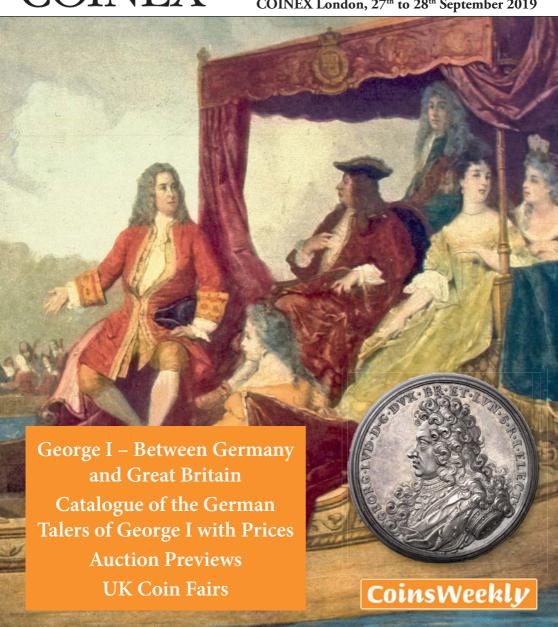
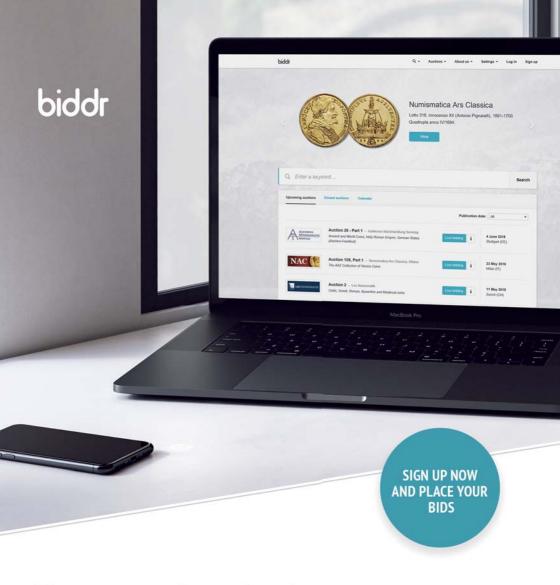
COINSWEEKLY

COINEX

Special Issue

COINEX London, 27th to 28th September 2019





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New Concepts

The world changes. All the time. And everywhere. In some places it changes faster and in others slower, but the change is still apparent. We do all notice the change. But far too few coin dealers and institutions react to it.

The reason is that change is unpleasant. One has to break new ground – without a map or a compass. And it only becomes apparent after some time whether a new approach will be successful or not. But there is no choice! Only those who venture the journey have a chance to survive in a changed world.

CoinsWeekly sees itself as a scout on this new land. We're constantly looking for new concepts in order to meet the



demands of a changing world. You're holding one of these new concepts in your hands: the Special Issue of the online magazine CoinsWeekly.

It looks like one of many printed magazines. But its concept is completely different. The magazine won't be sent to the same circle of subscribers on a regular basis – instead, it reaches out to a constantly changing audience.

The issues are distributed on important coin fairs of different countries in the respective national language: In 2019, 3,000 collectors in New York and Chicago, 5,000 in Munich, 1,500 in London and Birmingham and 3,000 collectors in Prague read a magazine made especially for them. Additionally, more than 100 collectors download the digital version every month – and the number is increasing. The older publications are just as popular as the more recent ones, because we focus the issues on a single topic and also provide a corresponding catalogue.

Dear reader, if you like this issue, please make sure it continues to be published! Contact the advertisers that supported us. New concepts depend on brave and far-sighted people that help us to finance the project with their advertisements.

And we are in need of new concepts to ensure that collecting coins continues to be attractive for future generations!

Yours Ursula Kampmann

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Coinex and the Numismatic Week in London

Actually, there are almost two numismatic weeks that one can spend in London to visit not only the Coinex, but also all the other numismatic and phalaristic auctions that take place before and after this traditional coin fair. From 24 September to 3 October 2019, important public auctions of the UK's largest numismatic auction houses will be held. From coins and medals to paper money and decorations – there is a wide range of objects on offer.

Coinex

The Coinex, organised by the British Numismatic Trade Association (BNTA), is an institution that gathers every year more than 60 national and international dealers. And what they offer is quality – whether it be regarding ancient coins, coins of the United Kingdom or world coins.

Organised and supervised treasure hunts with a metal detector are not only allowed in Great Britain, they are almost a national sport. Therefore, lovers of Celtic, Roman and British coins will find at the Coinex an extensive offer of interesting pieces with information about their place of discovery and their historical context. The external circumstances reflect the high quality of the material offered at Coinex: The noble coin fair takes place at one of London's finest hotels, in the ballroom of the Biltmore Hotel Mayfair on the famed Grosvenor Square. From there it is 300 metres to Bond Street, 300 metres to Hyde Park and only a stone's throw away from the art district, where the large British auction houses are located.





The visitors go well with this fair: There are mainly collectors that are looking for something special and are prepared to pay the price for it. Therefore, the Coinex is usually on the agenda of the large European auction houses. Even auction houses from Asia and from the USA are coming there in order to meet their clients.

Both exhibitors and the visitors are so satisfied with this fair that they come back every year – and, therefore, Coinex booths are sold out every year. This is astonishing since the British Numismatic Trade Association does not focus on quantity but on quality. Only foreign and British dealers that are members of the association are allowed to participate.

2019 Participants:

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Auctions around Coinex

The following auction houses hold their room auctions in the context of the Coinex:

Tuesday, 24 September 2019

Sovereign Rarities www.sovr.co.uk

Spink

www.spink.com
British, Indian and Islamic Coins:
Autumn Auction
The Waterbird Collection of Choice
Numismatic Rarities

Wednesday, 25 September 2019

Baldwin of St. James bsjauctions.com Auction 37

Dix Noonan Webb www.dnw.co.uk Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria

Thursday, 26 September 2019

Baldwin of St. James bsjauctions.com Auction 38

Dix Noonan Webb www.dnw.co.uk Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria

Friday, 27 September 2019

last entrance 5.30 pm

Coinex
The Ballroom, The Biltmore Hotel
Mayfair
Grosvenor Square
London W1K 2HP
10 am - 12 am VIP Preview
(entry 30 £)
12 am - 6 pm free entry,

Saturday, 28 September 2019

Coinex

The Ballroom, The Biltmore Hotel Mayfair Grosvenor Square London W1K 2HP 10 am - 4 pm free entry, last entrance 3 pm

Sunday, 29 September 2019

Roma Numismatics See page No. 41 www.romanumismatics.com Auction XVIII

Tuesday, 1 October 2019

Dix Noonan Webb www.dnw.co.uk World Banknotes

Wednesday, 2 October 2019

Dix Noonan Webb www.dnw.co.uk World Tokens, the Property of a North Country Collector

Spink
www.spink.com
The Ibrahim Salem Collection of
British Commonwealth Papermoney
- Part Two
World Banknotes

Thursday, 3 October 2019

Spink www.spink.com World Banknotes

The London Coin Fair

For all coin lovers that live in and around London, the London Coin Fair dictates the rhythm of their numismatic life. It takes place four times a year, in February, June, September and November. On 2 floors with more than 75 exhibitors from Great Britain and the entire world, a coin enthusiast finds everything he could possibly dream of. The London Coin Fair is the largest international coin fair held in the United Kingdom. Here, collectors can find ancient and modern coins, medals, paper money, tokens, numismatic literature and ancient objects.

Traditionally, Baldwin of St. James holds an auction in the context of this one-day coin fair. The fair takes place from 9.30 am to 4 pm.

Address:

Holiday Inn Coram Street London WC1N 1HT

Nearest Tube: Russell Square

The next dates are:

2 November 2019 1 February 2020

The Midland Coin Fair

Birmingham is home to the Midland Coin Fair, which takes place every second Sunday of the month. The fair is very successful – and has been so for already 30 years! About 50 coin dealers from Great Britain and Ireland are present on a regular basis. More than 75 exhibitors participate in the larger events taking place four times a year, in March, June, September and December.

The coin fair has an amazing venue: It takes pace at the centrally located National Motorcycle Museum, always between 9.30 am and 3.30 pm.

Address:

National Motorcycle Museum Bickenhill Birmingham B92 oEJ

The next dates are:

13 October 2019 10 November 2019 8 December 2019 12 January 2019 9 February 2019



Official state portrait of George I as King of Great Britain. Joachim Kayser, around 1715. Residence Museum at Celle Castle.

George I – Between Germany and Great Britain

by Ursula Kampmann

George I: He began his life as the eldest son of a fifth son, for whom only the non-hereditary office of a prince-bishop had remained. When he died, he was the ruler of one of the most powerful kingdoms in the world. He is the founding father of a dynasty that still matters today. This article tells how the sovereign of a tiny principality became one of the most powerful rules of the world at that time. George's success would not have been possible without his father. Therefore, we have to look at his father's reign first.

Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel and Brunswick and Lüneburg

The House of Welf would have been the most important noble family of the Holy Roman Empire if they only had reached the agreement that the eldest son would always become the next ruler. But as a result of a series of hereditary divisions, the territory of the House

of Welf was divided between too many family branches – at least according to the taste of a modern historian.

To cut a long story short: In 1267/9, the Duchy of Brunswick and the Principality of Lüneburg were separated into





Ernest Augustus as bishop of Osnabrück. Off-metal strike in gold of one taler of 14 ducats n. d. (1691), Zellerfeld. From Künker auction 308 (2018), No. 2340.

The translation of the inscription on the reverse reads as follows: Here the work, here the wage. The coin depicts a trophy erected from the weapons of the defeated enemies. This refers to Ernest Augustus' success as a military entrepreneur.

the Principality of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel with Wolfenbüttel as its capital and the Duchy of Brunswick and Lüneburg with the capital Celle.

Brunswick and Lüneburg was further subdivided – and, believe me, you do





Ernest Augustus as bishop of Osnabrück. Silver medal n. d. (around 1686) by H. Bonhorst. From Künker auction 305 (2018), No. 3350. Original diameter: 64.94 mm.

This medal made of silver from the Harz features on its obverse an allegory of the volatility of luck: The figure only has hair on its forehead to show that one has to seize an opportunity by the forelock whenever one encounters it. When it has passed, it is too late. Luck plays a very special role in the coins and medals of Ernest Augustus.

not even want to know the names of all these short-lived territorial entities. Only the two of them that were left at the time of George's father, Ernest Augustus, are relevant for our purposes: Brunswick-Cel-



Ernest Augustus as bishop of Osnabrück. Gold medal n. d. (1684) by A. Karlsteen commemoration the wedding with Sophia of the Palatinate. From Künker auction 308 (2018), No. 2367.

le and Brunswick-Calenberg. And to make things even more confusing: The leaders of the family branches often had themselves named after the whole family line of Brunswick and Lüneburg because this was much more impressive than the actual title of their small duchies. We also have to remember that Calenberg Castle was slighted in 1692 and replaced by the new capital Hanover. That is the reason why the family of George I did not go down in British history as "House of Calenberg" but as "House of Hanover".

An entrepreneur in matters of war Ernest Augustus of Brunswick-Calenberg

Ernest Augustus was born in 1629, in the middle of the Thirty Years' War. By the age of 18 he had internalised that only militarily strong rulers had a chance to protect and to defend their territory. Therefore, it was obvious for him to set up a powerful army as soon as he

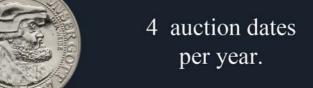
had the chance to do so. Ernest Augustus began his career as prince-bishop of Osnabrück (this was a Protestant office and therefore he was allowed to marry). After two of his elder brothers had died in 1679, he was entitled to take over the reign of the smaller part of Brunswick and Lüneburg: Brunswick-Calenberg. Because he was a ruler from the House of Welf he had access to the silver mined in the Harz. He used it to raise an army, an army drilled so well that all the rulers of Europe were eager to get their hands on it. They paid a lot of money for Ernest Augustus to intervene in a war on their side - and they paid even more to prevent him from having his army fight for their enemy. Thus, the small Duchy of Brunswick-Calenberg came to have a significance that went far beyond its size.

Tu felix Brunsviga, nube

It is said that the rule of the House of Habsburg was based on a series of

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fortunate marriages, and it was the same for the House of Hanover. The most fortunate of these was the one with a girl who, at the age of 28, was considered an old maid in those days: Sophia of the Palatinate, daughter of the unlucky "Winter King", who had once been the hope of the Protestants. A quick reminder: The Holy Roman Emperor was elected by seven princeelectors. Obviously, the three archbishops of Cologne, Mainz and Trier only voted in favour of a Catholic ruler. The Count Palatine of the Rhine, the Duke of Saxony and the Margrave of Brandenburg belonged to the Protestant or reformed church and were thus potential supporters of a non-Catholic emperor. The King of Bohemia was the one who tilted the balance. This position was usually held by the House of Habsburg, but Frederick of the Palatinate ("the Winter King") tried to take it over. If he had succeeded, it would have been possible to elect a Protestant emperor that did not come from House of Habsburg. Therefore, all enemies of the House of Habsburg supported Frederick. James of England placed great hopes in him and even married his eldest daughter to him.

Because of her parents, Sophia would have been a great match by the standards of early modern times, out of the reach of a younger son from the House of Welf. But her father had failed and been banished from his own lands. By then, he was dead, and her mother lived as a debt-ridden refugee in the Dutch Republic. Therefore, she seized the opportunity to build her own court as the wife of Ernest Augustus and married him on 17 October 1658.

By the way, there was no hope for a royal inheritance. Sophia was the tenth child of the daughter of the murdered James and therefore placed at the end of the British succession line.



Ernest Augustus as Prince-Elector of Brunswick-Calenberg. Medal 1692 by E. Brabandt commemorating Ernest Augustus' duchy becoming an electorate.

From Künker auction 319 (2019), No. 3379. Original diameter: 66.67 mm.



George William as Duke of Brunswick-Celle. Medal commemorating the victories over France at Trier. From Sincona auction 26 (2015), No. 2640.

The electorship and Brunswick-Celle

Ernest Augustus was able to enlarge the power of his family significantly. The opportunity to do so presented itself as a result of the wars the Holy Roman Empire waged against Louis XIV. Ernest Augustus' army became a soughtafter asset that could not be paid for with money. And that is why Ernest Augustus could convince the emperor to grant him two privileges. First: the principle of primogeniture would henceforth be applied in his empire, that is to say, the eldest son inherits the entire power of his father. Second, and even better: Ernest Augustus became the ninth prince-elector of the Holy Roman Empire.

Let us remember: The prince-electors did not only choose the emperor (and let themselves be paid quite a lot for it - at least sometimes). They were also

at the very top of the empire's hierarchy – after the emperor, of course. Traditionally, there were seven prince-electors. But in the context of the Peace of Westphalia, an eighth elector was added. Ernest Augustus used this as a precedent. He also wanted to be a prince-elector. And because of his military strength, which was of crucial importance in the wars against Louis XIV, he was able to convince the emperor and the princes of the Holy Roman Empire to make his wish come true.

This was a significant increase in power! And it had only been possible because Ernest Augustus had a good relationship to his elder brother George William, the ruler of Brunswick-Celle. The latter supported his brother also out of his own interest. The reason was that he only had a single daughter and no son. He planned to marry her

with his nephew. This would mean that George Louis would unite Brunswick-Calenberg and Brunswick-Celle after the death of both fathers and he would leave it to the eldest son of this union as an indivisible heritage.

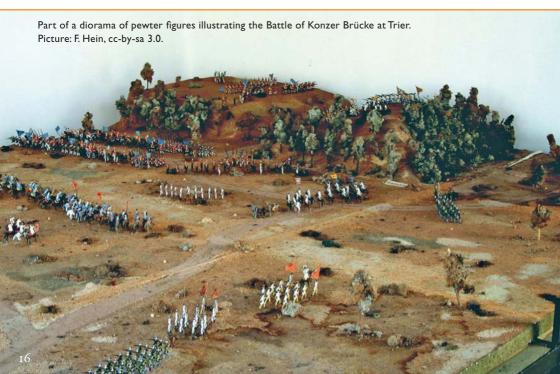
George I

And so, we finally get to the hero of this article: George I was born in Hanover on 28 May 1660 as the eldest son of Ernest Augustus of Brunswick-Calenberg and Sophia of the Palatinate. He received an excellent upbringing with a focus on military affairs. After all, George's father only was prince-bishop of Osnabrück when he was born and, therefore, he could not inherit his rule. That is why his sons needed a good education that would later enable

them to make a living – and war was the most important employer for noble families of the 17th century.

George had his first battle experience at the age of 14. He witnessed the Imperial victory at Konzer Brücke on 11 August 1675. And "witnessed" does not mean that he saw the battle standing safely on the hill where the commanders were located. He was in the thick of the battle, even though we can be sure that one of his guards ensured that no harm was done to the young prince.

George fought in the Battle of Vienna and in the Great Turkish War. This was quite dangerous. All but one of his five brothers earned their living in the military, and three of them fell in battle.





Ernest Augustus. Pewter medal commemorating the death of his son Carl Philip on 31 December 1690 in the Great Turkish War.

From Künker auction eLive 317 (2019), No. 1855.

George was almost 20 years old when his uncle, John Frederick of Brunswick-Calenberg died childless. Therefore,



Sophie Dorothea. Painting of an unknown artist, around 1681. Historical Museum, Am hohen Ufer, Hanover.

his father Ernest Augustus, the princebishop of Osnabrück, became Duke of Brunswick-Calenberg. This rule was hereditary and thus George I had prospects for the future: The time had come to marry his cousin Sophie Dorothea, the heir of Brunswick-Celle.

Two children were born from this marriage. In comparison to the eight children his parents had had and to the thirteen and seven children born from the marriages of his grandparents, this was a rather small number. There was a reason. George's marriage was not a happy one. The spouses did not share the same interests and became indifferent to one another. Ten years after the wedding George did what many a nobleman did: he took a mistress. In 1691, at the latest, Melusine von der Schulenburg took on the duties of a wife. She continued to be his companion until George's death and gave birth to three of his children.

A scandal at the court of Hanover

Or course, things were different for women. If she had an affair, she would have been able to smuggle a bastard into the succession line... Sophie Dorothea did not care. She had already started a romantic correspondence with the Swedish count Philip Christoph von Königsmarck in 1690. He had been serving as a colonel in the army of her fatherin-law since 1689, was cheerful, goodlooking and knew how to flatter an embittered woman that had to accept that she lost her husband to another woman. At first, Sophie Dorothea allowed him to send her letters. Then, she began to answer. And at the latest from March 1692 on, the two were lovers - with all the consequences. An absolute no-go in early modern society. Although Sophie Dorothea denied doing it during her whole life, historians of our days can conclude from her preserved love letters that she actually broke the taboo.

A serious mistake. Too many servants and relatives knew about it. Not that the lovers had not been warned: Ernest Augustus had Königsmarck requested to leave and work for another employer. Sophie's mother appealed to the conscience of her daughter. Nobody wanted a scandal! Ernest Augustus had just been named prince-elector. There should not be anything that might cast the slightest shadow on his electorship.

A political murder and a divorce

Ernest Augustus feared that his daughter-in-law would be abducted by Kö-



The murder of Philip Christoph von Königsmarck. Illustration taken from the novel "The love of an uncrowned queen" published in 1903.

nigsmarck. The jealous neighbours in Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel would have loved to grant the lovers asylum and to provoke a public scandal.

Today, we know that he had no reason to be afraid. Königsmarck did not have the financial means to live with Sophie Dorothea in a way that he would have considered to be appropriate. But they did not want to end their relationship either. They arranged another rendezvous for the night from the 1st to the 2nd July 1694 at the city palace in Hanover. However, Philip Christoph von Königsmarck never arrived there. He disappeared – without a trace.



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Pedigree: F. Elmore Jones Collection (Glendining, 12 May 1971), lot 132; Richard Cyril Lockett Collection (English Part I, Glendining, 6 June 1955), lot 699







George as Prince-Elector of Brunswick-Calenberg. Taler commemorating the passing away of his father in 1698, Clausthal. From Künker auction 308 (2018), No. 2366.

The novelists of that time took care of the matter. Anthony Ulrich, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel — the duke that would have gladly granted the lovers asylum — wrote about the story for the first time in his work "Octavia the Roman". While his story is relatively harmless — Königsmark decides to leave the court in order to save the honour of his beloved — the anonymous author of "Secret Histories of the Duchy of Hanover" already speaks of murder.

We will probably never be sure about what really happened. But we can make assumptions. 100,000 talers were paid for no reason out of Ernest Augustus' private funds to an Italian man named Nicolò Montalbano. Back then, the annual wage of the best-paid minister amounted to 1,500 talers! Therefore, the payment is an indication that he made Königsmarck disappear.

From the letters of those times we can conclude that George I did not know about the murder. He divorced Sophie Dorothea and sent her back to her father. The latter took her into strict custody. However, "strict" is a relative term. Sophie Dorothea had a castle befitting her status, where she received visits and which she was allowed to leave when she was accompanied.

Live goes on

Although the decree of divorce expressly per-

mitted him to do so, George I refrained from marrying Melusine von der Schulenburg; he did not even legalise their children. This was a rather unusual decision at that time. The reason was that George did not want to give any reason to doubt his moral integrity. Too much was at stake ...

The Protestant line of succession

On 23 January 1698, Ernest Augustus of Brunswick-Calenberg died and his son George took over his rule and the electorship. Two years later, Prince William, the Duke of Gloucester died. He was the only son of the later Queen Anne and her husband George of Denmark. Thus, the English succession line became a matter of debate. When her son died, Anne was already 35 years old. She had had five stillbirths and seven miscarriages. The other four children had died a few minutes, hours or days after their birth. Thus, it was very unlikely that Queen Anne would give birth to another viable child.





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Sophia of the Palatinate. Silver medal 1701 on the occasion of the Act of Settlement. From Künker auction 316 (2019), No. 102. Original diameter: 65.54 mm. With this medal, Sophia of the Palatinate recalls the ancient connection between the House of Welf and the royal family of the Kingdom of England by thematising Matilda on its reverse. She was the eldest daughter of Henry II Plantagenet and Eleanor of Aquitaine. She married the founding father of the Welf dynasty, Henry the Lion. By the way, the latter went into exile in England after the dispute with Frederick Barbarossa.

So, the English Parliament had to make a decision. In France, the (Catholic) Stuarts, who had been expelled from the country in the course of the Glorious Revolution, were waiting to be able to return to England. Theoretically, 56 Catholic members of this house had

weightier claims to the English throne than Sophia of the Palatinate. But the majority of the English people did not want the Stuarts to come back, and, therefore, the parliament passed the Act of Settlement in 1701 declaring the granddaughter of James I heiress of Anne.

The next in the line of succession was her son George.

Ruler of Brunswick-Celle

George's uncle and former father-inlaw died in 1705. Even if he divorced



George as Prince-Elector of Brunswick and Lüneburg. Taler commemorating the death of his uncle in 1705, Celle. From Künker auction 316 (2018), No. 97.



George as Prince-Elector of Brunswick and Lüneburg. Medal 1717 by Philipp Heinrich Müller commemorating George taking over the command of the imperial army stationed along the Rhine. From Hamburg Emporium auction 77 (2016), No. 1700.



George as Prince-Elector of Brunswick and Lüneburg. Taler commemorating the passing away of his mother in 1714, Clausthal. From Künker auction 246 (2014), No. 3975.



Silver medal by J. Dassier commemorating the death of Queen Anne. From Peus auction 418 (2016), No. 1608.

his wife, George stayed his heir. Thus, the son of the sovereign of a tiny principality that George had been at the beginning of his story became one of the most important princes of the Holy Roman Empire. Therefore, George was no nobody when he left his own reign to go to England. In the War of the Spanish Succession he had served as Imperial Field Marshal of the Holy Roman Empire leading the empire's entire army and standing at the same level as military commanders like Marlborough and Prince Eugene.

Between the worlds

On 28 May 1714, Sophia of the Palatinate died at the age of 83. Therefore, George became the official successor of Queen Anne. The latter died a few month later, on 1 August 1714. Due to adverse winds, it was not until 18 September that George arrived in his new realm. On 20

October 1714 he was crowned King of Great Britain. Not all his subjects were happy about that. Riots took place in more than twenty cities of the country.

George proclaimed his new role by transferring the centre of his life to Great Britain. His eldest son and heir to the British throne followed him

to the new homeland. His grandson Frederick, however, stayed in Hanover: This was a symbol of George's commitment to his duchy, which had been build up with so much effort.





George as King of Great Britain. Silver medal 1714 by G.W. Vestner commemorating his accession to the throne. From Künker auction 319 (2019), No. 3385.

The Saxon Steed (the heraldic animal of the House of Hanover) jumps from Brunswick and Lüneburg, where its hind legs are, to London reaching it with its front legs. The inscription around the depiction contains a chronogram. The translation of the inscription below the depiction reads as follows: One world is not enough.

All in all, George had a problem: He ruled Great Britain in personal union with Hanover, that is to say, he was King of Great Britain and Duke of Brunswick-Hanover at the same time,

George as King of Great Britain. Silver medal 1718 by J. Croker on the occasion of the Treaty of Passarowitz.

From Heidelberger Münzhandlung auction 57 (2011), No. 1026. The Treaty of Passarowitz ended the war between Austria, the Ottoman Empire and Venice. It mattered for Great Britain because it enabled Carl VI from the House of Habsburg to join the Quadruple Alliance between Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and the Austrian Habsburgs which had been supported by George.

but the administrations of the territories two were completely independent. The British Parliament even meticulously verified that no funds British would be used to give Hanover a political advantage.

Therefore, one the one hand, George had to



Official golden coronation medal of George II 1727. From Heidelberger Münzhandlung auction 67 (2016), No. 369.

prevent the so-called Jacobites from provoking a rebellion in Great Britain that would bring the Stuarts back to power. On the other hand, there was the threat that supporters of the Stuarts might invade his home (and beloved) duchy to use it to put pressure on him.

The time of cabinet wars

We should not forget that the period between the Thirty Years' War and the French Revolution went down in history as the era of cabinet wars. Anyone who studies the political tactics of this time is quickly confused by all the diplomatic and military manoeuvres the princes performed hoping that it would

give them a tiny advantage. It seemed to be a complicated reality chess game. Instead of chess pieces the rulers moved parts of their armies and diplomats.

During George's reign, the War of the Quadruple Alliance against Spain and the Great Northern War were waged. George was involved in both. He was an excellent chess player who knew how to use his fleet and his good connections to the princely courts of Europe. At the end of these wars it was obvious that the Stuarts would not ever have the possibility to return to Great Britain, and Hanover could celebrate a large (and profitable) increase in territory size: the former Swedish Duchies of Bremen and Verden.

The end of the personal union?

Even though early historiography gave the credit for the achievements of the time to the British ministers, it was the king who dictated the guidelines for the political decisions. George was a person that we would describe today as realistic and pragmatic. He loved his Hanover – even though he had accepted that he had to spend most of his time in London. Even today, encyclopaedic articles carefully list the years in which he dwelt in his home duchy – 1716, 1719, 1720, 1723 and 1725. George had to fight every year to get the chance of taking care of his



Official coronation medal of Wilhelmina Caroline, wife of George II, 1727.

From Künker auction 84 (2003), No. 3632.

German electorate in person. This was the reason why he drew up a will which decreed that the personal union be dissolved: The eldest son should inherit the rule of Great Britain, the younger one the rule of Hanover. In this way, George wanted to prevent his successor from being torn apart between the kingdom and the electorate like him. He failed. His son George II suppressed the will. During the Napoleonic Wars, this had exactly the effect that George had feared before: On Napoleon's orders, the neutral Duchy of Hanover was occupied by Prussia to punish Great Britain.

Whigs, Tories and Georg II

Although some leading members of the conservative Tories would have preferred the Stuarts, the liberal and economically oriented Whigs supported George firmly – at least as long as he put Great Britain's interests before those of Hanover.

All those who still could not sympathise with the politics of the new king placed their hopes in the successor to the throne, the later George II. He loved London and seemed to want to forget that he had once come from Hanover. When his father was crowned king, he was 31 years old and therefore old enough to have his own political ideas. Long-lived rulers, adult sons—this combination had always been a dangerous source of potential conflict. Only think about Henry II, Eleanor and Richard the Lionheart.

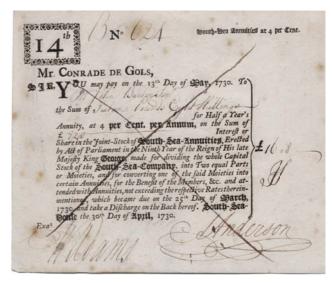
The major dispute between father and son was caused by a matter that seems rather marginal in today's world: Who should become the godfather to the king's grandson? What should he be called? Traditionally, the king had the right to appoint the godparents and to choose the name. And he exercised his right ignoring the wishes of his son. The situation escalated at the baptism and led to a public scandal. If the king had accepted this, he would have lost his authority. The heir to the throne and his wife were expelled from court, the children remained under the supervision of the king.

Of course, they reconciled. Later. That is at least the official version of the story. As long as George I lived, George II was the people's favourite – probably for the simple reason that he was not George I. When the latter died and George II announced that he would not travel to Germany to attend the funeral, the London press was delighted. Only after he ascended the throne, the newspapers accused him of having a preference for Germany ...

A brief digression on economic history: The South Sea Company

London was a rich city, where skilled merchants made large profits. The government, on the other hand, had financial problems. After all, there were wars to fight and, therefore, an expensive fleet had to be paid for. The problem was: How do we get the rich people to invest their money with the government? The solution was the South Sea Company.

A beautiful name that made well-funded investors dream of profits from the trade with spices, slaves and colonial goods. After all, the Company was granted a monopoly to trade with South America. How were the merchants in booming London supposed to know that the trade market collapsed



Share of the South Sea Company, issued on 30 April 1730, certifying the investment of 820 pounds at an annual interest of 4%.



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Cartoon by William Hogarth about the South Sea Company.

because of the War of the Spanish Succession?

Actually, the Company was about something completely different: The South Sea Company took over a part of the British national debt in April 1720, namely 9 million pounds with an annual interest rate of 6%. To raise the funds needed for this, the Company was granted the right to issue additional shares. And these were a huge success. The British loved betting and gambling in all forms. It was amazing to own a piece of paper whose value

rose and rose and rose. Prior to this deal, the English people had had to carry their money to France in order to buy the shares of John Law's Mississippi Company. Now, there was a British share, which, of course, was preferred by every brave Brit.

The nominal value of one share was 100 pounds. At the beginning of the year, it was already traded for 120 pounds. Clever businessmen imitated the South Sea Company and their shares: The founded all kinds of companies that promised investors a large

profit. To protect potential investors from dubious companies (and to transfer their capital to the treasury), the Parliament enacted a law that made it mandatory for stock corporations to have a royal privilege. That fuelled the demand for shares of the South Sea Company. In July, they were traded for 950 pounds! In 1719, the demand increased even more because the market for shares of the Mississippi Company collapsed. Many former owners of Mississippi shares invested from then on in the South Sea Company.

And then, on I August 1720, the first dividend payment was supposed to happen. Unfortunately, the capital needed in order to do so was not there. Therefore, the share prices declined to 150 pounds at the end of September. Those who had bought the shares right at the beginning still made profit. Those who bought them later lost a huge amount of money, and the British economy was in need of that money. What followed was a crisis that caused

so much anger that the persons supposedly responsible for the speculative bubble were persecuted and punished – after all, it was impossible to prosecute the speculators' greed for money. What was left of the Company was taken over by the treasury and continued to operate under royal supervision. According to an article of the New York Times of December 2014, the British Treasury was then still paying interest on old shares. Thus, it was not such a bad investment in the long run.

George's death

On 9 June 1727, George I suffered a stroke on his journey to Hanover. He died in the Prince-Bishop's Palace at Osnabrück and was buried in the prince's crypt at Leine Palace in Hanover. After World War II, his sarcophagus was moved to Herrenhausen.

His subjects were glad to be rid of him. He had not been able to win them over. If you think about the fact that the British and the German people were op-

ponents in two world wars, you will understand why a king of Great Britain that came from Germany was not treated appropriately by historiography. His achievements as an enlightened prince were overlooked for a long time. Only now we start to understand his strengths.



George II Commemorating the death of his father George I in 1727, Clausthal.
From Künker auction 314 (2018), No. 5346.

Catalogue of the German Talers of George I

The German coinage of George I can be divided into two chapters:

Period I: George I as Prince-Elector of Brunswick-Lüneburg

Period II: George I as King of Great Britain

The increase in status from Duke of Brunswick-Calenberg to Duke of Brunswick-Calenberg and Brunswick-Celle in 1705 is not reflected in the titles shown on the coins.

Prices are indicated for very fine and extremely fine specimens. Prices are for reference only and may be much higher or lower depending on the mint quality of a piece and on its patina, on if and how it was worked on.

Original diameter of the coins shown: 40 mm. The prices indicated in the catalogue are quoted in euros.









Description	Year	Davenport	Fig.	VF	EF
I Coat of Arms / Wildman	1698	6652	Künker 290 (2017), no. 3583	400	1000
2 Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1698	6654	Künker 159 (2009), no. 2794	400	600
3 Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1698	6655		400	750
4 Coat of Arms / Wildman	1699	6652		400	750









Description	Year I	Davenport	Fig. V	EF.
5 Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1699	6654	Künker 293 (2017), no. 669 400	600
6 Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1699	6655	400	700
7 Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1699	6655	Künker / LCG 2 (2016), no. 1195 800) R









Description	Year	Davenport	Fig.	VF	EF
8 Coat of Arms / Wildman	1700	6653	Grün 76 (2019), no. 1420	400	750
9 Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1700	6654		400	750
10 Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1701	2057	Rauch 107 (2018), no. 2275	400	600
II Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1701	2061		400	600
12 Coat of Arms / Wildman	1701	2065		RR	RR
13 Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1702	2057		400	600
14 Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1702	2061		400	600









Description	Year	Davenport	Fig.	VF	EF
15 Coat of Arms / Wildman	1702	2065	Grün 76 (2019), no. 1421	400	750
16 Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1703	2057		400	600
17 Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1703	2061		400	600
18 Coat of Arms / Wildman	1703	2065	Sincona 57 (2019), no. 2619	400	750









Description	Year	Davenport	Fig.	VF	EF
19 Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1704	2057	Künker 308 (2018), no. 2375	400	600
20 Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1704	2061		400	600
21 Coat of Arms / Wildman	1704	2065		400	750

Catalogue

Description	Year	Davenport	Fig.	VF	EF
22 Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1705	2057		400	600
23 Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1705	2058		400	600
24 Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1705	2061		400	600
25 Georg Wilhelm / Text	1705	2056	Künker 316 (2019), no. 97	700	1250
26 Coat of Arms / Wildman	1705	2065		400	750
27 Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1706	2058		500	1000
28 Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1706	2062		400	600





Description	Year	Davenport	Fig.	VF	EF
29 Coat of Arms / Wildman	1706	2065	Grün 76 (2019), no. 1422	400	750
30 Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1707	2058		400	600
31 Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1707	2062	Grün 76 (2019), no. 1423	400	600





Description	Year	Davenport	Fig.	VF	EF
32 Coat of Arms / Wildman	1707	2065	Grün 76 (2019), no. 1424	400	750
33 Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1708	2058		400	600
34 Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1708	2062	Künker 308 (2018), no. 2745	400	600
35 Coat of Arms / Wildman	1708	2065		400	750
36 Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1709	2058		400	600





Description	Year	Davenport	Fig.	VF	EF
37 Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1709	2062	Künker eLive 55 (2019), no. 822	400	600
38 Coat of Arms / Wildman	1709	2065	Grün 76 (2019), no. 1425	400	750
39 Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1710	2058		400	600





	Description	Year	Davenport	Fig.	VF	EF
40	Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1710	2062	Grün 76 (2019), no. 1426	400	600
41	Coat of Arms / Wildman	1710	2065		400	750
42	Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1711	2059		400	600
43	Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1711	2063		400	600
44*	* Coat of Arms / Wildman	1711	2065	Grün 76 (2019), no. 1427	400	750
45	Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1712	2059		RRRRR F	RRRR
46*	* Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1712	2063		1250	2000





Description	Year	Davenport	Fig.	VF	EF
47 Coat of Arms / Wildman	1712	2066	Grün 76 (2019), no. 1429	400	750
48 Portrait / Coat of Arms	1712	2067		1000	2500
49 Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1713	2059	Sincona 6 (2012), no. 645	400	600

Catalogue





Description	Year	Davenport	Fig.	VF	EF
50 Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1713	2063	Künker eLive 55 (2019), no. 823	400	750
51 Coat of Arms / Wildman	1713	2066		400	R
52 Portrait / Four Coat of Arms	1713	2068	Rauch 107 (2018), no. 2279	750	2500
53 Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1714	2060		400	600





Description	Year	Davenport	Fig.	VF	EF
54 Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1714	2064	Künker eLive 55 (2019), no. 824	400	750
55 Coat of Arms / Wildman	1714	2066	Grün 76 (2019), no. 1430	400	750
56 Portrait / Coat of Arms	1714	2068		750	2500





Description	Year	Davenport	Fig.	VF	EF
57 Sophie von der Pfalz / Text	1714	2069	Künker 319 (2019), no. 3384	600	1250
58 Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1715	2060		400	600
59* Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1715	2064		400	750
60 Coat of Arms / Wildman	1715	2066	Grün 76 (2019), no. 1431	400	750
61 Portrait / Royal Coat of Arms	1715	2078		500	1250
62 Royal Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1716	2070		600	R
63* Royal Coat of Arms / Wildman	1716	2076		500	1000







Description	Year	Davenport	Fig.	VF	EF
64 Portrait / Royal Coat of Arms	1716	2078	Künker 309 (2018), no. 4317	500	1250
65* Royal Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1717	2070		600	1000
66 Four Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1717	2071		RRRRR F	RRRRR
67 Royal Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1717	2074		750	1500
68 Royal Coat of Arms / Wildman	1717	2076	Grün 76 (2019), no. 1434	400	750
69 Four Coat of Arms / Wildman	1717	2077		450	800







Description	Year	Davenport	Fig.	VF	EF
70 Portrait / Royal Coat of Arms	1717	2078	Grün 75 (2018), no. 1509	500	1250
71 Portrait / Four Coat of Arms	1717	2079		500	1250
72 Royal Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1718	2070		600	1000
73 Royal Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1718	2072		500	800
74 Royal Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1718	2075		RRRRR F	RRRRR
75 Royal Coat of Arms / Wildman	1718	2076		750	1500
76 Four Coat of Arms / Wildman	1718	2077		400	750
77 Portrait / Royal Coat of Arms	1718	2080		600	1500
78 Royal Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1719	2072	Grün 76 (2019), no. 1435	400	600
79* Royal Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1719	2075		400	600
80 Royal Coat of Arms / Wildman	1719	2076		400	750

Catalogue







Description	Year	Davenport	Fig.	VF	EF
81 Four Coat of Arms / Wildman	1719	2077	Grün 76 (2019), no. 1436	400	750
82 Portrait / Royal Coat of Arms	1719	2081		500	R
83 Royal Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1720	2072		400	600
84 Royal Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1720	2075		400	600
85 Royal Coat of Arms / Wildman	1720	2076	Grün 76 (2019), no. 1437	400	750
86 Four Coat of Arms / Wildman	1720	2077		400	750
87 Portrait / Royal Coat of Arms	1720	2081		500	1250





Description	Year	Davenport	Fig.	VF	EF
88 Royal Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1721	2072	Künker 314 (2018), no. 5344	400	600
89 Royal Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1721	2075		400	600
90 Royal Coat of Arms / Wildman	1721	2076		400	750
91 Four Coat of Arms / Wildman	1721	2077		400	750
92 Portrait / Royal Coat of Arms	1721	2081	Künker 314 (2018), no. 5343	600	1500
93 Royal Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1722	2072		400	600
94 Royal Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1722	2075		400	600
95 Royal Coat of Arms / Wildman	1722	2076		400	700





	Description	Year	Davenport	Fig.	VF	EF
96	Four Coat of Arms / Wildman	1722	2077	Grün 76 (2019), no. 1438	400	750
97	Portrait / Royal Coat of Arms	1722	2081		600	1500
98	Royal Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1723	2072		400	600
99	Royal Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1723	2075		400	600
100	Royal Coat of Arms / Wildman	1723	2076		400	760
101	Four Coat of Arms / Wildman	1723	2077	Grün 76 (2019), no. 1440	400	750
102	Portrait / Royal Coat of Arms	1723	2081		500	1250
103	Royal Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1724	2072		500	750
104	Royal Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1724	2075		400	600
105	Royal Coat of Arms / Wildman	1724	2076		400	750
106	Four Coat of Arms / Wildman	1724	2077		400	750





Description	Year	Davenport	Fig.	VF	EF
107 Portrait / Royal Coat of Arms	1724	2081	Künker 319 (2019), no. 3387	500	1250
108 Royal Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1725	2073		RRR	RRR
109 Royal Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1725	2075		400	600
110 Royal Coat of Arms / Wildman	1725	2076	Grün 76 (2019), no. 1441	400	750

Catalogue







Description	Year	Davenport	Fig.	VF	EF
III Four Coat of Arms / Wildman	1725	2077	Künker 322 (2019), no. 332	400	750
112 Portrait / Royal Coat of Arms	1725	2081		600	1500
113 Royal Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1726	2073		400	600
114 Royal Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1726	2075		400	600
115 Royal Coat of Arms / Wildman	1726	2076	Grün 76 (2019), no. 1443	400	750
116 Four Coat of Arms / Wildman	1726	2077		400	750
117 Portrait / Royal Coat of Arms	1726	2081		500	1250
118 Royal Coat of Arms / Saxon Steed	1727	2073		R	R
119 Royal Coat of Arms / Saint Andrew	1727	2075		400	600
120 Royal Coat of Arms / Wildman	1727	2076		400	750
121 Four Coat of Arms / Wildman	1727	2077		400	750
122 Portrait / Royal Coat of Arms	1727	2081		500	1250
123 Portrait / Text	1727	2082	Künker 319 (2019), no. 3388	600	1500

The appraisals were made by Dirk Löbbers

Since 2000, Dirk Löbbers has his own coin dealing business, the Münzhandlung Dirk Löbbers in Wettringen (Germany), and is one of the owners of WAG Online. He comes from a family of collectors and therefore he has been interested in the coins of the House of Welf since his earliest youth. Dirk Löbbers is an outstanding expert in the numismatic fields of talers, the House of Welf and Reformation.



Comments:

- 44 also with mint mark C next to the coat of arms there is no reason for a significant price increase
- 46 usually appears only with one edge inscription, therefore specimens with one edge inscription are appraised here
- Coins and medals minted after George became king showing the title "Georg Ludwig" are often offered as rare pieces, but this is no reason for a significant price increase.
- 63 MMZ under the coat of arms
- 65/79 often with edge inscription, in that case the price will be higher

True to Hanseatic Tradition: Emporium Hamburg

Within almost half a century, the Hamburg-based coin dealer Emporium Hamburg has become a business that operates globally and probably owns the largest numismatic stock in Germany. Whether you need 1,000 Roman denarii or 1,000 5 marks pieces of the German Empire, whether you are looking to purchase an aureus or a golden Vienna Philhar-



monic, Emporium Hamburg is able to deliver quickly. Naturally, that is not a one-way street: Emporium Hamburg is very willing to acquire in such quantities as well.

The company, which was founded by Achim Becker in 1972, is divided into four departments nowadays, one of which is, of course, the numismatic department. It organizes two public auctions a year and monthly online auctions. In addition to that, there is a traditional mail-order department for customers, which is named Münzkurier. The bullion coins business is also very important. For this purpose, the Hanseatische Münz- und Edelmetall-Kontor was established at the Störtebeker House in 2012.

The biggest division is the wholesale department: its 80 employees deliver coins to dealers all over the world that are needed in large quantities. Here, the company cooperates with the most important mints.

All of this is done true to Hanseatic tradition, because coin dealing is a matter of trust. Over the course of almost five decades, Emporium Hamburg has won the trust of numerous dealers, collectors, and mints.

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Auctions:

November 12-14, Auction 87 and 88 – Coins & Medals, Banknotes Special December 20 – January 5, Alpha Auction 5

Künker

For all intents and purposes, Künker needs no introduction. Since it was first founded in 1971 by Fritz Rudolf Künker, the coin dealer from Osnabrück has developed into a global player over the course of the past half-century. Large-scale auctions in late January, mid



March, late June, and early October, eAuctions, an extensive gold trading business, attendance at conventions in Europe, the USA, and Asia, more than 50 employees, and offices in Osnabrück, Munich, Berlin, Hamburg, Znojmo, Strasbourg, and Zurich...there are barely any numismatic events where Künker is not present. Their offers include coins and medals from all over the world, as well as decorations, numismatic literature, and much more.

The founder, Fritz Rudolf Künker, is one of the doyens of classical numismatics. His life's work has been honored several times already. The awards include the Swiss Otto-Paul-Wenger Prize, the German Eligius-Prize, and the World Money Fair Award.

In 2014, the position of manager of the Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG was passed on to Ulrich Künker and Dr. Andreas Kaiser. They manage the company as KI – the nickname his employees fondly call him by – did: always in the interest of customers and numismatics.



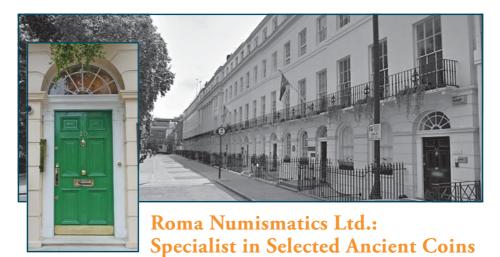
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www.kuenker.de

Which is why Künker is very much involved in the professional numismatic associations in Germany. Ulrich Künker is co-president of the VDDM and board member of the BDDM.

Auctions:

October 7-11, 2019 Fall Auctions January 30, 2020 Berlin Auction March 16-20, 2020 Spring Auctions



Within the last years, Roma Numismatics Limited has become the UK's premier auction house for high quality ancient coins. The young auction house has been able to transfer quality, scientific standards and the ethos of the classical coin trade to the modern age. Roma Numismatics holds two room auctions per year, in spring and in autumn. They take place in the historically important Naval and Military Club, which is known among its members as "The In & Out". Additionally, there are more than ten online auctions per year, each with far more than 1,000 lots.

The young team around managing director Richard E. Beale consists of many passionate numismatists, archaeologists and art historians whose expertise is not limited to ancient times only. That is why Roma Numismatics' auctions regularly contain interesting and attractive coins from medieval and early modern times as well as Islamic coins.

Roma Numismatics' first priority is quality – whether it be with regard to the coins, the text of a catalogue or the customer service. There is a reason why so many coin dealers and collectors collaborate with

the auction house and participate in its auctions.

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ROMA NUMISMATICS LIMITED

Upcoming Auctions:

September 29, Auction XVIII October 17, E-Sale 62 November 7, E-Sale 63 November 28, E-Sale 64 December 19, E-Sale 65

Savoca Coins London

In 2013 the siblings Matteo and Claudia Savoca founded their own company in Munich. The auction house Savoca Coins, which is specialized in ancient coins, concentrates on online trading with regular online auctions and fixed price offers on various portals. Savoca Coins is growing steadily and has opened its first office in London this year.



Philipp Eckert

The London office is managed by numismatist and long-time employee of Savoca Coins Philipp Eckert. Of course, the head

office in Munich will continue to exist. The same auction models will be offered at both locations. Only the Ebay-Shop and the offer at VCoins will continue to be served exclusively by the Munich headquarter.

Consignments of ancient coins are gladly accepted at any time. For consignments in London please contact Philipp Eckert directly:

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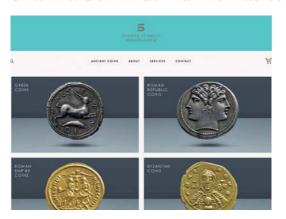
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The whole world of numismatics: www.coinsweekly.com

Shanna Schmidt Numismatics





If you are looking for a trustworthy advisor and partner to help you build up a collection of high graded ancient coins, Shanna Schmidt is the right address for you. She is an expert in all fields of ancient numismatics and puts a great emphasis on the matter of provenance. In 2013, she obtained her Master's degree in Liberal Arts from the University of Chicago dedicating her thesis to the subject of the Cultural Property Debate as it relates specifically to ancient coins. Being the daughter of a coin dealer, she has been familiar with this work ever since she was a child. Since 2016, she has her own business.

In order to satisfy the wishes of her clients efficiently, Shanna Schmidt is present at all important auctions of the USA and Europe, either in person or via live bidding. On her website, collectors can subscribe to her weekly newsletter, which summarises and analyses the most important auctions for ancient coins. Her informative posts are an important guidance for those who do not have the time to go through every auction catalogue on their own.

Shanna Schmidt is actively involved in the promotion of numismatics. She was one of the initiators of the History in your Hands Foundation. As a member of the ANA board she is committed to opening this US society to an international audience.

Shanna Schmidt offers on her website www.shannaschmidt.com selected Greek, Roman and Byzantine coins as well as some very special world coins.

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Teutoburger Münzauktion GmbH

The region, where the Cherusci chieftain Arminius once defeated the Roman legions, is where Teutoburger Münzauktion GmbH has their offices today. It was founded by Volker Wolframm in Münster in 1987. He held the first auctions in 1995. In 1999, the business moved to Borgholzhausen, where the international auction house is still located today. 12 emplo-



yees attend to 5,000 purchasing customers from all over the world.

Every 3 months, a public auction is held in Borgholzhausen, namely in late February, late May, early September, and early December. The range of offers includes everything

from ancient to contemporary coins. A particularly strong field of Teutoburger Münzauktion GmbH is China and Southeast Asia, which is why the auction house began holding a special auction for currencies from China and Southeast Asia in 2011.

Since 2014, Teutoburger Münzauktion GmbH has been divided into the auctions and coin business department led by founder Volker Wolframm, and the precious metal department led by his son Jens Wolframm. An affiliate company was founded in Norway in the same year: Mynt og Eiendom Bessaker AS.

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Auctions:

December 6/7, 2019 - Auction 126 and 127 featuring special catalogue bank notes

February 28/29, 2020 – Auction 128 (Consignment deadline November 30)

May 29/30, 2020 - Auction 124 (Consignment deadline March 15)

September 4/5, 2020 – Auction 130 (Consignment deadline June 15)









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Sandro Kopp

biddr: Young Auction Platform from Switzerland

In 2015, two young men from Switzerland started a collaboration and founded their own auction platform biddr operated by skayo AG. The initiators, Simon Wieland and Sandro Kopp, combine 20 years of experience in IT and auction application development.

biddr: safe, reliable, user-friendly



Simon Wieland

biddr guarantees transparency and independence. Neither the operators nor skayo AG hold shares in auction houses. This ensures a maximum of independence. Following the best

Swiss tradition, biddr puts great emphasis on data protection and on safeguarding the privacy of its users.

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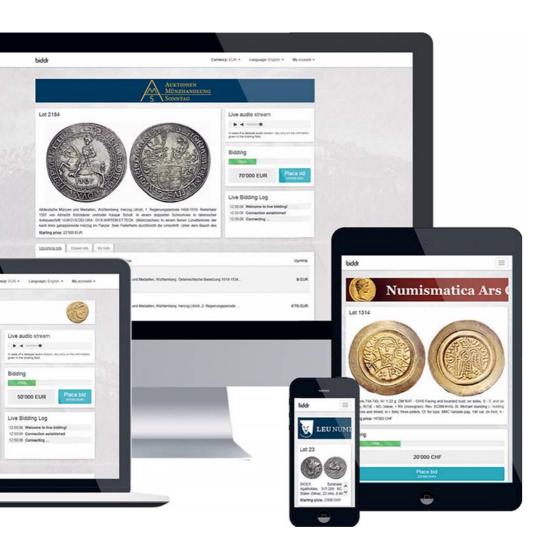
Advantages for bidders

The company covers the entire spectrum that one may expect from an online plat-

form: from pre-sale bids to live bidding. After a simple registration, users can track the current bid status, perform global searches and save results for future auctions. If you want, biddr will inform you automatically whenever a piece you are looking for shows up in a later auction.

Comprehensive services for auction houses

biddr treats the needs of auction houses seriously. That's why biddr does not only offer a safe and reliable live bidding system but also started recently to accept pre-sale bids. Upon request, biddr accepts written bids and transmits them reliably to the respective auction house. Numerous additional features enable auction houses to manage and to analyse bidders, bids, invoices and consignments in detail.



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Email: info@biddr.ch

www.biddr.ch



- The Auction Platform

CCG's New London Office

For one year now, the Certified Collectibles Group (CCG) has had an office in London located at the very heart of the city in a place of huge historical importance. In the immediate vicinity of the British Museum, in the time-honoured Spink's building, the independent members of the CCG reside as well as the Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), the Numismatic Conservation Services (NCS), the Paper Money Guaranty (PMG), the Certified Guaranty Company (CGC) and the Classical Collectibles Services (CCS).

Submissions to the CCG London office will be handled by NGC International UK Ltd. (NGC UK), a wholly owned subsidiary of NGC. Collectibles submitted to NGC UK will be transported with full insurance coverage (based on the submitter's declared value) to the CCG companies in the United States for authentication, grading and encapsulation. The collectibles are then transported back to NGC UK to be delivered to the submitter.

"The United Kingdom is not only home to a significant number of coin, banknote and comic book collectors and dealers, but it is also a hub for collectors and dealers who travel from other areas, such as Russia, India and the Middle East," said Steven R. Eichenbaum, CEO of CCG. "Together with our Munich office, this London location will provide an enormous region with better access to our coin, paper money and comic book certification services."

"Third-party certification from services such as NGC and PMG has helped to expand the coin and paper money markets around the world, and I experience it first-hand every day in Hong Kong at Spink China," said Olivier D. Stocker, Chairman and CEO of Spink. "Our UK and European clients increasingly demand NGC-certified coins and PMG-certified notes, and we are fortunate to offer them these services within our flagship building. Together with PMG and NGC, Spink is thrilled to offer a new leading 'one-stop shop' service to collectors and dealers in London."

NGC International UK Ltd.

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Office visits by appointment only.



Opening hours:

Monday to Friday 9:00 am to 5:30 pm

PMG On-site grading: September 30th - October 6th, 2019

From Auction 67 • Emporium Hamburg, Hamburg: May 10, 2012

Diamond Jubilee





On 20 June 1837, an enchanting young lady ascended the throne of England. She ruled 63 years and 7 months, longer than all her predecessors. It was not until 2012 that this record was broken.

A gold medal from 1897 commemorating the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria was sold at a hammer price of 3,200 euros. It was auctioned by the German auction house Emporium Hamburg in 2012 – the year in which Elizabeth II broke Victoria's record for the longest reign of a British monarch.

As early as 1897, the government decided to commission the Royal Mint with the production of an official medal commemorating this event. George William de Saulles, the chief engraver of the Royal Mint at that time, was responsible for the design and the dies. He was known for his traditional craft techniques, and so he used the most famous coin portraits of the Queen for the medal. The reverse, where the date of the accession to the throne can be found, depicts a juvenile portrait of Victoria made by William

Wyon in the same year. The obverse shows the portrait of her later years designed by Thomas Brock and used on the British coins since 1893.

While the inscription on the obverse only gives us the information that Victoria happily completed the 60th anniversary of her accession to the throne on 20 June 1837, the inscription on the reverse refers to a biblical quote from Proverbs 3,16: Length of days is in her right hand; and in her left hand riches and honour.

In fact, the British Empire experienced its greatest expansion under the rule of Queen Victoria. Therefore, the Queen made her jubilee a celebration of the colonies. For the first time, the leaders of the Dominions met for a conference and thus established the tradition of Colonial Conferences. Even if the original purpose of these conferences was to strengthen the connections within the British Empire, the politicians used them soon in order to increase the independence of their nations.

EMPORIUM HAMBURG

Coin Trading Company Ltd.

From Auction 328 – Gold Coins | German Coins after 1871 Fritz-Rudolf Künker, Osnabrück: October 10, 2019

When the Privilege of Coinage Did Not Belong Exclusively to the State...

It was not that long ago that the privilege of minting coins did not belong exclusively to the state. Auction house Künker in Osnabrück of-



fers in its upcoming auction 328 a golden 6 pence piece from 1799, which was commissioned by Colonel William Fullarton, a Scottish politician. His plan was the following: The British crown prince would grant him the privilege of coinage in his function as Prince of Wales. For this purpose, he commissioned a London coin dealer to produce magnificent trial pieces that he could present to the later George IV for approval. The dies for this trial minting were produced by a medallist that had just been dismissed by the Royal Mint. He had supplied a few colleagues with dies that enabled them to produce foreign gold coins with the machines of the Royal Mint. This had been a profitable business until the government arrested those responsible. However, there were no legal grounds for prosecution since no law existed that prohibited the British from producing foreign money on British territory.

Joseph Banks, who is known today rather for his merits as a natural scientist and



botanist, intervened in the debate. He considered William Fullarton's actions to be scandalous and made his opinion public. Fullarton had

a legal opinion drawn up that came to the following conclusion: "Anyone is entitled to issue coins, even coins made of silver, as long as they are called tokens and are no imitations of or have similarities with the current circulation coins of His Majesty." In fact, numerous dealers successfully issued tokens at the turn of the 18th and 19th century, which served as substitutes for the lacking small change produced by the state. Those tokens were already collected enthusiastically by the people of that time.

Nevertheless, Colonel William Fullarton's trial pieces never went into mass production. The legislator had begun to take seriously his task of producing enough currency for circulation. In 1798, at the latest, a commission was instituted in order to modernise the monetary system of Great Britain. It gave the order to build the most modern mint of the world at that time, Tower Hill Mint, which operated until 1967, when the conversion to a decimal monetary system required a more modern mint once again.



Coin Trading Company Ltd.

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HABSBURG, Franz Joseph I. (1848-1916) 100 Kronen 1907 KB, Kremnitz. PCGS MS-64. Auction 75, Lot 4250 Estimate: € 2.800,- / Hammer-Price: € 5.600,- HABSBURG, Franz Joseph I. (1848-1916) 100 Kronen 1908, NGC MS62. Auction 76, Lot 1314 Estimate: € 8.200.- / Hammer-Price: € 11.000.-





CHINA, People's Republic of, since 1949 50 Yuan 1995, Panda. Large Date. PCGS MS-68. Auction 75, Lot 4057 Estimate: € 2.800,- / Hammer-Price: € 10.500,-





CHINA, People's Republic of, since 1949 Yuan 1985, Auflage max. 50 Ex., NGC PF-67 CAMEO Auction 81, Lot 659 Estimate: € 10.000,- / Hammer-Price: € 17.500,-







Germany since 1948 20 German Mark, Replacement note G/G. II, Lot 4276, Estimate: € 2.000,- / Hammer Price: € 5.200,-

Our auchtions 87 & 88 are scheduled for November 12-14, 2019

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Fall Auction Sales 2019 from October 7 to 11 in Osnabrück





Lucania

Poseidonia. Stater, 530/500 B.C. Very rare, especially in this condition. Magnificent patina, extremely fine.





Roman Empire

Septimius Severus, 193-211 and Caracalla. Aureus, 202/210, Rome. Very rare. Perfect piece, extremely fine.



Reuss Elder Line

Heinrich XXII, 1859-1902. 20 Marks 1875. Extremely rare. Attractive, perfect piece, almost uncirculated.

Fall Auction Sales 2019

Coins from the Ancient World, a. o. the Dr. W. R. and Phoibos Collections

Coins and Medals from Medieval and Modern Times, a. o. the Friedrich Popken, Dr. Rolf Löns, Eberhard Link and Skyler Liechty Collections

Gold Coins • German Coins after I87I

Orders and Decorations from all over the World, a. o. the Peter Groch Collection and the Estate of August von Mackensen





Archbishopric of Salzburg

Sedisvakanz, 1771 - 1772. Gold medal in the weight of 20 Ducats 1772. Of the highest rarity, only 26 pieces struck. Attractive, perfect piece with a magnificent golden tone. Extremely fine - uncirculated. Graded SP 62 by PCGS.





Russian Empire

Nikolaus I., 1825-1855. 1½ Rouble (10 Zlotych) 1836 (struck 1836/1837), St. Petersburg. Family Rouble. Very rare, only 150 pieces struck. Attractive, perfect piece, almost uncirculated.



NÉ A AJACCIO

1784

CONTRE AMIRAE

1805

GÉNÉRAL DE DIVISIÓN

ROJ DE VYESTPALIJE

RPOUSE F. C. DE WUATEMENEG

1807

PERD SES ÉTATS

1615

CAMPAGRE DE FRANCE

WATEALOO

1815

Kingdom of Westphalia

Hieronymus Napoleon, 1807-1813. Gold medal in the weight of 45 Ducats n.d. (around 1860), on the occasion of his death. Of the highest rarity, second known specimen. Extremely fine.



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