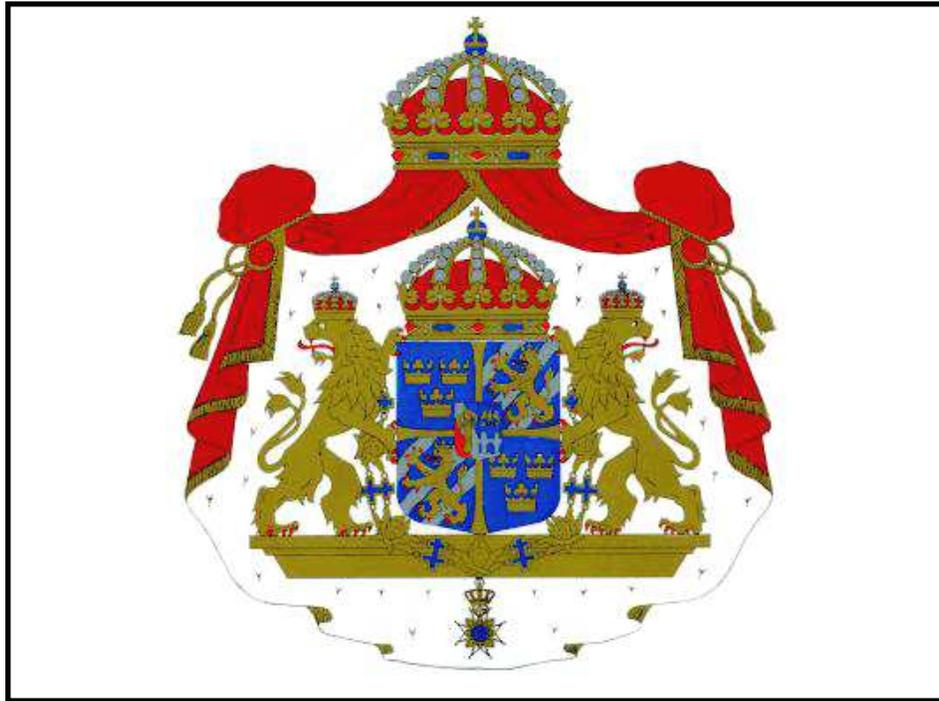


# THE COINS OF SWEDEN

To Queen Christina



*By David Ruckser*

Sweden, officially the Kingdom of Sweden, is a Nordic country on the Scandinavian Peninsula in Northern Europe. It has borders with Norway (west and north) and Finland (northeast). It has been a member of the European Union since January 1, 1995. Its capital city is Stockholm.

At 449,964 km<sup>2</sup> (173,720 square miles), Sweden is the third largest country by area in Western Europe and fifth in all of Europe. Sweden has a low population density of 20 people per square kilometre, except in its metropolitan areas; 84% of the population lives in urban areas, which comprise only 1.3% of the country's total land area so that's about 1,300 people per square kilometre (3,400 per square mile) in urban areas. The inhabitants of Sweden enjoy a high standard of living, and the country is generally perceived as modern and liberal, with an organisational and corporate culture that is non-hierarchical and collectivist compared to its Anglo-Saxon counterparts.[3] Nature conservation, environmental protection and energy efficiency are generally prioritized in policy making and embraced by the general public in Sweden.



Sweden has long been a major exporter of iron, copper and timber. Improved transportation and communication has allowed for the large scale utilization of remote natural assets, most notably timber and iron ore. In the 1890s, universal schooling and industrialization enabled the country to develop a successful manufacturing industry and by the twentieth century, Sweden emerged as a welfare state, consistently achieving high positions among the top-ranking countries in the UN Human Development Index (HDI). Sweden has a rich supply of water power, but lacks significant oil and coal deposits.

Modern Sweden emerged out of the Kalmar Union formed in 1397, and by the unification of the country by King Gustav Vasa in the 16th century. In the 17th century the country expanded its territories to form the Swedish empire. Most of the conquered territories outside the Scandinavian Peninsula, were lost during the 18th and 19th centuries. The historically integrated eastern half of Sweden, Finland, was lost to Russia in 1809. The last war in which Sweden was directly involved was in 1814, when Sweden by military means forced Norway into a personal union with Sweden, a union which lasted until 1905. Since 1814, Sweden has been at peace, adopting a non-aligned foreign policy in peacetime and neutrality in wartime.

Sweden's prehistory begins in the Allerød warm period c. 12,000 BCE with Late Palaeolithic reindeer-hunting camps of the Bromme culture at the edge of the ice in what is now the country's southernmost province. This period was characterised by small bands of hunter-gatherer-fishers using flint technology.

Farming and animal husbandry, along with monumental burial, polished flint axes and decorated pottery, arrived from the Continent with the Funnel-beaker Culture in c. 4,000 BCE. Sweden's southern third was part of the stock-keeping and agricultural Nordic Bronze Age Culture's area, most of it being peripheral to the culture's Danish centre. The period began in c. 1700 with the start of bronze imports from Europe. Copper mining was never tried locally during this period, and Scandinavia has no tin deposits, so all metal had to be imported though it was largely cast into local designs on arrival.

The Nordic Bronze Age was entirely pre-urban, with people living in hamlets and on farmsteads with single-story wooden long-houses.

In the absence of any Roman occupation, Sweden's Iron Age is reckoned up to the introduction of stone architecture and monastic orders about 1100 CE. Much of the period is proto-historical, that is, there are written sources but most hold a very low source-critical quality. The scraps of written matter are either much later than the period in question, written in areas far away, or local and coeval but extremely brief.

The climate took a turn for the worse, forcing farmers to keep cattle indoors over the winters, leading to an annual build-up of manure that could now for the first time be used systematically for soil improvement.

A Roman attempt to move the Imperial border forward from the Rhine to the Elbe was aborted in 9 when Germans under Roman-trained leadership defeated the legions of Varus by ambush in the Battle of the Teutoburg Forest. About this time, a major shift in the material culture of Scandinavia occurred, reflecting increased contact with the Romans.

Starting in the 2nd century CE, much of southern Sweden's agricultural land was parcelled up with low stone walls. They divided the land into permanent infields and meadows for winter fodder on one side of the wall, and wooded outland where the cattle was grazed on the other side. This principle of landscape organisation survived into the 19th century. The Roman Period also saw the first large-scale expansion of agricultural settlement up the Baltic coast of the country's northern two thirds.

Sweden enters proto-history with the Germania of Tacitus in 98 CE. Whether any of the brief information he reports about this distant barbaric area was well-founded is uncertain, but he does mention tribal names that appear to correspond with the Swedes and Sami of later centuries. As for literacy in Sweden itself, the runic script was invented among the south Scandinavian elite in the 2nd century, but all that has come down to the present from the Roman Period is curt inscriptions on artefacts, mainly of male names, demonstrating that the people of south Scandinavia spoke Proto-Norse at the time, a language ancestral to modern Swedish and others.

## Viking Period, 790-1100 CE

The Swedish Viking Age lasted roughly between the eighth and eleventh centuries CE. During this period, it is believed that the Swedes expanded from eastern Sweden and incorporated the Geats to the south. While Vikings from what is today Norway, Denmark and the west coast and south of Sweden travelled south and west, Swedish vikings and Gutar travelled east and south, going to Finland, the Baltic countries, Russia, the Mediterranean and further as far as Baghdad[citation needed]. Their routes passed the rivers of Russia down south to Constantinople (Byzantine Empire) (present-day Istanbul, Turkey) on which they did numerous raids. The Byzantine Emperor Theophilos noticed their great skills in war, and invited them to serve as his personal bodyguard, these were called the varangian guard. The Swedish vikings are believed to have taken great part in the creation of Russia.

It is not known when and how the kingdom of Sweden was born, but the list of Swedish monarchs is drawn from the first kings who ruled Svealand (Sweden) and Götaland (Gothia) as one with Erik the Victorious. Sweden and Gothia were two separate nations long before that. It is unknown how long they have existed.

The modern name Sweden is derived through "back-formation" from Old English Sweoðeod, which meant "people of the Swedes" (Old Norse Svíþjóð, Latin Suetidi). This word is derived from Sweon/Sweonas (Old Norse Sviar, Latin Suiones) The southern parts, on the other hand, were inhabited by the Geats in the Götaland territory, and Beowulf described semi-legendary Swedish-Geatish wars in the sixth century CE.

## Middle Ages

During the early stages of the Scandinavian Viking Age, Ystad in Scania and Paviken on Gotland, in present-day Sweden, were flourishing trade centers. Remains of what is believed to have been a large market have been found in Ystad dating from 600–700 CE. In Paviken, an important center of trade in the Baltic region during the ninth and tenth century, remains have been found of a large Viking Age harbour with shipbuilding yards and handicraft industries. Between 800 and 1000, trade brought an abundance of silver to Gotland and according to some scholars, the Gotlanders of this era hoarded more silver than the rest of the population of Scandinavia combined.

St. Ansgar introduced Christianity around 829, but the new religion did not begin to fully replace paganism until the twelfth century and onward. During the 11th century, Christianity became the most prevalent religion, and from the year 1050 Sweden is counted as a Christian nation. The period between 1100 and 1400 was characterized by internal power struggles and competition among the Nordic kingdoms, including struggles for territory and comparative power. Swedish kings also began to expand the Swedish-controlled territory in Finland, creating conflicts with the Rus.

In the 14th century, Sweden was struck by the Black Death (the Plague). During this period the Swedish cities also began to acquire greater rights and were strongly influenced by German merchants of the Hanseatic League, active especially at Visby. In 1319, Sweden and Norway were united under King Magnus Eriksson and in 1397 Queen Margaret I of Denmark effected the personal union of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark through the Kalmar Union. However, Margaret's successors, whose rule was also centred in Denmark, were unable to control the Swedish nobility. Real power was held for long periods by regents (notably those of the Sture family) chosen by the Swedish parliament. King Christian II of Denmark, who asserted his claim to Sweden by force of arms, ordered a massacre in 1520 of Swedish nobles at Stockholm. This came to be known as the "Stockholm blood bath" and stirred the Swedish nobility to new resistance and, on 6 June (now Sweden's national holiday) in 1523, they made Gustav Vasa their king. This is sometimes considered as the foundation of modern Sweden. Shortly afterwards he rejected Catholicism and led Sweden into the Protestant Reformation. Gustav Vasa is considered to be Sweden's "Father of the Nation".

The 17th century saw the rise of Sweden as one of the Great Powers in Europe. Sweden also had colonial possessions as a minor colonial Empire that existed from 1638—1663 and later 1785—1878.

Sweden was during Imperial times the most powerful country of northern Europe and the Baltic Sea. Sweden's Imperial status took its start with Gustav II Adolph as king, and his successful participation in the Thirty Years' War, which made Sweden the recognized leader of continental Protestantism in Europe until 1721, when the Empire collapsed. Sweden's Imperial status during this period is largely credited to Gustav I's major changes on the Swedish economy in the mid-1500s, and his introduction of Protestantism (Lutheran).



# Olaf Skotkonung, 994-1021/1022

Olof Skötkonung (Old Icelandic: Óláfr sænski, Old Swedish: Olawær skotkonongær) was the son of Eric the Victorious and Sigríð the Haughty. He was born around 980 and he succeeded his father in 995. One of many explanations to his Swedish name Skötkonung is that it means "tributary king" and one scholar speculates about a tributary relationship to the Danish king Sweyn Forkbeard, who was his stepfather. This explanation is however not supported by any historical source. Our knowledge of Olof is mostly based on Snorri Sturluson's and Adam of Bremen's accounts, which have been subject to criticism from source-critical scholars. But according to Adam of Bremen, Sweyn Forkbeard was forced to defend his Danish kingdom from attacks by Olof who claimed the Danish throne. The conflict was resolved by Sweyn's marriage with Olof's mother and the two kings were thereafter allies. Also Snorri Sturluson describes Sweyn and Olof as equal allies when they defeated the Norwegian king Olav Tryggvason in the battle of Svolder 1000, and thereafter divided Norway between themselves. Another possible explanation of the name "Skötkonung" is that it means "treasure king" and refer to the fact that he was the first Swedish king to stamp coins.

According to the Sagas, Olof's father Eric the Victorious ruled together with Eric's brother Olof Björnsson. When Olof Björnsson died, Olof was proclaimed co-ruler instead of his cousin Styrbjörn Starke. This happened before he was even born. At his father's death, he inherited the throne of Sweden and became its sole ruler.

In a Viking expedition to Wendland, he had captured Edla, the daughter of a Wendish chieftain, and she gave him the son Emund (who was to become king of Sweden), and the daughter Astrid -later wife of Olaf II of Norway-. He later married Estrid of the Obotrites, a Christian girl and she bore him the son Anund Jacob and the daughter Ingegerd Olofsdotter.

Olof is said to have preferred royal sports to war and therefore Sweyn Forkbeard retook Denmark, which Olof's father Eric had conquered. Olof also lost the right to tribute which his predecessors had preserved in what is now Estonia and Latvia.

In 1000, he allied with Sweyn Forkbeard, who was married to Olof's mother, and with the Norwegian Jarls Eric and Sven, against the Norwegian King Olaf Tryggvason. Olaf Tryggvason died in the Battle of Svolder and Olof gained a part of Trondelag as well as modern Bohuslän.

When the Norwegian kingdom was reestablished by Olaf II of Norway, a new war erupted between Norway and Sweden. Many men in both Sweden and Norway tried to reconcile the kings. In 1018, Olof's cousin, the earl of Västergötland, Ragnvald Ulfsson and the Norwegian king's emissaries Björn Stallare and Hjalti Skeggiason had arrived at the thing of Uppsala in an attempt to sway the Swedish king to accept peace and as a warrant marry his daughter Ingegerd Olofsdotter to the king of Norway. The Swedish king was greatly angered and threatened to banish Ragnvald from his kingdom, but Ragnvald was supported by his foster-father Thorgny Lawspeaker.

Thorgny delivered a powerful speech in which he reminded the king of the great Viking expeditions in the East that predecessors such as Erik Eymundsson and Björn had undertaken, without having the hubris not to listen to his men's advice. Thorgny, himself, had taken part in many successful pillaging expeditions with Olof's father Eric the Victorious and even Eric had listened to his men. The present king wanted nothing but Norway, which no Swedish king before him had desired. This displeased the Swedish people, who were eager to follow the king on new ventures in the East to win back the kingdoms that paid tribute to his ancestors, but it was the wish of the people that the king make peace with the king of Norway and give him his daughter Ingegerd as queen.

Thorgny finished his speech by saying: if you do not desire to do so, we shall assault you and kill you and not brook anymore of your warmongering and obstinacy. Our ancestors have done so, who at Mula thing threw five kings in a well, kings who were too arrogant as you are against us.

However, Olof married his daughter to Yaroslav I the Wise instead. An impending war was settled when Olof agreed to share his power with his son Anund Jacob. Olof was also forced to accept a settlement with Olaf II of Norway at Kungahälla, who already had been married (unbeknownst to Olof) with Olof's daughter, Astrid, through the Geatish jarl Ragnvald Ulfsson.

Olof was baptised, probably by the missionary Sigfrid, c.1008, and he was the first Swedish king to remain Christian until his death. However, according to Adam of Bremen, the fact that the vast majority of the Swedes were still pagan forced him to limit Christian activities to the already Christian border province of Västergötland.

When he stamped coins in Sigtuna in the province of Uppland Olof used the word rex for king. OLUF REX as in the coin displayed above or OLAF REX. The use of Latin seems to suggest that he was already baptised at this time but on the other hand the coins were imitating English pennies in type and style. Sigtuna is written SITUN, ZINT (in the coin above), ZTNETEI, or SIDEI. The two last has been deciphered as Si(gtuna) Dei meaning God's Sigtuna.[4][5]

His death is said to have taken place in the winter of 1021-1022.

Since the 1740s, it has been claimed that he was buried in Husaby in the Christian part of his kingdom, but it should be noted that such identifications are speculation, and by no means uncontroversial. The remains in the alleged grave are also too young to be his.

The Icelandic skald Óttarr svarti spent some time at Olof's court and composed the poem Óláfsdrápa scenska describing Olof's war expeditions in the east. Other skalds who served Olof were Gunnlaugr ormstunga, Hrafn Önundarson and Gizurr svarti.



SWEDEN  
Olaf Skötkonung, 994-1021/1022

Denar. Sigtuna mint 1,90 g.

Obv.: Bust right, with scepter.

Rev.: Short cross in circle, in angles: letters.

Reference: Lagerqvist 11. Very rare. Well struck, magnificent example!

Estimate: 2.500 EUR. Price realized: 5,250 EUR (approx. 6,922 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Olaf Skötkonung, 994-1021/1022

Denar. 2,00 g.

Obv.: Bust left.

Rev.: Double-lined long cross, with 3 half-moons at ends.

Reference: Lagerqvist -. Rare, splendid portrait. Beautiful example!

Estimate: 1.500 EUR. Price realized: 2,400 EUR (approx. 3,165 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Olaf Skötkonung, 994-1021/1022

Denar. 1,55 g.

Obv.: Bust left.

Rev.: Double-lined long cross, with 3 half-moons at ends.

Reference: Lagerqvist -. Rare, VF.

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 700 EUR (approx. 923 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Olaf Skötkonung, 994-1021/1022

Denar. Sigtuna mint 2,00 g. Helmet type.

Obv.: Helmeted bust left.

Rev.: Double-lined long cross, with 3 half-moons at ends; in the angles pointed angle topped with 3 balls; ringlet in 3rd quadrant.

Reference: Malmer 503.1604. Of greatest rarity. Dark patina, flan damage. Beautiful!

Estimate: 5.000 EUR.



SWEDEN  
Olaf Skötkonung, 994-1021/1022

Denar. Sigtuna mint 1,48 g.

Obv.: Bust left.

Rev.: Double-lined long cross, with 3 half-moons at ends.

Reference: Malmer 384.1257. Very rare. Curved and slight double-strike on obverse, but VF & Beautiful

Estimate: 1.500 EUR. Price realized: 1,200 EUR (approx. 1,700 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Olaf Skötkonung, 994-1021/1022

Denar. Sigtuna mint 1,90 g.

Obv.: Bust right, with scepter.

Rev.: Short cross in circle, in angles: letters.

Reference: Llt. 16c. VF

Estimate: 10,000 DKK / 1,300 EUR. Price realized: 2,800 EUR (approx. 3,700 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Anonymous Issues of Gotland, c. 1140 - 1200



SWEDEN  
Gotland, c. 1140 - 1200 Anonymous Issue.

Pfennig..

Obv.: Church building.

Rev.: Central ring; 8 petals. Cardinal direction petals topped by 3 balls; other petals thicker.

Reference: Gruppe XX, Llt. 1a, HH 435 - VF

Estimate: 1,500 DKK / 200 EUR. Price realized: 455 EUR (approx. 605 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gotland, c. 1140 - 1200 Anonymous Issue.

Pfennig..

Obv.: Sunburst-style design in circle.

Rev.: Church building.

Reference: Gruppe XX, Llt. 1a, ex. Svensson 107 (afbildet) - Fine example! VF

Estimate: 3,000 DKK / 400 EUR. Price realized: 320 EUR (approx. 423 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gotland, c. 1140 - 1200 Anonymous Issue.

Pfennig.. ca. 1210-1270 0,09 g.

Uniface; geometric figure.

Reference: . Lagerqvist 10. Scarce! VF.

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



SWEDEN  
Gotland, c. 1140 - 1200 Anonymous Issue.

Pfennig.. Visby. 1,23 g.

Obv.: Lily plant with lily flowers; small crosses each side at top.

Rev.: Agnus Dei - Lamb of God.

Reference: Lagerqvist XXXV A.1a. Dark patina, VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 185 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gotland, c. 1140 - 1200 Anonymous Issue.

Pfennig.. 0,18 g.

Obv.: Sunburst-style design in circle.

Rev.: Church building.

Reference: Lagerqvist XX A.1 a. Weak strike, VF.

Estimate: 125 EUR. Price realized: 460 EUR (approx. 607 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gotland, c. 1140 - 1200 Anonymous Issue.

Pfennig.. 0,14 g.

Obv.: Sunburst-style design in pearled circle.

Rev.: Cross with cross-hatching.

Reference: Lagerqvist XXII A.3. Somewhat off-center, but VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 250 EUR (approx. 330 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Knut Eriksson - 1167-1196

Canute I Eriksson (Old Norse: Knútr Eiríksson) or Knut Eriksson in modern Swedish (born before 1150 - died 1195/96) was king over all of Sweden from 1173 to 1195 (rival king since 1167). He was a son of king Eric the Saint and Kristina (probably a granddaughter of Inge the Elder.)

After killing Charles Sverkerson in 1167, Canut, who had just returned home after ten years in exile, started fighting for power against Sverker the Elder's sons Kol and Boleslaw Sverkerson. Only in 1173 could he call himself king of the whole country.

Canute's able jarl from 1174 was Birger Brosa (died in 1202)

Canute built a castle on the island of Stockholm in 1187, one of many such fortifications made necessary by heathen incursions from the Baltic lands.



SWEDEN  
Knut Eriksson, 1167-1196.

Bracteate. Uppsala mint. 0,29 g.

Facing bust with scepter and orb; wearing antlered helmet.

Reference: Lagerqvist 1A.5 c. Very rare, magnificent condition!

Estimate: 400 EUR. Price realized: 1,600 EUR (approx. 2,110 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Knut Eriksson, 1167-1196.

Bracteate. Uppsala mint. 0,25 g.

Crowned bust facing with sword and scepter.

Reference: Lagerqvist 1A.7b. Very rare. Beautiful!

Estimate: 750 EUR. Price realized: 750 EUR (approx. 1,062 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Knut Eriksson, 1167-1196.

Bracteate. Uppsala mint.

Facing bust with scepter and orb; wearing antlered helmet.

Reference: Llt. 5d, cf. Ant. 88. EF

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



SWEDEN  
Knut Eriksson, 1167-1196.

Bracteate. Uppsala mint.

Crowned facing half-bust with orb and flag, in pearly circle.

Reference: Llt 2a, Ant. 90, ex. Svensson 5 (shown) - Uncirculated condition!

Estimate: 6,000 DKK / 805 EUR. Price realized: 6,400 EUR (approx. 8,458 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Knut Eriksson, 1167-1196.

Bracteate. Uppsala mint.

Stylized bust facing with sword and scepter.

Reference: Llt 9a, cf. Ant. 97, ex. Svensson 7 (shown) - Beautiful example, virtually Unc-EF.

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



SWEDEN  
Knut Eriksson, 1167-1196.

Bracteate. Uppsala mint.

Crowned head facing with sword and star-like object; in pearly circle.

Reference: Llt 6c, cf. Ant. 96a, ex. Svensson 8 (shown) - Scarce type, Unc-EF.

Estimate: 5,000 DKK / 670 EUR. Price realized: 3,750 EUR (approx. 4,956 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Knut Eriksson, 1167-1196.

Bracteate. Uppsala mint. 0,29 g.

Crowned head facing with sword and unidentified object (Orb?)

Reference: Lagerqvist 1A.5 c. Very rare - beautiful condition!

Estimate: 400 EUR. Price realized: 1,200 EUR (approx. 1,582 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

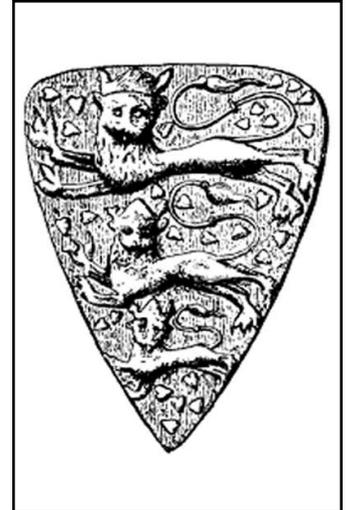
# Waldemar - 1250-1275

Valdemar Birgersson (1239 – 1302), King of Sweden 1250 – 1275/1288/1302, was the son of princess Ingeborg Eriksdotter of Sweden and Birger jarl, Birger Magnusson from the House of Bjelbo, who more or less ruled Sweden from 1248 under king Eric Ericsson the Lambe, his father-in-law. When king Eric XI died in 1250, Valdemar was elected king, while Birger jarl was presumably on a campaign in Finland.

Even after the coming of age of Valdemar in 1257, Valdemar's father Birger jarl held a grip over the country. After Birger's death in 1266 Valdemar came into conflict with his younger brother duke Magnus, who wanted the throne for himself.

Valdemar had a relationship with his queen's sister Jutta (both of them princesses of Denmark) and had to go to Rome in order to get the Pope's forgiveness. In 1288 he was imprisoned by his brother Magnus, who had usurped his throne, being elected king in 1275.

Valdemar was married four times, and left several children by queen Sophia (dead 1286).



SWEDEN  
Valdemar, 1250-1275.

Bracteate. Örebro mint. 0,12 g.

Crowned facing head, with straight locks of hair at sides.

Reference: Lagerqvist pl.XVII, A:1b. Good VF, minor edge roughness, fine old collection toning. Rare.

Estimate \$300 Price realized: 380 USD.



SWEDEN  
Valdemar, 1250-1275.

Bracteate. Uncertain Götaland mint. 0,17 g.

Crowned head of lion or dragon left; with protruding tongue / Incuse of obverse.

Reference: Lagerqvist Group XVII Bbb, 8-9 var. (tongue with point or crossbar); Ansell Group 3, Type III, 52. Good VF, darkly toned.

Estimate: \$300. Price realized: 350 USD.



SWEDEN  
Valdemar, 1250-1275.

Bracteate. Uncertain Götaland mint. **2 COINS.**

#1: Crowned lion left.

Reference: LLt. 5a, Bo. 45. EF

#2: Crowned lion or dragon left, with protruding tongue.

Reference: Lt. 7, cf. Bo. 55. VF

Estimate: 1,500 DKK / 200 EUR. Price realized: 535 EUR (approx. 712 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)





SWEDEN  
Valdemar, 1250-1275.

Bracteate. Gotland mint.

Crowned head facing.

Reference: Lt. 2, Ant. 56. EF

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 480 EUR (approx. 639 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

SWEDEN  
Valdemar, 1250-1275.

Bracteate. Örebro (?) mint.

Crowned head facing.

Reference: Lt. 1a. Unc-EF

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 345 EUR (approx. 459 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Valdemar, 1250-1275.

Bracteate. Gotland mint. **2 COINS**

#1: Crowned lion right. Reference: Lt. 4a, ex. Svensson 21 (shown); EF

#2: Crowned lion or dragon left, with protruding forked tongue. Reference: Lt 8b, ex. Svensson 26 (shown); EF

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 455 EUR (approx. 601 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Valdemar, 1250-1275.

Bracteate. 0,14 g.

Crowned head with long hair facing.

Reference: Lagerqvist XVII A.1 a. Almost like new!

Estimate: 125 EUR. Price realized: 370 EUR  
(approx. 488 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Valdemar, 1250-1275.

Bracteate. 0,13 g.

Crowned head facing; 2 ringlets each side of central crown spike.

Reference: Lagerqvist XVII A.1 c. XF.

Estimate: 125 EUR. Price realized: 260 EUR  
(approx. 343 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Valdemar, 1250-1275.

Bracteate. 0,12 g.

Crowned lion or dog head right; with 6 balls arranged like a collar.

Reference: Lagerqvist XVII B.4 b. Rim damage, still XF condition.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 160 EUR  
(approx. 211 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Valdemar, 1250-1275.

Bracteate. 0,15 g.

Crowned lion head left.

Reference: Lagerqvist XVII B.5 b. XF+

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 700 EUR (approx. 923 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Valdemar, 1250-1275.

Bracteate. 0,16 g.

Crowned lionhead left, with protruding tongue.

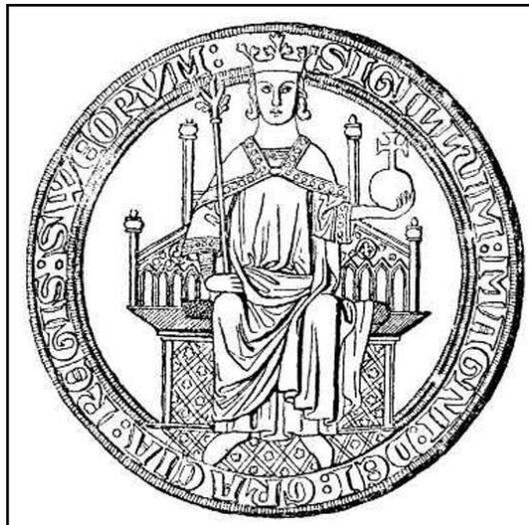
Reference: Lagerqvist XVII B.6 a. XF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 550 EUR (approx. 725 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Magnus Ladulas - 1275-1290

Magnus III Birgersson (1240–1290), usually called Magnus Ladulås (Magnus Barnlock), was king of Sweden from 1275 until his death in 1290.

He is the first Magnus to rule Sweden so that posterity recognizes him as legitimate king and not generally regarded as a usurper or a pretender (but third Magnus to have been proclaimed Sweden's king and ruled there). Later historians ascribe his epithet "Ladulås" to a decree of 1279 or 1280 freeing the yeomanry from the duty to provide sustenance for travelling nobles and bishops ("Peasants! Lock your barns!"); another theory is that it's simply a corruption of Ladislaus, which could possibly have been his second name, considering his Slavic heritage.



The Alsnö stadga (Ordinance of Alsnö) from 1279 or 1280 also gave anyone who undertook to provide the Crown with a mounted warrior (knight) and a warhorse, the freedom from certain taxes (such a liberty was called frälse in Swedish). This is often said to be the foundation of the Swedish nobility, although the gradual development of this privileged group into a hereditary class would take centuries and not become formalized until long into the 16th century.

Magnus was the second son of Birger jarl (Birger Magnusson, 1200-66) and Ingeborg Eriksdotter of Sweden, herself the youngest sister of the childless king Eric XI of Sweden, and the youngest daughter of Eric X of Sweden and Richeza of Denmark. His father designated Magnus as his successor in powers of the jarl, henceforward titled Duke of Sweden. The elder brother, Valdemar I of Sweden had become the king succeeding their maternal uncle in 1250.

In 1275, duke Magnus started a rebellion against his brother with Danish help, and ousted him from the throne. Instead, Magnus was elected King at the Stones of Mora. In 1276, Magnus Ladulås married his second wife Helwig of Holstein, daughter of Gerhard I of Holstein (through her mother Elisabeth of Mecklenburg, she was a descendant of Christina, the putative daughter of Sverker II of Sweden, and of Ulvhild of Saxony, a descendant of Astrid Olofsdotter, Queen of Norway and daughter of Olof I of Sweden). A papal annulment of Magnus' first marriage and a dispensation for his second (necessary because of consanguinity) were issued ten years later, in 1286. Helwig later acted as Queen Regent, probably 1290–1302 and 1320–1327.

The deposed king Valdemar managed, with Danish help in turn, to regain provinces in Gothenland, the southern part of the kingdom, and Magnus had to recognize it in 1277. However, Magnus regained them c. 1278 and assumed officially the additional title rex Gothorum, King of the Goths, starting the tradition of "King of the Swedes and the Goths".

King Magnus' youngest brother Benedict, then archdeacon, acted as his Lord High Chancellor of Sweden, and in 1284 Magnus rewarded him with the Duchy of Finland.

He died when his sons were yet underage. Magnus ordered his kinsman Torgils Knutsson, the Lord High Constable of Sweden as the guardian of his heir, the future king Birger of Sweden, who was about ten years old at father's death.



SWEDEN  
Magnus Ladulas, 1275-1290.

Bracteate. 0,08 g.

Large letter "M" - ball above, ball at bottom of central stroke of M.

Reference: Lagerqvist XVIII C.4 d. Small rim break, still XF condition.

Estimate: 125 EUR. Price realized: 380 EUR (approx. 501 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Magnus Ladulas, 1275-1290.

Bracteate. Svealand mint. Group X.

Gothic-style "M" with ball in center of middle stroke of M.

Reference: Lt 1b, ex. Svensson 36. EF

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 1,300 EUR  
(approx. 1,730 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Magnus Ladulas, 1275-1290.

Bracteate. 0,12 g.

Gothic M.

Reference: Lagerqvist 1 a/b. Damage at rim, but very nice example.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 95 EUR (approx. 134 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Magnus Eriksson - 1319-1364

Magnus Eriksson or Magnus VII of Norway and Magnus IV of Sweden was king of Sweden (1316 – December 1, 1374), Norway, and Terra Scania, and was son of Duke Erik Magnusson of Sweden and Ingeborg, daughter of Haakon V of Norway. Also known by his nickname "Magnus Smek" (Eng. "Pet-Magnus").

Magnus was elected king of Sweden on 8 July 1319, and acclaimed as hereditary king of Norway at the thing of Haugathing in Tønsberg in August the same year. Under the Regencies of his Grandmother Queen Helvig and his Mother Duchess Ingeborg the countries were ruled by Knut Jonsson and Erling Vidkunsson.

Magnus was declared to have come of age at 15 in 1331. This caused resistance in Norway, where a statute from 1302 made clear that kings came of age at the age of 20, and a rising by Erling Vidkunsson and other Norwegian nobles ensued. In 1333, the rebels submitted to king Magnus.

In 1332 the king of Denmark, Christopher II, died as a "king without a country" after he and his older brother and predecessor had pawned Denmark piece by piece. King Magnus took advantage of his neighbour's distress, redeeming the pawn for the eastern Danish provinces for a huge amount of silver, and thus became ruler also of Terra Scania.

On 21 July 1336 Magnus was crowned king of both Norway and Sweden in Stockholm. This caused further resentment in Norway, where the nobles and magnates wished a separate Norwegian coronation. A second rising by members of the high nobility of Norway ensued in 1338.

In spite of his many formal expansions his rule was considered a period of decrease both to the Swedish royal power and to Sweden as a whole. Foreign nations like Denmark (after its recovery in 1340) and Mecklenburg intervened and Magnus himself does not seem to have been able to resist the internal opposition. He was regarded a weak king and criticised because for giving favourites too much power.

In 1336 he married Blanche of Namur, daughter of Count Jean of Namur and Marie of Artois, a descendant of Louis VIII of France.

Opposition to Magnus' rule in Norway led to a settlement between the king and the Norwegian nobility at Varberg on 15 August 1343. In violation of the Norwegian laws on royal inheritance, Magnus' younger son Håkon would become king of Norway, with Magnus as regent during his minority. Later the same year, it was declared that Magnus' older son, Eric would become king of Sweden on Magnus' death. Thus, the union between Norway and Sweden would be severed. This occurred when Håkon came of age in 1355.

Magnus' young favorite courtier was Bengt Algotsson, whom he elevated to Duke of Finland and Halland, as well as Viceroy of Skane. Because homosexuality was a mortal sin and vehemently scorned at that time, revelations about the king's alleged love relationship with Algotsson, and other erotic escapades, were spread by his enemies in the Roman Church, particularly by his demonstrably hateful relative St. Bridget (Birgitta) who had turned on him for political and financial reasons. The allegations earned Magnus the epithet of Magnus the Petter (M. Smek), and caused him a lot of harm, but there is no factual basis for them in historical sources. Magnus and Blanche had at least five children, of whom three daughters died in infancy.

Because of the raise in taxation to pay for the acquisition of the Scanian province, some Swedish nobles supported by the Church attempted to oust Magnus, setting up his elder son Eric as king (Eric XII of Sweden), but Eric died supposedly of the plague in 1359, with his wife Beatrice of Brandenburg and their two sons.



King Valdemar IV of Denmark conquered Terra Scania in 1360. He went on to conquer Gotland in 1361. On the 27th of July, 1361, outside the city of Visby, the main city of Gotland, the final battle took place. It ended in a complete victory for Valdemar. Magnus had warned the inhabitants of Visby in a letter and started to gather troops to reconquer Scania. Valdemar went home to Denmark again in August and took a lot of plunder with him. Either in late 1361 or early 1362 the inhabitants of Visby raised themselves against the few Danish that Valdemar left behind and killed them. In 1363 a rebellion against Magnus broke out. It was supported by Valdemar and resulted a few months later (February 1364) in that Magnus was deposed from the Swedish throne being replaced by the Duke of Mecklenburg's son Albert of Sweden. Magnus was seeking refuge with his younger son in Norway, where he drowned in 1374.

According to an allegedly autobiographic account known as the "Rukopisanie Magnusha" (Magnus's Testament) which has been inserted into the Russian Sofia First Chronicle composed in Novgorod (against whom Magnus had crusaded in the 1340s and 50s), Magnus in fact, did not drown at sea, but saw the errors of his ways and converted to Orthodoxy, becoming a monk in a Novgorodian monastery in Karelia. The account is apocryphal.



SWEDEN  
Magnus Eriksson, 1319-1363.

Bracteate. Lodose mint. 0,52 g.

Large "L" in circle.

Reference: Lagerqvist XXVIII A.2 a. Rare, VF+

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 420 EUR (approx. 554 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Magnus Eriksson, 1319-1363.

Pennig.

Obv.: Lion left.

Rev.: 3 crowns arranged in a circle around "V".

Reference: Lt. 14, HH 640. VF

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 320 EUR (approx. 426 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Magnus Eriksson, 1319-1363.

**2 COINS.**

#1: Pennig. Reference: Lund mint, MB 643. VF.

#2: Bracteate, crowned head facing. Reference: Lt. 1b

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 265 EUR (approx. 353 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Magnus Eriksson, 1319-1363.

Pennig. Lund mint. 0,67 g.

Reference: Mansfeld-Büllner 650. Dark patina, F/VF.

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



SWEDEN  
Magnus Eriksson, 1319-1363.

Pennig. 0,39 g.

Obv.: Lion right.

Rev.: 3 crowns arranged in a circle around letter "V".

Reference: Lagerqvist XXVII, 10. Schön

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 180 EUR (approx. 237 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Albert von Mecklenburg - 1364-1389

Albert of Sweden (or Albrecht von Mecklenburg in German or Albrekt av Mecklenburg in Swedish) (c. 1338 – April 1, 1412, was King of Sweden from 1364. In 1384 he inherited the ducal title of Mecklenburg and united the two countries in a personal union. He was the second son of Duke Albert II of Mecklenburg and Euphemia Eriksdotter, the daughter of duke Erik Magnusson of Södermanland and the sister of king Magnus Eriksson. He married Richardis of Schwerin, daughter of count Otto of Schwerin; she died in 1377 and is today buried in Stockholm.



Albert based his claims on two family ties with the Swedish House of Sverker, both through Albert's mother, through whom he was granted the first place in the Swedish succession order, and through Kristina Sverkersdotter, a daughter of Sverker II of Sweden, also known as Sverker the Young. Sverker II had been the king of Sweden between 1196 and 1208.

In 1363, members of the Swedish Council of Aristocracy, led by Bo Jonsson Grip, arrived in the court of Mecklenburg. They had been banished from the country after a revolt against king Magnus Eriksson, who was unpopular among the nobility. At the nobles' request, Albert launched an invasion of Sweden supported by several German dukes and counts. Several Hanseatic cities and dukes in Northern Germany expressed support of the new king. Stockholm and Kalmar, with large Hanseatic populations, and also welcomed the intervention.

Albert was proclaimed King of Sweden and officially crowned on February 18, 1364. The coronation took place at the Stones of Mora. A fragment still remains of the stone commemorating the occasion, the Three Crowns stone. This is the earliest known example of the use of the three crowns as a national symbol for Sweden.



The arrival of Albert led to eight years of civil war in Sweden between Albert's and Magnus' supporters. In a battle near Enköping in 1365 between Albert's German forces and king Magnus Eriksson's forces, supported by king Haakon VI of Norway (Magnus' son), Magnus was defeated and taken prisoner by Albert. After the initial defeat, Valdemar IV of Denmark intervened on Magnus' and Haakon's behalf, and Valdemar's forces were joined by Swedish peasants who supported Magnus. Apart from German strongholds like Stockholm, Albert was unpopular in large parts of Sweden, especially among Swedish commoners in the provinces, who were discontent with Albert's policy of appointing Germans as officials in all Swedish provinces and who suffered under his rule. With the help of Danish and Swedish allies, Haakon managed to temporarily beat back Albert and lay siege to Stockholm in 1371. However, the siege was short-lived; with military help from the Swedish nobility in Stockholm, Albert was able to beat back the Norwegians and the Danes. A peace agreement was signed, with the condition that Magnus be released and allowed to freely travel back to Norway (where he spent the rest of his life). Albert had secured the Swedish crown, but was also forced to make a belated coronation oath in which he agreed to extensive concessions to the Swedish nobility in the regency council. Bo Jonsson (Grip) used this power to personally usurp 1,500 farms and he soon became Sweden's largest landowner, controlling a third of the entirety of the Swedish territory and possessing the largest non-royal wealth in the country.

Albert kept the crown of Sweden for another 19 years, but most of western Sweden did not support his reign. However, it was only when he attempted to introduce reduction of the large estates of the Swedish nobility that he lost his support in Stockholm. In 1389, facing a loss of landholdings and wealth, the Swedish regency council turned to Margaret I of Denmark to plead for help in getting rid of Albert. Margaret sent troops and in February 1389, the Danes defeated Albert at the Battle of Åsle. Albert was captured, deposed and sent to Lindholmen Castle in Scania, where he spent the next six years imprisoned. He was released after 16 days of peace negotiations in 1395, during which he agreed to either give up Stockholm within three years, or pay large sums in retribution to Margaret. When the three years were up, Albert chose to give up Stockholm rather than pay the fine, and in 1398 the agreement came into force, granting Margaret possession of Stockholm.

After his release, Albert went back to Mecklenburg, where he had been a duke since 1384 when his brother Henrik died. However, as Albert and the Vitalians retreated from Scandinavia, the Teutonic Order captured Gotland on Albert's behalf. Gotland was thus not turned over to Denmark until 1408, when Eric of Pomerania bought it from Albert and the Teutonic Order.

Albert died in 1412 and is buried in the monastery of Doberan, Mecklenburg.



SWEDEN  
Albert von Mecklenburg, 1364-1389.

Ortug. Stockholm mint. 1,48 g.

Obv.: Crowned head facing in pearled circle; “\*ALBERTVS o REX”

Rev.: Footed cross in pearled circle, resting on large crown. Small crown in first two angles. “\*MONETA SWECIE”

Reference: Lagerqvist I A.4 a. Slight weakness in strike at edge. VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 450 EUR (approx. 593 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Albert von Mecklenburg, 1364-1389.

Ortug. Stockholm mint. 1,16 g.

Obv.: Crowned head facing in pearled circle, neck breaks through circle; “\*ALBERTVS o REX”

Rev.: Footed cross in pearled circle, resting on large crown. Small crown in first two angles. “\*MONETA SWECIE”

Reference: Lagerqvist I A.4 b. VF +

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 550 EUR (approx. 725 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Albert von Mecklenburg, 1364-1389.

Ortug. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Crowned head facing in pearled circle, neck breaks through circle; “\*ALBERTVS o REX”

Rev.: Footed cross in pearled circle, resting on large crown. Small crown in first two angles. “\*MONETA SWECIE”

Reference: Lt 4b, G 189. VF

Estimate: 1,500 DKK / 200 EUR. Price realized: 375 EUR (approx. 496 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Anonymous Issues - 1364-1500



SWEDEN  
Anonymous, 1364-1500.

Bracteate. 0,28 g.

Crowned "M"

Reference: Lagerqvist XXXIII A.1 a. Beautiful!

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 230 EUR (approx. 303 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Anonymous, 1364-1500.

Bracteate. 0,35 g.

Crowned "S"; a "tail" at the end of the S.

Reference: Lagerqvist XXXIII B.2 a. Sehr schön

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

# Erik of Pomerania - 1396-1439

Eric of Pomerania or Erik of Pomerania (ca. 1382 – 3 May 1459) was King of Norway (1389–1442), elected King of Denmark (1396–1439), and of Sweden (1396–1439). He was the first king of the Nordic Kalmar Union.

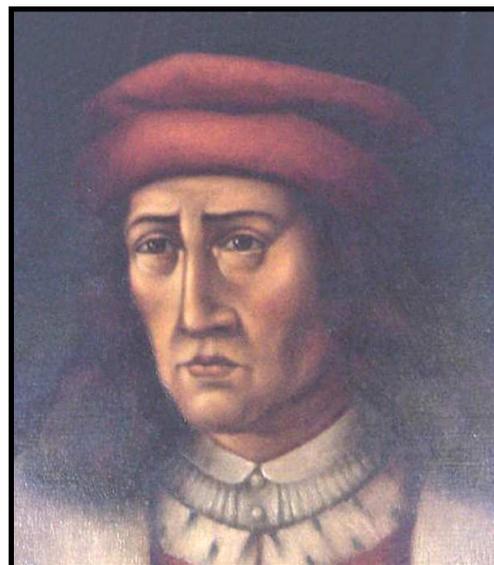
Eric has been known as Erik af Pommern and Erik VII in Danish, as Erik av Pommern and Eirik III in Norwegian, and as Erik av Pommern and Erik XIII in Swedish.

He was a son of Wartislaw VII, Duke of Pomerania, and Mary of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

His paternal grandparents were Boguslaw V, Duke of Pomerania and his second wife Adelheid of Brunswick-Grubenhagen. His maternal grandparents were Heinrich III of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Ingeborg of Denmark, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Heinrich was a rival of Olaf Haakonsson in regard to the Danish succession in 1375.

Ingeborg was a daughter of Valdemar IV of Denmark and his Queen consort Heilwig of Schleswig. Her maternal grandparents were Eric II, Duke of Schleswig (reigned 1312 - 1325) and Adelheid of Holstein-Rendsburg.

Eric was born in 1382 in Rügenwalde (Darlowo). Initially named Bugislav, he was son to the only surviving granddaughter of Valdemar IV of Denmark and also a descendant of Magnus I of Sweden and Haakon V of Norway.



In 1387, Olaf, King of Norway and Denmark, died without issue. The next in line of succession to the throne of Norway was the Swedish king, Albert of Mecklenburg, but he was resented by the Norwegian nobility. Denmark was an elected kingdom, with no clear candidates to the throne. Olaf's mother, Queen Margaret of Norway, had herself elected regent of both Denmark and Norway. In Norway it was decided that the inheritance to the throne was to be reckoned from her.

Young Bugislav was the grandson of her sister. In 1389 he came to Denmark to be brought up by Queen Margaret. His name was changed to the more Nordic-sounding Erik, or Eric. On 8 September 1389 he was hailed as King of Norway at the thing of Eyrathing in Trondheim. He may have been crowned King of Norway in Oslo in 1392, but this is disputed. In 1396 he was hailed as king in Denmark and then in Sweden. On 17 June 1397, he was crowned as king of the three Nordic countries in the cathedral of Kalmar. At the same time, a union treaty was drafted, declaring the establishment of what has become known as the Kalmar Union. Queen Margaret, however, remained the de facto ruler of the three kingdoms until her death in 1412.

In 1402, Queen Margaret entered into negotiations with King Henry IV of England about the possibility of an alliance between the Kingdom of England and the Nordic union. The proposal was for a double wedding, whereby Eric would marry Henry's daughter, Philippa, and Henry's son, the Prince of Wales and future King Henry V, would marry Eric's sister, Catherine.

The English side wanted these weddings to seal an offensive alliance between the Nordic kingdoms and England, which could have led to the involvement of the Nordic union on the English side in the ongoing Hundred Years' War against the Kingdom of France. Queen Margaret led a consistent foreign policy of not getting entangled in binding alliances and foreign wars. She therefore rejected the English proposals.

The double wedding did not come off, but Eric's wedding to Philippa was successfully negotiated. On 26 October 1406, Eric married the 13-year-old Philippa at Lund. The wedding was accompanied by a purely defensive alliance with England.

From contemporary sources, Eric appears as an intelligent, visionary, energetic and a firm character. That he was also a charming and well-speaking man of the world was shown by a great European tour of the 1420s. Negatively, he seems to have had a hot temper, a lack of diplomatic sense, and an obstinacy that bordered on mulishness.

Almost the whole of Eric's sole rule was affected by his long-standing conflict with the Counts of Schauenburg and Holstein. He tried to regain South Jutland (Schleswig) which Margaret had been winning but he chose a policy of warfare instead of negotiations. The result was a devastating war that not only ended without conquests but also lost the South Jutlandic areas that he had already obtained. During this war he showed much energy and steadiness but also a remarkable lack of adroitness. In 1424, a verdict of the Holy Roman Empire by Sigismund, King of Germany, recognising Eric as the legal ruler of South Jutland was ignored by the Holsteiners. The long war was a strain on the Danish economy as well as on the unity of the north.

Perhaps Eric's most far-ranging act was the introduction of the Sound Dues (Øresundtolden) in 1429 which was to last until 1857. By this he secured a large stable income for his kingdom that made it relatively rich and which made the town of Elsinore flowering. It showed his interest of Danish trade and naval power, but also permanently challenged the other Baltic powers, especially the Hanseatic cities against which he also fought. Another important event was his making Copenhagen a royal possession in 1417, thereby assuring its status as the capital of Denmark.

During the 1430s the policy of the king fell apart. The farmers and mine workers of Sweden began a national and a social rebellion in 1434 which was soon used by the Swedish nobility in order to weaken the power of the king. He had to yield to the demands of both the Holsteiners and the Hanseatic League. When the Danish nobility began opposing his rule, he left Denmark in 1439 and settled at his castle Visborg in Gotland, apparently a kind of a "royal strike" which at last led to his deposition.

In 1440, Eric, having been deposed in Denmark and Sweden, was succeeded by his nephew, Christopher of Bavaria, who had been chosen for the thrones. After he had been deposed as king in Sweden and Denmark, the Norwegian Riksråd remained loyal to him, and wanted him to remain king of Norway only. He reputedly refused the offer by saying it is better to be a pirate chieftain on Gotland than to be the king of Norway. Christopher, his successor, died in 1448, long before Eric himself.

The next monarch (reigned 1448–81) was Eric's kinsman, Christian I of Denmark, who was the son of Eric's earlier rival, Count Theodoric of Oldenburg. To him Eric handed over Gotland in return for the permission to leave for Pomerania.

From 1449-59, Eric ruled the Duchy of Pomerania-Stolp (Slupsk), part of the Duchy of Pomerania, as Eric I. He died in 1459 at Rügenwalde Castle in Pomerania, and was buried in Rügenwalde.



SWEDEN  
Erich of Pomerania, 1396-1439.

Ortug. Stockholm mint. 1,11 g.

Obv.: Crowned head in pearled circle. Legend starts at 6:00 o'clock. "ERICVS REX"

Rev.: Erik's monogram in pearled circle. "\*MONETA STOCHOL"

Reference: Lagerqvist A.1 a. VF +

Estimate: 125 EUR. Price realized: 360 EUR (approx. 475 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Erich of Pomerania, 1396-1439.

Ortug. Stockholm mint. 0,81 g.

Obv.: Shield with 3 crowns over cross; all in pearled circle. ERICVS and titles around.

Rev.: Erik's monogram in pearled circle. "\*MONETA STOCHOL"

Reference: Lagerqvist 2 b. VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 230 EUR (approx. 303 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

## Karl Knutsson Bonde - 1448 - 1457, 1464 - 1465, 1467 - 1470

Charles II of Sweden, Charles I of Norway, a.k.a Karl Knutsson (Bonde), king of Sweden (1448 – 1457, 1464 – 1465 and from 1467 to his death in 1470); king of Norway (1449 – 1450).

Referring to Karl Knutsson as Charles VIII is a later invention. The Swedish kings Erik XIV (1560-68) and Charles IX (1604-1611) took their numbers after studying a highly fictitious History of Sweden. Prior to Karl Knutsson Sweden had only had one king called Karl (Charles). Charles's coins therefore correctly refer to him as Charles II.

Karl Knutsson was born in 1409, the son of Knut Tordsson (Bonde), knight and member of the privy council (riksråd), and Margareta Karlsdotter (Sparre av Tofta), the only daughter and heiress of Charles Ulvsson, Lord of Tofta. King Charles died 14 May 1470. His first marriage, in 1428, to Birgitta Turesdotter (Bielke) (died 1436) gave him his daughter Kristina. His second marriage, in 1438, to Katarina Karlsdotter (Gumsehuvud) (died in 1450) produced his second daughter Magdalena, who married Ivar Axelsson (Tott). He also had two children by his third wife (and former mistress) Kristina Abrahamsdotter, Anna and Karl. His father was said by contemporary legends to descend from a younger brother of King Eric IX (Saint Eric). His mother, an important heiress, descended from Jarl Charles The Deaf and consequently from some ancient Folkunge earls of Sweden, as well as from a daughter of Canute IV of Denmark and Adela of Flanders.



In 1434 he became member of the Privy Council of Sweden and in October of the same year he assumed one of its most senior offices, Lord High Constable of Sweden, or Riksmarsk. Due to the growing dissatisfaction over King Eric of Pomerania among the Swedish nobility, Charles was in 1436 made Rikshövitsman, an office as Military Governor of the Realm and finally replacing the king as an elected regent from 1438 to 1440, as the result of the rebellion by Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson. During Charles' brief regentship, the so-called rebellion of David (a peasant rebellion) took place in Finland. Eric of Pomerania was forced to step down from the throne and in 1440 Christopher of Bavaria, was elected king in the Sweden, Norway and Denmark. At the coronation of Christopher in September 1441, Charles was dubbed a knight and appointed Lord High Justiciar of Sweden, or Riksdrots. In October he resigned as Lord High Justiciar and resumed his office as Lord High Constable. From 1442 he was the military governor, hövitsman, at Vyborg in Finland (margrave of Viborg). Charles acquired extensive fiefs, for example in Western Finland. His first seat was in Turku. Soon, Christopher's government began to take back fiefs and positions and Charles was forced to give up the castle of Turku. Charles' next seat was the castle of Vyborg, on Finland's eastern border, where he kept an independent court, taking no heed of Christopher and exercising his own foreign policy in relation to such powers in the region as the Hanseatic League, the Russian city of Novgorod and the Teutonic Knights in what are today Estonia and Latvia.

At the death of Christopher in 1448, without a direct heir, Charles was elected king of Sweden on June 20 and on June 28 he was hailed as the new monarch at the Stone of Mora, not far from Uppsala, mostly due to his own military troops being present at the place, against the wishes of regents Bengt and Nils Jönsson (Oxenstierna). His election as king of Sweden resulted in an effort to reestablish the Kalmar Union, this time under Swedish initiative, and in 1449 he was elected king of Norway and received the coronation at Trondheim on November 20. The Danish had in September 1448 elected Christian I as their new monarch. Soon, in 1450, Charles was forced to cede Norway to Christian. From 1451, Sweden and Denmark were in state of war against each other. Because of devastating warring, a growing opposition against Charles emerged in Sweden. The strongest opponent was the Swedish church which opposed Charles's efforts to concentrate royal and secular power. Other opponents were the family group of Oxenstierna and Vasa (House), which had been in the opposing side in the election of king and lost.

During the next 20 years, Charles was deposed twice, only to regain the throne and reign three times (1448-57, 1464-65, 1467-70).

In 1457, a rebellion took place, lead by archbishop Jöns Bengtsson (Oxenstierna) and a nobleman, Erik Axelsson Tott. Charles went into exile to Danzig(Gdansk). The two leaders of the revolt took the regentship, and organized the election of Christian I of Denmark as king (firstly in Turku, then in Stockholm).

In 1463, King Christian quarreled with the archbishop because of his taxation policies. The archbishop was imprisoned, which resulted in a rebellion by his relatives, and led to Christian being driven out of Sweden. Charles was recalled by the rebels, and reigned about half a year, but was then again exiled. In 1467, the regent Erik Axelsson Tott, now having reverted to support Charles, once more had him crowned. Charles reigned for three years, under power of riksråd, until his death in 1470.

He left only one young son, born of his mistress, Kristina Abrahamsdotter whom he married on his deathbed. Though she was recognized as Queen, the Swedish government did not allow the boy, suddenly legitimized as Prince Charles (Karl Karlsson) to succeed him, but appointed one of their number, Sten Sture the Elder (who was Charles's nephew) as regent. Crown Princes have been similarly jumped over several times in Swedish history, even as lately as the current (2007) king's son, Carl Philip, in 1980.

Charles represented a growing nationalist tendency among the Swedish aristocracy which tried first to subjugate the other Scandinavian countries under Sweden but soon focussed on dissolving the Kalmar Union. In the next century, when the union was finally dissolved, Charles received some respect as an early champion of Swedish independence.

Charles's great-granddaughter Christina Nilsson Gyllenstierna was married to Sten Sture the Younger whose regentship represented similar values: nationalism and Swedish independence.

Though the Bonde family, not descendants of Charles himself but just his collateral relatives, remained prominent among the Swedish nobility and in politics into the 20th Century, Charles's own descendants did not ascend nor inherit any thrones until Prince Christian zu Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg became Christian IX of Denmark in 1863. Charles's descendants have since ascended the thrones of Norway, Greece and Great Britain.

His distant direct descendant, Sibylla of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha married the Hereditary Prince of Sweden in 20th century, and with Sibylla's son, king Charles XVI Gustav of Sweden, Charles' blood returned to the Swedish throne.



SWEDEN  
Karl Knutsson Bonde, 1448 - 1457, 1464 - 1465,  
1467 - 1470

Ortug. Abo mint.

Obv.: Shield over long cross; in shield: Crowned  
"A" over viking ship; stars each side of crown.  
"KAROLVS REX S'E"

Rev.: Shield with 3 crowns over long cross. Star on  
left and right. "MONETA ABOENS"

Reference: Llt 6, G 213. VF

Estimate: 1,500 DKK / 200 EUR. Price realized:  
535 EUR (approx. 707 U.S. Dollars as of the auc-  
tion date)



SWEDEN  
Karl Knutsson Bonde, 1448 - 1457, 1464 - 1465,  
1467 - 1470

Ortug. Abo mint. 1,40 g.

Obv.: Shield over long cross; in shield: Crowned  
"A" over viking ship; stars each side of crown.  
"KAROLVS REX S'E"

Rev.: Shield with 3 crowns over long cross. Star on  
left and right. "MONETA ABOENS"

Reference: Lagerqvist D.6. Very rare, good XF.

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



SWEDEN  
Karl Knutsson Bonde, 1448 - 1457, 1464 - 1465,  
1467 - 1470

Ortug. Abo mint.

Obv.: Shield over long cross; in shield: Crowned  
"A" over viking ship; stars each side of crown.  
"KAROLVS REX S'E"

Rev.: Shield with 3 crowns over long cross. Star on  
left and right. "MONETA ABOENS"

Reference: Llt. 6, G 213. VF

Estimate: 2,000 DKK / 265 EUR. Price realized:  
805 EUR (approx. 1,071 U.S. Dollars as of the  
auction date)



SWEDEN  
Karl Knutsson Bonde, 1448 - 1457, 1464 - 1465, 1467 - 1470

Ortug. Abo mint.

Obv.: Shield over long cross; in shield: Crowned "A" over viking ship;  
stars each side of crown. "KAROLVS REX S'E"

Rev.: Shield with 3 crowns over long cross. Star on left and right.  
"MONETA ABOENS"

Reference: Llt. 6, G 213. VF

Estimate: 2,000 DKK / 265 EUR. Price realized: 560 EUR (approx. 745  
U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Karl Knutsson Bonde, 1448 - 1457, 1464 - 1465, 1467 - 1470

Ortug. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Shield over long cross; in shield: dot over viking ship; star above  
dot. "KAROLVS REX S'E"

Rev.: Shield with 3 crowns over long cross. Star right in shield. "MONE-  
TA STOCHOL"

Reference: Llt 3b, G 212., VF.

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 455 EUR (approx. 601  
U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Christian I. - 1457-1461

Christian I (1426 – 1481), Danish monarch and union king of Denmark (1448 – 1481), Norway (1450 – 1481) and Sweden (1457 – 1464), under the Kalmar Union. In Sweden his short tenure as monarch was preceded by regents, Jöns Bengtsson Oxenstierna and Erik Axelsson Tott and succeeded by regent Kettil Karlsson Vasa. Also Duke of Schleswig and Holstein 1460-81.

He was born in February 1426 in Oldenburg. His father was Count Dietrich of Oldenburg (died 1440) whom he succeeded as Count of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst. His mother was his father's second wife, Hedwig of Schleswig and Holstein (Helvig of Schauenburg) (died 1436). Christian had two brothers, Count Moritz V of Delmenhorst (1428 - 1464) and Count Gerhard VI of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst (1430 - 1500), and one sister Adelheid.

King Christopher of Denmark, Sweden and Norway died in January 1448. His death resulted in the break-up of the union of the three kingdoms, as Denmark and Sweden went their separate ways. On 1 September 1448, count Christian of Oldenburg was elected to the vacant Danish throne, as king Christian I. He was a cognatic descendant of King Eric V of Denmark. The throne was first offered by the Statsraad to the most prominent feudal lord of Danish dominions, Duke Adolf VIII of Schleswig-Holstein, but (being relatively old and childless) he declined and recommended his nephew.



Meanwhile, Sweden had on 20 June 1448 elected Charles Knutsson as king. Norway was now faced with the choice between a union with Sweden or Denmark, or electing a separate king. The latter option was quickly discarded, and a power-struggle ensued between the supporters of Christian of Denmark and Charles of Sweden. The Norwegian Council of the Realm was divided. In February 1449, a part of the Council declared in favour of Charles as king, but on 15 June the same year, a different group of councillors paid homage to Christian. On 20 November, Charles was crowned king of Norway in Trondheim. However, the Swedish nobility now took steps to avoid war with Denmark. In June 1450, the Swedish Council of the Realm forced Charles to renounce his claim on Norway to king Christian. The question of the Norwegian succession had thereby been decided between Denmark and Sweden, and the Norwegian Council was left with only one candidate for the throne. In the summer of 1450, Christian sailed to Norway with a large fleet, and on 2 August he was crowned king of Norway in Trondheim. On 29 August, a union treaty between Denmark and Norway was signed in Bergen. Norway had of old been a hereditary kingdom, but this had become less and less a reality, as at the last royal successions, hereditary claims had been bypassed for political reasons. It was now explicitly stated that Norway, as well as Denmark, was an elected kingdom. The treaty stipulated that Denmark and Norway should have the same king in perpetuity, and that he would be elected among the legitimate sons of the previous king, if such existed.

Christian married Dorothea of Brandenburg (1430 - November 25, 1495), the widow of his predecessor King Christopher (of Bavaria) and thus dowager queen, on October 28, 1449 in Copenhagen. Dorothea and Christian had five children:

Olaf (1450-1451)

Knud (1451-1455)

Hans (1455 - 1513), King of Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Duke of Schleswig and Holstein

Margarete of Denmark (1456-1486), 13 years old married to the 17 years old King James III of Scotland

Frederick (1471-1533), Duke of Schleswig and Holstein, in Gottorp, later also King of Denmark and Norway

Charles Knutsson became increasingly unpopular as king of Sweden, and was driven into exile in 1457. Christian achieved his aim of being elected as king of Sweden, thus re-establishing the Kalmar Union.

He received the power from temporary Swedish regents archbishop Jöns Bengtsson Oxenstierna and lord Erik Axelsson Tott. However, Sweden being volatile and split by factions (benefits of union being against nationalistic benefits), his reign there ended in 1464 when bishop Kettil Karlsson Vasa was installed as the next regent. Charles Knutsson was recalled as King of Sweden, although he was later exiled a second time, recalled again and died during his third term as king. Christian's final attempt at regaining Sweden ended in a total military failure at Brunkeberg (outside Stockholm) October 1471 where he was defeated by the Swedish regent Sten Sture the Elder who was supported by the Danish-Swedish nobleman's clan the Thott family. Christian maintained his claim to the Swedish kingdom up to his death in 1481.

In 1460 King Christian also became Duke of Schleswig and Count of Holstein (in 1474 Holstein was elevated to a Duchy by the Holy Roman Emperor). Christian inherited Schleswig-Holstein after a short "interregnum" as the eldest son of the sister of late Duke Adolf VIII, Duke of Schleswig (Southern Jutland) and Count of Holstein, of the Schauenburg fürst clan, who died 4 December 1459, without children. There would have been several genealogically senior claimants of Holstein, but Christian was nephew of the incumbent, the closest relative to that very branch which had lived longest and acquired most fiefs. Christian's succession was confirmed by the Estates (nobility and representatives) of these provinces in Ribe 5 March 1460.

Christian's personal territory was at its largest in 1460-64, before the loss of Sweden. However, many parts of his realm wanted to govern themselves locally, and there were constant struggles. Denmark was his most important center of power.

King Christian died in Copenhagen on May 21, 1481, at the age of 55. He is interred at Roskilde Cathedral. The dynasty he founded, the House of Oldenburg, remained on the throne of Denmark until 1863, and of Norway until 1814. Through his fourth and fifth children respectively, he was an ancestor to James VI, of Scotland and England, and his wife, Anne of Denmark. He is therefore an ancestor to the present-day British royal family, including Elizabeth II, Queen of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Through his eldest surviving son, he is ancestor of Dukes of Lorraine (later Emperors of Austria) and also of Electors of Brandenburg-Prussia. Through his youngest son, he is ancestor of kings of Denmark, Greece, Norway, some kings of Sweden, as well as Tsars of Russia.

Christian's mother Hedwig of Schauenburg was a descendant, and in her issue the heiress-general, of Ingeborg of Mecklenburg (Countess consort of Holstein and Schauenburg), a daughter of Euphemia of Sweden (Duchess Consort of Mecklenburg), herself the only daughter of Ingeborg of Norway, Duchess Consort of Södermanland, who was the only legitimate daughter and sole surviving child of Haakon V of Norway and Euphemia of Rugen.

Euphemia of Sweden herself was the sister of King Magnus II of Sweden and Norway (King Magnus Eriksson) and daughter of Duke Eric of Södermanland, the second son of Magnus I of Sweden (King Magnus Ladislaus Birgersson). In addition to the families of Holstein, Lauenburg, Wolgast, and Mecklenburg, Christian of Oldenburg was one of the few surviving descendants of ancient Norwegian and Swedish kings.



SWEDEN  
Christian I., 1457-1461.

Ortug. Stockholm mint. 1,28 g.

Obv.: Gothic "C" with dot in center; in beaded circle. around:  
Legend starts at 8:00 o'clock. "CRISSTERNOS REX"

Rev.: Shield with 3 crowns, over long cross. "MONETA  
STO'HOL"

Reference: Lagerqvist 3. Very rare, VF.

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 700 EUR (approx. 923 U.S.  
Dollars as of the auction date)

# Sten Sture the Elder - *Regent* 1470-1497

Sten Sture the Elder (Sten Sture den äldre; 1440–December 14, 1503) was a Swedish statesman and regent of Sweden during the Union of Kalmar (1470–1497 and 1501–1503).

He was born around 1440, the son of Gustav Anundsson of the Sture family and Birgitta Stensdotter Bielke, half-sister of the future Charles VIII. He was married to Ingeborg Tott in 1467; she was a renaissance personality interested in theology and science and seemed to have had some importance in the intellectual development during his reign, but the marriage remained childless. According to genealogical research, Sten Sture's father descended from King Sverker II of Sweden (both through family of Vinga and through family of Aspenäs).

At the Battle of Brunkeberg in 1471, he triumphed against Swedish and Danish forces in the support of Christian I. This victory elevated Sture to the position of a national savior. The sculpture St. George and the Dragon created by the German sculptor Bernt Notke in Storkyrkan in Stockholm was raised to commemorate the battle.

He came to power after the death of Charles VIII and consolidated his position through the victory of Brunkeberg. For a quarter of a century he ruled Sweden making the regency almost an office in its own right. He was supported by the peasantry and the lower nobility, wisely playing them out against the high-ranked nobility and managing a clever act of balance towards the Danish demands of reunion. He was forced to resign upon King John's rapid conquest of Sweden in 1497 and was pardoned. However, during the next rebellion against the Danes in 1501, he again took office, leading the Swedish struggle for independence until his death.

His closest relatives and heirs were his deceased sister's, the House of Vasa. His great-nephew the future King Gustav I of Sweden had been born a few years before Sten's death. At the time, however, none of them were members of the experienced political elite of Sweden. Regent Sten was succeeded by his colleague from the Privy Council of Sweden and former enemy Svante Nilsson as regent.



SWEDEN  
Sten Stüre, the Elder, Regent, 1470-1497.

Ortug. 1478 Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Crowned head facing, in beaded circle.":SCS:ERICVS:REXX:"

Rev.: Shield with 3 crowns, ringlet on shield's field left and right, in beaded circle. "MONETA STOCHO' 1478"

Reference: Lt. 2d, G 219. VF

Estimate: 3,500 DKK / 465 EUR. Price realized: 990 EUR (approx. 1,308 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Sten Stüre, the Elder, Regent, 1470-1497.

Ortug. 1478 Stockholm mint. 1,41.

Obv.: Crowned head facing, in beaded circle."o SCS o ERICVS o REX:"

Rev.: Shield with 3 crowns, ringlet on shield's field left and right, central dot; Letter "S" above shield; all in beaded circle. "MONETA STOCH' 1478"

Reference: Lagerqvist I A.2 a. Very rare. VF.

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 700 EUR (approx. 923 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)





SWEDEN  
Sten Stüre, the Elder, Regent, 1470-1497.

Ortug. 1478 Stockholm mint. 1,20 g.

Obv.: Crowned head facing, in pearled circle. **\*\*SCS' ERICVS \* REX\*\***

Rev.: Shield with 3 crowns; star in field left and right on shield; all in pearled circle. **\*\*MONETA STOCHO\*\***

Reference: Lagerqvist I A.3. Edge break, VF.

Estimate: 125 EUR. Price realized: 225 EUR (approx. 297 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Sten Stüre, the Elder, Regent, 1470-1497.

1/2-Ortug. 1478 Vasteras mint. 0,91 g.

Obv.: SCS ERICVS o REX -- Crown in pearled circle.

Rev.: Monogram with dot above, in pearled circle.

Reference: Lagerqvist II B.16 k. VF

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 675 EUR (approx. 890 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Sten Stüre, the Elder, Regent, 1470-1497.

Ortug. after 1478. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Crowned head facing, in pearled circle. SCS ERICVS REX

Rev.: Shield with 3 crowns; star right an dleft in shield; all in pearled circle. \*MONETA STOCHO

Reference: Lagerqvist 3. Good XF.

Estimate: 200 EUR.

# Svante Nilsson Sture *Regent* - 1504-1512

Svante Nilsson, (1460 – January 2, 1512) was a Swedish statesman and regent of Sweden under the Kalmar Union, 1504 - January 2, 1512. He was born around 1460 as the son of Nils Bosson of the family of Natt och Dag (whose mother was of Sture family). He never himself used the name Sture, but his son later took the great-grandmother's name because of its prestige and tradition of preserving the Swedish independence. He became a member of the Privy Council of Sweden no later than 1482, but acted with in opposition to his distant kinsman Sten Sture the Elder, going as far as supporting John of Denmark. Unwillingly he then switched sides and supported Sten Sture in overthrowing the king, which at the death of Sten Sture led to him self being elected regent. His resignation was demanded by the Privy Council of Sweden in the summer of 1511, but in practice he remained in power until his death on January 2, 1512.

His first marriage (1490-1495) with Iliana Gädda, produced the son Sten Sture the Younger. He married a second time with Mette Ivarsdotter Dyre (1504-1512).



SWEDEN

Svante Nilsson Sture, Regent, 1504-1512.

1/2-Ortug. Vasteras mint.

Obv.: Crown in beaded circle. SCS ERICVS REX

Rev.: Monogram in beaded circle. Mint name around edge.

Reference: Lagerqvist 3 ff.. Scarce, VF.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 200 EUR (approx. 290 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Sten Sture the Younger *Regent* - 1512-1520

Sten Sture the Younger, or Sten Sture den yngre in Swedish, Lord of Ekesjö (1493 – February 5, 1520), was a Swedish statesman and regent of Sweden, under the era of Kalmar Union.

He was born in 1493, as the son of regent Svante Nilsson, a descendant of the Sture of Ekesjö family, and Iliana Gisladotter Gädda, heiress of Ulvåsa.

At the death of his father, the regent Svante, young Sten was only 18 years old. High Councillor Eric Trolle was chosen as regent by the council - he supported union with Denmark. However, young Sten utilized the castles and troops fiefed to him by his late father and made a coup. After Sten promised to continue union negotiations with Denmark, the High Council accepted him as regent instead of Trolle.

In reality, lord Sten's purpose was to keep Sweden independent of Denmark. He took the Sture name, heritage from his great-grandmother, because it symbolized independence of Sweden as reminder of Sten Sture the Elder, his father's third cousin.

Regent Sten knew that sooner or later, a war with John I of Denmark (died 1513) and his son and successor Christian II would be inevitable. Therefore he in 1513 agreed to a truce with Russia.

A conflict arose between Regent Sten and archbishop Gustav Trolle, son of Eric Trolle. The archbishop claimed more autonomy for the church. Regent Sten had the archbishop deposed and imprisoned.

Finally, Christian II started an invasion of Sweden. Regent Sten was mortally wounded at the battle of Bogesund on January 19, 1520, in the last part of Christian II of Denmark's war against Sweden, and died on the ice of lake Mälaren on his way back to Stockholm.

Christian II was enthroned in Sweden and archbishop Gustav had his revenge against supporters of Sture and against those who deposed the archbishop: he listed those enemies and accusations against them, dubbing them as heretics. King Christian had those accused executed at the Stockholm bloodbath in late 1520, including Sten Sture's corpse which was desecrated as a heretic's (burnt at the stake).

His marriage to Christina Gyllenstierna, great-granddaughter of King Charles VIII, in 1511 produced the son Svante Stensson Sture, later elevated to be 1st Count Sture, Count of Stegeholm. In 20th century, his distant direct descendant, Sibylla of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha married the Hereditary Prince Gustaf Adolf, and with Sibylla's son, King Carl XVI Gustav of Sweden, Sten Sture the younger's blood returned to the Swedish throne.



SWEDEN  
Sten Sture the Younger, Regent, 1512-1520.

Bracteate. Vasteras mint.

Crowned head facing.

Reference: Llt. 6c, HH 658, ex. Svensson 62. EF-VF

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR



SWEDEN  
Sten Sture the Younger, Regent, 1512-1520.

1/2-Ortug. 1515, Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Crown in pearly circle.

Rev.: "S" in pearly circle.

Reference: Lagerqvist 7 a. Scarce. Holed, but VF condition!

Estimate: 125 EUR. Price realized: 725 EUR (approx. 1,051 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Gustav Vasa - 1521-1560

Gustav I, born Gustav Eriksson (Colloquial 15th century Upplandic, Gösta Jerksson) and later known as Gustav Vasa (12 May 1496 – 29 September 1560), was King of Sweden from 1523 until his death. He was the first monarch of the House of Vasa, an influential noble family which came to be the royal house of Sweden for much of the 16th and 17th centuries. Gustav I was elected regent in 1521 after leading a rebellion against Christian II of Denmark, the leader of the Kalmar Union who controlled most of Sweden at the time.

Gustav was an enigmatic person who has been referred to as both a liberator of the country and as a tyrannic ruler, which has made him the subject of many books. When he came to power in 1523, he was largely unknown, and he became the ruler of a still divided country without a central government. Though not as famous as most of his continental contemporaries, he became the first truly autocratic native Swedish sovereign and was a skilled propagandist and bureaucrat who laid the foundations for a more efficient centralized government. During his reign Protestantism was introduced in the country.

In traditional Swedish history he has been labeled the founder of modern Sweden, and the "father of the nation". Gustav liked to compare himself to Moses, whom he believed to have also liberated his people and established a state. As a person, Gustav was known for ruthless methods and a bad temperament, but he also loved music, and had a certain sly wit.

Gustav Eriksson's (Vasa) mother was Cecilia Månsdotter and father was Erik Johansson (Vasa) who descended from Birgitta Gustafsdotter (Sture), the sister of childless Regent Sten Sture the Elder who had died in 1503 when Gustav was a child. According to genealogical research, Birgitta and Sten Sture (and consequently also Gustav Vasa) descended from King Sverker II of Sweden, through King Sverker's granddaughter Benedikte Sunesdotter (who was married to Svantepolk Knutsson, son of Duke of Reval). Gustav was born in Rydboholm castle. The Vasa family belonged to the highest level of hereditary Swedish nobility (högrälse) and they possessed some wealth: several manors etc. As most Swedes at the time, he used no family name and was originally known by his given name and patronymic, but the name of the dynasty, derived from the main heraldic charge of the family, has often been given to him by later authors.

Gustav Vasa's father, Erik Johansson (Vasa), was involved in the party of Sten Sture the Younger fighting against the Danes in the early 16th century. When the Danes, under Christian II, conquered Sweden and took the capital Stockholm in 1520 several members of the Sture party were executed in the Stockholm Bloodbath in October that year, among whom was Erik Johansson. The young Gustav survived by hiding.

He got involved in some of the revolts against the Danish king. At the battle of Brännkyrka on October 2, 1518, he was among those captured and taken prisoner in Denmark. But he managed to escape, and on May 31, 1520, he returned by ship to Kalmar, on the southeastern side of Sweden. From there, he travelled all the way up to the province of Dalarna, in what was then northwestern Sweden. He tried to gather troops to take down the Danish government, but had little success initially.

According to popular history, as depicted in the 19th century in Swedish schoolbooks, Gustav encountered many adventures while he was fleeing around Dalarna. Their historical validity is questioned, however.

In 1521 he had managed to gather a small army in Dalarna and become its leader. He also received help by troops from Leipzig, Germany. By August 1521, the men of Dalarna had elected him regent of Sweden, whereafter two years of battle followed whereby the Danish troops were gradually defeated.

Gustav was elected king on June 6, 1523, at the riksdag in Strängnäs. This date has later been celebrated as the Swedish national holiday. (Gustav was later crowned in Uppsala Cathedral on 21 January 1528.) His troops had besieged the capital, and on June 24, they finally could march into Stockholm. The country was however in no way united in support of the king at that time.



After seizing power, the previous Archbishop Gustav Trolle, who at the time held a post of some kind of chancellor, was exiled from the country. Gustav sent a message to the Pope requesting the acceptance of a new archbishop selected by Gustav himself: Johannes Magnus.

The Pope sent back his decision demanding the unlawful expulsion of Archbishop Gustav Trolle to be reverted, and that the archbishop was to be reinstated. Here Sweden's remote geographical location proved to have a marked impact—for the former Archbishop had been allied with the Danish king, or at least was considered to have been in contemporary Stockholm, and to reinstate him would be close to impossible for the king.

The king let the Pope know the impossibility of the request, and the possible results if the Pope persisted, but—for better or worse—the Pope did persist, and refused to accept the king's suggestions of archbishops. At the time, incidentally and for different reasons, there were also four other unoccupied bishop's seats, where the king made suggestions to the Pope about candidates, but the Pope only accepted one of the candidates. As the Pope refused to budge on the issue of Gustav Trolle, the king, influenced by Lutheran scholar Olaus Petri, in 1531 took it upon himself to appoint a new archbishop, namely the brother of Olaus, Laurentius Petri. Hereby in effect, the Pope had lost any influence over the Swedish Church.

In the 1520s, the Petri brothers led a campaign almost for the introduction of Lutheranism. The decade saw many events which can be seen as gradual introductions of Protestantism, for instance the marriage of Olaus Petri — a consecrated priest — and several texts published by him, advocating Lutheran dogmas. A translation of the New Testament had also been published in 1526. After the reformation, a full translation was published in 1540-41, called the Gustav Vasa Bible. However, knowledge of Greek and Hebrew among Swedish clergymen was not sufficient for a translation from the original sources; instead the work followed the German translation by Martin Luther in 1534.

Gustav encountered resistance from some areas of the country. In 1542, people from Dalarna rebelled, as they considered the king to have been too harsh on everyone he perceived as a supporter of the Danish.

People in Småland rebelled later, and initially gave Gustav severe difficulties in the dense forests. What he did was to send a letter to the people of Dalarna, and requesting that they should send out letters to every Swedish province, saying that Dalarna would support the king with troops, and urging every other province to do the same. Gustav got his troops, with which help he managed to defeat the rebels.

The leader of the rebels, Nils Dacke, has traditionally been seen as a traitor to Sweden. Historical records state that Nils was seriously wounded during a battle, taking bullet wounds to both legs; if this is true, his survival may have been surprising in view of contemporary medical techniques. Nils was eventually shot on the border between Blekinge and Småland. He was executed posthumously by quartering; it is said that his body parts were displayed throughout Sweden as a warning to other would-be rebels. Modern Swedish scholarship has toned down criticism of Nils Dacke, sometimes making him into a hero in the vein of Robin Hood, particularly in Småland.

Difficulties with the continuation of the Church also troubled Gustav Vasa. The 1540s saw death sentences from his hand for both the Petri brothers, as well as his former chancellor Laurentius Andreae. All of them were however granted amnesty, after spending several months in jail. In 1554-1557, he waged an inconclusive war against Ivan the Terrible of Russia.

In the late 1550s, Gustav's health declined. When his grave was opened in 1945, an examination of his corpse revealed that he had suffered chronic infections of a leg and in his jaw.

He held a so-called "last speech" in 1560 to the chancellors, his children and other noblemen whereby he encouraged them to remain united. On September 29, 1560, Gustav died and was buried together with his three wives in the Cathedral of Uppsala.



SWEDEN  
Gustav Vasa 1521-1541.

Ortug. (15)29, Vasteras mint. 1.72g

Obv.: Shield with three crowns. \*GOSTA.D.GREX.SVECIE

Rev.: Shield with letter A. MONETA WOSTERARS 29

Reference: (AAH 19a). Good very fine, scarce.

Estimate: £ 40. Price realized: 110 GBP (approx. 198 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gustav Vasa 1521-1541.

Fyrk , Vasteras mint.

Obv.: Monogram in pearled circle.

Rev.: Crown in pearled circle.

Reference: S.M. 31. Scarce. Hoard example. VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 68 EUR (approx. 96 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gustav Vasa 1521-1541.

Fyrk 1528, Stockholm mint. Typ VIII.

Obv.: Crown in pearled circle.

Rev.: Crowned "G" with ball, in pearled circle.

Reference: S.M. 82. Weak strike, VF and nice!

Estimate: 175 EUR. Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 203 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gustav Vasa 1521-1541.

Fyrk 1531, Stockholm mint.

Obv.: "S" in pearled circle, mint name and date around.

Rev.: Crown in pearled circle; GOSTAVS REX SVEI

Reference: S.M. 90. Slightly bowed, VF.

Estimate: 175 EUR. Price realized: 240 EUR (approx. 338 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gustav Vasa 1521-1541.

2 Ore, 1559, Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Crowned bust right in rope circle. GOSTAVS:D:G:REX:SWECIE:

Rev.: 3 crowns in ornate border. Central dot, ornaments in border left and right. OMNIS:POTESTAS:A:DEO

Reference: SM 138 - fine patina, seldom seen in this quality. EF-VF

Estimate: 3,000 DKK / 400 EUR. Price realized: 560 EUR (approx. 740 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gustav Vasa 1521-1541.

2 Ore, 1544, Svarstjo mint. 2.86 g.

Obv.: Crowned bust right in circle; \*GOSTAVS:D:G:REX:SWECIE

Rev.: Swedish arms (3 crowns, central scepter) with 4 in field left and right. OMNIS:POTESTAS:A:DEO

Reference: SM 193. EF

Estimate: USD 400. Price realized: 700 USD.



SWEDEN  
Gustav Vasa 1521-1541.

Mark, 1541, Svartsjo mint. 10.98g

Obv.: Crowned and cuirassed half-length bust right, holding sword and orb. GOSTAVS D G REX SWECIE

Rev.: Crown over arms of Sweden with Vasa shield and date. BEATVS QVI TIME DOMINUM.

Reference: (AAH 188). Small flan crack, very fine, a rare variety.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 220 GBP (approx. 395 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gustav Vasa 1521-1541.

Mark, 1543, Svartsjo mint.

Obv.: Crowned and cuirassed half-length bust right, holding sword and orb. GOSTAVS D G REX SWECIE

Rev.: Crown over arms of Sweden with Vasa shield and date. BEATVS QVI TIMET DOMINUM.

Reference: SM 179. VF

Estimate: 4,000 DKK / 535 EUR. Price realized: 465 EUR (approx. 615 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gustav Vasa 1521-1541.

Mark, 1544, Svartsjo mint. 11.34g.

Obv.: Crowned and cuirassed half-length bust right, holding sword and orb.  
GOSTAVS D G REX SWECIE

Rev.: Crown over arms of Sweden with Vasa shield and date. BEATVS QVI  
TIMET DOMINUM.

Reference: (AAH 180). Good fine.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 160 GBP (approx. 287 U.S. Dollars as of the  
auction date)

SWEDEN  
Gustav Vasa 1521-1541.

Mark, 1546, Svartsjo mint. 11.75g.

Obv.: Crowned and cuirassed half-length bust right, holding sword and orb.  
GOSTAVS D G REX SWECIE

Rev.: Crown over arms of Sweden with Vasa shield and date. BEATVS QVI  
TIMET DOMINUM.

Reference: (AAH 184). Almost extremely fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 560 GBP (approx. 1,006 U.S. Dollars as of the  
auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gustav Vasa 1521-1541.

Mark, 1556, second coinage. 11.73g.

Obv.: Crowned and cuirassed half-length bust right, holding sword and orb.  
GOSTAVS D G REX SWECIE

Rev.: Crown over quartered arms of Sweden with Vasa shield. BEATVS QVI  
TIMET DOMINUM 1556.

Reference: SM 221. About EF

Estimate: USD 750. Price realized: 1,400 USD.

SWEDEN  
Gustav Vasa 1521-1541.

Mark, 1560, Stockholm mint. 11.81g.

Obv.: Crowned and cuirassed half-length bust right, holding sword and orb.  
GOSTAVS D G REX SWECIE

Rev.: Arms with three shields under crown. BEATVS QVI TIMET  
DOMINUM.

Reference: SM 121. Virtually as struck, RARE as such. EF

Estimate: USD 1000. Price realized: 1,400 USD.

SWEDEN  
Gustav Vasa 1521-1541.

Salvatoraler. 1542, Svartsjo mint.

Obv.: King standing facing right behind arms, sword resting on right shoulder, orb in left hand. GOSTAVS D G SWE CI GOT WAN REX

Rev.: Standing risen Christ holding orb. SALVATOR MVNDI ADIWA NOS 15 42.

Reference: SM 155 - Beautiful example of artistic quality! VF

Estimate: 8,000 DKK / 1,050 EUR. Price realized: 1,600 EUR (approx. 2,114 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gustav Vasa 1521-1541.

Salvatoraler. 1543, Svartsjo mint. 28.25g

Obv.: King standing facing right behind arms, sword resting on right shoulder, orb in left hand. GOSTAVS D G SWE CI GOT WAN REX

Rev.: Standing risen Christ holding orb. SALVATOR MVNDI ADIWA NOS 15 43.

Reference: (AAH 156; D 8697). Traces of mounting, otherwise very fine.

Estimate: £ 150. Price realized: 280 GBP (approx. 503 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gustav Vasa 1521-1541.

Salvatoraler. (15)45, Svartsjo mint.

Obv.: King standing facing right behind arms, sword resting on right shoulder, orb in left hand. GOSTAVS D G SWE CI GOT WAN REX

Rev.: Standing risen Christ holding orb. SALVATOR MVNDI ADIWA NOS 4 5.

Reference: (AAH 158; D 8698). Almost very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 300. Price realized: 340 GBP (approx. 611 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)





Eric went against his father's wish and entered into marriage negotiations with Princess Elizabeth Tudor (later Queen Elizabeth I of England). Tensions between Eric and his father grew. He pursued Elizabeth for several years but abandoned the attempts after his trip to England was interrupted by the death of his father in 1560.

Eric's foreign policy was dominated by his efforts to make Sweden a great power. Unlike his father, who had in general been satisfied with ruling an independent state, Eric tried to expand his influence in the Baltic and in Estonia. This expansionism made him clash with his cousin, Frederick II of Denmark (1534–88). Striving for useful political alliances, Eric also made unsuccessful marriage proposals to, among others, Elizabeth I of England (1533–1603) and Mary I of Scotland (1542–87), as well as Renata of Lorraine (1544–1602), Anna of Saxony (1544–77) and Christine of Hesse (1543–1604).

In domestic politics Eric's ambitions were strongly opposed by the Swedish nobility, including his half-brother, the later John III of Sweden (1537–92). John rebelled, but was captured and tried for high treason in 1563. Most of Eric XIV's reign was then dominated by the Scandinavian Seven Years' War against Denmark (1563-70), during which he successfully repelled most Danish attempts of conquest, but was not able to keep his own conquests. During these years, from 1563 onwards, his insanity worsened; his reign became even more high-handed and marked by assaults, among them the killing of several members of the Sture family in 1566. In 1568 he was deposed and imprisoned by John who took over power. Eric's most trusted counsellor, Jöran Persson (1530–68), took much of the blame for the actions taken against the nobility during Eric XIV's reign and was executed shortly after John III ascended to the throne.

Eric XIV died in prison in Örbyhus Castle: according to folklore, his final meal was a poisoned bowl of pea soup. A document signed by his brother John III of Sweden and a nobleman, Bengt Bengtsson Gylta (1514–74), gave Eric's watchmen in his last prison authorization to poison him if anyone tried to release him. His body was later exhumed; forensic analysis revealed evidence of arsenic poisoning.



SWEDEN  
Erik XIV. 1560-1568.

1/2 Ore. 1568.

Obv.: Crowned "E", last 2 digits of date to sides; in pearled circle. +ERIC.14 D.G.REX.SWECIE

Rev.: Coat of arm in pearled circle. +MONE NOVA STOKHOLM

Reference: S.M. 42. Weak strike, VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 85 EUR (approx. 120 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Erik XIV. 1560-1568.

2 Mark (16 Öre) 1563, Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Crowned arms of Sweden. ERICVS XIII D G SVE GOT VAN QZ REX

Rev.: Tablet with decoration, crown left and right; crown above divides date.  
Below tablet: XVI + ORE. In tablet: CVI/VV.LT/DEVS/DAT

Reference: Ahlström 17. Splendid patina, minor damage. Beautiful example!

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 1,450 EUR (approx. 1,847 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Erik XIV. 1560-1568.

2 Mark (16 Öre) 1563, Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Crowned arms of Sweden. ERICVS XIII D G SVE GOT VAN QZ REX

Rev.: Tablet with decoration, crown left and right; crown above divides date.  
Below tablet: XVI + ORE. In tablet: CVI/VV.LT/DEVS/DAT

Reference: Ahlström:17: Scratches, VF.

Estimate: EUR 200. Price realized: 440 EUR (approx. 609 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Erik XIV. 1560-1568.

2 Mark (16 Öre) 1563, Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Crowned arms of Sweden. ERICVS XIII D G SVE GOT VAN QZ REX

Rev.: Tablet with decoration, crown left and right; crown above divides date.  
Below tablet: XVI + ORE. In tablet: CVI/VV.LT/DEVS/DAT

Reference: S.M. 17. Beautiful Patina. XF.

Estimate: 2,500 EUR. Price realized: 2,200 EUR (approx. 3,189 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Erik XIV. 1560-1568.

Silver 16 Ore 1563. 23.50g

Sweden, money of necessity struck during the war with Denmark, 1562-65.

Obv.: crowned shield with E R dividing value.

Rev.: Crowned arms of Sweden dividing date.

Reference: (AAH.44a; c.f.B.pl.43/18, c.f.M.pl.CIII/13), very fine

Estimate £ 80-100. Price realized: 100 GBP (approx. 184 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Erik XIV. 1560-1568.

Silver 16 Ore (2 Mark) Klipping 1564. Stockholm mint. Jost Höjer, mintmaster. 23.82 g.

Obv.: Crowned coat of arms with E R separated by three dots; to left, cross above • 16; to right, cross above OR •

Rev.: Crowned Swedish coat of arms; • 15 - 64 • across field.

Reference: Cf. Tingström 22; AAH 45; Mailliet 15. VF.

Estimate: \$500. Price realized: 775 USD.

**Klippes**, with their distinctive square or diamond shaped flans, have an interesting role in the history of coinage. They are perhaps best known as siege or necessity issues that were produced to pay soldiers or mercenaries during wartime. In these situations, production speed was paramount. Commanders needed large, denominated quantities of precious metals to distribute to their troops. Klippes served this need well because of their ease of production. To create klippe coinage, a mint simply forged metal bars of a certain thickness, stamped the bars with a punch or die, and then clipped the metal into regular, square-shaped pieces. With this type of manufacturing process in place, a mint could produce coinage much faster than usual, far outstripping its production rate of round coins. As a consequence of their hasty construction, however, siege or necessity issues are generally crude, showing little of the artistry and detail of peacetime coins. Rather, they reflect the stressful situations under which they were created. As such, they provide a fascinating look into many turbulent periods of history.

Although most frequently produced as siege issues, klippes served other roles in European coinage. Perhaps because of their unusual shape, which set them apart from regular coins, they were produced as commemorative issues to publicize or celebrate special events. War treaties, birthdays, baptisms, building dedications, and festivals – among other occasions – were the subject of many klippe issues. Unlike their siege coin counterparts, these peacetime klippes, frequently issued in taler denominations, were skillfully executed. In some cases, they were even presented to visiting delegates or royalty as mementos.

Apart from their role as special issues, klippes were issued regularly in some locales as part of a city's standard coinage. The archbishops of Salzburg, for example, issued klippe coinage for several hundred years contemporaneously with their round coinage. In other cases, as with the German city of Hildesheim, klippes were produced as tokens and denominated according to the value of a redeemable commodity. Therefore, some klippe issues had purely utilitarian uses unrelated to sieges, wars, or commemorations.

Klippes paint a fascinating and highly varied picture of European history, from the turmoil of warfare to the celebration of a special event. As such, almost every coin has a story to tell. CNG is pleased to present a small offering, along with commentary, for your consideration. This offering covers a period of about 200 years and includes war and siege issues, commemoratives, and regular issues. **NOTES FOR SWEDEN:** Much of Erik XIV's reign was occupied by the Nordic Seven Years' War (1563-1570), a period of instability during which Sweden fought against Denmark and Poland for territory. As the need for war funding grew, Erik minted a series of "klippings" in several denominations from 1562 until he was deposed in 1568. These coins were easy to manufacture and were also produced during the reigns of Gustav Vasa, Johann III, and Karl IX when a large quantity of coinage was needed.



SWEDEN  
Erik XIV. 1560-1568.

Klippe, 16 Ore 1565. Stockholm mint.

**Sweden, money of necessity struck during the war with Denmark, 1562-65.**

Obv.: crowned shield with E R dividing value. Cross over 16 and OR.

Rev.: Crowned arms of Sweden dividing date.

Reference: (SM 46). Very fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 400.



SWEDEN  
Erik XIV. 1560-1568.

Klippe, 16 Ore 1566. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: crowned shield with E R dividing value. Cross over 16 and OR.

Rev.: Crowned arms of Sweden dividing date.

Reference: Ahlström 47. VF.

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 400 EUR (approx. 529 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Erik XIV. 1560-1568.

Klippe, 16 Ore 1566. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: crowned shield with E R dividing value. Cross over 16 and OR.

Rev.: Crowned arms of Sweden dividing date.

Reference: Ahlström 47; Brause-Mansfeld zu Tf. 43, 18; Maillet zu Tf. CIII, 13. VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 500 EUR (approx. 635 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Erik XIV. 1560-1568.

Daler 1561.

Obv.: Crowned half-bust right, holding sword and orb, in beaded circle. ERICVS XIII D G SVE GOT VAN QZ REX

Rev.: Crowned coat-of-arms, with order chain surrounding it. DEVS DAT CVI VLT 1561

Reference: (SM 5; D 8701). Face flat, some marks in field, ex old mount, about very fine.

Estimate: £ 300. Price realized: 400 GBP (approx. 736 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Johann III. - 1568-1592

John III (Swedish: Johan III, Finnish: Juhana III) (20 December 1537 – 17 November 1592) was King of Sweden from 1568 until his death. He was the son of King Gustav I of Sweden and his second wife Margaret Leijonhufvud. He was also quite autonomously the ruler of Finland (as Duke John) from 1556 to 1563. In 1581 he assumed also the title Grand Prince of Finland.

He was the second son of Gustav Vasa (1523–1560). His mother was Margareta Leijonhufvud (1514–1551), a Swedish noblewoman. As a Duke of Finland he opposed his half-brother Eric XIV of Sweden (1560–1568) who crushed his rebellion in Finland in 1563 and imprisoned him. After his release from prison, probably because of his brother's insanity, John again joined the opposition, deposed Eric and made himself the king. His important ally was his maternal uncle Sten Leijonhufvud, who at deathbed was made Count of Raseborg. Shortly after this John executed his brother's most trusted counsellor, Jöran Persson, whom he held largely responsible for his harsh treatment while in prison.

John finished the Scandinavian Seven Years' War in 1570 without many Swedish concessions and during the following years he successfully fought Russia until 1582, a war that meant a Swedish reconquest of Narva. As a whole his foreign policy was affected by his connection to Poland of which country his son Sigismund III Vasa (1587–1632) was made king in 1587.

In domestic politics John showed clear Catholic sympathies, inspired by his Polish queen, a fact that created frictions to the Swedish clergy and nobility. From time to time he was also at odds with his younger brother Duke Charles of Sudermannia (afterwards Charles IX of Sweden). John III was an eager patron of art and architecture.

In January of 1569, John was recognized as king by the same riksdag that forced Eric XIV off the throne. But this recognition was not without influence from John; Duke Karl received confirmation on his dukedom without the restrictions of his power that the Arboga articles imposed. The nobilities power and rights were extended and their responsibilities lessened.

John was still concerned about his position as king as long as Eric was alive. The fear of a possible liberation of the locked up king worried him to the point that in 1571 he ordered the guards that in the event of any suspicion of liberation attempt to murder the captured king. It is possible this is how his life ended in 1577.

John III was reportedly like his father in propaganda, with repeated claims to have "liberated Sweden" from the "bloodhound" Christian II, as well as rescuing the population from the "tyrant" Eric XIV. He was reportedly violent, hot tempered and greatly suspicious.



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

Fyrk 1586.

Obv.: Crowned wheat sheaf, dot to left and right. Name and title of king.

Rev.: Crowned arms of Sweden divided 8 6 (date), in pearly circle. MONETA  
NOVA REG SVEC

Reference: S.M. 113. XF.

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



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

1/2 Ore 1577. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Crowned sheaf of wheat dividing I R. JOHANNVS .3. D.G. SVECI.REX

Rev.: Crowned arms of Sweden divides 7 7. MONETA NOVA STOKHOL

Reference: S.M. 85. VF.

Estimate: 40 EUR.



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

1/2 Ore 1577.

Obv.: Crowned sheaf of wheat dividing I R. JOHANNVS .3. D.G. SVECI.REX

Rev.: Crowned arms of Sweden divides 7 7. MONETA NOVA REG SVEC

Reference: S.M. 86. Weak strike, VF.

Estimate: 60 EUR.



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

1/2 Ore 1578.

Obv.: Crowned sheaf of wheat dividing I R. JOHANNVS .3. D.G. SVECI.REX

Rev.: Crowned arms of Sweden divides 7 8. MONETA NOVA REG SVEC

Reference: S.M. 87. From a hoard. VF.

Estimate: 40 EUR.



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

1/2 Ore 1580.

Obv.: Crowned sheaf of wheat dividing I R. JOHANNVS .3. D.G. SVECI.REX

Rev.: Crowned arms of Sweden divides 8 0. MONETA NOVA REG SVEC

Reference: S.M. 89. From a hoard. VF+.

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



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

1/2 Ore 1583.

Obv.: Crowned sheaf of wheat dividing I R. JOHANNVS .3. D.G. SVECI.REX

Rev.: Crowned arms of Sweden divides 8 3. MONETA NOVA REG SVEC

Reference: S.M. 92. VF.

Estimate: 40 EUR. Price realized: 32 EUR (approx. 42 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

1/2 Ore 1584.

Obv.: Crowned sheaf of wheat dividing I R. JOHANNES .3. D.G. SVECI.REX

Rev.: Crowned arms of Sweden divides 8 4. MONETA NOVA REG SVEC

Reference: S.M. 93. VF+

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 55 EUR (approx. 72 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

1/2 Ore 1592.

Obv.: Crowned sheaf of wheat dividing I R. JOHANNES .3. D.G. SVECI.REX

Rev.: Crowned arms of Sweden divides 9 2. MONETA NOVA REG SVEC

Reference: S.M. 100. VF+

Estimate: 40 EUR.



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

Ore 1576. Stockholm Mint.

Obv.: Crowned standing figure of king facing, with sword and orb. King divides last 2 digits of date: 7 6. IOHANNES 3 D G SVECIE REX

Rev.: Crowned arms of Sweden over long cross. Shield divides value. MON NOVA STOK HOL

Reference: S.M. 72.F/VF.

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



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

2 Ore 1570. Stockholm Mint.

Obv.: Crowned bust of king right in pearled circle. IOHANN 3 D G REX SVEC

Rev.: Crowned arms of Sweden divides 7 0. DEVS PROTECTOR NOSTR

Reference: (SM 62 type 1). Areas of heavy toning, about extremely fine.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 220 GBP (approx. 441 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

2 Ore (1573). Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Wheat-sheaf in crowned cartouche dividing 2-R. MONETA NOVA STOKHOLM.

Rev.: Crowned Arms dividing 7-3. DEVS PROTECTOR NOSTR.

Reference: SM 65b. Good VF

Estimate: USD 80. Price realized: 100 USD.



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

2 Ore 1591.

Obv.: Crowned I R divides 2 - O. MONETA NOVA REG SVECIE

Rev.: Wheat-sheaf divides 9-1. IOHANNES 3 D G SVEC REX

Reference: S.M. 68. Sehr schön +

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



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

2 Ore 1592.

Obv.: Crowned I R divides 2 - O. MONETA NOVA REG SVECIE

Rev.: Wheat-sheaf divides 9-2. IOHANNES 3 D G SVEC REX

Reference: S.M. 69. Lightly corroded, VF +

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



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

4 Ore 1575. Type 1, Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Crowned bust right, divides date: 7 5. IOHANNES III D G SVEC GO VA REX

Rev.: Crowned arms of Sweden, divides value 4 - OR MONETA NOVA STOKHOLM

Reference: (SM 55). Some tooling in the fields, toned, very fine.

£350-400 Estimate: £ 350. Price realized: 480 GBP (approx. 963 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

Klippe, 4 Ore 1591. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Crowned sheaf of wheat divides 9 1 and I R.

Rev.: 3 crowns of Sweden, over 4 + OR

Reference: Ahlström 144; Brause-Mansfeld Tf. 44, 29; Mailliet Tf. CV, 28. VF +

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 300 EUR (approx. 381 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

Klippe, 8 Ore 1591. Base silver. Stockholm mint. 6.40g,

Obv.: Crowned sheaf of wheat divides 9 1 and I R.

Rev.: 3 crowns of Sweden, over 8 + OR

Reference: (AAH137, B.pl.44-28, M.pl.CV/27), very fine, rare.

Estimate £ 150-180. Price realized: 120 GBP (approx. 221 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

Klippe, 8 Ore 1591. Copper.

Obv.: Crowned sheaf of wheat divides 9 1 and I R.

Rev.: 3 crowns of Sweden, over 8 + OR

Reference: S.M. 137. Light corrosion, good VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 79 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

Klippe, 4 Mark (15)69. Stockholm mint. 13.07 g,

Obv.: Crowned Vasa sheaf between I R; • 4 • to left, • M • to right, • S • below

Rev.: DEVS / • PROTECTOR • / NOSTR in three lines; rosette above, two crowns between first and second lines, one crown between second and third lines, 69 below.

Reference: Tingström 44; Levin 771; AAH 124; Mailliet 25. VF.

Estimate: \$500. Price realized: 1,200 USD.



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

Klippe, 4 Mark (15)69. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Crowned Vasa sheaf between I R; • 4 • to left, • M • to right, • S • below

Rev.: DEVS / • PROTECTOR • / NOSTR in three lines; clover above, two crowns between first and second lines, one crown between second and third lines, 69 below.

Klippe zu 4 Mark 1569, Stockholm. Ahlström 124; Brause-Mansfeld Tf. 44, 24 var.; Maillet Tf. CIV, 23 var. VF.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 410 EUR (approx. 521 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

Klippe, 4 Mark (15)1.

Obv.: Crowned Vasa sheaf between I R; • 4 • to left, • M • to right, • S • below

Rev.: DEVS / • PROTECTOR • / NOSTR in three lines; clover above, two crowns between first and second lines, one crown between second and third lines, 71 below.

Reference: (AAH 126). Very fine.

Estimate: £ 60. Price realized: 220 GBP (approx. 395 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

Klippe, 4 Mark (15)1.

Obv.: Crowned Vasa sheaf between I R; • 4 • to left, • M • to right, • S • below

Rev.: DEVS / • PROTECTOR • / NOSTR in three lines; clover above, two crowns between first and second lines, one crown between second and third lines, 71 below.

Reference: (AAH.126, c.f. B.pl.44/24, c.f. M. pl.CIV/23), very fine

Estimate £ 80-100. Price realized: 110 GBP (approx. 202 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

Daler. 1573. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Crowned king standing right with sword and orb, behind quartered coat-of-arms. In inner circle: "DEVVS PROTECTOR NOSTER" Outer circle: IOHANNES.III.D.G.SVE CIE.GOT.VAN.REX

Rev.: Risen Christ stands facing, holding orb. SALVATOR . MVNDI SALVA . NOS . 15 73.

Reference: (SM 24). Toned, ex old mount, about very fine.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 340 GBP (approx. 626 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

Daler. 1573. 28.87g

Obv.: Crowned king standing right with sword and orb, behind quartered coat-of-arms. In inner circle: "DEVVS PROTECTOR NOSTER" Outer circle: IOHANNES.III.D.G.SVE CIE.GOT.VAN.REX

Rev.: Risen Christ stands facing, holding orb. SALVATOR . MVNDI SALVA . NOS . 15 73.

Reference: (AAH 24). Good fine.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 440 GBP (approx. 790 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

Daler. 1576.

Obv.: Crowned king standing right with sword and orb, behind quartered coat-of-arms. In inner circle: "DEVVS PROTECTOR NOSTER" Outer circle: IOHANNES.III.D.G.SVE CIE.GOT.VAN.REX

Rev.: Risen Christ stands facing, holding orb. SALVATOR . MVNDI SALVA . NOS . 15 73.

Reference: SM 26. Lightly toned over some old small tests scratches in obv. field. Good VF

Estimate: USD 500. Price realized: 650 USD.



SWEDEN  
Johan III 1568-1592.

Daler. 1578. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Crowned king standing right with sword and orb, behind quartered coat-of-arms. In inner circle: "DEVVS PROTECTOR NOSTER" Outer circle: IOHANNES.III.D.G.SVE CIE.GOT.VAN.RX

Rev.: Risen Christ stands facing, holding orb. SALVATOR . MVNDI SALVA . NOS . 15 73. (Separators are rosettes).

Reference: S.M. 27, Davenport 8705. VF-XF.

Estimate: 1,000 EUR. Price realized: 1,800 EUR (approx. 2,537 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Sigismund Vasa - 1592-1599

Sigismund III Vasa (Polish: Zygmunt III Waza) (20 June 1566 – 30 April 1632 N.S.) was King of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth from 1587 to 1632, and King of Sweden (where he was known simply as Sigismund) from 1592 until he was deposed in 1599. He was the son of King John III of Sweden and his first wife, Catherine Jagellonica of Poland. Sigismund owed allegiance to the Imperial Habsburgs as a member of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

Elected to the throne of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Sigismund sought to create a personal union between the Commonwealth and Sweden (Polish-Swedish union). After he had been deposed from the Swedish throne by his uncle, Charles IX of Sweden, he spent much of his time attempting to reclaim it. His reign initiated a series of wars between the Commonwealth and Sweden that would continue until the 1660s. Due to his failure to achieve anything of lasting importance apart from setting the stage for future devastating wars, some historians, such as Pawel Jasienica, regard his reign as marking the beginning of the end of the Polish Golden Age.

He was commemorated on the striking of Zygmunt's Column in Warsaw, commissioned by his son and successor, Wladyslaw IV.

Royal titles in Latin: Sigismundus Tertius Dei gratia rex Poloniae, magnus dux Lithuaniae, Russiae, Prussiae, Masoviae, Samogitiae, Livoniaeque, necnon Suecorum, Gothorum Vandalorumque haereditarius rex.

English translation: Sigismund III, by the grace of God, king of Poland, grand duke of Lithuania, Ruthenia, Prussia, Masovia, Samogitia, Livonia, and also hereditary king of the Swedes, Goths and Wends.



Sigismund Waza-Jagellon (1566-1632) was elected King of Poland and reigned 1587-1632. By paternal inheritance, he succeeded 1592 as King of Sweden and was regarded as having abdicated 1599 and finally deposed 1604. From his grandmother Bona Sforza he inherited the title of King of Jerusalem.

He was born at Gripsholm during his parents' imprisonment by King Eric XIV. Although Sweden was Protestant, Sigismund was raised a Catholic. This fact, combined with the troublesome personal union, would later strike back at his attempts to find support in Sweden.

His mother, Katarzyna Jagiellonka, was the daughter of Sigismund I the Old and his wife Bona Sforza. The Jagiellon dynasty had held the crown of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth since the first Jagiellon ruler, Wladyslaw II Jagiello, had received it in 1386 through his wife Jadwiga Angevin.

In 1587, he was a candidate for the monarch of Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, following the death of previous Polish king, Stefan Batory. The election was held in the shadow of conflict between the Polish nobility (szlachta), with the two opposing sides gathered around Chancellor Jan Zamoyski and the Zborowski family. Sigismund, supported by Zamoyski and the former king's wife, Anna Jagiellon, was elected King of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth on 19 August 1587 and recognized as such by the interrex, the Primate of Poland, Stanislaw Karnkowski.

However, the election was disputed by the other candidate, Maximilian III of Austria, and opponents of Sigismund chose not to respect the election outcome, decreeing that Maximilian was the rightful monarch. Neither Sigismund nor Maximilian were present in the Commonwealth at that time. After receiving news of his election, Sigismund quickly departed from Sweden and arrived in Oliwa on 7 October (his landing was delayed due to the hostility from the Protestant Gdansk). In his Pacta conventa Sigismund accepted a reduction of monarch power in favour of the Sejm (Commonwealth parliament). Lesser Prussian Treasurer Jan Dulski representing the Crown Marshall Andrzej Opalinski proclaimed him to be the king. Sigismund returned to his ship on the same day, arriving in Gdansk next day, and after approximately two weeks he had departed to Kraków, where he was crowned on 27 December of that year.

When Maximilian attempted to resolve the dispute by bringing a military force and starting the war of Polish succession, he was defeated at the battle of Byczyna by the supporters of Sigismund, under the command of Polish hetman Jan Zamoyski. Maximilian was taken captive and released only after intervention by Pope Sixtus V. In 1589, he waived his right to the Polish crown.

In 1592 he married the Austrian archduchess Anna of Austria (1573-1598) Anna Habsburzanka and after his father's death the same year, he received permission from the Sejm to accept the Swedish throne. After Sigismund promised to uphold Swedish Lutheranism he was crowned king of Sweden in 1594; for a short time there was a personal union between Commonwealth and Sweden (Polish-Swedish union). He tried to rule Sweden from Poland, leaving Sweden under control of a regent, his paternal uncle Duke Charles. In 1596 he succeeded in creating the Union of Brest, which attempted to bring part of the Orthodox religion into Catholicism. In the same year he transferred the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw.

After his wife Anna died in 1598, he married her sister Constance of Austria in 1605. Troubles were growing on the southern border of the Commonwealth, where Jan Zamoyski and other magnates were engaged in the Magnate wars in Moldavia. Eventually after the defeat of Polish forces in the battle of Cecora in 1620 Commonwealth would have to relinquish its claims to the Principality of Moldavia.

Due to Sigismund's strong support of the Counterreformation, his support in largely Protestant Sweden eroded quickly. Charles soon took full control of Sweden and rebelled against Sigismund, ostensibly due to fears that Sigismund might re-Catholicize Sweden. In 1598 Sigismund tried to defeat him with a mixed army from Sweden and Poland but was defeated at the Battle of Stångebro. Sigismund was forbidden to rule Sweden from abroad but nevertheless returned to Poland, and so in 1599 was deposed. This and his decision to incorporate Livonia into the Commonwealth led to the Polish-Swedish War, which lasted, with minor breaks, to 1629. Little was gained in this war by either side. The kingship was ultimately ceded to Charles. Sigismund, however, did not relinquish his claim to the Swedish throne, and his subsequent foreign policy was aimed at regaining the Swedish crown. This led to bitter relations and several wars between the two countries, to end only after the Great Northern War.

In 1605 Sigismund attempted to strengthen the monarch's power by asking the Sejm (the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth's parliament) to limit the liberum veto, increase taxes, and augment the military. His opponents, led by Mikolaj Zebrzydowski, declared a confederation and rokosz at Sandomierz, leading to a civil war known as rokosz Zebrzydowskiego. Eventually, royalist forces defeated the rokoszans on 6 July 1607 at the Battle of Guzów, but the eventual compromise was a return to the status quo ante from before 1605.

Another important conflict in his reign was the Polish-Muscovite War (1605-1618), also known as The Dymitriads. Sigismund and many Polish magnates attempted to exploit the Muscovite civil war (the Time of Troubles), and after a lengthy war the 1618 Truce of Deulino gave some territorial concessions to the Commonwealth (mainly the Smolensk Voivodship). Nonetheless, this war increased tensions between Poland and Russia, and ruined the prospects for a Polish-Lithuanian-Muscovy Commonwealth.

Sigismund was a talented painter and goldsmith: of his three paintings that survive until the present day one was for centuries erroneously attributed to Tintoretto; from his workshop came the main part of the famous silver coffin of St. Adalbert of Prague at the Cathedral in Gniezno.

Sigismund died at the age of 65 in the Royal Castle in Warsaw.

Many historians believe that Sigismund viewed Poland only as a tool that would allow him to eventually regain the throne of Sweden. To this end he tried to strengthen his royal power and allied himself with Habsburgs and Counter-Reformation forces. Those politics were opposed by many from Polish nobility (the szlachta), most notably the chancellor Jan Zamojski. This led to a semi-legal rebellion against the king (rokosz), known as rokosz of Zebrzydowski (1606 – 1608), which was a response to Sigismund attempt to introduce majority voting in place of unanimity in the Sejm. Eventually Sigismund's loyalist forces were victorious, but the rebels went unpunished. Partially in order to pacify the restless szlachta, Sigismund supported war with Muscovy (the Dimitriads, 1608 – 1618). Although Commonwealth forces were almost constantly shuffled between wars in the East (with Muscovy), north (with Sweden) and South (with Ottomans - the Polish-Ottoman wars), Sigismund took advantage of Russia civil war (the Time of Troubles and secured temporary territorial gains for the Commonwealth.

While Sigismund never managed to regain the Swedish throne, his politics of personal ambition did succeed in provoking a long series of conflicts between the Commonwealth and Sweden and Muscovy. While the Commonwealth Sejm managed to thwart many ambitious (and dangerous) offensive plans of Sigismund (and later of his son, Wladislaw), the Vasa dynasty nonetheless succeeded in partially drawing the Commonwealth into the Thirty Years' War. This senseless conflict with Sweden, combined with wars against Ottomans and Muscovy, eventually culminated well after Sigismund's death in the series of events known as The Deluge, which ended the Golden Age of the Commonwealth.

During his reign he allowed the Brandenburg Hohenzollerns to inherit Ducal Prussia.



SWEDEN  
Sigismund Vasa 1592-1599.

Fyrk 1594.

Obv.: Crowned S.R in pearly circle. SIGIS D G SVE & POL REX

Rev.: Crowned shield of Sweden divides 9 4. MONETA NOVA REG SVECI

Reference: S.M. 26. Weak strike, VF.

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



SWEDEN  
Sigismund Vasa 1592-1599.

Fyrk 1598.

Obv.: Crowned S.R in pearly circle. SIGIS D G SVE & POL REX

Rev.: Crowned shield of Sweden divides 9 8. MONETA NOVA REG SVE

Reference: S.M. 29. VF +

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 230 EUR (approx. 304 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Sigismund Vasa 1592-1599.

1/2-Ore. 1597.

Obv.: Vasa sheaf of wheat divides S R. SIGIS D G SVE & REG POLE

Rev.: Crowned arms of sweden divide 9 7. MONETA NOVA REG SVE

Reference: S.M. 22 b. Very scarce. VF.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 500 EUR (approx. 661 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Sigismund Vasa 1592-1599.

1/2-Ore. 1598.

Obv.: Vasa sheaf of wheat divides S R. SIGIS D G SVE & POL REX

Rev.: Crowned arms of sweden divide 9 8. MONETA NOVA REG SVE

Reference: S.M. 23. From hoard, VF+

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 180 EUR (approx. 238 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Sigismund Vasa 1592-1599.

1/2-Ore. 1599.

Obv.: Vasa sheaf of wheat divides S R. SIGIS D G SVE & POL REX

Rev.: Crowned arms of sweden divide 9 9. MONETA NOVA REG SVE

1/2 Öre 1599. S.M. 24. Selten. Sehr schön +

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 360 EUR (approx. 476 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Sigismund Vasa 1592-1599.

Ore. 1595.

Obv.: King stands facing wearing full armor, cloak, and holding sword and orb, dividing date 9 5. SIGIS D G SVE & POL REX

Rev.: Crowned Swedish/Vasa shield over cross fleury, divides value 1 O. MO NOVA REG SVE

Reference: S.M. 15. Light corrosion, VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 260 EUR (approx. 344 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Sigismund Vasa 1592-1599.

Ore. 1596.

Obv.: King stands facing wearing full armor, cloak, and holding sword and orb, dividing date 9 6. SIGIS D G SVE & POL RE X

Rev.: Crowned Swedish/Vasa shield over cross fleury, divides value 1 O. MO NOVA REG SVE

Reference: S.M. 16 a. Hoard find. VF & Beautiful!

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 390 EUR (approx. 515 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Sigismund Vasa 1592-1599.

Ore. 1597. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: King stands facing wearing full armor, cloak, and holding sword and orb, dividing date 9 7. SIGIS D G SVE & POL RE X

Rev.: Crowned Swedish/Vasa shield over cross fleury, divides value 1 O. MO NOVA REG SVE

Reference: Ahlström 17. VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 420 EUR (approx. 535 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Sigismund Vasa 1592-1599.

Ore. 1597. Stockholm mint. 2.38 g

Obv.: King stands facing wearing full armor, cloak, and holding sword and orb, dividing date 9 7. SIGIS D G SVE & POL RE X

Rev.: Crowned Swedish/Vasa shield over cross fleury, divides value 1 O. MO NOVA REG SVE

Reference: Tingström pg. 130, 8; Gumowski 1520; Kopicki 10524 (R3); Hutton-Czapski 4528. VF, deeply toned. Rare.

Estimate \$150. Price realized: 150 USD.



SWEDEN  
Sigismund Vasa 1592-1599.

Ore. 1597.

Obv.: King stands facing wearing full armor, cloak, and holding sword and orb, dividing date 9 7. SIGIS D G SVE & POL RE X

Rev.: Crowned Swedish/Vasa shield over cross fleury, divides value 1 O. MO NOVA REG SVE

Reference: S.M. 17. Hoard find, VF & Beautiful.

Estimate: 175 EUR. Price realized: 400 EUR (approx. 528 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Sigismund Vasa 1592-1599.

Daler. 1594. Stockholm mint. 28,66 g.

Obv.: SIGISMVNDVS×DEI×GRATIA×SVECORVM - × Crowned, cuirassed half-length bust to right with right hand shouldering sword, in the left. hand orb.

Rev. GOTORVM· WANDALORVM· Q.&.POLONIÆ·REX· Crowned, quartered arms of Sweden, Poland and Lithuania with central shield of Vasa between 9 - 4.

Reference: Ant. 247. SM 1. Gum. 1526. HCz 4522. Dav. 8709. Very rare. Trace of mounting. Very fine.

Estimate: CHF 30000. Price realized: 44,000 CHF (approx. 36,490 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Sigismund Vasa 1592-1599.

Daler. 1597. Stockholm mint. 28,28 g.

Obv.: SIGISMVNDVS×DEI×GRATIA×SVECORVM - × Crowned, cuirassed half-length bust to right with right hand shouldering sword, in the left. hand orb.

Rev. GOTORVM· WANDALORVM· Q.&.POLONIÆ·REX· Crowned, quartered arms of Sweden, Poland and Lithuania with central shield of Vasa between 9 - 7.

Reference: Ahlström 3 (R); Dav. 8709. Of extreme rarity. Perhaps 2 known examples in private collections. Light weakness in strike at edge, VF example.

Estimate: 30.000 EUR. Price realized: 24,000 EUR (approx. 35,440 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# KARL IX as REGENT - 1598-1604



SWEDEN  
Karl (IX) as Regent, 1598-1604

Fyrk. 1601.

Obv.: Hebrew letters for JEHOVAH in sunburst; MONETA NOVA

Rev.: 3 (large) crowns in circle, REGNI SVECIAE 1601

Reference: S.M. 31 a. Hoard find, VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 80 EUR (approx. 105 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Karl (IX) as Regent, 1598-1604

Fyrk. 1601.

Obv.: Hebrew letters for JEHOVAH in sunburst; MONETA NOVA

Rev.: 3 (small) crowns in circle, REGNI SVECIAE 1601

Reference: S.M. 31 b. Hoard find, good VF.

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



SWEDEN  
Karl (IX) as Regent, 1598-1604

1/2-Ore. 1601. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Hebrew letters for JEHOVAH in sunburst; MONETA NOVA

Rev.: Crowned arms of Sweden divides date 99; REGNI SVECIAE

Reference: S.M. 26. VF+

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 101 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Karl (IX) as Regent, 1598-1604

1/2-Ore. 1601. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Hebrew letters for JEHOVAH in sunburst; MONETA NOVA

Rev.: Crowned arms of Sweden divides date 99; REGNI SVECIAE

Reference: S.M. 26. VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR



SWEDEN  
Karl (IX) as Regent, 1598-1604

1/2-Ore. 1601.

Obv.: Hebrew letters for JEHOVAH in sunburst; MONETA NOVA

Rev.: Crowned arms of Sweden, REGNI SVECIAE 1601

Reference: S.M. 29. Slight curve, VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 65 EUR (approx. 86 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Karl (IX) as Regent, 1598-1604

1/2-Ore. 1602.

Obv.: Hebrew letters for JEHOVAH in sunburst; MONETA NOVA

Rev.: Crowned arms of Sweden, REGNI SVECIAE 1602

Reference: S.M. 30. Slightly weak strike, beautiful coin!

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 85 EUR (approx. 112 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Karl (IX) as Regent, 1598-1604

Ore. 1602.

Obv.: Crowned arms of Sweden/Vasa over fleury cross; REGNI SVECIAE

Rev.: Hebrew letters for JEHOVAH in sunburst; \*MONETA NOVA 1602

Reference: S.M. 24. Very scarce, weak strike, VF & beautiful!

Estimate: 400 EUR. Price realized: 775 EUR (approx. 1,024 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Karl (IX) as Regent, 1598-1604

Silver 1 Mark clipping, 1598. 5.80g.

Obv.: Crown above CDS/IM

Rev.: Crowned Vasa badge dividing 1-5 / 9-8

Reference: (AAH.16a, c.f.B.pl.44/30, cf.M.pl.CV/33), lacking the flower below the D on the obverse, but good very fine, a well struck piece

Estimate £ 350-400. Price realized: 300 GBP (approx. 551 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Karl (IX) as Regent, 1598-1604

Silver 1 Mark klipping, 1598. Stockholm or Gripsholm mint.

Obv.: Crown above CDS/IM

Rev.: Crowned Vasa badge dividing 1-5 / 9-8

Reference: (SM 16A). About very fine for issue.

Estimate: £ 300. Price realized: 300 GBP (approx. 602 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Karl (IX) as Regent, 1598-1604

Silver 1 Mark klipping, 1598. 5.80g.

Obv.: Crown above CDS/I \* M

Rev.: Crowned Vasa badge dividing 1-5 / 9-8

Reference: Ahlstrom 16 a; Brause-Mansfeld -; Maillet Tf. CV, 33. VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 560 EUR (approx. 712 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

## KARL IX as KING - 1604-1611

Charles IX (Swedish: Karl IX) (4 October 1550 – 30 October 1611), was King of Sweden from 1604 until his death. He was the youngest son of King Gustav I of Sweden and his second wife, Margaret Leijonhufvud and brother of John III, king of both Sweden and Poland. By his father's will he got, by way of appanage, the Duchy of Södermanland, which included the provinces of Närke and Värmland; but he did not come into actual possession of them till after the fall of Eric XIV of Sweden in 1569.

He came into the throne by championing the protestant cause during the increasingly tense times of religious strife between competing sects of Christianity, where forcible conversion was considered a "best course". With his brothers' death (1592) during the era beginning the end (dated 1648 by some) of both the reformation and counter-reformation, while the Catholics were growing increasingly belligerent— which, in just over a decade, would break out as the Thirty Years' War—the thought processes during the tense political times viewed the inheritance of the throne of protestant Sweden by his devout Roman Catholic nephew and Habsburg ally, Sigismund of Poland and Sweden was viewed with alarm, and after various preliminaries, his nephew was forced to abdicate the throne to Charles IX, which eventually kicked of nearly seven decades of sporadic warfare as the two lines of the divided House of Vasa continued to rejoin the Polish and Swedish thrones. It is also quite likely, that the dynastic outcome between Sweden and Poland's Vasa was a factor which exacerbated and radicalized the later acts of Europe's Catholic princes and worsened European politics to the abandonment or prevention of settling events by diplomacy and compromise.



In 1568 he was the real leader of the rebellion against Eric XIV, but took no part in the designs of his brother John III against the unhappy king after his deposition. Indeed, Charles's relations with John were always more or less strained. He had no sympathy with John's High-Church tendencies on the one hand, and he sturdily resisted all the king's endeavours to restrict his authority as Duke of Södermanland on the other. The nobility and the majority of the Riksdag of the Estates supported John, however, in his endeavours to unify the realm, and Charles had consequently (1587) to resign his pretensions to autonomy within his duchy; but, fanatical Calvinist as he was, on the religious question he was immovable. The matter came to a crisis on the death of John III in 1592. The heir to the throne was John's eldest son, Sigismund of Sweden, already king of Poland and a devoted Catholic. The fear lest Sigismund might re-catholicize the land alarmed the Protestant majority in Sweden, and Charles came forward as their champion, and also as the defender of the Vasa dynasty against foreign interference.

It was due entirely to him that Sigismund was forced to confirm the resolutions at the Uppsala Synod in 1593, thereby recognizing the fact that Sweden was essentially a Protestant state. In the ensuing years, Charles's task was extraordinarily difficult. He had steadily to oppose Sigismund's reactionary tendencies; he had also to curb the nobility, which he did with cruel rigour. Necessity compelled him to work with the people rather than the gentry; hence it was that the Riksdag assumed under his government a power and an importance which it had never possessed before. In 1595, the Riksdag of Söderköping elected Charles regent, and his attempt to force Klas Flemming, governor of Finland, to submit to his authority, rather than to that of the king, provoked a civil war. Technically Charles was, without doubt, guilty of high treason, and the considerable minority of all classes which adhered to Sigismund on his landing in Sweden in 1598 for the Battle of Stångebro, indisputably behaved like loyal subjects. But Sigismund was both an alien and a heretic to the majority of the Swedish nation, and his formal deposition by the Riksdag of the Estates in 1599 was, in effect, a natural vindication and legitimation of Charles's position.

Finally, the Riksdag at Linköping, February 24, 1600 declared that Sigismund abdicated the Swedish throne, that duke Charles was recognized as the sovereign under the title of Karl IX. Karl's short reign was an uninterrupted warfare. The hostility of Poland and the break up of Russia involved him in two overseas contests for the possession of Livonia and Ingria, while his pretensions to Lappland brought upon him a war with Denmark in the last year of his reign. In all these struggles, he was more or less unsuccessful, owing partly to the fact that he had to do with superior generals (e.g. Jan Karol Chodkiewicz and Christian IV of Denmark) and partly to sheer ill-luck. Compared with his foreign policy, the domestic policy of Charles IX was comparatively unimportant. It aimed at confirming and supplementing what had already been done during his regency. He did not officially become king until March 6, 1604. The first deed in which the title appears is dated March 20 1604; but he was not crowned until March 15, 1607. Four and a half years later Charles IX died at Nyköping, October 30, 1611. As a ruler, he is the link between his great father and his still greater son. He consolidated the work of Gustav I, the creation of a great Protestant state; he prepared the way for the erection of the Protestant empire of Gustavus Adolphus. Swedish historians have been excusably indulgent to the father of their greatest ruler. Indisputably Charles was cruel, ungenerous and vindictive; yet he seems, at all hazards, strenuously to have endeavoured to do his duty during a period of political and religious transition, and, despite his violence and brutality, possessed many of the qualities of a wise and courageous statesman.

SWEDEN  
Karl IX, 1604 - 1611

1 Mark, 1608. 3.99g

Obv.: Crowned king in full armor left, with scepter and orb. Hebrew letters for JEHOVAH in burst above head. CAROLVS IX D G SVECOR GOTH VAND 'c REX

Rev.: Crowned quartered arms divides date. 1 MARK SVENSKA

Reference: (KM. 22). About very fine, grey tone (£60-80)

Estimate: £60-£80. Price realized: 110 GBP (approx. 196 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Karl IX, 1604 - 1611

4 Mark, 1605.

Obv.: King standing left, in armor, behind crowned quartered arms of Sweden; all of which divides date. CAROLVS D G DESIGN REX SVECIAE PRINCEPS HAER

Rev.: Hebrew letters for JEHOVAH in sunburst, in 2 circles of writing; inner circle: + IEHOVA SOLATIVM MEVM. Outer circle: IIII MARK SVENSKA.

Reference: SM 35, rds. EF-VF

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





SWEDEN  
Karl IX, 1604 - 1611

4 Mark, 1606. Stockholm mint. 19,65 g.

Obv.: King standing left, in armor, behind crowned quartered arms of Sweden; all of which divides date. CAROLVS D G DESIGN REX SVECIAE PRINCEPS HAER

Rev.: Hebrew letters for JEHOVAH in sunburst, in 2 circles of writing; inner circle: + IEHOVA SOLATIVM MEVM. Outer circle: IIII MARK SVENSKA.

Reference: AAH. 36. Patina, VF.

Estimation: 750,00. Price realized: 850 EUR (approx. 1,210 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Karl IX, 1604 - 1611

4 Mark, 1606. Stockholm mint. 19,65 g.

Obv.: King standing left, in armor, behind crowned quartered arms of Sweden; all of which divides date. CAROLVS D G DESIGN REX SVECIAE PRINCEPS HAER

Rev.: Hebrew letters for JEHOVAH in sunburst, in 2 circles of writing; inner circle: + IEHOVA SOLATIVM MEVM. Outer circle: IIII MARK SVENSKA.

Reference: SM 36 - Beautiful example! Like Unc-EF

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



SWEDEN  
Karl IX, 1604 - 1611

4 Mark, 1607.

Obv.: Within a double circle: Crowned and armored half-figure left. holding scepter and orb, radiant Hebrew letters above. Inner circle reads: IEHOVA SOLATIVM MEVM. Outer circle: CAROLVS IX D G SVECORVM GOTH VAND 'C REX

Rev.: Crowned Arms dividing date. IIII MARK SVENSKA

Reference: SM 37, KM 24. Medium gray toning over one old test scratch obv. field. VF

Estimate: USD 250. Price realized: 210 USD.



SWEDEN  
Karl IX, 1604 - 1611

4 Mark, 1608.

Obv.: Within a double circle: Crowned and armored half-figure left. holding scepter and orb, radiant Hebrew letters above. Inner circle reads: IEHOVA SOLATIVM MEVM. Outer circle: CAROLVS IX D G SVECORVM GOTH VAND 'C REX

Rev.: Crowned Arms dividing date. IIII MARK SVENSKA

Reference: SM 38, F

Estimate: 1,500 DKK / 200 EUR. Price realized: 265 EUR (approx. 350 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Karl IX, 1604 - 1611

20 Mark, 1606. Stockholm mint. 98,05 g.

Obv.: Armored king stands left with laurel diadem, holding sword in right hand and orb in left; on the right field a table with crown, and crossed key and scepter. Radiant Hebrew letters for Jehovah above. On left field value; 20 M/S. 2 circles of writing; inner circle: IEHOVA SOLATIVM MEVM. Outer circle: Name and titles of king.

Rev.: Crowned quartered coat of arms, crown divides date; in double circle of shields with various coats-of-arms.

Reference: Ahlström 27; Dav. 573. Very rare, VF++

Estimate: 4.500 EUR. Price realized: 5,700 EUR (approx. 7,206 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Karl IX, 1604 - 1611

20 Mark, 1608. Stockholm mint. 97,92 g.

Obv.: Armored king stands left with laurel diadem, holding sword in right hand and orb in left; on the right field a table with crown, and crossed key and scepter. Radiant Hebrew letters for Jehovah above. On left field value; 20 M/S. 2 circles of writing; inner circle: IEHOVA SOLATIVM MEVM. Outer circle: Name and titles of king.

Rev.: Crowned quartered coat of arms, crown divides date; in double circle of shields with various coats-of-arms.

Reference: Ahlström 30; Dav. 574. VERY RARE! Fine patina, very minor rim damage obverse, VF.

Estimate: 6.000 EUR. Price realized: 8,250 EUR (approx. 10,028 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

# Gustavus II Adolfus - 1611-1632

Gustav II Adolf (9 December 1594 – 6 November 1632 O.S.), widely known by the Latinized name Gustavus (II) Adolphus and in Swedish as Gustav Adolf the Great (Swedish: Gustav Adolf den store), was King of Sweden from 1611 until his death in battle.

Gustavus Adolphus was born in Stockholm as the oldest son of King Charles IX of Sweden of the Vasa dynasty and his second wife, Christina of Holstein-Gottorp. He inherited the throne upon his father's death at the age of seventeen in 1611, as well as an ongoing succession of dynastic disputes that periodically broke out in warfare with his Polish cousin, Sigismund III of Poland, who in the preliminary religious strife before the Thirty Years' War, was forced to let go of the throne of Sweden to Gustav's father.

In a round of this dynastic dispute, he invaded Livonia when he was 31, beginning the Polish-Swedish War (1625–1629). His reign became famous from his actions a few years later when in June 1630 he invaded Germany, initiating Sweden's involvement in the ongoing Thirty Years' War. Gustavus intervened on the anti-Imperial side, which at the time was losing to the Holy Roman Empire and its Catholic allies; the Swedish forces would quickly reverse that situation.

He was married to Maria Eleonora of Brandenburg, the daughter of John Sigismund, Elector of Brandenburg, and chose the Prussian city of Elbing as the base for his operations in Germany. He died in the Battle of Lützen in 1632. His involvement in the Thirty Years' War gave rise to the old prophecy that he was the incarnation of "the Lion of the North", or as it is called in German "Der Löwe von Mitternacht" (Literally: "The Lion from Midnight").

Gustavus Adolphus was known as an able military commander. His innovative tactical integration of infantry, cavalry, artillery and logistics earned him the title of the "Father of Modern Warfare". Future commanders who studied and admired Gustav II Adolf include Napoleon I of France and Carl von Clausewitz. His advancements in military science made Sweden the dominant Baltic power for the next one hundred years (see Swedish Empire). He is also the only Swedish monarch to be styled "the Great". This decision was made by the Swedish Estates of the Realm, when they convened in 1633. Thus, by their decision he is officially, to this day, to be called Gustaf Adolf the Great (Gustavus Adolphus Magnus).

Gustavus Adolphus was a main figure responsible for the great success of Sweden during the Thirty Years' War and led his nation to great prestige. As a general, Gustavus Adolphus is famous for employing mobile artillery on the battlefield, as well as very aggressive tactics, where attack was stressed over defense, and mobility emphasized over the usual linear tactics. His musketeers were widely known for their firing accuracy and reload speed: three times faster than any contemporary rivals. Carl von Clausewitz and Napoleon Bonaparte considered him one of the greatest generals of all time. He was also renowned for his consistency of purpose and the amity of his troops.

When Gustavus Adolphus began his push into northern Germany in June-July 1630, he had just 4,000 troops. But he was soon able to consolidate the Protestant position in the north. Meanwhile, a Catholic army was laying waste to Saxony. Gustavus Adolphus met and defeated it at the Battle of Breitenfeld in September 1631, in spite of the collapse of his Saxon allies. He then made plans for the invasion of the rest of the Holy Roman Empire.

In March 1632, Gustavus Adolphus invaded Bavaria. He forced the withdrawal of his Catholic opponents at the Battle of Rain. This would mark the high point of the campaign. In the summer of that year, he sought a political solution that would preserve the existing structure of states in Germany, while guaranteeing the security of its Protestants. But achieving these objectives depended on his continued success on the battlefield.

Gustavus Adolphus was killed at the Battle of Lützen, when, at a crucial point in the battle, he became separated from his troops while leading a cavalry charge into a dense smog of mist and gunpowder smoke. After his death, his wife initially kept his body, and later his heart, in her castle for over a year. His remains (including his heart) now rest in Riddarholmskyrkan in Stockholm.

In February 1633, following the death of the king, the Swedish Riksdag of the Estates decided that his name would be styled Gustav Adolf the Great (or Gustaf Adolf den Store in Swedish). No such honor has been bestowed on any other Swedish monarch since.

The crown of Sweden was inherited in the Vasa family, and from Charles IX's time excluded those Vasa princes who had been traitors or descended from deposed monarchs. Gustavus Adolphus' younger brother had died years before, and therefore there were only female heirs left. Maria Eleonora and the king's ministers took over the government on behalf of Gustavus Adolphus' underage daughter Christina upon her father's death. He left one other known child, his illegitimate son Gustav, Count of Vasaborg.





SWEDEN  
Gustav II. Adolf, 1611-1632.

Copper Fyrk, 1624. Sater mint.

Obv.: Vasa badge (sheaf of wheat) divides G R, A above.

Rev.: 3 crowns of Sweden; date above, I F each side of loweor crown.

Reference: Ahlström 106. VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 240 EUR (approx. 305 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gustav II. Adolf, 1611-1632.

Copper Fyrk, 1624. Sater mint.

Obv.: Vasa badge (sheaf of wheat) divides G R, A above.

Rev.: 3 crowns of Sweden; date above, I F each side of loweor crown.

Reference: Ahlström 106. VF.

Estimate: 250 EUR.



SWEDEN  
Gustav II. Adolf, 1611-1632.

Copper Creutzer, 1632. Sater or Nykoping mint. **\*For circulation in Germany.**

Obv.: Crowned quartered arms. GUSTAV ADOLF D G SVEC GOT VAN REX

Rev.: Crossed arrows, crown above, divides 1 CR EVTZ; all in circle. MONE-TA CUPPERA MDCXXXII.

Reference: S.M. 168 a. V-VF.

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



SWEDEN  
Gustav II. Adolf, 1611-1632.

Copper Creutzer, 1632. Sater or Nykoping mint. **\*For circulation in Germany.**

Obv.: Crowned quartered arms. GUSTAV ADOLF D G SVEC GOT VAN REX

Rev.: Crossed arrows, crown above, divides 1 CR EVTZ; all in circle. MON-ETA CUPPERA MDCXXXII.

Reference: S.M. 168 b. Off-center, VF/XF. **\*Note: Different crown style from preceding example.**

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 565 EUR (approx. 796 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gustav II. Adolf, 1611-1632.

Copper 1/2-Ore Klippe, 1625.

Obv.: Crossed arrows divide value; date "25" below.

Rev.: Vasa badge divides G R; A above..

Reference: S.M. 114. F/VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 85 EUR (approx. 112 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gustav II. Adolf, 1611-1632.

Copper 1-Ore Klippe, 1625. Sater or Nykoping mint.

Obv.: 3 crowns of Sweden; left-above-right: G A R. Date 1625 below.

Rev.: Crown over crossed arrows divides value 1 OR.

Reference: Ahlström 110. Rare, F/FVF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 90 EUR (approx. 114 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gustav II. Adolf, 1611-1632.

Copper 1-Ore Klippe, 1626. Sater or Nykoping mint.

Obv.: 3 crowns of Sweden; left-above-right: G A R. Date 1626 below.

Rev.: Crown over crossed arrows divides value 1 OR.

Reference: (SM 126). Very fine for issue and rare.

Estimate: £ 120.



SWEDEN  
Gustav II. Adolf, 1611-1632.

Copper 1-Ore Klippe, 1626. Sater or Nykoping mint. 22.70g.

Obv.: 3 crowns of Sweden; left-above-right: G A R. Date 1626 below.

Rev.: Crown over crossed arrows divides value 1 OR.

Reference: **Money of necessity struck by Gustav II Adolf during the war with Poland, 1620-56.** (AAH.126) F.



SWEDEN  
Gustav II. Adolf, 1611-1632.

Copper 1-Ore Klippe, 1627. Sater or Nykoping mint.

Obv.: 3 crowns of Sweden; left-above-right: G A R. Date 1625 below.

Rev.: Crown over crossed arrows divides value 1 OR.

Reference: Ahlstrom 113. Interesting flan cut; the obverse design appears divided - last 2/3 of design followed by first 1/3! VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 180 EUR (approx. 228 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gustav II. Adolf, 1611-1632.

Copper 1-Oree, 1627. Nykoping mint. 26,59 g.

Obv.: Crowned quartered arms with center shield. GUSTAVUS ADOLPH D G SVEC GOTE VAN REX M P F

Rev.: Crown over Griffin left, to the sides 1 - OR MONETA NOVA CVPRE NICOPENSIS MDCXXV2. **\*Note odd way of rendering date with Roman Numerals and Arabic number at end!**

Reference: Ahlström 149 b. Greatest rarity. VF.

Estimate: 2.500 EUR.



SWEDEN  
Gustav II. Adolf, 1611-1632.

Copper 1-Oree, 1627. Nykoping mint.

Obv.: Crowned quartered arms with center shield. GUSTAVUS ADOLPH D G SVEC GOTE VAN REX M P F

Rev.: Crown over Griffin left, to the sides 1 - OR MONETA NOVA CVPRE NICOPENSIS MDCXXV2. **\*Note odd way of rendering date with Roman Numerals and Arabic number at end!**

Reference: Ahlström 150a. Scarce in this condition. Slight damage, but a beautiful example!

Estimate: 400 EUR. Price realized: 525 EUR (approx. 684 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gustav II. Adolf, 1611-1632.

Copper 1-Oree, 1627. Nykoping mint. 26,82 g.

Obv.: Crowned quartered arms with center shield. GUSTAVUS ADOLPH D G SVEC GOTE VAN REX M P F

Rev.: Crown over Griffin left, to the sides 1 - OR MONETA NOVA CVPRE NICOPENSIS MDCXXV2. **\*Note odd way of rendering date with Roman Numerals and Arabic number at end!**

Reference: SM 149c; Tingström 47; KM 116. Good VF, good metal.

Estimate: \$200. Price realized: 450 USD.



SWEDEN  
Gustav II. Adolf, 1611-1632.

Copper 2-Ore Klippe, 1625. Sater or Nykoping mint.

Obv.: Crown above GAR/S. (Gustavus Adolphus Rex Suecia)

Rev.: Vasa arms-grain sheaf; divides 2 OR; all over 1626.

Reference: (SM 121; KM 107). Extremely fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 800. Price realized: 860 GBP (approx. 1,725 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gustav II. Adolf, 1611-1632.

Copper 2-Ore Klippe, 1625. Sater or Nykoping mint. Milled series.

Obv.: Crown above GAR/S. (Gustavus Adolphus Rex Suecia)

Rev.: Vasa arms-grain sheaf; divides 2 OR; all over 1626.

Reference: SM 121; Tingström 37; KM 108. Good VF, a choice example of this crude coinage.

Estimate: \$500. Price realized: 720 USD.



SWEDEN  
Gustav II. Adolf, 1611-1632.

2-Mark, 1617. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Bust left, radiant Hebrew letters for JEHOVAH above head. In 2 circles of writing.

Rev.: Crown over 3 cartouches, 1 with 3 Swedish crowns; one with lion, one with Vasa badge. II SVENSKE MARKR. 1617

Reference: (SM 54; KM 67). Darkly toned, good very fine for issue, rare.

£700-800. Price realized: 1,250 GBP (approx. 2,300 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gustav II. Adolf, 1611-1632.

2-Mark, 1617. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Bust left, radiant Hebrew letters for JEHOVAH above head. In 2 circles of writing.

Rev.: Crown over 3 cartouches, 1 with 3 Swedish crowns; one with lion, one with Vasa badge. II SVENSKE MARKR. 1617

Reference: S.M. 54. Very scarce, VF.

Estimate: 2.000 EUR.



SWEDEN  
Gustav II. Adolf, 1611-1632.

2-Mark, 1618. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Crowned bust left, holding orb and scepter, radiant Hebrew letters for JEHOVAH above head; in double circle of writing.

Rev.: Crown over 3 cartouches, 1 with 3 Swedish crowns; one with lion, one with Vasa badge. II SVENSKE MARKR. 1618

Reference: S.M. 55. Scarce in this condition! Beautiful XF.

Estimate: 5.000 EUR.

SWEDEN  
Gustav II. Adolf, 1611-1632.

4-Mark, 1614. 19.73g

Obv.: Armoured bust left within double circular legends.

Rev.: Crowned triple arms, date and denomination.

Reference: (AAH 451). Weak in centres, fine.

Estimate: £ 60. Price realized: 100 GBP (approx. 180 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gustav II. Adolf, 1611-1632.

4-Mark, 1617. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Armoured bust left within double circular legends.

Rev.: Crowned triple arms, date and denomination, (AAH 451). Weak in centres, fine.

Reference: (SM 48; KM 64). Traces of old mount, some staining, very fine.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 240 GBP (approx. 442 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

SWEDEN  
Gustav II. Adolf, 1611-1632.

1/2 Rigsdaler 1617.

Obv.: Bust left; radiant Hebrew letters for JEHOVAH above; 3 shields below bust. GVSTAVVS A/DOLPHVS REX.

Rev.: Crown; plant in vase growing through crown. Radiant sun above to left. SPICIENTE DEO FLOREBO PRO

Reference: , SM 83. Beautiful example of this scarce type! Struck for the King's coronation. EF-VF

Estimate: 10,000-15,000 DKK / 1,300-2,000 EUR. Price realized: 3,050 EUR (approx. 4,031 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gustav II. Adolf, 1611-1632.

Rigsdaler 1616. 28.93g

Obv.: Armoured bust left within double circular legends. Radiant Hebrew letters for JEHOVAH above head.

Rev.: Standing Christ holding orb, in field left crown over triple arms.

Reference: (AAH 24; D 4515). Slight edge damage, fine to very fine.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 380 GBP (approx. 682 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gustav II. Adolf, 1611-1632.

Rigsdaler 1632. Sala mint.

Obv.: Crowned bust holding orb and sceptre left.

Rev.: Christ stands facing with square numbus, holding orb, crowned triple arms in field left. Date in Roman numerals.

Reference: (AAH 31b). Extremely fine.

Estimate: £ 250. Price realized: 1,400 GBP (approx. 2,514 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Gustav II. Adolf, 1611-1632.

Piefort Rigsdaler 1617. 29.45 g. Stockholm mint.

Struck in Stockholm as largesse for the king's coronation, 1617. Laureate bust to left; above, Hebrew inscription Jehova in radiate oval; below, coat of arms of Sweden, the Vasa dynasty and Gothaland / FLOREBO PRO-SPICIENTE DEO around lily in vase and growing through crown, sun above. SM 81; KM M7 (listed as 12 marks); Davenport -. Almost EF with a slight edge bump. Extremely rare and one of the finest known examples. (\$2500) Ex Per-Göran Carlsson Collection.

This very rare denomination struck as a thick piefort piece is the largest in a series that includes several fractions, 1/2, 1/4 and 1/8 riksdaler. The young king, only 23 years old at the time of the coronation, made an effort to produce these and other large ostentatious presentation pieces to impress at a time of economic crisis and war. This denomination is very rare with less than 10 pieces known. The mintage figure is not known but could be a mere hundred pieces or so, based on comparison with the known mintage of 109 pieces for the Queens largesse riksdaler piefort piece of 1620 and with a similar survival rate. This type coin represents an unusually fine and realistic contemporary portrait of the king for a coin struck in Stockholm, a city not renowned for high baroque art, and comparable to the best portrait pieces produced in Germany and the various other Swedish possessions. The vivid and strong depiction of the king's profile radiates the aura of determination and power that came into play when the 'Lion of the North' ventured to 'save' the rest of Europe from the Catholic Counter Reformation during the Thirty Years' War.

Estimate \$2500



SWEDEN  
Gustav II. Adolf, 1611-1632.

16 Mark. 1617. 78.01 g. Stockholm mint.

Struck in Stockholm as largesse for the king's coronation, 1617. Laureate and armed king standing holding sword in right hand and orb in left / Crowned shield of Sweden with Vasa sheaf at center, surrounded by sixteen large and fourteen smaller shields representing provinces and regions within present day Sweden, Finland and part of the Baltic states. Unpublished and unique. For type, see 3 riksdaler SM 17 and KM 74 (valued in VF at \$12,500 and one of three known in private hands). The importance of this coin cannot be overestimated - no other example of this denomination is known in either public or private collections. (\$5000) This specimen can be traced to the Geheimrat Vogel collection, the Swedish portion of which was sold en-bloc in 1926 by Leo Hamburger to the wealthy Swedish collector, Gunnar Ekström. Over several decades he formed a distinguished collection of almost all important rarities and quality pieces in the Swedish series including many ex Brand specimens. When he acquired this piece it was identified as a 3 riksdaler and as such it was catalogued when the coin was sold in Stockholm at Ahlström auction 35, May 1987, lot 99 and purchased by Helge Reff, the Norwegian shipping magnate and an ardent collector. Later, Per-Göran Carlsson acquired it and compared it with other pieces in his collection and discovered that due to the odd weight, 6 grams below the standard for a 3 riksdaler piece, it must fit the domestic currency system denominated in marks and not riksdalers. The Carlsson collection has had all denominations represented; 2 and 3 riksdalers, 8, 16 (this piece) and 20 marks. Demonstrating a high level of minting technology and artistic design, all five denominations are well struck on broad flans with only one set of special dies on an axis of approximately 0-5 degrees. This issue links Swedish history to Finland, Poland, Germany, the Baltic states and it was struck in an era when Sweden was about to conclude a one million riksdaler payment to the Danes for the release of the Alvsborg castle, the harbour site for modern Gothenbourg, lost in war in 1612. Gustav II Adolf, son of Sigismund III of Poland and former king of Sweden, who under the influence of his sagacious regent and chancellor, count Axel Oxenstierna, initiated sweeping administrative reforms that gave Sweden the economic stability to dominate the Baltic region and support Protestantism against the Catholic Counter Reformation in the Thirty Years' War in Germany. Gustav died in action at the battlefield of Lützen in 1632, but he had made his mark and eminently deserved the title 'Lion of the North'. **Estimate \$5000.**

# Christina - 1632-1654

Christina (Swedish: Kristina) (8 December 1626 – 19 April 1689), later known as Maria Christina Alexandra and sometimes Countess Dohna, was Queen regnant of Sweden from 1632 to 1654. She was the only surviving legitimate child of King Gustav II Adolf of Sweden and his wife Maria Eleonora of Brandenburg. As the heiress presumptive, at the age of six, she succeeded her father to the throne of Sweden upon his death at the Battle of Lützen in the Thirty Years' War.

After having converted to Catholicism and abdicated her throne, she spent her latter years in France and Rome, where she was buried in St. Peter's Basilica.

Christina was born in Stockholm and her birth occurred during a rare astrological conjunction that fueled great speculation on what influence the child, fervently hoped to be a boy, would later have on the world stage.[2] The king had already sired two sons, one of whom was stillborn and the other lived only one year, heightening pressures for a male heir to be produced. She was educated in the manner typical of men, and frequently wore men's clothes (such as dresses with short skirts, stockings and shoes with high heels - all these features being useful when not riding pillion).

Christina's mother, Maria Eleonora of Brandenburg, came from the Hohenzollern family. She was a woman of quite distraught temperament, and her attempts to bestow guilt on Christina for her difficult birth, or just the horror story itself, may have prejudiced Kristina against the prospect of having to produce an heir to the throne.



Her father gave orders that Christina should be brought up as a prince. Even as a child she displayed great precociousness. In 1649, when she was twenty-three, she invited the philosopher Descartes to Sweden to tutor her (so early in the morning, according to one popular account, that the lessons hastened Descartes' death from pneumonia in 1650). Christina also took the oath as king, not queen, because her father had wanted it so. Growing up, she was nicknamed the "Girl King."

The Crown of Sweden was hereditary in the family of Vasa, and from Karl IX's time excluding those Vasa princes who had been traitors or descended from deposed monarchs. Gustav Adolf's younger brother had died years earlier, and therefore there were only females left. Despite the fact that there were living female lines descended from elder sons of Gustav I Vasa, Christina was the heiress presumptive. Although she is often called "queen", her father brought her up as a prince and her official title was King.

National policy was directed during the first half of Christina's reign by her guardian, regent and adviser Axel Oxenstierna, chancellor to her father and until her majority in 1644 the principal member of the governing regency council.

As ruler, Christina resisted demands from the other estates (clergy, burgesses and peasants) in the Riksdag of the Estates of 1650 for the reduction of tax-exempt noble landholdings. Several princes of Europe aspired to her hand; but she rejected them all.

To prevent a renewal of applications on this subject, in 1649 she appointed her cousin Charles X Gustav of Sweden (also called Karl) her successor, but without the smallest participation in the rights of the crown during her own life.

It was under Christina that Sweden undertook its short-lived effort at North American colonization, known as "New Sweden". Fort Christina, the first European settlement in the environs of what is now Wilmington, Delaware (and the first permanent settlement in the Delaware Valley as a whole) was named for the Queen.

Christina was interested in theatre and ballet; a French ballet-troup under Antoine de Beaulieu was employed by the court from 1638, and there were also an Italian and a French Orchestra at court, which all inspired her much. She invited foreign companies to play at Bollhuset; she was also herself an amateur-actor, and amateur-theatre was very popular at court in her days.

Christina abdicated her throne on June 5, 1654 in favour of her cousin Charles Gustavus in order to either practice openly her previously secret Catholicism, or to accept the same publicly so as to be at the centre of a scientific and artistic renaissance. The sincerity of her conversion has been questioned. In 1651, the Jesuit Paolo Casati had been sent on a mission to Stockholm in order to gauge the sincerity of her intention to become Catholic.

Her conversion was however not the only reason for her abdication, as there was increasing discontent with, in the words of her critics, her arbitrary and wasteful ways. Within ten years she had created 17 counts, 46 barons and 428 lesser nobles; to provide these new peers with adequate appanages, she had sold or mortgaged crown property representing an annual income of 1,200,000 riksdaler. There were clear signs that Christina was growing weary of the cares of what remained a provincial government in spite of a large conquered territory.

The importunity of the senate and Riksdag on the question of her marriage was a constant source of irritation. In retirement she could devote herself wholly to art and science, and the opportunity of astonishing the world by the unique spectacle of a great king, in the prime of life, voluntarily resigning her crown, strongly appealed to her vivid imagination. It is certain that towards the end of her reign she behaved as if she were determined to do everything in her power to make herself as little missed as possible. From 1651 there was a notable change in her behaviour. She cast away every regard for the feelings and prejudices of her people. She ostentatiously exhibited her contempt for the Protestant religion. Her foreign policy was flighty to the verge of foolishness. She contemplated an alliance with Spain, a state quite outside the orbit of Sweden's influence, the first fruits of which were to have been an invasion of Portugal. She utterly neglected affairs in order to plunge into a whirl of dissipation with her foreign favorites. The situation became impossible, and it was with an intense feeling of relief that the Swedes saw her depart, in masculine attire, under the name of Count Dohna.

Upon conversion she took a new name, Maria Christina Alexandra, and moved to Rome, where her wealth and former position made her a centre of society. Her status as the most notable convert to Catholicism of the age, and as the most famous woman at the time, made it possible for her to ignore or flout the most common requirements of obeisance to the Catholic faith. She herself remarked that her Catholic faith was not of the common order; indeed, before converting she had asked church officials how strictly she would be expected to obey the church's common observances, and received reassurances. Christina's visit to Rome was the triumph of Pope Alexander VII and the occasion for splendid Baroque festivities. For several months she was the only preoccupation of the Pope and his court. The nobles vied for her attention and treated her to a never-ending round of fireworks, jousts, fake duels, acrobatics, and operas. At the Palazzo Aldobrandini, where she was welcomed by a crowd of 6,000 spectators, she watched in amazement at the procession of camels and elephants in Oriental garb, bearing towers on their backs.

Having run out of money and surfeited with excess of pageantry, Christina resolved, in the space of two years, to visit France. Here she was treated with respect by Louis XIV, but the ladies were shocked with her masculine appearance and demeanor, and the unguarded freedom of her conversation. When visiting the ballet with la Grande Mademoiselle, she, as the latter recalls, "surprised me very much - applauding the parts which pleased her, taking God to witness, throwing herself back in her chair, crossing her legs, resting them on the arms of her chair, and assuming other postures, such as I had never seen taken but by Travelin and Jodelet, two famous buffoons... She was in all respects a most extraordinary creature".

In 1656 Christina planned to become Queen of Naples. Her plans involved the help of French military. She had made an agreement with Cardinal Mazarin. Apartments were assigned to her at Fontainebleau, where she committed an action which has indelibly stained her memory and for which in other countries (says her biographer) she would have paid the forfeit of her own life. This was the execution of marchese Gian Rinaldo Monaldeschi, her master of the horse, who had betrayed Christina's plans in the autumn of 1657. He was summoned into a gallery in the palace; letters were then shown to him, at the sight of which he turned pale and entreated for mercy; but he was instantly stabbed by two of her own domestics in an apartment adjoining that in which she herself was. The killing of Monaldeschi was legal since Christina had judicial rights over the members of her court. It was however seen as murder. The French court was offended at this deed; yet it met with vindicators, among whom was Gottfried Leibniz. Christina sensed that she was now regarded with horror in France, and would gladly have visited England, but she received no encouragement for that purpose from Cromwell. She returned to Rome and resumed her amusements in the arts and sciences.

After the death of Charles Gustav in 1660, she took a journey to Sweden to recover her crown; but her estranged subjects rejected her claims and submitted to a second renunciation of the throne; after which she returned to Rome. Some differences with the pope made her resolve in 1662 once more to return to Sweden; but the conditions annexed by the senate to her residence there were now so mortifying that she proceeded no farther than Hamburg. She went back to Rome and cultivated a correspondence with the learned men there, and in other parts of Europe, as well as acting as patron to musicians such as Arcangelo Corelli and Alessandro Scarlatti. She died on April 19, 1689, leaving her large and important library, originally amassed as war booty by her father Gustavus from throughout his European campaign, to the Papacy. Among other paintings, Titian's Venus Anadyomene originally was in the possession of Queen Christina.

She is one of only three women to be given the honor of being buried in the grottoes of St. Peter's Basilica, alongside the remains of the popes. A monument to her was carved later on and adorns a column close to the permanent display of Michelangelo's Pietà. At the opposite pillar across the nave is the Monument to the Royal Stuarts, commemorating the other 17th century monarchs who lost their thrones due to their Catholicism.



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

Copper 1/4-Ore. 1654.

Obv.: Crowned Vasa shield. Date above. Shield divides denomination: 1/4 OR. Ball under 1/4 and OR.

Rev.: 3 crowns of Sweden; C R S. 3 rosettes below.



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

Copper 1-Ore. 1645. Avesta mint.

Obv.: Crowned quartered Swedish arms with central Vasa shield. CHRISTINA : D : G : SVE : GO : WAN : REGINA : ET : PR : HÆ

Rev.: Crown over crossed arrows, which divide denomination .1. - OR, Avesta shield below. MONETA • NOVA • CVPREA • DALARENSIS • M • DCXLV

Reference: Ahlström 110. Seldom in this condition! Very attractive example. Minor flan damage on obverse; otherwise XF.

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 600 EUR (approx. 781 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

Copper 1-Ore. 1645. Säter mint. 51.95 g

Obv.: Crowned quartered Swedish arms with central Vasa shield. CHRISTINA : D : G : SVE : GO : WAN : REGINA : ET : PR : HÆ

Rev.: Crown over crossed arrows, which divide denomination .1. - OR, Säter shield below. MONETA • NOVA • CVPREA • DALARENSIS • M • DCXLV

Reference: SM 110; Tingström -; KM 162.2. Good VF, some porosity, strong strike. (\$200)

Estimate: \$200. Price realized: 250 USD.



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

1 Mark. 1647.

Obv.: Bust of Christina right. CHRISTINA D G SVE GOT VAND Q REG

Rev.: Crowned quartered Swedish arms with central Vasa shield; divides denomination; I - M and letters D - K. MON NOVA ARG REG SVE ANNO M.D.C.XLVII

Reference: S.M. 71. Beautiful patina. XF.

Estimate: 1.750 EUR.



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

1 Mark. 1648. 4.65g

Obv.: Bust of Christina wearing pearls right. CHRISTINA D G SVE GOT VAND Q REG

Rev.: Crowned quartered Swedish arms with central Vasa shield; divides denomination; I - M. Letters D K below. MON NO ARG REG SVECI MDCXLVIII

Reference: (AAH 75). Slightly porous on obverse, fine to very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 160 GBP (approx. 287 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

1 Mark. 1648.

Obv.: Bust of Christina wearing pearls right. CHRISTINA D G SVE GOT VAND Q REG

Rev.: Crowned quartered Swedish arms with central Vasa shield; divides denomination; I - M. Letters D K below. MON NO ARG REG SVECI MDCXLVIII

Reference: S.M. 75. Very scarce, beautiful patina. XF. **\*Note: Some of the reverse lettering is ligated, unlike the previous listed coin!**

Estimate: 1.750 EUR.



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

1 Mark. 1649. 4.72g

Obv.: Bust of Christina wearing pearls right. CHRISTINA D G SVE GOT VAND Q REG

Rev.: Crowned quartered Swedish arms with central Vasa shield; divides denomination; I - M. Letters D K below. MON NO ARG REG SVECI MDCXLIX

Reference: (AAH 76). Fine to very fine.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 180 GBP (approx. 323 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

2 Mark. 1650.

Obv.: Bust facing right. CHRISTINA D G SVE GOT VAN Q REG

Rev.: Crowned quartered arms of Sweden with central Vasa shield, divides  
vale: 2 M. MONETA NOVA ARG REG SVECI MDCL

Reference: A./A./H. 61. F/VF.

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



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

2 Mark. No date (1651).

Obv.: Laureate head right. CHRISTINA REGINA.

Rev.: Three crowns above II.M.

Reference: SM 63b. Toned. EF

Estimate: USD 400. Price realized: 425 USD.



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

2 Mark. No date (1651).

Obv.: Laureate head right. CHRISTINA REGINA.

Rev.: Three crowns above II.M.



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

2 Mark. No date (1651).

Obv.: Laureate head right. CHRISTINA REGINA.

Rev.: Three crowns above II.M.

Reference: Ahlström 63 a. Slight damage, VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 130 EUR (approx. 164 U.S. Dollars as of  
the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

4 Mark. 1641.

Obv.: Bust facing, slightly to left. CHRISTINA D G SVE GOT WAN Q DE REG ET PR HAE

Rev.: Crowned quartered arms with central Vasa shield difides vale: 4 M. MONETA NOVA ARGENT REGNI SVECIAE MDCXLI.

Reference: SM 43. VF.

Estimate: 4,000 DKK / 535 EUR. Price realized: 535 EUR (approx. 707 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

1/4 Taler. 1641.

Obv.: Bust facing, slightly to left, dress with high collar.. CHRISTINA DG SVE GO WA Q D R ET P H

Rev.: Nimbate risen Christ stands facing, holding orb in left hand; crowned triple arms in field left. SALVATOR MUNDI SALVA NOS 1641.

Reference: S.M. 35. VF +

Estimate: 1.250 EUR



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

1/4 Taler. 1642. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Bust facing, slightly to left. CHRISTINA DG SVE GO WA Q DE RE E P H

Rev.: Nimbate risen Christ stands facing, holding orb in left hand; crowned triple arms in field left. SALVATOR MUNDI SALVA NOS 1642. A - G to sides of Christ's head.

Reference: Ahlström 37 b. VF.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 500 EUR (approx. 671 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

1/2 Riksdaler. 1642. Type II. 14.19g. No moneyer's mark

Obv.: Bare headed bust with long hair 1/4-left. CHRISTINA D G SVE GO WAN DE RE E PR HAE

Rev.: Nimbate risen Christ stands facing, holding orb in left hand; crowned triple arms in field left. SALVATOR MUNDI SALVA NOS M.DC.XLII. Small A between Christ and triple arms.

Reference: (AAH 27 variety without mark). Good fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 150. Price realized: 220 GBP (approx. 395 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

1/2 Riksdaler. 1643. Type II. 14.19g. No moneyer's mark

Obv.: Bare headed bust with long hair 1/4-left. CHRISTINA D G SVE  
GO WAN DE RE E PR HAE

Rev.: Nimbate risen Christ stands facing, holding orb in left hand;  
crowned triple arms in field left. SALVATOR MUNDI SALVA NOS  
M.DC.XLIII. Small A G each side of Christ.

Reference: (AAH.27; SM.28), good very fine

Estimate £ 350-380. Price realized: 400 GBP (approx. 787 U.S. Dollars  
as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

Riksdaler. 1640. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Queen standing 1/4-left, wearing brocade dress and fan-ruff collar,  
crown and orb on dias before her. CHRISTINA D G SVE GOT WAN Q DE  
REG ET PR HAE

Rev.: Nimbate Risen Christ stands facing, holding orb. Crowned triple arms  
in left field. SALVATOR MUNDI SALVA NOS M.DC.XL

Reference: SM 11, Dav.4523.2. Minor flan flaws obv. field. Good VF

Estimate: USD 500. Price realized: 500 USD.



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

Riksdaler. 1640. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Queen standing 1/4-left, wearing brocade dress and fan-ruff collar,  
crown and orb on dias before her. CHRISTINA D G SVE GOT WAN Q DE  
REG ET PR HAE

Rev.: Nimbate Risen Christ stands facing, holding orb. Crowned triple arms  
in left field. SALVATOR MUNDI SALVA NOS M.DC.XL

Riksdaler 1640, . Ahlström 11; Dav. 4523. Beautiful patina, minor flan dam-  
age. VF.

Estimate: 400 EUR. Price realized: 750 EUR (approx. 1,006 U.S. Dollars as  
of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

Riksdaler. 1641. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Queen standing 1/4-left, wearing brocade dress and fan-ruff collar, crown and orb on dias before her. CHRISTINA D G SVE GOT WAN Q DE RE ET PR HAE

Rev.: Nimbate Risen Christ stands facing, holding orb. Crowned triple arms in left field. SALVATOR MUNDI SALVA NOS M.DC.XLI

Reference: Ahlström 12; Dav. 4523. Attractive, beautiful example with fine toning!

Estimate: 800 EUR. Price realized: 1,350 EUR (approx. 1,707 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

Riksdaler. 1641. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Queen standing 1/4-left, wearing brocade dress and fan-ruff collar, crown and orb on dias before her. CHRISTINA D G SVE GOT WAN Q DE RE ET PR HAE

Rev.: Nimbate Risen Christ stands facing, holding orb. Crowned triple arms in left field. SALVATOR MUNDI SALVA NOS M.DC.XLI

Reference: SM 12, VF.

Estimate: 2,000 DKK / 265 EUR. Price realized: 510 EUR (approx. 674 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

Riksdaler. 1642. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Bust of queen 1/4-left, wearing brocade dress and long hair. CHRISTINA D G SVE GOT WAN Q DE REG E PR HAE

Rev.: Nimbate Risen Christ stands facing, holding orb. A - G on each side lower field. Crowned triple arms in left field. SALVATOR MUNDI SALVA NOS M.DC.XLII

Reference: Ahlström 14 a; Dav. 4525. Kl. Double-strike, VF.

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 520 EUR (approx. 663 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

Riksdaler. 1642. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Bust of queen 1/4-left, wearing brocade dress and long hair.  
CHRISTINA D G SVE GOT WAN Q DE REGI E PR HAE

Rev.: Nimbate Risen Christ stands facing, holding orb. A - G on each side lower field. Crowned triple arms in left field. SALVATOR MUNDI SALVA NOS M.DC.XLII

Reference: (AAH.14; Dav.4525), small striking crack at one o'clock, nearly extremely fine

Estimate £ 450-500. Price realized: 500 GBP (approx. 983 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

Riksdaler. 1643. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Bust of queen 1/4-left, wearing brocade dress and long hair.  
CHRISTINA D G SVE GO WAN Q DE RE ET PR HAE

Rev.: Nimbate Risen Christ stands facing, holding orb. A - G on each side lower field. Crowned triple arms in left field. SALVATOR MUNDI SALVA NOS M.DC.XLIII

Reference: Dav-4525. A very sharp example with dark old tone. Quite scarce this nice. NGC graded AU-58.

Estimated Value \$1,500-1,800. Price realized: 2,000 USD.



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

Riksdaler. 1643. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Bust of queen 1/4-left, wearing brocade dress and long hair.  
CHRISTINA D G SVE GO WAN Q DE RE ET PR HAE

Rev.: Nimbate Risen Christ stands facing, holding orb. A - G on each side lower field. Crowned triple arms in left field. SALVATOR MUNDI SALVA NOS M.DC.XLIII

Reference: Dav-4525. Toned. NGC graded EF-45.

Estimated Value \$600-800. Price realized: 1,150 USD.



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

Riksdaler. 1643. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Bust of queen 1/4-left, wearing brocade dress and long hair.  
CHRISTINA D G SVE GO WAN Q DE REG ET PR HAE

Rev.: Nimbate Risen Christ stands facing, holding orb. A - G on each side lower field. Crowned triple arms in left field. SALVATOR MUNDI SALVA NOS M.DC.XLIII

Reference: SM 15 - Beautiful example! EF-VF

Estimate: 4,000 DKK / 535 EUR.



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

Riksdaler. 1644. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Bust of queen 1/4-left, wearing brocade dress and long hair.  
CHRISTINA D G SVE GO WAN Q DE RE ET PR HAE

Rev.: Nimbate Risen Christ stands facing, holding orb. A - G on each side lower field. Crowned triple arms in left field. SALVATOR MUNDI SALVA NOS M.DC.XLIV

Reference:(Ahl.16a; Dav.4525), blue tone, nearly very fine / good very fine



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

Riksdaler. 1644. Stockholm mint. 47 mm. 28.72 g.

Obv.: Bust of queen 1/4-left, wearing brocade dress and long hair.  
CHRISTINA D G SVE GO WAN Q DE RE ET PR HAE

Rev.: Nimbate Risen Christ stands facing, holding orb. A - G on each side lower field. Crowned triple arms in left field. SALVATOR MUNDI SALVA NOS M.DC.XLIV **\*Note: arms in left field slightly different from above example.**

Reference: (AAH 16b; Dav. 4525). Scratch in reverse field. Attractive mid grey tone. Extremely fine

Estimation: \$ 1000. Price realized: 1,400 USD.



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

Riksdaler. 1645. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Bust of queen 1/4-left, wearing brocade dress and long hair.  
CHRISTINA D G SVE GO WAN Q DE REG ET PR HAE

Rev.: Nimbate Risen Christ stands facing, holding orb. A - G on each side lower field. Crowned triple arms in left field. SALVATOR MUNDI SALVA NOS M.DC.XLV

Reference: Ahlström 17; Dav. 4525. Beautiful patina. Minor scratches. VF.

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 675 EUR (approx. 893 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

Riksdaler. 1646. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Bust of queen 1/4-left, wearing brocade dress and long hair.  
CHRISTINA D G SVE GO WAN Q DE REGI ET PR HAE

Rev.: Nimbate Risen Christ stands facing, holding orb. A - G on each side lower field. Crowned triple arms in left field. SALVATOR MUNDI SALVA NOS M.DC.XLVI

Reference: Ahlström 18 b; Dav. 4525. VF.

Estimate: 400 EUR. Price realized: 750 EUR (approx. 992 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SWEDEN  
Christina, 1632-1654.

Riksdaler. 1646. Stockholm mint.

Obv.: Bust of queen 1/4-left, wearing brocade dress and long hair.  
CHRISTINA D G SVE GO WAN Q DE REGI ET PR HAE

Rev.: Nimbate Risen Christ stands facing, holding orb. A - G on each side lower field. Crowned triple arms in left field. SALVATOR MUNDI SALVA NOS M.DC.XLVI

Reference: Ahlström 18 b; Dav. 4525. VF.

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