from border to center.

Reference: Hbg. 49, Hbg. auk. 607, 0,71 g, ex. Ernst I, 141 - Nicely patinated example. VF

Estimate: 3,000 DKK / 400 EUR. Price realized: 535 EUR (approx. 707 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Hedeby mint.

Obv.: Parallel rope-type lines with text inside.

Rev.: Small cross, dot and crescent at end of each arm, in circle.

Reference: Hbg. 50, Hbg. auk. -. VF-F

Estimate: 2,000 DKK / 265 EUR. Price realized: 495 EUR (approx. 654 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Hedeby mint.

Obv.: Parallel rope-type lines with text inside.

Rev.: Small cross, dot and crescent at end of each arm, in circle.

Reference: Hbg. 50, Hbg. auk. 616, ex. Ernst I, 142. VF

Estimate: 3,000 DKK / 400 EUR. Price realized: 805 EUR (approx. 1,071 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Haithabu mint. 0,65 g.

Obv.: Parallel rope-type lines with text inside.

Rev.: Small cross, dot and crescent at end of each arm, in circle.

Reference: Hauberg 50 var. Rare. VF.

Estimate: 400 EUR. Price realized: 575 EUR (approx. 814 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harthacanute, 1035 - 1042

Pfennig, Orbaek (?). 0,81 g.

Obv.: Crude bust facing.

Rev.: Cross in circle, crescent in each angle.

Reference: Hauberg -. VF & Beautiful!

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 625 EUR (approx. 824 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Magnus the Good (Magnus den Gode)

1042 - October 25, 1047

Magnus I (1024 - October 25, 1047) was the King of Norway from 1035 to 1047 and the King of Denmark from 1042 to 1047. He was the illegitimate son of King Olaf Haraldsson, also known as Saint Olaf, by his concubine Alvhild. He is known by the cognomen, the Good or the Noble.

In the period from 1028 to 1035, he was forced to leave Norway, yet, after the death of Knut the Great, he was called back by the noblemen, tired of living under Danish rule, to be King of Norway. After the death of Harthacnute, he was also made King of Denmark, despite rival claims had by Knut the Great's nephew Svend Estridsen. There was great turmoil south of the Danish border, where in 1043 Magnus won an important victory at Lyrskov Hede.

Svend Estridsen did not lightly give up his claim to the Danish crown, and numerous conflicts with Magnus followed. A settlement was eventually agreed to, which made Svend Earl of Denmark. Magnus had trouble in Norway also. There, his uncle, Harald Hadråde, was a strong threat to the throne of his nephew. In 1046, Magnus was obliged to share the reign of his kingdom with him. In 1047, Svend Estridsen was driven out of Denmark by the Norwegians, with the assistance of the Swedish king Anund Jacob. Svend could not muster enough support, but had to flee to the province of Scania. Magnus died the same year, in Zealand. On his deathbed, he is said to have made Svend his heir in Denmark, and Harald Hadråde his heir in Norway. This was disputed by Harald, who did not approve of Svein being the king of Denmark, Svein was therefore not allowed to rule Denmark in peace until 1062, when Harald started to set his mind on other lands to conquer. Magnus was buried with his father in Nidaros.

St. Olav's direct line ceased its reign with the death of Magnus. It returned to the throne again in 1280, when Eric II, who through his mother descended from Magnus' legitimate sister, succeeded as king. Magnus' own daughter was in a marriage with a Norwegian nobleman, and the one descendant wed to the Earl of Orkney. Through which lineage, Magnus' descendant James I of England became King of Scotland.



DENMARK
Magnus the Good, 1042-1047.

Pfennig, Roskilde mint. 1,00 g.

Obv.: Rectangle with writing over diamond shape; small cross in upper & lower half of diamond.

Rev.: Viking tri-lobed design. One cross in field.

Reference: Hauberg -. Rare. Exceptional example!

Estimate: 750 EUR. Price realized: 1,100 EUR (approx. 1,450 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Magnus the Good, 1042-1047.

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: Helmeted, armored bust left. Crescent in field before face.

Rev.: Crescent-footed long cross, thick crescent in 2 angles.

Reference: Hbg. 1, Hbg. auk. 668, CJB MX 27/189. EF-VF

Estimate: 3,000 DKK / 400 EUR. Price realized: 575 EUR (approx. 765 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Magnus the Good, 1042-1047.

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: Helmeted, armored bust left. Cross in field before face.

Rev.: Crescent-footed long cross, in angles: ring - dot - ring - dot.

Reference: Hbg. 1, Hbg. auk. 631, CJB M 15/65, ex. Ernst I, 143. EF

Estimate: 3,500 DKK / 465 EUR. Price realized: 1,600 EUR (approx. 2,129 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Magnus the Good, 1042-1047.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1.00g.

Obv.: +HIIA)/IDDII/ITV -- bare headed, draped bust to left.

Rev.: +AL/NRII/ONL.VDI -- voided long-cross

Reference: (Bruun collection 1559, possibly same dies; Hauberg pl. VI, 1), extremely fine.

Estimate £ 300-350. Price realized: 340 GBP (approx. 643 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Magnus the Good, 1042-1047.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,07 g.

Obv.: Helmeted, armored bust left. Cross in field before face.

Rev.: Crescent-footed long cross, in angles: ring - dot - ring - dot.

Reference: Hbg. 1, Hbg. auk. 632, CJB M 2/70, ex. Ernst I, 144. EF

Estimate: 3,000 DKK / 400 EUR. Price realized: 670 EUR (approx. 885 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Magnus the Good, 1042-1047.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,05 g.

Obv.: Helmeted, armored bust left, holding patriarchal cross.

Rev.: Voided long cross, in 1 angle: Face design. Thick crescent in opposing angle.

Reference: Hbg. 1, Hbg. auk. 676, CJB MX 14/234, Beautiful example! EF.

Estimate: 2,500 DKK / 335 EUR. Price realized: 735 EUR (approx. 971 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Magnus the Good, 1042-1047.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,05 g.

Obv.: Helmeted and armored bust left; thick crescent in field before face.

Rev.: Triple-crescent-footed voided long cross; thick crescents in 2 angles.

Reference: Hbg. 1, Hbg. auk. 668, CJB MX 27/189. VF

Estimate: 2,200 DKK / 295 EUR. Price realized: 495 EUR (approx. 654 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Magnus the Good, 1042-1047.

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: Helmeted and armored bust left.

Rev.: Triple-crescent-footed voided long cross.

Reference: Hbg. 1, Hbg. auk. 639, CJB M 3/113, Nice toning! EF-VF

Estimate: 1,800 DKK / 240 EUR. Price realized: 495 EUR (approx. 654 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Magnus the Good, 1042-1047.

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: Helmeted and armored bust left. Small cross in field before head.

Rev.: Triple-crescent-footed voided long cross.

Reference: Hbg. 1, Hbg. auk. 666, CJB MX 21/126. VF

Estimate: 1,800 DKK / 240 EUR. Price realized: 425 EUR (approx. 562 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Magnus the Good, 1042-1047.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 0,97 g.

Obv.: Helmeted bust left. Cross before face.

Rev.: Triple-crescent-footed voided long cross over 4-lobed design.

Reference: Hauberg 2. Beautiful example with fine patina!

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 1,100 EUR (approx. 1,450 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Magnus the Good, 1042-1047.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,09 g.

Obv.: Helmeted bust left. Cross before face.

Rev.: Triple-crescent-footed voided long cross over 4-lobed design.

Lund, penning, Hbg. 2, Hbg. auk. 678, CJB M 15/13, EF.

Estimate: 3,500 DKK / 465 EUR. Price realized: 805 EUR (approx. 1,064 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Magnus the Good, 1042-1047.

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: Helmeted and armored bust left.

Rev.: Triple-crescent-footed voided long cross. In angles: Inverted V topped by 3 balls.

Reference: Hbg. 5, Hbg. auk. 681, CJB M 4/53. EF

Estimate: 3,500 DKK / 465 EUR. Price realized: 600 EUR (approx. 798 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Magnus the Good, 1042-1047.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,07 g.

Obv.: Helmeted and armored bust left.

Rev.: Triple-crescent-footed voided long cross. In angles: Inverted V topped by 3 balls.

Lund, penning, Hbg. 5, Hbg. auk. 681, CJB M 4/53, ex. Ernst I, 153 - Unc-EF

Estimate: 3,000 DKK / 400 EUR. Price realized: 1,100 EUR (approx. 1,454 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Magnus the Good, 1042-1047.

Pfennig, Lund mint. Hune(?), moneyer. circa 1042-1044 0.97 g.

Obv.: +MLHNVS REX, helmeted and armored bust left, holding shield.

Rev.: +H•VNE ON LVD, voided long cross with triple-crescent ends.

Reference: Becker, Coinages, dies M3/D116; cf. Hauberg 6/1 (for obv./rev. type). Good VF, toned, a couple peck marks, slight wave.

Estimate: \$500. Price realized: 620 USD.



DENMARK
Magnus the Good, 1042-1047.

Pfennig, Lund mint. Carl, moneyer. 1.07 g.

Obv.: +MAHNS REX, helmeted and armored bust left; sceptre before

Rev.: +CARL ON LVDI, voided long cross with triple crescent ends; pellets and annulets in quarters.

Reference: C.J. Becker, "The Coinages of Harthacnut and Magnus the Good at Lund" dies M15/65; cf. Hauberg 6/1 (obv./rev.). Toned EF, obverse die break.

Estimate \$600. Price realized: 810 USD.



DENMARK
Magnus the Good, 1042-1047.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,09 g.

Obv.: Helmeted and armored bust left.

Rev.: Triple-crescent-footed voided long cross. In angles: Inverted V topped by 3 balls.

Lund, penning, Hbg. 6, Hbg. auk. 686, CJB M 4/221, ex. Ernst I, 156. EF

Estimate: 2,500 DKK / 335 EUR. Price realized: 670 EUR (approx. 885 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Magnus the Good, 1042-1047.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 0,93 g.

Obv.: Horse running left, cross over back.

Rev.: Triple-crescent-footed voided long cross.

Reference: Hauberg 15. Very rare, beautiful example, with fine patina.

Estimate: 2.000 EUR. Price realized: 5,500 EUR (approx. 7,252 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Magnus the Good, 1042-1047.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 0,95 g.

Obv.: Bird with raised wings left.

Rev.: Triple-crescent-footed voided long cross.

Reference: Hbg. 16, Hbg. auk. 692, CJB M - /110, ex. Ernst I, 160. VF

Estimate: 5,000-7,000 DKK / 670-935 EUR. Price realized: 1,850 EUR (approx. 2,445 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Magnus the Good, 1042-1047.

Pfennig, Roskilde mint.

Obv.: Rectangle with writing over diamond shape; small cross in upper & lower half of diamond.

Rev.: Viking tri-lobed design. One cross in field.

Reference: Hbg. 20, Erslev 40, ex. Hbg. auk. 694, ex. Ernst I, 161. EF-VF

Estimate: 5,000-7,000 DKK / 670-935 EUR. Price realized: 2,150 EUR (approx. 2,861 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Magnus the Good, 1042-1047.

Pfennig, Slagelse mint.

Obv.: 4 crosses made of dots arranged in circle, around central cross(?).

Rev.: Short voided cross with crescent ends; in angles: letters.

Reference: Hbg. 28, Hbg. auk. -, Br. -, 1,13 g, ex. Ernst I, 162. VF

Estimate: 3,000 DKK / 400 EUR. Price realized: 1,050 EUR (approx. 1,388 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Magnus the Good, 1042-1047.

Pfennig, Viborg mint.

Obv.: Bust left.

Rev.: Voided long cross with crescent ends.

Reference: Hbg. 35, Hbg. auk. 710, ex. Ernst I, 163, EF-VF

Estimate: 3,000 DKK / 400 EUR. Price realized: 480 EUR (approx. 639 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Sweyn II Estridson (Svend Estridsson)

1047 - April 28, 1074

Sweyn II Estridsson Ulfsson. (c. 1019 – April 28, 1074 or 1076) was the King of Denmark from 1047 until his death. He was the son of Ulf Thorgilsson and Estrid Margarete Svendsdatter, daughter of Sweyn I of Denmark and sister of Canute the Great. He is known in Denmark as Svend Estridsen. His first name is also spelled as Sven, Svein and Swen and his last name as Estridson, Estridsson or Estridsøn.

Because of his relationship to Canute the Great he was a pretender to the throne from his early years. When king Harthacanute died in 1042, he claimed the Danish throne, but lost to Norway's King Magnus, who made Svend a jarl (earl or viceroy) instead.

He soon rebelled against Magnus and had the Danish nobles crown him king, but was defeated by Magnus and fled to Sweden. The war between Magnus and Sweyn lasted until 1045, when Harald Hardråde returned to Norway from exile. Harald and Sweyn joined forces and forced Magnus to share the throne with Harald.



In 1047 Magnus died, having stated on his deathbed that his kingdom would be divided up: Harald would get the throne of Norway, while Svend would be king of Denmark. Harald, unwilling to relinquish Denmark, now attacked Sweyn and fought a long war which dragged on until 1064, when Harald relinquished his claims to Denmark.

After Harald was defeated and killed at the Battle of Stamford Bridge and William the Conqueror in turn defeated Harold Godwinson, Sweyn turned his attention to England, once ruled by his uncle Canute the Great. He joined forces with Edgar Atheling, the last remaining heir of the Anglo-Saxon royal house, and sent a force to attack King William in 1069. However, after capturing York, Sweyn, accepted a payment from William to desert Edgar, who then returned into exile in Scotland.

Sweyn's first marriage was to a girl to whom he was distantly related, and the pope ordered that he dissolve the union, which he did, only to take one mistress after another during the rest of his life. Sweyn fathered at least 19 children, probably more, and while none of them were born in wedlock, and none of their mothers are known, five of his numerous sons became kings after his death:

Harald III (Harald Hén) d. 1080

Canute IV the Saint (Knud den Hellige) d. 1086

Oluf I (Oluf Hunger) d. 1095

Eric I (Erik Ejegod) d. 1103

Niels d. 1134

Sweyn is often considered to be Denmark's last Viking king as well as the first medieval one. His skeleton shows him to have been a tall, powerfully built man who walked with a limp. Sweyn built a strong foundation for royal power through cooperation with the church. He completed the final partition of Denmark into dioceses, and corresponded with the pope. Sweyn seems to have been able to read and write, and he is the source of much of our current knowledge about Denmark and Sweden in the 9th and 10th centuries, having told the story of his ancestry to historian Adam of Bremen around 1070.



DENMARK

Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Roskilde (?) mint. 0,93 g.

Obv.: Figure standing facing, holding cross.

Rev.: Voiced long cross with triple-crescent ends.

Reference: Hauberg -. R Etwas gewellt, sehr schön-vorzüglich

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 650 EUR (approx. 857 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund (?) mint. 1,11 g.

Obv.: Man facing, holding cross.

Rev.: Voiced long cross with triple-crescent ends.

Reference: Hauberg -. Rare, VF-XF.

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 340 EUR (approx. 448 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund (?) mint. 0,57 g.

Obv.: High-crowned bust left, crozier-like object before face.

Rev.: Short cross in circle; cross in 1st angle, 3 dots in 3rd angle.

Reference: Hbg. 3, Hbg. auk. -, Br. -. VF-F

Estimate: 4,000 DKK / 535 EUR. Price realized: 1,450 EUR (approx. 1,916 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,04 g.

Obv.: Nimbate standing figure facing holding cross and cross staff.

Rev.: Figure stands facing holding cross and cross staff.

Reference: Hbg. 4, ex. Hbg. auk. 738, ex. Ernst I, 165. EF-VF

Estimate: 2,500 DKK / 335 EUR. Price realized: 805 EUR (approx. 1,064 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: Nimbate standing figure facing holding cross and cross staff.

Rev.: Figure stands facing holding cross and cross staff.

Reference: Hbg. 4, Br. 1635. EF-VF

Estimate: 3,000 DKK / 400 EUR. Price realized: 670 EUR (approx. 891 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,06 g.

Obv.: no legend, Christ seated on throne with hand raised in blessing.

Rev.: +OM/NTN/IDII/ION: voided long cross.

Reference: (Hauberg pl. VIII, 6), good fine

Estimate £ 200-250. Price realized: 160 GBP (approx. 302 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 0,94 g

Obv.: Christ seated on throne holding book and one hand raised in blessing.

Rev.: Voiced long cross with triple-crescent ends; face-like design in 2 angles.

Reference: Hbg. 6, Hbg. auk. 810, - Unc-EF

Estimate: 2,500 DKK / 335 EUR. Price realized: 805 EUR (approx. 1,064 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,06 g.

Obv.: Christ seated on throne with hand raised in blessing.

Rev.: Voided long cross with triple-crescent ends; thick crescents in 2 angles.

Reference: Hbg. 6, Hbg. auk. 802. EF

Estimate: 2,000 DKK / 265 EUR. Price realized: 440 EUR (approx. 581 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,10 g.

Obv.: Christ seated on throne with hand raised in blessing.

Rev.: Voided long cross with triple-crescent ends.

Reference: Hauberg 6. VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 240 EUR (approx. 316 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 0,90 g

Obv.: Christ seated on throne holding book and one hand raised in blessing.

Rev.: Voided long cross with triple-crescent ends

Reference: Hauberg 6. VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 220 EUR (approx. 291 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 0,94 g

Obv.: Christ seated on throne holding book and one hand raised in blessing.

Rev.: Voided long cross with triple-crescent ends; face-like design in 2 angles.

Reference: Hbg. 6, ex. Hbg. auk. 761, ex. Broge 51, ex. Ernst I, 168 - EF-VF

Estimate: 2,500 DKK / 335 EUR. Price realized: 1,000 EUR (approx. 1,330 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,02 g.

Obv.: 2 figures stand facing, holding banner.

Rev.: Voiced long cross with triple-crescent ends; thick crescent in each angle.

Reference: Hbg. 8, Hbg. auk. 834, , ex. Ernst I, 171, reverse double-struck. VF

Estimate: 2,000 DKK / 265 EUR. Price realized: 400 EUR (approx. 529 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,02 g.

Obv.: 2 figures stand facing, holding banner.

Rev.: Voiced long cross with triple-crescent ends; incuse crescent in 2 angles.

Reference: Hauberg 8. Beautiful patina, VF-XF.

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 800 EUR (approx. 1,055 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: 2 figures stand facing, holding banner.

Rev.: Voiced long cross with triple-crescent ends; thick crescent with 3 dots below in each angle.

Reference: Hbg. 8, ex. Hbg. auk. 846, ex. Ernst I, 172, VF-F

Estimate: 2,000 DKK / 265 EUR. Price realized: 385 EUR (approx. 512 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint. Wulfet, moneyer. 0.83 g.

Obv.: Angel standing right, handing banner to king standing left, hand on breast, being crowned by manus Dei above.

Rev.: +P:VLFET OIN L•I, voided long cross with triple-crescent ends; crescent in second and fourth quarters.

Reference: Hauberg 8. VF, toned, peck marks. Rare with clear moneyer.

Estimate: \$300. Price realized: 400 USD.



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint. Wulfet, moneyer. 0.94 g.

Obv.: [SV]III I II, angel standing right, handing banner to king standing left

Rev.: +VL(ligate)I-NE: CTO.IIIC, voided long cross with triple crescent ends; lunettes in second and third quarters.

Reference: Hauberg 8 var. (legends); Hauberg (Hede) 837; cf. DNM 57/2. VF, iridescent toning, typical wavy flan. Sven was a son of Estrid, a sister of Canute the Great, who was king of Denmark 1018-1035. When Magnus the Good died without an heir, Sven claimed the throne based on his lineage. His claim was contested by Harald Hardrada, who inherited the Norwegian throne (or the remainder of it) from Magnus, who ruled both countries. Both had been allies in rebellion against Magnus, but the compromise forged between Harald and Magnus turned Sven's friendship into enmity. Hostilities between the two lasted until a peace was forged in 1063, with both ruling their own countries. In 1069 Sven invaded England and unsuccessfully attempted to oust William I from the throne. The conflict was supported by Prince Edgar the Aetheling (the Anglo-Saxon king Aethelred's great-grandson), who, along with other Anglo-Saxons, had lobbied Sven to claim the throne based on his lineage to Canute the Great, who had ruled in Britain. A peace treaty was eventually signed in 1070 giving Sven control of Denmark. Sven's rule greatly strengthened the Danish monarchy, as well as the Christian church in Denmark. This intriguing coin is based upon an earlier issue of Sven's with a reverse type of Christ seated facing on a throne (Hauberg 7). That coin was an assimilation of the types from a Byzantine gold coin (SB 1826 [Michael VI]) of which only five examples are known. The Byzantine coin was issued by the emperor Michael IV from the mint of Thessalonica following, and in honor of, his successful campaign against the Bulgarians, who had revolted. The Norwegian Harald Hardrada took part in the campaign, as leader of the Varangian Guard, and likely received some of these gold coins and brought them home when he returned to Scandinavia in 1045. Upon his return, we know that he gave half his treasure to Magnus (the Good), who ruled over Denmark prior to Estridsen. Regardless of the exact method of transfer, one of these gold coins certainly served as a model for the silver penning engraved by Estridsen's moneyer Wulfet at the mint of Lund, around the beginning of his Estridsen's reign. This pennig's types inspired further issues whose obverse type copied either the obverse or reverse of the original coin, and a reverse type adopting the ubiquitous Anglo-Saxon long cross type. The present coin, copying the reverse type, must have been issued shortly after the prototype, as the moneyer is the same Wulfet, and the type and legends have not degraded. For a detailed analysis of these remarkable coins, see M.F. Hendy, "Michael IV and Harald Hardrada," NC 1970, pp. 187-97. Hendy notes that these issues may have been produced during the alliance between Estridsen and Hardrada, when the former was disputing the throne of Denmark with Magnus. See also J.S. Jensen, ed., Tusindtallets Danske Mønter fra Den kongelige Mønt og Medaillesamling (Danish coins from the 11th century in The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals), Nationalmuseet (Copenhagen, 1995), pp. 80-1.

Estimate: \$400. Price realized: 400 USD.



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,07 g.

Obv.: Nimbate christ stands facing holding cross and cross staff.

Rev.: Voided long cross with triple-crescent ends; in angles: cross - face - retrograde S-type design - blank.

Reference: Hbg. 9, ex. Hbg. auk. 870, ex. Ernst I, 174. VF

Estimate: 2,500 DKK / 335 EUR. Price realized: 465 EUR (approx. 615 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 0,94 g.

Obv.: Standing figure facing holding cross staff and cross.

Rev.: Voided long cross with triple-crescent ends.

Reference: Hauberg 9. Very rare! Beautifully struck, magnificent example!

Estimate: 1.000 EUR. Price realized: 1,900 EUR (approx. 2,505 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: 2 figures stand facing.

Rev.: Voided long cross with triple-crescent ends; EEE in each angle.

Reference: Hbg. 13, Br. 1688, ex. Ernst I, 176. F

Estimate: 1,500 DKK / 200 EUR. Price realized: 240 EUR (approx. 319 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 0,98 g.

Obv.: 4 lines of writing.

Rev.: Voided long cross with triple-crescent ends; EEE in each angle.

Reference: Hbg. 14, Hbg. auk. - , ex. Bruun doubl. 214, ex. Ernst I, 178. VF

Estimate: 8,000-10,000 DKK / 1,050-1,300 EUR. Price realized: 4,650 EUR (approx. 6,145 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 0,96 g.

Obv.: 2 figures tand facing, one with raised arms.

Rev.: Voided long cross with triple-crescent ends

Reference: Hbg. 16, Hbg. auk. 910, 0,96 g, ex. Bruun doubl. 215, ex. Ernst I, 179. VF

Estimate: 4,000 DKK / 535 EUR. Price realized: 870 EUR (approx. 1,150 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 0,97 g.

Obv.: Spread eagle faces left.

Rev.: Agnus Dei-stype animal facing right.

Reference: Hbg. 17, Hbg. auk. 915, 0,97 g, ex. Svensson 713. EF-VF

Estimate: 8,000-10,000 DKK / 1,050-1,300 EUR. Price realized: 2,550 EUR (approx. 3,370 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 0,97 g.

Obv.: Spread eagle faces left.

Rev.: Agnus Dei-stype animal facing right.

Reference: Hbg. 17, Hbg. auk. 914, ex. Ernst I, 180, EF-VF

Estimate: 8,000-10,000 DKK / 1,050-1,300 EUR. Price realized: 3,050 EUR (approx. 4,058 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,05g.

Obv.: Man on horse holding shield, riding left.

Rev.: Voided long cross with triple-crescent ends.

Reference: Hbg. 19, Hbg. auk. 916, ex. Svensson 714. EF

Estimate: 8,000-10,000 DKK / 1,050-1,300 EUR. Price realized: 4,400 EUR (approx. 5,815 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: Man on horse holding shield, riding left.

Rev.: Voided long cross with triple-crescent ends.

Reference: Hbg. 19, ex. Hbg. auk. 916 (afbildet), ex. Ernst I, 181. EF

Estimate: 15,000-20,000 DKK / 2,000-2,650 EUR. Price realized: 4,950 EUR (approx. 6,586 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 0,97 g.

Obv.: Christ enthroned facing, right hand raised in blessing.

Rev.: Small voided cross imposed on hollow cross with trefoil terminations

Reference: Hauberg 28. VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 425 EUR (approx. 560 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1.19g.

Obv.: +MAHN/V/S REX standing figure of Christ with hand raised in blessing.

Rev.: +CARL(?):OLVNDION small voided cross imposed on hollow cross with trefoil terminations

Reference: (Hauberg pl. IX, 28).

Estimate £ 350-400. Price realized: 280 GBP.



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 0,97 g.

Obv.: Christ enthroned facing, right hand raised in blessing.

Rev.: Small voided cross imposed on hollow cross with trefoil terminations

Reference: Hbg. 28, Hbg. auk. 945, ex. Ernst I, 185. EF

Estimate: 2,000 DKK / 265 EUR. Price realized: 465 EUR (approx. 615 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 1,01 g.

Obv.: Christ enthroned facing, right hand raised in blessing.

Rev.: Small voided cross imposed on hollow cross with trefoil terminations

Reference: Hbg. 28, Hbg. auk. 987, EF

Estimate: 2,000 DKK / 265 EUR. Price realized: 400 EUR (approx. 529 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 0,81 g.

Obv.: Christ enthroned facing, right hand raised in blessing.

Rev.: Small voided cross imposed on hollow cross with trefoil terminations

Reference: Hbg. 28, ex. Hbg. auk. 989, ex. Ernst I, 190. EF

Estimate: 2,000 DKK / 265 EUR. Price realized: 480 EUR (approx. 634 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 0,96 g.

Obv.: Christ enthroned facing, right hand raised in blessing.

Rev.: Small voided cross imposed on hollow cross with trefoil terminations

Reference: Hbg. 28, Hbg. auk. 942. EF-VF

Estimate: 1,800 DKK / 240 EUR. Price realized: 495 EUR (approx. 654 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: Christ enthroned facing, right hand raised in blessing.

Rev.: Small voided cross imposed on hollow cross with trefoil terminations

Reference: Hbg. 28, ex. Hbg. auk. 980, ex. Ernst I, 188. EF

Estimate: 2,500 DKK / 335 EUR. Price realized: 600 EUR (approx. 798 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: Christ enthroned facing, right hand raised in blessing.

Rev.: Small voided cross imposed on hollow cross with trefoil terminations

Reference: Hbg. 28, Hbg. auk. 935. EF-VF

Estimate: 2,200 DKK / 295 EUR. Price realized: 440 EUR (approx. 585 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: Christ enthroned facing, right hand raised in blessing.

Rev.: Small voided cross imposed on hollow cross with trefoil terminations

Reference: Hbg. 28, Hbg. auk. 954. VF

Estimate: 2,000 DKK / 265 EUR. Price realized: 345 EUR (approx. 459 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: Christ enthroned facing, right hand raised in blessing.

Rev.: Small voided cross imposed on hollow cross with trefoil terminations

Reference: Hbg. 28, Hbg. auk. 934. VF-F

Estimate: 1,800 DKK / 240 EUR. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 226 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Roskilde mint. 1,08 g.

Obv.: Small voided cross imposed on hollow cross with trefoil terminations inside larger ornate cross. +N ORI NC ND

Rev.: Ornate cross-style design.

Reference: Hbg. 36 (NORINC), Hbg. auk. 1060, ex. Ernst I, 194. EF

Estimate: 2,200 DKK / 295 EUR. Price realized: 520 EUR (approx. 687 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Roskilde mint. 1,04 g.

Obv.: Small voided cross imposed on hollow cross with trefoil terminations inside larger ornate cross.

Rev.: Ornate cross-style design.

Reference: Hbg. 36, Hbg. auk. 1070, ex. Svensson 731. Unc-EF

Estimate: 2,200 DKK / 295 EUR. Price realized: 535 EUR (approx. 707 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Roskilde mint. 1,03 g.

Obv.: Small voided cross imposed on hollow cross with trefoil terminations inside larger ornate cross.

Rev.: Ornate cross-style design.

Reference: Hauberg 36. Beautiful patina, XF +

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 850 EUR (approx. 1,121 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Roskilde mint.

Obv.: Small voided cross imposed on hollow cross with trefoil terminations inside larger ornate cross.

Rev.: Ornate cross-style design.

Reference: Hbg. 36, Hbg. auk. 1069. EF-VF

Estimate: 2,200 DKK / 295 EUR. Price realized: 425 EUR (approx. 565 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Roskilde mint. 1,03 g.

Obv.: +CIDIL'°IIIC+IICII around triquetra with annulets in angles.

Rev.: +CI./III/MII/E[retrograde]OM around cruciform shape with small voided cross in centre

Reference:(Bruun collection 1870; Hauberg pl. IX, 38), extremely fine, rare

Estimate £ 350-400. Price realized: 290 GBP.



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Roskilde mint. 1,00 g.

Obv.: Triquetra with annulets in angles.

Rev.: Cruciform shape with small voided cross in centre

Reference: Hbg. 38, ex. Hbg. auk. 1103, ex. Ernst I, 195. EF

Estimate: 2,500 DKK / 335 EUR. Price realized: 805 EUR (approx. 1,064 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Roskilde mint.

Obv.: Triquetra with annulets in angles.

Rev.: Cruciform shape with small voided cross in centre

Reference: Hbg. 38, Hbg. auk. 1104. EF-VF

Estimate: 2,800 DKK / 375 EUR. Price realized: 600 EUR (approx. 798 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Roskilde mint. 1,06 g.

Obv.: Small voided cross imposed on hollow cross with trefoil terminations inside larger ornate cross.

Rev.: Ornate cross-style design.

Reference: Hbg. 39, Hbg. auk. - , Moltke 341. EF-VF

Estimate: 5,000 DKK / 670 EUR. Price realized: 1,300 EUR.



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Roskilde mint.

Obv.: Small voided cross imposed on hollow cross with trefoil terminations inside larger ornate cross.

Rev.: Ornate cross-style design.

Reference: Hbg. 39, ex. Hbg. auk. 1086, Moltke 386, ex. Ernst I, 197. VF

Estimate: 6,000 DKK / 805 EUR. Price realized: 1,850 EUR (approx. 2,461 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Roskilde mint. 0,94 g.

Obv.: Small voided cross imposed on hollow cross with trefoil terminations inside larger ornate cross.

Rev.: Ornate cross-style design.

Reference: Hbg. 39a, Moltke 413, ex. Hbg. auk. 1093, ex. Ernst I, 198. EF-VF

Estimate: 5,000 DKK / 670 EUR. Price realized: 1,600 EUR (approx. 2,114 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Slagelse mint.

Obv.: Letters arranged in cruciform.

Rev.: Small double-line cross, triple crescent ends, in circle. In angles: Cross, blank, animal (?) form, ringlet.

Reference: Hbg. 45, ex. Ernst I, 199. VF-F

Estimate: 2,200 DKK / 295 EUR. Price realized: 345 EUR.



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Slagelse mint.

Onv.: Anchor cross

Rev.: Ringlets in cruciform; small crosses at ends, ball in angle 1 and 3.

Reference: Hbg. 48, 0,88 g, ex. Hbg. auk. 200, ex. Ernst I, 200. VF

Estimate: 8,000-10,000 DKK / 1,050-1,300 EUR. Price realized: 4,000 EUR (approx. 5,286 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Slagelse mint.

Obv.: 4 ringlets with center dots

Rev.: Double-line cross, under rectangle form, pointed ends, ball terminals.

Reference: Hbg. 50, cf. Hbg. auk. 1131, 0,94 g, ex. Ernst I, 201. VF

Estimate: 4,000 DKK / 535 EUR. Price realized: 935 EUR (approx. 1,236 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Slagelse mint. 1,04 g.

Obv.: Double-line cross, rectangle with central ball over center, 3 balls each angle.

Rev.: Small cross center, ringlets over each arm, triangles top & bottom.

Reference: Hauberg 50 var. Rare, VF.

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 675 EUR (approx. 890 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Viborg mint. 0,74 g.

Obv.: Armored, helmeted bust left.

Rev.: Voided long cross with triple-crescent ends; central quatra-form design with 3-ball terminals.

Reference: Hbg. 56, ex. Hbg. auk. 1136, ex. Ernst I, 203. EF-VF

Estimate: 3,000 DKK / 400 EUR. Price realized: 735 EUR (approx. 971 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Viborg mint.

Obv.: Armored bust left, holding scepter.

Rev.: Voided long cross with triple-crescent ends; in angles: Thick crescent, 3 balls, thick crescent, 3 balls.

Reference: Hbg. 57, Hbg. auk. 1149, ex. Ernst I, 204, VF

Estimate: 2,500 DKK / 335 EUR. Price realized: 360 EUR (approx. 479 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Viborg mint. 0,62 g.

Obv.: 2 crude heads fsacing, scepter between them, small cross above.

Rev.: Double-line long cross with circular ends, 2 balls in circles; over quatre-form design with 3-ball terminals.

Reference: Hbg. 63, ex. Hbg. auk. 1160, ex. Ernst I, 205. EF

Estimate: 8,000-10,000 DKK / 1,050-1,300 EUR. Price realized: 5,900 EUR (approx. 7,797 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Viborg mint.

Obv.: Crude bust left, large cross before face.

Rev.: Double-line long cross with triple-crescent ends, over quatre-form design with 3-ball terminals.

Reference: Hbg. 65, Hbg. auk. -, Br. -. VF-F

Estimate: 2,500 DKK / 335 EUR. Price realized: 1,450 EUR (approx. 1,929 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Svend Estridsen, 1047-1074.

Pfennig, Ribe mint.

Obv.: Figure stands facing, holding cross staff.

Rev.: Triangular form with central cross; in angles, row of dots with one ball to circle rim; all in circle.

Reference: Hbg. 68, Hbg. auk. 1172, ex. Ernst I, 206. EF-VF

Estimate: 3,500 DKK / 465 EUR. Price realized: 805 EUR (approx. 1,071 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Harald III (Harald Hén)

April 28, 1074 - April 17, 1080

Harald III Hen (1041 – April 17, 1080) was king of Denmark from 1074 or 1076 to 1080. Harald III was the bastard son of Sweyn II of Denmark.

He was appointed after a regular election at the coast of Northern Zealand. As a whole he seems to have been a peaceful and able ruler who sought to better the Danish coins. Some Medieval chroniclers (especially Saxo Grammaticus) scorn him as a weak and ineffective king yielding to the will of the common people. Later historians regard him as a "democratic" monarch for the same reasons.

His nickname means "a soft whet-stone".



DENMARK
Harald Hen (Hen). 1075-1080

Pfennig, Lund mint. Durgot, moneyer. 1,14 g.

Obv.: +HARALD REX, nimbate saint standing left, holding crozier.

Rev.: +DVRGOT :I LVND, voided lobate cross with double annulets in center.

Denar, Lund. Hauberg 1. Rare, VF+

Estimate: 750 EUR. Price realized: 2,000 EUR (approx. 2,637 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harald Hen (Hen). 1075-1080

Pfennig, Lund mint. Swafa, moneyer. 0,91 g.

Obv.: +HARALD REX, nimbate saint standing left, holding crozier.

Rev.: +SVAFA :I LVNID, voided lobate cross with double annulets in center.

Reference:Hauberg 1. Toned, good VF.

Estimate \$750. Price realized: 750 USD.



DENMARK
Harald Hen (Hen). 1075-1080

Pfennig, Lund mint. Durgot, moneyer.

Obv.: +HARALD REX, nimbate saint standing left, holding crozier.

Rev.: +DORGOT :I LVNI, voided lobate cross with double annulets in center.

Lund, penning, Hbg. 1, ex. Hbg. auk. 1209, ex. Ernst I, 209. EF

Estimate: 7,000 DKK / 935 EUR. Price realized: 1,600 EUR (approx. 2,129 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harald Hein (Hen). 1075-1080

Pfennig, Lund mint.

Obv.: Nimbate saint standing left, holding crozier.

Rev.: Voided lobate cross with double annulets in center.

Reference: Hbg. 1, Hbg. auk. 1219. VF

Estimate: 5,000 DKK / 670 EUR. Price realized: 1,450 EUR (approx. 1,929 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harald Hein (Hen). 1075-1080

Pfennig, Lund mint. Ingimund, moneyer. 0,83 g.

Obv.: Nimbate saint standing left, holding crozier.

Rev.: Voided lobate cross with double annulets in center.

Reference: Hbg. 1, ex. Hbg. auk. 1190, ex. Ernst I, 207. Unc-EF

Estimate: 7,000-9,000 DKK / 935-1,200 EUR. Price realized: 1,700 EUR (approx. 2,247 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harald Hein (Hen). 1075-1080

Pfennig, Lund mint. Mani, moneyer. 0,95 g.

Obv.: Nimbate saint standing left, holding crozier.

Rev.: Voided lobate cross with double annulets in center.

Reference: Hbg. 1, Hbg. auk. -, Br. -, ex. Svensson 732 - EF-VF

Estimate: 6,000-8,000 DKK / 805-1,050 EUR. Price realized: 1,450 EUR (approx. 1,916 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Harald Hein (Hen). 1075-1080

Pfennig, Lund mint. Swafa, moneyer. 0,93 g.

Obv.: +HARALD REX, nimbate saint standing left, holding crozier.

Rev.: +SVAFA I LVNID, voided lobate cross with double annulets in center.

Reference: Hbg. 1, Hbg. auk. 1198. EF

Estimate: 5,000-7,000 DKK / 670-935 EUR. Price realized: 1,250 EUR (approx. 1,652 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Canute IV the Saint (Knud den Hellige)

April 17, 1080 - July 10, 1086

Canute (or Knut) IV (c. 1043 – July 10, 1086), also known as Canute the Saint and Canute the Holy (Danish: Knud IV den Hellige or Sankt Knud), was King of Denmark from 1080 until 1086. Canute was an ambitious king who sought the English throne, attempted to strengthen the Danish monarchy, and devoutly supported the Roman Catholic Church. Slain by rebels in 1086, he is recognized by the Roman Catholic Church as patron saint of Denmark.

Canute was the illegitimate son of Sweyn II Estridsson. Before he became king of Denmark, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle reports that Canute was one of the leaders of a Viking raiding expedition against England in 1075. On its return from England, the Danish raiders' fleet stopped in the County of Flanders. Because of its hostility toward William I of England, Flanders was a natural ally for the Danes.

In 1080, Canute succeeded his brother, Harald III, to the throne of Denmark. On his accession, he married Adela, daughter of Robert I, Count of Flanders. She bore him one son, Charles, a name uncommon in Denmark. The boy later became Count of Flanders and was known as Charles the Good, ruling from 1119 to 1127. Like his father, he was martyred in a church by rebels (in Bruges in 1127).



(The Death of Canute the Holy)" by Christian Albrecht von Benzon

Canute quickly proved himself to be a highly ambitious king as well as a devout one. His reign was marked by vigorous attempts to increase royal power in Denmark. He issued edicts arrogating to himself the ownership of common land, the right to the goods from shipwrecks, and the right to inherit the possessions of foreigners and kinless folk. Ever a champion of the Church, he also issued laws to protect the weak, orphans, widows, and foreigners, and tried to enforce the collection of tithes. These policies led to discontent among his subjects, who were unaccustomed to a king who claimed such powers and who interfered in their daily lives.

But Canute's ambitions were not purely domestic. As the grandnephew of Canute the Great, who until 1035 was king of England, Denmark and Norway, this Canute considered the crown of England to be rightfully his. He therefore regarded William I of England as an usurper. In 1085, with the support of his father-in-law Count Robert, Canute planned an invasion of England. He assembled a fleet at Limfjord, but it never set sail. Possibly Canute was wary of intervention by Henry IV, Holy Roman Emperor, with whom both Denmark and Flanders were on unfriendly terms. Certainly Canute was suspicious of his brother Olaf (later Olaf I of Denmark), who sought command of the fleet, and had him arrested and sent to Flanders. The fleet then dispersed, but Canute intended to reassemble it in a year's time.

Before the fleet could reassemble, a peasant revolt broke out in southern Jutland, where Canute was staying, in early 1086. Canute and his men took refuge inside the wooden Church of St. Alban's in Odense. But the rebels stormed into the church and slew Canute, along with his brother Benedict and seventeen of their followers, before the altar on July 10, 1086. According to Niels Lund, Lecturer in Medieval History at the University of Copenhagen, Canute's abortive invasion of England "marked the end of the Viking Age." For it was the last time a Viking army was to assemble against Western Europe.

Because of his "martyrdom" and advocacy of the Church, Canute quickly began to be considered a saint. Miracles were soon reported as taking place at his grave. In 1101, thanks to the persuasion of Eric III of Denmark's envoys, Pope Paschal II confirmed the "cult of Canute" that had arisen and King Canute IV was canonized as a saint. In 1300, his remains and those of his brother were interred in the new Saint Canute's Cathedral.

His feast day is recognised by the Catholic Church as being on 19 January. However, in Sweden and Finland his feast day is celebrated on 13 January. This appears to be because he decreed that Christmas be celebrated for 20 days, and 13 January falls 20 days after Christmas day.



DENMARK

Canute IV, 1080 - 1086

Pfennig, Roskilde mint.

Obv.: Crowned bust right, holding sword before face. CNVT REX

Rev.: Small cross in circle.

Reference: Hbg. 7, Hbg. auk. 1243, ex. Ernst I, 213. EF

Estimate: 8,000-10,000 DKK / 1,050-1,300 EUR. Price realized: 2,000 EUR (approx. 2,661 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK

Canute IV, 1080 - 1086

Pfennig, Slagelse mint. 0,85 g.

Obv.: Crowned bust right, holding sword before face. CNVT REX

Rev.: Small cross in circle.

Reference: Hbg. 9., ex. Hbg. auk. 1254, ex. Ernst I, 214. EF

Estimate: 6,000-8,000 DKK / 805-1,050 EUR. Price realized: 2,250 EUR (approx. 2,973 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Oluf I (Oluf Hunger)

July 10, 1086 - August 18, 1095

Olaf I of Denmark (Danish: Oluf I Hunger) (c. 1050 - 1095), was king of Denmark following his brother Canute IV starting from 1086. He was a natural son of king Sweyn Estridson and married Ingegard, princess of Norway.

Olaf's reign was marred by several years of crop failure which earned him the nickname "Hunger" (same meaning in Danish), and he died in August 1095 under somewhat mysterious circumstances. Supporters of his murdered predecessor Canute IV claimed that the famine was sent by God as a punishment. Olaf and his brothers Ubbe, Harald and Niels originally belonged to a political party which had been in opposition to that of king Canute, and some used this against him, blaming the king for the famine. Some speculate that he may have killed himself.

Eric I (Erik Ejegod)

August 18, - 1095 July 10, 1103

Eric I of Denmark (c. 1060 – July 10, 1103), also known as Erik Ejegod (literally: Eric "Evergood"), was King of Denmark following his brother Olaf I in 1095. He was a son of King Sweyn Estridson, by his wife Gunhild Svendsdatter, and he married Boedil Thurgotsdatter.

He was born in the town of Slangerup in North Zealand. During the rule of his half-brother Canute IV of Denmark he was an eager supporter of the king but he was spared during the rebellion against Canute. He was by his side when he was slain in Odense, but fled to Sweden and lived in exile until the change of public feeling which made him elected as a king.

Medieval chroniclers (for instance Saxo Grammaticus) and myths portray him a "strapping fellow" appealing to the common people, a loud man who liked parties and who led a rather dissipated private life. Though a presumed supporter of a strong royal power he seems to have behaved like a diplomat avoiding any clash with the farmers.

On a visit to the Pope in Rome he obtained canonization for Canute, and an archiepiscopal see in Denmark (now Lund in Scania), instead of being under Hamburg-Bremen. The Bishop there Ascer then became the first Archbishop in Scania.

He died at Paphos, Cyprus during a pilgrimage to Jerusalem as the first king after the city was conquered during the First Crusade. His wife Bodil made it to the Holy Land, where she is said to have died on the Mount of Olives.

He had a daughter named Ragnhilde (mother of the future king Eric III) and four sons, Canute Lavard, Harald Kesja, Eric II Emune and Benedict. Canute was the eldest, and he was a chivalrous and popular Danish prince. He was murdered January 7, 1131 by his nephew Magnus, the son of then King Niels, who viewed Canute as a likely competitive contender for the throne. His death occurred days before the birth of his child, Valdemar, who himself would become King of Denmark from 1157-1182. During this royal line Eric is the ancestor of later Danish monarchs.



DENMARK
Erik I Ejegod, 1095-1103.

Bracteate, Lund mint. 0,58 g.

Crowned bust facing, holding sword upright in right hand, over left shoulder.

Reference: Hauberg 3. Rare, weak strike and rim damage. VF.

Estimate: 750 EUR. Price realized: 1,900 EUR (approx. 2,505 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Erik I Ejegod, 1095-1103.

Pfennig, Roskilde mint. 0,89 g.

Obv.: Crowned bust facing.

Rev.: Double-lined long cross with crescent ends, over St. Andrew's style anchor cross.

Reference: Hauberg 3. Beautiful patina, well-struck for this type. Beautiful example!

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 625 EUR (approx. 824 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Erik I Ejegod, 1095-1103.

Pfennig, Roskilde mint. 0,67 g.

Obv.: Helmeted bust right holding spear with flag.

Rev.: Church building.

Reference: Hauberg 9. Nice patina, VF++

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 550 EUR (approx. 725 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Niels 1104 - June 4, 1134

Niels of Denmark (c. 1064 – June 25, 1134), was king of Denmark following his brother Eric I. He was presumably the youngest son of king Sweyn Estridson and married Margaret, princess of Sweden, with whom he had Magnus the Strong.



Four of Niels' older brothers had ascended to the throne before him, and when Eric I "The Evergood" died in July 1103 during a pilgrimage, Niels, or Nikolas as he is sometimes called, was elected King the following year. The exact year of his birth is not known, but he was supposedly born in the mid-1060s, and so was around forty years of age at the time. Niels was king in a time of peace, and the few sources available to us from the early 12th century indicate that he was well liked by almost everybody, even though some of the more warrior-minded members of his army apparently disagreed with his decision to abandon corporal punishment in favour of a more modern judicial system which relied mainly on fines.

But after 26 years of peace, once Niels' son Magnus had reached adulthood, a conflict erupted between him (Magnus) and his cousin Canute (Knud) Lavard, the son of Eric "Evergood". Canute was very popular in the duchy of Schleswig, where he was employed as king Niels' earl, and Magnus (rightly) viewed Canute as a likely contender for the throne once the ageing king died. On January 7, 1131, Magnus slew his cousin near Haraldsted just north of Ringsted, and a civil war ensued as Canute's half-brother Eric tried to avenge his death (and secure the throne for himself in the process).

But the church and seemingly most of the Danish public still supported king Niels, and Eric made little progress, being forced at last to flee to Sweden in 1134. However, when Niels and Magnus landed at Fodevig bay in Scania just before midsummer, determined to finish off Eric once and for all, they were taken by surprise by a contingent of German soldiers on horses, Niels' army were slaughtered before they had time to regroup, and Magnus was slain. King Niels himself escaped alive, but inexplicably chose to travel south to Schleswig where people were as anxious as ever to avenge the slain Canute Lavard, and as Niels arrived in the town of Schleswig on June 25, 1134, the air was shimmering with hatred. The town's priests rushed out to meet him, warning him to seek shelter in the cathedral, but the old king refused the offer: "-Should I fear tinkers and tailors", he supposedly remarked, and started to walk through main street on foot, surrounded only by his personal vanguard.

Historians do not know what Niels was thinking, although some have suggested that the defeat at Fodevig had broken his spirits, and he was actively seeking his own death. But we do know that as he neared the royal palace, his vanguard was engaged in battle by armed townspeople, and slain one by one as they defended their lord. Finally king Niels himself was felled, and thus ended the reign of the last of Sweyn Estridson's sons. He and his brothers had ruled Denmark for a total of sixty years, and while all of them were remarkable in their own way, Niels was perhaps the best one, a skilled administrator and pragmatian who finished what his father had started and brought Denmark all the way into the Middle Ages.



DENMARK
Niels, 1103 - 1134

Pfennig, Roskilde mint. 0,28 g.

Obv.: legend off-flan, helmeted bust to right holding flag.

Rev.: Frontal view of building.

Reference: (Hauberg pl. XIII, 9), edge ragged and coin perforated, fine

Estimate £ 100-130.



DENMARK
Niels, 1103 - 1134

Pfennig, Roskilde mint. Estman, mintmaster. 0,48 g.

Obv.: Helmeted bust to right holding flag.

Rev.: Frontal view of building.

Reference:., Hbg. 9, EF

Estimate: 2,200 DKK / 295 EUR. Price realized: 510 EUR (approx. 674 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Eric II (Erik Emune)

June 4, 1134 - July 18, 1137

Erik II Emune (c. 1090 – July 18, 1137) was king of Denmark between 1134 and 1137. He was an illegitimate son of Eric I of Denmark. His nickname means "the Memorable". Erik awarded this title to himself after defeating his uncle, Niels, at the Battle of Fotevik (Fodevig) (1134), thus clearing his way to the throne.

Erik married Malmfrid of Kiev, the daughter of Grand Duke Mstislav of Kiev and Princess Christine of Sweden. Christine was a daughter of Ingold I and Helena, possibly originating from the Eastern Roman Empire. Malmfrid was the former wife of King Sigurd I of Norway. King Sweyn III of Denmark was Erik's illegitimate son.

A harsh and unpopular ruler, he died at Urnehoved Ting in 1137, struck down by a local nobleman, Sorteplov. According to legend, Sorteplov asked permission to approach the king, carrying a spear in his hand with a block of wood (a so-called "kefli") protecting the tip. Having deemed that King Erik wore no mail underneath his tunic, he kicked off the kefli, and drove his spear right through the king.

King Erik's nephew Erik Håkonssøn stepped forward with sword in hand, but the nobleman told him to calm down, seeing as how he - Erik - was next in line for the throne, being the only adult male in the royal family: "Put away thine mace, young Erik. A juicy piece of meat hath fallen in thine bowl!"

Still according to legend, Sorteplov escaped with his life.



DENMARK
Erik II Emune, 1134-1137.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 0,90 g.

Obv.: Half-bust facing holding scepter, left hand raised.

Rev.: Crowned rider riding right, holding sword in right hand.

Reference: Hauberg 1. Rare. Well-struck eample.

Estimate: 750 EUR. Price realized: 800 EUR (approx. 1,055 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Erik II Emune, 1134-1137.

Pfennig, Lund mint. Alvin, mintmaster.

Obv.: Half-bust facing holding scepter, left hand raised.

Rev.: Crowned rider riding right, holding sword in right hand. Small cross before face.

Reference: Hbg. 1. VF

Estimate: 3,500 DKK / 465 EUR. Price realized: 670 EUR (approx. 891 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Erik II Emune, 1134-1137.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 0,96 g.

Obv.: Half-bust facing holding scepter, left hand raised.

Rev.: Crowned rider riding right, holding sword in right hand.

Lund, penning, Hbg. 1, ex. Svensson 738. VF

Estimate: 3,000 DKK / 400 EUR. Price realized: 805 EUR (approx. 1,064 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Erik II Emune, 1134-1137.

Pfennig, Roskilde mint. Martin, mintmaster.

Obv.: Crowned bust facing.

Rev.: In circle: crescent-footed cross, over crescent-footed St. Andrew's cross.

Reference: Hbg. 4, Nice example for this type. EF-VF

Estimate: 3,000 DKK / 400 EUR. Price realized: 1,450 EUR (approx. 1,929 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Erik II Emune, 1134-1137.

Pfennig, Roskilde mint. 0,89 g.

Obv.: Crowned bust facing.

Rev.: In circle: crescent-footed cross, over crescent-footed St. Andrew's cross.

Reference: Hbg. 4, Hbg. auk. 1395. EF

Estimate: 2,800 DKK / 375 EUR. Price realized: 1,050 EUR (approx. 1,388 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Erik II Emune, 1134-1137.

Pfennig, Roskilde mint. 091 g.

Obv.: Crowned bust facing.

Rev.: In circle: crescent-footed cross, over crescent-footed St. Andrew's cross.

Reference: Hauberg 5. Rare, well-struck. Beautiful example!

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 340 EUR (approx. 448 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Eric III (Erik Lam)

July 18, 1137 - August 8, 1146

Erik III Håkonssøn Lam (probably born around 1100-1105 on Funen (Fyn), died August 27, 1146 in Odense) was the king of Denmark from 1137 until he abdicated in 1146. He was the grandson of Eric I of Denmark.

Being the nephew of Eric II he succeeded to the throne after the latter's murder. In general his rule was a peaceful one, however for some years he had to fight against his cousin Oluf, sometimes called Oluf II (or Olaf II) who made himself a base of power in Scania in 1139 and from there tried to conquer the throne until he was defeated and killed 1141 near Helsingborg.

Erik III is the first Danish king who seems to have been strongly influenced by German culture. He had spent his early youth among German knights whose ideals marked most of his later life. Also his queen, Lutgard of Salzwedel, was a German.

Contemporary chroniclers highly disagree about the personality of this king who is sometimes portrayed as a passive and irresolute man, sometimes as an eager and brave fighter. His nickname "Lam" means "lamb", as in "weak" or "meek", not "lame" as in "infirm".

Denmark seems to have been a stable country during his kingship, however, and some contemporary sources speak very highly of him. The reasons for his abdication (the only one by a Danish king) are unknown; he entered a convent and died the same year, and the illness which killed him may well have been the main reason.



Sweyn III (Svend Grathe), 1146 - October 23, 1157

Canute V (Knud V), 1146 - August 9, 1157

Sven III Grathe (app. 1125 - 1157) was the king of Denmark between 1146 and 1157. He served as a co-regent with Canute V of Denmark from 1152 until 1154 and again 1157. Sweyn was the illegitimate son of Erik II Emune and a mistress. At the abdication of Eric III in 1146 Sweyn was elected a king on Zealand but for the next years he had to fight against his rival Canute V who ruled in Jutland. Sweyn participated in the Wendish Crusade of 1147. An Imperial German intervention made Sweyn "first king" with Canute as a co-ruler but Sweyn's position was undermined by his alleged tyrant manners and pro-German behaviour. 1154 he was overthrown by a co-operation between Canute and Valdemar I of Denmark, the latter having until then been his supporter. After some years of exile Sweyn was 1157 by German military help able to force through a tripartition of the kingdom making himself the ruler of Scania. At a banquet (the so-called Bloodfeast at Roskilde) 1157 Sweyn is said to have tried to put his two co-rulers out of the way. Canute was killed, Valdemar escaped to Jutland and on 23 October Sweyn was defeated at the Battle of Grathe Heath (hence his nickname) and was killed during his escape.

Canute V of Denmark (Danish: Knud V Magnussen; born c. 1125 - August 9, 1157) was a King of Denmark and a co-regent with Sweyn III and Valdemar I between 1146 and 1157. Canute was the son of King Niels' son Magnus, who had slain Canute Lavard. After the abdication of Eric III in 1146, the magnates of Jutland declared him king and for the following years he tried in vain to defeat his rival Sweyn III on Zealand. Canute participated in the 1147 Wendish Crusade. In 1151 he was expelled from Denmark and his request for help from Frederick Barbarossa only resulted in a compromise which made him the inferior co-regent of Sweyn. However, a secret co-operation with Valdemar, the son of Canute's father's old enemy, led to an 1154 alliance which made them sole rulers of the kingdom, forcing Sweyn to flee. After a new war, a final compromise in 1157 made Canute the ruler of Zealand. During the peace banquet (the Bloodfeast of Roskilde) he was killed, allegedly by one of Sweyn's warriors. Nothing sure is known about his person and character. His half-sister Sofia of Minsk married Valdemar I, who avenged him the same year at the Battle of Grathe Heath by killing Sweyn.

Anonymous Issues - 1146-1154



DENMARK
Anonymous, 1146-1154.

Bracteate, 0,26 g.

Two helmeted warriors facing each other over wall; flag between, ringlet before helmet of left figure.

Reference: Hauberg 1. Very rare. Somewhat irregular edge, like new!

Estimate: 750 EUR. Price realized: 1,000 EUR (approx. 1,319 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Anonymous, 1146-1154.

Bracteate, 0,11 g.

Figure standing facing, lead to left, holding flag. Ringlets in field.

Reference: Hauberg 2. Rare. Edge cut, VF+

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 260 EUR (approx. 343 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Valdemar I the Great (Valdemar den Store) (1154)

October 23, 1157 May 12, 1182

Valdemar I of Denmark (14 January 1131 - 12 May 1182), also known as Valdemar the Great, was King of Denmark from 1157 until 1182.

He was the son of Canute Lavard, a chivalrous and popular Danish prince, who was the eldest son of Eric I of Denmark. His father was murdered days before his birth; his mother, Ingeborg, daughter of Mstislav I of Kiev, named him after her grandfather, Vladimir Monomakh of Kiev. {Vladimir's father in law was King Harold Godwinson of England. Vladimir's grandfather was Constantine Monomachus, Byzantine Emperor}.

As an heir to the throne, and with his rivals quickly gaining power, he was raised in the court of Asser Rig of Fjenneslev, together with Asser's sons, Absalon and Esbern Snare, who would become his trusted friends and ministers.

When Valdemar was sixteen years old, King Erik III abdicated and a civil war erupted. The pretenders to the throne were: Sweyn III Grathe, son of Eric II Emune; Canute (Knud V Magnussen), son of Prince Magnus who was the son of King Niels; and Valdemar himself (he was holding Jutland, at least southern Jutland, as his possession). The civil war lasted the better part of ten years.

In 1157 King Sweyn hosted a great banquet for Canute, Absalon and Valdemar during which he planned to dispose of all his rivals. King Canute was killed, but Absalon and Valdemar escaped. Valdemar returned to Jutland. Sweyn quickly launched an invasion, only to be defeated by Valdemar at Grathe Hede. He was killed during flight, supposedly by a group of peasants who stumbled upon him as he was fleeing from the battlefield.



Valdemar, having outlived all his rival pretenders, became the sole King of Denmark.

In 1158 Absalon was elected Bishop of Roskilde, and Valdemar made him his chief friend and advisor. He reorganized and rebuilt war-torn Denmark. At Absalon's instigation he declared war upon the Wends who were raiding the Danish coasts. They inhabited Pomerania and the island of Rügen in the Baltic Sea. In 1168 the Wendish capital, Arkona, was taken, and the Wends became Christians and subject to Danish suzerainty. Danish influence reached into Pomerania.

Valdemar's reign saw the rise of Denmark, which reached its zenith under his second son Valdemar.

Valdemar married Sofia of Minsk (c 1141-1198), half-sister of Canute V of Denmark and daughter of Dowager Queen Rikissa of Sweden from her marriage with Volodar of Minsk (Vladimir or Volodar Glebovich of the Rurikids, died 1167), ruling Prince of Principality of Minsk, and they had the following children:

King Canute VI of Denmark (1163-1202)

King Valdemar II of Denmark (1170-1241)

Sophie, (1159 –1208), married Siegfried III, Count of Orlamünde

Margareta and Maria, nuns at Roskilde

Rikissa of Denmark (died 1220), married King Eric X of Sweden

Helen (died 1233), married William of Lüneburg

Ingeborg (1175-1236), married King Philip II of France

His widow Sofia married then Louis III, Landgrave of Thuringia.



DENMARK

Valdemar I, 1154 - 1182

Pfennig, Roskilde mint. 0,80 g.

Obv.: Facing, crowned, bust of king holding sceptre and globe cruciger.

Rev.: Facing bust of archbishop holding cross.

Reference: Hbg. 10. VF

Estimate: 2,500 DKK / 335 EUR. Price realized: 1,000 EUR (approx. 1,322 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK

Valdemar I, 1154 - 1182

Pfennig, 0,87 g.

Obv.: Facing, crowned, bust of king holding sceptre and globe cruciger.

Rev.: Facing, mitred, bust of archbishop holding crozier and with hand raised in blessing.

Reference: (Hauberg pl. II, 15), very fine

Estimate £ 120-150. Price realized: 190 GBP (approx. 359 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK

Valdemar I, 1154 - 1182

Pfennig, Roskilde mint. 0,60 g.

Obv.: Facing, crowned, bust of king holding sceptre and globe cruciger.

Rev.: Facing, mitred, bust of archbishop holding crozier and with hand raised in blessing.

Reference: Hauberg 15. Rare, rim damage, VG.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 230 EUR (approx. 303 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Canute VI (Knud VI)

1182 - November 12, 1202

Canute VI (1163 – 1202) was King of Denmark (1182-1202). Canute VI was the eldest son of King Valdemar I and Sophia of Polotsk.

Contemporary sources describe him as an earnest, strongly religious man. On Bishop Absalon's advice, Canute chose not to renew his fealty to Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor. Canute conquered Pomerania and led a crusade to Estonia in 1197. He gave loyal support to Absalon's policy.

Canute married Gertrud, a daughter of Henry the Lion of Saxony. She did not bear him any children.



DENMARK
Knud VI., 1182-1202.

Pfennig, Ribe mint. 0,60 g.

Obv.: Crowned bust facing holding sword and sceptre.

Rev.: Flag with crozier to left and star below.

Reference: (Hauberg pl. IV, 19), fine

Estimate £ 80-100. Price realized: 70 GBP (approx. 132 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Knud VI., 1182-1202.

Pfennig, Ribe mint. 0,58 g.

Obv.: Crowned bust facing holding sword and sceptre.

Rev.: Flag with crozier to left and star below.

Reference: Hauberg 19. VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 224 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Knud VI., 1182-1202.

Pfennig, Ribe mint. 0,60 g.

Obv.: Crude crowned bust facing.

Rev.: Church gable with large cross above, 2 side towers.

Reference: Hauberg 22. Etwas dezentriert, sonst fast vorzüglich

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



DENMARK
Knud VI., 1182-1202.

Pfennig, Grenafundet mint. 0,40 g.

Obv.: Crude crowned bust facing.

Rev.: Church gable with large cross above, 2 side towers.

Reference: Hauberg 22. VF.

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



DENMARK
Knud VI., 1182-1202.

Pfennig, Slesvig mint. 0,62 g.

Obv.: Crude crowned bust facing.

Rev.: Crozier with base and hook to left; dot in crook; between 2 crosses. Ringlet in field each side of crozier.

Reference: Hauberg 29. Rare. Slight flan damage, VF+

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 230 EUR (approx. 303 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Albrecht von Orlamunde - Regent

In 1214, a Golden bull issued by Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor surrendered all German territories north of the rivers Elbe and Elde to King Valdemar II the Victorious of Denmark, thus provoking many German nobles in Holstein.

In 1223, King Valdemar and his eldest son were abducted by count Henry I of Schwerin (also known as Heinrich der Schwarze), and held captive in Castle Dannenberg for several years. Count Henry demanded that Valdemar surrender all of his conquests in Germany and become a vassal of the Holy Roman Emperor (Emperor Frederick II in fact tried to intervene (unsuccessfully) and arrange the release of Valdemar.) Danish envoys refused these terms and Denmark declared war. The war ended in Danish defeat in 1225, and Valdemar was forced to surrender all his German conquests and take an oath not to seek revenge. Valdemar was released from captivity in 1226. Valdemar appealed to Pope Honorius III to have his oath repealed, a request the Pope granted. In 1226, Valdemar attacked the nobles, and initially, had success. On July 22, 1227 the two armies clashed at Bornhöved in Holstein in the Battle of Bornhöved. The battle ended in a decisive victory for Adolf IV of Holstein, a victory owed in part to a group of troops from Dithmarschen who abandoned the Danish army during the battle. In the following peace, Valdemar II relinquished his conquests in Germany for good.

Denmark tried her best to expand her influence to Holstein too, and during 1203–1227 the Count of Holstein acknowledged Valdemar II the Victorious, the King of Denmark, as feudal lord.

Valdemar appointed Albert of Orlamunde his lieutenant in Holstein, and the Schieswig-Holstein question might have been thus early settled but for Valdemar's ill fortune in being taken prisoner in 1223. During the king's captivity Albert of Orlamunde was beaten at Muln or Molln by Count Adolf III, to whom Valdemar restored his countship as the price of his own release. A papal dispensation from oaths taken under duress excused a new war; but Valdemar himself was beaten at Bornh-Ovede on July 22, 1227, and Holstein was permanently secured to the house of Schauenburg.



DENMARK

Albrecht von Orlamünde, 1201-ca. 1225 - Regent to Waldemar II.

Bracteate. Lubeck mint. 0,39 g.

Bust of the king over arched gateway; cross under arch; 2 side towers.

Reference: Berger 249; Slg. Bonhoff 158. Very rare, VF-XF.

Estimate: 1.000 EUR. Price realized: 900 EUR (approx. 1,190 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Valdemar II the Victorious (Valdemar Sejr)

November 12, 1202 - March 28, 1241

Valdemar II (May 9, 1170—March 28, 1241, Vordingborg), called Valdemar the Conqueror or Valdemar the Victorious (Valdemar Sejr), was the King of Denmark from November 12, 1202 until his death in 1241. The nickname Sejr is a later invention and was not used during the King's own lifetime.

He was the second son of King Valdemar I and Sophia of Polotsk, a Varangian princess. In 1202, the then Duke Valdemar succeeded his childless elder brother Canute VI after serving him for years. He is counted among the greatest of medieval Danish kings. In 1204 he secured the recognition of Norway as a kingdom. In the 1210s he began to expand Danish influence in the crusade against the last remaining pagan tribes on the opposite shores of the Baltic Sea. His greatest achievement was the subjugation of the northern Estonians after the decisive Battle of Lyndanisse which took place near Lyndanisse (Tallinn) on June 15, 1219. According to legend a red cloth with a white cross fell from the sky during the battle, and from this day on that symbol, called the Dannebrog, has been the flag of Denmark.



Denmark was at the height of its power but in 1223 Valdemar was captured by his vassal, the Count of Schwerin, who released him in 1226 only on the condition that Valdemar gave up most of his conquests in north Germany.

In 1227 Valdemar concluded the treaty with his nephew Otto I, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg and invaded northern Germany in an attempt to regain his lost territories but was disastrously defeated in the Battle of Bornhöved on (July 22, 1227). This defeat marked the end of Danish domination of the southern Baltic sea, but Estonia was preserved.

Valdemar spent the remainder of his life codifying the law which was completed shortly before his death - Code of Jutland

By his brief first marriage to Margarethe of Bohemia, also known as Queen Dagmar, he had a son, Valdemar, whom he elevated as co-king, but who predeceased him.

After Margaret's death, in order to build good relations with Flanders (a commercially important principality in western borders of Denmark's rival neighboring country), Valdemar married Berengária of Portugal, daughter of King Sancho I of Portugal and sister of Ferdinand, Count of Flanders in whose court the orphan Berengaria sojourned until her marriage. They had three sons, Eric IV of Denmark, Abel of Denmark, and Christopher I of Denmark, and a daughter, Sophie.

Valdemar's two queens play an outstanding role in Danish ballads and myths - Dagmar as the soft, pious and popular ideal wife and Berengária (Bengjerd) as the beautiful and haughty woman – but both versions are incapable of proof.

Before his first marriage Valdemar had been engaged to Rixa of Bavaria, daughter of the Duke of Saxony.

King Valdemar also had at least two bastard sons, Canute (Knud) whom he elevated as Duke of Reval (Estonia), Lolland, and Blekinge, born of a noblewoman, Helena Guttormsdotter, of Swedish birth and wife of an important Danish nobleman, and Nicolas (Niels) whom he elevated as Count of Halland.

Because of his position as "the king of Dannebrog" and as a legislator, Valdemar enjoys a central position in Danish history. To posterity the civil wars and dissolution that followed his death made him appear to be the last king of a golden age.

Since 1912, June 15 has officially been called Valdemarsdag (Valdemar's Day). The date now belongs to the group of 33 Danish annual Flag Days where Dannebrog is raised in celebration.



DENMARK
Waldemar II., 1202-1241.

Pfennig, Viborg mint. 0,45 g.

Obv.: Facing, crowned bust of king holding sceptre and globe cruciger.

Rev. Sword with cross on each side in quatrefoil

Reference: (Hauberg pl. VI, 33), edge ragged, very fine

Estimate £ 60-80. Price realized: 75 GBP (approx. 142 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Waldemar II., 1202-1241.

Pfennig, Ribe mint.

Obv.: Maltese-style cross in circle, +REX DANORVM

Rev.: Waldemar's name around pearly circle, oval design.

Reference: Hbg. 42c. F

Estimate: 2,500 DKK / 335 EUR. Price realized: 440 EUR (approx. 581 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Waldemar II., 1202-1241.

Pfennig, Lund mint. 0,69 g.

Obv.: Crowned bust facing holding his scepter and globus cruciger.

Reference: Hauberg 3. VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 211 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Waldemar II., 1202-1241.

Pfennig, Viborg mint. 0,55 g.

Obv.: Crude crowned bust facing, holding scepter.

Rev.: Cross with ball ends between 2 lily.

Reference: Hauberg -. Rare. Weak strike and somewhat off-center. Nice!

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 90 EUR (approx. 119 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Waldemar II., 1202-1241.

Pfennig, Grenafundet mint. 0,54 g.

Obv.: Crowned bust of king facing, with scepter. Star-like object in left field.

Rev.: Crozier with cross flanking each side; ringlet each side of crozier bottom, one ringlet to right of crook.

Reference: Hauberg -. Beautiful!

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

Eric IV (Erik IV Plovpenning)

March 28, 1241 - August 10, 1250

Eric IV (1216 – August 9, 1250), also known as Plovpenning, was king of Denmark from 1241 until his death. He was the son of Valdemar II by his wife, Princess Berengária of Portugal, and brother to Abel and Christopher I.

Eric was coruler with his father from 1232.

His rule was marked by bitter conflicts and civil wars against his brothers. Especially he fought his brother Abel, Duke of Schleswig who seems to have wanted an independent position and who was supported by the counts of Holstein. Eric also fought the Scanian peasants, who rebelled because of his hard taxes, among other things, on ploughs. The number of ploughs a man owned was used as a measure of his wealth (more ploughs, more farmland). This gave the king the epithet "plough-penny", Danish, Plovpenning).

After a dearly-bought victory over Abel 1250 he negotiated a truce with him but the same year he was taken prisoner by his brother as he passed through Schleswig and was assassinated.

Eric had only daughters surviving from his marriage with Jutta of Saxony, the most important of whom were:

Sofia of Denmark, married to King Valdemar of Sweden

Ingeborg (born c. 1244), married to King Magnus VI of Norway

Jutta, Abbess of St.Agneta in Roskilde (1246-1284).

Agnes, Abbess of St.Agneta in Roskilde (1249-1288/95).



Abel November 1, 1250 - June 29, 1252

Abel of Denmark (1218 – June 29, 1252) was Duke of Schleswig from 1232 to 1252 and King of Denmark from 1250 until his death. He was the son of Valdemar II by his wife, Princess Berengária of Portugal, and brother to Eric IV and Christopher I. [1]

Abel succeeded to the throne on November 1, 1250, after the death of his brother Eric IV. Eric IV was apparently slain by two of Abel's men after a year-long conflict between the two brothers, and even though Abel and twenty-four noblemen swore an official oath ("dual dozen's oath", in (Danish "dobbelt tylvter-ed") that the Duke had no part in the killing, it was (and still is) widely believed that King Eric was killed at his brother's bidding. "Abel by name, Cain by his deeds" (Danish, "Abel af navn, Kain af gavn"), or so people said.

Abel and Queen Mechtildis of Holstein only ruled for a year and a half, however, before Abel was killed in battle on June 29, 1252 during a punishment expedition in Friesland. His half-grown son Valdemar was held for ransom by the Archbishop of Cologne at the time, and so it was Eric and Abel's youngest brother Christopher I, who was crowned King on Christmas Day 1252. Queen Dowager Mechthildis married in 1261 Birger Jarl.

Abel's descendants - the "Abel Family" - ruled South Jutland until 1375, often in co-operation with their relatives in Holstein, and they created a permanent problem for the Danish government. Their rule meant the start of the separation of South Jutland from the rest of Denmark.





DENMARK
Abel, 1250 - 1252

2 coins

First coin: Pfennig, Ribe mint. Reference: MB 50, damage on end. F

Second coin: **Christopher I, 1252 - 1259**, (see his coins below), Pfennig, Slesvig mint. Reference: MB 100. VF.



DENMARK
Abel, 1250-1252.

Pfennig, Viborg mint. 0,66 g.

Reference: Mansfeld-Büllner 52. Rare, hoard example. F.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 65 EUR (approx. 86 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Christopher I (Christoffer I)

December 25, 1252 - May 29, 1259

Christopher I (1219 – May 29, 1259) was King of Denmark between 1252 and 1259. He was the son of Valdemar II of Denmark by his wife, Princess Berengária of Portugal, and brother to Abel and Eric IV. He was elected King upon the death of his older brother Abel in the summer of 1252.

The king spent most of his rule on trying to fight his many opponents. By accepting Abel's sons as rulers of South Jutland he prevented their demands on the throne but in return the border district was now more or less independent. He also had to be reconciled with the kings of Norway and Sweden which had been provoked by Abel's interventions and finally he had to yield to some of the political demands of the Danish magnates. The Danehof seems to have become an institution during his rule.

Christopher found himself excommunicated from the Catholic Church, while trying to have his brother Eric IV of Denmark canonized. Eric was supposedly murdered by brother King Abel in 1250. His men had arrested and humiliated the proud and self-righteous Archbishop Jakob Erlandsen after Erlandsen had refused to recognize Christopher's son, Eric, as his (Christopher's) rightful successor. But the excommunication had little or no effect, and Christopher was buried in Christian soil by the Bishop of Ribe upon his death on May 29, 1259.

Some claimed that the King died very "unexpectedly" and shortly after taking the Holy Communion, but proof that he was in fact poisoned has never been offered. Christopher's allies, however, apparently took to calling him Krist-Offer ("Christ's sacrifice").

Christopher (Kristoffer) married Margaret Sambiria of Kassuben and had three children:

Matilda (died 1311), married to Albert III, Margrave of Brandenburg

Margaret (died 1306), married Count John II of Holstein-Kiel

King Eric V of Denmark.



DENMARK
Christopher I, 1252 - 1259

3 Coins.

Roskilde, penning, reference MB 82.

Ribe, penning, reference: MB 96.

Slesvig, penning, reference: MB 100.

DENMARK
Christopher I, 1252 - 1259

2 Coins.

Ribe, penning, reference: MB 93;

Slesvig (Ribe), penning, reference: MB 98.

Both VF.



DENMARK
Christopher I, 1252 - 1259

3 Coins.

Ribe, penning, Reference: MB 95

Slesvig, penning, Reference: MB 101,

Penning, reference: MB 103

All VF



DENMARK
Christopher I, 1252 - 1259

Pfennig. Ribe mint. 0,71 g.

Obv.: 6-pointed star in circle.

Rev.: Letter C with central dot.

Reference: Mansfeld-Büllner 95. Somewhat off-center, good VF.

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

DENMARK
Christopher I, 1252 - 1259

Pfennig. Schleswig mint. 1,06 g.

Obv.: Double-pearled circle with balls between circles; in center: REX with 6-pointed star above and below.

Rev.: Double-pearled circle with balls between circles; in center: Cross, crescents in each angle.

Reference: Mansfeld-Büllner 98. R Sehr schön

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 270 EUR (approx. 356 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Eric V (Erik Klipping)

May 29, 1259 - November 22, 1286

Eric V "Klipping" (1249-November 22, 1286) was King of Denmark (1259-1286) and son of Christopher I. Until 1264 he ruled under the auspices of his mother, the competent Queen Dowager Margaret Sambiria. Between 1261-1262, Eric was a prisoner in Holstein following a military defeat. Afterwards, he was brought up in Brandenburg.

The king's nickname "Klipping" or "Glipping" refers to a medieval coin that has become "clipped" (a "clipped penny") or cut in order to indicate devaluation. A former popular explanation - that Eric blinked more than usual (Danish "glippe") - is now generally rejected.

In 1263, a long-enduring rivalry between Eric and his cousins, the sons of former king Abel compelled Eric's mother, acting as regent of Denmark, to write to Pope Urban IV. Margaret asked Urban IV for a dispensation to alter the terms of the Danish succession that would permit women to inherit the Danish throne. This would make it possible for one of Eric's sisters to become the reigning Queen of Denmark in the event of Eric V's death (he had no children as of yet). Although Urban IV gave his consent, it never became an issue. Eric's son, Eric, named after his uncle, Eric IV "Ploughpenny" eventually succeeded to the Danish throne.

As an adult ruler, Eric tried to enforce his power over the church and nobility. In the 1270s, Erik Glipping attacked Småland. His conflict with the church was brought to a satisfying result, but in 1282 he was forced by Denmark's powerful nobles to accept an agreement (a "handfastening" - a kind of a Danish Magna Carta) which limited his authority.

Eric Klipping was assassinated on November 22, 1286, and a number of the nation's most powerful noblemen, led by Marsk Stig Andersen Hvide were outlawed by the Danish court. Whether or not they actually had anything to do with the murder, which took place in a small village near Viborg called Finderup, is still unclear. Eric's death meant that they lost almost all the power and influence that the 1282 charter had given them, since a new King would not be bound by the same agreement.



DENMARK
Erik Klipping, 1259 - 1286

Pfennig. Ribe mint. 1,00 g.

Obv.: Large double-lined cross. In angles: letters. (E R E (retrograde) X).

Rev.: Small footed cross with ball in each angle, all in pearled circle.

Reference: Mansfeld-Büllner 222. F/VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 56 EUR (approx. 74 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

DENMARK
Erik Klipping, 1259 - 1286

3 Coins

Lund, penning, reference: MB 111.

Ribe, penning, reference: MB 228.

Slesvig (Roskilde), penning, reference: MB 267.

All VF.

Eric VI (Erik Menved)

November 22, 1286 - November 13, 1319

Eric VI Menved (1274 - 13 November 1319) was King of Denmark (1286-1319) and a son of Eric V and Agnes of Brandenburg. He became king in 1286, when his father was murdered 20 November by unknown assailants. Since Eric VI was then still a minor his mother ruled for him until 1294.

Eric Menved's rule is a central period during the "Age of Decay" in Denmark 1241-1340. His early reign – during which he was lead by his mother and her German relatives - was affected by the unrest and wars that followed the murder of his father.

The first act of the new government was to settle the case of the former king's murder at a special meeting was convened at Nyborg during Whitsun 1287. Chief among the accused were the former marsk Stig Andersen Hvide and Jacob Nielsen, Count of Halland. After a one day trial the jury found all the accused guilty. The properties of the condemned were declared forfeit and they were exiled from Denmark on pain of death. The verdict is unsatisfactory on several counts. None of the accused was in the immediate vicinity when the king was killed. The accused were not allowed swear their innocence before the court, a right granted to them by law. Especially suspicious is the fact that despite the unclear circumstances surrounding Eric V's death, the jury needed only one day to arrive at a guilty verdict. Also the accused had all belonged to the inner circle during Eric V's reign; it is uncertain what they were supposed to gain by the king's death. For this reasons the historians Erik Arup and Hugo Yrwing have labelled the verdict as a miscarriage of justice. They consider the murder a result of a power struggle between two noble factions, one led by Marsk Stig and one led by Valdemar, Duke of South Jutland. Duke Valdemar had fallen from grace in 1283, but quickly rose in influence after 1288. Supposedly Valdemar and his allies conspired to kill the king and then to successfully cast suspicion on their rivals at court. Another historian, Kai Hørby, has pointed out that the murder might well have its origin in earlier struggles for the throne of Denmark. There were others who might think they had better claims to the throne than Eric V, such as the Norwegian king, Eirik Magnusson and his brother and successor Haakon V who were daughterssons of Eric IV of Denmark.



The length of time and scarcity of sources makes it unlikely that the murder will ever be conclusively solved. The results are clearer; the outlaws found refuge and alliance in Norway and from there ravaged the Danish coasts. This was to spark four decades of conflict and warfare between the Nordic kingdoms. At the same time a new ecclesiastical conflict appeared because of the ambitious Archbishop Jens Grand who tried to create an almost independent church and who supported the outlaws of which many were his kinsmen. The young king arrested the archbishop 1294 and kept him in a hard prison from which he managed to escape two years later. The conflict ended at the Papal court in Rome 1302 by a de facto victory of the king – indeed he had to pay a great penalty because of the arrest, but Jens Grand was removed from his office in Denmark. Also the Norwegian conflict ended by a compromise which as a whole satisfied the Danish government. Eric now maintained a strong royal power based upon loyal magnates and German allies.

After these relative successes the king however began a large-scale expansionist policy in Northern Germany probably with the intention of walking in the footsteps of Valdemar II. Through alliances with German princes among them the Duke of Mecklenburg he managed to become the formal lord of many Hanseatic cities and vassals fighting Brandenburg and some minor states. Apparently he had recovered Denmark as a Scandinavian great power. He also intervened in Sweden in order to support his brother-in-law the king against the opposition.

The long wars however drained Denmark's economic resources and the lavishness and extravaganzas of the king (a great and expensive banquet at Rostock 1311 was a climax) became a further strain on the finances. His war policy was now met by a bitter opposition among both the peasants and the magnates and caused a dangerous rebellion in Jutland 1313 that had to be crushed by German military help. His growing difficulties made him beginning to mortgage large parts of the monarchy mainly to German princes and condottieres a fact that utterly hampered his freedom of action. When he died 1319 having survived all his 15 children Denmark was a kingdom in a state of decay behind the appearance of a great power.

Traditionally the rule of Eric VI has been regarded one of the few bright spots of the period because of its attempt of recovering Denmark and he has been hailed in Danish romantic literature. Viewed today however his war policy shares the responsibility for the dissolution of the monarchy that followed during the next generation. The nickname of King Eric has been much discussed. A popular explanation is that it is an abbreviation of his alleged favourite oath ("ved alle hellige mænd" – Eng.: by all holy men). Another explanation is that it derives from the elder Danish "menvett" (Eng.: bird of ill omen).

Married 1296 to Ingeborg Magnusdotter of Sweden. Children: Valdemar, Eric, Magnus, son.



DENMARK
Erik Menved, 1286-1319.

Pfennig. Norre (Jylland) mint. 1,04 g.

Obv.: Shield-type design.

Rev.: Anchor

Reference: Mansfeld-Büllner 436. VF.

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



DENMARK
Erik Menved, 1286-1319.

4 Coins

Roskilde, (two) pennings, reference: MB 345, MB 357

Ribe, penning, reference: MB 463

Slesvig, (two) penninge, reference: MB 509, MB 515

All VF.



DENMARK
Erik Menved, 1286-1319.

5 Coins

Roskilde, penning, MB 350;

Slesvig, (four) penninge, reference: MB 492, 499, 514, 523

All VF.



DENMARK
Erik Menved, 1286-1319.

3 Coins

Ribe, penning, reference: MB 484

Slesvig (Roskilde), penning, reference: MB 513

Slesvig (Roskilde) penning, MB 519



DENMARK
Erik Menved, 1286-1319.

Pfennig. Lund mint. 1,07 g.

3 crescents with ringlet inside, arranged in a circle. Ball between crescents.

Rev.: St. Andrew's cross over upright pole. Some crescents visible in angles.

Reference: Mansfeld-Büllner 311. VF.

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

Christopher II (Christoffer II)

January 25, 1320 - 1326

1329 - August 2, 1332

Christopher II (September 29, 1276 - August 2, 1332) was king of Denmark from 1320 to 1326 and again from 1329 until his death. He was son of Eric V. His name is connected with national disaster, as his rule ended in an almost total dissolution of the Danish state.

Being the brother of King Eric VI, Christopher was a possible heir to the throne. As a quite young man with the title of Duke of Estonia he supported the politics of his brother. Among other things he arrested Archbishop Jens Grand in 1294. But later on he joined the opposition and went into exile at the death of Eric in 1319.

The magnates wanted a weak royal power, and he was accepted as king in 1320; in return he signed a contractual *haandfæstning*, the first time this kind of document was used as a coronation charter. He received a beginning "bankrupt estate" in which vital parts of the kingdom were mortgaged to German and Danish magnates. The conditions of the charter were very hard, because they limited his possibilities of taxation, as well as demanded his payment.

During the next years Christopher tried to strengthen his position by reviving Eric's war policy in Northern

Germany. This resulted in new mortgages and taxes, and very soon he was in conflict with both the church and the magnates. During a rebellion in 1326 he was overthrown by an alliance between Danish magnates and Holstein Count Gerhard III. He was forced into exile, while the minor Duke Valdemar of South Jutland was made a puppet king.

Until 1329 Christopher lived in exile, but a growing chaos in the "magnates's republic" of Denmark, and frictions between Gerhard and his cousin Count Johan of Plön, Christopher's half-brother, gave him another chance.

Christopher was restored as Danish king 1329-1330 by the co-operation of Johan, but this time he was reduced to the position of a puppet from the start. Most of his country was mortgaged, and he had no chance of holding his royal power. In 1331 an attempt of using a new conflict between Gerhard and Johan by joining the latter ended in a clear military defeat at Dannevirke. At the peace he remained king, but a ruined and broken man; he died on Lolland the next year.

Upon his death Denmark ceased being a formal kingdom, and for the next eight years it was subdued by various mortgages to a German military rule.

Posterity's judgement of Christopher normally has been extremely hard, and he has often been regarded as a weak, unreliable and incapable tyrant— "the king who mortgaged Denmark to the Germans". He in many ways simply carried on the policy of his predecessor. The line of mortgaging was widely advanced as he took over the throne. Nor would it be right to call him a passive ruler; the firm resistance by the Danish magnates and their co-operation with the Holsteiners partly undermined his freedom of action.

Christopher had three sons of which the last one, Valdemar IV Atterdag, was to restore the Danish kingdom in 1340.





DENMARK
Christopher II., 1319-1332.

Pfennig. Roskilde mint. 1,10 g.

Obv.: 2 crosses.

Rev.: Footed cross.

Reference: Mansfeld-Büllner 571. VF.

Estimate: 25 EUR. Price realized: 35 EUR (approx. 46 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christopher II., 1319-1332.

Pfennig. Lund mint.

Obv.: Footed triple-arm design.

Rev.: Design.

Reference: MB 528 - scarce type, F

Estimate: 2,000 DKK / 265 EUR. Price realized: 185 EUR (approx. 244 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christopher II., 1319-1332.

5 Coins

Roskilde, penning, reference: MB 548

Sakskobing, penning, reference: MB 568

Slesvig, (three) penninge, reference: MB 622, 630, 635

All VF.

Valdemar III - 1326 - 1329

Valdemar III of Denmark (1314 – 1364) was a king of Denmark from 1326 to 1329 briefly when underage, as well as in 1325-26 and 1330-64 Duke of Schleswig. He was a rival king set up against the unsuccessful Christopher II and was widely opposed by his many subjects. His term was ended when he abdicated.

Valdemar's father was Duke Eric II of Schleswig and mother was Adelheid of Holstein, daughter of Henry I of Rendsborg.

When his distant kinsman and the head of the rival royal branch Christopher II of Denmark was exiled from his kingdom, the Holsteiner and Danish high nobles got to choose a new king. Their choice fell to 11-year old Duke Valdemar V of Schleswig, who was the head of the branch descended from king Abel of Denmark. Due to his young age, his maternal uncle, the mighty Count Gerhard of Rendsborg (Gerhard III of Holstein) who also was the biggest pawnholder of mortgaged Denmark, was appointed as the Regent and guardian ("grev Gert" or "Den kullede Greve").

Valdemar's ascension promissory was at least as strict as Christopher's had been. There were some new stipulations, such as all royal castles in Scania should be demolished, and all nobles received the right to fortify their homesteads. The most important agreement however was so-called Constitutio Valdemariana that promised that in all future, never the same person could be both ruler of Slesvig and Denmark simultaneously.

Valdemar accordingly gave up his patrimony, Schleswig, and entfeoffed it to his uncle and guardian, whereby the first Holsteiner became a Duke: Gerhard, Duke of Jutland (or Sonderjylland or Schleswig).

Denmark was now held totally by certain nobles, in practice. That was not popular among peasants. Portion of them were foreigners, and many set up new taxes. In 1328, peasants in Zeeland rose to rebellion, which though was quelled. In 1329, was Jutland's turn to rebel. They had a better success, but were also quelled in the end. Finally, count Gerhard gave up in the name of his king, and in 1329 Christopher II was allowed to return to the throne. Valdemar became again Duke of Schleswig.

In 1340, he gave his only sister Helvig of Schleswig to marriage with Valdemar IV, the new king of Denmark. During the rest of his rule he led a changeable policy towards Denmark by which war alternated with co-operation.

Valdemar died in 1364. He was married to Richardis of Lauenburg. They had two sons, Henry (died 1375) and Valdemar (died 1364), elder of whom, Henry, succeeded in Schleswig upon Valdemar's death.

(Interregnum) 1332 - 1340

Valdemar IV (Valdemar Atterdag)

April 22, 1340 - October 24, 1375

Valdemar Atterdag (c. 1320 – October 24, 1375) was a King of Denmark (1340 - 1375).

He was the youngest son of Christopher II and spent most of his childhood and youth in German exile at the court of Louis IV, Holy Roman Emperor after the defeats of his father. Here he acted as a pretender waiting for a come-back.

He was elected king in 1340, following the assassination of Count Gerhard III, although his territory at this time was limited to the northernmost quarter of Jutland. King Valdemar is a pivotal figure in Danish history; he gradually reacquired the rest of Jutland and Zealand, and finally reunited Denmark by capturing Scania in 1360. His methods were a mixture of heavy taxations, loans from Northern German princes and a regular neutralisation of the minor mortgagees. In 1346 he sold Estonia, which had in reality already become a German colony, in order to get money for the redemption of the mortgaged Danish areas. He was the first Danish king to become master of Copenhagen, a possession of the bishop of Roskilde.

His policy, which in the start seems to have been generally accepted by the Danes, was soon met with bitter opposition by the magnates of Jutland and two times in the 1350s they stirred up regular rebellions that were crushed by the king. He maintained a very strong royal power based upon his military forces and the loyal part of the magnates that made the fundament of the Danish rulers until about 1440. Many foreigners were appointed as supreme officials and councillors. The most important of them was the German-Slavic nobleman Henning Podebusk who was drost (almost equal to prime minister) around 1365-1388.

King Valdemar not only reunited Denmark but also successfully revived her role as a local great power. He intervened in both Northern Germany and Sweden and fought against the Hanseatic League by the conquest of the Hansa-dominated island of Gotland in 1361.

However, the resulting conflict with the Hanseatic League ended in a Danish defeat, and in 1370 he was forced to submit to the Treaty of Stralsund which meant some economic and formal cessions to the Hansa. This defeat did not prevent him from trying to regain the lost South Jutland, an attempt which was about to succeed at the time of his sudden death.

Valdemar IV is often regarded as one of the most important of all Danish medieval kings. The sources leave the impression of an intelligent, cynic, reckless and clever Machiavellian ruler with a talent for both politics and economy. He was succeeded by his grandson Oluf II of Denmark, the offspring of his daughter Margaret and Haakon VI of Norway, son to Magnus II of Sweden.

His nickname "Atterdag" is usually interpreted as "day again" (its literal meaning in Danish), indicating that he brought new hope to the realm after a dark period of bad kingship. The epithet has also been suggested as a misinterpretation of the Middle Low German phrase "ter tage" ("these days"), which can best be interpreted as "what times we live in!"

Many myths and sagas have been made about this king; for instance he is a local version of "the wild huntsman". A famous saga about his mistress "Tove", who was killed on the initiative of his queen, has been the inspiration of many romantic poets but in fact this saga originally seems to be connected with his ancestor Valdemar I of Denmark.

He is buried in the church at Sorø Academy in Sorø, Denmark.



DENMARK
Waldemar IV. Atterdag, 1340-1375.

Pfennig. Lund mint. 0,66 g.

Obv.: Unclear

Rev.: Cross with crescents in angles.

Reference: Mansfeld-Büllner 678. R Schönes Exemplar

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 211 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Oluf II October 24, 1375 - August 23, 1387

Olav IV Haakonsson (1370 - August 23, 1387) was king of Denmark as Oluf II (1376–1387) and king of Norway as Olav IV (1380–1387). He also had designs on the throne of Sweden (in opposition to Albert of Mecklenburg) from 1385 until 1387.

Olav was son of Haakon VI of Norway and Margaret of Denmark. Haakon was son of King Magnus II of Sweden and Norway, and Margaret daughter of King Valdemar Atterdag of Denmark. After Olav, no Norwegian king was to be born on Norwegian soil for more than 550 years, until prince Harald was born in 1937. His death was also the end of the male line of the Folkung dynasty in Sweden.

Olav was heir to the Norwegian throne when he was elected King of Denmark in 1375. On his father's death, he inherited the throne of Norway in 1380. Norway and Denmark were thus united in a personal union. The two countries were to have the same king, with the exception of short interregnums, until 1814. In 1385 he came of age, and was hailed as king in Scania, which had been held by the cities of the Hanseatic league since 1370.

Following his premature death in 1387, his mother Margaret was able to unite the three Scandinavian kingdoms in personal union under one crown, by the Kalmar Union in 1389.

In 1402 a group of merchants in Denmark declared that they had found the real Olav, now a poor and pitiful man. The impostor was captured and burnt at the stake by order of queen Margaret.

Margaret I (Margrete I) August 23, 1387 - June 17, 1397 (October 24, 1375) - (October 28, 1412)

Margaret Valdemarsdatter (Norwegian: Margrete Valdemarsdotter) (1353 - October 28, 1412) was Queen of Norway, Regent of Denmark and Sweden, and founder of the Kalmar Union which united the Scandinavian countries for over a century.

She is known in Denmark as "Margrete I", to distinguish her from the current queen, but she never (except for a brief period in 1375) actually styled herself Queen of Denmark; rather she called herself "Margrete, by the grace of God, Valdemar Daneking's daughter" and "Denmark's rightful heir" when referring to her rulership in Denmark. Others simply referred to her as the "Lady Queen" without specifying what she was queen (or female king) of, but not so Pope Boniface IX, who blatantly styled her "Queen of Denmark" or "Queen of Denmark, Norway and Sweden" in his letters.

With regards to Norway, she was known as Queen (queen-consort, then dowager queen) and regent. And, with regards to Sweden, she was Dowager Queen and Plenipotentiary Ruler. When she married Haakon, in 1363, he was yet co-king of Sweden (and Margaret thus was its queen), and despite being deposed, they never relinquished the title (Haakon actually held Sweden's westernmost provinces throughout his reign up to his death). Therefore, when the Swedes expelled Albert I in 1389, in theory Margaret simply resumed her original position.

Margaret was born in Vordingborg Castle, the daughter of Valdemar IV of Denmark and Helvig of Sønderjylland. She married, at the age of ten, King Haakon VI of Norway, who was the younger and only surviving son to Magnus VII of Norway, Magnus II of Sweden.

Her first act after her father's death in (1375) was to procure the election of her infant son Olaf as king of Denmark, despite the claims of her elder sister's husband Duke Henry of Mecklenburg and their son. Olaf died in 1387, having in 1380 also succeeded his father in Norway and in claims to Sweden; and in the following year Margaret, who had ruled both kingdoms in his name, was chosen regent of Norway and Denmark. She had already given proofs of her superior statesmanship by recovering possession of Schleswig from the Holstein counts, who had held it absolutely for a generation, and who now received it back indeed as a gift (by the compact of Nyborg 1386), but under such stringent conditions that the Danish crown got all the advantage of the arrangement. By this compact, moreover, the chronically rebellious Jutish nobility lost the support they had hitherto always found in Schleswig-Holstein, and Margaret, free from all fear of domestic sedition, could now give her undivided attention to Sweden, where the mutinous nobles were already in arms against their unpopular king, Albert of Mecklenburg.



At a conference held at Dalaborg Castle, in March 1388, the Swedes were compelled to accept all Margaret's conditions, elected her "Sovereign Lady and Ruler", and engaged to accept from her any king she chose to appoint. On February 24, 1389, Albert ("Albrecht"), who had returned from Mecklenburg with an army of mercenaries, was routed and taken prisoner by the Highlander at Aasle near Falköping, and Margaret was now the omnipotent mistress of three kingdoms.

Stockholm, then almost entirely a German city, still held out; fear of Margaret induced both the Mecklenburg princes and the Wendish towns to hasten to its assistance; and the Baltic and the North Sea speedily swarmed with the privateers of the Victual Brothers or Vitalian Brotherhood, so called because their professed object was to revictual Stockholm. Finally the Hansa intervened, and by the compact of Lindholm (1395) Albrecht was released by Margaret on promising to pay 60,000 marks within three years, the Hansa in the meantime to hold Stockholm in pawn. Albrecht failing to pay his ransom within the stipulated time, the Hansa surrendered Stockholm to Margaret in September 1398, in exchange for commercial privileges.

It had been understood that Margaret should, at the first convenient opportunity, provide the three kingdoms with a king who was to be a kinsman of all the three old dynasties, although in Norway it was specified that she would continue ruling alongside the new king. In 1389 she proclaimed her great-nephew, Eric of Pomerania (grandson of Henry of Mecklenburg), king of Norway. In 1396 homage was rendered to him in Denmark and Sweden likewise, Margaret reserving to herself the office of regent during his minority. To weld the united kingdoms still more closely together, Margaret summoned a congress of the three Councils of the Realm to Kalmar in June 1397; and on Trinity Sunday, on June 17, Eric was solemnly crowned king of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The proposed act of union divided the three Councils, but the actual deed embodying the terms of the union never got beyond the stage of an unratified draft. Margaret revolted at the clauses which insisted that each country should retain exclusive possession of its own laws and customs and be administered by its own dignitaries, as tending in her opinion to prevent the complete amalgamation of Scandinavia. But with her usual prudence she avoided every appearance of an open rupture.

A few years after the Kalmar Union, Eric, when in his eighteenth year, was declared of age and homage was rendered to him in all his three kingdoms, but during her lifetime Margaret was the real ruler of Scandinavia.

So long as the union was insecure, Margaret had tolerated the presence near the throne of "good men" from all three realms (the Rigsraad, or council of state, as these councillors now began to be called); but their influence was always insignificant. In every direction the royal authority remained supreme. The offices of high constable and earl marshal were left vacant; the Danehofers or national assemblies fell into desuetude, and the great queen, an ideal despot, ruled through her court officials acting as superior clerks. But law and order were well maintained; the licence of the nobility was sternly repressed; the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway were treated as integral parts of the Danish state, and national aspirations were frowned upon or checked, though Norway, as being more loyal, was treated more indulgently than Sweden.

Margaret also recovered for the Crown all the landed property which had been alienated during the troubled days before Valdemar IV. This so-called "reduktion", or land-recovery, was carried out with the utmost rigour, and hundreds of estates fell into the hands of the Crown.

Margaret also reformed the Danish currency, substituting good silver coins for the old and worthless copper tokens, to the great advantage both of herself and the state. She had always large sums of money to dispose of, and a considerable proportion of this treasure was dispensed in works of charity.

Margaret's foreign policy was sagaciously circumspect, in sharp contrast with the venturesomeness of her father's. The most tempting offer of alliance, the most favourable conjunctures, could never move her from her system of neutrality. On the other hand she spared no pains to recover lost Danish territory. She purchased the island of Gotland from its actual possessors, Albert of Mecklenburg and the Livonian Order, and the greater part of Schleswig was regained in the same way.

In 1402, Queen Margaret entered into negotiations with the King of England, Henry IV about the possibility of a double wedding alliance between England and the Nordic union. The proposal was for a double wedding, whereby King Eric would marry King Henry's daughter, Philippa, and King Henry's son, the Prince of Wales and future King Henry V would marry King Eric's sister, Catherine. The English side wanted these weddings to seal an offensive alliance between the Nordic kingdoms and England, which could have led to the involvement of the Nordic union on the English side in the ongoing Hundred Years' War against France. Queen Margaret led a consistent foreign policy of not getting entangled in binding alliances and foreign wars. She therefore rejected the English proposals. The double wedding did not come off, but Eric's wedding to Philippa was successfully negotiated. On 26 October 1406 King Eric married the 13-year-old Philippa, daughter of Henry IV of England and Mary de Bohun, at Lund. The wedding was accompanied by a purely defensive alliance with England. For Eric's sister Catherine, a wedding was arranged with John, Count Palatine of Neumarkt. Margaret thus acquired a southern German ally, who could be useful as a counterweight to the northern German princes and cities.

Margaret died suddenly on board her ship in Flensburg harbour on October 28, 1412. Her sarcophagus made by the Lübeck sculptor Johannes Junge (1423) stands behind the high altar in the Roskilde Cathedral, near Copenhagen. She had left property to the cathedral on the condition that Masses for her soul would be said regularly in the future. At the Reformation (1536) this was discontinued; however, to this day a special bell is being rung twice daily in commemoration of the Queen.

Eric VII of Pomerania (Erik af Pommern)

June 17, 1397 (October 28, 1412) - 1439

Eric of Pomerania or Erik of Pomerania (ca. 1382 – 3 May 1459) was King of Norway (1389–1442), elected King of Denmark (1396–1439), and of Sweden (1396–1439). He was the first king of the Nordic Kalmar Union

Eric has been known as Erik af Pommern and Erik VII in Danish, as Erik av Pommern and Eirik III in Norwegian, and as Erik av Pommern and Erik XIII in Swedish.

He was a son of Wartislaw VII, Duke of Pomerania, and Mary of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

His paternal grandparents were Bogislaw V, Duke of Pomerania and his second wife Adelheid of Brunswick-Grubenhagen. His maternal grandparents were Heinrich III of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Ingeborg of Denmark, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Heinrich was a rival of Olaf Haakonsson in regard to the Danish succession in 1375.

Ingeborg was a daughter of Valdemar IV of Denmark and his Queen consort Heilwig of Schleswig. Her maternal grandparents were Eric II, Duke of Schleswig (reigned 1312 - 1325) and Adelheid of Holstein-Rendsburg.

Eric was born in 1382 in Rügenwalde (Darlowo). Initially named Bogislaw, he was son to the only surviving granddaughter of Valdemar IV of Denmark and also a descendant of Magnus I of Sweden and Haakon V of Norway.

In 1387, Olaf, King of Norway and Denmark, died without issue. The next in line of succession to the throne of Norway was the Swedish king, Albert of Mecklenburg, but he was resented by the Norwegian nobility. Denmark was an elected kingdom, with no clear candidates to the throne. Olaf's mother, Queen Margaret of Norway, had herself elected regent of both Denmark and Norway. In Norway it was decided that the inheritance to the throne was to be reckoned from her.

Young Bogislaw was the grandson of her sister. In 1389 he came to Denmark to be brought up by Queen Margaret. His name was changed to the more Nordic-sounding Erik, or Eric. On 8 September 1389 he was hailed as King of Norway at the thing of Eyrathing in Trondheim. He may have been crowned King of Norway in Oslo in 1392, but this is disputed. In 1396 he was hailed as king in Denmark and then in Sweden. On 17 June 1397, he was crowned as king of the three Nordic countries in the cathedral of Kalmar. At the same time, a union treaty was drafted, declaring the establishment of what has become known as the Kalmar Union. Queen Margaret, however, remained the de facto ruler of the three kingdoms until her death in 1412.

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The English side wanted these weddings to seal an offensive alliance between the Nordic kingdoms and England, which could have led to the involvement of the Nordic union on the English side in the ongoing Hundred Years' War against the Kingdom of France. Queen Margaret led a consistent foreign policy of not getting entangled in binding alliances and foreign wars. She therefore rejected the English proposals.

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From contemporary sources, Eric appears as an intelligent, visionary, energetic and a firm character. That he was also a charming and well-speaking man of the world was shown by a great European tour of the 1420s. Negatively, he seems to have had a hot temper, a lack of diplomatic sense, and an obstinacy that bordered on mulishness.

Almost the whole of Eric's sole rule was affected by his long-standing conflict with the Counts of Schauenburg and Holstein. He tried to regain South Jutland (Schleswig) which Margaret had been winning but he chose a policy of warfare instead of negotiations. The result was a devastating war that not only ended without conquests but also lost the South Jutlandic areas that he had already obtained. During this war he showed much energy and steadiness but also a remarkable lack of adroitness. In 1424, a verdict of the Holy Roman Empire by Sigismund, King of Germany, recognising Eric as the legal ruler of South Jutland was ignored by the Holsteiners. The long war was a strain on the Danish economy as well as on the unity of the north.

Perhaps Eric's most far-ranging act was the introduction of the Sound Dues (Øresundtolden) in 1429 which was to last until 1857. By this he secured a large stable income for his kingdom that made it relatively rich and which made the town of Elsinore flourishing. It showed his interest of Danish trade and naval power, but also permanently challenged the other Baltic powers, especially the Hanseatic cities against which he also fought. Another important event was his making Copenhagen a royal possession in 1417, thereby assuring its status as the capital of Denmark.

During the 1430s the policy of the king fell apart. The farmers and mine workers of Sweden began a national and a social rebellion in 1434 which was soon used by the Swedish nobility in order to weaken the power of the king. He had to yield to the demands of both the Holsteiners and the Hanseatic League. When the Danish nobility began opposing his rule, he left Denmark in 1439 and settled at his castle Visborg in Gotland, apparently a kind of a "royal strike" which at last led to his deposition.

In 1440, Eric, having been deposed in Denmark and Sweden, was succeeded by his nephew, Christopher of Bavaria, who had been chosen for the thrones. After he had been deposed as king in Sweden and Denmark, the Norwegian Riksråd remained loyal to him, and wanted him to remain king of Norway only. He reputedly refused the offer. Christopher, his successor, died in 1448, long before Eric himself.

The next monarch (reigned 1448–81) was Eric's kinsman, Christian I of Denmark, who was the son of Eric's earlier rival, Count Theodoric of Oldenburg. To him Eric handed over Gotland in return for the permission to leave for Pomerania.

From 1449-59, Eric ruled the Duchy of Stolp (Slupsk)[1], part of the Duchy of Pomerania, as Eric I. He died in 1459 at Rügenwalde Castle in Pomerania, and was buried in Rügenwalde.



DENMARK
Erich von Pommern, 1396-1439.

Sterling. Lund mint. 0,73 g.

Obv.: Crown in pearled circle.

Rev.: Footed cross in pearled circle.

Reference: Galster 9. VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 180 EUR (approx. 237 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Erich von Pommern, 1396-1439.

Sterling. Naestved mint. 0,79 g.

Obv.: Crown in pearled circle.

Rev.: Footed cross in pearled circle. MONETA NESTWED

Reference: Galster 4. VF example.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 211 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Erich von Pommern, 1396-1439.

Copper Sterling. Naestved mint. 1,01 g.

Obv.: Crowned E in pearled circle.

Rev.: Footed cross in pearled circle.

Reference: Galster 7. Well-struck, VF example.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 224 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Erich von Pommern, 1396-1439.

Bracteate. 0,33 g.

Danish crown.

Reference: Galster 5. VF.

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

Christopher III of Bavaria

April 9, 1440 - January 6, 1448

Christopher of Bavaria known by his Danish and Norwegian title as Christoffer (III) af/av Bayern and by his Swedish title as Kristofer av Bayern (26 February 1416-5 January/6 January 1448) was union king of Denmark (1440-1448), Sweden (1441-1448) and Norway (1442-1448).

He was probably born at Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz, the son of Duke John of Pfalz-Neumarkt and Catherine Vratslava, sister to Eric of Pomerania. Duke John was a son of King Ruprecht of Palatinate. In 1445 he married Dorothea of Brandenburg (1430-November 25, 1495), in Copenhagen.

King Eric of Pomerania was deposed as king of Denmark and Sweden in 1439. As Eric's nephew, Christopher, who was rather unfamiliar to Scandinavian conditions, was elected by the Danish Council of the realm as the successor to his uncle, first as regent from 1439, and then as king on 9 April 1440. He was probably just meant to be a puppet, however he succeeded in maintaining some personal line. As a whole his rule, according to the politics of the nobility and his succession, might be called the start of the long period of balance between royal power and nobility which lasted until 1660. He was later elected king of Sweden in 1441, and Norway in June 1442.



In 1441 Christopher crushed a great peasant rebellion in Northern Jutland (one of the central domestic events of his short rule) and as a whole his reign meant a growing suppression of the peasantry especially in Eastern Denmark. On the other hand he tried to support the cities and their merchants as far as the limits of nobility and Hanseatic cities allowed. During his reign Copenhagen was made permanently the capital of Denmark (municipal charter of 1443).

He carried on a half-hearted policy of war and negotiations against his exiled uncle on Gotland probably in order to damp the dissatisfaction within both Sweden and the Hansabund. The results of this policy of balance were still not reached when he suddenly died as the last descendant of Valdemar Atterdag.

Christopher died suddenly at Helsingborg in 1448. On October 28, 1449, Dorothea remarried Christian I. King Christopher is buried in Roskilde Cathedral. In 1654 his Wittelsbach family returned to power in Sweden.

ROYAL COUNCIL ISSUE - 1448



DENMARK
Royal Council (Rigsradet), 1448.

Hvid. Malmo mint. 0,73 g.

Obv.: Lion in pearly circle

Rev.: Footed long cross over shield.

Reference: Galster 22. Corrosion, VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 320 EUR (approx. 422 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Christian I

September 28, 1448 - May 21, 1481

Christian I (1426 – 1481), Danish monarch and union king of Denmark (1448 – 1481), Norway (1450 – 1481) and Sweden (1457 – 1464), under the Kalmar Union. In Sweden his short tenure as monarch was preceded by regents, Jöns Bengtsson Oxenstierna and Erik Axelsson Tott and succeeded by regent Kettil Karlsson Vasa. Also Duke of Schleswig and Holstein 1460-81.



He was born in February 1426 in Oldenburg. His father was Count Dietrich of Oldenburg (died 1440) whom he succeeded as Count of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst. His mother was his father's second wife, Hedwig of Schleswig and Holstein (Helvig of Schauenburg) (died 1436). Christian had two brothers, Count Moritz V of Delmenhorst (1428 - 1464) and Count Gerhard VI of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst (1430 - 1500), and one sister Adelheid.

King Christopher of Denmark, Sweden and Norway died in January 1448. His death resulted in the break-up of the union of the three kingdoms, as Denmark and Sweden went their separate ways. On 1 September 1448, count Christian of Oldenburg was elected to the vacant Danish throne, as king Christian I. He was a cognatic descendant of King Eric V of Denmark. The throne was first offered by the Statsraad to the most prominent feudal lord of Danish dominions, Duke Adolf VIII of Schleswig-Holstein, but (being relatively old and childless) he declined and recommended his nephew.

Meanwhile, Sweden had on 20 June 1448 elected Charles Knutsson as king. Norway was now faced with the choice between a union with Sweden or Denmark, or electing a separate king. The latter option was quickly discarded, and a power-struggle ensued between the supporters of Christian of Denmark and Charles of Sweden. The Norwegian Council of the Realm was divided. In February 1449, a part of the Council declared in favour of Charles as king, but on 15 June the same year, a different group of councillors paid homage to Christian. On 20 November, Charles was crowned king of Norway in Trondheim. However, the Swedish nobility now took steps to avoid war with Denmark. In June 1450, the Swedish Council of the Realm forced Charles to renounce his claim on Norway to king Christian. The question of the Norwegian succession had thereby been decided between Denmark and Sweden, and the Norwegian Council was left with only one candidate for the throne. In the summer of 1450, Christian sailed to Norway with a large fleet, and on 2 August he was crowned king of Norway in Trondheim. On 29 August, a union treaty between Denmark and Norway was signed in Bergen. Norway had of old been a hereditary kingdom, but this had become less and less a reality, as at the last royal successions, hereditary claims had been bypassed for political reasons. It was now explicitly stated that Norway, as well as Denmark, was an elected kingdom. The treaty stipulated that Denmark and Norway should have the same king in perpetuity, and that he would be elected among the legitimate sons of the previous king, if such existed.

Christian married Dorothea of Brandenburg (1430 - November 25, 1495), the widow of his predecessor King Christopher (of Bavaria) and thus dowager queen, on October 28, 1449 in Copenhagen. Dorothea and Christian had five children:

Olaf (1450-1451)

Knud (1451-1455)

Hans (1455 - 1513), King of Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Duke of Schleswig and Holstein

Margarete of Denmark (1456-1486), 13 years old married to the 17 years old King James III of Scotland

Frederick (1471-1533), Duke of Schleswig and Holstein, in Gottorp, later also King of Denmark and Norway

Charles Knutsson became increasingly unpopular as king of Sweden, and was driven into exile in 1457. Christian achieved his aim of being elected as king of Sweden, thus re-establishing the Kalmar Union. He received the power from temporary Swedish regents archbishop Jöns Bengtsson Oxenstierna and lord Erik Axelsson Tott. However, Sweden being volatile and split by factions (benefits of union being against nationalistic benefits), his reign there ended in 1464 when bishop Kettil Karlsson Vasa was installed as the next regent. Charles Knutsson was recalled as King of Sweden, although he was later exiled a second time, recalled again and died during his third term as king. Christian's final attempt at regaining Sweden ended in a total military failure at Brunkeberg (outside Stockholm) October 1471 where he was defeated by the Swedish regent Sten Sture the Elder who was supported by the Danish-Swedish nobleman's clan the Thott family. Christian maintained his claim to the Swedish kingdom up to his death in 1481.

In 1460 King Christian also became Duke of Schleswig and Count of Holstein (in 1474 Holstein was elevated to a Duchy by the Holy Roman Emperor). Christian inherited Schleswig-Holstein after a short "interregnum" as the eldest son of the sister of late Duke Adolf VIII, Duke of Schleswig (Southern Jutland) and Count of Holstein, of the Schauenburg fürst clan, who died 4 December 1459, without children. There would have been several genealogically senior claimants of Holstein, but Christian was nephew of the incumbent, the closest relative to that very branch which had lived longest and acquired most fiefs. Christian's succession was confirmed by the Estates (nobility and representatives) of these provinces in Ribe 5 March 1460.

Christian's personal territory was at its largest in 1460-64, before the loss of Sweden. However, many parts of his realm wanted to govern themselves locally, and there were constant struggles. Denmark was his most important center of power.

King Christian died in Copenhagen on May 21, 1481, at the age of 55. He is interred at Roskilde Cathedral. The dynasty he founded, the House of Oldenburg, remained on the throne of Denmark until 1863, and of Norway until 1814. Through his fourth and fifth children respectively, he was an ancestor to James VI, of Scotland and England, and his wife, Anne of Denmark. He is therefore an ancestor to the present-day British royal family, including Elizabeth II, Queen of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Through his eldest surviving son, he is ancestor of Dukes of Lorraine (later Emperors of Austria) and also of Electors of Brandenburg-Prussia. Through his youngest son, he is ancestor of kings of Denmark, Greece, Norway, some kings of Sweden, as well as Tsars of Russia.

John (Hans)

May 21, 1481 - February 20, 1513

Hans (Danish, Norwegian and Swedish) (2 February 1455 – 20 February 1513), was a Danish monarch and union king of Denmark (1481 – 1513), Norway (1483 – 1513) Sweden (1497 – 1501), under the Kalmar Union, and also Duke of Schleswig and Holstein.

He was born on February 2, 1455 as the son of Christian I and Dorothea of Brandenburg, daughter of Margrave Hans of Brandenburg. In 1478 he married Christina of Saxony, granddaughter of Frederick the Gentle of Saxony. This produced the following offspring: Christian II, Franciscus, Knud, and Elisabeth, who later married as princess of Brandenburg. He died on February 20, 1513.

The three most important political goals of King Hans seem to have been the recovery of the union, fight against the Hanseatic League and the making of a strong Danish royal power. He worked to obtain all three things during his reign.

Hans' father, king Christian I, in 1458 had the Norwegian Council of the Realm commit to electing Christian's eldest son as next king of Norway upon his death. A similar declaration was made in Sweden. In 1467, Hans was hailed as successor to the throne in Denmark. Hans used the title heir to the throne of Norway, in line with Norway's old status as a hereditary kingdom, but this was a claim the Norwegian Council did not immediately recognise. Consequently, upon king Christian's death in May 1481, Hans' position was unchallenged in Denmark, whereas in Norway the Council of the Realm assumed royal authority, and an interregnum ensued. No serious rival candidates to the Norwegian throne existed, but the Council was determined on demonstrating Norway's status as a sovereign kingdom. A meeting between the Councils of Denmark, Sweden and Norway was appointed for 13 January 1483 at Halmstad, to work out the terms for electing Hans as king - his håndfæstning. The Swedish Council failed to turn up at the meeting, but the Norwegian and Danish councils proceeded to produce a joint declaration containing the terms for Hans' rule, and electing him king. It was hoped that Sweden would later accept the same document, and also acknowledge Hans as king. Subsequently, Hans was crowned king of Denmark in Copenhagen on 18 May, and king of Norway in Trondheim on 20 July.



During the first years of his rule he carried on a balancing policy. By diplomatic means he tried to weaken the position of the Swedish regent Sten Sture, and he also sought new allies – he was the first Danish king to have established a political co-operation with Russia. After the 1493 treaty, Ivan III of Russia imprisoned all Hanseatic merchants trading in Novgorod and instigated the Russo-Swedish War, 1496-1499. The Hanseatic cities were also troubled by a secret war by Danish privateers (a more modest Danish forerunner of the policy of Queen Elizabeth of England against Spain). At that time the position of the Hansabund was also slowly but steadily declining because of the changes in trade routes and the growing opposition against the Hanseatic League in the Northern European naval states.

Hans' domestic politics were marked by an economic support of the Danish merchants and by a widespread use of commoners as officials and even as councillors, something which angered the nobility. The most important of his initiatives was perhaps establishing a permanent Danish navy, one which came to play a role during his later years.

According to the Privilege of Ribe the Noble Diets of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein were to elect a duke among the sons of the previous duke. Many nobles in Schleswig and Holstein preferred Hans' much younger brother Frederick, but Hans successfully argued for electing both the late king's sons as co-dukes. Although it was initially agreed they should govern the duchies jointly, at the majority of Frederick (in 1490) the duchies were nevertheless divided.

In 1497 Hans conquered Sweden during a short and effective military campaign after in advance having undermined the position of Sten Sture by winning most of the Swedish nobility. After the victory the king acted wisely and pardoned his enemies.

In 1500 he made a fatal attempt at conquering the Ditmarshes (Dithmarschen) in Northern Germany, an area which the kings of Denmark had long viewed as belonging to their realm, but which was in reality an independent peasant republic. Together with his brother Frederick he carried through a large-scale campaign based upon an army of German mercenaries, but the Ditmarshers caught most of the army in a trap after having opened the dykes of the low-land area and flooded the narrow main road.

The defeat hurt Hans's prestige, and in 1501 Sweden renounced him as king. Hans fought an increasingly more bitter war against Sten Sture and his successor Svante Nilsson, and this conflict meant frictions with both the Danish nobility and the Hanseatic cities, especially Lübeck. In 1509, with the Netherlands acting as arbiters, Sweden agreed to a declaration which recognised Hans as king of Sweden in principle, but he was never allowed into Stockholm as long as he lived, nor crowned king of Sweden anew.

Meanwhile, Norwegian attempts at opposition were strangled by Hans's son prince Christian (afterwards King Christian II) who was the viceroy of Norway from 1507.

1510-12 the king fought a last war with both Sweden and Lübeck in which Denmark was at first very pressed but partly turned the tables by a naval offensive. The result concerning Sweden was the status quo; in return Lübeck was suffering a real political and economic setback by the peace.

In his own age, and partly to posterity, Hans has often appeared a "commoner's king", a jolly and plain man with a folksy manner. Behind the surface, however, he seems to have been a hard realist and a zealous political calculator. In many ways he is a Scandinavian parallel of Louis XI of France and Henry VII of England.

After his son was deposed in 1522, Hans' blood returned to the Danish and Norwegian thrones in the person of Christian IV of Denmark, the great-great-grandson of his daughter, Electress Elisabeth. He is thought to have been the father of the Franciscan missionary to New Spain Jacob Dacian.



DENMARK
Hans, 1481-1513.

Skilling. Malmo mint. 2,26 g.

Obv.: Long cross with central coat-of-arms shield.

Rev.: Arms of Denmark in circle..

Reference: Galster 29. Very rare, good VF+.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 260 EUR (approx. 343 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Hans, 1481-1513.

Hvid. Malmo mint. 0,71 g.

Obv.: Crowned H in beaded circle.

Rev.: Long cross with central coat-of-arms shield.

Reference: Galster 31. VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 90 EUR (approx. 119 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Hans, 1481-1513.

Skilling. Malmo mint.

Obv.: Long cross with central coat-of-arms shield.

Rev.: Arms of Denmark in circle.

Reference: Galster 29. Very rare, good VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 320 EUR (approx. 405 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Christian II

February 20, 1513 - April 13, 1523

Christian II (July 1, 1481 – January 25, 1559) was a Danish monarch and King of Denmark, Norway (1513 – 1523) and Sweden (1520 – 1521), under the Kalmar Union. Christian was born the son of King Hans of Denmark and Christina of Saxony, at Nyborg Castle in 1481 and succeeded his father as king and regent in Denmark and Norway, where he later was to be succeeded by his uncle King Frederick I of Denmark. In Sweden, he was, as a result of his conquest of Sweden and his involvement in the Stockholm Bloodbath, to be remembered as Christian the Tyrant (Swedish: Kristian Tyrann).

During his reign, Christian concentrated on his attempts to maintain control of Sweden while attempting a concentration of power in the hands of the monarch, at the expense of both clergy and nobility. To further this attempt, he supported the creation of a strong class of burghers.

Christian took part in his father's conquest of Sweden in 1497 and in the fighting of 1501 when Sweden revolted. He was appointed viceroy of Norway (1506 – 1512), and succeeded in maintaining control of this country. During his harsh administration in Norway, he attempted to deprive the Norwegian nobility of its traditional influence exercised through the rigsraad leading to controversy with the latter.

A peculiarity, more fatal to him in that aristocratic age than any other, was his fondness for the common people, which was increased by his passion for a pretty Norwegian girl of Dutch heritage, named Dyveke Sigbritsdatter, who became his mistress in 1507 or 1509.

Christian's succession to the throne was confirmed at the Herredag, or assembly of notables from the three northern kingdoms, which met at Copenhagen in 1513. The nobles and clergy of all three kingdoms regarded with grave misgivings a ruler who had already shown in Norway that he was not afraid of enforcing his authority to the uttermost.

The Privy Councils (Rigsraad) of Denmark and Norway insisted in the Haandfæstning (i.e. the charter extorted from the king) that the crowns of both kingdoms were elective and not hereditary, providing explicitly against any transgression of the charter by the king, and expressly reserving to themselves a free choice of Christian's successor after his death. But the Swedish delegates could not be prevailed upon to accept Christian as king at all.

"We have", they said, "the choice between peace at home and strife here, or peace here and civil war at home, and we prefer the former." A decision as to the Swedish succession was therefore postponed. On August 12, 1515, Christian married Isabella of Habsburg, the granddaughter of the emperor Maximilian I. But he would not give up his liaison with Dyveke, and it was only the death of the unfortunate girl in 1517, under suspicious circumstances, that prevented serious complications with the emperor Charles V.

Christian avenged himself by executing the magnate Torben Oxe, who on very credible evidence was supposed to have been Dyveke's murderer, despite the strenuous opposition of Oxe's fellow-peers; and henceforth the king lost no opportunity to suppress the nobility and raise commoners to power.

His chief counsellor was Dyveke's mother Sigbrit, a born administrator and a commercial genius of the first order. Christian first appointed her controller of the Sound tolls, and ultimately committed to her the whole charge of the finances. A bourgeoisie herself, it was Sigbrit's constant policy to elevate and extend the influence of the middle classes. She soon became the soul of a middle-class inner council, which competed with the Rigsraad itself.

The patricians naturally resented their supersession and nearly every unpopular measure was attributed to the influence of "the foul-mouthed Dutch sorceress who hath bewitched the king." However, Mogens Gøye, the leading man of the Council, supported the king as long as possible.

Christian was meanwhile preparing for the inevitable war with Sweden, where the patriotic party, headed by the freely elected Viceroy Sten Sture the Younger, stood face to face with the pro-Danish party under Archbishop Gustav Trolle.

Christian, who had already taken measures to isolate Sweden politically, hastened to the relief of the archbishop, who was beleaguered in his fortress of Stäket, but was defeated by Sture and his peasant levies at Vedila and forced to return to Denmark. A second attempt to subdue Sweden in 1518 was also frustrated by Sture's victory at Brännkyrka. A third attempt made in 1520 with a large army of French, German and Scottish mercenaries proved successful.



Sture was mortally wounded at the battle of Bogesund, on January 19, and the Danish army, unopposed, was approaching Uppsala, where the members of the Swedish Privy Council, or Riksråd, had already assembled. The councillors consented to render homage to Christian on condition that he gave a full indemnity for the past and a guarantee that Sweden should be ruled according to Swedish laws and custom; and a convention to this effect was confirmed by the king and the Danish Privy Council on March 31.

Sture's widow, Dame Christina Gyllenstierna, still held out stoutly at Stockholm, and the peasantry of central Sweden, roused by her patriotism, flew to arms, defeated the Danish invaders at Balundsås on March 19, and were only with the utmost difficulty finally defeated at the bloody battle of Uppsala, on Good Friday, April 6, 1520.

In May the Danish fleet arrived, and Stockholm was invested by land and sea; but Dame Gyllenstierna resisted valiantly for four months longer and took care, when she surrendered on September 7, to exact beforehand an amnesty of the most explicit and absolute character. On November 1, the representatives of the nation swore fealty to Christian as hereditary king of Sweden, though the law of the land distinctly provided that the Swedish crown should be elective.

Christian descended, through both Valdemar I of Sweden and Magnus I of Sweden, from the Swedish Dynasty of Eric, and from Catherine, daughter of Inge I of Sweden, as well as from Ingrid Ylva, granddaughter of Sverker I of Sweden. His rival Gustav I of Sweden (Left) descended only from Sverker II of Sweden and the Dynasty of Sverker (who apparently did not descend from ancient Swedish kings). Christian's ancestry included almost all ancient Swedish kings.

On November 4, Christian was anointed by Gustavus Trolle in Stockholm Cathedral, and took the usual oath to rule the Realm through native-born Swedes alone, according to prescription. The next three days were given up to banqueting, but on November 7 "an entertainment of another sort began." On the evening of that day Christian summoned his captains to a private conference at the palace, the result of which was quickly apparent, for at dusk a band of Danish soldiers, with lanterns and torches, broke into the great hall and carried off several carefully selected persons.

By 10 o'clock the same evening the remainder of the king's guests were safely under lock and key. All these persons had previously been marked down on Archbishop Trolle's proscription list. On the following day a council, presided over by Trolle, solemnly pronounced judgment of death on the proscribed, as manifest heretics.

At 12 o'clock that night the patriotic bishops of Skara and Strängnäs were led out into the great square and beheaded. Fourteen noblemen, three burgomasters, fourteen town councillors and about twenty common citizens of Stockholm were then drowned or decapitated. The executions continued throughout the following day; in all, about eighty-two people are said to have been murdered.

Moreover, Christian ordered that Sten Sture's body should be dug up and burnt, as well as the body of his little child. Dame Christina and many other noble Swedish ladies were sent as prisoners to Denmark. The massacre and deeds in the Old Town of Stockholm is the primary reason why Christian is remembered in Sweden, as Christian the Tyrant.

Christian II returned to his native kingdom of Denmark, his brain teeming with great designs. There can be no doubt that the welfare of his dominions was dear to him. Inhuman as he could be in his wrath, in principle he was as much a humanist as any of his most enlightened contemporaries. But he would do things his own way; and deeply distrusting the Danish nobles with whom he shared his powers, he sought help from the wealthy and practical middle classes of Flanders.

In June 1521, he paid a sudden visit to the Low Countries, and remained there for some months. He visited most of the large cities, took into his service many Flemish artisans, and made the personal acquaintance of Quentin Matsys and Albrecht Dürer; the latter painted his portrait. Christian also entertained Erasmus, with whom he discussed the Reformation, and let fall the characteristic expression: "Mild measures are of no use; the remedies that give the whole body a good shaking are the best and surest."

Never had King Christian seemed so powerful as upon his return to Denmark on September 5, 1521, and, with the confidence of strength, he at once proceeded recklessly to inaugurate the most sweeping reforms. Soon after his return he issued his great Landelove, or Code of Laws. For the most part this is founded on Dutch models, and testifies in a high degree to the king's progressive aims. Provision was made for the better education of the lower, and the restriction of the political influence of the higher clergy; there were stern prohibitions against wreckers and "the evil and unchristian practice of selling peasants as if they were brute beasts"; the old trade guilds were retained, but the rules of admittance thereto made easier, and trade combinations of the richer burghers, to the detriment of the smaller tradesmen, were sternly forbidden.

Unfortunately these reforms, excellent in themselves, suggested the standpoint not of an elected ruler, but of a monarch by divine right. Some of them were even in direct contravention of the charter; and the old Scandinavian spirit of independence was deeply wounded by the preference given to the Dutch.

Sweden, too, was now in open revolt; and both Norway and Denmark were taxed to the utmost to raise an army for the subjection of their sister kingdom. Foreign complications were now added to these domestic troubles. With the laudable objective of releasing Danish trade from the grinding yoke of the Hanseatic League, and making Copenhagen the great emporium of the north, Christian had arbitrarily raised the Sound tolls and seized a number of Dutch ships that presumed to evade the tax.

Thus, his relations with the Netherlands were strained, while he was openly at war with Lübeck and her allies. Jutland finally rose against him, renounced its allegiance, and offered the Danish crown to Christian's uncle, Duke Frederick of Holstein, January 20, 1523. So overwhelming did Christian's difficulties appear that he took ship to seek help abroad, and on May 1 landed at Veere in Zeeland.

During the years of his exile, the king led a relatively humble life in the city of Lier in the Netherlands, waiting for the military help of his reluctant imperial brother-in-law. In the meantime, he became regarded a social saviour in Denmark, where both the peasants and the commoners began to wish for his restoration. For some time, he even became a Protestant, but had to re-convert in order to gain the support of the Emperor.

Eight years later, on October 24, 1531, he attempted to recover his kingdoms, but a tempest scattered his fleet off the Norwegian coast, and on July 1, 1532, by the convention of Oslo, he surrendered to his rival, King Frederick, in exchange for a promise of safe conduct.

But King Frederick did not keep his promise, and King Christian was kept prisoner for the next 27 years, first in Sønderborg Castle until 1549, and afterwards at the castle of Kalundborg.

Stories of solitary confinement in small dark chambers are inaccurate; King Christian was treated like a nobleman, particularly in his old age, and he was allowed to host parties, go hunting, and wander freely as long as he did not go beyond the boundaries of the town of Kalundborg. But he was still a prisoner, albeit a royal one, and his 27-year captivity is a major blemish upon the reputation of king Frederick I and his son. Christian II was never convicted of any crime.

His cousin, King Christian III of Denmark, son of Frederick I, died in early 1559, and it was said that even then, with the old king nearing 80, people in Copenhagen looked warily towards Kalundborg. But king Christian II died peacefully just a few days later, and the new king, Frederick II, ordered that a royal funeral be held in memory of his unhappy kinsman, who lies buried in Odense next to his wife and his parents.

Among the six children of Christian II, three must be mentioned. Prince Hans died a boy in exile in 1532. The two daughters Dorothea, Electress Palatine and Christina, Duchess of Lorraine, both in turn, for many years, demanded in vain the Danish throne as their inheritance. Christian II's blood returned to the Swedish and Norwegian thrones in person of Charles XV of Sweden, descendant of Renata of Lorraine {Ironically Charles XV was also a descendant of the rival House of Vasa}; and to the Danish throne in the person of Christian X of Denmark. {Ironically Christian X brother King Haakon VII of Norway was also a descendant of Royal Houses of Sweden and Denmark}.

Christian II is one of the most discussed of all Danish kings. He has been regarded as both a hypocritical tyrant and a progressive despot, who wanted to create an absolute monarchy based upon "free citizens". His psychological weaknesses have caught the interest of historians, especially his frequently mentioned irresolution, which as years passed seemed to dominate his acts. Theories of manic-depression have been mentioned, but like many others they are impossible to prove. The reasons for his downfall were probably that he made too many enemies and that the Danish middle class was still not strong enough to make up a base of royal power. However some of his ambitions were fulfilled by the victory of absolutism in 1660.



DENMARK
Christian II, 1513 - 1523

Skilling. Malmö mint.

Obv.: King stands facing over shield, holding scepter and globus cruciger.

Rev.: Crowned & crested arms of Denmark in circle.

Reference: G 39B, S 9, EF-VF.

Estimate: 1,500 DKK / 200 EUR. Price realized: 225 EUR (approx. 297 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Frederick I - April 13, 1523 - April 10, 1533

Frederick I of Denmark and Norway (October 7, 1471 – April 10, 1533) was the son of the first Oldenburg King Christian I of Denmark, Norway and Sweden (1426–1481) and of Dorothea of Brandenburg (1430–1495). The name is also spelled Friedrich in German, Frederik in Danish, and Fredrik in Swedish and Norwegian.

The underage Frederick was elected co-Duke of Schleswig and Holstein in 1482, soon after the death of his father, the other co-duke being his ten years elder brother Johann (or Hans), the King. At Frederick's majority in 1490 both duchies were divided between the brothers.

In 1500 he'd convinced his brother and co-duke for a conquest of Dithmarschen, and a great army was called from not only the duchies, but with additions from all of the Kalmar Union for which his brother briefly was king. Also numerous German mercenaries took part. The expedition failed however miserably in the Battle of Hemmingstedt, where one third of all knights of Schleswig and Holstein lost their lives.

In 1523 his nephew Christian II, the King of Denmark, Norway and Sweden, was forced by disloyal nobles to abdicate, and the duke took the throne as king Frederick I. A group of Jutish nobles had offered Frederick the throne as early as 1513, when his brother king Hans died, but he had declined, rightly believing that the majority of the Danish nobility would be loyal to prince Christian.

It is not certain that Frederick ever learned to speak Danish. After becoming king, he continued spending most of his time at the castle of Gottorp in Schleswig.

During his rule as a Danish king Frederick had to suppress social revolts among the peasants at the same time as the rise of the Protestant movement made a balancing attitude a necessity. Without being a man of greater statesmanship Frederick managed to escape all open conflicts even though he seems to have accepted the spread of Lutheran propaganda. 1532 he succeeded in capturing Christian II who had tried to get a political come-back in Norway.

As King of Norway, Frederick is most remarkable in never having visited the country. He was never crowned King of Norway, and therefore styled himself King of Denmark, the Vends and the Goths, elected King of Norway.

He died on April 10, 1533 in Gottorp, at the age of 61.



DENMARK
Frederik I, 1523 - 1533

Sosling. 1525, Landskrona mint.

Obv.: Crowned coat-of-arms shield over long cross.

Rev.: Arms of Denmark in pearled circle. Date in circular rim inscription.

Reference: G 66, S 23, scarce. F

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 215 EUR (approx. 284 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Frederik I, 1523 - 1533

Double skilling. 1527, Gottorp mint.

Obv.: 3/4 figure of armored king facing, looking slightly right, holding sword. In and over pearled circle. FREDERICK:D:G:DVX:HOLSAVE

Rev.: Arms of Denmark, date (27) above. MONETA:NOVA:SLESVICENSIS

Reference: G 124B, S 26, ex. Hbg. auk. 3208, ex. Ernst I, 222 . EF-VF

Estimate: 2,500 DKK / 335 EUR. Price realized: 425 EUR (approx. 562 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Christian III - July 4, 1534 - January 1, 1559

Christian III (August 12, 1503 – January 1, 1559), king of Denmark and Norway, was the son of Frederick I of Denmark and his first consort, Anna of Brandenburg.

His earliest teacher, Wolfgang von Utenhof, who came straight from Wittenberg, and the Lutheran Holsatian Johann Rantzau, who became his tutor, were both able and zealous reformers. In 1521 Christian travelled in Germany, and was present at the diet of Worms, where Luther's behaviour profoundly impressed him. On his return he found that his father had been elected king of Denmark in the place of Christian II, and the young prince's first public service was the reduction of Copenhagen, which stood firm for the fugitive Christian II. He made no secret of his Lutheran views, and his outspokenness brought him into conflict, not only with the Catholic Rigsraad, but also with his cautious and temporizing father. At his own court at Schleswig he did his best to introduce the Reformation, despite the opposition of the bishops. Both as stadtholder of the Duchies in 1526, and as viceroy of Norway in 1529, he displayed considerable administrative ability, though here too his religious intolerance greatly provoked the Catholic party. There was even some talk of passing him over in the succession to the throne in favour of his half-brother Hans, who had been brought up in the old religion. On his father's death 1533 Christian was next year proclaimed king at the local diet of Viborg, and took an active part in the "Grevens Fejde" or "Count's War" in which he defeated his foreign and domestic enemies.

The triumph of so fanatical a reformer as Christian brought about the fall of Catholicism, but the Catholics were still so strong in the council of state that Christian was forced to have recourse to a coup d'état, which he successfully accomplished by means of his German mercenaries (August 12, 1536), an act of violence harshly criticized by Luther himself, and accompanied by the spoliation of the church. Christian's finances were certainly readjusted thereby, but the ultimate gainers by the confiscation were the nobles, and both education and morality suffered grievously in consequence. The circumstances under which Christian III ascended the throne exposed Denmark to the danger of foreign domination. It was with the help of the gentry of the duchies that Christian had conquered Denmark. German and Holsatian noblemen had led his armies and directed his diplomacy. A mutual confidence between a king who had conquered his kingdom and a people who had stood in arms against him was not attainable immediately, and the first six years of Christian III's reign were marked by a contest between the Danish Rigsraad and the German counsellors, both of whom sought to rule "the pious king" exclusively. Though the Danish party won a signal victory at the outset, by obtaining the insertion in the charter of provisions stipulating that only native-born Danes should fill the highest dignities of the state, the king's German counsellors continued paramount during the earlier years of his reign. The ultimate triumph of the Danish party dates from 1539, the dangers threatening Christian III from the emperor Charles V and other kinsmen of the imprisoned Christian II convincing him of the absolute necessity of removing the last trace of discontent in the land by leaning exclusively on Danish magnates and soldiers. The complete identification of the Danish king with the Danish people was accomplished at the Herredag of Copenhagen, 1542, when the nobility of Denmark voted Christian a twentieth part of all their property to pay off his heavy debt to the Holsatians and Germans.

The pivot of the foreign policy of Christian III was his alliance with the German Evangelical princes, as a counterpoise to the persistent hostility of Charles V, who was determined to support the hereditary claims of his nieces, the daughters of Christian II, to the Scandinavian kingdoms. War was actually declared against Charles V in 1542, and, though the German Protestant princes proved faithless allies, the closing of the Sound against Dutch shipping proved such an effective weapon in King Christian's hand that the Netherlands compelled Charles V to make peace with Denmark at the diet of Speyer, on May 23, 1544. The foreign policy of Christian's later days was regulated by the peace of Speyer. He carefully avoided all foreign complications; refused to participate in the Schmalkaldic war of 1546; mediated between the emperor and Saxony after the fall of Maurice of Saxony at the battle of Sievershausen in 1553, and contributed essentially to the conclusion of peace. King Christian III died on New Year's Day 1559 and was interred in Roskilde Cathedral.

A strong sense of duty, genuine piety, and a cautious but by no means pusillanimous common-sense coloured every action of his patient, laborious and eventful life. But the work he left behind him is the best proof of his statesmanship. He found Denmark in ruins; he left her stronger and wealthier than she had ever been before.





DENMARK

Christian III, 1535 - 1559 and Frederik II., 1559-1588.

2 Coins -

2 skilling 1558 - Frederik II., 1559-1588.

Obv.: Crowned arms of Denmark over long cross. FRIDERICVS Z:D:G:DANIE

Rev.: In circle: .8./SKILLI/NCK DA:NSKE./1583. Around edge: NORWEGIE. . SLAVON: GOTO:Q:REX.

Reference:H 10; Fr. II, F/VF

8 skilling 1583 - Christian III, 1535 - 1559

Obv.: Crowned arms of Denmark over long cross.CHRISTIANVS D G DANIE

Rev.: In circle: +II+/SKILLI/NCK DA:NSKE./+58+ Around edge: NORWEGIE VANDA GOTO P Q REX

Reference: H 26 - VF.

Frederick II - January 1, 1559 - April 4, 1588

Frederick II (July 1, 1534 – April 4, 1588), King of Denmark and Norway from 1559 until his death. He was the son of King Christian III of Denmark and Norway and Dorothea of Saxe-Lauenburg.

First of all Frederick II stands as the typical renaissance ruler of Denmark. Unlike his father he was strongly affected by military ideals and already as a young man he made friendship with German war princes. Shortly after his succession he won his first victory by the conquest of Dithmarschen in the summer of 1559.

The dominating conflict of his rule was the Scandinavian Seven Years' War 1563-1570 in which he tried in vain to conquer Sweden, which was ruled by his cousin, the insane King Eric XIV. It developed into an extremely expensive war of attrition in which the areas of Scania were ravaged by the Swedes and Norway was almost lost. During this war the king led his army personally on the battlefield but without much result and the conflict damaged his relationship to his noble councilors. However, internal unrest in Sweden and the taking over of Danish administration by the able Steward of the Realm Peder Oxen stabilised the situation. The war ended by a status quo peace that let Denmark save face but also showed the limits of Danish military power.



After the war Frederick kept the peace without giving up his attempt of trying to expand his prestige as a naval ruler. His foreign politics were marked by a moral support of the Protestant powers – in his time as a bachelor he wooed Queen Elizabeth of England, an initiative which made him Knight of the Garter - but at the same time by a strict neutrality. Councillors of experience like Peder Oxe, Niels Kaas, Arild Huitfeldt and Christoffer Valkendorff took care of the domestic administration.

As a person Frederick was described as hot-headed, vain, courageous and ambitious. He was a lover of hunting, wine and feasts and at his death it was a common opinion that he had drunk himself to death.

He rebuilt Kronborg castle in Elsinore between 1574 and 1585. In 1567[1] he founded Fredrikstad in Norway. This was a period of affluence and growth in Danish history. Frederick was also a major patron of the famous astronomer Tycho Brahe.

Frederik II upper secondary school in Fredrikstad is named after this King. It is one of the largest schools of its kind in Norway.



DENMARK
Frederik II, 1559 - 1588

Klippe, 1 Mark, 1564 Copenhagen mint. Made during the 3 Crowns War, 1563-1570.

Obv.: Crowed shield with F, all in circle.

Rev.: o I o /MARCK/ o 1564 o all in circle.

Reference: Hede 14 A; Mailliet vgl. Tf. XXXI, 38 (there year 1563). VF.

During the unsuccessful three-crown war led from 1563-1570 with Sweden, the mint in Copenhagen had to supply its king Friedrich II voins in the total volume of over 3 million Marks . Considering the lining up high embossing output Muenzmeister Poul Fechtel manufactured 1563-1565 excluding golden and silver klippe, since the square pieces could be manufactured more efficiently and faster than round flans for conventional coins.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 420 EUR (approx. 534 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Frederik II, 1559 - 1588

Speciedaler, 1572

Obv.: Armored bust left, divides date, in wreath. FRIDERICVS 2 D G DA NOR SLA GOTO Q REX

Rev.: Coat of arms with central shield. DEVS REFVGIVM ET FIDVCIA MEA

Reference: H 17 - VF

Estimate: 12,000 DKK / 1,600 EUR. Price realized: 1,700 EUR (approx. 2,247 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Christian IV - April 4, 1588 - February 28, 1648

Christian IV (April 12, 1577 – February 28, 1648) was the king of Denmark and Norway from 1588 until his death. He is sometimes referred to as Christian Firtal in Denmark and Christian Kwart or Quart in Norway.

The son of Frederick II, king of Denmark and Norway, and Sofie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, he was born at Frederiksborg castle in 1577, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father (April 4, 1588), attaining his majority on August 17, 1596. On November 30, 1597 he married Anne Catherine of Brandenburg, a daughter of Joachim Friedrich, margrave of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia. The queen died fourteen years later, after bearing Christian six children. Four years after her death the king privately wedded a handsome young gentlewoman, Kirsten Munk, by whom he had twelve children — a connection which was to be disastrous to Denmark.

It is believed that he, counting both legitimate and illegitimate, had at least 26 children, quite possibly more.

He descended, through his mother's side, from king Hans of Denmark, thus uniting the senior branch' descent to the crown.

He is frequently remembered as one of the most remarkable Danish kings, having initiated many reforms and projects, and ruling for just under sixty years.

Despite courtly life, he found time for work of the most various description, including a series of domestic reforms (see History of Denmark). He also did much for the national armaments. New fortresses were constructed under the direction of Dutch engineers. The Danish navy, which in 1596 consisted of but twenty-two vessels, in 1610 rose to sixty, some of them being built after Christian's own designs. The formation of a national army was more difficult. Christian had to depend mainly upon hired troops (mercenaries) as was common practice in the times—well before the establishment of standing armies—augmented by native peasant levies recruited for the most part from the peasantry on the crown domains.

Christian first initiated the policy of expanding Denmark's overseas trade, as part of the mercantilist wave that was sweeping Europe. Denmark's first colony was established at Tranquebar, or Trankebar, on India's southcoast in 1620. He also assigned the privilege establishing the Danish East India Company. This was in large part the beginning of Danish colonial empire.

His first experiment with his newly organized army was successful. In the war with Sweden, generally known as the Kalmar War (1611-1613) because its chief operation was the Danish capture of Kalmar, the eastern fortress of Sweden, Christian compelled King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden to give way on all essential points at the Treaty of Knäred (January 20, 1613).

He now turned his attention to Germany. His objectives were twofold: first, to obtain control of the great German rivers— the Elbe and the Weser— as a means of securing his dominion of the northern seas; and secondly, to acquire the secularized German bishoprics of Bremen and Verden as appanages for his younger sons.

He skilfully took advantage of the alarm of the German Protestants after the Battle of White Mountain in 1620, to secure coadjutorship of the See of Bremen for his son Frederick (September 1621). A similar arrangement was reached in November at Verden. Hamburg was also induced to acknowledge the Danish overlordship of Holstein by the compact of Steinburg in July 1621.

The growing ascendancy of the Catholics in North Germany in and after 1623 almost induced Christian, for purely political reasons, to intervene directly in the Thirty Years' War. For a time, however, he stayed his hand, but the urgent solicitations of the western powers, and, above all, his fear lest Gustavus Adolphus should supplant him as the champion of the Protestant cause, finally led him to plunge into war against the combined forces of the emperor and the League, without any adequate guarantees of co-operation from abroad. On May 9, 1625 Christian quitted Denmark for the front. He had at his disposal from 19,000 to 25,000 men, and at first gained some successes; but on August 27, 1626 he was utterly routed by Tilly at Lutter-am-Barenberge, and in the summer of 1627 both Tilly and Wallenstein, ravaging and burning, occupied the duchies and the whole peninsula of Jutland. In his extremity Christian now formed an alliance with Sweden (January 1, 1628), whereby Gustavus Adolphus pledged himself to assist Denmark with a fleet in case of need, and shortly afterwards a Swedo-Danish army and fleet compelled Wallenstein to raise the siege of Stralsund. Thus the possession of a superior sea-power enabled Denmark to tide over her worst difficulties, and in May 1629 Christian was able to conclude peace with the emperor at Lübeck, without any diminution of territory.



Christian IV was now a broken man. His energy was temporarily paralysed by accumulated misfortunes. Not only his political hopes, but his domestic happiness had suffered shipwreck. In the course of 1628 he discovered a scandalous intrigue of his wife, Christina Munk, with one of his German officers; and when he put her away she endeavoured to cover up her own disgrace by conniving at an intrigue between Vibeke Kruse, one of her discharged maids, and the king. In January 1630 the rupture became final, and Christina retired to her estates in Jutland. Meanwhile Christian openly acknowledged Vibeke as his mistress, and she bore him a numerous family. Vibeke's children were of course the natural enemies of the children of Christina Munk, and the hatred of the two families was not without influence on the future history of Denmark. Between 1629 and 1643, however, Christian gained both in popularity and influence. During that period he obtained once more the control of the foreign policy of Denmark as well as of the Sound Tolls, and towards the end of it he hoped to increase his power still further with the assistance of his sons-in-law, Corfitz Ulfeldt and Hannibal Sehested, who now came prominently forward.

Even at the lowest ebb of his fortunes Christian had never lost hope of retrieving them, and between 1629 and 1643 the European situation presented infinite possibilities to politicians with a taste for adventure. Christian was no statesman, and was incapable of a consistent policy. He would neither conciliate Sweden, henceforth his most dangerous enemy, nor guard himself against her by a definite system of counter-alliances. By mediating in favour of the emperor, after the death of Gustavus Adolphus in 1632, he tried to minimize the influence of Sweden in Germany, and did glean some minor advantages. But his whole Scandinavian policy was so irritating and vexatious that Swedish statesmen made up their minds that a war with Denmark was only a question of time; and in the spring of 1643 it seemed to them that the time had come.

They were now able, thanks to their conquests in the Thirty Years' War, to attack Denmark from the south as well as the east; the Dutch alliance promised to secure them at sea, and an attack upon Denmark would prevent her from utilizing the impending peace negotiations to the prejudice of Sweden. In May the Swedish Privy Council decided upon war; on December 12 the Swedish Field Marshal Lennart Torstensson, advancing from Bohemia, crossed the southern frontier of Denmark; by the end of January 1644 the whole peninsula of Jutland was in his possession. This totally unexpected attack, conducted from first to last with consummate ability and lightning-like rapidity, had a paralysing effect upon Denmark. Fortunately for his subjects, in the midst of almost universal helplessness and confusion, Christian IV knew his duty and had the courage to do it.

In his sixty-sixth year he once more displayed something of the magnificent energy of his triumphant youth. Night and day he laboured to levy armies and equip fleets. Fortunately too for him, the Swedish government delayed hostilities in Scania till February 1644, so that the Danes were able to make adequate defensive preparations and save the important fortress of Malmö. Torstensson, too, was unable to cross from Jutland to Funen for want of a fleet, and the Dutch auxiliary fleet which came to his assistance was defeated between the islands of Sylt and Rømø on the west coast of Schleswig by the Danish admirals. Another attempt to transport Torstensson and his army to the Danish islands by a large Swedish fleet was frustrated by Christian IV in person on July 1, 1644. On that day the two fleets encountered off Kolberge Heath, SE of Kiel Bay, and Christian displayed a heroism which endeared him ever after to the Danish nation and made his name famous in song and story. As he stood on the quarter-deck of the Trinity a cannon close by was exploded by a Swedish bullet, and splinters of wood and metal wounded the king in thirteen places, blinding one eye and flinging him to the deck. But he was instantly on his feet again, cried with a loud voice that it was well with him, and set every one an example of duty by remaining on deck till the fight was over.

Darkness at last separated the contending fleets; and though the battle was a drawn one, the Danish fleet showed its superiority by blockading the Swedish ships in Kiel Bay. But the Swedish fleet escaped, and the annihilation of the Danish fleet by the combined navies of Sweden and the Netherlands, after an obstinate fight between Fehmarn and Lolland at the end of September, exhausted the military resources of Denmark and compelled Christian to accept the mediation of France and the United Provinces; and peace was finally signed at Brömsebro on February 8, 1645. Here Denmark had to cede Gotland, Ösel and (for thirty years) Halland while Norway lost the two provinces Jämtland and Härjedalen.

The last years of the king were still further embittered by sordid differences with his sons-in-law, especially with the most ambitious of them, Corfitz Ulfeldt. On February 21, 1648, at his earnest request, he was carried in a litter from Frederiksborg to his beloved Copenhagen, where he died a week later. He was buried in Roskilde Cathedral.

Christian IV was a good linguist, speaking, besides his native tongue, German, Latin, French and Italian. Naturally cheerful and hospitable, he delighted in lively society; but he was also passionate, irritable and sensual. He had courage, a vivid sense of duty, an indefatigable love of work, and all the inquisitive zeal and inventive energy of a born reformer. His own pleasure, whether it took the form of love or ambition, was always his first consideration. In the heyday of his youth his high spirits and passion for adventure enabled him to surmount every obstacle with plan. But in the decline of life he reaped the bitter fruits of his lack of self-control, and sank into the grave a weary and brokenhearted old man.



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

Hvid 1614

Obv.: Large C with date 1614 inside, in crowned pearled circle. NOR VAN GOT REX

Rev.: Swords and scabbards forms cross, over pearled circle.

Reference: H 101 - Nnice example of this scarce type! F

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 211 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

Hvid

Obv.: Crowned C with 4 inside. NOR VA GO REX+

Rev.: Swords and scabbards forms cross. CHRISTIAN 4 D G D

Reference: H 102B,EF

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 130 EUR (approx. 173 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

Hvid

Obv.: Crowned C with 4 inside, in pearled circle. NOR VAND GOT REX

Rev.: Swords and scabbards forms cross. CHRISTIAN III D G DANI

Reference: H 102D -Nice example for type! VF

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 185 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

Hvid

Obv.: Crowned C with 4 inside. NOR VAN GOT REX

Rev.: Swords and scabbards forms cross. CHRISTIAN 4 DA

Reference: H 102F. F

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 145 EUR (approx. 192 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

Søsling

Obv.: Crowned bust right over pearled circle. CHRISTIAN IIII D G DA Rev.: Crowned Danish arms. NOR VAND GOTO' REX

Reference: H 81, Sieg 12.1. VF,

Hvid 1602

Obv.: Crowned C with date 1602 inside, in pearled circle. NORVE VANDA GOT REX Rev.: Sword/scabbard cross. CHRISTIANVS IIII D G DAN.

Reference: H 86 - Beautiful example! VF

Estimate: 1,200 DKK / 160 EUR. Price realized: 240 EUR (approx. 317 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date).



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

Søsling

Obv.: Crowned bust right over pearled circle. CHRISTIAN IIII D G DA

Rev.: Crowned Danish arms over cross, in pearled circle. NOR VAN GOTO REX

Reference: H 84A, Sieg 15.1, VF-F

Estimate: 1,500 DKK / 200 EUR. Price realized: 400 EUR (approx. 532 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

Søsling. 1624

Obv.: Crowned bust right over pearled circle. CHRISTIA IIII D G DA

Rev.: In cartouche: SOS/LING/1624/+ Dot each side of cartouche.

Reference: H 136. VF-F

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 165 EUR (approx. 220 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

Søsling lybsk 1644. Glückstadt mint.

Obv.: Crowned C with 4 inside, in pearly circle. CHRISTIANVS 4 D G

Rev.: In pearly circle: I/SOES/LING. DAN : NV : G : Q : REX 1644

Reference: H 178B. VF-F

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 211 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

Søsling lybsk 1646. Glückstadt mint.

Obv.: Crowned C with 4 inside, in pearly circle. CHRISTIANVS 4 D G

Rev.: In pearly circle: I/SOES/LIN. DAN : NV : G : Q : REX 1646

Reference: H 178B - Beautiful example for type. VF

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 295 EUR (approx. 392 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

Skilling 1595 (Electus-type)

Obv.: Danish arms over cross. CHRISTIANVS 4 D G DANIA

Rev.: In circle: *I*/SKILLI/NGL.DA/SNKE/*95*. Around edge: NOR VAND GOTO Q REX ELECTVS

Reference: H 68. VF-F

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 211 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

Skilling. 1619

Obv.: Crown. CHRISTIA 4 D G D

Rev.: In pearled border: *I*/SKILLI/NG DAI/1619

Reference: H 118B, VF-F.

Estimate: 1,500 DKK / 200 EUR. Price realized: 280 EUR (approx. 370 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

Skilling (hulpenning) . 1629

Uniface. Crowned C with 4 inside, in toothed circle. On right is date: 29.

Reference: H 144B. F

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 225 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

2 Skilling. 1618

Obv.: Crowned Danish arms over cross. CHRISTIA 4 D G DAN

Rev.: In pearled circle: *II*SKILLI/NG DAN/SKE Around edge: NORV
VAND GOTO REX 1618.

Reference: H 79D - Nice example for type. EF-VF

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 215 EUR (approx. 284 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

2 Kroneskilling. 1621

Obv.: Crown. CHRISTI 4 D G DAN

Rev.: In pearled border: *II*SKILLI/NG DAN/1620

Reference: H 116B. VF

Estimate: 1,200 DKK / 160 EUR. Price realized: 335 EUR (approx. 443 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

4 Skilling. 1617

Obv.: Crowned Danish arms over cross. CHRISTIAN IIII D G DAN

Rev.: In pearled circle: *IIII*SKILLI/NG DAN/SKE Around edge:
NORV VAND GOTO REX 1617.

Reference: H 100B - Nicely toned example. EF-VF

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 215 EUR (approx. 284 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

4 Skilling. 1608

Obv.: Crowned half-bust right, in pearled circle. CHRISTIANVS IIII D G DA 1608

Rev.: IIII/SKILLI/NK.DAN over Danish shield, in pearled circle.
NORVE VAND GOTO Q REX

Reference: H 97, good example for type. F

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 255 EUR (approx. 337 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

4 Skilling. 1618

Obv.: Crowned Danish arms over cross. CHRISTIAN IIII D G DAN

Rev.: In pearled circle: *IIII*SKILLI/NG DAN/SKE Around edge:
NORV VAND GOTO REX 1618.

Reference: H 100A, S 98 variant - ex. Hede II, 239. EF-VF

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 130 EUR (approx. 172 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

4 Skilling Lybsk. Gluckstadt mint. 1619 1.80 g.

Obv.: Crowned and armored king on horseback right, holding sceptre

Rev.: CHRIST IAN • DE[R 4] VAN • GOT[T] GNA • KON[N] IN • DEN[NE] MARK[EN].

Reference: Schou p.167, 44; KM 9.1. Good VF, toned. Rare.

Struck 1619, for the Baltic trade - Struck in the style of the Russian wire kopeks, for trade with the eastern Baltic region.

Estimate: \$750. Price realized: 750 USD.



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

4 Skilling Lybsk. Gluckstadt mint. 1619 1.80 g.

Obv.: Crowned and armored king on horseback right, holding sceptre. S4 SL below.

Rev.: CHRIST IAN • DE[R 4] VAN • GOT[T] GNA • KON[N] IN • DEN[NE] MARK[EN].

Reference: H 167 - Nnice toned example.

VF

Estimate: 1,200 DKK / 160 EUR. Price realized: 185 EUR (approx. 244 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

4 Kroneskilling. 1621

Obv.: Crown over .R.E.F., in pearled circle. CHRISTIAN . IIII . D . D. DAN

Rev.: .IIII./SKILLI/NG DA over 36 in cartouche, all in pearled circle. NORV . VAND. GOTO . REX 1621

Reference: H 115C - Nice example! EF

Estimate: 1,200 DKK / 160 EUR. Price realized: 185 EUR (approx. 246 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

4 Kroneskilling. 1621

Obv.: Crown over .R.E.F., in pearled circle. CHRISTIAN . IIII . D . D. DAN

Rev.: .IIII./SKILLI/NG DA over 36 in cartouche, all in pearled circle. NORV . VAND. GOTO . REX 1621

Reference: H 115C - Beautiful toned example. VF

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 225 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

6 Skilling lybsk. Gluckstadt mint. 1625

Obv.: C with 4 inside, under crown, in pearled circle. CHRIS : 4: D : G : DNV

Rev.: .VI./SCHL./LLING/LVBS:/6 Z S.

Reference: H 172 - Nice example of this scarce type. VF-F

Estimate: 3,000 DKK / 400 EUR. Price realized: 535 EUR (approx. 712 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

8 Skilling. 1607, 1608
2 Coins, Obverse Only Shown

Obv.: Crowned bust of king right, over beaded circle. CHRISTIANVS IIII D G DANI Date below bust.

Reference: H 93A, Sieg 54.1, 54.2. VF

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 225 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

8 Kroneskilling. 1620

Obv.: Crown in circle, with .R.F.P. below it. CHRISTIANVS IIII D G DANI

Rev.: In beaded circle: .VIII/SKILLI/NG DAN; below in cartouche with dot to each side: 18. Edge lettering: NORVE VANDA GOTO REX 1620

Reference: H 114A. VF-F

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 185 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

8 Kroneskilling. 1620

Obv.: Crown in circle, with .R.F.P. below it. CHRISTIANVS IIII D G DANIA

Rev.: In beaded circle: .VIII/SKILLI/NG DAN; below in cartouche with dot to each side: 81. Edge lettering: NORV VAND GOTO REX 1620.

***Note the retrograde N's on reverse, and reversed numbers in cartouche.**

Reference: H 114D, VF-F

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 280 EUR (approx. 370 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

8 Skilling. 1630

Obv.: Crowned and armored half-bust right, in beaded circle. CHRISTIANVS IIII D G DANI

Rev.: In beaded circle: .VIII/SKILLI/NG DA/NSK Around edge: NORVE VAND GOTO REX 1630

Reference: H 141 - Beautiful example for type. VF

Estimate: 1,500 DKK / 200 EUR. Price realized: 305 EUR (approx. 406 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

8 Skilling. 1630

Obv.: Crowned and armored half-bust right, in pearled circle. CHRISTIANUS IIII D G DANI

Rev.: In pearled circle: .VIII./SKILL/NG DA/NSK Around edge: NORVE VAND GOTO REX 1630

Reference: H 141 - Nicely toned example. VF

Estimate: 1,500 DKK / 200 EUR. Price realized: 240 EUR (approx. 317 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

8 Skilling lybsk. 1641 Gluckstadt mint.

Obv.: Crowned bust of king right over Danish shield, in pearl circle. CHRISTIA IIII D G DAN N V G R

Rev.: Nude female frontal standing on ball, looking left, holding cloth; divides date. REG MAIES MO PROVINCIALIS VIII L S

Reference: H 175A, ex. Zinck 4, 115. VF-F

Estimate: 2,000 DKK / 265 EUR. Price realized: 560 EUR (approx. 740 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

8 Skilling lybsk. 1642 Gluckstadt mint.

Obv.: Crowned bust of king right over Danish shield, in pearl circle. CHRISTIA 4 D G DAN N V G R

Rev.: Nude female 1/4 left, head facing, right foot on ball, holding cloth; divides date. RE MAI MO PROVINCIALIS 8 S L

Reference: H 175B, VF-F

Estimate: 1,800 DKK / 240 EUR. Price realized: 265 EUR (approx. 353 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

8 Skilling lybsk. 1642 Gluckstadt mint.

Obv.: Crowned bust of king right over Danish shield, in pearl circle. CHRISTIA 4 D G DAN N V G R

Rev.: Nude female 1/4 left, head facing, right foot on ball, holding cloth; divides date. RE MAI MO PROVINCIALIS 8 S L

Reference: H 175B, VF-F

Estimate: 1,500 DKK / 200 EUR. Price realized: 320 EUR (approx. 423 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

24 Skilling. 1624

Obv.: Crowned arms of Denmark over long cross. CHRISTIAN IIII D G DA

Rev.: XXIII/SKILLI/NG DAN/1624 in pearly circle. NORVE VAND GOTOR Q REX

Reference: H 130. F

Estimate: 1,800 DKK / 240 EUR. Price realized: 280 EUR (approx. 370 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

4 solidi. 1603

Obv.: War elephant left, with rider on head, tower with 3 warriors on back. CHRISTIANVS IV D G

Rev.: .IIII./SOLDI/1603 in circle. +DANI NORVE VAN GOT REX

Reference: H 75, EF-VF

Estimate: 4,000-5,000 DKK / 535-670 EUR. Price realized: 935 EUR (approx. 1,236 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

1 Mark. 1606

Obv.: Crowned arms of Denmark in rope circle.

Rev.: Value and date in circle.

Reference: H 77C. VF-F

Estimate: 1,800 DKK / 240 EUR. Price realized: 305 EUR (approx. 406 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

1 Mark. 1606

Obv.: Crowned arms of Denmark in rope circle.

Rev.: Value and date in circle.

Reference: H 77A, VF

Estimate: 1,500 DKK / 200 EUR. Price realized: 335 EUR (approx. 443 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

1 Mark. 1607

Crown above bust of king right, in pearl circle.

Rev.: Value over Danish arms, which divide date.

Reference: H 92B - beautiful example for type. VF

Estimate: 3,000 DKK / 400 EUR. Price realized: 670 EUR (approx. 885 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

1 Mark. 1608

Obv.: Crowned half-bust of king right, in circle.

Rev.: Value over Danish shield, foliage left and right.

Reference: H 95A - VF

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 226 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

1 Mark. 1609

Obv.: Crowned half-bust of king right, in circle.

Rev.: Value over Danish shield, foliage left and right.

Reference: H 95A - F

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 130 EUR (approx. 172 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

1 Mark. 1609 Helsingor mint.

Obv.: Crowned half-bust of king right, in circle.

Rev.: Value over Danish shield, which is on cross bar.

Reference: Hede 99 B. VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 212 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

1 Mark. 1618

Obv.: Crowned half-bust of king right, in circle.

Rev.: Value over Danish shield.

Reference: H 99D. VF-F

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 211 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

2 Mark. 1644

Obv.: Crowned C with 4 inside.

Rev.: Hebrew letters for YAWEH, above: JUSTUS, below IUDEX.

Reference: H 148, Aagaard TK 1. VF-F

Estimate: 4,000-5,000 DKK / 535-670 EUR. Price realized: 535 EUR (approx. 712 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

2 Mark. 1644

Obv.: Crowned C with 4 inside.

Rev.: Hebrew letters for YAWEH, above: JUSTUS, below IUDEX.

Reference: H 148, Sieg 76.2, VF

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 185 EUR (approx. 244 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

2 Mark. 1645 Copenhagen mint.

Obv.: Crowned C with 4 inside.

Rev.: Hebrew letters for YAWEH, above: JUSTUS, below IUDEX.

Reference: Hede 148. VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 320 EUR (approx. 405 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

2 Mark. 1645 Gluckstadt mint.

Obv.: Crowned C with 4 inside.

Rev.: Hebrew letters for YAWEH, above: JUSTUS, below IUDEX.

Reference: H 179. VF-F

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 200 EUR (approx. 264 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

1/4 Krone. 1618

Obv.: King standing right, holding scepter, other hand on sword pommel.

Rev.: Crown over R.F.P., in pearled circle. Date above crown.

Reference: H 108A - Nice example with warm toning. VF-F

Estimate: 4,000 DKK / 535 EUR. Price realized: 750 EUR (approx. 991 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

1/2 Krone. 1618

Obv.: King standing right, holding scepter, other hand on sword pommel.

Rev.: Crown over R.F.P., in pearled circle. Date above crown.

Reference: H 107A - Nice example. VF-F

Estimate: 1,800 DKK / 240 EUR. Price realized: 240 EUR (approx. 317 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

1/2 Krone. 1621

Obv.: King standing right, holding scepter, other hand on sword pommel.

Rev.: Crown over R.F.P., in pearled circle. Date above crown.

Reference: H 107C. VF-F

Estimate: 2,000 DKK / 265 EUR. Price realized: 425 EUR (approx. 562 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

1/2 Krone. 1624 Copenhagen mint.

Obv.: Crowned bust of king right, over p earled circle.

Rev.: Crown over .R.F.P. in pearled circle.

Reference: Hede 128. VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 200 EUR (approx. 265 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

1/2 Krone. 1625 Copenhagen mint.

Obv.: Crowned bust of king right, over p earled circle.

Rev.: Crown over .R.F.P. in pearled circle.

Reference: Hede 128. VF.

Estimate: 125 EUR. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 215 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

1 Krone. 1618

Obv.: King standing right, holding scepter, other hand on sword pommel.

Rev.: Crown over R.F.P., in pearled circle. Date above crown.

Reference: H 106B - Niec example of this scarce type, with 3-blade crown. VF

Estimate: 1,800 DKK / 240 EUR. Price realized: 455 EUR (approx. 601 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

1 Krone. 1619

Obv.: King standing right, holding scepter, other hand on sword pommel.

Rev.: Crown over R.F.P., in pearled circle. Date above crown.

Reference: H 106A - Nice toning. EF-VF

Estimate: 2,500 DKK / 335 EUR. Price realized: 560 EUR (approx. 745 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

1 Krone. 1619

Obv.: King standing right, holding scepter, other hand on sword pommel.

Rev.: Crown over R.F.P., in pearled circle. Date above crown.

Reference: H 106A, VF-F

Estimate: 1,500 DKK / 200 EUR. Price realized: 265 EUR (approx. 350 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

1 Krone. 1619

Obv.: King standing right, holding scepter, other hand on sword pommel.

Rev.: Crown over R.F.P., in pearled circle. Date above crown.

Reference: H 106B, VF

Estimate: 2,000 DKK / 265 EUR. Price realized: 305 EUR (approx. 406 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

1 Krone. 1620

Obv.: King standing right, holding scepter, other hand on sword pommel.

Rev.: Crown over R.F.P., in pearled circle. Date above crown.

Reference: H 106C - VF

Estimate: 2,000 DKK / 265 EUR. Price realized: 280 EUR (approx. 373 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

1 Krone. 1621

Obv.: King standing right, holding scepter, other hand on sword pommel.

Rev.: Crown over R.F.P., in pearled circle. Date above crown.

Reference: H 106C. F

Estimate: 1,200 DKK / 160 EUR. Price realized: 215 EUR (approx. 284 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

1 Krone. 1624 Copenhagen mint.

Obv.: King standing right, holding baton, other hand on sword pommel.

Rev.: Crown over R.F.P., in beaded circle.

Reference: Hede 127. VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 240 EUR (approx. 317 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

1 Krone. 1624 Copenhagen mint.

Obv.: King standing right, holding baton, other hand on sword pommel.

Rev.: Crown over R.F.P., in beaded circle.

Reference: H 127 - EF-VF

Estimate: 1,500 DKK / 200 EUR. Price realized: 535 EUR (approx. 707 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

1 Krone. 1625 Copenhagen mint.

Obv.: King standing right, holding baton, other hand on sword pommel.

Rev.: Crown over R.F.P., in beaded circle.

Reference: H 127. VF

Estimate: 1,500 DKK / 200 EUR. Price realized: 240 EUR (approx. 319 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

2 Krone. 1618

Obv.: King standing right, holding scepter, other hand on sword pommel.

Rev.: Crown under R.F.P., CORONA DANICA below crown; all in beaded circle.

Reference: H 105A - Nice toned example. VF

Estimate: 5,000 DKK / 670 EUR. Price realized: 1,000 EUR (approx. 1,330 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

2 Krone. 1618

Obv.: King standing right, holding scepter, other hand on sword pommel.

Rev.: Crown under R.F.P., CORONA DANICA below crown; all in bearded circle.

Reference: H 105A, VF

Estimate: 5,000 DKK / 670 EUR. Price realized: 805 EUR (approx. 1,064 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

2 Krone. 1619

Obv.: King standing right, holding scepter, other hand on sword pommel.

Rev.: Crown under R.F.P., CORONA DANICA below crown; all in bearded circle.

Reference: H 105B - VF

Estimate: 5,000-6,000 DKK / 670-805 EUR. Price realized: 1,200 EUR (approx. 1,597 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

2 Krone. 1624

Obv.: King standing right, holding baton, other hand on sword pommel.

Rev.: Crown under R.F.P., CORONA DANICA below crown; all in bearded circle.

Reference: H 124 - EF-VF

Estimate: 10,000-12,000 DKK / 1,300-1,600 EUR. Price realized: 2,150 EUR (approx. 2,841 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

1/2 Speciestaler. 1627 Copenhagen mint.

Obv.: Crowned bust of king right; over cartouche with king's name and titles.

Rev.: Crown over long cross with central arms of Denmark; other arms all around cross.

Reference: Hede 59 A. Very rare. VF.

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 700 EUR (approx. 992 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

Speciedaler. 1618 Copenhagen mint. 29,05 g.

Obv.: Crowned and armored king stands right, dividing date, holding scepter and orb.

Rev.: Danish arms on crowned cross. Circle of arms around.

Reference: Dav. 3514; Hede 53 C. Very rare. Beautiful example with fine toning.

Estimate: 5.000 EUR. Price realized: 4.000 EUR (approx. 5.666 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

Speciedaler. 1623 Glückstadt mint.

Obv.: Crowned and armored king stands right, partially behind crowned arms of Denmark.

Rev.: Nuce female facing, standing on globe, holding cloth.

Reference: H 156, VF-F

Estimate: 4,000-5,000 DKK / 535-670 EUR. Price realized: 1,050 EUR (approx. 1,388 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

Speciedaler. 1624 Copenhagen mint.

Obv.: Crowned bust of king right, over cartouche with king's name and titles.

Rev.: Danish arms on crowned cross. Circle of arms around.

Reference: Dav. 3524; Hede 55 A. VF.

Estimate: 750 EUR. Price realized: 1,000 EUR (approx. 1,477 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

Speciedaler. 1626 Copenhagen mint.

Obv.: Crowned bust of king right, over cartouche with king's name and titles.

Rev.: Danish arms on crowned cross. Circle of arms around.

Reference: Dav. 3524; Hede 55 A. Minor damage on edge, VF.

Estimate: 400 EUR. Price realized: 700 EUR (approx. 992 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

Speciedaler. 1627 Copenhagen mint. 28,27 g.

Obv.: Crowned bust of king right, over cartouche with king's name and titles.

Rev.: Danish arms on crowned cross. Circle of arms around.

Reference: Dav. 3524; Hede 55 A. Beautiful example with finr toning.

Estimate: 1.500 EUR. Price realized: 1,500 EUR (approx. 1,953 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DENMARK
Christian IV, 1588 - 1648

Speciedaler. 1647 Copenhagen mint.

Obv.: Crowned bust of king right, over cartouche with king's name and titles, and date.

Rev.: Danish arms on crowned cross. Circle of arms around.

Reference: Dav. 3536; Hede 55 D. VF.

Estimate: 800 EUR. Price realized: 1,100 EUR (approx. 1,432 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)