

INTRODUCTION TO MEDIEVAL BRACTATES

by

JOHN F. LHOTKA, M.D., Ph D



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PREFACE

The author initially became interested in this medieval uniface series of Central Europe when he acquired 60 of them in an auction in the fifties. Only about half were attributed (and as it turned out later frequently erroneously), but it seemed that it would be an easy matter to attribute the remaining coins. Wrong. It seems that there was no decent reference available in English, only one in French and a number in German. Unfortunately, as usual, the German studies were just that, in-depth investigations of the issues of a single issuing authority. Then, as also is so often the case, the best ones were out of print. True in 1959 the superb Gaettens catalogues became available, but there was still no reference in English. By this time, the author had acquired sufficient information to attribute his unknowns (acquiring quite a few others along the way) and decided to write his own book for beginning collectors that might fancy this series. Also, he hoped to stimulate a real expert to prepare a more extensive work for the basic student, hopefully in English. The theory is that by using this reference, a collector can acquire enough knowledge so he then, with the help of Gaettens or a similar auction catalogue featuring bracteates, can attribute most of his unknown coins. About 30 years have now passed and still no one has issued that better basic guide, so, my fellow medievalists, this is it. This is still the only game in town for beginners and that is the reason it is being reprinted, with substantial new material gathered along the way.

John F. Lhotka
February 1989

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MEDIEVAL BRACTEATES: An Empirical Guide

INTRODUCTION

BEYOND a doubt one of the most fascinating coinage series is the medieval German silver uniface group usually called bracteates. Unfortunately, due to the lack of information available on them in the United States today, bracteates are almost unknown to the average American collector. A number of good references were written on them during the nineteenth century but they were mainly either in French or German and of no value to the collector who did not possess a reading knowledge of these two languages. A number of excellent auction catalogs have been issued picturing extensive series of the coins but since these auctions were held primarily in Germany the catalogs are not readily found on the American market. To remedy this numismatic defect this paper describing the series and listing basic legends and descriptions was compiled in the hope of arousing interest in bracteates by presenting some introductory information on the unique coin type. The data contained in this article is not original but was gleaned from numerous sources. The principal reference used was the excellent work in French by Schlumberger, published in 1875. This particular book contains one of the best general discussions on bracteates and, although to some extent dated, it is still one of the finest sources of information available.

Bracteate coins did not appear suddenly on the medieval scene but rather developed gradually during the early years of the twelfth century. Prior to this period regular two-faced coins (denars or pfennigs) were the standard issues in the Holy Roman Empire which at that time constituted central Europe and northern Italy. Gradually the diameter of these coins was increased but, since the weight was unchanged, the thickness was reduced. The pieces eventually became so thin that the obverse and reverse designs were superimposed upon each other, and the artistic integrity of the coin was ruined. The natural solution of this problem was to strike them only on one face, and this was soon adopted by the great bulk of the various petty states that made this particular coin type. Not all German states struck bracteates and many continued to issue the standard two-faced denars. Some struck both types, often simultaneously.

The exact rationale of this odd type is still not completely understood, but many believe that the primary reason for issuing these thin fragile coins was economic. Since there is nearly always a ratio of profit between the actual metallic value of a coin and the value set upon it by its issuer, the idea has been advanced that these thin coins were struck deliberately in the hopes of their becoming damaged. The issuing authority could then

refuse to redeem the damaged coins except at a discount and consequently reap greater profits. Looking at a bracteate it is difficult to see how any of the coins managed to survive to the present day considering their fragility. Many of them are as thin as paper and could be crumbled into a ball with one motion of a hand.

The bracteate was primarily a German medieval type, and it was not found to any extent elsewhere in Europe. It first appeared in the country surrounding the Hartz Mountains and gradually spread northward into the Baltic area and as far south as Switzerland. Bracteate coins were even issued for a very short time in the Scandinavian



countries. The main source, however, was the mass of petty states, both ecclesiastical and civil, that made up the Holy Roman Empire. Some of the commoner ones in the former group were the archbishops of Mainz, with their principal mint in the city of Erfurt, the archbishops of Magdeburg, the bishops of Merseburg, Hildesheim, Constance, Augsburg, Halberstadt, and Naumberg, the abbots of Hersefeld, Fulda, and Pegau and the abbesses of Quedlinburg and Zürich. These church-states struck most of the most interesting of the bracteate forms. The civil authorities were primarily the Kingdom of Bohemia, the margraviates of Brandenburg and Meissen, the landgraviate of Thuringia, the duchies of Brunswick and Saxony, and the imperial bracteates struck by the Holy Roman emperor at a number of cities scattered throughout central Europe. Numerous small states ruled by counts, barons, and other lesser nobility as well as free cities issued bracteate coins, some of which are quite common.

As previously noted the uniface bracteates were introduced into the German coinage system in the latter part of the twelfth century and they continued to be struck as a principal type throughout the thirteenth century and even well into the fourteenth century. Toward the end of the fourteenth century the bracteate form declined and was replaced by the denar form. The large excessively thin bracteates, some with diameters as great as two inches, ("grand" bracteates) were the first to be replaced by the thicker and less fragile standard bifaced coins and by the fifteenth century were no longer being struck by any major authority.

The smaller bracteate coins of an inch or less in diameter continued to be struck for many years and persisted in some localities as late as the seventeenth century. These small uniface coins struck during the period of the Renaissance are often called "hohlpennigs" rather than bracteates. Although commonly used, the term "hohlpennig" is not entirely satisfactory since it may

mean different things to different people. To some, the term indicates only a small uniface coin (usually post-medieval), but to others it means that in addition to being of small diameter, the coin was struck from a base metal. Technically, of course, all "hohlpennigs" are bracteates since the term "bracteate" was derived from the Latin word *brattea* meaning thin sheath of metal. The medieval Germans themselves did not call their coins bracteates but rather referred to them as "denarii" or "pfennigs." The term "bracteate" came into use comparatively recently and was introduced by German numismatists.

Sometimes bracteates are referred to by several purely descriptive terms, such as the "mute" bracteate indicating that no legend is present on the coin, and the "ritter" (knight or rider) bracteate which means that a horseman is the principal type. Incidentally, the mute bracteates have always been extremely difficult to localize and even today there are many coins which have not been definitely attributed. In addition to the true legendless mute bracteate another form with a pseudo-legend is sometimes placed in this category. These coins, resembling in some ways medieval gaming tokens, have in the place of a real legend a meaningless succession of letters arranged around the circumference for purely decorative purposes.

Artistically, the bracteate coins, because of their size, were the first to give any scope to the talents of the medieval engraver. Since the collapse of the Western Roman Empire almost 800 years earlier there had been very little actual medallic work worthy of the name found on European coins. True, the Byzantine coinage of the surviving Eastern Roman Empire has a certain grotesque charm (especially to this author) but it settled early into a formalized pattern which gave little scope to the artist's ability. The coinage in western Europe had been reduced by the barbarians to small miserable coins, both in gold and in silver, which were crude to the extreme. Anyone who has seen a Visigothic

tremissis or Anglo-Saxon sceatta will certainly agree with this statement.

These barbaric forms were eventually succeeded by the silver denars of the eighth and ninth centuries but the art work was hardly improved since these coins were characterized by a multitude of crosses, often on both sides, with an occasional obverse bust of the issuing ruler. The engraving had improved a trifle but the busts were all similar and rarely even remotely resembled the king portrayed. For example, the facing bust used by Edward I of England on his penny was used by succeeding monarchs with merely a name change in the legend until the reigns of the Tudors almost 300 years later. Part of the difficulty lay in the fact that the small flan of the denar did not allow room for real artistic effort. Surviving medieval artworks of size, such as the cathedral statues and illuminated manuscripts, indicate that artistic ability did exist during the period and if given the opportunity could be expressed.

The advent of these large uniface coins in Germany gave the medieval engraver his first real opportunity to show his wares. Of course, the art work possesses stiff medieval characteristics but in their own way the bracteate coins have among them some of the first really attractive ones struck since the deterioration of the old Roman coinage in the fourth century. For example, it is difficult to find a more lovely coin in any period than the bracteate struck by Hartbert, bishop of Hildesheim, between 1198 and 1216 portraying the Virgin and Child.

TYPES AND DESCRIPTIONS

The types found on the German bracteates can be grossly divided into three principal groups: 1) human representations, 2) animal representations including birds and flowers, and 3) an inanimate class including such types as crosses and buildings. Bracteates showing human forms can again be subdivided into those showing ecclesiastical figures and those showing military or civil figures. The animal types are basically heraldic and naturally the

lion is by far the most popular animal. The inanimate group is a trifle more divergent but again is primarily heraldic. The human figures are portrayed in many ways including busts, half figures, full figures either seated, standing, kneeling, or on horseback. Finally, groups were used utilizing any or all of these forms.

The ecclesiastical bracteates usually have several characteristics, the commonest of which is that the principal figure usually wears a miter or halo (nimbus). If a half or full figure is used it will almost always be clothed in a long flowing robe, often decorated with religious symbols (crosses, etc.). Rarely, an armored figure may be found on ecclesiastical coins and on such occasions usually represents St. Maurice. The miters are artistically of two types, an essentially conical form (sometimes ornamented on the front with a cross) and a simpler two-peaked variety usually not decorated above the brim. A saint may be both nimbate and mitered.

Multiple figures are quite common on ecclesiastical bracteates. Some of the more popular representations show the martyrdom of the patron saint of the issuing state such as the stoning of St. Stephen on the coins of the bishopric of Halberstadt or the grilling of St. Lawrence by the bishopric of Merseburg.

The smaller bracteates generally bear a head or bust, sometimes flanked by a crescent, a star, or a crook, but the larger ones are usually more elaborate. The seated figure of a bishop is practically always flanked by either small towers or floral designs, and he may be seated beneath a masonry arch which itself may be surmounted by small towers. In many cases, the arch will divide the field of the coin and a figure will be found in the upper half as well as the lower half. In such cases a saint is usually shown above while the bishop is below the arch.

Nunneries also possessed the right to issue coins and in such cases the abbesses, especially those at Quedlinburg, issued bracteates with their own likenesses upon them. The principal difference be-

tween a coin struck by male and female authorities lies in the dress of the figure. As previously noted, the male figures (except for abbots) are practically always mitred. The abbesses, lacking the authority to wear a miter, always portrayed themselves coiffed, that is wearing a close fitting hood-like cap, similar to those worn by certain religious orders today. They also wear long flowing robes. The abbesses almost always pictured themselves either as busts or as full-seated figures and rarely otherwise. Abbots as well as their female counterparts also issued coins during this period. Many abbots did not wear miters either and instead usually are shown wearing the close fitting skull cap-like calotte. Sometimes it is difficult to differentiate between the coiffed nun and the abbot wearing a calotte and it is necessary to use other means than the figure to attribute the coin.

Patron saints were very common types on bracteates, especially ecclesiastical ones. Some of the more popular ones used included St. Martin by the archbishops of Mainz, St. Maurice by the archbishops of Magdeburg, Sts. Jude and Simon by the City of Goslar, St. Lawrence by the bishops of Merseburg, and St. Felix by Zürich. The St. Maurice coins of Magdeburg are quite common and are often referred to as Moritzpfennigs. The saints are usually depicted as nimbate and wearing long robes, but sometimes as in the case of St. Maurice in armor.

The bracteates struck by the civil authorities are similar to those issued by the ecclesiastical states with the principal exception that the human figure portrayed is practically always armored. The main exception to this rule are certain imperial coins in which the emperor is shown seated in his state robes. The armor worn is that of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries consisting of a mailed coat and is much simpler than the heavy plated armor suits of the late medieval periods. Two main helmet types are found, the commonest being a simple round, pointed, visorless variety resembling the nose of a bullet. A less common

form is the pot-like helmet, sometimes covering the face, such as those worn by the horseman on some bracteates of Hesse.

In addition to the armor and helmet, the figure practically always carried a large double-edged, cross-hilted sword, usually in the right hand. The sword may be held directly over the right shoulder, away from the body and upright, or laid across the upper right arm, but rarely is the point held downward toward the ground. In his left hand, the figure may be holding a shield, a lily staff, or a cross. The sword usually differentiates the civil from the ecclesiastical figures since the churchmen practically always hold a book of Gospels or a cross in one hand and a crosier (shepherd's crook) in the other. Sometimes when the ecclesiastical authority is not of bishop's rank, the crosier will be replaced by a lily staff or a palm leaf.

The figures shown on the civil bracteates may be portrayed by busts, half figures, full figures either seated, standing, or on horseback. The seated and standing figures are practically always associated with towers and arches. A popular form issued by several states shows the ruler standing in armor flanked on either side by towers and sometimes partly obscured by battlements. In general, the figure standing beneath an arch is found less frequently among the civil issues than among the church ones. Also, although multiple representations are popular in the ecclesiastical series, they are not common on civil bracteates, although, occasionally a petty ruler will be shown in the company of his wife or some high official of his realm, the latter often being a high churchman.

Classed with the civil bracteates are those struck by the emperor himself and these are characterized by a crowned figure. Unfortunately, a crowned figure does not always mean that the coin was struck by the emperor since certain pretenders also issued such coins and in a few cases even minor states struck bracteates with crowned types. The emperor was sometimes shown in his

A B C D E F G H I L M N O P Q R S T U V W X

Types of letters found on bracteates

state robes which resemble those worn by the bishops, but he is easily detected since he is crowned and the bishops are mitred. The emperor usually holds a sword or a scepter in his right hand and a globus cruciger in his left. He also was portrayed in the company of his wife and with high officials of the empire. On a few occasions coins were struck in the name of the empress and they resemble, to a great extent, those issued by the various abbesses. The empress was usually shown coiffed since this particular head-dress was not restricted entirely to religious people at that time.

The horsemen bracteates are an interesting group in themselves although basically they are all alike. A rider, armored, helmeted, and bearing a shield and lance with banner is shown galloping to the right or left of the coin. The imperial ones are easily distinguished since the horseman wears a crown, but the attribution of the uncrowned ones depends either upon a legend or on certain heraldic devices within the field. Often the shield carried by the rider bears the arms of his state. A small symbol sometimes was placed in the field, usually above the horse's flank, to identify the issuing authority, while in a few cases the symbol was placed below the horse.

The animal representations are practically all heraldic. The lion is by far the most common animal and may be characteristic. The lion of Brunswick is very common and was used by practically all of the rulers who followed the colorful duke, Heinrich the Lion. Other animals

found on the bracteates include the stag, the bear (characteristic of the Swiss city of Berne) and such mythical animals as the griffin. The eagle is the most common bird with its smaller form, the falcon, being a good second. Floral forms as principal types are not common but do exist.

Buildings are probably the most common inanimate principal type next to crosses. The buildings are typically medieval and consist generally of battlements flanked by turrets. The turrets are interesting and there are three main types, the first being surmounted by a conical, pointed top, the second by a rather odd onion-like top and the third with flat battlements. Often the turrets are striped or in some other way decorated. Buildings alone were not particularly common as types but in combination with human or animal representations, they were extremely popular. Those found in combination with other forms usually have a large central arch beneath which the human or animal representation is placed. The arch is usually flanked by several turrets and may be surmounted by additional turrets or by entire buildings.

The lettering found on bracteates is very simple and easy to read in contrast to the ornate forms found on the denars. Simple Roman style letters are practically always used and difficult Lombardic forms are rarer than on denars. Ligatures are rare. The only difficulty in correctly reading bracteate legends lies in the extreme use of abbreviations, a list of which is included in Table 3. The

possibility of pseudo-legends must be kept in mind since they are not uncommon and can be quite confusing when encountered unexpectedly. The letters in bracteates are usually quite rounded and do not stand out as sharply as they do on other medieval coins. It is interesting to note that some experts feel that the bracteates were struck from wooden dies which would explain to some extent their rounded types and inscriptions.

All legends are in Latin and REX, COMES, DVX, ARCHIEPISCOPVS, and EPISCOPVS are used for king, count, duke, archbishop and bishop, respectively. However, they are rarely spelled out in their entirety but rather abbreviated as R, C, D, A, and E. The latter two abbreviations usually are somewhat longer and take forms like ARCHEPS or EPI. Another common occurrence is the repetition of letters in a legend, probably to give better spacing. Thus ABBATISSA (abbess) is given on one coin as ABBBBATTISSA. Unless the collector is aware of these variations, he can become hopelessly confused trying to decipher legends. The spelling of place names varies, too. QVIDILINGE, QVITDELI, CVITDELI, CVEDEL-LNBV, CVEDELIGEBV, CVDELB, QVDELB, and QVIDELELBVG are all forms of Quedlinburg found on bracteates. Proper names are, of course, all in their Latin forms (IOHANNES, CONRADVS, HENRICVS, etc.) but even here the spellings may differ. In one case Conrad is given as CONRADDS. In any case, a little imagination will usually give the correct solution in cases of difficulty. Reversed letters do occur but usually do not cause trouble.

GUIDE TO THE TABLES

Three tables have been included in this paper. Table 1 consists of about 250 selected legends found on the commoner or more interesting bracteate coins. If a legend is present and readable it is probably the most reliable means of identification since the name of the issuing ruler or at least the place of its origin will be included in the legend. The leg-

ends are arranged alphabetically with no regard to the issuing authority, geographical location of the coin, or period during which the coin was struck. To simplify matters all dates of reign were adjusted to coincide as closely as possible to those given in William D. Craig's *Germanic Coinages*. (This was also done in Table 2.) Bracteate legends do not always read clockwise from the upper center of the coin and it may be difficult to find the exact starting word. Crosses as initial marks (as on denars) do not necessarily precede the legend. In cases of doubt, the best solution is to write the legend out in its entirety and then match it against known legends while varying the initial word in the sequence.

In most cases the attribution of the legend is self-explanatory. However, in a few cases it will be noted that no dates of issue or reign are listed. In these cases it is to be assumed that the coin was struck during the bracteate era but that specific dates of issue were either unsatisfactory or unobtainable. A note should be made to remind the reader that all coins attributed to Erfurt in this list are issues of the archbishops of Mainz since Erfurt was their principal mint city. All coins bearing the likeness of St. Martin, however, are not from Mainz since a number of small towns imitated them. They can usually be distinguished from the real ones by distinctive letters accompanying the type.

Table 2 consists of a series of descriptions of bracteate types. The ideal way to present bracteates would be to photograph all of the commoner coins but since this is impossible, written descriptions were substituted so that the collector would have some means of matching an unknown type with a known type when a legend is either absent or obliterated. The descriptions are broken down into several classes based on the principal type. A review of the descriptions will clarify the method of organization.

The important point to remember is that the type under which each coin is listed will be the principal

type and not an accessory type. Thus, a seated human figure surrounded by buildings will be found under "Seated Figures," not under "Inanimate Objects." To use the tables, determine the principal type on the coin, and then, on this basis, decide which subtype is most applicable and check the coin against the descriptions in that particular section. Of course, it must be realized that the descriptions here include only a very few of the many types struck and the coin in question may not be listed. The bulk of the commoner ones, however, are described and should be found without too much difficulty. The letters SM indicates the coin is of less than one inch in diameter. The absence of this abbreviation automatically indicates the coin is of large module. No mention is made of border types unless it was felt such descriptions would aid in attributing the coin.

Table 3 contains a list of the commoner bracteate abbreviations. It can be seen that one letter can stand for many different words, but in practice it is usually not too difficult to detect the correct ones. The main danger is to mistake an untranslatable pseudo-legend for a real one. Since Latin forms are used, it should be remembered that the letters I and V are found in place of J and U.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This approach to the medieval German bracteate coinage is strictly empirical and in many ways is quite inadequate for the purpose for which it was written. The author hopes, however, that the lack of detail and the scientific considerations which should be paramount in such a study will encourage an expert in

the field to prepare an exact source book for the American collector. Such a text is long overdue and until one is readily available in English, the bracteate coinage, at least in the United States, will still be considered among the odd and curious along with such primitive monetary forms as fish hooks and brass rods, a most unfortunate place for one of the most interesting and historical European coinage forms.

The author would like to express his appreciation to the many individuals and institutions which assisted in the preparation of this paper and without whose aid it would never have been written. These include the staff of the American Numismatic Society, especially Henry Grunthal, for allowing certain of its coins to be used as illustrations and for encouragement in preparing the paper; Dr. John Walker and members of the staff of the British Museum for data on certain bracteates; Drs. Havernick and Hatz of the staff of the Museum für Hamburgische Geschichte for data on certain bracteates; Bruno Dorfmann, also of Hamburg, for his kind assistance on Bohemian bracteates as well as those of central Germany; Dr. K. Turnwald, who through Mr. Dorfmann, also assisted me in classifying certain Bohemian bracteates; P. K. Anderson of Oklahoma City (now residing in Hobart, Okla.) for the use of his library and for commenting on the manuscript; Elston G. Bradfield, Editor of *The Numismatist*, for his care in preparing the paper for publication; and finally to Jayne Kobs, my secretary, for her diligence and patience in typing and commenting on the numerous drafts of the paper in the course of its compilation.

TABLE 1
REPRESENTATIVE BRACTEATE LEGENDS

1. A.A.: Imperial. Adolf von Nassau, 1292-1298.
2. A.A.A.A.: Brunswick. Albrecht, 1252-1278.
3. A-B-A-S: Abbey of Fulda. Heinrich V, 1288-1313.
4. ABBAS HERSFELDENSIS: Abbey of Hersfeld.
5. ABBAS IN HELMENST: Abbey of Helmstadt. Heribert I, 1183-1198 or Heribert II, 1198-1230.
6. ABBAS SIGRIDVS. OTTO.IACOVVS: Abbey of Pegau. Siegfried, 1185-1224.

7. ADELAHEIDIS.DEI GRA.ABBATISSAE EST: Abbey of Quedlinburg. Adelheide III, 1162-1184.
8. ADELBERTS MARCHIO (ANEHAL DENS): Margraviate of Brandenburg. Albrecht the Bear, 1134-1170.
9. ADELBERTVS: City of Erfurt. Adalbert II, 1138-1141.
10. A.D.G.L. Margraviate of Meissen. Albrecht, 1265-1292.
11. AEES WITONO: Abbey of Pegau. Windolf, 1100-1150.
12. AGNES ABATISA IN CVDELLNVO: Abbey of Quedlinburg. Agnes II, 1184-1203.
13. AGNES ABBATISSA DE CVITDE, CVEDELLNBV or CVDELB: Abbey of Quedlinburg. Agnes II, 1184-1203.
14. ALBERTVS ELECT DEI AELBERT: Bishopric of Magdeburg. Albrecht I, 1205-1233.
15. ALBERTVS ELECT.D.S.: Saxony. Albrecht I, 1212-1260.
16. ALB RGG: Margraviate of Brandenburg. Albrecht III, 1280-1298.
17. A-L-V-P-: Burgraviate of Leisnig. Albrecht, 1223-1259.
18. A-N-A-N: Abbey of Fulda. Berthold II, 1261-1271.
19. APNOLDVS ARCHIEPISC: City of Erfurt. Arnold (Archbishopric of Mainz), 1153-1160.
20. ARNOLDVS DI GRA MAGVNCIE ARCHIEPISCOPVS: City of Erfurt. Arnold (Archbishopric of Mainz), 1153-1160.
21. ARNSTET: City of Arnstedt, fourteenth century.
22. B-A-B-A: Abbey of Fulda. Berthold IV, 1274-1276.
- 22a. BAI T IRBI ACI RA: Quedlinburg. Beatrix II, 1139-1160.
23. BATRISI-V-ABISA-HNR: Abbey of Quedlinburg. Beatrix II, 1139-1160.
24. BEATRIX DI GRA QUIDELGERVR: Abbey of Quedlinburg. Beatrix III, 1224-1229.
25. BEATRIX G-EILENHVS: Gelnhausen. Empress Beatrice (wife of Friedrich I).
26. BERNHARDVS.DENARIVS.COTN-E. COTHEN: County of Anhalt. Bernard, 1170-1180.
27. BERNHARDVS SVM EODEN: Anhalt. Bernard, 1170-1180.
28. BERTOLDVS: Bishopric of Naumburg. Berthold I, 1154-1161.
29. BIEBIRAHB-SNSSIS. MONETA: City of Biberach, thirteenth century.
30. BOLESALVS DV: City of Breslau. Boleslav I, 1163-1201.
31. BORCHA-RDVS DE. MA-NSFELT: County of Mansfeld. Burkhard, 1183-1229.
32. B-R-H-R-T: Abbey of Fulda. Burkhard, 1168-1176.
33. BURCHARDVS ABBAS FV: Abbey of Fulda. Burkhard, 1168-1176.
34. BVRCHARDVS-HELT: Saxony. Bernard (Duke of Saxony), 1180-1212.
35. BVRDORF: City of Burgdorf, fourteenth century.
36. CARITASS-PES FIEDS: Abbey of Quedlinburg. Agnes II, 1184-1203.
37. CASTRVM ADEIBERTI CO: City of Wernigerode. Adalbert, 1187-1207.
38. CATI DE BLANCENBVR: Regenstein-Blankenburg. Siegfried II, 1186-1220.
39. C.D.A.P.: Abbey of Pegau. Konrad I, 1267-1311.
40. C.D.G.E.D.M.: Bishopric of Meissen. Konrad I, 1240-1258.
41. C.D.G.M.V.E.: Bishopric of Meissen. Konrad I, 1240-1258.
42. CECILIA ABBA: Abbey of Nordhausen. Caecilia, 1135-1160.
43. CHRISTANVS ARCHI'P COBES SANTVS MARTINVS: Erfurt. Christian (Count of Buch), 1160-1162; 1165-1183.
44. CHRISTIANV (S MA): Archbishopric of Mainz. Christian, 1165-1183.
45. COMES DITERICVS: City of Werben. Dietrich of Brandenburg, 1170-1183.
46. COMES FRIDE-RI-CVS: County of Beichlingen. Friedrich III, 1220-1225.
47. COMES FRIDERICVS. DE VRENEN.O.: County of Brena. Friedrich II, 1181.
48. COMES HEINRICUS DE BLANCENBE (RG): Blankenburg, twelfth century.
49. COMES OLRICVS DE TVRGOWE: City of Torgau. Ulrich of Wettin, 1187-1206.
50. COMES SIFRIDVS DE BLANKENBRVC: Regenstein-Blankenburg. Siegfried II, 1186-1220.
51. C.O.N.R. or C.V.N.R.: Bishopric of Hildesheim. Konrad II, 1221-1247.
52. CONRAD EPISCOP: Halberstadt. Konrad, 1201-1209.
53. CONRADVS. ABBAS.I.V.: Abbey of Fulda. Konrad II, 1177-1192.
54. CONRADVS ARCHEPS MAGONT: City of Erfurt. Konrad (Count of

- Wittlesbach), 1162-1165; 1183-1200.
55. CONRADVS DEI GRACIA ARCHIEPISCOPVS: City of Erfurt. Konrad (Count of Wittlesbach), 1162-1165; 1183-1200.
 56. CONRADVS E-P-C. HORNEBV: Bishopric of Halberstadt. Konrad, 1201-1209.
 57. CONRADVS-M: Margraviate of Meissen. Konrad of Wettin, 1127-1156.
 58. CONSTANTIA: Bishopric of Constance, eleventh century.
 59. CORADDS MA: County of Ilburg. Konrad of Landsberg, 1190-1210.
 60. CONRADVS-MA: Margraviate of Meissen. Konrad, 1127-1156.
 61. CHISTANVS ARCH'P: City of Erfurt. Christian (Count of Buch), 1165-1183.
 62. C-R-V-X: Halberstadt. Bishop Reinhard, 1106-1122.
 63. C V N or C VORA: Margraviate of Brandenburg. Konrad I, alone.
 64. CVNRA: City of Saalfeld. Konrad, Abbot of St. Peterskloster, 1280-1290.
 65. CVNRADDS: County of Ilburg. Konrad of Landsberg, 1190-1210.
 66. CVNRA DO ABA PI: Abbey of Pegau. Konrad I, 1267-1311.
 67. CVNRADVS ARCHIEPS: Magdeburg. Konrad, 1134-1142.
 68. CVNRATVS LAMPERTVS (in field, RE-X): Helmstadt. Konrad III, 1142-1152.
 69. CVRRAD' D.G.EPI.M: Bishopric of Meissen. Konrad I, 1240-1258.
 70. DEOTERICVS: Bishopric of Naumburg-Zeitz. Theodoric (Deitrich II), 1245-1272.
 71. DI-T--CO-MES: City of Werben. Dietrich of Brandenburg, 1170-1183.
 72. DNQRSTOI-VISLLVIELAS: Abbey of Nordheim.
 73. DVX ALBERTVS: Brunswick. Albrecht, 1252-1279.
 74. DVX EVAE: Duchy of Pomerania. Sobieslaw I, 1150-1187.
 75. EKARDVS or ERADVS: Bishopric of Merseburg. Eckard, 1215-1240.
 76. ELEKIN ETC.: Abbey of Pegau. Eckelin, 1181-1183.
 77. EPERHARDVS.DELG.MERES-B.EPIS-VS.ES.T.: Bishopric of Merseburg. Eberhard, 1171-1201.
 78. EP-O-HIS or EP-OTTO-HIS: Bishopric of Hildesheim. Otto I.
 79. EPSOPVS CVNRADVS IN ERFDRDIA: City of Erfurt. Konrad (Archbishop of Mainz), 1162-1165; 1183-1200.
 80. EPR.HOLDVS.DEL.: Bishopric of Naumburg-Zeitz. Berthold II, 1187-1206.
 81. ERFORD: City of Erfurt, fifteenth century.
 82. FARMAN DE LOPDEVRG: County of Lobdeburg. Twelfth and thirteenth centuries.
 83. FRADERICVS EPISC: Bishopric of Halberstadt. Friedrich, 1209-1236.
 84. FRIDERICVS ARCHIEPC: Archbishopric of Magdeburg. Friedrich, 1142-1152.
 85. FRIDERICVS IMPERATOR (ET SEMP): Imperial. Friedrich I, 1152-1190.
 86. F.R.I.D.E.R.I.C.V.S.R.E.X.: Imperial. Friedrich I, 1152-1190.
 87. FVRITI-GHER BITER SALF: City of Saalfeld. Struck under Emperor Friedrich I.
 88. GARDOLPHVS.DIGRA.HALBER.S.STEPHANVS: Bishopric of Halberstadt. Gardolph, 1193-1201.
 89. GERO EPIS: Bishops of Halberstadt. Gero, 1160-1177.
 90. GODESC.ALC. AB-B.S.P.E.T.R.V.S.: City of Saalfeld. Abbots of Gotschalk, ?-1140.
 91. GOTHA, GOTA, IN GOTA, GOTHA: City of Gotha, fourteenth century.
 92. GRVZEH (H or N): City of Greussen, fourteenth century.
 - 92a. +H. ABAS. PIGAVIE: Abbey of Pegau. Heinrich II von Posern, 1239-1263.
 93. HADWIC.ABBATISSA.GRNNOTN.SA.CI.: Abbey of Gernrode. Hedvige III.
 94. H.D.G.M.E.O.M.T.L.E.S.P.: Margraviate of Meissen. Heinrich the Illustrious, 1221-1247.
 95. HE (INRIC) CO (MES): Margraviate of Brandenburg. Heinrich, Count of Gardelegen (brother of Otto II), 1184-1188.
 96. HEINRI REX or HENERNRIPRX: City of Goslar. Heinrich V, 1106-1125.
 97. HEINRICV.D.G.A.HERSF + CVNO.DIGRA.ABB.I.V.: Abbey of Fulda. Konrad III, 1216-1222.
 98. HEINRICVS: County of Ilburg. Heinrich the Lion of Brunswick.
 99. HEINRICVS: Margraviate of Meissen. Heinrich the Younger, 1106-1127.
 100. HEINRICVS DEI GRATIA: Duchy of Brunswick, Heinrich the Tall, 1195-1227.

101. HEINRICVS DEI GRATIA DVX SAXONIAE PLAT or BRVNESVICEN-
SIS: Brunswick. Heinrich the Tall, 1195-1227.
102. HEINRICVS.ERPESFORDI: City of Erfurt. Heinrich II, 1142-1153.
103. HEINRICVS DVX PALATI: Duchy of Brunswick. Heinrich the Tall, 1195-
1227.
104. HEINRICVS PIGA ABBAS: Abbey of Pegau. Heinrich I, 1150-1168.
- 104a. HEINICV S REIN: Imperial. Heinrich VI, 1190-1197.
105. HEINRIC' AB.I.PIGAV.: Abbey of Pegau. Heinrich II, 1224-1226.
106. H-E-N-R or HEN-RIC: Bishopric of Hildesheim. Heinrich I, 1247-1257.
107. HENRIC-R.-EX ROMAI: Imperial. Heinrich VI, 1190-1199.
108. HENRICVS IMPER.: Imperial. Heinrich VI, 1190-1199.
109. HEREMANNVS DE GRACIA ABBAS IN VVLDAHA: Abbey of Fulda.
Hermann, 1165-1168.
110. HEREMA-N-D-IGRA-HN: Thuringia. Hermann, 1190-1216.
111. HERIBERTVS DEI GRATIA ABBAS: Abbey of Helmstadt. Heribert I,
1183-1198 or Heribert II, 1198-1230.
112. HERIBERTVS DEI. GRA. HILDENESEMEN. EPISCOPVS: Bishopric
of Hildesheim. Heribert (Hartbert), 1198-1216.
113. HERMAN.ORLAMVNDE.COMES.: County of Orlamünde. Hermann I,
1142-1176.
114. HERMANNVS: Landgraviate of Thuringia. Hermann, 1190-1216.
115. HILDESEMEMENSIS SVM. E. SIFR.: Bishopric of Hildesheim. Sieg-
fried I, 1216-1221.
116. HRSFELD BENHER AB: Abbey of Hersfeld. Werner, 1239-1255.
117. IARAMARE: Rügen. Jaromar II, 1249-1260.
118. IACOB APOSTOLVS SIFRIDVST: Abbey of Pegau. Siegfried, 1185-1224.
119. IA-CZA. DE. COPNIC: The city of Cöpnick. Jakza (Usurper in Branden-
burg), 1142-1155.
120. IA KZA COPTNIK CHE (CNE): City of Cöpnick (Köpnick). Jakza, 1142-
1155.
121. ICASN-TORN-NNIA. A SSIT.BBB CBBA CIVV-DAM: Abbey of Gernrode.
122. ICHANEIC-SHERSFEN.: Abbey of Hersfeld. Johann, 1201-1213.
- 122a. + IEINRIC. LEOEL DVX HEINRICVS OLEOA: Brunswick, Heinrich the
Lion, 1139-1195.
123. IEENE. IHENE: City of Jena. About 1300.
124. ILEBDRGENSIS C.: County of Ilburg. Dedo IV, 1190-1211.
125. IO.CO-NRADVS.: Rochlitz. Konrad II of Wettin, 1190-1210.
126. IOHAINNES.EPISCOPVS: Bishopric of Merseburg. Johann I, 1151-1170.
127. IOHANNES HERSFEL: Abbey of Hersfeld. Johann, 1201-1213.
128. ISEN (AEH): City of Eisenach, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.
129. ISLEID (SDLE): City of Eislenben.
130. KOBVR (E): City of Coburg, around 1347.
131. LAND: City of Landsberg, fifteenth century.
132. LDPOLDVS-ARCHIEPS-IN-ERPHDRDRE: City of Erfurt. Lupold of
Scholfeld, 1200-1208.
133. LIND or LINDAVGIA: City of Lindau, thirteenth century.
- 133a. + LVDEVVICHVS.PROVINCIALIS.COMESA: Thuringia. Ludwig I,
1130-1140.
134. LVDDICVS PROVINT COMES.: Thuringia. Ludwig II, 1140-1172.
135. LVDOLFVS ARCHIEPS: Archbishopric of Magdeburg. Ludolf, 1192-1205.
136. LVDVVVCVC PROLINA: Erfurt. Ludwig I (Landgrave of Thuringia),
1130-1140.
137. LVTEGER ME FECIT: Erfurt. Ludwig I (Landgrave of Thuringia),
1130-1140.
138. LVTGER ME FECIT: City of Saalfeld. Struck under Emperor Fried-
rich I.
139. LUTOLD: Bishopric of Basel. Lutold, 1230-1249.
140. MA.DE.LA: City of Magdala, fourteenth century.
141. MADVVICA (E) NRTISSA-ANN-NROTSADI: Abbey of Nordhausen,
thirteenth century.
142. M.A.M.A.: Margraviate of Meissen. Albrecht, 1265-1314.
143. MARC-HIO D.G. OTO (E): Margraviate of Meissen. Otto the Wealthy,
1156-1199.
144. MARCHI-OD-IP-RI: County of Ilburg. Dietrich of Landsberg, 1156-1184.
145. MARCHIOIOHANNES or O MARCHIO IOHA DE: Margraviate of Bran-
denburg. Johann, 1220-1266.
146. MARCHIO OTTO DE LIPI: City of Leipzig. Otto the Wealthy, 1156-1190.

147. MARCOLFVS EPSOII: City of Erfurt. Marcolf (Archbishop of Mainz), 1141-1142.
148. MARTIMI: City of Erfurt. Late medieval period.
149. MARTINVS-ADELPRTVS: City of Erfurt. Adelbert II (Archbishop of Mainz), 1138-1141.
150. MASHIO CONRAD: Meissen. Konrad I, 1130-1156.
151. MEINHHERVS MISNENSIS: Burgraviate of Meissen under Heinrich the Illustrious, 1221-1247.
152. MEREGART ABBATISSA.QVIDEL: Abbey of Quedlinburg. Margarete, 1160-1161.
153. MERSEB: Bishopric of Merseburg, fourteenth century.
154. MISENI: Margraviate of Meissen. Konrad, 1127-1156.
155. MONETA ABBATIS AVGIENSIS or AVGENSIS: Abbey of Rheinau.
156. MONETA COMITIS IN HON. (OVER): Brunswick. Heinrich the Tall, 1195-1227.
157. MONETA COMITIS IN HON or MONETA.I-N. HONOVER: County of Laurenrode under Heinrich the Tall, 1197-1225.
158. MONETA DE PEINE: City of Peine, thirteenth century.
159. MONETA DOMINI IMPERATORIS: City of Hannover. Otto (Emperor), 1198-1218.
160. MONETA IN HONOVERE.H.DUCIS: Brunswick. Heinrich the Tall, 1195-1227.
161. MONETA.SANCTI.GALLI.: City of St. Gall.
- 161a. + NE. IDELEOGVSIINI.CSEMENSIS. EPS.: Bishopric of Hildesheim. Adelhog, 1169-1190.
162. N-O-R-TH-: Nordhausen, thirteenth century.
163. O HILDENESEMENSIS HEROV.M. SANCTORVM. CHORVS: Bishopric of Hildesheim. Heinrich I, 1247-1257.
- 163a. + OIPIEO.LEOL DVX HEINRICIS OLEOA: Brunswick. Heinrich the Lion, 1139-1195.
164. OISTERLNGI: Abbey of Quedlinburg. Osterlindis, 1231-1233.
165. OTAKARVS REX: Bohemia. Ottokar I, 1199-1230.
66. OT C V L M: Margraviate of Brandenburg. Otto IV and Konrad I, 1282-1288.
37. OTO MARCHIO: (BRANDE or ZALTVEL): Margraviate of Brandenburg. Otto II, 1184-1206.
168. OTTO: Margraviate of Brandenburg. Otto IV or Otto V.
169. OT-TO: Bishopric of Hildesheim. Otto II, 1318-1331.
- 169a. + OTTO.DEI.GRATIA.ROMANO: Brunswick, Otto IV (as emperor), 1198-1218.
170. OTTO DE LUNEBURG: Brunswick. Otto the Child, 1213-1252.
171. OTTO DI GRA. IMPERATOR: Imperial. Otto IV, 1198-1218.
172. OTTO DUX: Brunswick. Otto the Child, 1213-1252.
173. OTTO DUX BRVNES VIC: Brunswick. Otto the Child, 1213-1252.
174. OTTO IMPERATOR: Imperial. Otto IV, 1198-1218.
175. OTTO MA-HAVELBERG.: Brandenburg. Otto I, 1170-1184.
176. OTTO MARCHIO or OTTO BRAND or BRANDEBURGENS: Margraviate of Brandenburg. Otto I, 1170-1184.
177. OTTO MARC -H-IO MISNEINSIS: Margraviate of Meissen. Otto the Wealthy, 1156-1190.
178. OVDALRICVS.E.S. STEPANVS: Bishopric of Halderstadt. Ulrich, 1149-1160 and 1177-1180.
179. PAT.NOST.: Bishopric of Hildesheim, fourteenth century.
180. PAX.VOB: Bishopric of Hildesheim, fourteenth century.
181. PRINCEPS CAMPIDONH: Abbey of Kempten. Rudolf, 1208-1210.
182. QVERNF: Querfurt, 1350.
183. QVER-VO: Querfurt, thirteenth century.
184. RADEPOTO.PIGOVICENSIS.ABBAS: Abbey of Pegau. Radbod, 1168-1181.
185. REX LOTHARIVS: City of Goslar. Lothair II, 1125-1137.
186. REX.OTACKARVS: Bohemia. Ottokar I, 1199-1230.
187. RIENARVS: Bishopric of Halberstadt. Bishop Reinhard, 1106-1122.
188. RODOL. FI: Archbishopric of Magdeburg. Rudolf, 1253-1260.
189. RODOLPHVS DEI G: Archbishopric of Magdeburg. Rudolf, 1253-1260.
190. RODVLHP. EPS.I.: Bishopric of Halberstadt. Rodolph, 1136-1149.
191. SALVELD or SALVELT: City of Saalfeld, early fifteenth century.
192. SANC-S MAR-TINVS COVES: City of Erfurt. Christian (Archbishop of Mainz), 1165-1183.

193. SANCTVS BONIFACIVS CONRADVS ABBAS: Abbey of Fulda. Konrad I, 1134-1140.
194. SANCTVS MAVRITIVS (DVX): City of Halle.
195. SANCTVS SANCTVS SANC.: City of Goslar.
196. SANCT.STEPHANVS.MARTIR.TES XRC.: Bishopric of Halberstadt. Gero, 1160-1177.
197. SANCTVS STEPHANVS PROTOM: Bishopric of Halberstadt. Friedrich II, 1209-1236.
198. SAN STEP: Bishopric of Halberstadt. Gero, 1160-1177.
199. SAXONIE: Saxony. Albrecht I, 1212-1260.
200. S BONIFACIVS: Abbey of Fulda. Heinrich V, 1288-1313.
201. SCIS-STTANVS I. GARDOLLIV: Halberstadt. Gardolf, 1193-1201.
202. S-C-S BONIFACIVS MARQVANDVS AB: Abbey of Fulda. Marquard, 1150-1164.
203. SC. S. EVSADCHIVS: Abbey of Nordhausen, twelfth century.
204. SC. S. EVSADCHIVS BERT-H-A ABBATISS: Abbey of Nordhausen. Bertha, 1163-1180.
205. SC-S. IACOPVS APOSTLV.: City of Halle.
206. SCS IOHS CARITAS: Bishopric of Breslau.
207. SCS LVVDERSV ABBVS: Abbey of Helmstadt. Wolfram, 1175-1183.
208. SCS PETRVS APOSTOLVS IN SALVELT: City of Saalfeld, 1140-1190.
209. SC.S STEPHANVS CORD'DI GRA HAL: Bishopric of Halberstadt. Konrad, 1201-1209.
210. + SC.-S STEPHANVS PROTOMAR: Halberstadt. Theodor, 1180-1193.
211. SER-VAS: Abbey of Quedlinburg. Bertradis II, 1270-1286 or Bertradis III, 1286-1308.
212. SIFRIDVS: Abbey of Hersfeld. Siegfried, 1180-1200.
213. SIFRIDVS.SBBAS.PIGAVI-GENI-DEPIGOV-PIGAVGIENSIS: Abbey of Pegau. Siegfried, 1185-1224.
214. S ILMENE: City of Ilm, thirteenth century.
215. S.MARTINVS: City of Erfurt, fourteenth century.
216. S MARTINVS CHRISTANVS ARTEPEN: Erfurt. Christian (Archbishop of Mainz), 1165-1183.
217. S NICOLAVS: City of Ilm, thirteenth century.
218. SOPIHA-QVIDELICE: Abbey of Quedlinburg. Sophie, 1203-1224.
- 218a. S PES.FIDES. KARITAS: Quedlinburg. Agnes II, 1184-1203.
219. S.REMETE or REMNET: City of Remda, early fifteenth century.
220. S S SIMON IVDA: City of Goslar, fourteenth century.
- 220a. S SS TPPH ANVS.P.ROTHOM.A: Halberstadt.
221. S.SIMON. ET. S. IVDAS. AP or APOST: City of Goslar. Heinrich VI, 1190-1197.
222. STEHANVS OWDALDICVS EPC.: Bishopric of Halberstadt. Ulrich, 1149-1160 and 1177-1180.
223. STEPHANVS PTR MARTYR IH: Bishopric of Halberstadt. Gardolf, 1193-1201.
224. STOL, SDOL, or STAL: Stolberg, around 1350.
225. SVAE SOBELAVS: Duchy of Pomerania. Sobieslas I, 1150-1187.
226. S.VRSUS or VRSVS: City of Soleure, fourteenth century.
227. TAMMO ABAS PIGAD: Abbey of Pegau. Tammo, 1264-1267.
228. TANRODVS (TANRODE): City of Tanrode, early fifteenth century.
229. TE.D.GRACIA. I. MARCHIO or TIDERICVS MARCHIO MI: Margraviate of Meissen. Dietrich the Oppressed, 1195-1222.
230. TEODERICVS: Bishopric of Naumberg-Zeitz. Theodoric (Dietrich II), 1243-1272.
231. TEODERICVS DEI GRACIA EPISCIS: Bishopric of Halberstadt. Theodor (Dietrich), 1180-1193.
232. TIDERICVS (TEODERICVS) MARCH: Margraviate of Meissen. Dietrich the Oppressed, 1195-1222.
233. TIMO.ABBAS. PIGOWE: Abbey of Pegau. Thimo, 1226-1239.
234. TVREGVM MONETA: Abbey of Zürich.
235. V-A-N-V-A-N-: Abbey of Fulda. Berthold II, 1261-1271.
236. VRI.: City of Uri.
237. WADISLAVS REX: Bohemia. Wladislav, 1158-1175.
238. WALTERBS or WALTERBS DENARIVS EST ISTVVS: Magdeburg. Walther, 1148-1168.
239. W.D.G.M.O.E. (W.D.E.M.): Bishopric of Meissen. Witigo I, 1266-1293.
240. WENCESZIAVS.D.: Bohemia. Wenceslas III, 1230-1253.

241. WERNIGEROD: City of Wernigerode.
 242. WICHMANNVS ARCHIEPISCOPVS: Archbishopric of Magdeburg. Wichmann, 1152-1192.
 243. WICHM-ANNVS-A: Archbishopric of Magdeburg. Wichmann, 1152-1192.
 244. WILLEBRANTVS EPISCOPVS: Archbishopric of Magdeburg. Wilbrand, 1235-1253.
 245. WIMAR: City of Weimar, fourteenth century.
 246. WITTENBERG: City of Wittenberg, fifteenth century.
 247. YSENAE: City of Eisenach, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.
 248. ZOVI: City of Zofingen.
 249. ZVRICH: Abbey of Zürich.
 250. Z.V.R.I.C.H.: City of Zürich.

TABLE 2

REPRESENTATIVE BRACTEATE TYPES

Division of Classes and Types

CLASS A (Civil and Military Representations): I — single busts; II — single half figures; III — single seated figures; IV — single standing figures; V — multiple figures.

CLASS B (Crowned Representations): I — busts and half figures; II — full figures; III — crowned multiple figures.

CLASS C (Horsemen): I — horseman riding to left; II — crowned horseman riding to left; III — horseman riding to right; IV — crowned horseman riding to right.

CLASS D (Ecclesiastical Representations): I — single bust without miter; II — single bust with miter; III — single half figures; IV — single half figures (nimbate); V — single seated female figure; VI — single seated male figure; VII — single seated nimbate figure; VIII — standing single figure; IX — two busts or half figures; X — two full figures; XI — multiple representations.

CLASS E (Animals): I — lions; II — other animals; III — parts of animals; IV — mythical animals; V — animals (or parts) with human representations.

CLASS F (Birds): I — birds alone; II — birds with human representations.

CLASS G (Floral Representations).

CLASS H (Inanimate Objects): I — crosses; II — buildings; III — miscellaneous.

Abbreviations used in Table 2

Std. — seated	Stg. — standing	Fac. — facing
Eccl. — ecclesiastical	Rt. — right	Fig. — figure(s)

SM — small module (diameter of one inch or less)

On eccl. bracteates, miters are assumed to be of the bicornate type unless specifically noted as otherwise.

When the word "legend" is used in a description but an example is not given, it indicates that the legend is a variation of one found in Table 1.

CLASS A: MILITARY AND CIVIL REPRESENTATIONS

I. Single Busts

1. Helmeted fac. bust, holding sword upright over rt. shoulder in left field, beneath a heavy arch flanked to rt. and left by towers. Leg. 120. Cöpnick. Jakza.

2. Helmeted bust rt., shouldering sword and lily staff, surmounted by triple arch on which are resting three turrets. Münzenburg. Cuno I, 1152-1212.

3. Naked head flanked by two keys with flans outward, above head a maltese cross. Brandenburg. (Struck at Salzwedel.)

4. Bearded fac. head, Pearled border. Leg. 161. City of St. Gall.

5. Grotesque fac. bust bearing banner in rt. arm over rt. shoulder, star in the rt. field. Meissen. Heinrich the Younger, 1106-1123.

6. Five small round-topped towers over a very low masonry arch with the tallest towers to the extreme rt. or left. Helmetless bust wearing a mantle rising above the center shortest tower. Duchy of Saxony-Wittenburg. Bernhard III, 1180-1212.

7. Head fac. left with long curled hair. Simple inner border, three pearled outer borders. Legend + BERNARDVS.DVX.V. Saxony. Bernhard III, 1180-1212.

8. Squarish SM. Head fac. left wearing a pointed cap (helmet?). Legend - T E V (City of Tüngen).

9. SM. Head fac. wearing bonnet and flanked by the letters S and O. City of Solothurn, fourteenth century? (head may be surrounded by pellet).

10. SM. Bust fac. left wearing hat between letters B and V. Burgdorf, Hartmann III v. Kyburg, 1357-1377.

CLASS A: MILITARY AND CIVIL REPRESENTATIONS

II. Single Half Figures

1. SM. Armored, helmetless, stg. fac. fig. flanked by two round-topped towers, holding shield in left hand to the rt. and a banner upright in his rt. hand to the left. Brandenburg, Otto II, 1184-1206.

2. Armored half figure of margrave rising above battlements, flanked by two towers, holding sword over rt. shoulder and banner in left hand to left. Brandenburg, Albrecht the Bear, 1134-1170.

3. Fac. half fig., armored, helmeted, sword held diagonally over rt. shoulder, banner to his left, all over wall flanked by two round towers. Small annulets in field. Albrecht the Bear, Margrave of Brandenburg, 1134-1170.

4. SM. Half fig. of fac. armored individual holding sword over rt. shoulder and banner over left. Over V-shaped wall flanked rt. and left by round-turreted towers. Leg. 175. Simple border. Brandenburg, Otto I, co-regent during reign of Albrecht the Bear.

5. SM. Half fac. armored fig. (pointed helmet) holding sword over rt. shoulder and holding small banner in left hand (rt. field). Duchy of Saxony. Bernhard III of Anhalt, 1180-1212.

6. A battlement making a large circular arch across center of coin and flanked to either side by short candy-striped conical-topped towers. Beneath the arch a crown-like structure while above the arch is the half fig. of the margrave wearing a conical helmet and a long mantle holding an upright sword in his rt. hand and a short banner, flag inward, in his left. Small pellets strewn over the field. Margrave of Brandenburg. Albrecht the Bear, 1134-1170.

7. Fac. robed helmetless half fig. holding a lily scepter upright in his rt. hand and his left raised empty palm outward. Small pellet to either side of head. Legend+ADELDERTVS+MARCHIO+ANEHALDENSI. Margrave of Brandenburg. Albrecht the Bear, 1134-1170.

8. Fac. robed half fig., helmetless, with a lily scepter rising to either side of the head (no hands visible). Ornate inner border, simple outer border. Margrave of Brandenburg. Albrecht the Bear, 1134-1170.

9. Two tall round-topped towers with candy stripes with a wall between them possessing at its base a small doorway. Three pellets to outside of each tower. Rising above the center of the archway and battlement, a robed half fig. holding an upright sword in the rt. hand and a short banner, flag outward, in the left hand. Fig. wears a conical, dunce-like cap. Two pellets to either side of the head. Margrave of Brandenburg. Issued between 1123-1184.

10. Wall running across lower half of coin and flanked to either side by candy-striped conical-topped turrets. To the rt. and left of each turret a number of pellets. Rising above the center of the wall a bearded half fig. wearing a long cape and holding a palm branch upright in his rt. hand and a maltese cross at a level with his head in his left hand. Fig. is bearded and wears a peaked cap. Some pellets and annulets in the field to the rt. and left of the head. Margrave of Brandenburg. Albrecht the Bear, 1134-1170.

CLASS A: MILITARY AND CIVIL REPRESENTATIONS

III. Single Seated Figures

1. Std. fac. fig. with bare head holding an upright sword in his rt. hand (left field) and a bull's head with long horns in his left hand (rt. field). At his feet, to rt. and left some minute towers. Schleiz. Struck by the Lords of Lobdeburg-Arnshaus, thirteenth century.

2. Large module. Seated fac. fig. of margrave, no headdress, bearing in his rt. hand a large fleur and in his left a column of three round objects surmounted by a star. Small rowel to left of his head. Meissen.

3. Std. fac. fig., no headgear, holding in either hand a pennant of Brandenburg (struck for Lusatia).

4. Std. fac. robed fig. wearing a double bearded, round headdress, holding in his left hand a fleur-de-lys like flower and a flower headed scepter in

his rt. Münzenburg. Kuno II. 1152-1212 (struck about 1200).

5. Margrave std. fac. with sword held vertically in rt. hand and lily staff in the left. Meissen. Dietrich the Oppressed, 1195-1222.*

6. Std. fac. bareheaded fig. with curly hair and holding a short-shafted fleur-de-lys in either hand. The entire fig. surrounded by a quatrefoil. Double plain border. Dukes of Saxony-Wittenberg. Bernhard III, 1180-1212.

7. Std. fac. bareheaded fig. in a quatrefoil with a naked sword held upright in the rt. hand and the left arm held akimbo. Duchy of Saxony-Wittenberg. Bernhard III, 1180-1212.

8. Std. fac. bareheaded fig. holding a sword across rt. upper arm and a long-shafted fleur-de-lys scepter in the left hand. Double plain border. The Duchy of Saxony-Wittenberg. Bernhard III, 1180-1212. (Sometimes the sword is held upright away from the body in the rt. hand.)

9. Std. fac. fig. wearing a short, pointed helmet and holding an upright sword in the rt. hand and a short banner, flag to the rt., in the left hand. Double plain border. (The throne resembles a flat-topped chest.) Duchy of Saxony-Wittenberg. Bernhard III, 1180-1212.

10. Std. fac. robed fig., bareheaded, holding an upright sword in his rt. hand and a short banner, flag to the rt., in his left. Legend - I.C) CRADVS. Margraviate of Landsburg. Konrad II, 1190-1210.

11. Std. fac. fig. with hair represented by small dots holding an upright sword in his rt. hand and a scepter topped with a daisy-like ornamentation in his left hand. (There may or may not be stars to either side of the fig.'s head.) Margraviate of Meissen. Dietrich the Oppressed, 1195-1222.

12. Std. fac. robed fig., wearing hair arranged in curls and holding on its lap a board-like contrivance. A falcon is held in its rt. hand and a double-bodied globus cruciger in its left. Margraviate of Meissen. Dietrich the Oppressed, 1195-1222.

13. Std. fac. robed fig. on arch-like throne with rosettes to either side of the field. To either side of base of throne small two-storied round-topped towers with a small star on the medial side of each. The fig. is bareheaded and holds a naked sword upright in the rt. hand and a short banner, flag inward, in the left hand. Annulets and pellets in the field to rt. and left of the head of the std. fig. Margraviate of Brandenburg. Issued between 1123-184.

14. Std. fac. armored helmeted fig. holding a naked sword in his rt. hand over his rt. shoulder and holding a short-shafted banner close to the flag, upright in his left. Fig. is flanked to either side by onion-shaped towers rising from the wall on which he is std. Legend - OTTO (in the field) BRANDE-BVRGENSIS (around the border). Margraviate of Brandenburg. Otto I, 1170-1184.

15. Std. fac. fig. of duke holding a sword horizontally across body. Anhalt, Bernhard, 1170-1212.

16. SM. Std. fac. fig. on a low wall with a very small tower at each side holding in the rt. hand a sword held diagonally over the shoulder and a banner upright in the left. In the left field an annulet, rosette, and pellet. County of Lüchow, Ulrich IV and Heinrich II, struck between 1223-1240.

CLASS A: MILITARY AND CIVIL REPRESENTATIONS

IV. Single Standing Figures

1. SM., grotesque small fig. wearing three-pearled headpiece, crouched, fac. holding in left hand (rt. field) a small globeate cross in rt. hand (left field) a stylized pair of shears. Lords of Schlothheim, twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

2. Stg. military fig. without helmet, holding a sword upright across rt. upper arm and holding a spear in his left. Annulets or pellets to the rt. and left of his sides. County of Bochlitz. Konrad II, 1190-1210.

3. Stg., armored helmeted fig. of margrave holding sword upright in rt. hand flanked by tall turreted towers, stars to either side of the head. Legend. Outer beaded border. Meissen. Konrad I, 1130-1156.

4. Stg., fac. armored, helmeted, fig. holding sword, hilt at rt. hip, blade

*Large numbers of coins similar to this one were struck at Meissen during this period and are all essentially alike in that they show a bare headed std. fac. fig. holding various things in his rt. and left hands including crosses, lily, scepters, swords, palm branches, etc.

extending over rt. upper arm, banner in left hand. Legend. Margraviate of Meissen. Otto the Wealthy, 1156-1190.

5. Armored, stg., fac. fig. wearing conical helmet and long cape, holding sword upright over rt. shoulder and holding long-shafted banner in left hand. Banner flowing to left making a chevron-like V over the helmet. Leg. 146. Ornate border. Leipzig. Otto the Wealthy, Margrave of Meissen, 1156-1190.



Fig. 1. Meissen, Heinrich II (1103-1123); facing bust holding a banner.

Fig. 2. Meissen, Dietrich the Oppressed (1195-1222). Margrave seated facing holding flowered scepters. This is typical of an entire series struck at Meissen during this period and usually attributed to Dietrich or Heinrich the Illustrious (1221-1288).

Fig. 3. Brandenburg, Otto I (1170-1184). Margrave in full armor standing holding banner and sword between two towers.

Fig. 4. Bohemia, Ottokar II (1253-1278). Crowned facing head of king surrounded by double border. This head type is characteristic and there are a number of variations in which it is used, such as under archs, etc. It is very similar to issues of the Lords of Lobdeburg in which the facing head of a "wisent" (a buffalo-like animal) was utilized as the type.

Fig. 5. Altenburg, imperial mint, Friedrich I (1152-1190). Emperor with lily scepter and orb enthroned under trefoil, legend—FRIDERO SIMPEB.

Fig. 6. Thuringia, Hermann I (1190-1217). Landgrave with lion shield and flag mounted to right, below the horse a head within a building, in the left field behind the rider a rose with five petals. Bracteate of the younger Eisenach group. (ANS collection)

6. Stg. fac. armored helmeted fig. bearing sword upright away from body in rt. hand and holding a large triangular shield over left half of body, flanked by two short towers. Leg. 26. County of Anhalt, Bernhard, 1170-1180. Coin struck at Cothen.

7. Stg. fac. robed fig. holding sword upright in left hand. Two small busts to lower left and rt. surmounted by partial arch and two towers. False inscription. Legend. Outer beaded border. Thuringia. Ludwig III.

8. SM. A small unhelmeted fig. bearing a sword upright away from body in rt. hand and a small banner waving to rt. in his left. At his feet, two small round objects to either side. Brandenburg or Saxony.

9. Stg. fac. armored fig. holding upright sword in rt. hand, banner in left. Legend. Saxony-Wittenberg. Bernhard III, 1180-1212.

10. Grotesque little stg. fac. fig. with very large head holding globeate crosses in rt. and left hands. Struck by Brandenburg or Saxony.

11. Stg. fac. armored and helmeted fig. holding a long-shafted banner, flag outward, in his rt. hand and a long triangular shield with his left resting at his feet and flanked to either side by round-topped candy-striped turrets. Pellets and maltese crosses in the field. Margraviate of Brandenburg. Issued between 1123-1184.

12. An armored and helmeted fig. stg. half way to the rt. and holding a naked sword in his rt. hand over his rt. shoulder and holding a long-shafted banner, flag outward, in his left hand. The fig. is flanked to either side by double decked, round-topped towers. Margraviate of Brandenburg. Issued between 1123-1184.

13. Stg. fac. fig. in armor, helmeted, wearing a long cloak and holding a sword in his rt. hand diagonally across his body, the point extending into the rt. border of the coin. The left hand is held along the blade from the left side of the body. Lily scepters to either side of the stg. fig. Legend - DIT COMES. Margraviate of Brandenburg. Dietrich prior to 1184.

14. Stg. fac. helmetless robed fig. holding an upright sword in his rt. hand and a small bird (falcon?) perched on his left wrist. Above the fig. a masonry arch flanked to either side by three-storied conical-topped turrets and surmounted by a very short conical-topped turret. Pellets and maltese crosses in the field to either side of the turrets and beneath the archway on either side of the stg. fig. Margraviate of Brandenburg. Issued 1123-1184.

15. Stg. helmeted, and armored fig., head turned to the rt. of coin, holding a large shield before body to the rt. and holding a naked sword in a threatening attitude in the rt. hand in the left field of the coin. County of Mansfeld. Burkhard I, 1183-1229.

16. Stg. fac. armored but helmetless fig. wearing a long cape and holding his sword in the rt. hand diagonally across body to the left shoulder. Small banner in the left field of coin. Legend + BER NADVS. DVX. SAXONIE MOS'. Duchy of Saxony-Wittenberg. Bernhard III, 1180-1212.

17. Stg. fac. armored fig. wearing a triangular helmet holding a sword upright in his rt. hand and a short spear upright in his left, on either side tall flat-topped towers, each surmounted by a star. Legend. Struck at Meissen. Konrad, 1127-1156.

18. Stg. fac. armored fig. wearing a triangular-shaped helmet (head disproportionately large) and holding an upright spear with a small banner in his rt. hand and a shield away from his body to the left with his left arm. A sword almost horizontally placed is held at his left hip with the point touching behind the shield. Cross-like object in the upper rt. field. Legend, between two beaded borders, + D.C.M.G.S.A.V.R.C.V.O. Margraviate of Meissen. Konrad I, 1123-1156.

19. SM. Small stg. fac. armored fig. holding a large shield in his left hand occupying the lower rt. field of coin and above which is a pellet. A banner is held, flat to the left, upright in the rt. hand. Plain border. Archbishopric of Magdeburg. Albrecht I, 1205-1232.

20. Stg. fac. helmeted armored fig. wearing long cloak and stg. before a low wall flanked to either side by two storied round-topped turrets. Fig. holds a sword upright in its rt. hand and long-shafted banner, flat to the rt., in his left hand. Legend - OTO (across wall at margrave's foot to the left, lower rt. field), BRAVDENBV (surrounding upper border of coin) with RS (across the lower left section of the wall, to the rt. of the margrave's feet). Margraviate of Brandenburg. Otto I, 1170-1184.

21. SM. Stg. fac. armored fig. wearing conical helmet, holding a short

sword upright over the rt. shoulder and a banner, flag to rt., upright in his left. Small stars to the rt. and left of the body. Margraviate of Brandenburg. Otto II, 1184-1205.

22. Stg. armored helmeted fig. holding a long triangular shield diagonally across his body with the tip of shield in the lower left field of coin. Person holds near the top a long-shafted banner with the flag flying to the left. A sword scabbard is seen projecting into the lower rt. corner from behind the shield. The whole is flanked to either side by low walls surmounted on the rt. of field by one round-topped tower and to the left by two short towers and one tall one. Legend - OTTO (in the field) BRANDEBURG. Margraviate of Brandenburg. Otto I, 1170-1184.

23. SM. A small stg. fac. armored and helmeted fig. holding a sword upright across the rt. forearm and a banner, flag to the rt., in the left. Small stars to either side of the figure's hips. Margraviate of Brandenburg. Otto II, 1184-1205.

24. SM. Stg. fac. armored fig. holding a sword across the upper arm in the rt. hand and a long banner, flag to the rt., in the left. The small annulet in the lower rt. field. Legend - IO.CO NRADVS. Margraviate of Landsburg. Konrad II, 1190-1210.

25. Stg. armored fig. wearing a long cloak holding a short-shafted banner upright in his rt. hand (flag left) and a sword upright away from his body in his left. Fig. is flanked by short conical-topped towers (each surmounted by a small ball) rising from a very low wall. There is a gateway below each tower in the wall. Pseudo-legend. Landgraviate of Hesse. Hermann I, 1190-1217.

26. Armored stg. fig. (St. Maurice) under an arch surmounted by towers holding a sword and banner. Magdeburg, struck about 1160. (St. Maurice types very often resemble civil issues. In case of doubt, check section D.)

27. Stg. fac. armored fig. (no helmet apparent) holding lances with banners outward in either hand (may be SM), rowels to either side of legs. Brandenburg (struck at Stendal), Albrecht II, 1205-1220.

28. Stg. fac. armored fig. (no helmet apparent) holding upright sword (away from body) in rt. hand and lance with banner outward in left hand. Rowels to either side of legs (may be SM). Legend - OTO AI. Brandenburg (struck at Stendal), Otto II with Albrecht II, 1192-1205.

29. Stg. fac. armored fig. (no helmet) holding lance with banner over rt. shoulder with shield (side view) in left hand (may be SM), small tower at feet to rt., an annulet to left of head. Brandenburg (struck at Stendal), Johann I and Otto III, 1220-1266.

30. Stg. fac. fig. in armor but lacking helmet, hands on hips between two towers, annulet to either side of head. Brandenburg (struck at Stendal), Johann I and Otto III, 1220-1266.

31. Stg. fac. armored fig., nimbate, lacking helmet, between two towers surmounted by crosses (SM), hands at sides. Magdeburg, Albrecht I, 1205-1232.

32. Stg. fac. armored helmeted fig. holding sword over rt. shoulder and lily scepter over the left shoulder. SM. Legend - COME SOLRI. County of Lüchow, Ulrich III, about 1188 (these coins are very similar to issues of Brandenburg and usually it is necessary to check the references for exact attribution in the absence of a legend).

33. Stg. fac. armored fig., helmeted, holding lance with banner in the right hand and a shield (sideways) in the left. Legend - DVX SAX ONIE. Saxe-Wittenberg, Albrecht, 1212-1260. (Usually SM.)

CLASS A: MILITARY AND CIVIL REPRESENTATIONS

V. Multiple Figures

1. Two stg. fac. figs. holding between them a banner. To the rt., an armored male fig. holding teardrop shield at left side; to left robed female fig. Leg. 8. Beaded border. Brandenburg. Albrecht the Bear, 1134-1170.

2. Aquaduct-like structure dividing center of coin and flanked to either side by a candy-striped, conical-topped tower. Two round-topped arches in the structure contain to the left a bust, right, holding a sword over the rt. shoulder and a fac. bust in the rt. compartment. Both busts are bareheaded. Rising above the dividing structure are two fac. busts wearing what appear to be winged headdresses. City of Goslar.

3. Two armored stg. fac. figs. wearing flat helmets and each holding a

sword in his rt. hand over the rt. shoulder and a shield close against the body with the left hand. A rosette between their heads and between them at knee level. County of Ziegenhayn and Wildungen. Friedrich, 1186-1227 and Ludwig I, 1184-1229.

4. Twin fac. armored helmeted half figs. rising above a wall flanked to either side by a short turret. Figs. wear flat helmets and each holds a sword in his rt. hand over his rt. shoulder with the left hand resting on the wall. Inner beaded border. Globate cross between their heads. County of Ziegenhayn and Wildungen. Friedrich, 1186-1227, and Ludwig I, 1184-1229. (A number of variations of this coin exist with the two half figs. placed under arches or over other forms of battlement.)

5. SM. Two fac. crowned busts each wearing a three-pointed crown, representing the emperor and empress. Small annulet above busts. Bust to the rt. (the empress) with long hair. Imperial mint of Ulm. Friedrich II, 1215-1250.

CLASS B: CROWNED REPRESENTATIONS

I. Busts and Half Figures

1. Fac. head wearing a crown surmounted by small cross, in rt. field a small conically-turreted tower, in left a spray of foliage. Outer beaded border. Imperial. Struck in Swabia.

2. Fac. crowned head between two floral ornaments consisting of three leaves and globular flower each. SM. Outer border of alternating crosses and annulates. Imperial. Struck in Swabia.

3. Crowned, bearded, fac. head surrounded by globular rays. Leg. 166. Brandenburg. Otto IV and Konrad I, 1282-1285.

4. SM. Very crude crowned bust fac., all surrounded by rays. City of Greifswald in Pomerania.

5. Square SM. Fac. crowned head with fleur points on crown. Z in left field, O in rt. field. Zöfingen. Fourteenth century (?).

6. Fac. crowned half fig. holding sword over rt. shoulder and shield at left side. Leg. 99. Meissen. Heinrich the Younger, 1106-1123.

7. Small crowned head fac. in a circle of four fish. Bohemia. Ottokar II, 1253-1278.

8. A crowned fac. bust with a linden tree branch to the rt. and a long cross to the left. Inner plain, outer pearled border. SM. Lindau. Struck about 1240.

9. A crowned fac. head with a cloak tied at the neck with a small tower to the rt. and a banner to the left. County of Montfort. Hugo II, 1180-1230 or Hugo III, 1230-1258.

10. A crowned fac. bust, cloak tied at neck, with a lily staff to the rt. and a banner to the left. County of Montfort. Hugo II, 1180-1230 or Hugo III, 1230-1258.

11. A crowned fac. head with three linden branches to the rt. and left. SM. Inner plain, outer pearled border. Lindau.

12. SM. Crowned fac. robed bust holding a lily scepter upright in the rt. hand and a globus cruciger upright in the left, beneath a trefoil arch surmounted by three small turrets, the center rising from a short length of wall with battlements. Field across base of bust the legend - FRIEDERIC. Pellets to left and rt. of lily scepter and maltese cross to the rt. of the bust. Imperial issue of Frankfurt am Main. Friedrich I, 1152-1190.

13. A low wall flanked on either side with candy-striped ball-topped towers with a crowned half fig. of the emperor rising between the towers. The emperor holds a sword over his rt. shoulder and a short banner in his left. In the field letters - REX. Legend - CVNRATVS LAMPERTVS. Imperial. Konrad III, 1128-1152.

14. Std. fac. robed and crowned fig. holding a lily scepter upright in the rt. hand and a globus cruciger in his left. Legend. Imperial. Friedrich I, 1152-1190.

15. SM. Fac. crowned bust holding a globate cross upright in the rt. hand and a lily scepter upright in the left hand. Imperial issue of Meissen. Emperor Heinrich VI. Issued between 1195-1197.

16. A crowned fac. bust holding a lily scepter in the left hand. A star in the rt. field below which is an annulet and above which is a small cross. SM. Markdorf. About 1230.

17. Fac. imperial crowned half fig. holding a rosette topped scepter in

the rt. hand across the rt. shoulder and a double-crossed globus cruciger in his left hand. Inner plain border, outer border of double crescents each containing an annulet. Imperial issue of Augsburg. Heinrich VI, 1168-1197.

18. SM. Fac. imperial half fig. crowned, between two small round-topped towers placed at an outward angle and holding a cross upright in the rt. hand and a lily in the left. The head is disproportionately large in comparison to the rest of the body. Small pellets to the rt. and left of the crown and to the rt. and left of the figure's neck. Inner plain border, outer border of crescents and annulets. SM. Imperial issue of Augsburg. Heinrich VI, 1169-1197.

19. SM. Imperial crowned bust fac. to the rt. and holding in the rt. hand before the face a lily scepter. Inner plain border, outer border of crescents. Imperial issue of Augsburg. Friedrich II, 1215-1250.

20. Fac. crowned bust holding upright to either side of base of crown a small cross-topped scepter. Inner plain border, outer border of crescents. Imperial issue of Augsburg. Friedrich II, 1215-1250.

21. Fac. bust wearing a crown consisting of three maltese crosses and holding a long palm extending to the top of crown in the rt. hand and a long-hafted cross in the left hand. Inner border plain, outer border of crescents. Imperial issue of Augsburg. Friedrich II, 1215-1250.

22. SM. Crowned fac. bust wearing what resembles a bow tie rising above a wall flanked on either side by tall conical-topped towers and possessing a square arch-like doorway. Inner border plain, outer border of pellets and crescents. Imperial issue of Augsburg. Friedrich II, 1215-1250.

23. Fac. imperial crowned bust holding a cross-headed scepter angled outward in the rt. hand and a lily scepter in the left angled the same way. Inner border plain, outer border of crescents and pellets, with additional pellets between each crescent. Imperial issue of Augsburg. Heinrich VI, 1169-1197 or Philip 1198-1208.

24. Fac. imperial bust wearing a crown of low-peaked variety with three annulets representing the usual spikes. Fig. holds a flower-hafted cross upright in the rt. hand and a large double fleur-de-lys in the left. Inner border plain, outer border of crescents and annulets. Imperial issue of Augsburg. Heinrich VI, 1169-1197.

25. SM. Fac. crowned half fig. holding a falcon to the left with closed wings in the left hand and a lily staff upright in the rt. Inner border plain, outer border of crescents. Imperial issue of Augsburg. Friedrich II, 1215-1250.

26. Fac. bust wearing a crown consisting of pellets and wearing a necklace of four pellets. Holding upright in the left and rt. hand palm branches. Inner border plain. Imperial issue of Augsburg. Either Konradin 1268 or Duke Ludwig II of Bavaria 1255-1294 (the right hand may hold a sword rather than a palm leaf).

27. SM. Crowned fac. half fig. holding short naked sword upright in the rt. hand and a cross-headed staff in the left. Inner border plain, outer border of crescents. Imperial issue of Augsburg. Friedrich II, 1215-1250 or Konradin 1268.

28. SM. Fac. bust wearing a peculiar lily-topped crown rising above a wall flanked to either side with conical-topped turrets and possessing an arch-like door in the center. Inner border plain, outer border of crescents and pellets with pellets between each crescent. Imperial issue of Augsburg. Heinrich VI, 1196-1197 or Philip, 1198-1208.

29. Fac. crowned head flanked to either side by linden branches meeting above the crowned head. Inner plain, outer border pearly. SM. Imperial issue of Lindau. Friedrich II, 1215-1250.

30. SM. Fac. crowned bust holding a fleur-de-lys (angled slightly outward) in either hand. Inner border plain, outer border pearly. Ulm. Attributed to Heinrich Raspe (also attributed to Friedrich II). About 1246.

31. SM. Fac. crowned bust holding in rt. and left hands swords over each shoulder, points angled slightly outward. Inner border plain, outer pearly. Ulm. Attributed to Heinrich Raspe (also attributed to Friedrich II). About 1247.

32. Fac. crowned bust with a long cross over the left shoulder and a small scepter over the right. Norway, period 1100-1165. SM. (An extensive series of similar coins were struck in the Scandinavian area at this time and vary only in the articles held by the fac. fig. The fabric is typical of the

northern bracteates, however, and once seen will not be confused with the German issues.)

33. Unusual small crowned fac. head in double border. See Fig. 4. Bohemia, Ottokar II, 1235-1278.

34. SM. Crude fac. crowned bust between two crosslets and two pellets. Norway, uncertain king, 1100-1165. (See 32.)

35. Fac. crowned bust holding a crown in either hand (representing the Holy Roman or German Empire and the Kingdom of Jerusalem). SM. Donauwörth, imperial issue of Konradin, 1268 A.D.

36. Fac. crowned bust holding a linden branch in either hand. SM. Lindau, imperial issue of Friedrich II, 1215-1250 A.D.

37. Crowned fac. bust holding globus cruciger (orb) and scepter under an arch surmounted by five towers. Magdeburg, imperial issue of Friedrich I.

38. Fac. crowned hd. between the letters Z and O. Squarish SM. Zöfingen.

39. SM. Crowned bust over battlement flanked by two towers, above all a star. Lübeck, imperial issue, Friedrich I, 1152-1190.

40. SM. Crowned fac. bust over battlement with sword, banner and shield. Lübeck, imperial issue, Friedrich I, 1152-1190.

CLASS B: CROWNED REPRESENTATIONS**

II. Full Figures

1. SM. Fac. fig. wearing crown, bearing fleur-de-lys in rt. hand and a std. eagle fac. left in left hand. Imperial bracteate of Swabia.

2. SM. Grotesque, fac. crowned fig. bearing in left hand a globus cruciger and in rt. floral scepter. Thuringia. Issued by Heinrich Raspe between 1246-1248 while he was contending for the imperial throne.

3. Crude std. fac. crowned fig. bearing a globus cruciger in his left hand (rt. field) and a flower in his rt. hand (left field). Small pellets to either side of head. Double pearled circle or border. Friedrich II. Imperial, 1212-1250.

4. Very crude std. fac. crowned fig. bearing fleur-de-lys in his left hand and a large cross in his rt. Double pearled border. Imperial. Friedrich II, 1212-1250.

5. Crude fac. stg. fig., crowned, bearing in either hand three globules. To either side of head a globate cross. Imperial. Friedrich II, 1212-1250.

6. Crowned fig. of king walking to the left carrying a sword and a shield bearing the arms of Austria. Bohemia. Ottokar II, 1253-1278.

7. SM. Std. fac. crowned fig. of emperor (feet are not apparent) holding a long-hafted cross in the rt. hand and a globus cruciger high in the left hand. Pellets to rt. and left of head and a star below the hand holding the globus cruciger. Inner plain border, outer border of crescents and pellets. Imperial issue of Augsburg. Heinrich VI, 1169-1197.

8. Std. fac. crowned imperial fig. with a mantle dropping over his left shoulder and holding an upright lily scepter in his rt. hand and a globus cruciger tilted inward in his rt. Legend - IMPERATOR HEINRICVS. Imperial issue. Heinrich VI, 1190-1197.

9. Std. fac. crowned fig. in imperial robes holding a lily scepter upright in his rt. hand and a globus cruciger tilted, slightly inward, in his left, the whole within a trefoil. Legend. Imperial coinage of Altenburg. Friedrich I, 1152-1190.

10. Std. fac. crowned imperial fig. holding a fleur-de-lys scepter in the rt. hand upright and a globus cruciger upright in the left hand. Legend - FRIDERICVS IMPERATORET EORA. Imperial coinage of Altenburg. Friedrich I, 1152-1190.

11. SM. Staring fac. crowned fig. holding five-petaled flower-headed staffs in the rt. and left hands immediately adjacent to the cheeks. Inner plain border, outer border of crescents. Imperial issues of Augsburg. Konradin 1268 or Duke Ludwig II of Bavaria 1255-1294. (The figure may hold crowned-topped towers in either hand rather than the rosettes.)

**Imperial bracteates utilizing a seated figure tend to be somewhat similar in that the emperor is usually shown seated facing, crowned, holding the scepter and orb. Unless a distinguishing symbol or legend is present it may be very difficult to differentiate one emperor from another on the basis of type alone. Consequently, these coins should be attributed on the basis of legend, if present, rather than type. Only a few representative examples have been listed.

CLASS B: CROWNED REPRESENTATIONS

III. Crowned Multiple Figures

1. Two std. fac. crowned figs. in imperial robes. Fig. to left bears a long cross in rt. hand and the globus cruciger in his left hand. Fig. to rt. bears a small fleur in his left hand before his body. Legend. Imperial. Friedrich I (and his son), 1152-1190.
2. Three turreted arches under which in the center, the bust of the king holding the lily scepter in the rt. hand and the orb in his left, to the rt. bust of the queen fac. the left, to the left bust of the constable shouldering a sword and fac. rt. Legend. Erfurt imperial mint. Friedrich I, 1152-1190.
3. Two very grotesque crowned figs. std. on either side of a cross with a beaded shaft. Double pearly border. Leg. 162. City of Nordhausen. Thirteenth century.
4. Busts of crowned king and his queen separated by an arcade. Bohemia. Ottokar I, 1192-1230.
5. Two crowned fac. busts to either side of a cross rising above a small triple arch below which is a rosette. Pellets to the left of the neck of the left bust (represents the emperor) while the rt. bust has a neck piece flowing behind her crown to the rt. (represents the Empress Constance). Inner border plain, outer border of crescents and pellets. Imperial issue of Augsburg. Heinrich VI, 1169-1197.
6. Two half figs. fac. inward, crowned and robed, holding between them a globus cruciger. Below the globus cruciger a fleur-de-lys and to the rt. and left a pellet. Inner plain, outer border of crescents and pellets. Imperial issue of Augsburg. Either Heinrich VI, 1169-1197 or Philip, 1198-1208.
7. Two half figs. rising over a very low battlement, both crowned, separated by a short star-topped cross. The fig. to the left of the cross holds in the rt. hand a lily and an annulet to the left of its head. The fig. to the rt., representing the emperor, holds a naked sword in his left hand over his shoulder and has a small annulet below the point of the sword. Inner border plain, outer border of crescents and pellets. Imperial issue of Augsburg. Heinrich VI, 1169-1197.
8. Two, std. fac. crowned figs. holding between themselves a long-hafted cross or lily scepter. The arms of the thrones may be visible. The figs. are very characteristic being slender with heads in better proportion to the bodies than on most bracteates and with staring eyes. A legend may be present. Nordhausen mint.
9. Two crowned fac. half figs. on either side of a lily-topped standard beneath a thin arch surmounted by a short tower flanked by two smaller towers. Legend. Oberlausitz under Bohemian domination. Wladislav, 1140-1173.
10. Two crowned std. fac. figs. on either side of a three-storied round-topped tower rising from a low arch. Inner pearly, outer border plain. Oberlausitz under Bohemian domination. Wladislav, 1140-1173.

CLASS C: HORSEMEN***

I. Horseman Riding to Left

1. Horseman (St. Martin) wearing miter riding to left bearing a shield before body with a wheel insignia and holding a banner which extends across the upper field from left to rt. Above the horse's flank to rt., a star and crescent. Beaded border. Helligensstadt. Archbishopric of Mainz, 1256-1300.
2. Armored fig. riding to left. Large triangular shield held horizontally before body, helmeted head, fac. Large banner over horse's head held in rider's rt. hand. Legend. Inner beaded, outer simple border. Thuringia. Ludwig II, 1140-1172.
3. Armored knight bearing long banner galloping to the left, head fac. Banner held in rt. hand, drop-shaped shield, emblazoned with eagle, held diagonally across the body. In rt. field above horse's flank, fleur over annulet. County of Beichlingen.

***Only a limited number of rider bracteates are described since they, as noted in the text, are all alike with the exception of symbols in the field. The few descriptions given here will show the various known types and will acquaint the collector with the general series. In the case of a rider bracteate not listed, it might help if the collector checks the symbol in the field against any list of medieval German heraldry such as that found in Craig's *Germanic Coinages*. This will usually give a clue as to the state where the coin was struck. These coins, especially the larger ones, are not common and will generally be classified when purchased.

4. Armored horseman with shield and flag riding to left. In rt. field above horse's rump an orb. False legend. Hesse. Hermann II, 1227-1242 (Landgrave of Thuringia).

5. Armored horseman riding to left bearing shield and flag in rt. field, above horse's rump a three-towered building. False legend. Hesse. Hermann II, 1227-1242.

6. Armored horseman riding to left bearing shield and flag. In rt. upper field over horse's flank, a fish, head left. Hesse. Hermann II, 1227-1242 (Landgrave of Thuringia).

7. Armored horseman riding to left bearing barred shield. To rt. in field above horse's flank, cross. Rotenburg. Helferich, 1216-1252.

8. Armored horseman riding to left bearing shield emblazoned with star, and banner. In rt. field over horse's rump a falcon left. Waldeck.

9. Armored horseman riding to left, bearing banner, turreted tower to left. Leg. 134. Thuringia. Ludwig II, 1140-1172.

10. Armored horseman riding to left, bearing banner, flanked by two towers each bearing archers fac. horseman. Double beaded border. Thuringia. Ludwig II, 1140-1172.

11. Armored helmeted horseman riding to the left bearing a triangular shield before his body and a banner with the flag passing behind his head. Above the horse's flank in the rt. upper field a small tower surmounted by a cross. Pseudo-legend. Landgraviate of Thuringia. Hermann I, 1190-1217.

CLASS C: HORSEMEN

II. Crowned Horseman Riding to Left

1. Crowned, armored horseman riding to left, bearing a shield emblazoned with millwheel. In field the legend: HERMAN. Mühlhausen. Imperial mint. Struck during time of pledge to the Landgrave Hermann of Thuringia, 1199-1204.

2. A crowned, armored horseman riding to the left. Body covered by heart-shaped shield. Bears banner extending over horse's head. Head of fig. fac. Above horse's rump in rt. field a globus cruciger. Pseudo-legend. Mühlhausen. Philip or Otto IV.

3. Crowned fac. horseman walking to the left, holding a short banner and bearing an eagle emblazoned shield held before his body. Above horse's rump to the rt. the symbol of the city of Mühlhausen. Leg. 1. Mühlhausen. Struck during imperial control.) Adolf of Nassau, 1292-1298.

4. Crowned armored horseman riding to left bearing a lion shield and lance with banner flying to rt. In field above horse's flank a three-stemmed flower. County of Gleichen. Ernst II (?). Believed struck between 1225-1230.

CLASS C: HORSEMEN

III. Horseman Riding to Right

1. Armored horseman riding to rt. bearing lance and shield. Above horse's rump to left a target. Thuringia. Hermann, 1190-1217.

2. Armored horseman jumping to rt. over small tower, bearing shield over body in left hand and lance with banner upright in rt. hand. In left field, the Mansfeld trefoil. Legend. Mansfeld. Burkhard, 1183-1229.

3. Armored horseman charging to rt. holding shield before body, brandishing sword in rt. hand in left field. Leg. 176. Brandenburg. Otto I, 1170-1184.

4. Armored helmeted horseman riding to the rt. holding before him a lion shield and carrying a flag with a long pennant passing behind his head to the left. Below the horse a head within a low building, walls extending to the rt.; left above the horse's flank a five-petaled rose. Pseudo-leg. Landgraviate of Thuringia. Hermann I, 1190-1217.

5. A horseman armored and wearing a pointed helmet riding to the rt. He holds a shield before his body with his left arm and his rt. arm, holding a sword, is raised backward over the horse's flank in a gesture of striking. Field strewn with small pellets. Legend - OTTOB RAN DE N BO G. Margraviate of Brandenburg. Otto I, 1170-1184.

6. An armored helmeted horseman riding to the rt. bearing in his rt. hand a short banner and holding in his left a shield almost obscured before his body. To either side of his head and breaking the legend are small buildings, each with a small round-topped tower. Pseudo-leg. Landgraviate of Thuringia. Ludwig III, 1172-1190.

7. Small fig. of horseman riding to the rt., and the rt. arm held backwards above the horse's flanks. Inner border plain, outer border of crescents and pellets. Imperial issue of Augsburg. Heinrich VI, 1196-1197 or Philip 1198-1208.

CLASS C: HORSEMEN

IV. Crowned Horseman Riding to Right

1. Mounted, crowned, horseman bearing banner and shield riding to rt. Cross on shield. Small round tower in left field over horse's rump. Small fish in exergue. Pseudo-leg. Large module. Saalfeld (struck under imperial authority). Philip or Otto IV.

2. Crowned, armored horseman riding to rt., bearing shield before body and holding lance. In left field above horse's rump a shield. Mühlhausen. Imperial mint. Heinrich VI, 1190-1197.

3. Crowned armored horseman riding to rt. bearing shield and lance with banner flying to left. In left field above horse's flank either an annulet, a quatrefoil-surrounded globate cross, or a millstone. Imperial mint of Mühlhausen. Friedrich II (1215-1250). Believed struck between 1225-1230.

CLASS D: ECCLESIASTICAL REPRESENTATIONS

I. Single Busts without Miter

1. Fac. eccl. bust wearing calotte, holding in rt. hand an upright palm, in left a book surmounted by a cross. Pellets to either side of head. Double-beaded border. Bishopric of Constance.

2. Coiffed head of abbess fac. Square SM. Leg. 249. Abbey of Zürich.

3. A nude beardless head fac. left surmounted by a cross. Leg. 250. St. Felix Zürich.

4. SM. Fac. nimbate bust rising over curved low arch, upright sword in rt. hand, cross in the left. Archbishopric of Magdeburg. Thirteenth century.

5. Low arch across field below which is a palmetto decoration. Above the arch a fac. bust, nimbate, of St. Maurice holding a naked sword upright in his rt. hand and a globate cross upright in his left. SM. Archbishopric of Magdeburg. Thirteenth century.

6. SM. Fac. eccl. nimbate bust (St. Stephen) with three pellets representing stones in the left field and a seven-pointed star in the rt. field. Legend + S STEPHANVS PROTOMARTI. Bishopric of Halberstadt. Latter part of the twelfth century.

7. SM. Fac. head wearing headdress of rays and pellets. Anonymous issue, Archbishopric of Bremen, early fourteenth century.

8. Fac. bust (nimbate) of St. Peter holding in his hands double keys and a book, in the field three crosslets and four stars. Legend - + SCS PETRVS. APOSTOLVS. IN. SALVELT. Abbey of Saalfeld.

9. Head of St. Ursus wearing cap to left. SM. Legend - VRSVS. Abbey of St. Ursus at Solothurn, fourteenth century.

10. Head of St. Maurice fac. SM. Legend - Z* O V* I. City of Zöfingen, struck under the Hapsburgs, 1285-1300.

11. SM. Diademed fac. hd. of St. Dionysius surmounted by small cross. Legend - S:DIONI SIVS. Diessenhofen, about 1200.

12. Fac. bust of abbess in trefoil-like arch, small tower within arch to either side, all surmounted by five towers, below bust a palmetto ornament. (May be SM.) Quedlinburg, Meragart 1060-1061.

13. Trefoil arch surmounted by bust of archbishop holding palm branch (rt. hand) and crozier (left hand) flanked by round-topped towers, below trefoil arch, a small building with arch and tower flanked by small towers. Magdeburg, Wichmann von Seeburg, 1152-1192.

CLASS D: ECCLESIASTICAL REPRESENTATIONS

II. Single Busts with Miter

1. Square SM. Eccl. bust rt. wearing miter, crook in rt. field. Small beaded border. Bishopric of Basel.

2. Eccl. head wearing miter fac. the rt. Beardless. Surrounding border of small triangles each bearing in its center an annulet. Abbey of Kempten.

3. SM. Eccl. fac. head wearing miter. Fleur-de-lys in rt. field, a crook in the left field. Outer border beaded. Bishopric of Constance. Heinrich II, 1293-1306.

4. Fac. eccl. bust wearing a conical miter, to rt. of head a six-pointed

star, to left of head a crescent with horns inward. Pearled border. Bishopric of Constance.

5. Fac. eccl. bust wearing conical miter holding a cross to the left and a stylized book of Gospels to the rt. Legend. Bishopric of Halberstadt. Ulrich, 1149-1160 and 1177-1180.

6. Mitered fac. bust with large crescents fac. inward to either side of head. Bishopric of Augsburg. Hartmann von Dillingen, 1249-1286.

7. Fac. eccl. bust wearing bicornate miter, holding book of Gospels in left hand and a crozier in his rt. hand. Inner plain, outer border beaded. Bishopric of Constance. Konrad II, 1209-1233.

8. Fac. mitered eccl. bust holding a crozier in either hand, crook outward. Inner plain, outer border beaded. SM. Bishopric of Constance. Konrad II, 1209-1233.

9. Fac. mitered eccl. bust holding a long palm in left hand and a crozier in the rt. Inner plain, outer border beaded. SM. Bishopric of Constance. Konrad II, 1209-1233.

10. Fac. half fig. of mitered bishop, holding long palm in left hand and



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Fig. 7. Zürich, anonymous abbes, thirteenth century. Facing head of abbes surrounded by the legend ZURICH. Squarish module.

Fig. 8. Bremen, anonymous archbishop's issue (first half of fourteenth century).

Fig. 9. Augsburg, Hartmann von Dillingen (1250-1286). Facing head of the bishop.

Fig. 10. Magdeburg, anonymous archbishop's issue, thirteenth century. Facing half figure of St. Maurice rising over arch and holding sword and cross, below a palmetto ornament.

Fig. 11. Quedlinburg, Beatrix II (1139-1160). Abbess with lily scepter and open book seated on a wall between two towers. (ANS collection)

Fig. 12. Augsburg, Siboto von Seefeld (1227-1249). Bishop enthroned between a cross and crozier.

Fig. 13. Halberstadt, Gero von Schermke (1160-1177). St. Stephen stoned under arch, above bust of the saint supported by two angels. (ANS collection)

holding rt. hand upright in benediction. SM. Inner plain, outer beaded border. Bishopric of Constance. Konrad II, 1209-1233.

11. Fac. head of mitered bishop, pearled neckpiece. Cross above miter, two double-tiered round-top towers to rt. and left of bust. SM. Inner plain, outer border pearled. Bishopric of Constance. Heinrich I, 1233-1248.

12. Fac. eccl. mitered head wearing pearled collar with small double-tiered round-topped tower to the rt. and a palm to the left. Inner plain, outer beaded border. SM. Bishopric of Constance. Heinrich I, 1233-1248.

13. Std. fac. eccl. mitered bust holding a crozier in its left hand, crook inwards, with the rt. hand raised in benediction. Inner border plain, outer border pearled. SM. Bishopric of Constance. Heinrich I, 1233-1248.

14. Fac. eccl. mitered bust holding a lily staff in the left hand and a crozier, crook outward, in the rt. SM. Inner plain, outer beaded border. Bishopric of Constance. Eberhard II, 1248-1274.

15. Fac. mitered eccl. bust, to either side a slender pointed tower, above bust a crescent, horns pointed downward. Inner plain, outer pearled border. SM. Bishopric of Constance. Eberhard II, 1248-1274.

16. Fac. mitered eccl. bust, holding a crozier, crook upwards in the left hand and a smooth palm leaf in the rt. hand. SM. Inner plain, outer pearled border. Bishopric of Constance. Eberhard II, 1248-1274.

17. Fac. head wearing a bicornate miter with a beaded headband. Inner plain, outer beaded border. SM. Bishopric of Constance. Eberhard II, 1248-1274.

18. Fac. eccl. head wearing a conical miter. Fleur-de-lys to the rt. and a crozier, crook outward, to the left. SM. Inner pearled, outer beaded border. Bishopric of Constance. Eberhard II, 1248-1274.

19. Fac. eccl. head wearing a conical miter. To the rt. a star, to the left a capital letter R. SM. Inner plain, outer beaded border. Bishopric of Constance. Rudolph I, 1274-1293.

20. Fac. eccl. head wearing a bicornate miter. Legend - CON STA NTIA. SM. Bishopric of Constance. Nicolaus I, 1333-1344.

21. Fac. eccl. head wearing a conical miter, a five-petaled flower to rt. and left of head. SM. Bishopric of Constance. Nicolaus I, 1333-1344.

22. Fac. eccl. head wearing pearled collar, and with a conical miter or head surrounded by an inner border consisting of two fish, heads to the top and tails below. SM. Outer pearled border. Abbey of Rheinau. Fourteenth century.

23. Fac. bust of bishop wearing bicornate miter and holding a crozier upright in his rt. hand, crook outward, and a book upright in his left. Four pellets, two to rt. and left of miter and two to rt. and left of neck in field. Inner border plain, outer border of crescents turned inwards each having a cross between the horns. Bishopric of Augsburg. Udalschalk, 1184-1202.

24. Fac. mitered bust of bishop with small ring to either side of neck. The whole surrounded by a nine-pointed border. Middle border plain, outer border of crescents. Bishopric of Augsburg. Udalschalk, 1184-1202.

25. Mitered eccl. fac. bust between two tall conical-topped towers. Rt. hand held across body to left shoulder. Inner border plain, outer border of crescents. Bishopric of Augsburg. Udalschalk, 1184-1202 or Hartwig II, 1202-1208.

26. Fac. mitered bust of bishop holding upright in either hand a small fleur-de-lys. Inner border plain, outer border of crescents. Bishopric of Augsburg. Udalschalk, 1184-1202 or Hartwig II, 1202-1208.

27. Fac. eccl. bust of bishop wearing a short conical miter with small St. Andrew's crosses to the rt. and left of the neck. The hands are held palms forward in the lower portion of the coin. Inner border plain, outer border of crescents and pellets. Bishopric of Augsburg. Udalschalk 1184-1202 or Hartwig II, 1202-1208.

28. SM. Fac. bust of bishop wearing bicornate miter to either side of which are, on the left, a six-pointed rosette and to the rt. a crescent, horns inward. Plain border. Bishopric of Augsburg. Hartmann, 1249-1286.

29. SM. Fac. bicornate mitered eccl. bust to either side of which are large crescents, horns inward. Inner plain, outer border of crescents. Bishopric of Augsburg. Hartmann, 1249-1286.

30. SM. Fac. bust of bishop wearing bicornate miter, to either side of the neck an annulet. Inner plain, outer border of crescents. Bishopric of Augsburg. Hartmann, 1249-1286.

31. SM. Fac. eccl. bust wearing a short conical miter and holding close to his chin (hands visible) a crozier, crook outward, in his rt. hand and an open book in his left hand. Bishopric of Augsburg. Believed issued in first half of the fourteenth century.

32. SM. Oval-faced bust of bishop wearing a short conical miter and holding a very small crozier in his rt. hand, crook outwards, and a stylized open book in his left. The crozier and book are held high on a level with the upper cheek of the bust. Bishopric of Augsburg. Marquard IV, 1348-1265.

33. SM. Fac. mitered eccl. head with its hands upraised and held palms inward at the level of the ears. Inner border plain, outer border of crescents with a rosette within the horns alternating with fleur-de-llys. Augsburg. Udalschalk, 1184-1202.

34. Fac. bust of bishop wearing a conical miter between two crosses beneath an arch in a three-turreted wall, the outer turrets being flat topped, the center having a conical top. Bishopric of Halberstadt. Gero, 1160-1177.

35. SM. Fac. eccl. mitered bust holding in the rt. and left hand, long palm leaves which rise upright to the top of the miter. Small star between the points of the bicornate miter. Inner plain, outer border of crescents and pellets. Bishopric of Augsburg. Udalschalk, 1184-1202 or Hartwig II, 1202-1208.

36. Fac. mitered eccl. bust holding in the rt. hand a key across the shoulder with the flan outward and a long cross in the left across the left shoulder. Inner border plain, outer of crescents. Bishopric of Augsburg. Siegfried III, 1208-1227.

37. Fac. head of bishop wearing a low conical miter, to either side of which are small round-topped towers with extensions rising above the heads to form an arch. Small stars to either side of top of arch. Inner border plain, outer of crescents. Bishopric of Augsburg. Siegfried III, 1208-1227.

38. SM. Fac. eccl. bust wearing bicornate miter, holding in the rt. hand a key over rt. shoulder, flan outward and a crozier, crook outward, in the left. Inner border plain, outer of crescents. Bishopric of Augsburg. Siboto, 1227-1249.

39. SM. Fac. eccl. bust wearing bicornate miter and holding croziers, rooks outward, in the rt. and left hands. Bishopric of Augsburg. Hartmann, 1249-1286.

40. Bust of bishop rising over a very low wall containing a small door. Bust is mitered and holds a crozier, crook outward, in the left hand and holds the rt. hand in benediction. SM. Bishopric of Augsburg. Hartmann, 1249-1286.

41. SM. Fac. bust of bishop wearing bicornate miter and holding a small flask, ciborium, in the rt. hand and a crozier, crook outward, in the left. Inner border plain, outer of crescents. Bishopric of Augsburg. Hartmann, 1249-1286.

42. SM. Small fac. eccl. bust wearing bicornate miter and holding two croziers, crooks outward, the whole surmounted by a small arch to either side of which are low buildings. Bishopric of Augsburg. Hartmann, 1249-1286.

43. SM. Std. fac. eccl. fig. of bishop (actually appears like it is crouched) wearing a bicornate miter and holding a crozier, crook inward, in the left hand and a cross with a looped base in the rt. Inner plain, outer border of crescents. Bishopric of Augsburg. Hartmann, 1249-1286.

44. SM. Fac. mitered bust of bishop holding a globus cruciger in the rt. hand upright, the left being raised upright as in benediction. Inner border plain, outer of crescents. Bishopric of Augsburg. Hartmann, 1249-1286.

45. SM. Fac. bust of bishop wearing an exceedingly low miter (actually appears to be a cap with a beaded border) to either side of which are conical-topped towers. Inner border plain, outer of crescents. Bishopric of Augsburg. Hartmann, 1249-1286.

46. SM. Fac. mitered bust of bishop holding a small flask upright in either hand (this flask, the ciborium, takes several shapes, sometimes resembling small barrels). Inner border plain, outer of crescents. Bishopric of Augsburg. Hartmann, 1249-1286.

47. Fac. mitered bust holding crozier with two stars and tendrils in the field. Legend - + FRITHERIC ARCHIE. Archbishopric of Magdeburg. Friedrich I, 1142-1145.

48. SM. Fac. mitered bust. Legend - LVTOLD'. Bishopric of Basel, Lutold II, 1238-1249.

49. SM. Fac. mitered bust in an arch surmounted by three towers between letter S and N (letters may be absent). Bishopric of Basel, Bertold II (?), 1249-1262 (some class this variation as "undetermined bishop").

50. SM. Mitered bust to left between the letters P and E. Bishopric of Basel, Peter v. Asspelt, 1296-1306.

51. SM. Identical to No. 50 except the letters are I and O. Bishopric of Basel, Johann Senn v. Münsingen, 1335-1365.

52. SM. Mitered bust to left between letters B and A. City of Basel, fourteenth-fifteenth centuries. (The letters are characteristic of City of Basel coins and are found in many and varied combinations, especially with the so-called "Basel cross".)

53. SM. Fac. mitered bust holding crozier and cross in simple inner border. Outer border in form of octofoil with lis and annulets alternating. Bishopric of Ratisbonne, Eberhard, 1165-1167.

CLASS D: ECCLESIASTICAL REPRESENTATIONS

III. Single Half Figures

1. Half fig. of fac. eccl. fig. wearing a miter and holding in rt. hand a crook and in the left an open book. A tower to the left and two small pellets on either side of his head. Leg. 19. Erfurt. Archbishopric of Mainz. Arnold, 1153-1160.

2. Fac. half fig. of bishop wearing miter and bearing cross potent on shaft in left hand and a crook in his rt. Leg. 228. SM. Tanrode. Prior to the end of the thirteenth century.

3. Half fig. of bishop fac., crosses to either side of head, below to either side of his body the letter A. Bishopric of Hildesheim. Thirteenth century.

4. Crude mitered eccl. half fig. bearing a flower in his rt. hand and a book in his left. Bearded border. Remda under the County of Schwarzburg. Prior to the end of the thirteenth century.

5. Half fig. of abbot facing, holding crook in rt. and palm leaf in left. Over-all a trefoil arch backed by principal tower with two lesser towers to the left and rt. Legend. Abbey of Hersfeld. Johann I, 1201-1213.

6. Fac. half fig. of abbot (no headdress) bearing in rt. hand a fleur-de-lys and in the left a closed book, resting on a flat-topped arch. Beneath the arch a small two-towered building. Ornate beaded border. Abbey of Helmstadt, thirteenth century.

7. SM. Fac. eccl. half fig. wearing conical miter, cross held in left hand, crook in rt. Inner border pearled, outer pearled. Bishopric of Constance. Konrad II, 1209-1233.

8. Fac. mitered eccl. half fig. holding a crozier, crook inward, in the left hand and the host upright in the rt. hand. SM. Inner plain, outer border beaded. Bishopric of Constance. Heinrich I, 1233-1248.

9. Fac. eccl. half fig. wearing a broad-based pointed miter and holding a crozier, crook inwards, in his left hand, the rt. hand raised in benediction. SM. Inner border plain, outer pearled. Bishopric of Constance. Heinrich I, 1233-1248.

10. Fac. mitered half fig. with both hands raised in benediction, palms outward. Inner border plain, outer beaded. SM. Bishopric of Constance. Heinrich I, 1233-1248.

11. Eccl. mitered, half fig. rising over fig. of fish fac. to rt. Lily scepter and book held in the left hand, a crozier, crook outward, in the rt. A small cross to left of crozier. SM. Outer border pearled. Abbey of Rheinau.

12. Fac eccl. mitered half fig. of bishop holding a wine glass-like flask in the rt. hand and a cross in the left. Small pellets to either side of neck and above wine glass. Plain inner border, crescented outer border with a small pellet between each crescent's tips. Augsburg. Udalschalk, 1184-1202.

CLASS D: ECCLESIASTICAL REPRESENTATIONS

IV. Single Half Figures (Nimbate)

1. SM. Fac. nimbate half fig. of St. Matthew bearing an ax over his rt. shoulder and carrying a book in his left hand. City of Goslar.

2. SM. Half fig. of nimbate saint holding arms and hands upright in benediction. Legend. Magdeburg (struck at Halle).

3. Fac. nimbate half fig. wearing armor, pointed helmet, and a long cloak draped over the left side of his body. Fig. holds a long palm upright in his rt. hand passing over his rt. shoulder. In the rt. field there is a crown topped with a fleur-de-lys. Bishopric of Magdeburg. The latter part of the twelfth century.

4. Nimbate half fig. of St. Stephen turned to left with arms raised as if

in prayer. A star before his face, three stones in the rt. field of the coin and a small annulet in the left field between his upper rt. hand and lower left hand. Legend. Bishopric of Halberstadt. Issued between 1149-1201.

6. Fac. nimbate bust in trefoil arch holding a banner in rt. hand and palm branch in left, all surmounted by five towers over the arch. Legend—SC S MAVRICIVS DVX MEIDEI. Magdeburg, twelfth century (moritz-pennige.)

CLASS D: ECCLESIASTICAL REPRESENTATIONS

V. Single Seated Female Figure

1. Std. fac. female eccl. fig. holding in each hand a globate long cross and a stylized book. Quedlinburg. (Struck at Gera.)

2. Std. fac. female eccl. fig. holding in either hand a globate floriate cross. Beaded border. Quedlinburg. Beatrix II, 1139-1160.

3. Std. fac. female eccl. fig. holding cross upright in rt. hand (field left) flanked by two conical towers, small busts fac. inward to left and rt. of her feet. Quedlinburg. (Struck at Gera.)

4. Abbess std. fac. on stool, holding crook over left shoulder and missal in rt. hand. Flanked by towers. Above fig. leg. Double border, inner row beaded. Abbey of Gandersheim. Adelheid IV, 1151-1184.

5. Std. fac. fig. of abbess holding palm leaf and book all with a nonagonal circle. Outer beaded border. Abbey of Eschwege. Gertrude, 1180-1188.

6. Std. fac. female eccl. fig. holding in rt. hand a cross, in left hand a large flower, flanked by a tower to the left and to the rt. Leg. 12. Quedlinburg. Agnes II, 1184-1203.

7. Std. fac. coiffed female fig. holding lily scepter in left hand, rt. hand upraised. Fig. 25. Gelenhausen. Empress Beatrice (wife of Frederick I).

8. Std. fac. eccl. female fig. coiffed holding a lily scepter upright in her rt. hand and an open book upright in her left hand. To either side she is flanked by a bust of a similarly coiffed nun fac. inwards with hands raised in prayer. Legend—BEATRIS X. Abbey of Quedlinburg. Beatrix II, 1138-1161.

9. SM. Fac. female half fig. wearing a low peaked cap and holding the rt. hand upright as if taking an oath and holding an unribbed palm branch in the left. Small pellets to the left of the head at the crown level and by the neck and one small pellet to the rt. of the neck. Imperial issue of Augsburg. Elizabeth (wife of Emperor Konrad IV).

10. Std. fac. coiffed female eccl. fig. holding an open book upright in the rt. hand and a lily scepter upright in the left. Abbess is std. on a "lion" stool. Abbey of Quedlinburg. Agnes II, 1184-1203.

11. Std. fac. coiffed eccl. female fig. holding an open book upright in her rt. hand and a lily scepter in her left. Fig. is flanked to either side by low ball-topped towers. Inner border lined, outer plain. Abbey of Quedlinburg. Agnes II, 1184-1203.

12. Std. coiffed, eccl. female fig. flanked to either side by very short ball-topped towers and holding an open book upright in her rt. hand and holding her left hand, palm outward, slightly away from her body. Small pellet to rt. of her head. Legend—S PES.FIDES-KARITAS. Abbey of Quedlinburg. Agnes II, 1184-1203.

13. SM. Coiffed, eccl. female fig. std. on a low wall flanked to either side by small ball-topped towers and holding a globate cross upright in her rt. hand and a palm branch in her left. Abbey of Gandersheim. Mathilde I, 1195-1223.

14. Std. fac. eccl. female fig., coiffed, holding a palm branch upright in her rt. hand and an open book in her left. Triple border. Abbey of Eschwege. Gertrud, 1180-1188.

15. Std. female fig., coiffed, in low walled enclosure flanked by towers and holding upright a lily scepter in the rt. hand and an open book in the left. (similar to No. 6 in general style). Quedlinburg. Beatrix II, 1138-1161.

16. Std. fac. fig. of abbess between two towers holding a palm branch in the rt. hand and a book in the left with willow branches to either side (the towers may be absent and a letter A be present to either side of head or she may be holding a willow branch in either hand). Quedlinburg. Sophie I von Brena, 1203-1224.

17. Std. fac. fig. of abbess (chair not apparent) holding an upright willow branch in either hand with an annulet to either side of legs. Quedlinburg (struck at Gera), Bertradis I von Krosigk, 1225-1229 (also given as 1224-1230).

18. Std. fac. fig. of abbeß on animal-headed stool holding a willow branch (rt. hand) and a palm branch (left hand). Quedlinburg (struck at Gera). Bertradis I, 1225-1229.

19. Std. fac. fig. of abbeß on curved arch in wall between two large and two small round-topped towers holding a lily scepter (rt. hand) and a palm branch (left hand). Quedlinburg. Adelheide III von Sommerscheburg (1162-1184). (A variation exists with only two large towers, the abbeß holding a cross in place of the palm branch, with an annulet above each shoulder, and with a more circular arch as a seat.)

20. Std. fac. fig. of abbeß between two towers holding a book. Quedlinburg. Gertrud von Valkenstein, 1233-1270.

21. Std. fac. fig. of abbeß holding a cross (rt. hand) and a book (left hand), stars to either side of head. Quedlinburg. Bertradis II, 1270-1286.

CLASS D: ECCLESIASTICAL REPRESENTATIONS

VI. Single Seated Male Figure

1. Bishop wearing two-pointed miter std. rt. reading Mass from book placed on short stand, holds crook before face. Legend. Archbishopric of Mainz. Christian I, 1165-1183.

2. Mitered, eccl. fig., std. on a stool fac., crook upright in rt. hand, crozier in left, overall trefoil arch between two towers. Large module. Legend. Simple border. Erfurt. Archbishopric Christian I, 1160-1162, 1165-1183.

3. Std. fac. eccl. fig., mitered, holding crook in left hand, extending blessing with rt. Leg. 44. Archbishopric of Mainz. Christian I, 1165-1183.

4. Std. fac. eccl. fig., mitered, holding crook in rt. hand (to left) and missal in left (rt.), flanked by two towers. Pseudo-leg. Bishopric of Hildesheim. Adelhog, 1169-1190.

5. A bishop std. fac., wearing miter, holding in rt. hand a globe surmounted by a cross, in the left a crook. SM. Bishopric of Augsburg.

6. Std. fac. eccl. fig., mitered, holding crook in rt. hand, missal in left, cross on breast. Legend. Archbishopric of Magdeburg. Wichmann, 1152-1192.

7. Std. fac. eccl. fig. wearing beaded headdress and holding in rt. hand a crook and in the left a cross. Leg. 80. Bishopric of Naumburg-Zeitz. Berthold II, 1186-1206.

8. Std. fac. eccl. fig. wearing a conical miter, holding in rt. hand a crook and in left a large key with the flan outward. Legend - TEODEREN, letters separated by small globular crosses. Bishopric of Naumburg-Zeitz, Theodorich, (Dietrich II), 1243-1272.

9. Std. fac. eccl. fig. mitered, holding crook in rt. hand, palm leaf in left, flanked by two towers. Legend. Double border, outer beaded. Abbey of Hersfeld. Siegfried, 1180-1200.

10. Eccl. fac. std. fig. between two towers holding long crook in rt. hand, missal in left, stars either side of neck. Leg. 127. Triple border, outer beaded. Abbey of Hersfeld. Johann I, 1201-1213.

11. Std. fac. eccl. fig. nimbate, holding scepter in rt. hand, book in left. Flanked by towers. Above, six-treasured arch surmounted by towers. Bishopric of Halberstadt. Gardolph, 1193-1201.

12. Std. eccl. fac. fig., mitered, bearing crook in rt. hand and lily scepter in left. Legend. Bishopric of Merseburg. Dietrich, 1201-1215.

13. Std. fac. eccl. fig. wearing conical cap and bearing a crook in the left hand (rt. field) and holding rt. hand in benediction. Stars to either side of neck. Letter V in the rt. field, and numerous small pellets in the field. Legend. Abbey of Saint Blaise at Nordheim. Weizellin, before 1150.

14. Std. fac. fig. of abbot at table wearing a round cap and holding a lily staff in his left hand and a crozier, crook inward, in his rt. SM. Pearled border. Abbey of Reichenau.

15. Throned, std. fac. bishop wearing conical miter, holding a book across his body with his left hand and an upright crozier in his rt. Inner border plain, outer beaded. Bishopric of Constance. Konrad II, 1209-1233.

16. Mitered fac. eccl. fig. std. on a low wall and holding upright in his rt. hand a crozier, crook outward, and a lily scepter in his left. Fig. is flanked to rt. and left by a short ball-topped tower with two windows at the base. Legend + MONETA. REGIS OTTONIS. IN LEGT. Imperial issue of Lichtenberg. Otto IV, 1198-1218. (Similar coin with the legend +HARTBERTVS EPISCOPES IN HIL. is attributed to the Bishop Hartbert of Hildesheim.)

17. SM. Std. fac. eccl. nimbate fig. holding a cross upright in the left

hand and a key vertical in the rt. hand, the handle downward and the flange inward at the level of the rt. shoulder. Legend — SANCTVS PETRVS A. Bishopric of Bremen. Hartwig II, 1184-1207.

18. Std. mitered eccl. fac. fig. holding a large lily staff in either hand and flanked by small conical-topped towers each surmounted by a small sphere. SM. Inner beaded border. Bishopric of Hildesheim. Konrad, 1221-1246.

19. Std. miterless fac. eccl. fig. holding a lily staff in the rt. hand and a book upright in the left. Legend — ALBERTVS ELECTVS. Double border. Archbishopric of Magdeburg. Albrecht I, 1205-1233.

20. Std. fac. eccl. fig. wearing a conical miter and holding a crozier in the rt. hand, crook inward and a book upright in the left. The fig. is std. on an arch-like throne. SM. Bishopric of Augsburg. Udalschalk, 1184-1202.

21. Std. fac. eccl. fig. (St. Martin) between two towers, holding crozier and book in rt. and left hands. Legend — MART. Erfurt (Archbishopric of Mainz). Uncertain issue, thirteenth century.

CLASS D: ECCLESIASTICAL REPRESENTATIONS

VII. Single Seated Nimbate Figures

1. Std. fac. nimbate, eccl. fig. of St. Stephen, holding in rt. hand a globe cross (in left field) and a book of Gospels, opened, surmounted by a palm, in left hand, flanked by two towers to the rt. and to the left. Legend. Bishopric of Halberstadt. Gardolph, 1193-1201.

2. Robed, nimbate, fig. of St. Stephen kneeling partially to the rt., arms outstretched. Legend. Beaded border. Bishopric of Halberstadt.

3. Std., fac. nimbate fig. of St. Stephen (curly hair) arms extended from side of body. Legend. Bishopric of Halberstadt.

4. Very crude representation of a mitered std. St. Martin holding in his rt. hand a representative banner and in his left a wheel. Beaded border. Leg. 215. SM. Erfurt, struck by the Bishopric of Mainz before 1300.

5. Small std. fac. nimbate fig. (St. Maurice) holding an upright sword in his rt. hand and a lily scepter upright in his left. SM. Archbishopric of Magdeburg. Fourteenth century.

6. A robed nimbate eccl. fig. representing St. Stephen kneeling to the rt. with the arms raised in supplication. A small pile of five stones in the left field of coin. The head of the fig. is tilted backward as if gazing heavenward. Legend. Bishopric of Halberstadt.

7. Std. fac. nimbate eccl. fig. holding an open book upright in the left hand and a cross close to the head in the rt. hand. The fig. is surmounted by a trefoil arch possessing three towers. Central tower possesses typical battlements while the smaller flanking towers are round-topped and surmounted by a cross. Star to either side of central tower. Bishopric of Halberstadt. Konrad, 1202-1208.

CLASS D: ECCLESIASTICAL REPRESENTATIONS

VIII. Standing Single Figure

1. Stg. eccl. fig. mitered, holding crook, blessing bread and wine to the rt. Leg. 28. Bishopric of Naumburg. Berthold I, 1154-1161.

2. Grotesque fac. stg. eccl. fig. wearing a conical beaded miter and bearing a large crook in his rt. hand and a large cross in his left. Leg. 41. Bishopric of Meissen. Konrad, 1240-1258.

3. Large module, stg. fac. eccl. fig. wearing a miter, holding a book of Gospels in left hand (to rt.) and holding a long crook diagonally across body in rt. hand. Flanked by two towers. Legend. Archbishopric of Magdeburg. Wichmann.

4. Stg. fac. eccl. fig. wearing a round-beaded headdress and holding in rt. hand a crook and in left a cross with its branches surrounded by a circle. Small pellets to either side of neck, over fig. a beaded triple arch. Leg. 122. Triple beaded border. Abbey of Hersfeld. Johann, 1201-1213. Coin struck in Arnstadt.

5. Stg. fac. eccl. fig. mitered, holding a crook in left hand and reading the Mass from chancel with the missal, to left of coin (his rt.). Archbishopric of Magdeburg. Wichmann, 1152-1192.

6. Crude, large, stg. fac. fig. bearing in left hand (rt. field) a large crook with a strange triple globular effect to shaft and in rt. hand a banner. Bishopric of Meissen. Bruni III, Heinrich or Konrad I.

7. Stg. fac. eccl. fig. wearing pointed miter, bearing in left hand a crook and in the rt. a long-handled cross. Leg. 56. Bishopric of Halberstadt. Konrad, 1201-1208.

8. SM. A small eccl. fig. to the left, head wearing miter fac., holds crook in both hands to the left (rt. field), large wing attached to shoulder. Bishopric of Augsburg.

9. Half fac. nimbate, fig. of St. Maurice surmounted by triple arch. Shield surmounted by cross to his left (rt. lower field), while cross surmounted banner is held to his rt. (left lower field), all surmounted by three conical towers. Legend. Archbishopric of Magdeburg. (Probably struck at Halle.)

10. SM. Stg. fac. eccl. fig. flanked by round-topped towers and holding crook in rt. hand and lily staff in left, low arch to rear. Archbishopric of Magdeburg. Thirteenth century.

11. Stg. fac. eccl. mitred fig. holding a crozier, crook inward, in his rt. hand and an open book upright in his left. Legend - LVDOLFFVS. ARCHIEPC. Archbishopric of Magdeburg. Ludolf, 1192-1205.

12. A small stg. nimbate (not helmeted) fig. holding an upright square banner in his left hand and a sword upright across upper arm in his rt. hand. Inner border plain, outer of crosses. SM. Abbey of St. George. About 1230.

13. SM. Stg. fac. nimbate fig. (St. Maurice) in a short tunic holding an upright sword in the rt. and left hand. Archbishopric of Magdeburg. Fourteenth century.

14. Stg. fac. eccl. fig. wearing a flat headdress (miter?) and ornate tunic and holding a large cross to either side of the head. A large block letter A is found below each cross to either side of the body. Bishopric of Hildesheim. Thirteenth century.

15. SM. Std. fac. nimbate fig. holding a short palm branch upright in the rt. hand and a book upright in the left. There is an annulet between the figure's head and the palm branch. Simple border. Bishopric of Halberstadt. Konrad, 1202-1208.

16. Stg. fac. fig. of St. Stephen holding maniple and Gospels. Legend - S. STEPA NVS PROT. Halberstadt, Gero v. Schermke, 1160-1177

17. Abbott holding crozier and palm branch stg. under of triple arch, above two towers and a pinnacle. Helmstedt (lower Saxony), Heribert II, 1190-1230.

CLASS D: ECCLESIASTICAL REPRESENTATIONS

IX. Two Busts or Half Figures

1. Two fac. busts, nimbate, representing St. Simon and St. Jude. Between them a long-hafted cross. City of Goslar.

2. Ornate fac. beaded heads of nimbate saints, St. Simon and St. Jude, above a cross, below a small crowned beardless fac. head between two rosettes. Leg. 195. City of Goslar.

3. Two fac. busts, to left mitred bust of bishop holding crook in rt. hand, to left bust of Landgrave of Hesse. Archbishopric of Mainz. C. 1263 (Werner, 1259-1284).

4. Arch flanked by two towers dividing field of coin. Above, bust of fac. eccl. fig. (St. Martin) holding a crook in rt. hand and large cross in left hand, double-pointed miter, small cross on front. Below arch, fac. eccl. fig. wearing miter (the archbishop) with both hands raised in supplication in rt. field. Small tower to his left. Legend. Mainz. Heinrich, 1142-1153. (Struck at Erfurt.)

5. Arch flanked by two small towers and supporting four very small towers, dividing field. Above arch eccl. half fig., not mitred, holding crook in rt. hand and book of Gospels in the left hand. Below the arch, eccl. half fig., not mitred, praying, small tower in left field. Struck at Erfurt. Archbishopric of Mainz. Heinrich, 1142-1153.

6. Two busts in field flanked to rt. and left by pointed towers. Upper busts of nimbate St. Martin wearing a miter, holding in his rt. hand a cross and in the left a crook. Bust fac. Lower bust represents the bishop in supplication to the rt. also wearing a two-peaked miter, before his face a rowel, or star. Erfurt. Archbishopric of Mainz. Heinrich, 1142-1153.

7. SM. Two fac. eccl. busts (no headdresses) on either side of a standard rising from a triangular base and surmounted by a small globe cross. Triple plain border. Abbey of Nienburg an der Saale. Twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

8. Fac. bust of bishop holding crozier and book under an arch, above bust of St. Stephen with hands uplifted in prayer between two towers. Halberstadt, Gero v. Schermke, 1160-1177.

9. Fac. bust of bishop under an arch surmounted by four towers above which is a fac. bust of St. Stephen. Legend - SCS.STEPHANVS PRO MARTIR. Halberstadt, Gero v. Schermke, 1160-1177.

10. Double eccl. heads resembling that of Janus (representing St. Felix and St. Regula). SM. City of Zürich. May be surmounted by eagle and flanked by scepters.

CLASS D: ECCLESIASTICAL REPRESENTATIONS

X. Two Full Figures

1. Two std. figs. To the rt. a nimbate robed eccl. fig., to the left the mitered fig. of the bishop holding between himself and the saint a large crook. Many small annulets and besants in the fields. Leg. 222. Bishopric of Halberstadt. Ulrich I, 1149-1160 and 1177-1180.

2. Two stg. fac. figs. To the rt., the archbishop, mitered, holding crook diagonally across body, to the left, nimbate, armored helmeted fig. of St. Maurice holding shield on his rt. (extreme left of coin), and banner in left hand. Archbishopric of Magdeburg. Wichmann, 1152-1192.

3. Two std. fac. figs. To the rt. nimbate St. Stephen holding palm, to the left, holding crook and wearing miter, fig. of bishop. Legend. Bishopric of Halberstadt. Ulrich I, 1149-1160 and 1177-1180.

4. Two stg. fac. figs., the one to the left armored and helmeted but nimbate and holding in his rt. arm a triangular shaped shield outward and in his left hand a short-shafted banner, flag to rt. dividing the coin. In the rt. field robed and mitered fig. of the bishop holding in his rt. hand diagonally inward, a crozier and in his left hand a palm rising upward. In the lower field between the two, two maltese crosses. Legend. Archbishopric of Magdeburg. Wichmann, 1154-1192.

5. Std. robed eccl. fig. (no miter) holding a palm upright over the rt. shoulder and a long cross dividing the center of the coin in his left. In the rt. field is a kneeling coiffed female fig. with her arms raised in supplication ac. the std. saint. Std. fig. represents St. Eustachius. The Abbey of Nordaussen Berta, 1160-1180.

6. Field of coin divided by double arches. In the left archway sits a female fig., bareheaded with the rt. hand in her lap and the left hand raised, while in the rt. archway sits a bareheaded, robed male fig. with his left hand in his lap and his rt. hand raised. Legend +COMES. OLRICAS DE TURGOVE. City of Torgau under the Counts of Wettin. Ulrich, 1187-1206.

7. Two std. fac. eccl. figs., to the rt. the abbot in eccl. robes, mitered, and in his rt. hand holding a crozier, crook to the left, and in his left a book held against his body. To the left is std. a nimbate robed fig. (St. Wigbert) with his rt. hand raised in benediction. Between the two std. figs. at their feet is a small ball-topped conical turret. Legend. Abbey of Hersfeld. Siegfried, 1180-1200.

8. Two figs., to the rt. the std. coiffed fig. of the abbess holding in her left hand a cross and in her rt. a lily scepter while to the left the std. fig. of the voigt, robed and bareheaded, holding a sword in his rt. hand over his rt. shoulder. A small two-storied tower is in the extreme left field. Legend - SCS SIMONVDA. Abbey of Nordhausen. Caecilia, 1135-1160.

9. Bishop holding crozier kneeling before St. Stephen with usual pellets and stones (symbolic of saint's martyrdom) in field. Legend - + STEPHANVS. S. PRO ODALRICVS EPC. Halberstadt, Ulrich v. Reinstein, 1149-1160.

CLASS D: ECCLESIASTICAL REPRESENTATIONS

XI. Multiple Representations

1. Three stg. figs. fac. left; two rt. Falling fig. of St. Stephen, nimbate, in eccl. robes, to left two figs. wearing conical caps in the act of casting stones. Legend. Bishopric of Halberstadt. Ulrich I, 1149-1160, and 1177-1180.

2. Four figs., in a scene representing the martyrdom of St. Stephen. Nimbate robed fig. in prayerful attitude falling to rt. Two smaller figs. to left, casting stones, a larger stg. fig. to rt. of saint casting stones. Above saint a representation of celestial glory. Bishopric of Halberstadt.

3. Field divided by beaded triple arch surmounted and flanked to rt. and left by buildings. Below archbishop fac. bust wearing flat headdress and hold-

ing in rt. hand a small crook and in left a cross. Above arch, in center, a portrayal of the Virgin and Child, Virgin wearing beaded nimbate headdress and holding infant to her left. Star in upper rt. field. Legend. Bishopric of Hildesheim. Hartbert, 1198-1216.

4. Three arches, each surmounted by a tower. Fig. of abbess std. beneath center arch. Beneath each lesser side arch, a bust portrait. At feet of abbess, two female figs. Abbey of Quedlinburg. Beatrix II, 1139-1160.

5. Low arch dividing field of coin. Above arch, a bust of St. Martin, nimbate, to the left, the bishop mitred, to the rt. Below arch a beggar extending hands in supplication to St. Martin. Leg. 44. Archbishopric of Mainz. Christian I, 1165-1183.

6. Stg. fac. eccl. fig. wearing miter, cross on breast, arms raised in benediction. To rt. and left, kneeling deacons holding to rt. the crook, to the left the crozier. Legend. Archbishopric of Magdeburg. Wichmann, 1152-1192.

7. Large module. Undivided triple arch. Beneath the center arch, std. fac. fig. of St. Lawrence, to the rt. the king and to the left the bishop. Above arches, city towers. Legend. Bishopric of Merseburg. Johann I, 1151-1170.

8. Field divided by arch surmounted by number of small towers. In lower field, two half figs. represented in the act of martyring St. Lawrence who is extended horizontally full length on a grill. The two figs. are located to the rt. and left of the grill. Above, in the center of the arch is located the bust of the bishop, also in an arch surmounted by three small globular towers. The bishop is wearing a double-peaked miter and holds a palm and a crook. Leg. 77. Bishopric of Merseburg. Eberhard, 1171-1201.

9. Arch flanked by two towers, over arch bust of the bishop holding crook to the rt. and St. Lawrence nimbate to the left. Below arch, scene depicting the martyrdom of St. Lawrence showing two figs. roasting him alive. Leg. 126. Bishopric of Merseburg. Johann I, 1151-1170.

10. Field of coin divided by a long arch bearing a legend S-S STE-PHANVS PROT. Beneath the arch is a prone eccl. robed nimbate fig. (represents St. Stephen); above are nine or more pellets representing stones. Above the arch are three busts the center fac. outward and the outer two (winged) fac. inwardly. Bishopric of Halberstadt. Latter part of the twelfth century.

11. Std. fac. coiffed fig. of abbess holding a lily scepter in her rt. hand and an open book upright in her left hand and flanked in upper field to either side by small buildings having two conical-topped towers. Below her feet another small building flanked to either side by busts of nuns with hands raised in benediction, each bust surrounded by a circular-like frame. Abbey of Quedlinburg. Beatrix II, 1139-1160.

12. Two std. fac. eccl. female figs., one holding palm and lis, the other a palm, between them a long cross supported above by stg. eccl. male fig. (St. Eustachius?), a star overall. Legend - CIC ILI. Nordhausen, Caecilia,

CLASS E: ANIMALS

I. Lions

1. SM. A stylized lion walking to the rt. (animal is formed of small globules and is difficult to see in detail). In left field above lion's rump is a swastika-like cross. City of Brunswick.

2. A crowned fac. lion walking to the rt., underneath arch surmounted by a globate cross. SM. Duchy of Brunswick.

3. Arch surmounted by three towers, beneath the arch, a lion of Brunswick fac. left. On either side of central tower, two busts each holding a lily scepter. Legend. Beaded border. Brunswick, Heinrich II the Lion, 1139-1195.

4. Triple turreted tower (outer turrets small and anteriorly located) over arch beneath which stands the Brunswick lion fac. rt. Legend. Brunswick, Heinrich II the Lion, 1139-1195.

5. Two arches, beneath which are two Brunswick lions fac. Legend. Brunswick, Heinrich III the Tall, 1195-1227.

6. Horseshoe-shaped arch surmounted by turreted tower, lesser towers to left and to rt., beneath arch a lion walking to left. Legend. County of Orlamünde, Hermann I, 1139-1176.

7. Upper bodies of two crowned fac. lions (griffins?). Inner beaded border, large beaded outer border. Hesse. Heinrich I, 1264-1308.

8. SM. Lion walking to the left. Brunswick-Lüneburg. Wilhelm I von Lüneburg, 1195-1213.

9. Lion jumping right over a small three-turreted tower. Brunswick-Lüneburg. Heinrich III the Tall, 1195-1227.

10. Lion walking to the rt., in rt. field a cross, in left a ball and below a fleur-de-lys. Brunswick-Lüneburg. Otto I the Child, 1235-1252.

11. Griffin-like lion advancing to the rt. Simple inner border, outer border of crescents with a small rosette in the horns of each crescent. Ducal issue of Augsburg. Welf VI, 1152-1191 (?).

12. A lion lying to left before a three-branched linden tree. SM. Inner plain, outer border of crosses. Lindau. About 1280.

13. SM. Crowned lion walking to the rt., in rt. field before face a small pellet. Legend. City of Biberach. About 1180.

14. A crowned lion walking to the left with head turned to the rt. with the tail over body. Inner plain, outer pearly border. SM. Überlingen.

15. Crowned lion walking to the rt. Legend - + OTTO DEI GRATIA ROM (or similar legend). Otto of Brunswick as Otto IV, emperor, 1198-1218.

16. Crowned lion, walking to rt. (may be facing "leopard" style). Legend - OTTO DE LVNEBURG. Otto the Child, Duke of Brunswick, 1235-1252.

17. Lion, with fac. head, walking to the rt., crowned, below the letter A (may be SM). Brunswick, Albrecht I, 1252-1278.



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Fig. 14. Brunswick, Heinrich the Lion (1139-1195). Lion to the right, pseudo-legend. (ANS collection)

Fig. 15. Brunswick-Lüneburg, Otto the Child (1213-1252). Lion standing to the right, before a cross, behind a ball, and below a fleur-de-lys.

Fig. 16. Regenstein-Blankenburg, anonymous issue (about 1300). Small figure standing between stag's horns.

Fig. 17. Arnstein, Walter III (1135-1169). Eagle looking left between two towers, resting on arch with palmetto decoration. (ANS collection)

Fig. 18. City of St. Gall. Paschal lamb standing to the left holding banner (about 1200).

Fig. 19. Abbey of Lindau, anonymous issue (thirteenth century). Cross between linden branches and leaves.

Fig. 20. City of Ravensburg, thirteenth century. Archway surmounted by tower and flanked by towers.

18. Lion, with fac. head, walking to the right, carrying on its back a small tower. In the field a rosette. Bohemia, Ottokar II, 1253-1278.
19. Small lion walking to the left. SM. Baden (House of Zähringen), thirteenth century.
20. Lion rampant left. SM. Bohemia, Ottokar II, 1253-1278.
21. Crowned lion walking to left under trefoil arch surmounted by three small towers. Inner beaded border, letter V repeated four times as outer border decoration. Hesse. Struck between 1240 and 1250.
22. Crowned lion walking to left. SM. Legend. Hesse (struck at either Alfeld or Marburg), Heinrich I, 1264-1308.
23. Upper half of lion rampant to rt. rising over battlement wall. Inner beaded border, outer border + N + N +. Hesse (struck at Frankenburg or Marburg), Heinrich I, 1264-1308.

CLASS E: ANIMALS

II. Other Animals

1. SM. Stag walking to left with long horns extending backward over body. Outer beaded border. Sigmaringen. Gottfried II, 1210-1231/41.
2. SM. Bear walking to the left (or rt.). City of Bern.
3. Ox standing rt. In field a flying fish. Lords of Lobdeburg.
4. Large module. Large facing bull's head, with curved horns and large ears. Cottbus.
5. Shaggy bull with long horns (resembles a goat) stg. to the rt. with head fac. Between horns a cross. Beneath animal, cross. Left field, above rump a small tower-like building. Triple beaded border. Schleiz. Seigneurs of Lobdeburg-Arnshaus. Thirteenth century.
6. Typical Lamb of God (Paschal lamb) with banner to the left, head turned to rt. Pearled border. SM. City of St. Gall.
7. Squarish SM. Beaded border. A forepart of goat fac. left, rt. field a small tower. Schaffhausen.
8. Ram stg. to the left on a small hill, star below ram. SM. Double pearled border. Schaffhausen. About 1200.
9. SM. Deer fac. to the rt. Stolberg. Heinrich V, 1303-1347.
10. SM. Forepart of a deer-like animal peeping from behind a short flat-topped turret. Plain inner border, outer border of dots. City of Schaffhausen. Thirteenth century.
11. Two parallel fish, the upper fac. to the left, the lower fac. to the rt. Small star beneath the mouth of the upper fish and below the center of the lower fish. SM. Legend - MONETA.ABBATIS.AVGENSIS. Abbey of Rheinau. Heinrich II, 1195-1233. (Also found without legend.)
12. SM. A crowned composite of two animals, a lion rampant to the rt. and a spread eagle head to the left, its left wing being obscured by the lion. A border of crosses. The counts of Toggenburg. About 1230.
13. A long horned goat-like animal stg. left with head turned to rt. over its back and with a star in the rt. field over its back. Bishopric of Chur. Friedrich von Montfort, 1282-1290.
14. A long horned goat with head upraised stg. left. Bishopric of Chur. Friedrich von Montfort, 1282-1290.
15. SM. Riderless but fully equipped horse walking to left. Inner plain, outer pearled border. Dukes of Swabia. About 1220.
16. Elephant stg. left with three towers (may be only one) on its back. Counts of Helfenstein, Breisgau, thirteenth-fourteenth centuries (may be SM).

CLASS E: ANIMALS

III. Parts of Animals

1. Two curved horns occupying rt. and left fields rising from a small arch. Between the horns, two fleurs and in center stylized tower. Beaded border. Blankenburg-Regenstein (Siegfried II or III).
2. Large stag's horn with four points, base in left field extending over a small building with a central tower and two wings. Beaded border. Leg. 50. Counts of Blankenburg-Regenstein. Siegfried III, 1191-1246.
3. Four tined stag's horns with the base at left of field extending to the rt. over a star and under a triple arch surmounted by three short towers. County of Blankenburg-Regenstein.
4. Fac. bull's head with long curved horns (inward) above head, ears horizontally outward, wearing triangular headdress (beaded) with two pellets

between horns. Inferior Saxony (Mecklenburg), thirteenth century.

5. Dog's head fac. left. Legend - L V O. City of Laufenburg, struck about 1403. SM.

6. SM. Head of a bull surmounting a wall, circle of rays border. City of Wismar.

7. SM. Horse's head to the left, reins in place. Bohemia, Ottokar II, 1253-1278.

8. Buffalo's head fac. under arch surmounted by three towers. May be SM. Lords of Lobdeburg, struck at Schleiz. Thirteenth century. (There is a series of these types utilizing the buffalo's head [wisent] in which it may be above the wall between the towers as well as below the arch. The buffalo may be crowned. They are somewhat difficult to be sure of if in poor condition since the head appears very human at times. They can be confused with certain Bohemian issues.)

9. SM. Fac. ox head with horns. County of Wölpe, Hindbold, prior to 1310.

CLASS E: ANIMALS

IV. Mythical Animals

1. Griffin walking to rt. Quadruple border, inner three beaded. Lords of Lobdeburg.

2. SM. Winged lion (has human face) of St. Mark to the left. Abbey of Reichenau. Heinrich I, 1207-1234.

3. SM. Fac. spread eagle with a crowned human head. Inner plain border, outer border of crescents. Imperial issue of Augsburg. Friedrich II, 1215-1250.

4. A lion-like animal with a griffin's head walking to the rt., tail curled upward over the back. SM. Abbey of Reichenau.

5. Forepart of a springing fac. lion with a crowned human head. SM. Inner plain, outer pearled border. Überlingen.

6. A crowned lion with a human face looking upward stg. to the rt. Outer border pearled. SM. City of Biberach. About 1220.

7. A phoenix, head left, rising from three palm leaves and flanked on either side by a tall conical-topped tower. Pellets and annulets in the field and a star above bird's head. Oberlausitz. About 1160.

8. Griffin's head fac. left under arch, surmounted by battlements. City of Tettin (Superior Saxony). (Griffins are most common on coins of this area.)

9. SM. Crowned two-tailed lion standing to the left. Simple border. Bohemia, Wenzel II, 1278-1305. (This particular lion is typical and any coin bearing it can usually be attributed to Bohemia.)

10. Griffin walking to the left, wings displayed. SM. Inner border plain, outer beaded. Reichenau, Albert v. Ramstein, 1260-1296.

11. Double eagle, spread or displayed. SM. City of Nuremberg.

12. Eagle with crowned human head, plain border. SM. (Similar except for border to 3.) City of Nuremberg.

CLASS E: ANIMALS

V. Animals (or parts) with Human Representations

1. SM. In left field, crowned fac. head, crown surmounted by cross, in rt. field a lion stg. upright to the rt., head turned to the left, tail extending to the left underneath the head. Outer border of small crescents. Imperial. Struck in Swabia. Otto IV?

2. SM. Crowned fac. head, surrounded by two fish arranged in a circle, heads at the top and tails at the bottom. Inner border plain, outer of crescents. Imperial issue of Augsburg. Friedrich II, 1215-1250.

3. Std. fac. robed fig., bare headed, holding in his rt. hand, across his rt. shoulder a lily staff and in his left a plain sword upright over the left shoulder. To either side a tall flat-topped tower beneath which are the foreparts of two lions fac. inward. At his feet a small two-towered castle with a center arch. Legend. Dukes of Brunswick. Heinrich II the Lion, 1139-1195.

4. Field of coin divided by low triple arch. Beneath center arch a small fac. curly haired bust. Above the archway two walking leopards fac. inward with heads to the front. Inner plain border, outer border of alternating fleur-de-lys and crescents with pellets. Bishopric of Augsburg. Udalschalk, 1184-1202, or Hartwig II, 1202-1208. SM.

5. Crowned fig. (with a rather large head) with the rt. arm upraised, walking to the rt., stg. in front of a lion-like animal with tail curled over

back, also walking to rt. SM. Inner border plain, outer pearled. Überlingen.

6. SM. Stg. fig. between two hart's horns. Regenstein-Blankenburg, anonymous issue about 1300.

7. Hd. of duke between two towers under Romanic gable, below of lion walking to the left. Anhalt, Bernhard, 1170-1212.

8. Bear walking to the left above which is a fac. head. Bern, struck by emperor Friedrich II, 1215-1250. SM.

CLASS F: BIRDS

I. Birds Alone

1. SM. Head of bird fac. left. Pearled border. Freiburg im Breisgau (Baden).

2. A resting eagle to the left over floral-like ornament flanked to rt. and left by two flat towers. Legend. Goslar. (Struck under imperial direction in the twelfth century. Believed by some to be struck by the County of Falkenstein or by the Abbey of Quedlinburg.)

3. Large spread eagle (no legs visible) head turned to left. Legend. Brandenburg or Meissen.

4. Resting falcon with closed wings fac. left. Vines to left and rt. Legend. County of Falkenstein. Burkhard II, 1155-1173.

5. Bird spread as in flight, head to left. (Supposed to be a rooster.) Inner border beaded, outer border large-beaded. Ziegenhayn. Ludwig II, 1257-1289.

6. Squarish SM. Head of swan left rising from three-pointed crown. L in left field, BO in rt. field. Laufenburg.

7. SM. Two fac. long-necked birds, heads turned away from center. Cloister of Sittichenbach. Late thirteenth century.

8. Fac. eagle with wings and tail spread (no legs visible) with head turned to the left over which is a large thick crescent with the horns down. Several small pellets to the rt. and left of the eagle's head. The tail of the eagle is superimposed upon the inner and middle of three borders. Arnstedt. Walter II, 1172-1199.

9. Masonry wall with a large arch in the center, flanked to either side by round-topped towers and surmounted by three smaller round-topped towers. A maltese cross to either side of the top of the center tower. In the arch an eagle with spread wings and tail, head fac. to the left, with an annulet to either side of the head and a maltese cross to either side of the tail. Arnstedt. Walter II, 1172-1199.

10. Spread eagle (wings and tail extended) with the head turned to the left, std. upon a rainbow-like arch below which is the upper part of a palmetto-like decoration. To either side of the eagle a round-topped three-story tower. Rosettes to the rt. and left of the eagle's head. Arnstein. Walter II, 1134-1166.

11. Two three-story round-topped towers with a large five-petaled flower-like structure between (resembles the top half of a daisy) on which a small falcon with closed wings is seated on the center petal fac. left. Small maltese cross-like objects to the rt. and left of the falcon's head with five pellets to the rt. of the bird's head. County of Falkenstein.

12. A resting falcon with closed wings fac. to the rt. between two small round-topped structures each with a fleur-de-lys rising from the top of its turret. The bird is resting on a palmetto ornament. Legend. County of Falkenstein.

13. Masonry arch surmounted to the rt. and left with small round-topped towers. In the center of the arch a palmetto ornament on which rests a falcon left with folded wings. In the field to rt. and left of the falcon several small annulets and maltese crosses. Below the arch a lion walking to the left. Goslar. Struck by the Count Palatine Heinrich V in 1204 when he was Voigt of Goslar.

14. A large two-story building topped with battlements and flanked to either side by two-story candy-striped, conical-topped turrets, on which are perched two birds fac. outward. A star to the rt. of the center tower and a cross-like fig. to the left. Annulet to the rt. and left of the entire edifice. Margraviate of Meissen. Konrad I, 1130-1156.

15. SM. Spread eagle, head to left. Simple smooth border. Salzwedel.

16. Crudely formed bird (swan?) flying to the rt. Norway, anonymous issue, 1100-1165.

17. SM. Two eagle heads beneath a crown. Legend - NORT. City of Nordhausen.

18. SM. Crowned spread eagle. Legend - NORTH. City of Nordhausen.
19. Head of a raven to the left (may have crosslets in field above or below), single or double borders. SM. Freiburg in Breisgau (see No. 1).
20. Two birds stg. back to back between a cross. SM. Bohemia, Otto-kar II, 1253-1278.

CLASS F: BIRDS

II. Birds with Human Representations

1. Structure containing two arches and flanked by conical towers surmounted by spread eagle, head to the left. Beneath archs, two fac. busts. Goslar during the reign of Emperor Friedrich I.
2. Large arch surmounted by four towers. Between two tall center towers fig. of resting falcon fac. left. Beneath the arch a representation of the fall from grace (figs. to rt. and left of tree). County of Falkenstein. Burkhard II, 1155-1173.
3. Two archs flanked to left and rt. by conical towers. Surmounted by spread eagle, head to the left. Two busts beneath the archs. County of Arnstein. Walter II, 1133-1166.
4. Fac. crowned head surmounted by an upper part of eagle, head to the rt. with wings extended and falling to either side of the crowned bust. Inner plain border, outer border of crescents. SM. Imperial issue of Augsburg. Friedrich II, 1215-1250.
5. SM. Two eagles with spread wings fac. inwards and separated by a long-hafted cross rising out of an arch-like division of the field below which is a crown head. Four small pellets to the rt. and left of the crowned head. Inner border plain, outer border of crescents and pellets. Imperial issue of Augsburg. Heinrich VI, 1191-1197.
6. A large masonry arch dividing the field of the coin and flanked to either side by two conical-topped towers. Below the arch a spread eagle, head to the left, with annulets to either side of the head and tail and with a small series of pellets (four or five) to the rt. and left of the spread wings. Above the arch, rising between the two towers, a bust, helmetless, holding a naked sword upright in the rt. hand and a banner upright in the left. A star to the left of the sword. Numerous small pellets in the field to rt. and left of the bust and the towers. Arnstedt. Walter, 1172-1199.
7. Two falcons fac. between cross under arch, above a fac. crowned head. SM. Donauworth. Imperial issue of Friedrich II, 1215-1250.
8. SM. Field of coin partially divided by branch, above all an eagle, to the left a dog, to the rt. a hand. Abbey of Murbach and Lüders.

CLASS G: FLORAL REPRESENTATIONS

1. SM. An upright stock with seven stems, each bearing a triangular-shaped flower, four pellets in upper field, two to each side of uppermost flower head. Pearled border. City of Lindau.
2. SM. Two stems of grapes rt. and left of field, above and below two small rosettes. City of Jena.
3. A six-petaled flower with one pellet in field. Inner plain, outer border pearled. SM. Markdorf. Thirteenth century.
4. SM. An upright linden tree branch radiating out six spade-like leaves. Inner border plain, outer pearled. City of Lindau. Thirteenth century.
5. SM. An upright linden tree branch with alternating spade-shaped leaves and berry like clusters (three leaves, four clusters). City of Lindau. Thirteenth century.
6. SM. A branch of a beech tree in left field, a vertical fish, head to top, in rt. field. Pearled border. Buchau. Latter portion of thirteenth century.
7. SM. Lily rising from a small arch and flanked by two small round-topped towers. Simple border. County of Holstein. Adolf IV, 1225-1240.
8. SM. A nettle leaf under an arch surmounted by three towers. Hamburg (Inferior Saxony), anonymous issue. (The nettle leaf was used by the city routinely and is found in many variations such as with stars, pellets, etc.)
9. SM. Arch over gateway surmounted to either side by a tower, above the gateway a sprig of mint, below one flower. Barony of Münzenberg.

CLASS H: INANIMATE OBJECTS

I. Crosses

1. A grand cross of the Pegau type in the four quarters reading clock-

wise, a head, a globus cruciger, a small round tower, and a crook. Leg. 47. County of Brene. Friedrich II, 1181-1221.

2. A large cross with globules at its extremities. In each quadrant as follows: a head, a crook, a crescent, and a key. Legend. Abbey of Pegau, Heinrich III, 1239-1263.

3. Cross surrounded by border of archs, floral decorations in angles of cross. Pseudo-leg. Bishopric of Hildesheim. Adelhog, 1169-1190.

4. A crotched cross, annulets in angles. Legend. Meissen. Konrad I, 1130-1156.

5. A cross of the Pegau type (resembles a cross potent except that the ends are curved outward in crescent form) with a fleur-de-lys, a cross, a head, and a crozier in each successive angle. Legend - SIFRIDVS ABBAS PIGOVI. Abbey of Pegau. Siegfried, 1185-1224.

6. A long-hafted cross located between two linden branches to the rt. and left joined at the base. SM. Inner border plain, outer pearled. Abbey of Lindau. Thirteenth century.

7. A long cross standing between two croziers, crooks outward. SM. Pearled border. Abbey of Reichenau.

8. SM. Shield bearing a voided cross which may or may not be surmounted by an annulet. City of Constance. After 1423.

9. Cross potent (or crudely floriate). SM. Border arranged: II O II O II O. Pellets in the angles. Norway, uncertain issue, eleventh-twelfth centuries. (There is a large series of similar coins, all rather rare, from the Scandinavian area. They are usually crudely struck and often annulets, crosses, pellets are in the angles of the main type cross. The coins are all small.)

10. Cross with two lis and two croziers in angles. Legend - EGO SVM HILDENSEMENSIS. Hildesheim, Adelhog, 1169-1190.

11. SM. Cross in a circle. Legend - ZVRICH. Zürich, about 1200.

CLASS H: INANIMATE OBJECTS

II. Buildings

1. A large pointed tower-like building in center flanked by two smaller such towers. Leg. 165. Bohemia. Ottokar I, 1192-1193, and 1197-1230.

2. Large circular fortress, in front tower with closed gateway. Crescent to left of tower, star to rt. Double beaded border. Bautzen. Konrad I, 1130-1156 (Margrave of Meissen).

3. Triple turreted building with gate, flanked to rt. and left by diagonally striped towers. Triple border, inner two beaded. Torgau. Konrad I, 1130-1156. (Margrave of Meissen).

4. SM. Three-towered structure, central tower larger than those to either side and surmounted by a small cross. Flat mural tops to the flanking structures. Counts of Montfort. Rudolf II, 1260-1302.

5. SM. Two tall towers to either side of a small arch. A crozier, crook to the rt. above the arch between the two towers. Legend - CAM TAN. Abbey of Kempten. Heinrich II, 1197-1224.

6. Two tall towers between smaller central, conical tower. All surmounted by crosses. Three pellets below archway in center tower and a cross in upper field above the central tower. Abbey of Kempten. Heinrich II, 1197-1224.

7. Archway surmounted by tall building with two umbrella-like stories flanked to rt. and left by slender, round-topped towers. Legend. Ravensburg. About 1180.

8. SM. Small building with very low center-peaked roof and flanked to either side by tall onion-like topped towers surmounted by a small ball. Window in the base of each tower and two windows in the onion part of the dome. Inner border plain, outer beaded. City of Ravensburg. About 1286.

9. Small archway over a six-pointed star surmounted by three towers, the outer two being conical-topped and having a window at the base, the center being flat-topped with battlements and two windows at base. Rows of beads across the arch. Inner border plain, outer beaded. City of Ravensburg. About 1276.

10. Three equal sized conical-towers, the center one having an arch by the doorway. Inner border plain, outer beaded. City of Ravensburg. About 1250.

11. Arch-like wall flanked on either side by two-story conical tower and surmounted by three conical towers, the center larger than the other two, and

beneath the arch a representation of a church. Legend — MAGDEBURGEN-SIS. Archbishopric of Magdeburg. Wichmann, 1152-1192.

12. SM. Small two story conical-topped tower. Two window-like openings at base and one in the top. Plain border. Abbey of Murbach. Thirteenth century.

13. SM. Two archs each surmounted with a thin round-topped turret (topped with a small ball) with a similar turret beneath each arch. A "lily" between the top turrets. Simple border. County of Holstein. Albrecht von Orlamünde, c. 1201-1225.

14. SM. Thin arch surmounted with a small conical-topped turret and flanked at base of arch by a thin lily or cross-topped structure. Beneath the arch a small half-oval structure. Simple border. County of Holstein. Albrecht von Orlamünde, c. 1201-1225.

15. SM. Large round-topped tower (with window or door at base) rising from a double arch within which are four pellets and flanked by two smaller towers. Simple border. County of Holstein. Adolf IV, 1225-1240.

16. Gate fac., above a trefoil, below a pellet. SM. Teutonic Order, fourteenth century.

17. Building with gate and surmounted by two towers, over all a cross, and flanked by two trees. SM. City of Weissenburg.

18. Building with superimposed rosette surmounted by three towers. SM. City of Kaufburen.

19. Wall with battlements surmounted with one tower, also with flat top and battlements. City of Rothenburg. SM.

20. City fortress gateway in which there is a key (arms of city), all surmounted by three towers. Salzwedel.

21. SM. City gate surmounted by three towers (sometimes two towers), within the gate an object such as a crowned face, a small tower, star, etc. (see Class G, 8). City of Hamburg, struck under various authorities.

CLASS H: INANIMATE OBJECTS

III. Miscellaneous

1. Winged, oblong, box-like structure bearing in the center a pellet. SM. City of Mühlhausen.

2. SM. A bishop's crook rising in the center of a small rosette. Legend. Erfurt. (Archbishopric of Mainz.)

3. SM. Simple shield emblazoned with plain cross, surmounted by trefoil. Teutonic Order.

4. SM. Simple crown surmounted by globate cross. Teutonic Order.

5. Two croziers, crooks outward in field. Legend — CO NST A NTIA. Inner border plain, outer pearled. SM. Bishopric of Constance. Eberhard II, 1248-1274.

6. Two croziers, crooks outward, to the rt. and left of the shafts a six-petaled flower, above heads another six-petaled flower. Inner border plain, outer pearled. SM. Bishopric of Constance. Eberhard II, 1248-1274.

7. Two crossed croziers, crooks outward. In field: C ST A NT. Inner border plain, outer pearled. SM. Bishopric of Constance. Eberhard II, 1248-1274.

8. SM. Small wheel with six spokes. City of Erfurt. Fifteenth century.

9. SM. Curved arch separating field of coin below which rests the imperial crown (resembling to some extent a tent with a low peak). Above the arch a simple bust in the center to either side of which are conical towers. Imperial issue of Augsburg. Friedrich II, 1215-1250.

10. An imperial German crown (not spiked but with a rounded top) surmounted by a fleur-de-lys. Beaded border. Imperial issue of Meissen. Emperor Heinrich VI. Issued between 1195-1197.

11. Two crossed boat rudders, blades upward, with a rosette in each angle of the cross so formed. SM. Inner border plain, outer pearled. County of Veringen. Thirteenth century.

12. A boat rudder upright between two fleur-de-lys. Inner border plain, outer pearled. SM. County of Veringen. Thirteenth century.

13. Two crowns with pearled brims located one above the other separated by a band containing the legend CHRONA. Imperial mint of Ulm. Struck between 1250 and 1256.

14. Helmet with swanhead crest, fac. left between letters R and I. SM. Rheinau, Leopold IV (of Austria), 1386-1417.

15. Vizored helmet between letters N and O. SM. Neuchatel, Countess Isabella. Struck about 1378.
16. Crown surmounted by peacock feathers. SM. Zöfingen.
17. Letters AR in ligature (may be retrograde). SM. Double border. Norway, period 1160 to 1205. (An extensive series of similar coins exist bearing letter types, including A, B, C, H, M, V, believed to be the initial letter of a king's name or mint city. The coins are usually small and rather crude.)
18. Capital letter M between three (or two, four) pellets. (Usually SM.) Sweden, Magnus Ladulas or Magnus Smek, 1275-1290 or 1319-1365.
19. Sword upright between the letters E and R. Sweden, Eric X or XI, 1208-1216 or 1222-1250. (Usually SM.)
20. Crude crown, simple border. SM. Scandinavian area, often attributed to Magnus Ladulas or Magnus Smek of Sweden (see No. 18). There is a series of similar coins with the crown associated with trefoils, pellets, or letters. The border is often of a ray-like nature.
21. Helmet between two stag horns, above letter E, below L. SM. City of Ellrich.
22. Crowned helmet between the letters W and A. SM. City of Waldhut.
23. Gothic letter P. SM. Troppau. Przemyslav I, 1366-1433.
24. Large block letter M surmounted by a small cross. Legend + MARBVRG. Struck for Marburg by Heinrich I of Hesse (Landgrave), 1264-1308.
25. Milliron. Legend on rim - HAME. Hameln or Hameln. Fourteenth century. SM.
26. Gothic letter E. SM. City of Eimbeck or Einbeck. Fifteenth century.
27. A large key in an arch flanked by round-topped towers. (The key is almost always symbolic of Salzwedel.) Legend - ZALLTWELDEL EST C. Brandenburg (struck at Salzwedel), Otto II, 1184-1206.
28. Shield surmounted by an annulet. Leg. - OTO. Brandenburg, Otto II, 1184-1206. (This legend form with the single T in OTO is one way of differentiating coins of Otto II from those of Otto I who generally used the double T in his name.)

There is an extensive series of bracteates, usually of small module, utilizing shields with arms as the principal type. Although certain of these were issued during the medieval period (especially by free cities in some areas), the great bulk of coins of this type are post-medieval or Renaissance issues and do not fall into the general category covered in this paper. These coins can be easily attributed by consulting any text containing a section on German heraldry such as Craig's *Germanic Coinages*. This particular bracteate type (sometimes a trifle scyphate) constitutes part of the group sometimes called "hohlpennings" by certain collectors of this series.

TABLE 3 COMMONER BRACTEATE ABBREVIATIONS

- A. - Abbas (abbot); Abbatissa (abbess); Archiepiscopus (archbishop); Arnstadt (place name); Albertus; Adolphus.
- B. - Brandenburg (place name)
- C. - Comes (count); Conradus
- D. - Dux (duke); Denarius (monetary term)
- D.G. - Dei Gratia (by the grace of God)
- E. - Episcopus (bishop); Electus (elector); Erfurt (place name); Et (and)
- H. - Henricus; Hesse (place name)
- I. - Imperator (emperor); Iohannes
- K. - Konradus
- L. - Landgravius (landgrave)
- M. - Moneta (money); Meissen (place name); Marchio (margrave)
- M.N. - Moneta Nova (new money)
- N. - Nummus (monetary term)
- N.N. - Nummus Nova (new nummus)
- O. - Orientalis (the East, meaning eastern Germany); Otto
- Q. - Quedlinburg (place name)
- R. - Rex (king)
- S. - Sanctus (saint); Saxony (place name)
- T. - Thuringia (place name)
- V. - Venerabilis (venerable - commonly found on ecclesiastical bracteates)

Certain letters are sometimes aimlessly substituted for others so that a reverse P may be used in place of Q, H in place of M and N, and E in place of C. Letters which are often simply reversed include C, E, N, S, and P. The letter E, reversed or otherwise, may resemble the letter B.

Examples of abbreviated legends: No. 41 from Table 1, C.D.G.M.V.E., is easily deciphered as "Conrad, by the grace of God, the venerable Bishop of Meissen" while the longer, more difficult Legend 94 (H.D.G.M.E.O.M.T.L.E.S.P.) becomes "Henry, by the grace of God, Margrave of Meissen and the East, Landgrave of Thuringia and Palatine Saxony." The latter example is rather extreme and most abbreviated legends are far simpler. The abbreviation sequence usually runs as follows: 1) name of issuing authority, 2) the D.G., 3) name of place or places of issue, 4) title or titles of issuing authority. Occasionally two letter (or more) abbreviations will be used such as EP for bishop, DV for duke, CO for count, HE for Henrichvs, etc. Patience and imagination are the keys to understanding this legend form.

COMMENTARY

When these tables are used as a means of identifying bracteate coins, the collector should always remember that although approximately 400 descriptions have been given only the surface of the subject of bracteate coins has been touched. For example, Schwinkowski in his text on the bracteates of Meissen alone lists over 1000 examples. Thus it is entirely likely that the tables will be inadequate for attribution in many cases. If, however, the collector approaches the subject properly, he should obtain from these lists some idea as to where his coin was struck even though he may not be able to pin point it accurately as to the exact issuing authority.

Usually the various authorities striking bracteates issued many coins using minor variations on a theme for their principal type. For example, in one series a particular figure might be facing the left while in another the type would be turned to the right. This is especially true of animal forms such as the Brunswick lion. Seated human forms were varied by changing the various implements held in the hands, such as substituting a palm leaf for a cross or shifting a crozier from the right hand to the left. Consequently, if a collector can find a coin in the lists which strongly resembles his specimen he can make a tentative attribution even though the types are not exact.

Variations are especially marked in legends. In Table 1, 250 legends are listed and at least another 100 are included in the descriptions in Table 2. The legends associated with the St. Stephen coins of Halberstadt afford an excellent example. There are dozens of various ways in which this inscription was altered ranging from a legend consisting of merely a few letters to the more complete forms of SANCTVS STEPHANVS PROTOMARTYR.

From a practical viewpoint, the author has found that as a rule in the United States the larger bracteate coins will always be classified when purchased. The unclassified bracteates with which the collector will be confronted are generally the small ones of less than one inch in diameter. In the author's experience, small mute bracteates bearing ecclesiastical types have generally been issues of Constance, Mainz, or Augsburg, while crowned types were usually struck at the imperial mints of Ulm or Augsburg. The small armored standing figures have practically always been from either Brandenburg or Meissen with the exception of the St. Maurice types from Magdeburg. The horseman bracteates have been mainly from Thuringia and are usually of Hermann II or Ludwig III. The commonest animal form, the lion, is practically always from Brunswick. Other animal forms are rarer but characteristic and are usually located easily in the tables.

The initial differentiation of bracteates bearing human forms into civil and ecclesiastical lines is simple if the collector will always remember that the sword, the crown, and the globus cruciger almost automatically place the coin in the former group while the miter and the nimbus indicate it belongs to the latter class. Again, these tables were arranged according to the principal types so that a figure associated with buildings is generally classed according to its figure and not by the structures present. If, however, the collector cannot find his coin under what he believes to be the principal type of the coin he should look in the tables concerning alternate types. With patience and imagination, the collector should be able to attribute at least tentatively 75% of his unknown bracteate coins with the information contained in these three tables.

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In addition to the above, issues of the *Coin and Medal Bulletin*, the *Numismatic Circular*, the *Numismatic Chronicle*, the *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik* were carefully checked for important data. Sales and auction catalogs from B. A. Seaby, Spink and Son, Münzen und Medaillen, B. Peus, Bullowa, Schulman (both from New York and Amsterdam), Gans, Glendining, Pilartz, Tinchant, Reichmann, Hess, and others were examined to determine which bracteates have been offered for sale the past decade as well as for academic information. In cases of doubt, the attribution of the majority was generally used. Dates of reign also differed and when differences were caught, they were adjusted to coincide with those given by Craig.

THE CAPTIONS FOR THE ILLUSTRATIONS

The attributions for the illustrations of bracteate coins are based on those of Dr. Richard Gaetgens in his superb catalogues, *Münzen der Hohenstaufenzeit*, issued in 1959 and 1960 by Adolph Hess, (Lucerne) and Bank Leu, (Zurich). Since many of the legends are not legible in the photographs, when present they have been presented following the type description. The diameter of the coin is given in millimeters with the preface "AR" indicating all are struck in silver. The city or state issuing the coin, and, if known, the identity of the ruling authority with dates of reign are listed. The abbreviations used are those found in the text.

PLATE ONE

1. AR 20 mm. Bishops of Verden. Iso Count von Wolpe 1205-1231. Cross in arch beneath wall and towers.
2. AR 20 mm. Bishops of Verden. Second half 13th century. *Fac. half fig. of bishop holding crozier and book.*
3. AR 21 mm. Lubeck, period of Danish domination 1201-1224. *Fac. crowned hd. beneath walls and towers.*
4. AR 17 mm. Lubeck, under Imperial domination, second half 13th century. *Fac. crowned hd. (a similar coin is attributed to Bremen)*
5. AR 23 mm. Bardewik, mint city of the Dukes of Saxony. Bernhard II 1181. *Half fig. of armored man stg. over wall between 2 towers.*
6. AR 22 mm. Luneburg, mint city of Dukes of Brunswick. Henry the Tall 1197-1227. *Lion passant left under arch in wall surmounted by towers.*
7. AR 23 mm. Counts of Luchow. Ulrich II 1188. *Helmeted fac. bust with sword.* Legend: +GNOHPNOCNIOVON.
8. AR 23 mm. Counts of Luchow. Werner II 1184-1223. *The count stg. fac. between 2 towers.*
9. AR 22 mm. Bishops of Hildesheim. Herman 1162-1170. *Cross potent with annulets in angles of cross.*
10. AR 29 mm. Bishops of Hildesheim. Adelhog 1170-1190. *Stg. fac. fig. of bishop holding crozier in rt. hand, cross in left, all in quatrefoil between 2 towers.*
11. AR 27 mm. Bishops of Hildesheim, mint city of Alfeld. Konrad II 1221-1246. *Bishop std. fac. holding 2 banners.*
12. AR 33 mm. Abbey of Gandersheim, Adelheid IV von Sommerschenburg 1151-1184. *Abbess std. to rt. holding staff, to left her bailiff, armored, std.*
13. Dukes of Brunswick, Henry the Lion 1142-1180. *Lion passant rt.* Legend: +NSOEINCIEOEIDVIHINRCSOLEOA (2nd and 3rd "Es reversed) AR 30 mm.
14. AR 27 mm. Archbishops of Magdeburg. Winchmann Count von Seeburg 1152-1192. *Stg. fac. fig. of bishop holding maniple, rosettes to either side.* Legend: OMA GE DEICIA HOCETIM.
15. AR 30 mm. Bishops of Halberstadt. Ulrich Count von Reinstein 1149-1160: 1177-1180. *St. Stephan kneeling to rt., behind left field 2 stg. figs. wearing pointed hats.*
16. AR 29 mm. Bishops of Halberstadt. Gero von Schrembke 1160-1177. *Fac. half bust of St. Stephan, nimbate, flanked by angels, below the saint in his tomb, 5 stones in left field.* Legend: S S STEPHANVSPROT.
17. AR 26 mm. Bishops of Halberstadt, Gero von Schrembke 1160-1177. *St. Stephan stg. fac., nimbate, holding maniple in rt. hand, book in left.* Legend: C SSTEPHA NVSRA VTOL



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PLATE TWO

18. AR 32 mm. Bishops of Halberstadt. Gardolf von Harbke 1193-1201. *Fac. bust of bishop under arch, above half fig. fac. of St. Stephan holding cross and crozier between 2 towers.* Legend: SCTS.STEPANVS. IGARDOLLPV.
19. AR 37 mm. Abbey of Quedlinburg. Agnes II von Meissen 1203. *Abbess stg. fac. holding book and lily staff.*
20. AR 25 mm. Counts of Anhalt after 1157. *Armored half fig. fac. over wall, towers to either side.* (usually attributed to Albrecht the Bear 1124-1170)
21. AR 28 mm. Counts of Anhalt. Albrecht the Bear 1124-1170. *St. Stephan stg. fac. nimbate, holding in both hands the manipel.* Legend: NVS.PR OMARTIR ASCHERS IDIN.
22. AR 23 mm. Counts of Anhalt. Albrecht the Bear 1124-1170. *St. Stephan kneeling to rt., five stones in left field.* Legend: NV SRRONAR TIRI SC.
23. 29 mm. counts of Arnstein. Walter II 1135-1166. *In gateway arch a small edifice, above all a spread eagle flanked by towers.*
24. AR 28.5 mm. Counts of Falkenstein. Burkhardt II, before 1174. *Falcon stg. to left.* Legend: x SEBVRGARIONETEFIGOVI.
25. AR 19 mm. Counts of Wernigerode, 2nd half 13th century. *Two fish (trout) stg. upright on their tails, facing, between 3 pellets.*
26. AR 30 mm. Archbishops of Magdeburg. Moritzpfennig. *Half fac. fig. of St. Maurice, banner in rt. hand, shield in left all under triple arch surmounted by 3 towers.* Legend: SCS MAVRICVS DVX.
27. AR 28 mm. Archbishops of Magdeburg. Moritzpfennig. *Fac. half fig. of St. Maurice, cross staff in rt. hand, banner in left.* Legend: SC S MAVRICVS.
28. AR 28 mm. Archbishops of Magdeburg. Moritzpfennig. *Stg. fac. fig. of St. Maurice in armour, sword in rt. hand, shield in left, all in quatrefoil.* Legend: SCS MAV RIC IVS.
29. AR 28 mm. Brandenburg. Jakza von Kopenick 1153-1157. *Fac. half. fig. in armour over wall, sword in rt. hand, shield left, all between 2 towers.* Legend: + BRANDEBVR.



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PLATE THREE

30. AR 27 mm. Mint city of Brandenburg under House of Anhalt. Otto I 1157-1184. *Std. fac. armored fig. between 2 towers, sword upright in rt. hand, shield resting on ground at left hand.* Legend: OTTO BRAND.
31. AR 27 mm. Dukes of Sax-Wittenberg. Bernhard 1180-1212. *Hd. facing left.* Legend: +BERNARDVS DVX V.
32. AR 27 mm. Dukes of Sax-Wittenberg. Bernhard 1180-1212. *Lion passant to left.* Legend: +BERNARDVS.DVX.V.
33. AR 22 mm. Dukes of Sax-Wittenberg. Albrecht I 1212-1260. *Fac. hd. of duke.* (these very simple bracteates are the most difficult to attribute—there is so little information available on the coin).
34. AR 37 mm. Counts of Brehna. Frederick II 1203-1221. *Cross, in angles, a head, a lys, tower, and a crozier.* Legend: A O B.
 i. AR 39 mm. Barons of Eilenberg. Otto 1191-1234. *Std. fac. fig. of ruler, in right hand y, in left cross.* (Another difficult type to attribute. About the only way is by noting what objects are held by the ruler and what objects are in the field. Meissen issued many similar bracteates).
36. AR 26 mm. Kingdom of Bohemia. Ottokar I 1192-1230. *Crowned hds. of king and queen under double arch.*
37. AR 26 mm. Kingdom of Bohemia. Wenzel I 1230-1255. *Fac. crowned bust, sword in right hand, sceptre in left.*
38. AR 27 mm. Kingdom of Bohemia. Ottokar II 1251-1278. *Crowned std. fig. fac., cross in either hand.*
39. AR 26 mm. Kingdom of Bohemia. Ottokar II 1251-1278. *Crowned Bohemian lion (twin tails) rampant left.*
40. AR 21 mm. Silesia, 13th century. *The letter "L".*
41. AR 21 mm. Silesia, 13th century. *The letter "P".*



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PLATE FOUR

42. AR 47 mm. Thuringia. Imperial mint of Muhlhausen. Henry VI 1190-1197. *Armored horseman riding to the right. Legend: H E N R I C V S C E S A R.*
43. AR 45 mm. Thuringia. Imperial mint of Nordhausen. Frederick II 1215-1250. *Emperor std. left holding lily sceptre, empress std. to rt., cross between the Imperial pair.*
44. AR 38 mm. Counts of Mansfeld. Burghard I 1183-1229. *Std. fac. fig. holding sword in rt. hand, lily sceptre in left.*
45. AR 41 mm. Counts of Mansfeld. Burghard II 1229-1260. *Std. fac. fig. similar to no. 44, sword in rt. hand upright, banner in left.*
46. AR 37 mm. Counts of Brehna. Otto I 1182-1203. *Std. fac. fig., lily sceptre in rt. hand, globus in left. Legend: A O V B.*
47. AR 26 mm. Dukes of Brunswick. Albrecht the Great 1252-1279. *Lion passant left under arch surmounted by towers.*



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PLATE FIVE

48. AR 22 mm. Dukes of Brunswick, mint city Luneburg. Henry the Lion 1195-1227. *Lion passant left, above rt. small tower.*
49. AR 23 mm. Dukes of Brunswick, mint city of Luneburg. Otto IV 1196-1218. *Crowned lion passant left, tail over back.*
50. AR 22 mm. Dukes of Brunswick, mint city of Luneburg. William von Luneburg 1195-1213. *Lion stg. rt, rose in field.*
51. AR 21 mm. City of Hamburg, period of Danish domination. 1201-1224. *Small tower under gateway arch surmounted by wall with 3 towers.*
52. AR 19.5 mm. Mecklenburg, period 1230-1240. *Fac. steer hd., annulet between horns.*
53. AR 20 mm. Lubeck, Imperial issue. Henry VI 1190-1197. *Crowned half. fig. fac. holding 2 lily sceptres.*
54. AR 32.5 mm. Dukes of Brunswick, mint city of Gottingen. Otto the Child 1227-1252. *Horseman riding to rt. holding banner. Legend: V V V V V etc.*
55. AR 28 mm. Counts of Wolpe circa 1300. *Std. fac. fig. of saint (St. Stephan) holding maniple. Legend: SCSSTCPNAN ISROTHVIS*
56. AR 26 mm. Abbey of Quedlinburg. Gertrude von Amworth 1233-1270. *Std. fac. fig. of Abbess between 2 towers.*
57. AR 30 mm. Archbishops of Magdeburg. Mortizpfennig. *Half fig. fac. holding palm in rt. hand, patriarchal cross in left. Legend: + SC S MAVRICVS DVX*
58. AR 24 mm. Dukes of Sax-Wittenburg. Albrecht I 1212-1260. *Fac. hd. below arch, tower to either side.*
59. AR 24 mm. Dukes of Sax-Wittenberg. Albrecht I 1212-1260. *Armored stg. fig. fac. over wall, sword in rt. hand, benner in left, small towers either side.*
60. AR 29 mm. Bishops of Hildesheim. Adelhog 1170-1190. *Stg. fac. fig. of bishop holding sacred relic in rt. hand, book in left. Legend: EPISCOPV S ATHE*
61. AR 28 mm. Goslar. *Fac. nimbate hds. of saints Simon and Jude. Legend: +S SIMONET S IVDAS AP*



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PLATE SIX

Figures 62 to 111 illustrate, for the most part, small mute bracteates, some of which show the squarish form called by the Germans "Eckiger Pfennigs".

62. to 70. A series of mute bracteates struck by the Bishops of Augsburg. These are quite characteristic with the bishop wearing the bicomate mitre, having annulet eyes, and many coins possessing a scalloped border, a pellet within each scallop. See text illustrations 9 and 12.

62. AR 27 mm. Udalschalk 1184-1200. *Fac. half fig. of bishop, crozier in r. hand, book in left.*

63. AR 24 mm. Udalschalk 1184-1200. *Fac. head of bishop, annulet to either side, all within 9 pointed star.*

64. AR 25 mm. Hartwig II 1202-1208. *Fac. bust of bishop, palms to either side.*

65. AR 22.5 mm. Siboto 1227-1249. *Fac. half fig., to r. key, left hand on chest, small tower in r. field.*

66. AR 21 mm. Hartman 1250-1286. *A late fig. of bishop to left holding crozier in both hands.*

67. AR 22 mm. Hartman 1250-1286. *Fac. bust of bishop between 2 croziers under triple arch surmounted by crown between 2 towers.*

68. AR 20.5 mm. Hartman 1259-1286. *Fac. bust of bishop holding Ciborium in either hand.*

69. AR 21 mm. Hartman 1250-1286. *Fac. head of bishop, to left 6 pointed star, to r. a crescent moon.*

70. AR 21 mm. Hartman 1250-1286. *Fac. head of bishop between 2 annulets.*

71. to 76. Coins struck at the Imperial mint at Donauwörth. The figures are always crowned and never hold a crozier although they may hold crosses.

71. AR 25 mm. Heinrich IV 1190-1197. *Fac. busts of the Emperor (to left) and his Empress, Constance, holding a long cross between them, all over a rosette under arch, annulets either side of rosette.*

72. AR 25 mm. Friedrich II 1212-1250. *Crowned fac. bust. of emperor, cross in either hand.*

73. AR 21 mm. Friedrich II 1212-1250. *To r. rampant crowned lion, to left over lion's tail, fac. crowned head.*

74. AR 24 mm. Friedrich II 1212-1250. *Fac. crowned head left, to r. a half eagle.*

75. AR 23 mm. Friedrich II 1212-1250. *Fac. crowned head between 2 falcons over table, below a cross.*

76. AR 21 mm. Konrad IV 1250-1254. *Fac. crowned bust, lily sceptre in r. hand, a falcon on the left.*

77. AR 21 mm. Dukes of Swabia (mint city of Schongau). Konrad of Swabia 1254-1268. *Crowned fac. bust, sword in r. hand, palm in left.*

78. AR 16 mm. Counts of Habsburg-Laufenburg 14th century. *Rampant lion to left.*

79. AR 16 mm. Counts of Habsburg-Laufenburg 14th century. *Man-headed lion rampant to left.*



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PLATE SEVEN

80. AR 18 mm. Barons of Krenkingen (mint city of Thiengen). 14th century. Head wearing a pointed cap *fac. left*. Legend: T E above V.
81. AR 16 mm. Counts of Freiburg before 1327. Dove *fac. left*, above a cross.
82. AR 22 mm. Royal mint of Überlingen after 1250. Crowned man-headed lion (head facing) *stg. left*.
- 83 to 88. *Issues from the Imperial mint at Ulm*. Again, crowned figures, no croziers.
83. AR 24 mm. Heinrich VI 1190-1197. *Std. fac. fig.*, crowned, sceptre in *rt. hand* and globus cruciger in *left*. Legend: HEINRIC VS CAESAR
84. AR 21 mm. Heinrich VI 1190-1197. Crowned *std. fac. fig.* holding sceptre and globus as in no. 83.
85. AR 20 mm. Friedrich II 1212-1250. Crowned *alate half fig.* of ruler as falconer, hand raised as in benediction.
86. AR 21 mm. Konrad IV 1250-1254. *Fac. crowned bust* of ruler holding lily sceptres in both hands.
87. AR 21 mm. Konrad IV 1250-1254. *Fac. crowned head* of ruler, annulet to either side.
88. AR 21 mm. Konrad IV 1250-1254. Crowned *fac. head*, lily sceptre in *rt. hand*, in *rt. field* a small tower.
- 89 to 94. *Issues of the Bishops of Constance*. Note that these coins although church issues do not resemble those of Augsburg although the mitre is worn on figures and croziers are present.
89. AR 21 mm. Konrad II von Tegerfeld 1209-1233. *Fac. bust* of bishop, *rt. hand* in benediction, *left* holding palm.
90. AR 20 mm. Heinrich I von Tanne 1233-1248. *std. fac. fig.* of bishop, crozier in *rt. hand*, book in *left*. In *rt. field* a crozier.
91. AR 22 mm. Eberhard II von Waldburg 1248-1274. *Fac. bust* of bishop, crozier in *rt. hand*, lily sceptre in *left*.
92. AR 19 mm. Eberhard II von Waldburg 1248-1274. *Fac. bust* of bishop between 2 pillars, arch above, to *left* of head 3 pellets, to *rt.* a star.
93. AR 18.5 mm. Eberhard II von Waldburg 1248-1274. Crossed croziers. Legend: 9 ST A NT.
94. AR 20 mm. Eberhard II von Waldburg 1248-1274. Crossed croziers, above a star, below crescent moon.
95. AR 20 mm. Abbey of St. Gall (1st half 13th century). Bear walking to *rt.*, above a star.
96. AR 17 mm. Abbey of St. Gall 14th century, about 1325?. Paschal Lamb *stg. left*.
97. AR 23 mm. Abbey of Kempten. Heinrich II 1197-1224. Church building with towers either side. Above a star.
- 98 to 101. *Issues of the Abbey of Reichenau*.
98. AR 22 mm. before 1200. *Stg. fac. fig.* of abbot holding palm in *rt. hand* and book and cross in *left*.
99. AR 21 mm. Konrad von Simmer 1239-1255. Crowned human-headed lion of St. Mark (winged) *stg. left*.



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PLATE EIGHT

100. AR 21 mm. Abbey of Reichenau. Albert von Ramstein 1260-1296. *Lion-like animal with griffen's head passant to rt.*
101. AR 20 mm. Albert von Ramstein 1260-1296. *Griffen std. left (winged).*
102. AR 21 mm. Abbey of Rheinau about 1190. *Fac. bust of abbot, crozier in rt. hand lily staff in left, all above fish below fac. rt., in upper left field a star.*
103. AR 21 mm. Counts of Kyburg-Burgdorf. Eberhard 1249-1284. *Structure with gate and large tower, annulets in field either side.*
104. AR 20 mm. Counts of Montfort. Hugo II 1230-1257. *Crowned fac. bust with lily sceptre in left hand, star in left field.*
105. AR 16 mm. Schaffhausen (mint city of the Cloisters of Allerheiligen) (13th century). *Goat stg. rt., star above to left.*
106. AR 20 mm. Leutkirch 13th century? *Church buildings.*
- 107 to 110. *Bracteates issued by the bishops of Basel. Note the difference between these and those of Augsburg and Constance especially in the mitre form.*
107. AR 17 mm. Heinrich von Horburg 1180-1191. *Fac. head of bishop between 2 chalices.*
108. AR 17 mm. Lutold III von Rotteln 1309-1311. *Head of bishop fac. rt., crozier in rt. field.*
109. AR 17 mm. 14th century. *Fac. bust of bishop in cinquefoil.*
110. AR 17 mm. 14th century. *Bust of bishop fac. left, croziers either side.*
111. AR 16 mm. Abbey of Engelberg 14th century. *Fac. head of abbot, above winged half fig. (angel ?).*



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