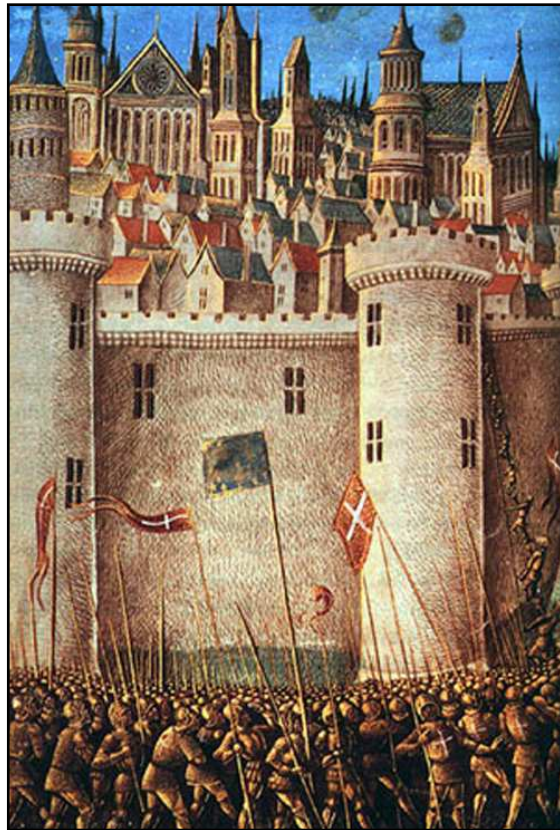


Coins of the CRUSADERS



The Crusades were a series of military conflicts of a religious character waged by much of Christian Europe against external and internal threats. Crusades were fought against Muslims, pagan Slavs, Russian and Greek Orthodox Christians, Mongols, Cathars, Hussites, and political enemies of the popes.[1] Crusaders took vows and were granted an indulgence for past sins.

The Crusades originally had the goal of recapturing Jerusalem and the Holy Land from Muslim rule and were originally launched in response to a call from the Eastern Orthodox Byzantine Empire for help against the expansion of the Muslim Seljuk Turks into Anatolia. The term is also used to describe contemporaneous and subsequent campaigns conducted through to the 16th century in territories outside the Levant usually against pagans, heretics, and peoples under the ban of excommunication for a mixture of religious, economic, and political reasons. Rivalries among both Christian and Muslim powers led also to alliances between religious factions against their opponents, such as the Christian alliance with the Sultanate of Rum during the Fifth Crusade.

The Crusades had far-reaching political, economic, and social impacts, some of which have lasted into contemporary times. Because of internal conflicts among Christian kingdoms and political powers, some of the crusade expeditions were diverted from their original aim, such as the Fourth Crusade, which resulted in the sack of Christian Constantinople and the partition of the Byzantine Empire between Venice and the Crusaders. The Sixth Crusade was the first crusade to set sail without the official blessing of the Pope, establishing the precedent that rulers other than the Pope could initiate a crusade.

The Muslim presence in the Holy Land began with the initial Arab conquest of Palestine in the 7th century. This did not interfere much with pilgrimage to Christian holy sites or the security of monasteries and Christian communities in the Holy Land, and western Europeans were less concerned with the loss of far-away Jerusalem than, in the ensuing decades and centuries, the invasions by Muslims and other hostile non-Christians, such as the Vikings, Slavs and Magyars. However, the Muslim armies' successes put increasing pressure on the Eastern Orthodox Byzantine Empire.

Another factor that contributed to the change in Western attitudes towards the East came in the year 1009, when the Fatimid Caliph al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah ordered the destruction of all churches and synagogues in his Caliphate, which included North Africa and the Middle East. That destruction included the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. In 1039 his successor, after requiring large sums be paid for the right, permitted the Byzantine Empire to rebuild it. Pilgrimages were allowed to the Holy Lands before and after the Sepulchre was rebuilt, but for a time pilgrims were captured and some of the clergy were killed. The Muslim conquerors eventually realized that the wealth of Jerusalem came from the pilgrims; with this realization the persecution of pilgrims stopped. However, the damage was already done, and the violence of the Seljuk Turks became part of the concern that spread the passion for the Crusades.

The origins of the Crusades lie in developments in Western Europe earlier in the Middle Ages, as well as the deteriorating situation of the Byzantine Empire in the east caused by a new wave of Turkish Muslim attacks. The breakdown of the Carolingian Empire in the late 9th century, combined with the relative stabilization of local European borders after the Christianization of the Vikings, Slavs, and Magyars, had produced a large class of armed warriors whose energies were misplaced fighting one another and terrorizing the local populace. The Church tried to stem this violence with the Peace and Truce of God movements, which was somewhat successful, but trained warriors always sought an outlet for their skills, and opportunities for territorial expansion were becoming less attractive for large segments of the nobility. One exception was the Reconquista in Spain and Portugal, which at times occupied Iberian knights and some mercenaries from elsewhere in Europe in the fight against the Islamic Moors, who had successfully overrun most of the Iberian Peninsula over the preceding two centuries.

In 1063, Pope Alexander II had given his blessing to Iberian Christians in their wars against the Muslims, granting both a papal standard (the vexillum sancti Petri) and an indulgence to those who were killed in battle. Pleas from the Byzantine Emperors, now threatened by the Seljuks, thus fell on ready ears. These occurred in 1074, from Emperor Michael VII to Pope Gregory VII and in 1095, from Emperor Alexios I Komnenos to Pope Urban II. One source identifies Michael VII in Chinese records as a ruler of Byzantium (Fulin) who sent an envoy to Song Dynasty China in 1081. A Chinese scholar suggests that this and further Byzantine envoys in 1091 were pleas for China to aid in the fight against the Turks.

The Crusades were, in part, an outlet for an intense religious piety which rose up in the late 11th century among the lay public. A crusader would, after pronouncing a solemn vow, receive a cross from the hands of the pope or his legates, and was thenceforth considered a "soldier of the Church". This was partly because of the Investiture Controversy, which had started around 1075 and was still on-going during the First Crusade. As both sides of the Investiture Controversy tried to marshal public opinion in their favor, people became personally engaged in a dramatic religious controversy. The result was an awakening of intense Christian piety and public interest in religious affairs. This was further strengthened by religious propaganda, advocating Just War in order to retake the Holy Land—which included Jerusalem (where the death, resurrection and ascension into heaven of Jesus took place according to Christian theology) and Antioch (the first Christian city)—from the Muslims. Further, the remission of sin was a driving factor. This provided any God-fearing men who had committed sins with an irresistible way out of eternal damnation in hell. It was a hotly debated issue throughout the Crusades as what exactly "remission of sin" meant. Most believed that by retaking Jerusalem they would go straight to heaven after death. However, much controversy surrounds exactly what was promised by the popes of the time. One theory was that one had to die fighting for Jerusalem for the remission to apply, which would hew more closely to what Pope Urban II said in his speeches. This meant that if the crusaders were successful, and retook Jerusalem, the survivors would not be given remission. Another theory was that if one reached Jerusalem, one would be relieved of the sins one had committed before the Crusade. Therefore one could still be sentenced to hell for sins committed afterwards.

All of these factors were manifested in the overwhelming popular support for the First Crusade and the religious vitality of the 12th century.

The immediate cause of the First Crusade was Alexius I's appeal to Pope Urban II for mercenaries to help him resist Muslim advances into territory of the Byzantine Empire. In 1071, at the Battle of Manzikert, the Byzantine Empire was defeated, which led to the loss of all of Asia Minor (modern Turkey) save the coastlands. Although attempts at reconciliation after the East-West Schism between the Catholic Western Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church had failed, Alexius I hoped for a positive response from Urban II and got it, although it turned out to be more expansive[clarify] and less helpful than he had expected.

When the First Crusade was preached in 1095, the Christian princes of northern Iberia had been fighting their way out of the mountains of Galicia and Asturias, the Basque Country and Navarre, with increasing success, for about a hundred years. The fall of Moorish Toledo to the Kingdom of León in 1085 was a major victory, but the turning points of the Reconquista still lay in the future. The disunity of Muslim emirs was an essential factor.

While the Reconquista was the most prominent example of European reactions against Muslim conquests, it is not the only such example. The Norman adventurer Robert Guiscard had conquered the "toe of Italy," Calabria, in 1057 and was holding what had traditionally been Byzantine territory against the Muslims of Sicily. The maritime states of Pisa, Genoa and Catalonia were all actively fighting Islamic strongholds in Majorca and Sardinia, freeing the coasts of Italy and Catalonia from Muslim raids. Much earlier, the Christian homelands of Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Egypt, and so on had been conquered by Muslim armies. This long history of losing territories to a religious enemy created a powerful motive to respond to Byzantine Emperor Alexius I's call for holy war to defend Christendom, and to recapture the lost lands starting with Jerusalem.

The papacy of Pope Gregory VII had struggled with reservations about the doctrinal validity of a holy war and the shedding of blood for the Lord and had, with difficulty, resolved the question in favour of justified violence. More importantly to the Pope, the Christians who made pilgrimages to the Holy Land were being persecuted. Saint Augustine of Hippo, Gregory's intellectual model, had justified the use of force in the service of Christ in The City of God, and a Christian "just war" might enhance the wider standing of an aggressively ambitious leader of Europe, as Gregory saw himself. The northerners would be cemented to Rome, and their troublesome knights could see the only kind of action that suited them. Previous attempts by the church to stem such violence, such as the concept of the "Peace of God", were not as successful as hoped. To the south of Rome, Normans were showing how such energies might be unleashed against both Arabs (in Sicily) and Byzantines (on the mainland). A Latin hegemony in the Levant would provide leverage in resolving the Papacy's claims of supremacy over the Patriarch of Constantinople, which had resulted in the Great Schism of 1054, a rift that might yet be resolved through the force of Frankish arms.

In the Byzantine homelands, the Eastern Emperor's weakness was revealed by the disastrous defeat at the Battle of Manzikert in 1071, which reduced the Empire's Asian territory to a region in western Anatolia and around Constantinople. A sure sign of Byzantine desperation was the appeal of Alexius I Comnenus to his enemy, the Pope, for aid. But Gregory was occupied with the Investiture Controversy and could not call on the German emperor, so a crusade never took shape.

For Gregory's more moderate successor, Pope Urban II, a crusade would serve to reunite Christendom, bolster the Papacy, and perhaps bring the East under his control. The disaffected Germans and the Normans were not to be counted on, but the heart and backbone of a crusade could be found in Urban's own homeland among the northern French.

On a popular level, the first crusades unleashed a wave of impassioned, personally felt pious Christian fury that was expressed in the massacres of Jews that accompanied the movement of the Crusader mobs through Europe, as well as the violent treatment of "schismatic" Orthodox Christians of the east. During many of the attacks on Jews, local Bishops and Christians made attempts to protect Jews from the mobs that were passing through. Jews were often offered sanctuary in churches and other Christian buildings.

In the 13th century, Crusades never expressed such a popular fever, and after Acre fell for the last time in 1291 and the Occitan Cathars were exterminated during the Albigensian Crusade, the crusading ideal became devalued by Papal justifications of political and territorial aggressions within Catholic Europe.

The last crusading order of knights to hold territory were the Knights Hospitaller. After the final fall of Acre, they took control of the island of Rhodes, and in the sixteenth century, were driven to Malta, before being finally unseated by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1798.

A traditional numbering scheme for the crusades totals nine during the 11th to 13th centuries. This division is arbitrary and excludes many important expeditions, among them those of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. In reality, the crusades continued until the end of the 17th century, the crusade of Lepanto occurring in 1571, that of Hungary in 1664, and the crusade to Candia in 1669. The Knights Hospitaller continued to crusade in the Mediterranean Sea around Malta until their defeat by Napoleon in 1798. There were frequent "minor" Crusades throughout this period, not only in Palestine but also in the Iberian Peninsula and central Europe, against Muslims and also Christian heretics and personal enemies of the Papacy or other powerful monarchs.

First Crusade 1095-1099

In March 1095 at the Council of Piacenza, ambassadors sent by Byzantine Emperor Alexius I called for help with defending his empire against the Seljuk Turks. Later that year, at the Council of Clermont, Pope Urban II called upon all Christians to join a war against the Turks, promising those who died in the endeavor would receive immediate remission of their sins. Sigurd I of Norway was the first European king who went on a crusade and crusader armies managed to defeat two substantial Turkish forces at Dorylaeum and at Antioch.

The Siege of Antioch took place shortly before the siege on Jerusalem during the first Crusade. Antioch fell to the Franks in May 1098 but not before a lengthy siege. The ruler of Antioch was not sure how the Christians living within his city would react and he forced them to live outside the city during the siege, though he promised to protect their wives and children from harm. The siege only came to end when the city was betrayed and the Franks entered through the water-gate of the town causing the leader to flee. Once inside the city, as was standard military practice at the time, the Franks massacred the civilians, destroyed mosques and pillaged the city. The crusaders finally marched to the walls of Jerusalem with only a fraction of their original forces.

The Jews and Muslims fought together to defend Jerusalem against the invading Franks. They were unsuccessful though and on 15 July 1099 the crusaders entered the city. Again, they proceeded to massacre the remaining Jewish and Muslim civilians and pillaged or destroyed mosques and the city itself. The "isolation, alienation and fear" felt by the Franks so far from home helps to explain the atrocities they committed, including the cannibalism which was recorded after the Siege of Maarat in 1098. As a result of the First Crusade, several small Crusader states were created, notably the Kingdom of Jerusalem.

The Crusaders also tried to gain control of the city of Tyre, but were defeated by the Muslims. The people of Tyre asked Zahir al-Din Atabek, the leader of Damascus, for help defending their city from the Franks with the promise to surrender Tyre to him. When the Franks were defeated the people of Tyre did not surrender the city, but Zahir al-Din simply said "What I have done I have done only for the sake of God and the Muslims, nor out of desire for wealth and kingdom."

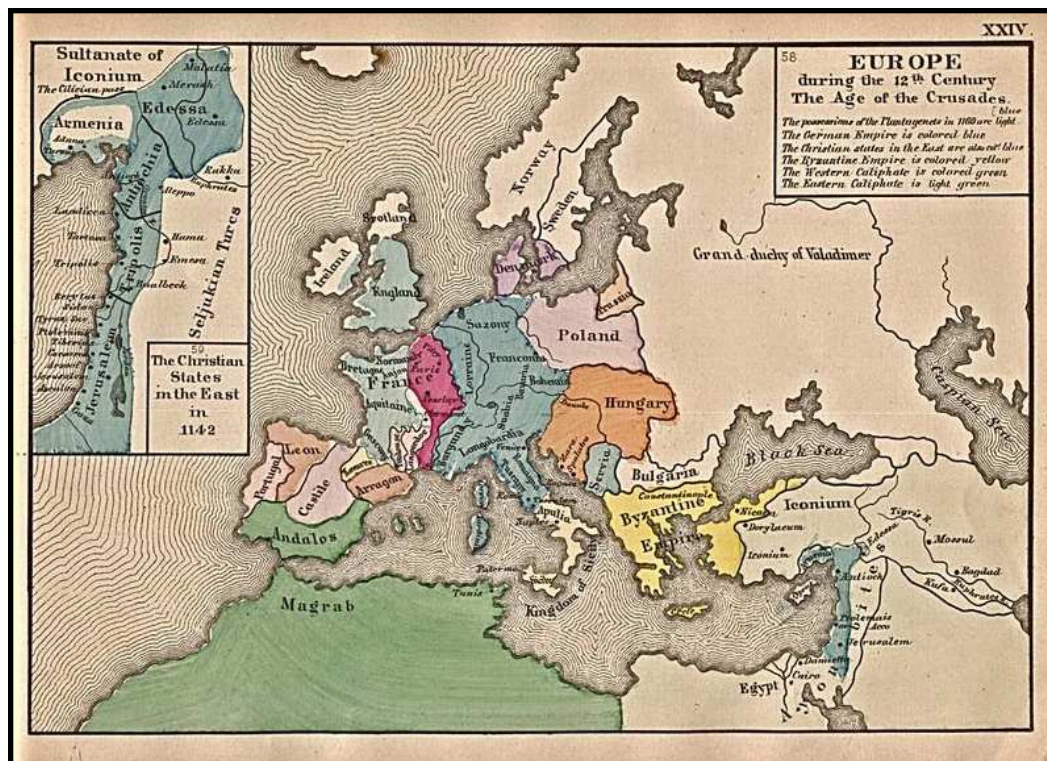
After gaining control of Jerusalem the Crusaders created four Crusader states: the kingdom of Jerusalem, the County of Edessa, the Principality of Antioch and the County of Tripoli. Initially, Muslims did very little about the Crusader states due to internal conflicts. Eventually, the Muslims began to reunite under the leadership of Imad al-Din Zangi. He began by re-taking Edessa in 1144. It was the first city to fall to the Crusaders, and became the first to be recaptured by the Muslims. This led the Pope to call for a second Crusade.

Crusade of 1101

Following this crusade there was a second, less successful wave of crusaders. This is known as the Crusade of 1101 and may be considered an adjunct of the First Crusade.

Second Crusade 1147–1149

After a period of relative peace in which Christians and Muslims co-existed in the Holy Land, Muslims conquered the town of Edessa. A new crusade was called for by various preachers, most notably by Bernard of Clairvaux. French and South German armies, under the Kings Louis VII and Conrad III respectively, marched to Jerusalem in 1147 but failed to win any major victories, launching a failed pre-emptive siege of Damascus, an independent city that would soon fall into the hands of Nur ad-Din, the main enemy of the Crusaders. On the other side of the Mediterranean, however, the Second Crusade met with great success as a group of Northern European Crusaders stopped in Portugal, allied with the Portuguese, and retook Lisbon from the Muslims in 1147. In the Holy Land by 1150, both the kings of France and Germany had returned to their countries without any result. St. Bernard of Clairvaux, who in his preachings had encouraged the Second Crusade, was upset with the amount of misdirected violence and slaughter of the Jewish population of the Rhineland. North Germans and Danes attacked the Wends during the 1147 Wendish Crusade, which was unsuccessful as well.



Third Crusade 1187–1192

In 1187, Saladin, Sultan of Egypt, recaptured Jerusalem, following the Battle of Hattin. After taking Jerusalem back from the Christians the Muslims spared civilians and for the most part left churches and shrines untouched to be able to collect ransom money from the Franks.[citation needed] Saladin is remembered respectfully in both European and Islamic sources as a man who "always stuck to his promise and was loyal." The reports of Saladin's victories shocked Europe. Pope Gregory VIII called for a crusade, which was led by several of Europe's most important leaders: Philip II of France, Richard I of England (aka Richard the Lionheart), and Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor. Frederick drowned in Cilicia in 1190, leaving an unstable alliance between the English and the French. Before his arrival in the Holy Land Richard captured the island of Cyprus from the Byzantines in 1191. Cyprus would serve as a Crusader base for centuries to come, and would remain in Western European hands until the Ottoman Empire conquered the island from Venice in 1571. After reaching port, Richard the Lionheart promised to leave noncombatants unharmed if the city of Acre surrendered. The brutality of an outnumbered army in a hostile land could be seen again when the city surrendered and Richard proceeded to massacre everyone, despite his earlier promise. From the Frankish point of view, an oath made to a non-Christian was no oath at all. Philip left, in 1191, after the Crusaders had recaptured Acre from the Muslims. The Crusader army headed south along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. They defeated the Muslims near Arsuf, recaptured the port city of Jaffa, and were in sight of Jerusalem. However, Richard did not believe he would be able to hold Jerusalem once it was captured, as the majority of Crusaders would then return to Europe, and the crusade ended without the taking of Jerusalem. Richard left the following year after negotiating a treaty with Saladin. The treaty allowed unarmed Christian pilgrims to make pilgrimages to the Holy Land (Jerusalem), while it remained under Muslim control.

On Richard's way home, his ship was wrecked and he ended up in Austria, where his enemy, Duke Leopold, captured him. The Duke delivered Richard to the Emperor Henry VI, who held the King for ransom. By 1197, Henry felt ready for a crusade, but he died in the same year of malaria. Richard I died during fighting in Europe and never returned to the Holy Land. The Third Crusade is sometimes referred to as the Kings' Crusade.

Fourth Crusade 1202–1204

The Fourth Crusade was initiated in 1202 by Pope Innocent III, with the intention of invading the Holy Land through Egypt. Because the Crusaders lacked the funds to pay for the fleet and provisions that they had contracted from the Venetians, Doge Enrico Dandolo enlisted the crusaders to restore the Christian city of Zara (Zadar) to obedience. Because they subsequently lacked provisions and time on their vessel lease, the leaders decided to go to Constantinople, where they attempted to place a Byzantine exile on the throne. After a series of misunderstandings and outbreaks of violence, the Crusaders sacked the city in 1204, ending in the establishment of the Eastern Latin Empire throughout the Greek Byzantine Empire. This is often seen as the final breaking point of the Great Schism between the Eastern Orthodox Church and (Western) Roman Catholic Church.

Children's Crusade

The Children's Crusade is a series of possibly fictitious or misinterpreted events of 1212. The story is that an outburst of the old popular enthusiasm led a gathering of children in France and Germany, which Pope Innocent III interpreted as a reproof from heaven to their unworthy elders. The leader of the French army, Stephen, led 30,000 children. The leader of the German army, Nicholas, led 7,000 children. None of the children actually reached the Holy Land: those who did not return home or settle along the route to Jerusalem either died from shipwreck or hunger, or were sold into slavery in Egypt or North Africa.

Fifth Crusade 1217–1221

By processions, prayers, and preaching, the Church attempted to set another crusade afoot, and the Fourth Council of the Lateran (1215) formulated a plan for the recovery of the Holy Land. In the first phase, a crusading force from Austria and Hungary joined the forces of the king of Jerusalem and the prince of Antioch to take back Jerusalem. In the second phase, crusader forces achieved a remarkable feat in the capture of Damietta in Egypt in 1219, but under the urgent insistence of the papal legate, Pelagius, they then launched a foolhardy attack on Cairo in July of 1221. The crusaders were turned back after their dwindling supplies led to a forced retreat. A nighttime attack by the ruler of Egypt, the powerful Sultan Al-Kamil, resulted in a great number of crusader losses and eventually in the surrender of the army. Al-Kamil agreed to an eight-year peace agreement with Europe.

Sixth Crusade 1228–1229

Emperor Frederick II had repeatedly vowed a crusade but failed to live up to his words, for which he was excommunicated by Pope Gregory IX in 1228. He nonetheless set sail from Brindisi, landed in Palestine, and through diplomacy he achieved unexpected success: Jerusalem, Nazareth, and Bethlehem were delivered to the crusaders for a period of ten years.

In 1229 after failing to conquer Egypt, Frederick II of the Holy Roman Empire, made a peace treaty with Al-Kamil, the ruler of Egypt. This treaty allowed Christians to rule over most of Jerusalem, while the Muslims were given control of the Dome of the Rock and the Al-Aksa mosque. The peace brought about by this treaty lasted for about ten years. Many of the Muslims though were not happy with Al-Kamil for giving up control of Jerusalem and in 1244 the Muslims regained control of the city.

Seventh Crusade 1248–1254

The papal interests represented by the Templars brought on a conflict with Egypt in 1243, and in the following year a Khwarezmian force summoned by the latter stormed Jerusalem. The crusaders were drawn into battle at La Forbie in Gaza. The crusader army and its Bedouin mercenaries were outnumbered by Baibars' force of Khwarezmian tribesmen and were completely defeated within forty-eight hours. This battle is considered by many historians to have been the death knell to the Kingdom of Outremer. Although this provoked no widespread outrage in Europe as the fall of Jerusalem in 1187 had done, Louis IX of France organized a crusade against Egypt from 1248 to 1254, leaving from the newly constructed port of Aigues-Mortes in southern France. It was a failure, and Louis spent much of the crusade living at the court of the crusader kingdom in Acre. In the midst of this crusade was the first Shepherds' Crusade in 1251.

Eighth Crusade 1270

The eighth Crusade was organized by Louis IX in 1270, again sailing from Aigues-Mortes, initially to come to the aid of the remnants of the crusader states in Syria. However, the crusade was diverted to Tunis, where Louis spent only two months before dying. For his efforts, Louis was later canonised (the city of St. Louis, Missouri, USA is named for him). The Eighth Crusade is sometimes counted as the Seventh, if the Fifth and Sixth Crusades are counted as a single crusade. The Ninth Crusade is sometimes also counted as part of the Eighth.

Ninth Crusade 1271–1272

The future Edward I of England undertook another expedition in 1271, after having accompanied Louis on the Eighth Crusade. He accomplished very little in Syria and retired the following year after a truce.

In their later years, faced with the threat of the Egyptian Mamluks, the Crusaders' hopes rested with a Franco-Mongol alliance. The Ilkhanate's Mongols were thought to be sympathetic to Christianity, and the Frankish princes were most effective in gathering their help, engineering their invasions of the Middle East on several occasions.[citation needed] Although the Mongols successfully attacked as far south as Damascus on these campaigns, the ability to effectively coordinate with Crusades from the west was repeatedly frustrated most notably at the Battle of Ain Jalut in 1260. The Mamluks eventually made good their pledge to cleanse the entire Middle East of the infidel Franks. With the fall of Antioch (1268), Tripoli (1289), and Acre (1291), those Christians unable to leave the cities were massacred or enslaved and the last traces of Christian rule in the Levant disappeared.[27][28]

The very last Frankish foothold was the island of Ruad, three kilometers from the Syrian shore, which was occupied for several years by the Knights Templar but was ultimately lost to the Mamluks in the Siege of Ruad on September 26th, 1302.

CRUSADER STATES

The Crusader states were a number of mostly 12th- and 13th-century feudal states created by Western European crusaders in Asia Minor, Greece and the Holy Land (ancient and modern Israel and Palestine). The Middle Eastern Islamic powers eventually conquered them. The name also refers to other territorial gains (often small and short-lived) made by medieval Christendom against Muslim and pagan adversaries.

In the Levant

The first four Crusader states were created in the Levant immediately after the First Crusade:

The first Crusader state, the County of Edessa, was founded in 1098 and lasted until 1144.

The Principality of Antioch, founded in 1098, lasted until 1268.

The County of Tripoli (the Lebanese city, not the Libyan capital), founded in 1104, with Tripoli itself conquered in 1109, lasted until 1289.

The Kingdom of Jerusalem, founded in 1099, lasted until 1291, when the city of Acre fell. There were also many vassals of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, the four major lordships (seigneuries) being:

The Principality of Galilee

The County of Jaffa and Ascalon

The Lordship of Oultrejordain

The Lordship of Sidon

The Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia had its origins before the Crusades, but was granted the status of a kingdom by Pope Innocent III, and later became semi-westernized by the (French) Lusignan dynasty.

Cyprus

During the Third Crusade, Crusaders founded the Kingdom of Cyprus. Richard I of England conquered Cyprus on the way to Holy Land. The island was made into a kingdom and given to the displaced King of Jerusalem Guy of Lusignan in 1192. It lasted until 1489, when its last queen sold it to Venice. It was later awarded to the Knights Hospitallers, but was never really taken seriously as an outpost and fell into decline before being lost in a revolt.

In the Balkans

After the Fourth Crusade, the territories of the Byzantine Empire were divided into several states, beginning the so-called "Francocracy" period:

The Latin Empire in Constantinople (1204-1261)

The Kingdom of Thessalonica (1205-1224)

The Principality of Achaia (1205-1432)

The Lordship of Argos and Nauplia (1205-1388)

The Duchy of Athens (1205-1458)

The Margraviate of Bodonitsa (1204-1414)

The Duchy of Naxos (1207-1579)

The Duchy of Philippopolis

Several islands, most notably Crete (1204-1669), Euboea (Negroponte, until 1470), and the Ionian Islands (until 1797) came under the rule of Venice.

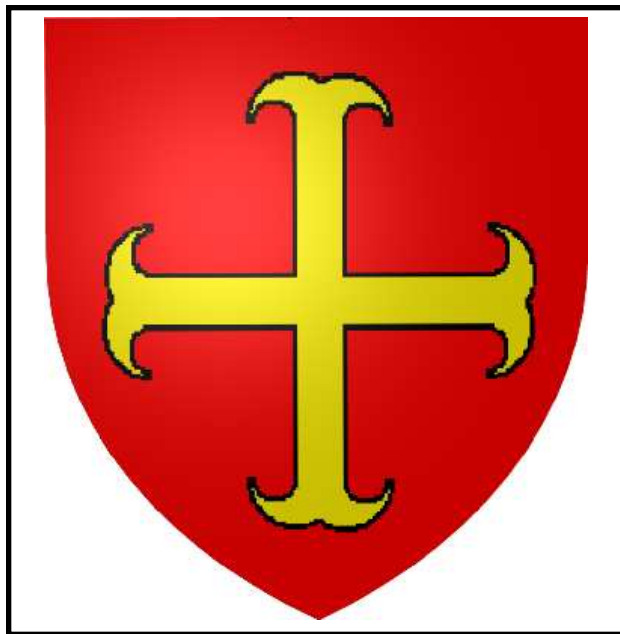
These states faced the attacks of the Byzantine Greek successor states of Nicaea and Epirus, as well as Bulgaria. Thessalonica and the Latin Empire were reconquered by the Byzantine Greeks by 1261. Descendants of the Crusaders continued to rule in Athens and the Peloponnesus (Morea) until the 15th century when the area was conquered by the Ottoman Empire.

The military order of the Knights Hospitaller of Saint John established itself on Rhodes (and several other Aegean islands; see below) in 1310, with regular influx of new blood, until the Ottomans finally drove them out (to Malta) in 1522.



Principality of Achaëa

1205 – 1432



The Principality of Achaëa or of the Morea was one of the three vassal states of the Latin Empire which replaced the Byzantine Empire after the capture of Constantinople during the Fourth Crusade. It became a vassal of the Kingdom of Thessalonica, along with the Duchy of Athens, until Thessalonica was captured by Theodore, the despot of Epirus, in 1224. After this, Achaëa became for a while the dominant power in Greece, and in the mid-13th century the court at Andravida was considered to be the best representation of chivalry by western Europeans.

Achaëa was founded in 1205 by William of Champlitte and Geoffrey I of Villehardouin, who undertook to conquer the Peloponnese on behalf of Boniface of Montferrat, King of Thessalonica. With a force of no more than 100 knights and 500 foot soldiers, they took Achaëa and Elis, and after defeating the local Greeks in the Battle of the Olive Grove of Koundouros, became masters of the Morea. Only the fort of Monemvasia, and the castles of Argos, Nauplia and Corinth under Leo Sgouros held out until his suicide in 1208. By 1212, these too had been conquered, and organized as the lordship of Argos and Nauplia, and only Monemvasia continued to hold out until 1248. William of Champlitte ruled Achaëa until he departed for France to assume an inheritance, but died on the way there in 1209. He was succeeded by Geoffrey I of Villehardouin, who ruled until his own death in 1219.

Achaëa was rather small, consisting of the Peloponnese peninsula (then known as the Morea). It was bordered on the north by Epirus and the Duchy of Athens and surrounded by Venetian-held territories in the Aegean Sea, including the forts of Modon and Coron on the Peloponnese, but it was fairly wealthy, exporting wine, raisins, wax, honey, oil and silk. The capital of the principality was originally at Andravida.

Geoffrey I divided the territory of his new domain among his followers. The Principality was divided into 12 baronies, each of them consisting of several smaller fiefs, which were both territorial and financial units, each corresponding to an income of 1000 hyperpyra. These were: the barony of Akova and Neopatras with 24 fiefs, of Skorta (in Karytaina) with 22 fiefs, of Nikli and Geraki with 6 fiefs, of Kalavryta with 12 fiefs, of Vostitza with 8 fiefs, of Veligosti, Gritseni, Passava (in Laconia) and Chalandritsa with 4 fiefs, while the barony of Kalamata was retained as a personal fief by the Villehardouins. There were also seven clerical baronies, headed by the bishop of Patras. Extensive estates were also granted to the military orders of the Templars, the Hospitallers and the Teutonic Knights.

The most important secular and ecclesiastical lords participated in the council of the "Grand Court", which was presided over by the Prince. The council had great authority, and its decisions were binding for the Prince. The Principality's higher officials were the chancellor, the Prince's chief minister, the marshal, the constable, the treasurer, the protovestiarus, in charge of the Prince's personal treasury, and the *pourveur des chastiaux*, who was responsible for the replenishment of the castles.

The Principality also produced a unique set of laws, the "Assizes of Romania", which combined aspects of Byzantine and French law, and became the basis for the laws of the other Crusader States. Several Byzantine titles such as *logothetes* and *protovestarios* continued in use, although these titles were adapted to fit the conceptions of Western feudalism. The Byzantine *pronoia* system was also adapted to fit Western feudalism; peasants (*paroikoi*) technically owned their land, but military duties and taxes that they had not been subject to under the *pronoia* system were imposed on them by their new French lords.

The Frankish barons were subjected to heavy military obligations. They had to serve four months each year with the Principality's army and further four months of guard duty on various castles. They could not leave the Principality, except with the Prince's permission, and even then had to return within two years and two days or have their property confiscated.

Geoffrey I was succeeded by his son Geoffrey II, who ruled until his death in 1245. By confiscating the ecclesiastical taxes, in the years 1221-1223 he built himself a powerful castle at Chlemoutsi, near modern Kyllini, which he used as his main residence. Because of this, he came into conflict with the Catholic Church, and was briefly excommunicated by the Pope. When John III of Nicaea besieged Constantinople in 1236, Geoffrey II came to the aid of the Latin Empire with 100 knights, 800 archers and 6 vessels.

Under his son and successor, Prince William II Villehardouin, the Principality reached its zenith. William was a poet and troubadour, and his court had its own mint at Glarenza, and a flourishing literary culture, using a distinct form of spoken French. In 1249, William II moved the capital of Achaëa to the newly-built fortress of Mistra, near ancient Sparta. In 1255 he became embroiled in the War of the Terciers of Euboea, and in 1259 he allied with Michael II, despot of Epirus, against Michael VIII Palaeologus of Nicaea. However, Michael II then deserted to join the Nicaean side, and William was taken prisoner at the Battle of Pelagonia. After Michael recaptured Constantinople in 1261, William was released in 1262 in return for Mistra and the rest of Laconia, which became a Byzantine despotate.

After William, the Principality passed to Charles of Anjou. In 1267 Charles was given Achaëa by the exiled Baldwin II of Constantinople, who hoped Charles could help him restore the Latin Empire. Charles and his descendants did not rule in Achaëa personally, but they sent money and soldiers to help the principality defend against the Byzantines.

For this period the principality was under a violent succession dispute, which originated from the dispossessed Latin Emperor Baldwin II's gift of the overlordship of Achaëa to Charles I of Sicily in return for support in his attempt to reconquer the throne in Constantinople, an action which ignored the rights of the Villehardouin Princes of Achaëa. The Angevin kings of Naples subsequently gave Achaëa as their fief to a series of their own relatives and creatures, who fought against Princess Margaret of Villehardouin and her heirs.

Charles II of Naples had at first granted the fiefdom of Morea or Achaëa to Princess Isabella of Villehardouin (from the Villehardouin dynasty), but he deposed her in 1307 and granted it to his brother Philip I of Taranto, who in 1313 transferred it to Matilda (or Mafalda, or Maud) of Hainaut, heiress of Isabella of Villehardouin, who was married to Louis of Burgundy, titular King of Thessalonica. But Margaret, younger daughter of William II Villehardouin, claimed her rights from 1307. In 1313 she claimed them again without success and then transferred her rights to her daughter Isabelle of Sabran, wife of Ferdinand of Majorca. The son of Ferdinand and Isabelle, known as James the Unfortunate, was proclaimed prince of Morea in 1315 under the regency of his father, who conquered the principality between 1315 and 1316 but was defeated and executed by Louis of Burgundy and Matilda in 1316. In 1316 Louis of Burgundy died and King Robert of Naples deposed Matilda and gave the principality to his brother John of Durazzo, to whom Matilda was briefly married under duress before being imprisoned.

From 1331 the feudal lords began to recognize the rights of James, and in 1333 the recognition was total. Then John transferred his rights to his sister-in-law, Catherine of Valois, titular Empress of Constantinople, wife of Philip I of Taranto, whose stepson Robert claimed her rights until 1346 when she died. Then the claim was issued by the son of Philip and Catherine, Philip II of Taranto. In 1349 James was succeeded by his son James IV (II of Morea). In 1364 Robert of Taranto, stepson of Catherine and eldest surviving son of Philip I of Taranto, died. In 1373 Philip II transferred his rights to his cousin, overlord and former sister-in-law Queen Joan I of Naples, whose third husband James IV of Majorca, when he died in 1375, left her his own claim to the principality, at which point she became more or less uncontested Princess of Achaea. However, when Joan was imprisoned in Naples in 1381, another, much younger, James, James of Baux, grandson of Catherine and nephew of Philip II, who in 1374 had become titular Emperor of Constantinople, used the opportunity and seized Achaea. In 1383, Achaea was annexed by Charles III of Naples, successor and murderer of Queen Joan of Naples, who was the grandson of John of Durazzo, and James of Baux was driven away. In 1383 the Vicary government began, lasting until 1396, under the Durazzo kings of Naples.

In 1404, Ladislaus, King of Naples, installed Centurione II Zaccaria, the lord of Arcadia, as prince. Centurione continued to hold the post until 1430, when invasions by Thomas Palaeologus, Despot of Morea, forced him to retreat to his ancestral Arcadian castle. He subsequently married off his daughter and heiress, Catherine, to Thomas, and so on his death in 1432, the principality was united with the despotate. In about 1450, his illegitimate son, John Asen, was the focus of rebellions against the despot Constantine Dragases. The Byzantine reconquest proved short-lived, however, as in 1460, the Ottomans conquered the Despotate.

Geoffrey II or William de Villehardouin 1229-1278

Geoffrey II Villehardouin (1195 – 1245) was a Prince of Achaea, the first son of Geoffrey I Villehardouin.

He was recognized by the Latin Emperor of Constantinople Peter of Courtenay. In 1217 he married the daughter of Peter of Courtenay and Yolanda of Flanders, Agnes de Courtenay. Following his father's policy, he dissatisfied the Latin priests by restricting their activities and finances, and he was excommunicated by the Pope. However, due to the difficult situation of the Latin Empire, which needed his support, the excommunication was lifted.

From the taxes gained from the church, he built a castle in Elis, the Chlomoutsi castle. He supported the orthodox priests, whom he excluded from taxation and military service. In July 1237 he gave the Teutonic Knights a hospital in Andravida.

He was able to gather a strong army and fleet, so that when John III Ducas Vatatzes besieged Constantinople in 1236, Geoffrey II came to his aid with 100 knights, 800 archers and six vessels, releasing Constantinople from the siege. He also provided the Latin Empire in Constantinople with 22,000 hyperpyron. In recognition of his services, he was awarded by the Emperor the Aegean Sea, Evoia and several places in Sterea Hellas.

Geoffrey II died in 1245 and was buried in his capital, Andravida, in the church of the monastery of St. Jacob.



Achaia

Geoffrey II or William de Villehardouin - 1229-1278

æ Obole 0.97g

Obv.: G·P·AC CA IE·, long cross

Rev.: ·CORIHTVM·, gateway,

Reference: (M 877-880). Small edge split, edge ragged, otherwise fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 60. Price realized: 70 GBP (approx. 133 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Achaia
Geoffrey II or William de Villehardouin - 1229-1278

æ Obole 0.60g

Obv.: G-P-AC CA IE-, long cross.

Rev.: -CORIHTVM-, gateway.

Reference: (M 877-880). Edge chipped, otherwise fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 60. Price realized: 45 GBP (approx. 85 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Achaia
Geoffrey II or William de Villehardouin - 1229-1278

æ Obole 0.78g

Obv.: G-P-AC CA IE-, long cross.

Rev.: -CORIHTVM-, gateway.

Reference: (M 877-880). Small edge split, about very fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 160 GBP (approx. 304 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

William de Villehardouin - 1245-1278

William II of Villehardouin, (Guillaume II de Villehardouin) (died May 1, 1278) was the last Villehardouin prince of Achaea and ruled the principality at the height of its power and influence.

William was the son of Geoffrey I Villehardouin. In 1236 he aided the Latin Empire against the Byzantine Empire of Nicaea, and was rewarded with the overlordship of the Venetian Duchy of the Archipelago and other Venetian territories in the Aegean Sea. In 1239 he married the daughter of Narjot de Toucy and of Narjot's first wife (who was the daughter of the dowager empress Anna). William came to power in Achaea in 1246 when his brother Geoffrey II Villehardouin died.

As prince he conquered the remaining territory of the Peloponnese (known at the time as Morea) and built the fortress of Mistra near Sparta. In 1249 he captured Monemvasia with help from his Euboean vassals, and later that year accompanied Louis IX of France on the Seventh Crusade, joining him in Cyprus with 400 knights and 28 ships. Louis also gave him a license to mint coins in the style of royal French money.

Under William's rule the Duchy of the Archipelago, the Duchy of Athens, and the Venetian lords of Euboea recognized him as their lord. In 1255 his Venetian second wife Carintana dalle Carceri died, leading to a dispute over the inheritance of a fief in Euboea, and war broke out between Venice and Achaea (the Guerre des terciers de l'Eubée, the "War of the Terciers of Euboea," terciers being the three Venetian lords of the island). William won the war and also defeated the Duke of Athens in 1258, reaffirming his influence over the duchy.

In 1259 he married Anna Komnene Doukaina, daughter of Michael II of Epirus, forming an alliance with the Byzantine Despotate of Epirus against Nicaea, an alliance which also included Manfred of Sicily. In September of that year he led the Achaean forces at the Battle of Pelagonia against the Nicaeans, but the Epirote army deserted and William was defeated. He fled the field and hid under a haystack, where he was captured and brought to Nicaea. He remained in captivity until 1262, and was forced to hand over Monemvasia and Mistra to the Byzantine Empire, which had been restored in Constantinople the previous year.

William had now lost all of his previous power, as had his former lord, Baldwin II of Constantinople, whose Latin Empire was lost with the Byzantine restoration. William and Baldwin both acknowledged Charles of Anjou as lord of Achaea under the Treaty of Viterbo in 1267; Charles had earlier defeated and killed William's old ally Manfred. As a vassal of Charles, William and 400 Achaean knights fought against Conradin at the Battle of Tagliacozzo in 1268.

William and Anna had two daughters, Isabella and Margaret; Isabella, the elder daughter, married Charles's son Philip of Sicily, who, however, predeceased his father. Charles personally succeeded William in 1278, ending the Villehardouin dynasty and setting up Angevin rule, with the principality governed essentially as a province of the Kingdom of Naples. With the decreasing power and influence of Achaea, the Duchy of Athens became the most powerful state in Greece.

William was also noted as a poet and troubadour, and the Manuscrit du Roi, containing two of his own compositions, was written in Achaea during his reign. He was fluent in both French and Greek.



Achaia
William de Villehardouin - 1245-1278

æ Denier 0.66g

Obv.: X·G·PRINCEPS·, facing bust.

Rev.: X·AChAIE, cross with pellets in angles,

Reference: (CCS 5). Very fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 320 GBP (approx. 645 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Achaia
William de Villehardouin - 1245-1278

æ Denier 0.63g

Obv.: X·G PRINCEPS·, facing bust.

Rev.: X·AChAIE·, cross with pellets in angles,

Reference: (CCS 5). Edge crack, otherwise very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 170 GBP (approx. 343 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Achaia
William de Villehardouin - 1245-1278

Denier 0.86g Corinth mint.

Obv.: G P ACCAIE, cross.

Rev.: Castle.

Irregular edge. VF.

Estimate: 25 EUR. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 77 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Achaia
William de Villehardouin - 1245-1278

æ Denier 0.68g

Obv.: G P ACCAIE, cross.

Rev.: X.....NTI, gateway.

Reference: (CCS 1). Reverse partly corroded, otherwise fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 100.



Achaia
William de Villehardouin - 1245-1278

æ Denier 0.87g

Obv.: G·P·ACCAIE·, long cross

Rev.: ·CORINTVM·, gateway.

Reference: (CCS 3). Good fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 140 GBP (approx. 282 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Charles I. d'Anjou - 1278-1285

Charles I (21 March 1226 – 7 January 1285), commonly called Charles of Anjou, was the King of Sicily by conquest from 1266, though he had received it as a papal grant in 1262 and was expelled from the island in the aftermath of the Sicilian Vespers of 1282. Thereafter, he continued to claim the island, though his power was restricted to the peninsular possessions of the kingdom, with his capital at Naples (and for this he is usually titled King of Naples after 1282, as are his successors). Charles was the youngest son of Louis VIII of France and Blanche of Castile, and hence younger brother of Louis IX of France and Alfonso II of Toulouse. He conquered the Kingdom of Sicily from the Hohenstaufen and began to acquire lands in the eastern Mediterranean. However, the War of the Sicilian Vespers forced him to abandon his plans to reassemble the Latin Empire.

By marriage to Beatrice, heiress of Raymond Berengar IV of Provence, he was Count of Provence and Forcalquier from 1246. In 1247, his brother Louis IX made him Count of Anjou and Maine, as appanages of the French crown. By conquest and self-proclamation, he became King of Albania in 1272 and by purchase King of Jerusalem in 1277. By the testament of William II of Villehardouin, he inherited the Principality of Achaia in 1278.

Charles was born in 1226, shortly before the death of his father, King Louis VIII. Like his immediate older brother, Philippe Dagobert (who died in 1232 aged 10) he didn't receive a county as appanage, as had his older brothers. Shortly after the death of Philippe Dagobert, his other brother, John Tristan, Count of Anjou and Maine, also died. Charles became in the next in line to receive the Counties, but only was formally invested in 1247. The affection of his mother Blanche seems largely to have been bestowed upon his brother Louis; and Louis tended to favour his other younger brothers, Robert of Artois and Alphonse of Toulouse. The self-reliance this engendered in Charles may account for the drive and ambition he showed in his later life.

Charles was wedded to Beatrice of Provence on January 31, 1246, in Aix-en-Provence. Beatrice was the youngest daughter of Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Provence and Forcalquier, who had died on August 19, 1245 by his wife Beatrice of Savoy. As his elder three daughters had all married kings and received substantial dowries, Raymond settled his entire inheritance upon Beatrice, making Charles Count of Provence and Forcalquier. They had the following children:

Louis (1248, Nicosia)

Blanche (1250 – July 1269), married 1265 Count Robert III of Flanders

Beatrice (1252–1275), married October 15, 1273 at Foggia to Philip of Courtenay, titular Emperor of Constantinople

Charles II of Naples (1254 – 1309)

Philip of Sicily (1256 – January 1, 1277), titular King of Thessalonica from 1274, married May 28, 1271 to Isabella of Villehardouin Robert (1258–1265)

Elizabeth or Isabel (1261 – c. 1300), married bef. September 1272 to Ladislas IV of Hungary

After the death of Beatrice, he married Margaret of Burgundy in 1268. Their only daughter, Margaret, died in infancy.

Upon his accession as Count of Provence and Forcalquier in 1246, Charles rapidly found himself in difficulties. His sisters-in-law felt cheated by their father's will, and his mother-in-law the Dowager Countess Beatrice of Savoy claimed the entire County of Forcalquier and the usufruct of Provence as her jointure. Furthermore, while Provence was technically a part of the Kingdom of Burgundy and hence of the Holy Roman Empire, in practice it was free of central authority. The recent counts had governed with a light hand, and the nobilities and cities (three of which, Marseille, Arles, and Avignon were Imperial cities technically separate from the county) had enjoyed great liberties. Charles, in contrast, was disposed towards a rigid administration; he ordered inquests in 1252 and again in 1278 to ascertain his rights^[1] Charles broke the traditional powers of the great towns (Nice, Grasse, Marseille, Arles, Avignon) and aroused considerable hostility by his punctilious insistence on enjoying his full rights and fees. In 1247, while Charles had gone to France to receive the Counties of Anjou and Maine, the local nobility (represented by Barral of Baux and Boniface of Castellane) joined with Beatrice and the three Imperial cities to form a defensive league against him. Unfortunately for Charles, he had promised to join his brother on the Seventh Crusade. For the time being, Charles' only recourse was to compromise with Beatrice, allowing her to have Forcalquier and a third of the Provençal usufruct.

Rich Provence provided the funds that supported his wider career. His rights as landlord were on the whole of recent establishment, but his rights as sovereign entitled him to revenues on the gabelles (mainly salt), from alberga (commutation of gîte) and cavalcata (commutation of the duties of military service) and quista ("aids") (Baratier 1969). From the Church, unlike his brothers in the north, he received virtually nothing. Charles' agents were efficient, the towns were prosperous, the peasants were buying up the duties of corvée and establishing self-governing consulates in the villages: Provence flourished.

Charles sailed with the rest of the Crusaders from Aigues-Mortes in 1248, and fought gallantly at Damietta and during the fighting around Mansourah. However, his piety does not seem to have matched that of his brother (Jean de Joinville relates a tale of Louis catching him gambling on the voyage from Egypt to Acre) and he returned with his brother Alphonse in May 1250. During his absence, open rebellion had broken out in Provence. Charles moved with his characteristic energy to suppress it, and Arles, Avignon, and Barral of Baux had surrendered to him by June 1251. Marseille held out until July 1252, but then sued for peace. Charles imposed a lenient peace, but insisted on the recognition of his full panoply of comital rights, and acknowledgement of his suzerainty by Marseille.

In November 1252, the death of his mother Blanche of Castile caused him to go north to Paris and assume the joint regency of the kingdom with his brother Alphonse. While in Paris, he was approached by envoys from Pope Innocent IV. Innocent was then seeking to detach the Kingdom of Sicily from the Holy Roman Empire (in the person of Conrad IV of Germany), and offered it to Charles, after his brother-in-law Richard, Earl of Cornwall had declined it. Alphonse, however, was cool to the idea; and King Louis forbade it outright. Balking, Charles took up the cause of Margaret II of Flanders against her son, John I, Count of Hainaut in the War of the Succession of Flanders and Hainaut. She granted him the County of Hainaut for his service. King Louis again disapproved, and on his return from Outremer in 1254 he returned Hainaut to John. The disappointed Charles returned to Provence, which had become restive again. The mediation of King Louis led to a settlement with Beatrice of Savoy, who returned Forcalquier and relinquished her claims for a cash payment and a pension. Marseille had attempted to involve Pisa and Alfonso X of Castile in the quarrel, but they proved unreliable as allies, and a coup by the supporters of Charles resulted in the surrender of the city's political powers. Charles spent the next several years quietly increasing his power over various lordships on the borders of Provence. A final rebellion occurred in 1262, when he was absent in France; Boniface of Castellane rebelled yet again, as did Marseille and Hugh of Baux. However, Barral of Baux now remained loyal to Charles, and Charles quickly returned to scatter the rebels. The mediation of James I of Aragon brought about a settlement; while Marseille was forced to dismantle its fortifications and surrender its arms, it otherwise went unpunished. Surprisingly, this lenity worked to good effect; hereafter, the Provençals proved staunch supporters of Charles, providing money and troops for his further conquests. Many of them were to be rewarded with high posts in his new dominions.

With the usurpation of the Sicilian throne from Conradin by Manfred of Sicily in 1258, the relationship between the Papacy and the Hohenstaufen had changed again. Instead of the boy Conradin, safely sequestered across the Alps, the Papacy now faced an able military leader in Italy. Accordingly, when negotiations broke down with Manfred in 1262, Pope Urban IV again took up the scheme of disseising the Hohenstaufen from the Kingdom, and offered the crown to Charles again. Manfred's own usurpation from Conradin told upon King Louis' scruples; this time, he was persuaded to admit the offer, and Charles ratified a treaty with the Pope in July 1263. The terms were heavily in favor of the Pope; the Kingdom must never be re-united with the Empire, and the King was never to hold Imperial or Papal office, or interfere with ecclesiastical matters in the Kingdom. Nevertheless, Charles accepted eagerly. For money, he called for help from the then-omnipotent Sienese banker, Orlando Bonsignori.

Having endorsed the treaty, Charles could now play for time. With Manfred's troops advancing on the Papal States, Charles obtained an extensive renegotiation of the treaty on more favorable lines. As instructions went out to the clergy to submit contributions for the war, Urban IV died in October 1264 at Perugia, fleeing Manfred. This raised the possibility of a reversal of Papal policy. To underscore his resolve, he broke sharply with his previous policy of lenity and ordered the execution of Hugh of Baux and several other Provençal rebels, who had been in his hands for a year. Fortunately for Charles, the new Pope Clement IV was the former adviser of his brother Alphonse and strongly supported the accession of Charles. Charles entered Rome on May 23, 1265 and was proclaimed King of Sicily.

Charles was popular in Rome, where he was elected Senator, and his diplomacy had already undermined Manfred's support in northern Italy. While Charles' campaigns were delayed for lack of money, Manfred, curiously, idled away his time hunting in Apulia, while his support in the north of Italy dwindled. Charles was able to bring his main army through the Alps, and he and Beatrice were crowned on January 6, 1266. As Charles' army began an energetic campaign, Manfred suddenly shed his lethargy and moved to meet him. Worried that further delays might endanger the loyalty of his supporters, he attacked Charles' army, then in disarray from the crossing of the hills into Benevento, on February 26, 1266. In the Battle of Benevento that followed, Manfred's army was defeated in detail and he was killed in the melee. Upon his death, resistance throughout the Kingdom collapsed, and Charles was master of Sicily.

While Charles' administration in his new Kingdom was generally fair and honest, it was also stringent. As in Provence, he insisted on maximizing the revenues and privileges he could obtain from his new subjects. Discontent was high; but for now, Charles could focus on extending his power in northern Italy (which alarmed the Pope, who feared a powerful king of all Italy as much as he did an Emperor). But the Pope was willing to allow this; for in September 1267 Conradin marched south to reclaim the rights of the Hohenstaufen, and one of his agents instigated a revolt in Sicily. He entered Rome on July 24, 1268, where his arrival was wildly celebrated. At the Battle of Tagliacozzo, on August 23, 1268, it appeared he might win the day; but a sudden charge of Charles' reserve discomfited his army and he was forced to flee to Rome. Told it was no longer safe, he attempted to escape to Genoa, but was arrested and imprisoned in the Castel dell'Ovo in Naples. In a trial carefully managed by Charles, Conradin was condemned for treason, and he was beheaded on October 29, 1268. By the end of 1270, he had captured Lucera and put down the revolt in Sicily, executing many of the captured. With the whole kingdom bowed beneath his strict, if fair, rule, he was ready to consider greater conquests.

After the defeat of Manfred at Benevento, Charles immediately began to plan his expansion into the Mediterranean. Historically, the Kingdom of Sicily had at times controlled parts of the eastern Adriatic seaboard, and Manfred had been possessed of the island of Corfu and the towns of Butrinto, Avlona and Suboto, which had formed the dowry of his wife Helena. Charles seized these at the end of 1266.

From thence, he passed on to intrigue with the remaining nobility of the Latin Empire. In May 1267, he concluded the Treaty of Viterbo with the exiled Baldwin II of Constantinople and William II Villehardouin (through his chancellor Leonardo of Veruli). Taking advantage of the precarious situation of the remains of the Empire in the face of rising Greek power, he obtained confirmation of his possession of Corfu, the suzerain rights over Achaëa, and sovereignty over most of the Aegean islands. Furthermore, the heirs of both the Latin princes were to marry children of Charles, and Charles was to have the reversion of the Empire and Principality should the couples have no heirs. With few options to check the Byzantine tide, he was well placed to dictate terms.

Charles' wife Beatrice died on September 23, 1267, and he immediately sought a new marriage to Margaret, daughter of Bela IV of Hungary. However, Margaret wished to be a nun (and was later canonized); Charles instead married (on November 18, 1268), Margaret, Countess of Tonnerre (1250 – September 4, 1308, Tonnerre), the daughter of Eudes of Burgundy. However, he was able to make a marital alliance with the Hungarians: his son Charles, Prince of Salerno married Maria, daughter of crown prince Stephen, while Charles' daughter Elizabeth married Stephen's son Ladislas.

Having thus made secure his position in the East, he began to prepare a crusade to recover the Latin Empire. Michael VIII Palaeologus was greatly alarmed at the prospect: he wrote to King Louis, suggesting that he was open to a voluntary union of the Roman and Latin churches, and pointing out the interference a descent on Constantinople would pose to Louis' own crusading plans. Louis took a dim view of his sincerity; but he was eager to take up the cross again, and he notified Charles of his intentions. Charles continued with his preparations against Constantinople, hoping the crusade might be postponed, but he also prepared to turn his brother's crusade to his own advantage. The Caliph of Tunis, Muhammad I al-Mustansir had been a vassal of Sicily, but had shaken off his allegiance with the fall of Manfred. However, there were rumors he might be sympathetic to Christianity. Accordingly, Charles suggested to his brother that the arrival of a crusade in his support might bring about Mustansir's conversion. Thus it was that Louis directed the Eighth Crusade against Tunis. Charles did not arrive until late in the day on August 25, 1270, only to find that his brother had died of dysentery that morning. Charles took command, and after a few skirmishes, Mustansir concluded a peace treaty and agreed to pay tribute to Charles. Illness continued to plague the army, however, and a storm devastated the fleet of 18 men-of-war and innumerable smaller vessels as it returned to Sicily. Charles was forced to postpone his designs against Constantinople again.

In February 1271, Charles began to expand his Adriatic possessions by capturing Durazzo, and he soon controlled much of the Albanian interior. In February 1272, he proclaimed himself King of Albania and appointed Gazzo Chinardo as his Vicar-General. He hoped to take up his expedition against Constantinople again, but was delayed by the rise Pope Gregory X, consecrated on March 27, 1272. Gregory had high hopes of reconciling Europe, unifying the Greek and Latin churches, and launching a new crusade: to that end, he announced the Council of Lyon, to be held in 1274, and worked to arrange the election of an Emperor.

In November 1272, the strained relations between Charles and Ghibelline-ruled Genoa finally broke into war. Ghibelline revolts broke out across the north of Italy, and increasingly occupied the attention of Charles, even as Michael Palaeologus was negotiating a union of churches with the Pope. At the same time, he had made contact with Genoa and was sending money to encourage the revolts in the north. At the apparently successful conclusion of the Council of Lyon, a Union of Churches was declared, and Charles and Philip of Courtenay were compelled to extend a truce with Michael. This was a blessing in disguise for Charles, for the Ghibellines now controlled most of the north, and he was forced to retreat from Piedmont in late 1275. In truth, Pope Gregory was not entirely displeased; he regarded north Italy as best dealt with by its new Emperor, Rudolph of Habsburg, and preferred that Charles be confined to the south. If he wished to make war, let him look to Outremer; and to this end, Gregory endorsed the sale to Charles of the claims of Maria of Antioch on the Kingdom of Jerusalem, which had been rejected by the Haute Cour there. On March 18, 1277, he bought her claim and assumed the title of King of Jerusalem, sending Roger of Sanseverino as his bailli to Acre. There Roger ousted Balian of Ibelin, the bailli of Hugh I and compelled the nobles to swear fealty. In the meantime, Gregory had been succeeded by Pope Innocent V, who arranged a peace between Charles and the Genoese.

Meanwhile, in Constantinople, the Union of the Churches was proving difficult to arrange, and the Emperor Michael had great difficulty in imposing it on his people. Nevertheless, he persuaded Innocent of his sincerity in working towards it, and Charles was again forbidden to attack Constantinople. Knowing this, Michael began a campaign in Albania in late 1274, where he captured Berat and Butrinto. He also enjoyed some success in his campaigns in Euboea and the Peloponnese.

Affairs dragged on for several years, until the accession of Pope Martin IV on March 23, 1280. Pope Martin was a Frenchman, and lacked the evenhandedness of some of his recent precursors. He brought the full power of the Papacy into line behind Charles' plans. The Union, which had proved impossible to impose upon Constantinople, was called off, and Charles given authorization for the restoration of the Latin Empire.

He opened his campaign in Albania, where his general Hugh of Sully with 8,000 men (including 2,000 cavalry) captured Butrinto from the Despotate of Epirus in 1280 and besieging Berat. A Byzantine army of relief under Michael Tarchaniotes arrived in March, 1281: Hugh of Sully was ambushed and captured, and his army put to flight. The Byzantines took possession of the interior of Albania. Nor was Charles particularly successful in Achaëa, where he had become (by the Treaty of Viterbo) Prince of Achaëa on the death of William II Villehardouin in 1278. His bailli Galeran of Ivry was defeated at Skorta in his one attempt to engage the Byzantines, and was recalled in 1280 and replaced by Philip of Lagonesse. Nonetheless, Charles was to launch the body of his crusade (400 ships carrying 27,000 mounted knights) against Constantinople in the spring of 1282.

But Michael had not been working upon the military front alone. Many Ghibelline officials had fled the Kingdom of Sicily to the court of Peter III of Aragon, who had married Constance, the daughter and heir of Manfred. Manfred's former chancellor, John of Procida, had arranged contact between Michael, Peter and the refugees at his court, and conspirators on the island of Sicily itself. Peter began to assemble a fleet at Barcelona, ostensibly for another Crusade to Tunis. In fact, the master-plan of John of Procida was to place Peter on the throne of Sicily, his Hohenstaufen inheritance. The result was the uprising known as the Sicilian Vespers, which was initiated in Palermo on March 29, 1282. It rapidly grew into a general massacre of the French in Sicily. A few officials notable for their good conduct were spared; and the city of Messina still held for Charles. But through the diplomatic errors of Charles' Vicar, Herbert of Orleans, Messina, too, revolted on April 28, 1282. Herbert retreated to the castle of Mategriffon, but was forced to abandon the Crusading fleet, which was burnt.

The news surprised Peter of Aragon, who had expected to intervene only after Charles had left for Constantinople. But the conspirators, aided by the Emperor Michael (who wished to see Charles balked in his expedition), had set the revolt in motion early. Peter did not immediately intervene; he sailed with the fleet to Tunis, where he discovered that the would-be convert on whose behalf the crusade had ostensibly been undertaken had been caught and executed. While he bided his time, the Sicilians made an appeal to Pope Martin to take the Communes of their cities under his protection. But Martin was far too deeply committed to Charles and French interests to heed them; instead, he excommunicated the rebels, the Emperor Michael, and the Ghibellines in north Italy. Charles gathered his forces in Calabria and made a landing near Messina and began a siege. Several attempts to assault the city were unsuccessful. Rejected by the Pope, the Sicilians now appealed to King Peter and Queen Constance; he duly accepted, and landed at Trapani on August 30, 1282. He was proclaimed King in Palermo on September 4; as the Archbishopric of Palermo was vacant, he could not immediately be crowned. In the face of the Aragonese landing, Charles was compelled to withdraw across the Straits of Messina into Calabria in September; but the Aragonese moved swiftly enough to destroy part of his army and most of his baggage. The Angevin house was forever ousted from Sicily.

Despite his retreat into Calabria, Charles remained in a strong position. His nephew, Philip III of France, was devoted to him; and Pope Martin regarded the rebellion as an affront both to French interests and his own rights as suzerain of the Kingdom. Both sides temporized; the expense of a long war might be disastrous for both, and Peter and Charles arranged for a judicial duel, with a hundred knights apiece, on June 1, 1283 at Bordeaux. Skirmishes and raids continued to occur: in January 1283, Aragonese guerillas attacked Catona and killed Count Peter I of Alençon in his hostel. In February, the Aragonese crossed into Calabria to face off with Charles of Salerno. However, tensions between the Aragonese and the Sicilians had begun to rise. Both men now hoped to turn the war to their advantage, and the judicial duel turned into a farce, the two kings arriving at different times, declaring a victory over their absent opponent, and departing. Now the war was to escalate: Pope Martin had excommunicated Peter and proclaimed the war against the Sicilians a Crusade in January, and in March, declared Peter to be deprived of his dominions. On February 2, 1284, Aragon and Valencia were officially conferred upon Charles of Valois. The war continued in Italy: while little progress had been made in Calabria, a detachment of the Aragonese fleet was blockading Malta. Charles of Salerno sent a newly raised Provençal fleet to the relief of Malta; but it was caught by the main Aragonese fleet under Roger of Lauria and destroyed in the Battle of Malta. The Aragonese were now, however, running quite short of money, and Peter was threatened by the prospect of a French attack on Aragon. King Charles planned to raise new troops and a fleet in Provence, and instructed Charles of Salerno to maintain a strict defensive posture until his return from France. However, Roger of Lauria continued to command the sea and launch harassing raids up and down the coast of Calabria, and in May 1284 he successfully blockaded Naples, basing a small squadron on the island of Nisida to do so. The Neapolitans were infuriated by the blockade; and in June, Charles of Salerno armed the newly launched fleet at Naples and embarked on June 5 to destroy the blockading squadron. Evidently believing the main Aragonese fleet was raiding down the coast, he hoped to destroy the blockading squadron and return to Naples before it returned. However, Roger of Lauria had learned of his plans, and Charles found himself engulfed by superior numbers. After a short, sharp, fight, most of his fleet was captured, and he himself was taken prisoner.

News of the reverse caused anti-French riots in Naples, and Roger of Lauria was quick to take advantage of Charles' captivity to obtain the release of Beatrice, daughter of Manfred of Sicily, then held in Naples. King Charles arrived in Gaeta on June 6 and learned of the disaster. He was furious at his son and his disobedience; by the time he reached Naples, the riots had been quelled. He advanced on Calabria and attempted a landing in Sicily; but his main army was blocked at Reggio, and he retreated from Calabria entirely on August 3. He continued to make preparations for a campaign against Sicily in the new year; but his health failed. On January 7, 1285, he died in Foggia.

On his death, Charles left all of his domains to his son Charles, then a prisoner in Catalonia. For the time being, they were held by a joint regency between a papal legate and Robert II of Artois. Charles had spent his life striving to assemble a Mediterranean empire out of whatever land he could get through law or force of arms. He did so, it seems, with a clear conscience; he regarded himself as God's instrument to uphold the Papacy and punish the Hohenstaufen. He ruled justly, but with the rigidity and severity that might be expected in one of his convictions. Ultimately, his unbending austerity could not inspire the devotion needed to hold his conquests together.

Still, he was to leave a substantial legacy to his heirs. Henry II of Cyprus reclaimed the Kingdom of Jerusalem after his death, for the few short years left to it; but his possessions otherwise remained within the Angevin dynasty which he founded, or their descendants. Both the Angevins and their Aragonese rivals were to claim the title of "King of Sicily"; but the Angevins, confined to the mainland, would be known to history as "Kings of Naples". But the style of "King of Sicily" persisted; and when the two realms were reunited, it was under the style of "King of the Two Sicilies".

However, his wars resulted in an even more serious consequence that the partition of the Kingdom of Sicily. Pope Martin IV had hopelessly compromised the Papacy in his cause; and the botched secular "Crusades" against Sicily and (after Charles' death) Aragon greatly tarnished its spiritual power. The collapse of its moral authority and the rise of nationalism rang the death knell for Crusading, and would ultimately lead to the Avignon Papacy and the Western Schism. Charles was an able soldier and a good administrator; but his failure to understand the qualities of his diverse subjects, and his grasping, if pious, ambition, ultimately led him to failure.



Achaia
Charles I. d'Anjou, 1278-1285.

Denier Corinth mint. 0.65g

Obv.: Cross in circle

Rev.: Castle.

Lightly corroded, VF.

Estimate: 25 EUR. Price realized: 45 EUR (approx. 69 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Charles II. d'Anjou - 1285-1289

Charles II, known as "the Lamé" (French le Boiteux, Italian lo Zoppo; 1254 – 5 May 1309), was King of Naples and Sicily, titular King of Jerusalem, and Prince of Salerno.

He was the son of Charles I of Anjou, who had conquered the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily in the 1260s. His mother was Beatrice of Provence.

During the Sicilian Vespers, he had been captured by Roger of Lauria in the naval battle at Naples in 1284. When his father died in 1285, he was still a prisoner of Peter III of Aragon.

In 1288, King Edward I of England mediated to make peace, and Charles was liberated on the condition that he was to retain Naples alone. Sicily was left to the Aragonese. Charles was also to induce his cousin Charles of Valois to renounce, for twenty thousand pounds of silver, the kingdom of Aragon, which had been given to him by Pope Martin IV to punish Peter for having invaded Sicily, but which the Valois had never effectively occupied.

Charles was then released, leaving three of his sons and sixty Provençal nobles as hostages, promising to pay 30,000 marks and to return a prisoner if the conditions were not fulfilled within three years. He went to Rieti, where the new Pope Nicholas IV immediately absolved him from all the conditions he had sworn to observe, crowned him King of Sicily in 1289, and excommunicated King Alfonso III of Aragon. Charles of Valois, in alliance with Castile, prepared to take possession of Aragon, reopening the Aragonese Crusade. Alfonso, being hard pressed, agreed to the conditions of the Treaty of Tarascon: he had to promise to withdraw the troops he had sent to help his brother James in Sicily, to renounce all rights over the island, and pay a tribute to the Holy See.

Alfonso died childless in 1291 before the treaty could be carried out, and James took possession of Aragon, leaving the government of Sicily to the third brother Frederick.

The new Pope Boniface VIII, elected in 1294 at Naples under the auspices of King Charles, mediated between the latter and James, and the dishonourable Treaty of Anagni was signed: James was to marry Charles's daughter Bianca and was promised the investiture by the pope of Sardinia and Corsica, while he was to leave the Angevin a free hand in Sicily and even to assist him if the Sicilians resisted.

An attempt was made to bribe Frederick into consenting to this arrangement, but being backed up by his people he refused, and was afterwards crowned King of Sicily. The ensuing war was fought on land and sea but Charles, though aided by the pope, his cousin Charles of Valois and James, was unable to conquer the island, and his son the prince of Taranto was taken prisoner at the battle of La Falconara in 1299. Peace was at last made in 1302 at Caltabellotta. Charles gave up all rights to Sicily and agreed to the marriage of his daughter Leonora and King Frederick; the treaty was ratified by the pope in 1303. Charles spent his last years quietly in Naples, which city he improved and embellished.

He died in Naples in August 1309, and was succeeded by his son Robert the Wise.



Achaia
Charles II. d'Anjou, 1285-1289.

Denier Clarentza mint. 0.94g

Obv.: Cross in circle.

Rev.: Castle.

Some green corrosion, VF.

Estimate: 40 EUR. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 77 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Isabella of Villehardouin - 1289–1312

Isabella of Villehardouin (born 1260/1263; died 23 January 1312) was the elder daughter of William II of Villehardouin, Prince of Achaea, and of his second wife Anna, the third daughter of Michael II Komnenos Doukas, the despot of Epiros.

On 28 May 1271 Isabella married Philip of Sicily, son of Charles I of Sicily. This marriage had been pre-determined by the Treaty of Viterbo in May 1267 between Charles, the exiled Baldwin II of Constantinople and Isabella's father. Taking advantage of the precarious situation of the remains of the Latin Empire in the face of nascent Greek power, Charles gained suzerain rights over Achaea; furthermore, the heirs of Baldwin and William were to marry children of Charles, and Charles was to have the reversion of both the Empire and the Principality should the couples have no heirs.

Philip became titular King of Thessalonica in 1274, but he died on 1 January 1277, predeceasing his father. In line with the Treaty, on the death of Isabella's father William, in 1278, it was her father-in-law Charles who succeeded as Prince of Achaea.

Charles died in 1285, to be succeeded by his son Charles II. In 1289, however, on Isabella's marriage to Florent of Hainaut and on Charles II's accession as King of Sicily, he conferred on the couple the titles of Prince and Princess of Achaea, on condition that, if she survived her husband, she would not remarry without Charles II's consent. Florent and Isabella had one daughter, Matilda.

As Prince, Florent negotiated the Treaty of Glarentza with the Byzantine Empire in 1290. The peace lasted until 1293, when the Greeks retook Kalamata; Florent, however, persuaded Michael VIII Palaiologos to return it. In 1296, the Greeks retook the castle of Saint George in Arcadia. Florent laid siege to it, but died in 1298 before it could be taken.

Isabella was married again in Rome on 12 February 1301. Her third husband was Philip of Savoy, Lord of Piedmont, who now became Prince of Achaea in his turn. Philip aimed to reconquer the whole of Lacedaemonia from the Greeks. He was an authoritarian ruler and this put him at odds with the barons of his realm. He tried to placate the barons of Morea, but was forced to accept a parliament in 1304. The Greek peasantry, crushed by taxes, then revolted in turn. In 1306 Philip and Isabella were summoned to Charles II's court at Naples. Philip was accused of disloyalty and failure to support Charles in a campaign against Epirus, and Isabella of failing to seek her suzerain's consent before marrying Philip. Charles deprived the two of Achaea and on May 5, 1306 bestowed it directly upon his son Philip I of Taranto (who thus became Philip II of Achaea). Philip of Savoy eventually relinquished his claim to Achaea on May 11, 1307 in exchange for the County of Alba. Isabella, separated herself from him and went to live in Hainaut, continuing to assert her right to the Principality. Isabella died on 23 January 1312, after which Philip of Savoy remarried. On Philip of Taranto's death in 1313, Isabella's daughter by Florent, Matilda of Hainaut, became Princess of Achaea.



Achaia
Isabelle de Villehardouin, 1297-1301.

Denier Clarentza mint. 0.81g

Obv.: Cross in circle.

Rev.: Castle.

Some flan and rim damage. VF.

Estimate: 25 EUR. Price realized: 45 EUR (approx. 69 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Florent of Hainaut - 1289–1297

in right of his wife

Florent of Hainaut (also Floris or Florence; Hainaut, also spelled "Hainault") (c.1255 – 23 January 1297) was Prince of Achaea from 1289 to his death, in right of his wife, Isabella of Villehardouin. He was the son of John I of Avesnes and Adelaide of Holland. From his father he received the stadholdership (government) of Zeeland.

After he left Zeeland, he took up service with Charles II of Naples, who made him constable of the Kingdom of Naples. After his marriage with Isabella (16 September 1289), he had one daughter: Matilda. She would succeed him and her mother as princess.

Florent settled with his wife in Morea. He negotiated the Treaty of Glarentza with the Byzantine Empire in 1290. The situation for the Franks in Greece was hopeless by this time, however. The fall of the Angevins in Sicily meant that they were preoccupied with recouping territory there and few Western governments would send troops to defend Morea. Florent thus made peace and maintained it until 1293, when the Greeks retook Kalamata. Florent did not despair and did not reopen the war which had been ongoing until his succession: he instead sent an embassy in protest to Michael VIII Palaeologus. The emperor returned Kalamata. In 1296, the Greeks retook the castle of Saint George in Arcadia. Florent besieged the castle, but died before it could be taken.



Achaia
Florent de Hainaut, 1289-1297.

Denier Clarentza mint. 0.97g

Obv.: Cross in circle.

Rev.: Castle.

Dark patina, VF+

Estimate: 40 EUR. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 107 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Philippe de Savoy - 1301-1306

in right of his wife

Philip I, known as Philip of Savoy (French: Philippe de Savoie) (1278 – 25 September 1334), was the lord of Piedmont from 1282 until his death and prince of Achaea between 1301 and 1307. He was the son of Thomas III of Piedmont and Guyonne de Châlon.

Philip's first marriage was celebrated in Rome on 12 February 1301 to Isabella of Villehardouin, Princess of Achaea. By that marriage, he became Prince of Achaea, though he had already been lord of Piedmont by inheritance from his father in 1282. As prince, Philip ventured to reconquer all of Lacedaemonia from the Greeks. He was, however, an authoritative prince and this put him at odds with the baronage of his realm. He tried to placate the barons of Morea, but was forced to accept a parliament in 1304. The Greek peasantry, crushed by taxes, then revolted in turn. In 1307, King Charles II of Naples, the suzerain of Achaea, confiscated the principality and gave it to his son, Prince Philip I of Taranto.

In 1312, Philip remarried to Catherine de la Tour du Pin.



Achaia
Philippe de Savoy, 1301-1306.

Denier Clarentza mint. 0.71g

Obv.: Cross in circle.

Rev.: Castle over star.

VF.

Estimate: 25 EUR. Price realized: 150 EUR (approx. 230 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Philip I of Taranto - 1306–1313

Philip I of Taranto (November 10, 1278 – December 26, 1331): of the Angevin house, was titular Emperor of Constantinople (as Philip II), despot of Epirus, King of Albania, Prince of Achaea and Taranto, and Lord of Durazzo.

Born in Naples, Philip was a younger son of Charles II of Anjou, King of Naples, and Maria of Hungary, daughter of King Stephen V of Hungary.

On February 4, 1294, his father named him Prince of Taranto at Aix-en-Provence, and on July 12, 1294, Vicar-General of the Kingdom of Sicily. These dignities were a prelude to Charles' plan to bestow upon Philip an empire east of the Adriatic. The day he was invested as Vicar-General, he married by proxy Tamar, daughter of Nikephoros I Komnenos Doukas, Despot of Epirus. Threatened by the Byzantine Empire, Nikephoros had decided to seek Angevin patronage, and agreed to the marriage of Tamar and Philip. The two were married in person on August 13, 1294 at L'Aquila. Upon their marriage, Charles ceded to Philip the Kingdom of Albania, the suzerainty of Achaea, and all his rights to the Latin Empire and the Lordship of Vlachia. Nikephoros gave, as his daughter's dowry, the fortresses of Vonitsa, Vrachova, Gjirrokastër and Naupactus, in the territory of Aetolia, to Philip, and agreed to settle the succession, on his death, upon his daughter rather than his son Thomas. Upon the death of Nikephoros (c. 1297), Philip took the title of "Despot of Romania", claiming Epirus, Aetolia, Acarnania, and Vlachia. However, Nikephoros' Byzantine widow, Anna Kantakouzene, had Thomas proclaimed Despot of Epirus and assumed the regency.

As Vicar-General of Sicily, he was part of the invasion of that island during the latter stage of the War of the Sicilian Vespers. His army was defeated in 1299 at the Battle of Falconara by Frederick III of Sicily, and he was held prisoner until the signing of the Treaty of Caltabellotta in 1302.

In 1306, Philip of Savoy and Isabella of Villehardouin, the Prince and Princess of Achaea, visited Charles' court in Naples. Philip was accused of disloyalty and failure to support Charles in a campaign against Epirus. As Isabelle had not sought her suzerain's consent before marrying him, Charles deprived the two of Achaea and bestowed it directly upon Philip of Taranto on May 5, 1306. He made his only personal visit to Achaea shortly thereafter, accepting the homage of his vassals at Glarentza, and carrying out an unsuccessful campaign against the Despotate of Epirus. He left Guy II, Duke of Athens, as his bailli in Achaea. Meanwhile, Philip and Isabella relinquished their claims on Achaea on May 11, 1307 in exchange for the County of Alba.

In 1309, he accused Tamar of adultery, probably on a falsified charge. This freed him to take part in a complex marital pact. Catherine of Valois, the titular Latin Empress, had been betrothed to Hugh V, Duke of Burgundy, titular King of Thessalonica. This engagement was broken, and she married Philip on July 29, 1313, at Fontainebleau. In exchange, her maternal lands of Courtenay and other estates on the continent were ceded to Hugh's sister Joan, who married Catherine's half-brother, Philip of Valois. Hugh V was betrothed to Joan, later Countess of Burgundy and Artois. Philip ceded the Principality of Achaea (over which he retained suzerainty) to Matilda of Hainaut, who married Hugh's brother Louis of Burgundy on July 29, 1313. This donation was rather restricted: should the couple die without heirs, the Principality was to revert to the house of Burgundy, while Matilda enjoyed the usufruct for life. Nor could Matilda marry again without her suzerain's permission. To complete the separation of Eastern and Western claims, Hugh ceded his rights to Thessalonica to Louis, while Louis renounced his claims on his parents' inheritance in favor of Hugh. The engagement of Philip's eldest son Charles of Taranto to Matilda of Hainaut was broken off, and he was engaged to Jeanne de Valois, younger sister of Catherine of Valois; his father also ceded to him the title of Despot of Romania and the claims thereto appertaining.

In 1315, Philip was sent by his brother Robert of Naples to lead an army relieving the Florentines, who were threatened by the Pisans under Uguccione della Faggiuola. The Florentine-Neapolitan army was badly beaten at the Battle of Montecatini on August 29, 1315; Philip's younger brother Peter, Count of Gravina and his son Charles of Taranto were both killed.

The death of Louis of Burgundy without heirs in 1316 upset the Angevin plans for Achaea. Matilda was invited to marry John of Gravina, Philip's younger brother, by their elder brother, Robert of Naples. When she declined, she was kidnapped and brought to Naples. By long persuasion and threats, she was compelled in 1318 to consent to the marriage, whereupon Frederick Trogisio was sent to Achaea as a new baili. In 1320, Eudes IV, Duke of Burgundy, after several protests, agreed to sell his rights to Achaea and Thessalonica to Louis, Count of Clermont for 40,000 livres. However, Philip, financed by Philip V of France, bought the claims to Achaea for the same sum in 1321. In the meantime, the refractory Matilda of Hainaut was brought before the Papal court in Avignon, where she revealed that she had secretly married the Burgundian knight Hugh de La Palice. Her marriage with John was annulled on the grounds of non-consummation, but the revelation of her secret marriage again furnished a pretext for the confiscation of Achaea by the Angevins. It was, of course, bestowed directly upon John of Gravina, in exchange for 40,000 livres, the price paid to the Duke of Burgundy. Matilda spent the rest of her unfortunate life as a prisoner of the Neapolitan state, to prevent the resurgence of her claim.

Philip continued to plot the recovery of the Latin Empire, making an alliance in 1318 with his nephew Charles I of Hungary for that purpose, but to no effect. In 1330, the last of his sons by his first marriage died, returning to him the title of Despot of Romania. All his rights and titles passed on his death two years later to his eldest son by his second marriage, Robert of Taranto.



Achaia
Philippe de Tarent, 1307-1313.

Denier Clarentza mint. 0.78g

Obv.: Cross in circle.

Rev.: Castle.

VF.

Estimate: 25 EUR. Price realized: 40 EUR (approx. 61 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Matilda of Hainaut - 1313–1318

Matilda of Hainaut (29 November 1293 – 1331) was the Princess of Achaia from 1313 to 1318.

From 1307, when Philip of Savoy relinquished his claim, to 1312, when Isabella of Villehardouin died, Achaia was disputed between two claimants: Isabella and Philip I of Taranto. In 1313, Philip granted it to Matilda, daughter of Isabella and her first husband Florent of Hainaut. On Isabella's death, however, Ferdinand of Majorca laid claim to the principality in right of his wife, Isabella of Sabran, the daughter of Isabella's younger sister Margaret of Villehardouin.

In 1299, while still a child, she had been married to Guy II de la Roche, Duke of Athens. Widowed in 1308, she remarried to Louis of Burgundy (1313), who held the titular dignity of the long-extinct Kingdom of Thessalonica. The marriage was intended to unite the Angevin and Burgundian houses. So was the betrothal of the Empress Catherine II to Hugh V of Burgundy, Louis's elder brother. However, Charles of Valois, Catherine's father, nixed the marriage and instead married her to Philip of Taranto. It was in an effort to compensate the Burgundians that Philip renounced his claim to Achaia in favour of Matilda and gave her hand to Louis.

The new couple quickly left for Greece to take possession of their fief, which was then occupied by their rival Ferdinand. At the Battle of Manolada on 5 July 1316, Ferdinand was vanquished and killed and Louis took control of the Elis. However, he was poisoned soon after, leaving a twice-widowed twenty three year old in charge of the Morea. It was soon disputed by the varying claimants and Matilda was solidly dispossessed of her fief by 1318, in which year John, Duke of Durazzo, an Angevin, abducted the princess and forced her to marry him. She did not give him children, however, and he repudiated her in 1321. Matilda married yet again to Hugh de La Palice and retired to Aversa, where she died in 1331.



Achaia
Matilda of Hainaut, 1316-1321.

Denier Clarentza mint. 0.75g

Obv.: Cross in circle.

Rev.: Castle over plant sprig.

Small rim tear, VF.

Estimate: 20 EUR. Price realized: 45 EUR (approx. 69 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Louis of Burgundy - 1313–1316

in right of his wife

Louis of Burgundy, Prince of Achaia and titular King of Thessalonica (1297 – August 2, 1316) was a younger son of Robert II, Duke of Burgundy and Agnes of France.

In 1313, he took part in a complex marriage pact designed to secure control by the Angevins and the Burgundians over Frankish Greece. On July 31, 1313, he married Matilda of Hainaut, heir-general of William II Villehardouin, to whom Philip I of Taranto gave the Principality of Achaia in fief. Louis ceded his claims on the family lands in Burgundy to his elder brother, Hugh V, Duke of Burgundy, who in turn ceded to Louis the title of "King of Thessalonica," which had been sold to their family in 1266. He subsequently did homage to Philip of Taranto, who was suzerain of Achaia and, as titular Latin Emperor *jure uxoris*, his overlord as King of Thessalonica, and agreed to assist in a campaign to recapture the Latin Empire.

Matilda and Louis arrived separately in Achaia, she sailing directly from Marseille to Navarino with 1,000 troops, while Louis came by way of Venice, where he was soliciting aid from the Republic. Ferdinand of Majorca, who also claimed the principality *jure uxoris* (his wife Isabelle de Sabran was descended from the younger daughter of William II Villehardouin), had landed there in 1315 and taken to Glarentza. Matilda arrived late in 1315, and several barons, including the count of Cephallonia returned to her allegiance. However, her army was beaten by Ferdinand and his Catalans on February 22, 1316 at Picotin. About this time, Louis arrived, making an unsuccessful attempt to capture the castle of Chalandritsa. Ferdinand sent for aid from Kingdom of Majorca and the Catalan Company, but neither arrived in time to prevent his death and defeat by Louis at the Battle of Manolada on July 5, 1316. Four weeks later, Louis died. The Chronicle of the Morea attributes his death to a fever, while the Catalan Declaratio summa states that he was poisoned by John, count of Cephallonia. His death left Achaia in an unsettled state, with his brother Eudes, his wife, and the Angevins all attempting to gain it.



Achaia
Louis de Bourgogne, 1313-1316.

Denier Clarentza mint. 0.85g

Obv.: Cross in circle.

Rev.: Castle.

Very rare, VF.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 480 EUR (approx. 736 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Achaia
Louis de Bourgogne, 1313-1316.

Denier Clarentza mint. 0.71g

Obv.: +LODOVIC'D'B'P-ACHÉ, cross.

Rev.: °DE CLARENCIA°, castle tournois, annulet in left field.

Reference: (M 993-996). Very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 260 GBP (approx. 524 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Achaia
Louis de Bourgogne, 1313-1316.

Denier Clarentza mint. 0.80g

Obv.: +LODOVIC'D'B'P-CHÉ, cross.

Rev.: °DE CLRENCI° -- , castle tournois, annulet in left field.

Reference: (M 993-996). About very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 260 GBP (approx. 494 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Ferdinand of Majorca (pretender) -1315-1316

Ferdinand of Majorca (Catalan: Ferran de Mallorca) (1278 – July 5, 1316), Infante of Majorca, was the third son of James II of Majorca, Viscount of Aumelas and Lord of Frontignan.

He was sent by Frederick III of Sicily to take command of the Catalan Company in Frederick's name, but was rebuffed by Bernat de Rocafort, one of their leaders. On his return with the chronicler Ramón Muntaner, he was captured by the Venetians at Negroponte. He had been released by 1310, when he distinguished himself at the siege of Almería by killing the son of the King of Guadix. In 1313, he returned to Sicily to take part in the war then in hand with the Angevins and was created Lord of Catania. Margaret of Villehardouin was then in Sicily, seeking to advance her claim to the Principality of Achaea. She gave her daughter Isabelle de Sabran to Ferdinand in marriage and resigned Mategrifon and her claim on Achaea to the couple, who were married in Messina. Margaret died in March 1315 in her castle of Akova in the Morea, and her daughter on May 7, 1315 in Catania, shortly after bearing a son, James III of Majorca. Shortly after her death, Ferdinand set out with a small company for the Morea to uphold the claim now held by his son. He seized Clarenza in June 1315 and briefly took control of the Morea. In the autumn of 1315 he took a second wife, Isabella of Ibelin, daughter of the Seneschal of Cyprus. However, his rival claimant Matilda of Hainaut, and her husband Louis of Burgundy returned to the Morea in the spring of 1316 with Venetian aid. Ferdinand's expected aid from Majorca and Sicily was tardy, as was that of the Catalan Company from Athens. Facing superior numbers, he was killed at the Battle of Manolada on July 5, 1316. He was succeeded as heir presumptive of Majorca by his elder son, James, and as Viscount of Aumelas by his posthumous son Ferdinand.



Achaia
Ferdinand of Majorca (pretender, 1315-1316)

Denier Clarentza mint. 0.83g

Obv.: +IFANS·F·D'·MAIOR'K, cross.

Rev.: °DE CLRENCI, castle tournois, annulets in left and right fields.

Reference: (M 987-992). Fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 320 GBP (approx. 608 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Achaia
Ferdinand of Majorca (pretender, 1315-1316)

Denier Clarentza mint. 0.84g

Obv.: +IFANS F·D'·MAIOR K, cross.

Rev.: DE CLARENCIA, castle tournois, annulet in left field.

Reference: (M 987-992). Good fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 300. Price realized: 620 GBP (approx. 1,250 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Jean de Gravina - 1322-1333

John of Gravina (1294 – April 5, 1336), Count of Gravina 1315–1336, Duke of Durazzo 1332–1336 and ruler of the Kingdom of Albania (although he never used a royal title), was a younger son of Charles II of Naples and Maria of Hungary.

He was a younger brother of (among others) Charles Martel of Anjou, Saint Louis of Toulouse, Robert of Naples and Philip I of Taranto.

On September 3, 1313 he was named Captain-General of Calabria. In 1315, he succeeded his brother Peter, Count of Gravina after the latter was killed at the Battle of Montecatini.

The death of Louis of Burgundy in 1316 widowed Matilda of Hainaut, Princess of Achaëa. Her suzerain, John's brother Philip I of Taranto, had her brought by force to Naples in 1318 to marry John, a design intended to bring the Principality of Achaëa into the Angevin inheritance. The marriage, celebrated in March 1318, failed of its objective: Matilda refused to surrender her rights to Achaëa to her husband and ultimately contracted a secret marriage with Hugh de La Palice. This violated the marriage contract of her mother Isabelle, which had pledged that Isabelle and all her female heirs should not marry without permission of their suzerain. On these grounds, Philip stripped her of Achaëa and bestowed it upon John: the marriage was annulled for non-consummation, and Matilda was imprisoned in the Castel dell'Ovo.

On November 14, 1321, John took a second wife, Agnes de Périgord, daughter of Helie VII, Count of Périgord and Brunissende de Foix. They had four sons:

Charles, Duke of Durazzo (1323–1348)

Louis of Durazzo (1324–1362), Count of Gravina

Robert of Durazzo (1326–1356)

Stephen of Durazzo (b. c.1320), died a Crusader in Portugal.

He made a military expedition, financed by the Acciaiuoli, in 1325 to claim Achaëa, by now much diminished from its original extent. While he re-established his authority in Kefalonia and Zante, he was unable to recapture Skorta from the control of the Byzantine Empire.

In 1332, Philip of Taranto died and was succeeded by his son Robert of Taranto, who became the new suzerain of Achaëa. Not wishing to swear fealty to his nephew, John arranged to surrender Achaëa to him in exchange for Robert's rights to the Kingdom of Albania and a loan of 5,000 ounces of gold raised upon Niccolo Acciaiuoli, and thenceforth adopted the style of "Duke of Durazzo".



Achaia
Jean de Gravina, 1322-1333.

Denier Clarentza mint. 0.80g

Obv.: Cross in circle.

Rev.: Castle.

Edge tear, VF.

Estimate: 20 EUR. Price realized: 40 EUR (approx. 61 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Achaia
Jean de Gravina, 1322-1333.

GOLD Zecchine - Venetian type. Clarentza mint. 3.48 g.

Obv.: NimbatSt. Mark giving banner to Duke. DUX down banner pole.

Rev.: Christ standing facing in mandorla.

Well-struck example. XF.

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 500 EUR (approx. 766 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Robert of Taranto - 1333–1364

Robert II of Taranto (1299/1319 – September 10, 1364), of the Angevin family, Prince of Taranto (1332–1346), King of Albania (1332-1364), Prince of Achaia (1333-1346), Titular Emperor of Constantinople (as Robert II, 1343/1346-1364).

He was the oldest surviving son of Prince Philip I of Taranto and Empress Catherine II of Valois. His paternal grandparents were King Charles II of Naples and Maria of Hungary. His maternal grandparents were Count Charles of Valois and his second wife, Empress Catherine I of Courtenay.

In 1332, as a result of an exchange with his uncle John of Gravina, Robert became Prince of Achaia. Because of his youth, authority was effectively exercised by his mother Catherine II of Valois until her death in 1346. At that point Robert inherited the throne of the Latin Empire, and was recognized as emperor by the Latin states of Greece. His actual power, such as it was, remained based upon his authority as prince of Achaia. In Naples, on September 9, 1347 he married Marie de Bourbon (1315 – 1387 in Naples and buried there), Princess of Achaia, the daughter of Louis I, Duke of Bourbon (widow of Guy de Lusignan (c. 1316 or 1315-1316 – soon before September 24, 1343 and buried in Nicosia), Constable of Cyprus (1336 – 1338) and Titular Prince of Galilee ca 1320), but the marriage was childless. When he died on October 10, 1364, his widow attempted to keep the principality for herself and her son from her previous marriage. However, Robert's younger brother Philip II of Taranto succeeded as the legitimate heir. He died in Naples and was buried there.



Achaia
Robert d'Anjou-Tarente 1346-1364.

Grosso, Venetian type. Clarentza mint. 2.21 g.

Obv.: Nimbate figure right-handing banner to duke at left. Both face frontal.

Rev.: Christ enthroned, facing.

Rare. VF - XF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 360 EUR (approx. 552 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Achaia
Robert d'Anjou-Tarente 1346-1364.

AV Ducat or Zecchino (3.49 gm).

Obv.: St. Mark standing right, presenting banner to kneeling Doge.

Rev.: Christ, nimbate, standing facing, raising hand in benediction and holding Gospels, surrounded by elliptical halo containing nine stars; pellet below feet.

Reference: Gamberini 344; Ives pl. XII, 1 var. (no pellet between feet); Friedberg 38a var. (same). VF.

Estimate \$300. Price realized: 475 USD.



Achaia
Robert d'Anjou-Tarente 1346-1364.

AV Ducat (3.51 gm)

Obv.: S N VENETT left, LZELZDVIO DVX right, St. Mark standing right, presenting banner to kneeling Doge; cross of dots and DVX in fields

Rev.: STTIT XP•C EAT Q•V CCTSTSTE D.V.CAT, Christ standing facing, raising hand in benediction and holding Gospels, surrounded by elliptical halo containing nine stars; symbol at feet.

Reference: Cf. Gamberini 344; Cf. Ives pl. XII, 1 and pl. XIII, 2; Friedberg 38a. EF, small flan lamination. Exceptionally sharp strike.

The Venetian style imitative ducats copying the types of Giovanni Dandolo (1220-1289) are traditionally attributed to Robert d'Anjou as Duke of Achaia, but their widespread circulation and their numerous varieties leaves open the possibility of other minting sites, such as Chios or Rhodes.

Estimate \$250. Price realized: 650 USD

Principality of Antioch

1098-1268

The Principality of Antioch, including parts of modern-day Turkey and Syria, was one of the crusader states created during the First Crusade.

While Baldwin of Boulogne and Tancred headed east from Asia Minor to set up the County of Edessa, the main army of the First Crusade continued south to besiege Antioch. Bohemond of Taranto led the siege, beginning in October, 1097. With over four hundred towers, the city was almost impenetrable. The siege lasted throughout the winter, with much suffering among the Crusaders, who were often forced to eat their own horses, or, as legend has it, the bodies of their fellow Christians who had not survived.

However, Bohemond convinced a guard in one of the towers, a former Christian named Firouz, to let the Crusaders enter the city. He did so on June 3, 1098, and a massacre of the Muslim inhabitants followed. Only four days later, a Muslim army from Mosul led by Kerbogha arrived to besiege the Crusaders themselves. Alexius I Comnenus, the Byzantine emperor, was on his way to assist the Crusaders, but turned back when he heard the city had already been retaken.

However, the Crusaders were withstanding the siege, with help from a mystic named Peter Bartholomew. Peter claimed he had been visited by St. Andrew, who told him that the Holy Lance, which had pierced Christ's side as he was on the cross, was located in Antioch. The cathedral of St. Peter was excavated, and the Lance was discovered by Peter himself. Although Peter most likely planted it there himself (even the papal legate Adhemar of Le Puy believed this to be the case), it helped raise the spirits of the Crusaders. With the newly discovered relic at the head of the army, Bohemond marched out to meet Kerbogha, who was miraculously defeated — miraculously, according to the Crusaders, because an army of saints had appeared to help them on the battlefield.

There was a lengthy dispute over who should control the city. Bohemond and the other Italian Normans eventually won, and Bohemond named himself prince. Bohemond was already prince (allodial lord) of Taranto in Italy, and he desired to continue such independence in his new lordship; thus he did not attempt to receive the title of Duke from the Byzantine Emperor (in whose name he had taken an oath to fight), nor any other title with deep feudal obligations, such as count. Meanwhile, an unknown epidemic spread throughout the Crusader camp; Adhemar of Le Puy was one of the victims.

Bohemond was captured in battle with the Danishmendids in 1100, and his nephew Tancred became regent. Tancred expanded the borders of the Principality, taking the cities of Tarsus and Latakia from the Byzantine Empire. Bohemond was released in 1103, but left Tancred as regent again when he went to Italy to raise more troops in 1105. He used these troops to attack the Byzantines in 1107, and when he was defeated at Dyrrhachium in 1108 he was forced by Alexius I to sign the Treaty of Devol, which would make Antioch a vassal state of the Byzantine Empire upon Bohemond's death; Bohemond had actually promised to return any land that was reconquered when the Crusaders passed through Constantinople in 1097. Bohemond also fought Aleppo with Baldwin and Joscelin of the County of Edessa; when Baldwin and Joscelin were captured, Tancred became regent in Edessa as well. Bohemond left Tancred as regent once more and returned to Italy, where he died in 1111.

Alexius wanted Tancred to return the Principality entirely to Byzantium, but Tancred was supported by the County of Tripoli and the Kingdom of Jerusalem; Tancred, in fact, had been the only Crusade leader who did not swear to return conquered land to Alexius (though none of the other leaders, including Bohemond, kept their oaths anyway). Tancred died in 1112 and was succeeded by Bohemond II, under the regency of Tancred's nephew Roger of Salerno, who defeated a Seljuk attack in 1113.

However, on June 27, 1119, Roger was killed at the Ager Sanguinis (the Field of Blood), and Antioch became a vassal state of Jerusalem with King Baldwin II as regent until 1126 (although Baldwin spent much of this time in captivity in Aleppo). Bohemond II, who married Baldwin's daughter Alice, ruled for only four short years, and the Principality was inherited by his young daughter Constance; Baldwin II acted as regent again until his death in 1131, when Fulk of Jerusalem took power. In 1136 Constance, still only 10 years old, married Raymond of Poitiers, who was 36.

Raymond, like his predecessors, attacked the Byzantine province of Cilicia. This time, however, Emperor John II Comnenus fought back. He arrived in Antioch in 1138 and forced Raymond to swear fealty to him, but a riot instigated by Joscelin II of Edessa forced him to leave. John had plans to reconquer all the Crusader states, but he died in 1143.

After the fall of Edessa in 1144, Antioch was attacked by Nur ad-Din during the Second Crusade. Much of the eastern part of the Principality was lost, and Raymond was killed at the battle of Inab in 1149. Baldwin III of Jerusalem was technically regent for Raymond's widow Constance until 1153 when she married Raynald of Chatillon. Raynald, too, immediately found himself in conflict with the Byzantines, this time in Cyprus; he made peace with Manuel I Comnenus, however, in 1158, and the next year Manuel arrived to take personal control of the Principality. Henceforth, the Principality of Antioch was to be a vassal of Byzantium until Manuel's death in 1180. Although this arrangement meant that the Principality had to provide a contingent for the Byzantine Army (troops from Antioch participated in an attack on the Seljuk Turks in 1176), it also safeguarded the City against Nur ad-Din at a time when it was in serious danger of being overrun.

Raynald was taken prisoner by the Muslims in 1160, and the regency fell to the Patriarch of Antioch (Raynald was not released until 1176, and never returned to Antioch). Meanwhile, Manuel married Constance's daughter Maria, but as Constance was only nominally in charge of Antioch, she was deposed in 1163 and replaced by her son Bohemond III. Bohemond was taken captive by Nur ad-Din the following year at the Battle of Harim, and the Orontes River became the permanent boundary between Antioch and Aleppo. Bohemond returned to Antioch in 1165, and married one of Manuel's nieces; he was also convinced to install a Greek Orthodox patriarch in the city.

The Byzantine alliance came to an end with the death of the Emperor Manuel in 1180. Suddenly, Antioch was deprived of the Empire's protection, which had been enough to frighten Nur ad-Din away from intervening in the area for the past twenty years. Nevertheless, with help from the fleets of the Italian city-states Antioch survived Saladin's assault on the Kingdom of Jerusalem in 1187. Neither Antioch nor Tripoli participated in the Third Crusade, although the remnants of Frederick Barbarossa's army briefly stopped in Antioch in 1190 to bury their king. Bohemond III's son, also named Bohemond, had become count of Tripoli after the Battle of Hattin, and Bohemond III's eldest son Raymond married an Armenian princess in 1194. Bohemond III died in 1201.

Bohemond's death resulted in a struggle for control between Antioch, represented by Bohemond of Tripoli, and Armenia, represented by Bohemond III's grandson Raymond-Roupen. Bohemond of Tripoli, as Bohemond IV, took control by 1207, but Raymond briefly ruled as a rival from 1216 to 1219. Bohemond died in 1233, and Antioch, ruled by his son Bohemond V, played no important role in the Fifth Crusade, Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II's struggles to take back Jerusalem in the Sixth Crusade, or Louis IX of France's Seventh Crusade.

In 1254 Bohemond VI married Sibylla, an Armenian princess, ending the power struggle between the two states, although by this point Armenia was the more powerful of the two and Antioch was essentially a vassal state. Both, however, were swept up by the conflict between the Mameluks and the Mongols. In 1260, under the influence of his father-in-law the Armenian king Hetoum I, Bohemond VI submitted to the Mongols under Hulagu, making Antioch a tributary state of the Mongol Empire.[1] Bohemond and Hetoum fought on the side of the Mongols during the conquests of Muslim Syria, taking together the city of Aleppo, and later Damascus.[2]

When the Mongols were defeated at the Battle of Ain Jalut in 1260, Baibars began to threaten Antioch, which (as a vassal of the Armenians) had supported the Mongols. Baibars finally took the city in 1268, and all of northern Syria was quickly lost; twenty-three years later, Acre was taken, and the Crusader states ceased to exist. The empty title of "Prince of Antioch" passed, with the extinction of the Counts of Tripoli, to the Kings of Cyprus, and was sometimes granted as a dignity to junior members of the royal house.

The Principality of Antioch was, even at its greatest extent, much smaller than Edessa and Jerusalem. It extended around the northeastern edge of the Mediterranean Sea, bordering on the County of Tripoli to the south, Edessa to the east, and the Byzantine Empire or the Kingdom of Armenia to the northwest, depending on the date. It probably had about 20 000 inhabitants in the 12th century, most of whom were Armenians and Greek Orthodox Christians, with a few Muslims outside the city itself. Most of the crusaders who settled there were of Norman origin and/or from southern Italy, as were the first rulers of the principality who surrounded themselves with their own loyal subjects. There were few Roman Catholics apart from the Crusaders who set up the Principality, even though the city was turned into a Latin Patriarchate in 1100.

ANONYMOUS ISSUES



ANTIOCH
Anonymous Issue

AE Denier, end of 12th Century 1,18g.

Obv.: + PRINCEPS (S retrograde) Croix cantonnée, ball in each angle

Rev.: + ANTIOCHIE degenerate Tetrastyle Temple, underr small cross.
Reference: Metcalf, 466; Schl., III, 15. Rare. Trace of corrosion on reverse.
F - VF

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 244 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Anonymous Issue

Æ-Follis, 11th Century 5.24 g.

Obv.: Bust of Christ facing.

Rev.: Cross, 3 balls at end of arms, over St. Andrew's cross.

Reference: BN 152-190; DOC 1; very rare, weak strike, slightly off-center. VF.
An exact location not possible. Older references classid it as Byzantine; today as Crusader.

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 200 EUR (approx. 307 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Anonymous Issue

Antioch? Ca. 12th century. Lead 23mm Tessera (7.93 gm.)

Obv.: Three facing busts, the central nimbate with cross above, the two flanking busts crowned in the Byzantine manner; corrupted legend.

Rev.: Patriarchal cross flanked by saltires; corrupted legend, possibly for "ANTI-OCHIA", outer radiate margin.

Reference: Cf. MWI 2419-2433 for similar pieces. VF for type, brown-gray patina. Rare.

This is one of the largest and most complex of a series of crude lead tokens that appear to have been used as a small change in the early years of the Crusader occupation of Syria. Most simply bear crude busts and crosses. The triple bust type of this piece is probably adopted from the histamena of Romanus IV (1068-1071) with standing Christ flanked by Romanus and Eudocia (SB 1859-1861). The patriarchal cross is also Byzantine, but the small saltires are more western in character. Theses coins are found at Crusader era sites in modern Turkey and Syria, and occasionally in Israel. Little else about them is known.

Estimate \$300. Price realized: 350 USD.



ANTIOCH
Anonymous Issue

AE, 3.69g

Obv.: HHP

Rev.: Cross with IC XC NI KA in angles.

Reference: (Schlumberger II:9). About fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 80 GBP (approx. 161 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Anonymous Issue

AE , type A1 0.67g .

Obv.: AN TIOC HIE in three lines.

Rev.: Tribach with ornate letters in angles.

Reference: (Schlumberger II:19). Fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 280 GBP (approx. 565 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Anonymous Issue

AE , type A2 0.88g .

Obv.: Gateway, three small plants in exergue.

Rev.: AN TIOC HIH in three lines.

Reference: (Schlumberger II:12). Good fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 360 GBP (approx. 726 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Anonymous Issue

AE , type C1 1.43g.

Obv.: XPRINCEPS (S retrograde), cross with pellets in angles.

Rev.: XANTIOCHIE, altar-like design.

Reference: (Schlumberger III:15). About very fine, scarce.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 150 GBP (approx. 302 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Anonymous Issue

AE , type C2 0.89g.

Obv.: XPRINCEPS, retrograde S in centre flanked by four pellets.

Rev.: XANTIOCHIA, cross with pellets in three quarters and crescent in fourth quarter.

Reference: (M 468-469). Some corrosion on reverse otherwise very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 80 GBP (approx. 161 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Anonymous Issue

AE , type C2 0.78g.

Obv.: XPRINCEPS (retrograde), retrograde S in centre flanked by four pellets.

Rev.: XANTIOCHIA (retrograde), cross with pellets in three quarters and crescent in fourth quarter.

Reference: (M 470). About very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 75 GBP (approx. 151 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Anonymous Issue

AE , type F1 0.40g.

Obv.: Helmeted bust right flanked by two palm branches.

Rev.: Grid with annulets in angles within octofoil.

Reference: (Schlumberger III:17). Good fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 85 GBP (approx. 171 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Anonymous Issue

AE , type F2 0.88g.

Obv.: Long cross with small crosses in lower angles.

Rev.: Grid.

Reference: (Schlumberger III:18). Good fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 80 GBP (approx. 161 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Anonymous Issue

AE , type G 1.04g.

Obv.: Knight on horseback riding left.

Rev.: Cross with A N T O in angles.

Reference: (Schlumberger III:11). Good fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 200 GBP (approx. 403 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Anonymous Issue

AE , type G 0.63g.

Obv.: Knight on horseback riding left.

Rev.: Cross with A N T O in angles.

Reference: (M 483). Fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 240 GBP (approx. 484 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Anonymous Issue

AE , 0.88g.

Obv.: Cross with saltires in angles.

Rev.: Arabic legend in two lines within hexagon.

Reference: (CCS 130). Fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 110 GBP (approx. 222 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Anonymous Issue

AE , Circa 1120-1150. Æ 19mm (0.74 g).

Obv.: Nimbate, half length bust of St. Peter facing, holding long cross over right shoulder .

Rev.: Cross moline with three pellets in quarters.

Reference: Metcalf, Crusades -; CCS 12b; Porteous 24; Schlumberger pl. XIX, 1 var. (cross on left shoulder). VF, brown patina, old collection number in India ink on reverse. Very rare.

Estimate: \$300. Price realized: 650 USD.



ANTIOCH
Anonymous Issue

AE , 4.45g

Obv.: MHP QOV in two lines.

Rev.: Cross with IC XC NI KA in angles.

Reference: (Schlumberger XX:1). Fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 200.

Bohemond I - 1098–1111

Bohemond I (also spelled Bohemund or Boamund; c. 1058–3 March 1111), Prince of Taranto and Prince of Antioch, was one of the leaders of the First Crusade as he led the whole Crusaders' army until the conquest of Antioch.

Bohemond was born in San Marco Argentano, Calabria, as the eldest son of the Norman nobleman Robert Guiscard, Duke of Apulia and Calabria, and his first wife Alberada of Buonalbergo. He was christened "Mark" at his baptism, but was nicknamed Bohemond (after the legendary giant Buamundus gigas), by his father due to his size as an infant.

The Norman monarchy he founded in Antioch survived those in both England and Sicily.

Bohemond served under his father in the great attack on the Byzantine Empire (1080–1085) and commanded the Normans during Guiscard's absence (1082–1084), penetrating into Thessaly as far as Larissa, but being eventually repulsed by Alexius I Comnenus. This early hostility to Alexius had a great influence in determining the course and policy of the emperor's reign from time of Bohemond (whom his father had destined for the throne of Constantinople) to that of Roger II of Sicily.

It seems that Guiscard left his son with orders to continue the advance into the Byzantine west and perhaps as far as possible, even to Constantinople. Accordingly, in Spring 1082, Bohemond left Kastoria and besieged Ioannina. In the region around Ioannina were settled Vlach foederati of the empire and Bohemond made peace with them, probably garnering their military support, for he left behind him many fortified places still in the hands of the Greeks. Alexius met Bohemond in battle in the environs of Ioannina, which the Norman had been ravaging. Both generals altered their strategies in light of prior engagements, but Bohemond was victorious and again near Arta a short while later. These defeats deeply hurt Byzantine prestige in the region and even Ochrid, seat of the Bulgarian archbishopric, submitted to the Normans. Bohemond stayed at Ochrid, though he could not take the citadel, and from there began organising the defence of his conquests. Alexius responded to Bohemond's ascendancy by sowing dissension among his top officers. Bohemond then advanced on Larissa, where he intended to winter. The siege lasted six months until Alexius forced the Normans to retreat in the spring. Bohemond returned to Kastoria and was there besieged until the city fell in October or November 1083. In 1084, Guiscard and his other sons, Roger Borsa and Guy, arrived with a new army in Greece. In winter, Bohemond was ill and returned to Italy.

When Robert Guiscard died on 17 July 1085, Bohemond inherited his father's Adriatic possessions, which were soon lost to the Byzantines, while his younger half-brother Roger inherited Apulia and the Italian possessions. Happily for him, Bohemond was in Salerno at the time of the Guiscard's death while Roger was still in Greece. Roger and his mother Sichelgaita quickly returned to the peninsula. According to Orderic Vitalis, Bohemond fled to Capua in fear that Sichelgaita, who was rumoured to have poisoned Guiscard, would poison him. A better suggestion is that he wished to ally himself with Prince Jordan I of Capua in light of the alliance between Roger and his uncle, Count Roger I of Sicily, who had secured his nephew's recognition as duke in September. Bohemond, with Capuan support, rebelled against his brother and took Oria, Otranto, and Taranto. The brothers, however, made peace in March 1086 and acted as effective co-rulers. In late Summer 1087, Bohemond renewed the war with the support of some of his brother's vassals. He surprised and defeated Roger at Fragneto and retook Taranto.

The war was finally resolved by the mediation of Pope Urban II and the award of Taranto and other possessions to Bohemond. Though Bohemond received a small principality (an allodial possession) for himself in the heel of southern Italy, as compensation from Sichelgaita after renouncing his rights to the Duchy, he sought a greater status for himself. The chronicler Romoald of Salerno said of Bohemond that "he was always seeking the impossible."

In 1096, Bohemond, along with his uncle Roger I of Sicily the great count of Sicily, was attacking Amalfi, which had revolted against Duke Roger, when bands of crusaders began to pass, on their way through Italy to Constantinople. The zeal of the crusader came upon Bohemond: it is possible however, that he saw in the First Crusade nothing more than a chance to carve for himself an eastern principality. Geoffrey Malaterra bluntly states that Bohemond took the Cross with the intention of plundering and conquering Greek lands.

He gathered a Norman army, perhaps one of the finest in the crusading host, at the head of which he crossed the Adriatic Sea, and penetrated to Constantinople along the route he had tried to follow in 1082–1084. He was careful to observe a "correct" attitude towards Alexius, and when he arrived at Constantinople in April 1097 he did homage to the emperor. He may have negotiated with Alexius about a principality at Antioch; if he did so, he had little encouragement. From Constantinople to Antioch, Bohemond was the real leader of the First Crusade; and it says much for his leadership that the First Crusade succeeded in crossing Asia Minor, which the Crusade of 1101, the Second Crusade in 1147, and the Third Crusade in 1189 failed to accomplish.

The Emperor's daughter, Anna Comnena, leaves a good portrait of him in her *Alexiad*; she met him for the first time when she was fourteen, and was quite fascinated by him. She left no similar portrait of any other Crusader prince. Of Bohemond, she wrote:

“ Now [Bohemond] was such as, to put it briefly, had never before been seen in the land of the Romans [that is, Greeks], be he either of the barbarians or of the Greeks (for he was a marvel for the eyes to behold, and his reputation was terrifying). Let me describe the barbarian's appearance more particularly -- he was so tall in stature that he overtopped the tallest by nearly one cubit, narrow in the waist and loins, with broad shoulders and a deep chest and powerful arms. And in the whole build of the body he was neither too slender nor overweighted with flesh, but perfectly proportioned and, one might say, built in conformity with the canon of Polykleitus... His skin all over his body was very white, and in his face the white was tempered with red. His hair was yellowish, but did not hang down to his waist like that of the other barbarians; for the man was not inordinately vain of his hair, but had it cut short to the ears. Whether his beard was reddish, or any other colour I cannot say, for the razor had passed over it very closely and left a surface smoother than chalk... His blue eyes indicated both a high spirit and dignity; and his nose and nostrils breathed in the air freely; his chest corresponded to his nostrils and by his nostrils...the breadth of his chest. For by his nostrils nature had given free passage for the high spirit which bubbled up from his heart. A certain charm hung about this man but was partly marred by a general air of the horrible... He was so made in mind and body that both courage and passion reared their crests within him and both inclined to war. His wit was manifold and crafty and able to find a way of escape in every emergency. In conversation he was well informed, and the answers he gave were quite irrefutable. This man who was of such a size and such a character was inferior to the Emperor alone in fortune and eloquence and in other gifts of nature. ”

A politique, Bohemond was resolved to engineer the enthusiasm of the crusaders to his own ends; and when his nephew Tancred left the main army at Heraclea Cybistra, and attempted to establish a footing in Cilicia, the movement may have been already intended as a preparation for Bohemond's eastern principality. Bohemond was the first to get into position before Antioch (October 1097), and he took a great part in the siege of the city, beating off the Muslim attempts at relief from the east, and connecting the besiegers on the west with the port of St Simeon and the Genoese ships which lay there.

The capture of Antioch was due to his connection with Firouz, one of the commanders in the city; but he would not bring matters to an issue until the possession of the city was assured him (May 1098), under the terror of the approach of Kerbogha with a great army of relief, and with a reservation in favour of Alexius, if Alexius should fulfill his promise to aid the crusaders. But Bohemond was not secure in the possession of Antioch, even after its surrender and the defeat of Kerbogha; he had to make good his claims against Raymond of Toulouse, who championed the rights of Alexius. He obtained full possession in January 1099, and stayed in the neighbourhood of Antioch to secure his position, while the other crusaders moved southward to the capture of Jerusalem.

He came to Jerusalem at Christmas 1099, and had Dagobert of Pisa elected as Patriarch, perhaps in order to check the growth of a strong Lotharingian power in the city. It might seem that Bohemond was destined to found a great principality in Antioch, which would dwarf Jerusalem; he had a fine territory, a good strategic position and a strong army. But he had to face two great forces--the Byzantine Empire, which claimed the whole of his territories and was supported in its claim by Raymond of Toulouse, and the strong Muslim principalities in the north-east of Syria. Against these two forces he failed.

The town of Malatya, which guarded one of the Cilician Gates through the Taurus Mountains in the period after the First Crusade, had been by 1100 captured by an Armenian soldier of fortune. Reports were received that the Malik Ghazi Danishmend (Dashimend Emir), Ghazi Gümüstekin of Sivas, was preparing an expedition to capture Malatya, and the Armenians sought help from Bohemond.

Afraid to weaken his forces at Antioch, but not wishing to avoid the chance to extend his domain northwards, Bohemond in August 1100, marched north with only 300 knights and a small force of foot soldiers. Failing to send scouting parties they were ambushed by the Turks, and completely encircled at the Battle of Melitene. Bohemond managed to send one soldier to seek help from Baldwin of Edessa, but was captured and laden with chains, was confined in prison in Neo-Caesarea (modern Nisibis). He languished in prison until 1103.

Hearing of Bohemond's capture, Alexius I, incensed that Bohemond had broken his sacred oath made in Constantinople and kept Antioch for himself, offered to redeem the Norman commander and ransom Bohemond for 260,000 dinars, if Ghazi Gümüstekin would hand the prisoner over to Byzantium. When Kilij Arslan I, the Seljuk overlord of the Emir, heard of the proposed payment, he demanded half, or threatened to attack. Bohemond proposed instead a ransom of 130,000 dinars paid just to the Emir. The bargain was concluded and Ghazi and Bohemond exchanged oaths of friendship. Ransomed in 1103 by Baldwin of Edessa, he returned in triumph to Antioch in August 1103.

His nephew Tancred, who for three years had taken his uncle's place, had during that time attacked the Byzantines and added Tarsus, Adana and Masyia in Cilicia, but was now deprived of his lordship by Bohemond's return. Buoyed by Bohemond's return, the northern Franks over the summer of 1103 attacked Ridwan of Aleppo in order to gain supplies and compelled him to pay tribute. Meanwhile Raymond had established himself in Tripoli with the aid of Alexius, and was able to check the expansion of Antioch to the south, and so early in 1104, Baldwin and Bohemond passed Aleppo to move eastward and attack Harran.

But in heading an attack on Harran he was severely defeated at Balak, near Rakka on the Euphrates (see Battle of Harran). The defeat was decisive; it made impossible the great eastern principality which Bohemond had contemplated. It was followed by a Greek attack on Cilicia; and despairing of his own resources, in late 1104 Bohemond returned to Europe for reinforcements in order to defend his position. It is a matter of historical debate how far his 'crusade' to be directed against the Byzantine empire was to gain the backing and indulgences of pope Paschal II. Either way he enthralled audiences across France with gifts of relics from the Holy Land and tales of heroism while fighting the infidel, gathering a large army in the process. Henry I of England famously prevented him from landing on English shores, so great was his pull expected to be on the English nobility. His new found status won him the hand of Constance, the daughter of the French king, Philip I. Of this marriage wrote Abbot Suger:

“ Bohemond came to France to seek by any means he could the hand of the Lord Louis' sister Constance, a young lady of excellent breeding, elegant appearance and beautiful face. So great was the reputation for valour of the French kingdom and of the Lord Louis that even the Saracens were terrified by the prospect of that marriage. She was not engaged since she had broken off her agreement to wed Hugh, count of Troyes, and wished to avoid another unsuitable match. The prince of Antioch was experienced and rich both in gifts and promises; he fully deserved the marriage, which was celebrated with great pomp by the bishop of Chartres in the presence of the king, the Lord Louis, and many archbishops, bishops and noblemen of the realm. ”

Mausoleum of Bohemond in Canosa di Puglia. Dazzled by his success, Bohemond resolved to use his army not to defend Antioch against the Greeks, but to attack Alexius. He did so; but Alexius, aided by the Venetians, proved too strong, and Bohemond had to submit to a humiliating peace (the Treaty of Devol, 1108), by which he became the vassal of Alexius, consented to receive his pay, with the title of Sebastos, and promised to cede disputed territories and to admit a Greek patriarch into Antioch. Henceforth Bohemond was a broken man. He died without returning to the East, and was buried at Canosa in Apulia, in 1111.

Bohemond does not appear as Prince of Taranto in his own lifetime. That title was first used by Roger II of Sicily in 1132. It was applied retrospectively to Bohemond first in 1153 as Antiochenus et Tarentinus princeps in the Codice diplomatico Barese and commonly as princeps Tarentinus thereafter. In his own lifetime, he was signing documents simply as Roberti ducis filius as late as 1098. His son and successor referenced him simply as magnus Boamundus, which could mean "the great," "the greater", or "the elder." In light of his son's name, it is probably the last possibility. Finally, because of his dispute with his brother and the subsequent diminution of the Duchy of Apulia, he was referred to as dux Apuliae by some chroniclers. His most oft-employed title during his lifetime and afterwards was Antiochenus princeps.



ANTIOCH
Bohemond I (1098-1104)

AE , Type 1 3.11g.

Obv.: Bust of St Peter facing.

Rev.: Cross pommée with B H M T in angles.

Reference: (Sch II:4 var). Fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 780 GBP (approx. 1,481 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Tancred, Prince of Galilee

Regent - 1100–1103; 1105–1112

Tancred (1072 - December 5 or 12, 1112) was a leader of the First Crusade who later became regent of the Principality of Antioch and Prince of Galilee.

Tancred was a son of Emma of Apulia. His maternal grandparents were Robert Guiscard and Guiscard's first wife Alberada of Buonalbergo. Emma was also a sister of Bohemund of Taranto.

In 1096, Tancred joined his maternal uncle Bohemund on the First Crusade, and the two made their way to Constantinople. There, he was pressured to swear an oath to Byzantine Emperor Alexius I Comnenus, promising to give back any conquered land to the Byzantine Empire. Although the other leaders did not intend to keep their oaths, Tancred refused to swear the oath altogether.

He participated in the siege of Nicaea in 1097, but the city was taken by Alexius' army after secret negotiations with the Seljuk Turks. Because of this Tancred was very distrustful of the Byzantines. Later in 1097 he captured Tarsus and other cities in Cilicia and assisted in the siege of Antioch in 1098.

In 1099, during the assault on Jerusalem, Tancred, along with Gaston IV of Béarn, claimed to be the first Crusader to enter the city on July 15. However, the first crusader to enter Jerusalem was Ludolf of Tournai and he was followed by his brother Englebert. When the city fell Tancred gave his banner to a group of the citizens who had fled to the roof of the Temple of Solomon. This should have assured their safety but they were massacred along with many others during the sack of the city. The author of the *Gesta Francorum* (Deeds of the Franks) records that when Tancred realised this he was "greatly angered". When the Kingdom of Jerusalem was established, Tancred became Prince of Galilee.

In 1100 Tancred became regent of Antioch when Bohemund was taken prisoner by the Danishmendids. He expanded the territory of the Principality by capturing land from the Byzantines, although over the next decade Alexius attempted, unsuccessfully, to bring him under Byzantine control. In 1104 he also took control of the County of Edessa when Baldwin II was taken captive after the Battle of Harran. After Baldwin's release in 1107 he had to fight Tancred to regain control of the county; Tancred was eventually defeated and returned to Antioch.

In 1108 Tancred refused to honour the Treaty of Devol, in which Bohemund swore an oath of fealty to Alexius and for decades afterwards Antioch remained independent of the Byzantine Empire. In 1110 he brought Krak des Chevaliers under his control, which would later become an important castle in the County of Tripoli. Tancred remained regent in Antioch in the name of Bohemund II until his death in 1112 during a typhoid epidemic. He had married Cecile of France but died childless.

The *Gesta Tancredi* is a biography of Tancred written in Latin by Ralph of Caen, a Norman who joined the First Crusade and served under Tancred and Bohemund. An English translation was published in 2005 by David S. Bachrach.

ANTIOCH

Tancred, Prince of Galilee, Regent - 1100–1103; 1105–1112

AE , Type 5 (**Two coins**)

Obv.: St. Peter

Rev.: Cross, letter in each angle.

Reference: (Schlumberger V:1). Good fine, both overstruck on type 4.
(2)

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 80 GBP (approx. 161 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)





ANTIOCH

Tancred, Prince of Galilee, Regent - 1100–1103; 1105–1112

AE , Type 5 2.31g.

Obv.: St. Peter

Rev.: Cross, letter in each angle.

Reference: Struck on a broad thin flan, (Schlumberger V:1). Overstruck on an unidentified type, good fine and unusual.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 80 GBP (approx. 161 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH

Tancred, Prince of Galilee, Regent - 1100–1103; 1105–1112

AE , Type 5 5.08g.

Obv.: St Peter standing.

Rev.: Cross with D S F T in angles.

Reference: (Schlumberger V:1). Overstruck on type 4, about very fine.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 85 GBP (approx. 171 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH

Tancred, Prince of Galilee, Regent - 1100–1103; 1105–1112

AE , Type 3 5.42g.

Obv.: Bust of St Peter facing.

Rev.: KEBOI QHTODV LOCOVT ANKPI in four lines.

Reference: (Schlumberger II:6). Very fine.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 280 GBP (approx. 565 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH

Tancred, Prince of Galilee, Regent - 1100–1103; 1105–1112

AE , Type 3 2.27g.

Obv.: bust of St Peter facing.

Rev.:4 OCOVT ANKPI in four lines.

Reference: (Sch II:6). Small flan, weak in parts otherwise very fine.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 70 GBP (approx. 133 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Tancred, Prince of Galilee, Regent - 1100–1103; 1105–1112

AE, Type 4 2.61g.

Obv.: Bust of Tancred facing.

Rev.: Cross pommée with IC XC NI KA in angles.

Reference: (Sch II:7). About very fine.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 150 GBP (approx. 285 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Tancred, Prince of Galilee, Regent - 1100–1103; 1105–1112

AE, Type 4 3.45g.

Obv.: Bust of Tancred facing.

Rev.: Cross pommée with IC XC NI KA in angles.

Reference: (Sch II:7). About very fine.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 95 GBP (approx. 180 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Tancred, Prince of Galilee, Regent - 1100–1103; 1105–1112

AE, Type 6 3.04g.

Obv.: Bust of Christ facing.

Rev.: Cross with TA NK P H in angles.

Reference: (Schlumberger II:8). Overstruck on type 4, about very fine.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 85 GBP (approx. 171 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Tancred, Prince of Galilee, Regent - 1100–1103; 1105–1112

AE, Type 6 **Two Coins**

Obv.: Bust of Christ facing.

Rev.: Cross with TA NK P H in angles.

Reference: (Schlumberger II:8). About very fine, one with traces of undertype visible. (2)

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 130 GBP (approx. 262 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date).



ANTIOCH

Tancred, Prince of Galilee, Regent - 1100–1103; 1105–1112

AE , Type 6 2.01g.

Obv.: Bust of Christ facing.

Rev.: Cross pommée with T A N K P H in angles.

Reference: (Sch II:8). Overstruck on type 4; about very fine.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 80 GBP (approx. 152 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH

Tancred, Prince of Galilee, Regent - 1100–1103; 1105–1112

AE , Type 6 3.93g.

Obv.: Bust of Christ facing.

Rev.: Cross pommée with T A N K P H in angles.

Reference: (Sch II:8). Overstruck on an unidentified type; good fine.

Estimate: £ 60. Price realized: 65 GBP (approx. 123 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH

Tancred, Prince of Galilee, Regent - 1100–1103; 1105–1112

Silver Follis, third type, 3.11g.

Obv.: Facing bust of Christ between IC XC.

Rev.: Cross pommée T A N A P H in angles.

Reference: (Metcalf 81-85; Schlumberger pl.2, no.8). Clear portrait in good style and attractive green tone, good fine.

Estimate: £ 80



ANTIOCH

Tancred, Prince of Galilee, Regent - 1100–1103; 1105–1112

AE Follis 3.58g.

Obv.: Facing bust of Tancred, holding sword.

Rev.: IC XC NI KA around cross.

Reference: Metcalf, Crusades 63; CCS 4. Good VF, sharp strike, a few scratches. Overstruck on the first type of Tancred, with bust of St. Peter (CCS 3).

Estimate \$400. Price realized: 460 USD.



ANTIOCH

Tancred, Prince of Galilee, Regent - 1100–1103; 1105–1112

AE Follis 4.85g.

Obv.: Facing bust of Tancred, holding sword.

Rev.: IC XC NI KA around cross.

Reference: Metcalf, Crusades 63; CCS 4. VF, dark green patina with earthen highlights. A sharp overstrike on the first type of Tancred with bust of St. Peter (CCS 3).

Estimate \$200. Price realized: 200 USD.



ANTIOCH

Tancred, Prince of Galilee, Regent - 1100–1103; 1105–1112

AE Follis 3.58g.

Obv.: St. Peter standing facing with right hand raised in blessing, cross in left hand.

Rev.: Cross, in the angles: D - S - F - T.

VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 110 EUR (approx. 169 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH

Tancred, Prince of Galilee, Regent - 1100–1103; 1105–1112

AE Follis 2.46g.

Obv.: St. Peter standing facing with right hand raised in blessing, cross in left hand.

Rev.: Cross, in the angles: D - S - F - T.

Reference: Metcalf:71ff. Rare, VF.

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 166 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH

Tancred, Prince of Galilee, Regent - 1100–1103; 1105–1112

AE Follis 3.96g.

Obv.: Nimbate bust of St. Peter facing.

Rev.: 4 lines of writing.

VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 261 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH

Tancred, Prince of Galilee, Regent - 1100–1103; 1105–1112

AE Follis 4.35g.

Obv.: Nimbate bust of St. Peter facing.

Rev.: 4 lines of writing.

VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 180 EUR (approx. 276 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH

Tancred, Prince of Galilee, Regent - 1100–1103; 1105–1112

AE Follis 2.43g.

Obv.: Bust of Tancred facing holding sword.

Rev.: Cross, in the angles: IC - XC - NI - KA.

Somewhat off-center, VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 220 EUR (approx. 337 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH

Tancred, Prince of Galilee, Regent - 1100–1103; 1105–1112

AE Follis 1.53g.

Obv.: Bust of Tancred facing holding sword.

Rev.: Cross, in the angles: IC - XC - NI - KA.

Flan tear, still VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 40 EUR (approx. 61 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH

Tancred, Prince of Galilee, Regent - 1100–1103; 1105–1112

AE Follis 3.64g.

Obv.: Nimbate bust of Christ facing.

Rev.: Cross with ball ends, in the angles: TA - NK - P - H.

F.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 153 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Bohemond II - 1111–1130

Bohemond II (1108 – 1131) was the Prince of Taranto and Prince of Antioch from 1111. He was the son of the founder of the principalities, Bohemond I, and Constance, daughter of Philip I of France. Taranto was lost to Roger II of Sicily in 1128.

When his father Bohemond I died, absent from Antioch, Bohemond II was a child living in Apulia. His cousin Tancred took over the regency of Antioch until he died in 1112; it then passed to Roger of Salerno, with the understanding that he would relinquish it to Bohemond whenever the latter arrived. Roger, however, was killed at the Battle of Ager Sanguinis in 1119, and the nobles of Antioch invited King Baldwin II of Jerusalem to govern the Principality.

In 1124, at the age of sixteen, he reached his majority. He spent the next two years attending to affairs of state in the Mezzogiorno. Finally, in October 1126, after his eighteenth birthday, he finally left Apulia for Antioch. According to William of Tyre, he reached an agreement beforehand with his cousin William II, Duke of Apulia, that whichever of them died first, would leave his lands in Italy to the other. This is flatly contradicted by Alexander of Telese, who states that Bohemond left his lands under the governance of the Pope, and by Romuald of Salerno, who states that the regency of Taranto went to a relative of Bohemond's, Alexander, Count of Conversano. To whomever the principality of Taranto was left or promised, as part of his agreement to come to Antioch, Bohemond also married Baldwin II's daughter Alice. According to Matthew of Edessa Baldwin supposedly also promised him the crown of Jerusalem, but Matthew might be confusing Alice with her elder sister Melisende of Jerusalem, who also married a westerner, Fulk V of Anjou, around the same time.

In 1127, Bohemond besieged and captured Kafartab, killing all the inhabitants. He also attacked Shaizar, and Usamah ibn-Munqidh supposedly met the prince himself in battle (and frightened him off, if Usamah is to be believed). The next years of his rule were marked by conflicts with Joscelin I of Edessa and skirmishes in the northern border. Both Bohemond and Joscelin attacked Aleppo individually, but refused to cooperate in a larger siege against the city. Roger of Salerno had given away territory to Joscelin, but Bohemond did not consider these donations legitimate as they had been made without his authority, even though he had been a minor at the time. The dispute came to open conflict between Antioch and Edessa, with Joscelin allying with the Muslims against Bohemond. The Latin Patriarch of Antioch placed an interdict over the County of Edessa.

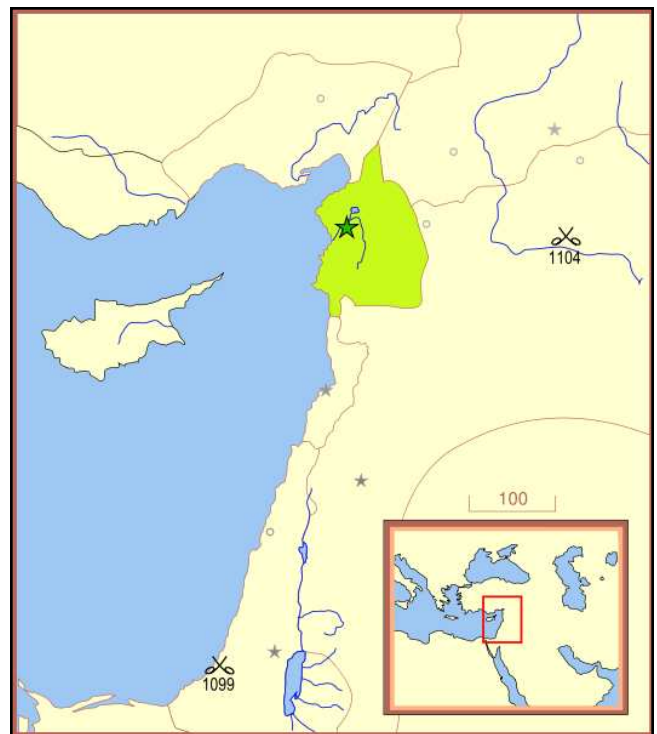
In 1128, his cousin Roger II invaded and conquered Taranto, claiming it as the heir of William II of Apulia. Being away, Bohemond could do nothing to prevent this. That year, Baldwin II marched north to mediate in the dispute, and Joscelin abandoned his claims. Meanwhile, the atabeg Zengi consolidated his power over Aleppo and Mosul and the crusaders would never again have a chance to impose their authority over Aleppo.

After the dispute was settled, Bohemond joined Baldwin II in attacking Damascus but the crusaders were defeated at the Battle of Marj es-Suffar. Bohemond then turned to the north to recover Anazarbus and other territories lost to the Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia. Leo I of Armenia allied with the Danishmend Emir Gazi Gümüshtigin against him, and Bohemond's army was lured into an ambush in February of 1131. Bohemond died in the struggle, and his blond head was embalmed, placed in a silver box, and sent as a gift to the caliph.

From his marriage to Alice, only one daughter, Constance of Antioch survived. Alice took over the regency of Antioch for two-year-old Constance, until Baldwin II forced her to relinquish it to Joscelin. Both Baldwin II and Joscelin died some months later.

William of Tyre describes him as "rather tall and of fine figure. He had blond hair and well-made features. His whole bearing plainly showed the prince to those who did not know him. His conversation was agreeable and easily won the favor of those who listened to him. He was of a generous nature and, like his father, truly magnificent."

Usamah ibn-Munqidh calls him ibn-Maymun, the "son of Bohemond."





ANTIOCH
Bohemond II - 1119-1130.

AE, Type 11 3.66g.

Obv.: Bust of St Peter facing.

Rev.: Cross with BA IM OVN in angles.

Reference: (Schlumberger II:14). Obverse fine, reverse very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 130 GBP (approx. 262 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond II - 1119-1130.

AE, Type 11 2.56g.

Obv.: Bust of St. Peter facing.

Rev.: Cross.

Reference: (Schlumberger II:14). Overstruck on an Islamic Fals, pierced otherwise good fine, rare and unusual.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 80 GBP (approx. 161 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond II - 1119-1130.

AE, Type 11 2.88g.

Obv.: Bust of St. Peter facing.

Rev.: Cross pommée, letters in upper angles not visible, OVN? - OC in lower angles.

Reference: 2.88g (Sch II:14). Fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 85 GBP (approx. 161 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

ANTIOCH
Bohemond II - 1119-1130.

AE, Type 11 **2 Coins**

Obv.: Bust of St. Peter facing.

Rev.: Cross pommée, letters in angles.

Reference: (Schlumberger II:14). Good fine and fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 140 GBP (approx. 282 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond II - 1119-1130.

AE, Type 11 2.55g.

Obv.: Bust of St. Peter facing.

Rev.: Cross pommée, letters in angles. BA IM in upper angles, letters in lower angles not visible.

Reference: (Sch II:14). About fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 60. Price realized: 55 GBP (approx. 104 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Roger of Salerno, regent - 1112–1119

Roger of Salerno or Roger of the Principate (died June 28, 1119) was regent of the Principality of Antioch from 1112 to 1119.

He was the son of Richard of the Principate and the 2nd cousin of Tancred, Prince of Galilee, both participants on the First Crusade. He became regent of Antioch when Tancred died in 1112; the actual prince, Bohemund II, was still a child. Like Tancred, Roger was almost constantly at war with the nearby Muslim states such as Aleppo. In 1114 there was an earthquake that destroyed many of the fortifications of the principality, and Roger took great care to rebuild them, especially those near the frontier.

Roger defeated Bursuq in 1114 at the Battle of Sarmin, and in 1115 at the Battle of Tell Danith. With Joscelin I of Edessa, Roger put enough military pressure on Aleppo that the city allied with Ortoqid emir Ilghazi in 1118. Ilghazi invaded the Principality in 1119, and despite the urging of the Patriarch, Roger did not wait for reinforcements from Jerusalem or Tripoli. At the ensuing Battle of Ager Sanguinis he had 700 knights and 3000 foot soldiers, including 500 Armenian cavalry, but nearly all were killed, including Roger himself. Ilghazi's forces scattered to plunder the surrounding land and did not attack Antioch itself. Baldwin II of Jerusalem came north to take over the regency of the principality.

Roger's reign was chronicled by his chancellor Walter.



ANTIOCH

Roger of Salerno, Regent, 1112-1119.

AE, Type 7 **2 Coins.**

Obv.: Nimbate Christ stands facing, uncertain marginal legend

Rev.: Long cross with ball at end of arms; letters in angle: DE SAL FT RO

Reference: (Schlumberger II:10). Good fine and about fine. (2)

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 65 GBP (approx. 131 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH

Roger of Salerno, Regent, 1112-1119.

AE Follis 2.41g.

Obv.: Nimbate Mary stands facing with raised hands.

Rev.: 4 lines of writing.

Overstruck on earlier coin, of which traces remain. Minor flan tears, F-VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 90 EUR (approx. 138 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Roger of Salerno, Regent, 1112-1119.

AE Follis 3.43g.

Obv.: St. George riding right.

Rev.: 3 lines of writing.

Irregular flan. VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 110 EUR (approx. 169 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Roger of Salerno, Regent, 1112-1119.

AE Follis 3.53g.

Obv.: St. George riding right.

Rev.: 3 lines of writing.

Reference: Metcalf 98. Good VF.

Estimation: 150,00.



ANTIOCH
Roger of Salerno, Regent, 1112-1119.

AE Follis First Type 3.01g.

Obv.: Christ standing, uncertain marginal legend.

Rev.: Long cross with pellet at each end, DE SAL FT RO in angles of cross.

Reference: (Metcalf 86-88; Schumberger pl.2, no.10). Good style, drapery unusually clear, good fine.

Estimate: £ 60.



ANTIOCH
Roger of Salerno, Regent, 1112-1119.

AE Follis Type 7 2.70g.

Obv.: Christ standing facing.

Rev.: Cross with DNE SAL FT RO in angles.

Reference: (Schlumberger II:10). Overstruck on type 6, about very fine.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 85 GBP (approx. 171 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Roger of Salerno, Regent, 1112-1119.

AE Follis Type 8 4.45g.

Obv.: Virgin standing facing.

Rev.: KEBOH QEITWC WDOVLW PWTSEH IW in five lines.

Reference: (Schlumberger II:11 var). About very fine.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 90 GBP (approx. 181 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Roger of Salerno, Regent, 1112-1119.

AE Follis Type 8 5.35g.

Obv.: Virgin standing facing.

Rev.: KEBOH QEITWC WDOVLW PWTSEH IW in five lines.

Reference: (Schlumberger II:11). Good fine.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 85 GBP (approx. 171 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Roger of Salerno, Regent, 1112-1119.

AE Follis Type 9 3.46g.

Obv.: St George on horseback, riding right.

Rev.:3EP PPIGKP CANTIO in three lines.

Reference: (Schlumberger II:12 var). Overstruck on types 8 and 5, very fine.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 110 GBP (approx. 222 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Roger of Salerno, Regent, 1112-1119.

AE Follis Type 7 2.85g.

Obv.: Christ standing facing.

Rev.: Cross with DNE SAL FT RO in angles.

Reference: (Sch II:10). Fine.

Estimate: £ 60. Price realized: 45 GBP (approx. 85 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Roger of Salerno, Regent, 1112-1119.

AE Follis Type 8 3.41g.

Obv.: Virgin standing facing.

Rev.: KEBO.... EIT..... - OV4 W OTSEP in four lines.

Reference: (Sch II:11). Overstruck on type 7; good fine.

Estimate: £ 60. Price realized: 90 GBP (approx. 171 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Raymond de Poitiers - 1136-1149

Raymond of Poitiers (c. 1115 – June 29, 1149) was Prince of Antioch 1136–1149. He was the younger son of William IX, Duke of Aquitaine and his wife Philippa, Countess of Toulouse, born in the very year that his father the Duke began his infamous liaison with Dangereuse de Chatelherault.

Following the regencies of Baldwin II of Jerusalem (1130-1131) and Fulk of Jerusalem (1131-1136), Raymond assumed control of the principality of Antioch by his marriage in 1136 to the heiress of Bohemund II of Antioch, Constance, a child of ten years of age. The marriage had the blessing of the Patriarch of Antioch, but not of Alice of Antioch, the mother of the bride, who believed that Raymond was intended to be her husband.

The first years of Raymond and Constance's joint rule were spent in conflicts with the Byzantine Emperor John II Comnenus, who had come south partly to recover Cilicia from Leo of Armenia, and to reassert his rights over Antioch. Raymond was forced to pay homage, and even to promise to cede his principality as soon as he was recompensed by a new fief, which John promised to carve out for him in the Muslim territory to the east of Antioch. The expedition of 1138, in which Raymond joined with John, and which was to conquer this territory, naturally proved a failure. Raymond was not anxious to help the emperor to acquire new territories, when their acquisition only meant for him the loss of Antioch. John Comnenus returned unsuccessful to Constantinople, after demanding from Raymond, without response, the surrender of the citadel of Antioch.



Raymond of Poitiers welcoming Louis VII in Antioch.

There followed a struggle between Raymond and the patriarch. Raymond was annoyed by the homage which he had been forced to pay to the patriarch in 1135 and the dubious validity of the patriarch's election offered a handle for opposition. Eventually Raymond triumphed, and the patriarch was deposed (1139). In 1142 John Comnenus returned to the attack, but Raymond refused to recognize or renew his previous submission, and John, though he ravaged the neighborhood of Antioch, was unable to effect anything against him. When, however Raymond demanded from Manuel, who had succeeded John in 1143, the cession of some of the Cilician towns, he found that he had met his match. Manuel forced him to a humiliating visit to Constantinople, during which he renewed his oath of homage and promised to acknowledge a Greek patriarch.

In the last year of Raymond's life Louis VII and his wife Eleanor of Aquitaine (Raymond's niece) visited Antioch. Raymond sought to prevent Louis from going south to Jerusalem and to induce him to stay in Antioch and help in the conquest of Aleppo and Caesarea. Raymond was also suspected of having an incestuous affair with his beautiful niece Eleanor. According to John of Salisbury, Louis became suspicious of the attention Raymond lavished on Eleanor, and the long conversations they enjoyed. William of Tyre claims that Raymond seduced Eleanor to get revenge on her husband, who refused to aid him in his wars against the Saracens, and that "contrary to [Eleanor's] royal dignity, she disregarded her marriage vows and was unfaithful to her husband." Most modern historians dismiss such rumours, however, pointing out the closeness of Raymond and his niece during her early childhood, and the effulgent Aquitanian manner of behaviour.

Louis hastily left Antioch and Raymond was balked in his plans. In 1149 he was killed in the Battle of Inab during an expedition against Nur ad-Din. He was beheaded by Shirkuh, the uncle of Saladin, and his head was placed in a silver box and sent to the Caliph of Baghdad as a gift.

Raymond is described by William of Tyre (the main authority for his career) as "a lord of noble descent, of tall and elegant figure, the handsomest of the princes of the earth, a man of charming affability and conversation, open-handed and magnificent beyond measure"; pre-eminent in the use of arms and military experience; litteratorum, licet ipse illiteratus esset, cultor ("although he was himself illiterate, he was a cultivator of literature" - he caused the Chanson des chétifs to be composed); a regular churchman and faithful husband; but headstrong, irascible and unreasonable, with too great a passion for gambling (bk. xiv. c. xxi.). For his career see Rey, in the Revue de l'orient latin, vol. iv.

With Constance, Raymond had three children, a son and heir Bohemund III of Antioch and daughters Maria of Antioch and Philippa of Antioch.



ANTIOCH
Raymond of Poitiers - 1136-1149.

Denier 0.75g.

Obv.: +RAIMV NDVS, bare head right with long neck.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIE, cross in circle.

Reference: (M 334). Good fine, very rare.

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



ANTIOCH
Raymond of Poitiers - 1136-1149.

Denier 1.11g.

Obv.: +RAIMVNDVS, bare head right, neck just breaks inner circle.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIE, cross in circle.

Reference: (M 335). Very fine, rare.

Estimate: EUR 350. Price realized: 340 EUR (approx. 489 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Raymond of Poitiers - 1136-1149.

Denier 1.01g.

Obv.: +RAIMVNDVS, bare head right, neck just breaks inner circle.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIE, cross in circle.

Reference: (M 335). Very fine, rare. Trace of corrosion on reverse.

Estimate: EUR 250. Price realized: 435 EUR (approx. 552 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Raymond of Poitiers - 1136-1149.

Denier 0.77g.

Obv.: +RAIMVNDVS, bare head right, neck just breaks inner circle.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIE, cross in circle.

Reference: (M 335). Very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 150. Price realized: 320 GBP (approx. 608 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Raymond of Poitiers - 1136-1149.

Denier 1.12g.

Obv.: +RAIMVNDVS, bare head right, neck just breaks inner circle.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIE, cross in circle.

Reference: (M 335). About very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 125 GBP (approx. 252 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Raymond of Poitiers - 1136-1149.

Denier 0.92g.

Obv.: +RAIMVNDVS, bare head right, neck just breaks inner circle.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIE, cross in circle.

Reference: (M 336). Good fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 65 GBP (approx. 131 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Raymond of Poitiers - 1136-1149.

Denier 0.81g.

Obv.: +RAIMVNDVS, bare head right, neck just breaks inner circle.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIE, cross in circle.

Reference: (M 336). About very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 220 GBP (approx. 418 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Raymond of Poitiers - 1136-1149.

Denier 0.79g.

Obv.: +RAIMVNDVS, bare head right, neck breaks inner circle.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIE, cross in circle.

Reference: (M 337). Very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 150. Price realized: 170 GBP (approx. 323 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Raymond of Poitiers - 1136-1149.

Denier 0.97g.

Obv.: +RAIMVNDVS, bare head right, neck breaks inner circle.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIE, cross in circle.

Rare, weak strike at edge, still VF+.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 220 EUR (approx. 337 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Raymond of Poitiers - 1136-1149.

AE 0.70g.

Obv.: R A M within tribrach.

Rev.: AN/TIOC/HIE in three lines

reference: (Metcalf 462; Schlumberger pl.2, no.19). Good fine.

Estimate: £ 80.



ANTIOCH
Raymond of Poitiers - 1136-1149.

AR Denier 1.15g.

Obv.: R A M within tribrach.

Rev.: AN/TIOC/HIE in three lines

Rare. VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 261 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Raymond of Poitiers - 1136-1149.

AR Denier 1.15g.

Obv.: Altar under cross. +ANTIOCHIE

Rev.: Cross, in each angle a ball. +PRINCEPS (S retrograde).

Rare! Irregular flan, VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 215 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Raymond of Poitiers - 1136-1149.

AR Denier 1st Type, beautiful style. 0.75g.

Obv.: : + RAIMVNIVS Bare head right in circle.

Reverse: + ANTIOCHIE Cross in circle.

Reference:: Metcalf, -; CCS 16. Extremely Rare. VF

Estimate: EUR 1.000. Price realized: 850 EUR (approx. 1,222 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Bohemond III - (1149) 1163–1201

Bohemond III of Antioch (1144 – 1201), also known as the Stammerer or the Stutterer, was Prince of Antioch from 1163 to his death. He was a son of Constance of Antioch by her first husband Raymond of Poitiers. His name is sometimes spelled Bohemund. Bohemond's father was killed at the Battle of Inab in 1149, and his mother ruled as regent until he was old enough to rule on his own. Constance, however, married a second time, to Raynald of Chatillon, who ruled as Prince of Antioch until being taken captive and imprisoned in Aleppo in 1160 (he remained there until 1176). Bohemond was by now of legal age to succeed, but Constance refused; King Baldwin III of Jerusalem intervened and declared Bohemond ruler of the principality. In 1163 Constance asked the Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia for aid in order to maintain her rule; the citizens of Antioch then rioted and exiled her. She died later that year, allowing Bohemond to take full control.

In 1164, Bohemond and Raymond III of Tripoli marched out to relieve Harim, under siege from Nur ad-Din, but when Nur ad-Din retreated Bohemond led a charge against him. The ensuing battle was a disaster and both Bohemond and Raymond were taken prisoner. King Amalric I of Jerusalem hastened back from his invasion of Egypt to take control of the regency of Antioch; Bohemond was freed, for a large ransom (150,000 dinars), in 1165 with the intervention of Amalric and Byzantine emperor Manuel I Comnenus, his nominal overlord; Manuel was also his brother-in-law, as he was married to Bohemond's sister Maria of Antioch. Nur ad-Din was always wary of Byzantine intervention in Syria, which may explain his quick release of Bohemond. Bohemond then visited Manuel in Constantinople, where he agreed to re-establish a Greek Patriarch in Antioch, Athanasius II. The Latin Patriarch, Aimery of Limoges, protested this and imposed an interdict on the city. He did not return until Athanasius died in 1170.

In 1166 the future emperor Andronicus Comnenus, then only governor of Cilicia, arrived in Antioch, having heard of the beauty of Bohemond's sister Philippa. Their subsequent affair angered both Bohemond and Manuel, as Philippa was the sister of Manuel's wife and thus the relationship was considered incestuous by the church. Andronicus was forced to flee to Jerusalem, where he also seduced Queen Theodora Comnena, an even closer relative.

In 1172 Bohemond invaded Armenia, in response to Mleh of Armenia's alliance with Nur ad-Din. In 1177, along with Raymond III and Philip, Count of Flanders, who had arrived on pilgrimage, Bohemond besieged Harim, but they could not recapture it and the siege was abandoned. In 1180 Bohemond and Raymond attempted to intervene in the Kingdom of Jerusalem, which was at the time ruled by their kinsman Baldwin IV, a leper. Because Baldwin could have no heirs, it was vital that his sister Sibylla be married to a suitable candidate for the kingship. After the death of her first husband, William of Montferrat, Baldwin had been trying to negotiate another foreign marriage for her. Raymond and Bohemond, both first cousins of Baldwin and Sibylla, brought their forces into the kingdom with the intention of marrying her to one of their supporters, Baldwin of Ibelin. The king pre-empted them by marrying her off to Guy of Lusignan.

Around this time Bohemond left his wife Theodora, a niece of the recently-deceased Emperor Manuel, and married a woman named Sibylla, "who had the reputation of practicing evil arts" according to William of Tyre. He was excommunicated by Pope Alexander III, and Antioch was placed under an interdict, but "to this...he paid slight attention. On the contrary, he continued on his wicked course with redoubled energy." He imprisoned Patriarch Aimery and other bishops and looted their churches. Opposition to Bohemond was led by Reynald Masoir. Patriarch Heraclius of Jerusalem was sent to mediate in 1181, with Raynald of Chatillon, Raymond III of Tripoli, Arnold of Torroja, and Roger des Moulins, but Bohemond refused to acquiesce, and expelled the mediators as well as a number of his own nobles.

In 1183 Antioch was harassed by Saladin, with whom Bohemond then negotiated a peace treaty. He also sold Tarsus to Ruben III of Armenia, in order to make Antioch more easily defensible. Meanwhile, in Jerusalem, Baldwin IV was becoming more and more incapacitated, and Raymond III had Sibylla's son from her first marriage, Baldwin V, crowned co-king. He was supported in this by the nobles' party, including Bohemond. However, Baldwin IV died in 1185 and Baldwin V died as a child soon afterwards. Bohemond, Raymond, and the nobles could not prevent Guy and Sibylla from succeeding to the throne in 1186. Their reign was disastrous. The Kingdom of Jerusalem was all but destroyed by Saladin at the Battle of Hattin in 1187; Bohemond was not present, but his son Raymond was in the vanguard and escaped with Raymond of Tripoli. Saladin invaded Antioch afterwards, but Bohemond was able to defend his territory with help from a Sicilian fleet. Raymond of Tripoli died soon after Hattin, and had named Bohemond's elder son Raymond as his successor, but Bohemond ignored this and instead installed his second son, Bohemond IV, as count.

In 1190 Bohemond met the remnants of the German contingent arriving on the Third Crusade; Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor, had died on the way and some of his remains were buried in Antioch. He otherwise played little role in the crusade, preferring to remain neutral to avoid provoking Saladin. In 1194 Bohemond was captured by Leo II of Armenia. Leo had seized the castle of Bagras, on the northern border of Antioch, which had been captured by Saladin in 1189. Bohemond and the Knights Templar, its original owners, demanded its return. Leo lured Bohemond to Bagras under pretense of a parley, captured him, and imprisoned him in Sis. Under duress, Bohemond was compelled to cede the Principality to Leo. Bohemond was subsequently released through the mediation of Henry II of Champagne, King of Jerusalem, but was forced to abandon all claims to the suzerainty of Armenia. In addition, the two entered into a marital alliance in 1195: Bohemond's son Raymond married Alice of Armenia, the daughter of Leo's brother Ruben III.

Bohemond died in 1201, and the succession was disputed between his son Bohemond IV and Raymond-Roupen, son of Raymond and Alice.



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III - 1149-1201.

Billon Denier Type A (Style of Raymond of Poitiers) minted 1149-1163 0,91g.

Obv.: + BOAMVNDVS Bare head right.

Reverse: + ANTIOCHIA Cross in circle.

Reference: . Metcalf, 343. Rare. a. EF

Estimate: EUR 250. Price realized: 350 EUR (approx. 503 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III - 1149-1201.

Billon Denier Type A (Style of Raymond of Poitiers) minted 1149-1163 0,80g.

Obv.: + BOAMVNDVS Bare head right.

Reverse: + ANTIOCHIA Cross in circle.

Reference: (M 343). Very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 85 GBP (approx. 171 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III - 1149-1201.

Billon Denier Type A (Style of Raymond of Poitiers) minted 1149-1163 0,76g.

Obv.: + BOAMVNDVS Bare head right.

Reverse: + ANTIOCHIA Cross in circle.

Reference: (M 343 var). About very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 120 GBP (approx. 228 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III - 1149-1201.

Billon Denier Type B (New style) minted 1149-1163 0,84g.

Obv.: + BOAMVNDVS bare head right.

Reverse: + ANTIOCHIA Cross in circle.

Reference: Metcalf, 346 var. A.bout EF

Estimate: EUR 200. Price realized: 240 EUR (approx. 345 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III - 1149-1201.

Billon Denier Type C minted 1149-1163 0,73g.

Obv.: + BOAMVNDVS Bare head right.

Reverse: + ANTIOCHIA Croix cantonnée ringlet in 1st angle.

Reference: Metcalf, 351. VF

Estimate: EUR 75.



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III - 1149-1201.

Billon Denier Type C variety 1,00g.

Obv.: +BOANVHDVS, bare head right, crescent on neck pointing downwards

Rev.: +AIITIOCHIA, cross in circle.

Reference: (M 354). Small edge split, corrosion spot in centre of reverse, otherwise very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 65 GBP (approx. 131 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III - 1149-1201.

Billon Denier Type E minted 1149-1163 0,67g.

Obv.: + BOAMVNDVS Head right, a crescent pointing upwards on neck.

Rev.: + ANTIOCHIA Cross in circle.

Reference: Metcalf, 355. about VF

Estimate: EUR 60.



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III - 1149-1201.

Billon Denier Type A helmeted head. Minted after 1163. 0,96g.

Obv.: + BOAMVNDVS Bust right wearing helmet with cross., between crescent and star(?).

Reverse: + ANTIOCHIA Cross pattee with crescent in 2nd angle.

Reference: Metcalf, 364. Rare. VF

Estimate: EUR 250. Price realized: 200 EUR (approx. 288 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III - 1149-1201.

Billon Denier Type C; helmeted head type B. Minted after 1163. 0,93g.

Obv.: + BOANVNDVS Helmeted bust left, cross on helmet; between crescent and star over dot.

Reverse: + ANTIOCHIA Cross pattee with crescent in 2nd angle.

Reference: Metcalf, 377 var; CCS 67c. Rare. VF

Estimate: EUR 150.



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III - 1149-1201.

Billon Denier Type C. 0,96g.

Obv.: + BOANVNDVS Helmeted bust left, cross on helmet; between crescent and star.

Rev.: + ANTIOCHIA Cross pattee with crescent in 2nd angle.

Reference: Metcalf, 388. VF.

Estimate: EUR 40. Price realized: 32 EUR (approx. 46 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III - 1149-1201.

Billon Denier Class B bare head. 1.02g.

Obv.: +BOANVNDVS, bare head right.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIA, cross in circle.

Reference: (M -). Good very fine with excellent portrait, scarce.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 130 GBP (approx. 262 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III - 1149-1201.

Billon Denier Class B bare head. 1.11g.

Obv.: +BOANVNDVS, bare head right.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIA, cross with pellet in 2nd angle, all in circle.

Reference: (M -). Very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 70 GBP (approx. 141 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III - 1149-1201.

Billon Denier Class D bare head. 1.03g.

Obv.: +BOANVHDVS, bare head right.

Rev.: +A·NTIOCHIA, cross in circle.

Reference: (M -). Very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 80 GBP (approx. 161 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III - 1149-1201.

Billon Denier Class E1/E2 mule bare head. 0.85g.

Obv.: +BOANVNDVS, bare head right with crescent on neck.

Rev.: +ANTI°O°CHIA, cross in circle.

Reference: (M -). Good fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 60. Price realized: 60 GBP (approx. 114 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III - 1149-1201.

Billon Denier Bare head. 0.93g.

Obv.: Bare head right .

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIA, cross in circle.

Dark patina, VF.

Estimate: 40 EUR. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 107 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III - 1149-1201.

Billon Denier 0.94g.

Obv.: +BOANVNDVS, bare head right.

Rev.: +ANTI°O°CHIA, cross in circle.

Dark patina, VF.

Estimate: 40 EUR. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 107 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III - 1149-1201.

Billon Denier 0.92g.

Obv.: +BOANVNDVS, bare head right.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIA, cross in circle.

VF+

Estimate: 40 EUR. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 92 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III - 1149-1201.

AR Denier Helmeted head. 0.88g.

Obv.: + BOANVNDVS Helmeted bust left, cross on helmet; between crescent and star.

Rev.: Cross patte with crescent in 2nd angle.

Good XF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 261 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III - 1149-1201.

AR Denier Helmeted head. 1.00g.

Obv.: + BOANVNDVS Helmeted bust left, cross on helmet; between crescent and star.

Rev.: + °A°NTIOCHI°A° Cross patte with crescent in 2nd angle.

VF+.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 150 EUR (approx. 230 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III - 1149-1201.

AR Denier Helmeted head. 1.00g.

Obv.: Helmeted bust left, cross on helmet; between crescent and star.

Rev.: Cross patte with crescent in 2nd angle.

***NOTE the strange legend form on obverse & reverse!**

about XF.

Estimate: 40 EUR. Price realized: 115 EUR (approx. 176 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III - 1149-1201.

AR Denier 1.04g.

Obv.: Retrograde S with two points left and right. +PRIN.CEPS

Rev.: Cross in circle; in each angle a ball. +ANTIO.HIA

Rare! VF-XF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 340 EUR (approx. 521 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

***NOTE: This coin also appears in the ANONYMOUS section - this dealer attributes it to Bohemond III.**



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III - 1149-1201.

AR Denier 0.84g.

Obv.: Lily, in circle. Bohemund's name.

Rev.: Cross, in each angle a star, all in circle. + ANTIOCHIA

Irregular flan, good VF.

Estimate: 20 EUR. Price realized: 35 EUR (approx. 54 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

ISSUES OF BOHEMUND III (1149-1201) OR BOHEMUND IV (1201-1216)

**The following issues cannot be determined to be of
one ruler or the next.**



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III or IV - 1149-1216.

Denier 'helmet' type, class A2 1.01g.

Obv.: +BOANVNDVS, helmeted bust right, cross on helmet; between crescent and star.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIA, cross with crescent pointing outwards in first quarter.

Reference: (M 359). About very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 140 GBP (approx. 266 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III or IV - 1149-1216.

Denier 'helmet' type, class A2 0.90g.

Obv.: +BOANVNDVS, helmeted bust right, cross on helmet; between crescent and star.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIA, cross with crescent pointing outwards in first quarter.

Reference: (M 359). About very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 160 GBP (approx. 304 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III or IV - 1149-1216.

Denier 'helmet' type, A2/A1 mule 1.05g.

Obv.: +BOANVNDVS, helmeted bust right between crescent and star.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIA, cross with crescent pointing inwards in first quarter.

Reference: (M 360 var). Very fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 150. Price realized: 150 GBP (approx. 285 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III or IV - 1149-1216.

Denier 'helmet' type, Class A1 1.03g.

Obv.: +BOANVNDVS, helmeted bust right between crescent and star.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIA, cross with crescent in second quarter.

Reference: (M 361). About very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 80 GBP (approx. 152 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III or IV - 1149-1216.

Denier 'helmet' type, Class A2 1.00g.

Obv.: +BOANVNDVS, helmeted bust right between crescent and star.

Rev.: +ANTIOCINA, cross, crescent in 2nd quarter.

Reference: (M 364-365 var). Very fine, very rare with this error in reverse legend.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 160 GBP (approx. 304 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III or IV - 1149-1216.

Denier 'helmet' type, A1/B mule 0.96g.

Obv.: +BOANVNDVS, helmeted bust right, crescent in field left.

Rev.: +AMTIOCINIA, cross with crescent in second quarter.

Reference: (M 366 var). Very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 240 GBP (approx. 456 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III or IV - 1149-1216.

Denier 'helmet' type, A1/B mule 0.91g.

Obv.: +BOAMVNDVS, helmeted bust right.

Rev.: +AMTIOCINIA, cross with crescent in second quarter.

Reference: (M 366 var). Good very fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 220 GBP (approx. 444 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III or IV - 1149-1216.

Denier 'helmet' type, A1/B mule 0.94g.

Obv.: +BOANVNDVS, helmeted bust right between crescent and star.

Rev.: +AMTIOCINIA, cross with crescent in second quarter.

Reference: (M 366 var). Very fine, rare.

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



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III or IV - 1149-1216.

Denier 'helmet' type, Class C/D mule 0.96g.

Obv.: +BOANVNDVS, helmeted bust left between crescent and star.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIA, cross with crescent in second quarter.

Reference: (M 394). Two small edge splits otherwise very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 60. Price realized: 50 GBP (approx. 95 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III or IV - 1149-1216.

Denier 'helmet' type, Class K1 0.95g.

Obv.: +BOANVIIDVS, helmeted bust left between crescent & star.

Rev.: +AIITIOCHIA, cross with crescent in second quarter,

Reference: (M 441). Good very fine, scarce.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 180 GBP (approx. 363 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III or IV - 1149-1216.

AE, type B 0.81g.

Obv.: +BOAMVNDVS, cross with annulets at ends of arms and pellets in angles.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIA, inverted crescent above six-pointed star.

Reference: (M 464). Good fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 220 GBP (approx. 444 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III or IV - 1149-1216.

Denier 'helmet' type, Class D 0.92g.

Obv.: +BOANVNDVS, helmeted bust left, star in left field.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIA, cross with crescent in first quarter.

Reference: (M -). About very fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 80 GBP (approx. 161 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III or IV - 1149-1216.

Denier 'helmet' type, Class J 1.06g.

Obv.: +BOAIIVIIDVS, helmeted bust left, no star or crescent in fields.

Rev.: +AIITIOC....., cross with crescent in 2nd quarter.

Reference: (M -). Reverse struck off-centre, otherwise very fine, extremely rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 95 GBP (approx. 192 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III or IV - 1149-1216.

Denier 'helmet' type, Class D 0.96g.

Obv.: +BOANVNDVS, helmeted bust left, star in left field, crescent in right field.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIA, cross with crescent in second quarter,

Reference: (M -). Very fine and very rare.

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



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III or IV - 1149-1216.

Denier 'helmet' type, Class B/C mule 0.91g.

Obv.: +BOAMVNDVS, helmeted bust left, crescent and star each side of head.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIA, cross with crescent in second quarter.

Reference: (M -). Good very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 75 GBP (approx. 151 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III or IV - 1149-1216.

Denier 'helmet' type, Class A2/A1 mules **2 Coins**

Obv.: +BOANVNDVS, helmeted bust left, crescent and star each side of head.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIA, cross with crescent in second quarter.

Reference: fine, rare. (2)

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 95 GBP (approx. 192 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)





ANTIOCH
Bohemond III or IV - 1149-1216.

Denier 'helmet' type, Class A2/A1 mule 0.96g.

Obv.: +BOANVNDVS, helmeted bust right between crescent and star.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIA, cross with crescent in second quarter.

Reference: (M -). Very fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 140 GBP (approx. 266 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III or IV - 1149-1216.

Denier 'helmet' type, Class B 1.02g.

Obv.: +BOANVNDVS, helmeted bust left, star in left field.

Rev.: +AMTIOCINIA, cross with crescent in second quarter.

Reference: (M -). Very fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 80 GBP (approx. 152 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III or IV - 1149-1216.

Denier 'helmet' type, Class C 0.87g.

Obv.: +BOANVNDVS, helmeted bust left, pellet below star in right field, crescent left field.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIA, cross with crescent in second quarter.

Reference: (M -). Small edge split otherwise VF, rare.

Estimate: £ 60. Price realized: 80 GBP (approx. 152 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III or IV - 1149-1216.

Denier 'helmet' type, Class C 1.07g.

Obv.: +BOANVNDVS, helmeted bust right between crescent and star.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIA, cross with crescent in first quarter,

Reference: (M -). Very fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 90 GBP (approx. 171 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III or IV - 1149-1216.

Denier 'helmet' type, Class D/C mule 1.01g.

Obv.: +BOANVNDVS, helmeted bust left between crescent and star.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIA, cross without crescent?,

Reference: (M -). About very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 60. Price realized: 50 GBP (approx. 95 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III or IV - 1149-1216.

Denier 'helmet' type, Class E 0.86g.

Obv.: +BOANVNDVS, helmeted bust left.

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIA, group of three annulets between I and O, cross with crescent in first quarter.

Reference: (M -). Good fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 80 GBP (approx. 152 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond III or IV - 1149-1216.

Denier 'helmet' type, Class E 0.89g.

Obv.: +BOANVNDVS, helmeted bust left. Crescent left field. (Star in right?)

Rev.: +ANTIOCHIA, group of three annulets between I and O, cross with crescent in first quarter.

Reference: (M -). Good fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 60. Price realized: 50 GBP (approx. 95 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Bohemond IV - 1201–1216

(restored) 1219–1233

Bohemond IV of Antioch or de Poitiers (ca 1172 – March 1233), also known as the One-Eyed (in French le Cyclops), was ruler of the Principality of Antioch (a crusader state) between 1201 and 1205, again between 1208 and 1216, and again from 1219 until his death. He was also Count of Tripoli from 1187.

Bohemond IV was the son of Bohemond III of Antioch by his first wife Orgueilleuse d'Harenc. The first part of his rule was marked by internal dynastic conflicts.

Starting around 1201, a dispute had arisen about the succession of Antioch. Bohemond III had a grandson, Raymond-Roupen of Antioch, from his eldest son Raymond of Antioch, who was considered by many to be the rightful heir to Antioch. Bohemond IV won the title, at the time, and ruled over both Tripoli and Antioch, though their legal and administrative systems remained distinct.[1] However, conflict continued for generations, and involved nobles from Antioch, Tripoli, and Cilician Armenia. Bohemond chose to live in Tripoli, and while he was absent, Antioch became heavily influenced by the Greek communities.

Raymond-Roupen was excluded from the succession, but even so Bohemond IV still lost the principality to his nephew, supported by Leo II of Armenia, between 1216 and 1219.

Bohemond proved to be an erratic ally, changing his vows of fidelity in whichever way he considered the best interest for his principality. An example was first the alliance then desertion of the troops of Frederick II Hohenstauffen, during the Sixth Crusade of 1228/1229. He was also a fierce enemy of the Knights Hospitaller and due to this he was excommunicated in 1230 by Pope Gregory IX.

His first marriage occurred some time before August 21, 1198 to Plaisance Embriaco de Giblest (d. 1217). They had four sons and one daughter:

Raimond de Poitiers (1195 – murdered at Tortosa, 1213), Bailiff of Antioch

Bohemond V de Poitiers, who succeeded him

Philippe I de Poitiers (d. of poisoning while in prison, 1226), King Consort of Armenia (1222-1224), who married in 1222 Queen Isabella of Armenia

Henri de Poitiers (married to Isabelle de Lusignan and father of king Hugh III of Cyprus and I of Jerusalem)

Marie de Poitiers, who may have married in 1220 Thoros of Armenia (d. 1266), son of Queen Isabella of Armenia and her second husband Hethum I of Armenia, King Consort of Armenia.

After the death of his first wife, he married again at Tripoli in January, 1218 to Mélissende de Lusignan (c. 1200 – after 1249), Princess of Cyprus, daughter of Amalric II of Jerusalem and his second wife Isabella of Jerusalem. From this marriage, Bohemond had three daughters:

Orgueilleuse de Poitiers, who died young, unmarried and without issue

Helvis de Poitiers, who died unmarried and without issue

Marie de Poitiers (Castello de Canosa, Apulia, after December 10, 1307), Pretender to the throne of Jerusalem (1269-1277)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond IV - 1201-1233.

Billon Denier Type N after 1219 0.90g.

Obv.: + BOAMVNDVS Helmeted bust left between a crescent and a star.

Rev.: + ANTIOCHIA Cross pattee with crescent in second angle.

Reference: Metcalf, 456. Rare. about VF.

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



ANTIOCH
Bohemond IV - 1201-1233.

Billon Denier Type O after 1219 0.80g.

Obv.: + BOAMVNDVS Helmeted bust left between a crescent and a star.

Rev.: + ANTIOCHIA Cross pattee with crescent in second angle.

Reference: Metcalf, 457; Schl., III, 6. Beautiful patina, about EF.

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 80 EUR (approx. 98 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Bohemond IV - 1201-1233.

Billon Denier Type O after 1219 0.54g.

Obv.: + BOAMVNDVS Helmeted bust left between a crescent and a star.

Rev.: + ANTIOCHIA Cross pattee with crescent in second angle.

Reference: Metcalf, 457; Schl., III, 6. VF

Estimate: EUR 70. Price realized: 75 EUR (approx. 90 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Raymond-Roupen - 1216–1219

Raymond-Roupen of Antioch or Raimond Rupen de Poitiers (1199 – 1219 or 1221/1222) was Prince of Antioch between 1205 and 1208 and between 1216 and 1219/1221 and "Rex Iunior" of Armenia between 1199 and 1221/1222.

Raymond was the son of Raymond IV of Tripoli (the eldest son of Bohemund III) by his wife Alice of Armenia. Although the direct successor, he was overruled by his grandfather in favour of his paternal uncle Bohemund IV of Antioch, who inherited the principality in 1201. Raymond became prince of Antioch by the influence of his maternal uncle, Leo II, king of Armenia, who was in open conflict with Bohemund IV. His rule lasted only for three years, before Bohemund IV reconquered Antioch and regained control. He then attempted to claim the throne of Armenia, but was killed in battle or according to some died in prison.

Before 1210 or in September, 1210 he married Héloïse/Helvis de Lusignan (c. 1190 – 1216-1219, 1216/1219 or c. 1217), Princess of Cyprus, daughter of Amalric II. Their eldest daughter, Maria of Antioch married Philip, Lord of Tyre.



ANTIOCH
Raymond Roupen. 1216-1219.

Billon Denier Helmet type. Class L. 0.97g.

Obv.: +:R:V:P:I:N:V::S:, helmeted bust left between crescent and star.

Rev.: +AMTIOCIHA, cross with crescent in second quarter.

Reference: (M 447). About very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 110 GBP (approx. 222 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Raymond Roupen. 1216-1219.

Billon Denier Helmet type. Class L. 0.79g.

Obv.: +:R:V:P:I:N:V::S:, helmeted bust left between crescent and star.

Rev.: +AMTIOCIHA, cross with crescent in second quarter.

Reference: (M 447 var). Very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 90 GBP (approx. 181 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Raymond Roupen. 1216-1219.

Billon Denier Struck 1216. 0.84g.

Obv.: +ROPINVS, helmeted and mailed bust left; cross on helmet; crescent and star in fields

Rev.: +A(annulet)ITIOCIHA (pellet in O), cross pattée.

Reference: Cf. Metcalf, Crusades Class L/M; Phillips 336 (this coin); CCS -, VF, toned, light roughness. Extremely rare, the third example of this variety known. Between 1201 and 1221 Raymond Roupen was the rival to Bohemund IV for the Principality of Antioch and managed to gain control there on three occasions. The third time (1216-1219) he issued coins with the established helmeted bust design but in his own name spelt RVPINVS. The obverse of this coin is of irregular style with the spelling ROPINVS. The reverse uses the same die as a coin of Bohemund IV in the Ashmolean Museum. It would appear that on seizing power in 1216 Roupen immediately ordered the striking of coins in his name using a hastily produced die paired with a reverse from the current issue of Bohemund IV. The coin is therefore vital to the establishment of the chronology of the later helmet pennies.

Estimate: \$500.



ANTIOCH
Raymond Roupen. 1216-1219.

Billon Denier Helmet type. Class L. 1.02g.

Obv.: +R:V:P:I:N:V:S:, helmeted bust left between crescent and star.

Rev.: +AMTIOC-I-IA, cross with crescent in second quarter.

Reference: (M 451 var). About very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 90 GBP (approx. 181 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

ANTIOCH
Raymond Roupen. 1216-1219.

Billon Denier Helmet type. Class M. 0.95g.

Obv.: +R:V:P:I:N:V:S:, annulet stops, helmeted bust left between crescent and star.

Rev.: +AMTIOC-I-IA, cross with crescent in second quarter.

Reference: (M 454 var). Very fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 110 GBP (approx. 222 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

ANTIOCH
Raymond Roupen. 1216-1219.

Billon Denier Helmet type. Class L. 0.96g.

Obv.: +R:V:P...I...N...V:S:, helmeted bust left between crescent and star.

Rev.: +AMTIOCIIA, cross with crescent in second quarter.

Reference: (M 447 var). Edge splits, otherwise very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 85 GBP (approx. 161 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Raymond Roupen. 1216-1219.

AR Denier 0.34g.

Obv.: Head wearing helmet left. Palm branch to each side.

Rev.: Grid in 8-lobed border.

Very rare. Octagonal flan, somewhat off-center. VF. Possibly it concerns here the representation of a drop lattice on the back. Perhaps the coinage reminds of the issues of Jerusalem.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 600 EUR (approx. 920 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Raymond Roupen. 1216-1219.

Billon Denier Helmet type. Class L. 0.84g.

Obv.: +R:V:P:I:N:V:S:, helmeted bust left, crescent in upper left field, trefoil of pellets in lower left field, star with pellets in two angles in right field.

Rev.: +AMTIOCHIA, cross with crescent in second quarter.

Reference: (M -). About very fine, extremely rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 150 GBP (approx. 302 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Raymond Roupen. 1216-1219.

Billon Denier Helmet type. Class L. 0.87g.

Obv.: +R:V:P:I:N...V...S:, helmeted bust left between crescent and star.

Rev.: +AIT:IOCI-I-IA, cross with crescent pointing outwards in second quarter.

Reference: (M -). Very fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 150. Price realized: 220 GBP (approx. 418 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



ANTIOCH
Raymond Roupen. 1216-1219.

AR Denier 0.64g.

Obv.: +R:V:P:I:N:V:Z, helmeted bust left with chin guard; crescent and star, annulet stops.

Rev.: +AMTIOCHIA, cross with crescent in second quarter.

Reference: Metcalf class M; CCS 93. VF. Rare.

Estimate \$100. Price realized: 175 USD.

Bohemond V - 1233–1252

Bohemond V of Antioch (d. 1252) was ruler of the Principality of Antioch, a crusader state, from 1233 to his death. He was simultaneously Count of Tripoli.

Bohemond V was the son of Bohemund IV of Antioch and Plaisance of Gibelet. Like his father before him, Bohemond had a notorious dislike for the Knights Hospitaller and the neighbouring Kingdom of Armenia, preferring an alliance with the Knights Templar. Peace with Armenia was assured only shortly before his death, with the mediation of Louis IX of France.

Shortly before August 11, 1225, Bohemond was married to Princess Adela=Alice of Jerusalem, Queen Dowager of Cyprus and Jerusalem, whom he divorced and had the marriage annulled after July 5, 1227, most likely in 1229, without issue. His second marriage was in 1235 to Luciana (Lucienne) di Caccamo-Segni, a great-niece of Pope Innocent III. He had two children:

Plaisance of Antioch, a daughter who became the third wife of King Henry I of Cyprus in 1251[2]
Bohemond VI of Antioch

Bohemond V died in January 1252. Since his son and successor was only 15 at the time, he succeeded under the regency of the Dowager Princess, Luciana. However, Luciana never left Tripoli, and instead handed over the government of the principality to her Roman relatives. This made her unpopular, so the young Bohemond VI gained the approval of King Louis IX of France, who was on Crusade at the time, to get permission from Pope Innocent IV to come of age a few months early.



ANTIOCH
Bohemund V., 1230-1250.

AR Denier 0.68g.

Obv.: Lily

Rev.: Cross in circle.

F-VF.

Estimate: 20 EUR. Price realized: 45 EUR (approx. 69 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Duchy of Athens

1205 – 1458

The Duchy of Athens was one of the Crusader States set up in Greece after the conquest of the Byzantine Empire during the Fourth Crusade, encompassing the regions of Attica and Boeotia, and surviving until its conquest by the Ottoman Empire in the 15th century.

The first duke of Athens (as well as of Thebes, at first) was Otto de la Roche, a minor Burgundian knight of the Fourth Crusade. Although he was known as the "Duke of Athens" from the foundation of the duchy in 1205, the title did not become official until 1260. Instead, Otto proclaimed himself "Lord of Athens" (in Latin Dominus Athenarum, in French Sire d'Athenes). The local Greeks called the dukes "Megas Kyris" (Greek: ???a? ?????, "Great Lord"), from which the shortened form "Megaskyr", often used even by the Franks to refer to the Duke of Athens, is derived.

Athens was originally a vassal state of the Kingdom of Thessalonica, but after Thessalonica was captured in 1224 by Theodore, the Despot of Epirus, the duchy became a vassal of the Principality of Achaea. The Duchy occupied the Attic peninsula and extended partially into Thessaly, sharing an undefined border with Thessalonica and then Epirus. It did not hold the islands of the Aegean Sea, which were Venetian territories, but exercised influence over the Latin Lordship of Negroponte. The buildings of the Acropolis in Athens served as the palace for the dukes.

The Duchy was held by the family of la Roche until 1308, when it passed to Walter V of Brienne. Walter hired the Catalan Company, a group of mercenaries founded by Roger de Flor, to fight against the Byzantine successor states of Epirus and Nicaea, but when he tried to cheat and kill them in 1311, they slew him at the Battle of Halmyros and took over the Duchy, making Catalan the official language and replacing the French and Byzantine-derived laws of the Principality of Achaea with the laws of Catalonia. Walter's son Walter VI of Brienne retained only the lordship of Argos and Nauplia, where his claims to the Duchy were still recognized.

In 1318/1319 the Catalan Company conquered Siderokastron and the south of Thessaly and created the Duchy of Neopatras, united to Athens. Part of Thessaly was conquered by the Serbs in 1337.

In 1379 the Navarrese Company, in the service of the Emperor James of Baux, conquered Thebes and part of Neopatria. Meanwhile, the Aragonese kept another part of Neopatras and Attica.

After 1381 the Duchy was ruled by the kings of Aragon until 1388 when the Acciaioli family of Florence bought Athens. Neopatras was occupied in 1390.

From 1395 to 1402 the Venetians briefly controlled the Duchy. In 1444 Athens became a tributary of Constantine Palaeologus, the despot of Morea and heir to the Byzantine throne. In 1456, after the Fall of Constantinople (1453) to the Ottoman Empire, Sultan Mehmed II conquered the remnants of the Duchy. Despite the Ottoman conquest, the title of "Duke of Athens and Neopatras" continued in use by the kings of Aragon, and through them by the Kings of Spain, up to the present day.

Athens was the seat of an archdiocese within the Patriarchate of Constantinople when it was conquered by the Franks. The bishopric, however, was not of importance, being the twenty-eighth in precedence in the Byzantine Empire. Nonetheless, it had produced the prominent clergyman Michael Choniates. It was a metropolitan see (province or eparchy) with eleven suffragans at the time of conquest: Euripus, Daulia, Coronea, Andros, Oreos, Scyrus, Karystos, Porthmus, Aulon, Syra and Seriphus, and Ceos and Thermiae (or Cythnus). The structure of the Greek church was not significantly changed by the Latins, and Pope Innocent III confirmed the first Latin archbishop of Athens, Berard, in all his Greek predecessors' rights and jurisdictions. The customs of the church of Paris were imported to Athens, but few western European clergymen wished to be removed to such a distant see as Athens. Antonio Ballester, however, an educated Catalan, had a successful career in Greece as archbishop.

The Parthenon, which had been the Orthodox church of the Theotokos Atheniotissa, became the Catholic church of Saint Mary of Athens. The Greek Orthodox church survived as an underground institution without official sanction by the governing (Latin) authorities. The Greek clergy had not typically been literate in the twelfth century and their education certainly worsened under Latin domination, when their church was illegal.

The archdiocese of Thebes also lay within the Athenian duchy. Unlike Athens, it had no suffragans. However, it produced several significant figures as archbishops, such as Simon Atumano. It had a greater political role than Athens because it was situated in the later capital of the duchy at Thebes. Under the Catalans, the Athenian diocese had expanded its jurisdiction to thirteen suffragans, but only the diocese of Megara, Daulia, Salona, and Boudonitza lay with the duchy itself. The archiepiscopal offices of Athens and Thebes were held by Frenchmen and Italians until the late fourteenth century, when Catalan or Aragonese people began to fill them.

De la Roche family

Of Burgundian origin, the dukes of the petty lordly family from La Roche renewed the ancient city of Plato and Aristotle as a courtly European capital of chivalry. They state they built around it was, throughout their tenure, the strongest and most peaceful of the Latin creations in Greece. After the De la Roche family gave the duchy of Athens to the Briennes, some of them moved back to their castle (located 40 kilometers from Paris) while others stayed at the east part of Attica. The De la Roche name changed. It became Rosis, Rosas, Rokas and finally Papavasileiou, due to a small civil war. The Papavasileiou family still owns a big part of what used to be the De la Roche estate in Attica.

Otto (1205–1225)

Guy I (1225–1263)

John I (1263–1280)

William I (1280–1287)

Guy II (1287–1308)

Guy I - 1225–1263

Guy I de la Roche (1205-1263) was the Duke of Athens (from 1225), the nephew and successor of the first duke Otto. After the conquest of Thebes, Otto gave half the city in lordship to Guy.

After Otto's departure for Burgundy, Guy inherited the whole of Thebes as well as the lordship of Argos, both of which owed homage to the Principality of Achaia. Athens itself was independent of any other sovereign than the Latin Emperor after the fall of the Kingdom of Thessalonica in 1224. The duchy was prospering at the time, however, due to its silk industry (centred at Thebes) and its trade with Venice and Genoa. In 1240, Guy gave out half of the lordship of Thebes to Bela of St. Omer, the husband of his sister Bonne.

When William II of Achaia disputed the suzerainty over the island of Euboea with the Venetians and the local triarchs, Guy supported the latter. In the spring of 1258, William marched on Thebes and defeated Guy in a hard-fought battle at the foot of Mount Karydi. He was subsequently besieged in Thebes and forced to surrender. He did homage at Nikli, but the barons of the realm, not being his peers, sent him for judgment to France. He left in the spring of 1259. The court of France found him not liable for liege homage and thus unable to be deprived of his fief. His journey was to be his punishment. The Chronicle of Morea asserts that Athens, which was technically only a lordship, was officially raised to the status of a duchy only after Guy met with Louis IX of France sometime in 1260. In Spring that year, Guy set out to return to Greece, receiving news on the way that William II had been defeated by Michael VIII Palaeologus at the Battle of Pelagonia and taken prisoner. Soon after his arrival, news reached him of the fall of Constantinople to the Byzantines.

Guy survived these serious ruptures to the Frankish states in Greece until his death in 1263 and was succeeded by his son John I.



DUCHY OF ATHENS

Guy I. de la Roche, 1225-1263.

Denier Thebes mint. 0.87g.

Obv.: Castle of Genua.

Rev.: Cross in circle.

Irregular flan, still VF+.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 625 EUR (approx. 958 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

William I - 1280–1287

William I de la Roche (died 1287) succeeded his brother, John I, as Duke of Athens in 1280. He was the first official "duke" of Athens; previous dukes had actually been "lords."

William reversed the territorial losses of his brother's reign, extending his control over Lamia and Gardiki as far as Argos and Nauplia. He married Helena Angelina Comnena, daughter of John Angelus Comnenus, Duke of Neopatria, securing a military alliance with him.

In 1285, while Charles II of Naples, nominal prince of Achaea, was imprisoned, Robert of Artois, regent of the kingdom, named William bailiff and vicar-general of Achaea. He built the castle of Dimatra to defend Messenia from the Byzantine Empire. He was then the most powerful baron in Frankish Greece. In 1286, he arbitrated the succession of the March of Bodonitsa following the death of Isabella Pallavicini. He chose her cousin Thomas over her widower Antoine le Flamenc.

William's rule was peaceful, but short, as he died two years after assuming power in Achaea. He was succeeded by his minor son Guy.



DUCHY OF ATHENS

William I.. de la Roche, 1280-1287.

Denier Thebes mint. 0.85g.

Obv.: Cross in circle. +G:DVX:ATENES:

Rev.: Castle in circle. +THEBE:CIVIS:

F-VF.

Estimate: 25 EUR. Price realized: 30 EUR (approx. 46 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DUCHY OF ATHENS

William I.. de la Roche, 1280-1287.

AE Obole. Thebes mint. 0.50g.

Obv.:TENES, large fleur-de-lis.

Rev.: +TheBE....., gateway.

Reference: (CCS 82). Only fair but extremely rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 170 GBP (approx. 343 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Guy II - 1287–1308

Guy II de la Roche (1280 – 5 October 1308) was the Duke of Athens from 1287, the last duke of his family. He succeeded as a minor on the death of his father, William I, at a time when the duchy of Athens had exceeded the Principality of Achaia in wealth, power, and importance.

Guy was originally under the tutorship and regency of his mother, Helena Angelina Comnena, who was forced to make submission to Isabella of Villehardouin in December 1289. In 1291, she married her second husband, Hugh of Brienne, and he became bailiff of the duchy. Guy reached his majority in 1296 and did homage to Isabella and her husband, Florent of Hainaut. In 1299, Guy was engaged to Matilda, daughter of Isabella and Florent. Charles objected, as his permission had not been sought, but Pope Boniface VIII intervened on the young couple's behalf.

When Guy did homage to Isabella's second husband, Philip of Savoy, in 1301, he took his troops with him and entered Thessaly to defend his cousin John II Angelus Comnenus against the invasion of the despot of Epirus, Thomas I Comnenus Ducas, and his mother, Anna Cantacuzenus. Joined by Nicholas III of St Omer, lord of Thebes, he repulsed the Epirotes and later invaded Greek territory as far as Thessalonica, where they were convinced to turn back by the empress Eirene of Montferrat.

In 1307, Guy was made bailiff of Achaia by its new prince, Philip I of Taranto. He governed well, but for barely a year. He died young, but respected and renowned for his chivalry and manners, typical of the Frankish courts kept in Greece. He was buried in Daphne alongside his ancestors. He left no heirs and the De la Roche line of dukes came to an end; Athens was disputed among rival claimants until the parliament of the duchy elected Walter V of Brienne.



DUCHY OF ATHENS
Guy II. de la Roche, 1287-1308.

Denier Thebes mint. 0.72g.

Obv.: Cross, in each angle a 3-leaf clover.

Rev.: Castle with 3 towers.

Irregular flan, slight weakness at edges. VF.

Estimate: 30 EUR.



DUCHY OF ATHENS
Guy II. de la Roche, 1287-1308.

Denier Thebes mint. 0.71g.

Obv.: Cross in circle. +GUI DVX ATENES

Rev.: Castle tournois. +*THEB.... CIVIS

Small rim break, VF.

Estimate: 40 EUR. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 153 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DUCHY OF ATHENS
Guy II. de la Roche, 1287-1308.

AE Obol Thebes mint. 0.65g.

Obv.: +GVIOT DVX ATTh, cross with trefoils in angles.

Rev.: +ThEBE CIVIS, gateway.

Reference: (CCS 92). Small edge split, good fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 250. Price realized: 520 GBP (approx. 1,048 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

AYDIN

Aidin is a city in and the seat of Aydin Province in Turkey's Aegean Region.

Aidin is the heart of the lower valley of Büyük Menderes River (Meander River) down to the Aegean Sea, a region that has been known for its fertility and productivity since ancient times. Today the best-known crop is figs, although the area grows other agricultural products, has some light industry and the province of Aydin also contains some internationally known historic sites and centers of tourism. The weather is hot in summer, and warm all year round.

After the Battle of Manzikert in 1071, the Byzantine Empire was in civil chaos throughout Anatolia. The Seljuks took Tralles and it was integrated into the Sultanate of Rüm. Manuel I Comnenus retook the city for Byzantium in the later half of the twelfth century. It remained Byzantine until it was finally taken by the Turks in 1282.

The Beylik of Aydinoglu was founded in the region in 1307 and ruled the lands north of Büyük Menderes River up to and including Izmir. The principality was taken over by the rising Ottoman Empire, for the first time shortly before the Battle of Ankara between the Ottomans and Tamerlane in 1402, and then finally in 1425, Tamerlane having given back the province to the sons of Aydin in the interval.

After the collapse of the Seljuq realm in the early 14th century, a collection of Turkish beyliks, or small principalities took over the regions comprising ancient Ionia, Caria, and Lydia. Many established friendly trading relationships with the Crusader successor states in the Aegean, and made use of copies of the Italian gigliati in their commerce. Eventually the gigliato was replaced by the Turkish akce, as the beyliks were soon to be absorbed by the most powerful of their number, the Ottomans. Mehmet II, the conqueror of Constantinople, brought the last of the emirs under Ottoman control by 1480.

Omar Beg - 1341-1348

Although Omar Beg was NOT a Crusader ruler, his issues are included here, as they closely resemble Crusader issues.



EMIRATE OF AYDIN
Omar Beg 1341-1348.

AR Gigliato, Neapolitan type, 3.63g

Obv.: +:MONETA:QUE:FIT:IN:THEOLOGOS:, prince enthroned on lion throne, holding sceptre and globus cruciger.

Rev.: +:DE:MANDATO:DNI:EIUSDE:LOCI, floreate cross.

Reference: (Schlumberger XVIII:15). Plugged, otherwise very fine and extremely rare. ex John J Slocum, Sotheby's, 14 October 1999, lot 22. (in the Sotheby auction this coin was sold as pierced; it has since been plugged and repaired)

Estimate: £ 400. Price realized: 580 GBP (approx. 1,169 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EMIRATE OF AYDIN
Omar Beg 1341-1348.

AR Gigliato, Neapolitan type, Theologos (Ephesus) mint. 3.83g

Obv.: +:MONETA:QUE:FIT:IN:THEOLOGOS:, prince enthroned on lion throne, holding sceptre and globus cruciger.

Rev.: +:DE:MANDATO:DNI:EIUSDE:LOCI, floreate cross.

Reference: Schlumberger pg. 485, 7 (cf. plate XVIII, 15); Scarfe 995; Metcalf, Crusades -; CCS -. Toned, good VF, slightly double struck. Extremely rare.

Estimate \$2500. Price realized: 2,500 USD.



BEIRUT

Anonymous Issues



BEIRUT
Anonymous Issue

AE *2 coins

Obv.: Tower of David. T·V·R·R·I·S· Second coin, tower flanked by 2 annulets.

Rev.: 8-Pointed Star. +D·A·V·I·T·

Reference: (Schlumberger III:26). About very fine and fine, scarce.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 190 GBP (approx. 383 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



BEIRUT
Anonymous Issue

AE 0.41g.

Obv.: T·V·R·R·I·S·, Tower of David flanked by two annulets.

Rev.: + D·A·V·I·T·, eight-pointed star.

Reference: (M 206). Edge slightly ragged, good fine, scarce.

Estimate: £ 60. Price realized: 60 GBP (approx. 114 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



John of Ibelin - c.1200-1236

John of Ibelin (c. 1179 – 1236), the "Old Lord of Beirut," was a powerful crusader noble in the 13th century. He was the son of Balian, Lord of Nablus and Ibelin, and Maria Comnena, widow of Amalric I of Jerusalem.

By 1198 he had become constable of Jerusalem; the fact that he was the half-brother of Isabella, Queen of Jerusalem gave him considerable influence. At the time he was a vassal of Ralph of Tiberias, who was exiled from the kingdom after being accused of attempting to assassinate king Amalric II. John attempted to mediate but Amalric would not back down.

Sometime before 1205 John relinquished the office of constable in exchange for the lordship of Beirut, which became the home of the Ibelin family for the rest of the century. He rebuilt the city, which had been completely destroyed during Saladin's conquest of the Jerusalem kingdom, and constructed an opulent palace. Beirut was effectively an independent state under his rule; in 1207 John added Arsuf to his territory through his marriage to Melisende of Arsuf. From 1205 to 1210 John also served as regent in Acre, the new capital of the kingdom, for Maria of Montferrat, Isabella's daughter. As regent, John helped arrange the marriage of Amalric II's son Hugh I of Cyprus to Alice of Champagne, daughter of Amalric's predecessor as king of Jerusalem, Henry II of Champagne. In 1210 he also helped arrange Maria's marriage to John of Brienne, who was suggested by king Philip II of France.

By 1217 John and his brother Philip of Ibelin seem to have made their way to the Kingdom of Cyprus and to have become involved its politics. They had apparently alienated themselves from John of Brienne, but the two represented Cyprus at a council in Acre, which met to plan for the arrival of the Fifth Crusade. When Hugh I died in 1218, Philip became regent until his own death in 1228, after which John took over the same office. Although Philip and John were closely related to Hugh I, they were opposed on Cyprus by supporters of the Lusignan family, of which Hugh was also a member; his uncle Guy and father Amalric and were the first two kings of Cyprus.

Later in 1228, Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II arrived in Cyprus on the Sixth Crusade. Frederick was married to Isabella II, John of Brienne's daughter, and he attempted to claim the kingship of Jerusalem and the overlordship of Cyprus, as well as John of Ibelin's lordship of Beirut, which John naturally refused. John was deposed and the island was placed under imperial control, but he resisted with military force, and outside Nicosia on July 14, 1229, he defeated the imperial bailiffs that Frederick had left on the island after returning home in April. Frederick sent an army to the east in 1231, under the marshal of the Empire, which attempted to invade Cyprus. John was able to repel the invasion at the Battle of Agridi, but the imperial fleet sailed to Beirut, which they besieged and almost captured. The marshal, Riccardo Filangieri, was able to establish himself in Jerusalem and Tyre, which he had regained by treaty in 1229, but not in Beirut or the capital in Acre.

In Acre, John's supporters formed a commune, of which John himself was elected mayor when he arrived in 1232. The Commune of Acre was able to relieve the siege of Beirut, but in John's absence from Cyprus, the supporters of the Lusignans took control. In any case Henry I of Cyprus came of age in the same year and John's regency was no longer necessary. When Henry I succeeded to the throne, both John and Riccardo immediately raced back to Cyprus, where the imperial forces were defeated in battle on June 15. Henry was now undisputed king of Cyprus; he was, however, a supporter of the Ibelins over the Lusignans and John's family remained influential.

Riccardo still in control of Jerusalem and Tyre, and had the support of Bohemund IV of Antioch, the Teutonic Knights, the Knights Hospitaller, and the Pisan merchants. John was supported by his nobles on Cyprus, and in his continental holdings in Beirut, Caesarea, and Arsuf, as well as by the Knights Templar and the Genoese merchant community. Neither side could make any headway, and in 1234 Pope Gregory IX excommunicated John and his supporters. This was partly revoked in 1235, but still no peace could be made.

Meanwhile John and the Hospitallers went on campaign against the Muslims in 1236. John died during the campaign after his horse fell on him and crushed him.

John was married twice. His first wife was Helvis of Nephin, and in 1207 he married Melisende, Lady of Arsuf. With Melisende had five sons, Balian (d. 1247), who succeeded him as Lord of Beirut; John (c. 1211-1258), lord of Arsuf and constable of Jerusalem; Hugh; Baldwin; and Guy. Balian's son was also named John, and inherited Beirut; he is often called "John II" to distinguish him from his grandfather, the "Old Lord." John, lord of Arsuf, had a son, also named Balian, who married Plaisance of Antioch.



BEIRUT
John of Ibelin (c.1200-1236).

Denier, type 1 0.72g.

Obv.: +IOhS DE IBELINO, cross with crescents in second and third quarters.

Rev.: +CIVITAS BERITI, gateway.

Reference: (M 208). Fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 300. Price realized: 560 GBP (approx. 1,129 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



BEIRUT
John of Ibelin (c.1200-1236).

Denier, type 2 0.60g.

Obv.: +IOhANNES, cross with crescents in second and third quarters.

Rev.: +DE:BERITI, gateway.

Reference: (M 209). Good fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 480 GBP (approx. 968 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



BEIRUT
John of Ibelin (c.1200-1236).

AE 1.04g

Obv.: interlaced pattern with annulets.

Rev.: +DE BER....., gateway..

Reference: (M 210-211 var). Some corrosion, reverse struck off-centre, otherwise good fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 200.



BEIRUT
John of Ibelin (c.1200-1236).

Denier, type 2 0.70g.

Obv.: +IOhANNES, cross with crescents in second and third quarters.

Rev.: +DE BERITI, gateway.

Reference: (M 209 var). Good fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 440 GBP (approx. 836 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

CARYTAENA

Helena Angelina Comnena - c.1291-1300

Regent of Athens for her son [Guy II de la Roche]



CARYTAENA
Helena Angelina Comnena (c.1291-1300)

Denier. 0.80g

Obv.: +hELENA·D'I GR-A, cross.

Rev.: CLARICTIA S-E, castle tournois.

Reference: (CCS 77). Good fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 400. Price realized: 360 GBP (approx. 726 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CARYTAENA
Helena Angelina Comnena (c.1291-1300)

Denier. 0.68g

Obv.: +hELENA·D'I GR-A, cross.

Rev.: CLARICTIA S-E, castle tournois.

Reference: (CCS 77). Fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 300. Price realized: 300 GBP (approx. 605 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

CHIOS

After the permanent division of the Roman Empire in 395 AD, Chios was for six centuries under the rule of the Byzantine Empire. This came to an end when the island was briefly held (1090-97) by Çaka Bey, a Turkish emir in the region of Smyrna during the first expansion of the Turks to the Aegean coast. However the Turks were driven back from the Aegean coast by the First Crusade, and the island reverted to Byzantine rule.

This relative stability was ended by the sacking of Constantinople during the Fourth Crusade (1204) and during the turmoil of the 13th century the island ownership was constantly affected by the regional power struggles.

After the Fourth Crusade, the Byzantine empire was divided up by the Latin emperors of Constantinople, with Chios nominally becoming a possession of the Republic of Venice. However, defeats for the Latin empire resulted in the island reverting to Byzantine rule in 1225. The Byzantine rulers had little influence and through the treaty of Nymphaeum, authority was ceded to the Genoa (1261). At this time the island was frequently attacked by pirates and by (1302-1303) was a target for the renewed Turkish fleets. To prevent Turkish expansion, the island was reconquered and kept as a renewable concession, at the behest of the Byzantine emperor Andronicus II, by the Genoese Benedetto I Zaccaria (1304), then admiral to Philip of France. Zaccaria installed himself as ruler of the island, in the short-lived Lordship of Chios. His rule was benign and effective rule remained in the hands of the local Greek landowners. Beneto Zacharia was followed by his nephew (Benedetto II) and then son (Martino). They attempted to turn the island towards the Latin and Papal powers, and away from the predominant Byzantine influence. The locals, still loyal to the Byzantine Empire, responded to a letter from the emperor and, despite a standing army of a thousand infantrymen, a hundred cavalymen and two galleys, expelled the Zacharia family from the island (1329) and dissolved the fiefdom.

Local rule was brief. In 1346, a Chartered company or Maona (the 'Maona di Chio e di Focea') was set up in Genoa to reconquer and exploit Chios and the neighbouring town of Phocaea in Asia Minor. Although the islanders firmly rejected an initial offer of protection, the island was invaded by a Genoese Fleet, lead by Simone Vignoso, and the castle besieged. Again rule was transferred peacefully, as on 12 September the castle was surrendered and a treaty signed with no loss of privileges to the local landowners as long as the new authority was accepted.

The Genoese, being interested in profit rather than conquest, controlled the trade-posts and warehouses, in particular the trade of mastic, alum, salt and pitch. Other trades such as grain, wine oil and cloth and most professions were run jointly with the locals. After a failed uprising in 1347, and being heavily outnumbered (less than 10% of the population in 1395), the Latins maintained light control over the local population, remaining largely in the town and allowing full religious freedom. In this way the island remained under Genoese control for two centuries.

By the middle of the 15th century, Asia Minor and the surrounding islands had fallen under Ottoman rule, however the Genoese families managed to maintain control over the island through the payment of a tribute to the Sultan. By the 16th century, as Genoese power waned, trade with Genoa had decreased and the local rulers become assimilated into the local population. This largely independent rule continued until 1566, when, with tensions rising, the Sultan decided that the island could potentially be used as a base for Western attacks on Constantinople. The island was invaded by Ottoman troops and absorbed without a battle into the Ottoman Empire.

As well as the Latin and Turkish influx, documents record a small Jewish population from at least 1049 AD. The original Greek (Romaniote) Jews, thought to have been brought over by the Romans, were later joined by Sephardic Jews welcomed by the Ottomans during the Iberian expulsions of the 15th century.

During the Ottoman rule, the government and tax gathering again remained in the hands of Greeks and the Turkish garrison was small and inconspicuous. Chios town itself however, was ethnically segregated, with the castle (Kastro) barred to the native Greeks and inhabited by Turkish and Jews.

The mainstay of the island's wealth was the mastic crop. Chios was able to make a substantial contribution to the imperial treasury while at the same time maintaining only a light level of taxation. The Ottoman government regarded it as one of the most valuable provinces of the Empire.

A maona (from the Arabic Maounach) or Societas comperarum was a medieval Italian association of investors formed to manage the purchased shares (loca or partes) of the revenue due to the relevant city-state through tax farming; the shares were individually sold to wealthy merchants, but the collection could be difficult and so these merchants would band together. These organizations were usually temporary, and could sometimes be extremely aggressive in extracting the monies due them; their actions went up to, and included, outright conquest. Maona were especially common in Genoa.

The Maona di Chio e di Focea (1346-1566) was a maona formed to exact taxes for Genoa upon the then-unconquered island of Chios and port of Phocaea; Genoa sold the rights to their taxes to the maona, which raised funds from its investors to buy galleys and conquer those places.

Martino Zaccaria - 1324-1329



CHIOS
Martino Zaccaria (1324-1329)

Grosso. 2.03g.

Obv.: Nimbate Christ enthroned facing.

Rev.: Saint handing banner to noble on left. DVX along banner pole.

Reference: (Lunardi S8). Good very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 1000. Price realized: 1,800 GBP (approx. 3,629 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CHIOS
Martino Zaccaria (1324-1329)

Denaro Tornese, 0.70g

Obv.: Cross in circle, legends around.

Rev.: Castle tournois, legend around.

Reference: (Lunardi S9). About very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 360 GBP (approx. 726 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Doge Anton Venier - (1382-1400)



CHIOS
In the name of Anton Venier, 1382-1400

Ducat. 3.52g.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Mark on left gives banner to kneeling Doge. DVX along banner.

Rev.: Christ in mandorla of stars. Pellet between feet.

Reference: (Schl XIV, 11 var.), slightly irregular flan, good very fine

Estimate £ 60-80. Price realized: 110 GBP (approx. 177 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Filippo Maria Visconti - 1421-1436



CHIOS

Filippo Maria Visconti, 1421-1436.

Gold Zecchino of Venetian type, 3.46g.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Mark on left gives banner to kneeling Doge. DVX along banner.

Rev.: Christ in mandorla of stars. Pellet between feet.

Reference: Fb. 4; Gamberini 398 var. VF-XF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 480 EUR (approx. 603 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CHIOS

Filippo Maria Visconti, 1421-1436.

Gold Ducato. 3.48g.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Mark on left gives banner to kneeling Doge. DVX along banner.

Rev.: Christ in mandorla of stars.

Reference: (Lunardi S18). Possibly from a mount, weakly struck, otherwise good very fine.

Estimate: £ 150. Price realized: 240 GBP (approx. 484 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CHIOS

Filippo Maria Visconti, 1421-1436.

Gold Zecchino of Venetian type, 3.52g.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Mark on left gives banner to kneeling Doge. DVX along banner.

Rev.: Christ in mandorla of stars. Pellet between feet.

VF+

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 360 EUR (approx. 552 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Tomasso di Campofregoso - 1437-1442



CHIOS

Tomasso di Campofregoso, 1437-1442.

Gold Ducatoo 3.51g.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Mark on left gives banner to kneeling Doge. DVX along banner.

Rev.: Christ in mandorla of stars.

Reference: (Lunardi S17). Light scrape on reverse, otherwise good very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 1000. Price realized: 2,200 GBP (approx. 4,435 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CHIOS

Filippo Maria Visconti, 1421-1436.

Gold Zecchino of Venetian type, 3.53g.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Mark on left gives banner to kneeling Doge. DVX along banner.

Rev.: Christ in mandorla of stars. Pellet between feet.

VF++

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 440 EUR (approx. 674 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CHIOS

Filippo Maria Visconti, 1421-1436.

Gold Zecchino of Venetian type, 3.39g.

Obv.: Nimbate St. Mark on left gives banner to kneeling Doge. DVX along banner.

Rev.: Christ in mandorla of stars. Pellet between feet.

XF.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 440 EUR (approx. 674 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Lorenzo Giustiniani Banca - 1483



CHIOS
The Mahona, Lorenzo Giustiniani Banca (1483)

Denaro. 0.62g.

Obv.: Arms of Chios flanked by L and I.

Rev.: Cross.

Reference: (Lunardi S47). Very fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 520 GBP (approx. 1,048 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CHIOS
The Mahona, Lorenzo Giustiniani Banca (1483)

Monnaie de Billon. 0.36g.

Obv.: Arms of Chios flanked by L and I.

Rev.: Cross.

Very rare, VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 300 EUR (approx. 460 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Battista Giustiniani Banca - 1487-1488



CHIOS
The Mahona, Battista Giustiniani Banca (1487-1488)

Tornese. 4.38g.

Obv.: Split field with arms of Chios in left field and castle tournois in right field, B and I in exergue.

Rev.: Cross.

Reference: (Lunardi S37). Good fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 300. Price realized: 780 GBP (approx. 1,573 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Giambattista di Brizio Giustiniani Forneto - 1507 and 1521



CHIOS

The Mahona, Giambattista di Brizio Giustiniani Forneto (1507 and 1521)

Tornese. 2.90g.

Obv.: Arms of Chios flanked by B and I.

Rev.: Cross.

Reference: (Lunardi S40). Centres weak, good fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 140. Price realized: 170 GBP (approx. 343 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Francesco Giustiniani Banca - ca.1520



CHIOS

The Mahona, Francesco Giustiniani Banca (c.1520)

Doppio Tornese. 4.72g.

Obv.: Arms of Chios flanked by F I.

Rev.: Cross.

Reference: (Lunardi S43). Good fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 340 GBP (approx. 685 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Nicola di Vincenzo Giustiniani Garibaldi - 1528



CHIOS

The Mahona, Nicola di Vincenzo Giustiniani Garibaldi (1528).

Tornese. 2.84g.

Obv.: Arms of Chios flanked by N I.

Rev.: Cross.

Reference: (Lunardi S39). Good fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 280 GBP (approx. 565 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Vincenzo di Tommaso Giustiniani - 1562



CHIOS

The Mahona, Vincenzo di Tommaso Giustiniani (1562).

Grosso e Mezzo, 1562. 6.21g.

Obv.: Arms of Chios flanked by V and I, date below. CIVITAS.CHII.

Rev.: Cross. +CONRADVS REX ROMA

Reference: (Lunardi S48). Very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 1200. Price realized: 2,000 GBP (approx. 4,032 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CHIOS

The Mahona, Vincenzo di Tommaso Giustiniani (1562).

Grosso, 1562. 4.02g.

Obv.: Arms of Chios flanked by V and I, date below. +.CIVITAS.CHII.

Rev.: Cross. +CONRADVS REX ROMA

Reference: (Lunardi S49). Very fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 400. Price realized: 1,100 GBP (approx. 2,218 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

THE MAHONA - Anonymous Issues

The Maona was a medieval Italian association of investors formed to manage the purchased shares of the revenue due to the relevant city-state through tax farming; the shares were individually sold to wealthy merchants, but the collection could be difficult and so these merchants would band together. These organizations were usually temporary, and could sometimes be extremely aggressive in extracting the monies due them; their actions went up to, and included, outright conquest. The Maona was especially common in Genoa; thus the historical significance of these coins.



CHIOS

The Mahona, Lords of Chios. (1347-1566),

AR Gigliato Circa 1347-1373 3.83 g

Obv.: +DVX: IANVEN: QVEN: DEVS: PTEGAT, Doge enthroned, wearing ducal hat and holding sceptre and globus cruciger

Rev.: +CONRADVS REX ROMANORVM, cross fleury with stellate center; lis in quarters.

Reference: Metcalf, Crusades 1163; Schlumberger pl. XIV, 5; Tzamale 179. VF, porosity and scratches.

Estimate \$1000. Price realized: 1,900 USD.



CHIOS

The Mahona, Lords of Chios. (1347-1566),

AR Gigliato 3.78 g

Obv.: Doge enthroned, wearing ducal hat and holding sceptre and globus cruciger

Rev.: +CVNRADVS REX ROMANORVM, cross fleury with stellate center; lis in quarters.

Reference: (Lunardi S11). Slightly double-struck, minor weakness, otherwise good very fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 500. Price realized: 720 GBP (approx. 1,452 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CHIOS
The Mahona, Lords of Chios. (1347-1566),

AR Gigliato 3.96 g.

Obv.: +DVX·IANVEN·QVEM·DVS·PTEGAT, doge seated facing..

Rev.: +:CONRADUS:REX:ROMANORUM:S:+ cross fleury.

Reference: (Lunardi S11 var). Small edge flaw, very fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 400. Price realized: 700 GBP (approx. 1,330 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CHIOS
The Mahona, Lords of Chios. (1347-1566),

1/4-Gigliato 0.77 g.

Obv.: Facing bust.

Rev.: Cross.

Reference: (Lunardi S12). Fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 260 GBP (approx. 524 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CHIOS
The Mahona, Lords of Chios. (1347-1566),

1/4-Gigliato 0.99g.

Obv.: Facing bust.

Rev.: Cross.

Reference: (Lunardi S12). Fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 140. Price realized: 220 GBP (approx. 444 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CHIOS
The Mahona, Lords of Chios. (1347-1566),

1/4-Gigliato 0.82g.

Obv.: Gateway.

Rev.: Cross.

Reference: (Lunardi S14). Very fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 300. Price realized: 760 GBP (approx. 1,532 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CHIOS
The Mahona, Lords of Chios. (1347-1566),

Denaro 0.75g.

Obv.: Castle surrounded by five rosettes.

Rev.: Cross with rosettes in angles.

Reference: (Lunardi S15). Some surface deposit, only fine but very rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 260 GBP (approx. 524 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CHIOS
The Mahona, Lords of Chios. (1347-1566),

1/4-Gigliato 0.92g.

Obv.: Gateway.

Rev.: Cross.

Reference: (Lunardi S16). About very fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 200 GBP (approx. 403 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CHIOS
The Mahona, Lords of Chios. (1347-1566),

1/4-Gigliato 1.01g.

Obv.: Gateway.

Rev.: Cross.

Reference: (Lunardi S16). About very fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 260 GBP (approx. 524 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CHIOS

The Mahona, Lords of Chios. (1347-1566),

Gigliato 2.86g.

Obv.: +:CIVITAS*:ChII:, castle surmounted by crowned eagle.

Rev.: +:CONRADVS:REX·R', cross, annulet stops on both sides.

Reference: (Lunardi S33). Good very fine and toned, very rare thus.

Estimate: £ 800. Price realized: 1,500 GBP (approx. 2,849 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

CHIOS

The Mahona, Lords of Chios. (1347-1566),

Grosso 2.64g.

Obv.: castle surmounted by crowned eagle. +:CIVITAS CHII.

Rev.: Cross. +:CONRADVS REX RO.

Reference: (Lunardi S34). Minor weakness, about very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 400. Price realized: 620 GBP (approx. 1,250 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

CHIOS

The Mahona, Lords of Chios. (1347-1566),

Denaro Tornese, 0.70g.

Obv.: Castle tournois.

Rev.: Cross.

Reference: (Lunardi S36). Some surface deposit otherwise very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 280 GBP (approx. 565 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CHIOS

The Mahona, Lords of Chios. (1347-1566),
Lorenzo Giustiniani-Banca

Gigliato 1520 2.02g.

Obv.: +CONRADVS REX RO (+ stops), large ornate cross pattée; countermarked

Rev.: Crowned half-length eagle facing, head left, with wings displayed, arising from three-towered castle façade +CIVITAS CHII (saltire stops).

Reference: Lunardi S41; Tzamale 208 var. (obv. legend); Schlumberger p. 430 and pl. XV, 10 var. (no c/m). VF, toned. Very rare.

Estimate: \$3000. Price realized: 1,800 USD

CHIOS

The Mahona, Lords of Chios. (1347-1566),

Grosso 2.45g.

Obv.: Eagle above castle, P in left field and I in right field. +:civitas.chii.

Rev.: Cross. +:CONRADVS.REX.RO.

Reference: (Lunardi S44). Some weakness on reverse, otherwise very fine, extremely rare.

Estimate: £ 1000. Price realized: 1,500 GBP (approx. 3,024 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

CHIOS

The Mahona, Lords of Chios. (1347-1566),

Gigliato Circa 1477-1487 2.56g.

Obv.: +CONRADVS REX RO, cross.

Rev.: +CIVITAS CHII, eagle above castle.

Reference: Schlumberger pg. 428 (cf. pl. XV, 7); Tzamale 202. Fine, scratch on reverse.

Estimate \$200. Price realized: 300 USD.



CHIOS

The Mahona, Lords of Chios. (1347-1566),

Gold Zecchino in Venetian style, after 1347. 3.50g.

Obv.: St. Mark on left handing banner to kneeling doge on right, DVX along pole.

Rev.: Christ in mandorla with stars.

Rare. XF.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 525 EUR (approx. 805 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CHIOS

The Mahona, Lords of Chios. (1347-1566),

Gold Zecchino in Venetian style, after 1347. 3.50g.

Obv.: St. Mark on left handing banner to kneeling doge on right, DVX along pole.

Rev.: Christ in mandorla with stars.

Rare. XF.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 500 EUR (approx. 766 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

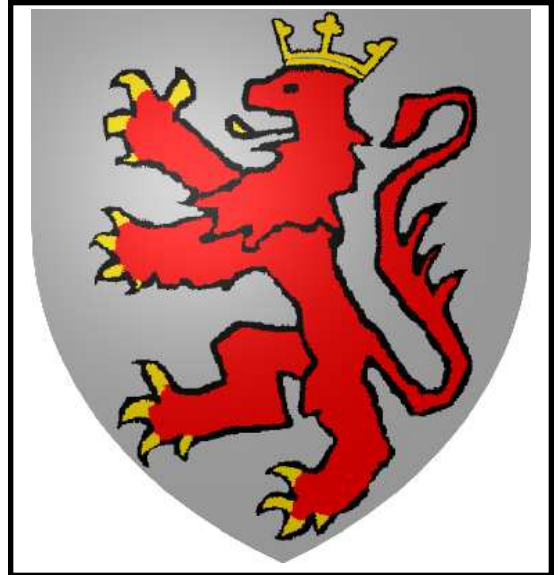


CHIOS

CYPRUS

The Kingdom of Cyprus was a Crusader kingdom on the island of Cyprus in the high and late Middle Ages, between 1192 and 1489. It was ruled by the French House of Lusignan.

The island was conquered from Isaac Comnenus, an upstart local governor and self-proclaimed emperor claiming the Empire of Constantinople, in 1191 by King Richard I of England during the Third Crusade. Richard then sold it to the Knights Templar, who in turn sold it to King-Consort Guy of Jerusalem, of the House of Lusignan, in 1192 after the failure of Richard's crusade and when Guy was going dispossessed from his late wife's kingdom. His brother and successor, Amalric I of Cyprus, received the royal crown and title from Henry VI, Holy Roman Emperor. A small minority Roman Catholic population of the island was mainly confined to some coastal cities, such as Famagusta, as well as inland Nicosia, the traditional capital. Roman Catholics kept the reins of power and control, while the



Greek inhabitants lived in the countryside; this was much the same as the arrangement in the Kingdom of Jerusalem. The independent Eastern Orthodox Church of Cyprus, with its own archbishop and subject to no patriarch, was allowed to remain on the island, but the Latin Church largely displaced it in stature and holding property.

After the death of Amalric of Lusignan, the Kingdom continually passed to a series of young boys who grew up as king. The Ibelin family, which had held much power in Jerusalem prior its downfall, acted as regents during these early years. In 1229 one of the Ibelin regents was forced out of power by Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor, who brought the struggle between the Guelphs and Ghibellines to the island. Frederick's supporters were defeated in this struggle by 1233, although it lasted longer in Palestine and in Europe. Frederick's Hohenstaufen descendants continued to rule as kings of Jerusalem until 1268 when Hugh III of Cyprus claimed the title and its territory of Acre for himself upon the death of Conrad III of Jerusalem, thus uniting the two kingdoms. The territory in Palestine was finally lost while Henry II was king in 1291, but the kings of Cyprus continued to claim the title.

Like Jerusalem, Cyprus had a Haute Cour (High Court), although it was less powerful than it had been in Jerusalem. The island was richer and more feudal than Jerusalem, so the king had more personal wealth and could afford to ignore the Haute Cour. The most important vassal family was the multi-branch House of Ibelin. However, the king was often in conflict with the Italian merchants, especially because Cyprus had become the centre of European trade with Africa and Asia after the fall of Acre in 1291.

The kingdom eventually came to be dominated more and more in the 14th century by the Genoese merchants. Cyprus therefore sided with the Avignon Papacy in the Great Schism, in the hope that the French would be able to drive out the Italians. The Mameluks then made the kingdom a tributary state in 1426; the remaining monarchs gradually lost almost all independence, until 1489 when the last Queen, Catherine Cornaro, was forced to sell the island to Venice.

Richard I, King of England - 1189-1199

In April 1191, a fleet bearing English forces and the fiancée of Richard the Lion-heart, Berengaria of Navarre, encountered rough seas off the coast of Cyprus. The stranded English were treated harshly by the rebel Byzantine prince Isaac Comnenus, ruler of Cyprus, who held a reputation for brutality. Richard, following in his own fleet on his way to assist his cousin Guy of Lusignan at Acre, landed at Limassol in May and in short order defeated and captured Isaac. Richard only remained on Cyprus for a few weeks before selling the island to the Knights Templar and continuing on to the Holy Land. In 1192 the Templars in turn sold Cyprus to Guy, now dispossessed of his fief in Palestine, who founded the Lusignan dynasty there. These rare and enigmatic tetartera, with their Byzantine style portrait and cross with the Latin legend REX, were probably struck in Cyprus for Richard during his brief stopover on that island. They have been found in equal numbers on Cyprus and in Syria-Palestine, indicating that they were struck on Cyprus and then accompanied the English on their continuing crusade.



CYPRUS

Richard I, King of England. 1189-1199.

Æ Tetarteron 0.82 g.

Obv.: Crowned facing bust, holding cross-tipped sceptre and globus cruciger.

Rev.: Cross on three steps; arms ending in R E X.

Reference: Metcalf, Lusignan pg. 2; Bendall, "A Cypriot Coin of Richard I Lion-heart?", NumCirc April 2002, pp. 62-63; Schultze, A Cypriot Coin of Richard I Lion-heart", NumCirc February 2003, pp. 6-7; Bendall, "Richard I in Cyprus Again", NumCirc April 2004, pp. 85-86. VF, dark brown with earthen patina. Rare and historically important.

Estimate \$500. Price realized: 3,000 USD.

ANONYMOUS ISSUE



CYPRUS

Anonymous issue

Deniers *2 Coins

#1: Obv.: Cross with ringlet in second angle; crescent marks in other angles.

Rev.: Castle.

Reference: LC 23:2. Fine. Very rare.

#2: Obv.: Cross with ringlet in 1st angle; ball in third angle, small crescent-like marks in other angles.

Rev.: Castle.

Reference: 23:3 About very fine. Very rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 420 GBP (approx. 847 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Guy de Lusignan - 1192-1194

Guy of Lusignan, Guy of Jerusalem or Guy of Cyprus (c. 1150 or 1159/1160 – Nicosia, July 18, 1194) was a French Knight who, through marriage, became King-Consort of Jerusalem, and led the kingdom to disaster at the Battle of Hattin in 1187.

Guy was a son of Lord Hugh VIII of Lusignan, in Poitou, at that time a part of the French duchy of Aquitaine, held by Queen Eleanor of England, her third son Richard, and her husband the English King Henry II.

In 1168 Guy and his brothers ambushed and killed Patrick of Salisbury, 1st Earl of Salisbury, who was returning from a pilgrimage. They were banished from Poitou by their overlord, Richard I, then (acting) Duke of Aquitaine.

Guy went to Jerusalem at some date between 1174 and 1180. In 1174, his older brother Amalric married the daughter of Baldwin of Ibelin and entered court circles. Amalric had also obtained the patronage of King Baldwin IV and of his mother Agnes of Courtenay who held the county of Jaffa and Ascalon and was married to Reginald of Sidon. He was appointed Agnes's Constable in Jaffa, and later Constable of the Kingdom. Later, hostile rumours alleged he was Agnes's lover, but this is questionable. It is likely that his promotions were aimed at weaning him away from the political orbit of the Ibelin family, who were associated with Raymond III of Tripoli, Amalric I's cousin and the former bailli or regent. What is certain is that Amalric of Lusignan's success facilitated Guy's social and political advancement whenever he arrived.



Raymond of Tripoli and his ally Bohemond III of Antioch were preparing to invade the kingdom to force the king to give his older sister Sibylla in marriage to Baldwin of Ibelin, Amalric's father-in-law. Guy and Sibylla were hastily married at Eastertide, in April 1180, to prevent this coup. By his marriage Guy also became Count of Jaffa and Ascalon in April 1180, and bailli (Bailiff) of Jerusalem. He and Sibylla had two daughters, Alix and Maria. Sibylla already had one child, a son from her first marriage to William of Montferrat.

The mid-thirteenth century Old French Continuation of William of Tyre (formerly attributed to Ernoul) claims that Agnes advised her son to marry Sibylla to Guy, and that Amalric had brought Guy to Jerusalem specifically for him to marry Sibylla. However, this is improbable: given the speed with which the marriage was arranged, Guy must have already been in the kingdom when the decision was made. It seems that the King, who was less malleable than earlier historians have portrayed, was considering the international implications: it was vital for Sibylla to marry someone who could rally external help to the kingdom, not someone from the local nobility. With the new King of France, Philip II, a minor, the chief hope of external aid was Baldwin's first cousin Henry II, who owed the Pope a penitential pilgrimage on account of the Thomas Becket affair. Guy was a vassal of Richard of Poitou and Henry II, and as a formerly rebellious vassal, it was in their interests to keep him overseas.

Early in 1182, as his health markedly declined, Baldwin IV named Guy regent. However, he and Raynald of Chatillon made provocations against Saladin during a two-year period of truce. But it was his military hesitance at the siege of Kerak which disillusioned the king with him. Throughout late 1183 and 1184 Baldwin IV tried to have his sister's marriage to Guy annulled, showing that Baldwin still held his sister with some favour. Baldwin IV had wanted a loyal brother-in-law, and was frustrated in Guy's disobedience. Sibylla was in Ascalon with her husband. Unsuccessful in prying his sister and close heir away from Guy, the king and the Haute Cour altered the succession, placing Baldwin V, Sibylla's son from her first marriage, in precedence over Sibylla, and decreeing a process to choose the monarch afterwards between Sibylla and Isabella (whom Baldwin and the Haute Cour thus recognized as at least equally entitled to succession as Sibylla), though she was not herself excluded from the succession. Guy kept a low profile from 1183 until his wife became Queen in 1186.

When Baldwin IV finally succumbed to his leprosy in 1185, Baldwin V became King, but he was a sickly child and died within a year. Guy went with Sibylla to Jerusalem for his stepson's funeral in 1186, along with an armed escort, with which he garrisoned the city. Raymond III, who was jealous to protect his own influence and his new political ally, the dowager queen Maria Comnena, was making arrangements to summon the Haute Cour when Sibylla was crowned queen by Patriarch Eraclius. Raynald of Chatillon gained popular support for Sibylla by affirming that she was "li plus apareissanz et plus dreis heis dou rouame" ("the most evident and rightful heir of the kingdom"). With the clear support of the church Sibylla was undisputed sovereign.

However, before she was crowned she agreed with oppositional court members that she would annul her marriage with Guy to please them, as long as she would be given free choice in her next husband. The leaders of the Haute Cour agreed, and Sibylla was crowned thereafter as queen regnant. Taking her choice as husband, to the astonishment of the rival court faction, she remarried Guy, who became King in August 1186. The Queen removed the crown from her head and handed it to Guy, permitting him to crown himself, at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, in September 1186. As Bernard Hamilton writes, "there could be no doubt after the ceremony that Guy only held the crown matrimonial."

Sibylla's half-sister Isabella and her husband Humphrey IV of Toron were Raymond III and the Ibelins' choice for the throne. As Sibylla's parents marriage had been annulled and both she and Baldwin had been legitimized by the church, Isabella was seen by many as the legal heiress. However, Humphrey would not assert his wife's claim, and he disassociated himself from them, swearing fealty instead to Sibylla. Humphrey would become one of Guy's closest allies in the kingdom.

Immediately the chief concern in the kingdom was checking Saladin's advance. In 1187 Guy attempted to relieve Saladin's siege of Tiberias, against the advice of Raymond III; Guy's army was surrounded and cut off from a supply of water, and on July 4 the army of Jerusalem was completely destroyed at the Battle of Hattin. Guy was one of the very few captives spared by the Saracens after the battle, along with his brother Geoffrey, Raynald, and Humphrey.

The exhausted captives were brought to Saladin's tent, where Guy was given a goblet of water as a sign of Saladin's generosity. When Guy offered the goblet to his fellow captive Raynald, Saladin knocked the goblet away, saying that since Guy did not ask permission to offer Raynald the water, that Saladin was not obliged to show them mercy. When Saladin accused Raynald of being an oath-breaker, Raynald replied that "kings have always acted thus". Saladin then executed Raynald himself, beheading him with his sword. When Guy was brought in, he fell to his knees at the sight of Raynald's corpse. Saladin bade him to rise, saying, "Real kings do not kill each other."

Guy was imprisoned in Damascus, while Sibylla together with Balian of Ibelin remained behind to defend Jerusalem, which was handed over to Saladin on October 2. Sibylla wrote to Saladin and begged for her husband's release, and Guy was finally granted release in 1188 and allowed to rejoin his wife. Guy and Sibylla sought refuge in Tyre, the only city remaining in Christian hands, thanks to the defence of Conrad of Montferrat (younger brother of Sibylla's first husband).

Conrad denied sanctuary to Sibylla and Guy, who camped outside the city walls for months. Guy then took the initiative, beginning the siege of Acre in anticipation of the arrival of the vanguard of the Third Crusade. The queen followed him but died during an epidemic in the summer of 1190, along with their young daughters. According to the surviving members of the Haute Cour, with Sibylla's death Guy lost the authority he held as king-consort, and the crown passed to Isabella. The Ibelins hastily divorced Isabella from Humphrey, and married her to Conrad, who now claimed the kingship. However, Guy continued to demand recognition as king.

In 1191, Guy left Acre with a small fleet and landed at Limassol to seek support from Richard I of England, whose vassal he had been in Poitou. He swore fealty to King Richard, and attended his wedding to Berengaria of Navarre. He participated in the campaign against Isaac Comnenus of Cyprus. In return for this, when Richard arrived at Acre, he supported Guy against Conrad, who had the support of his kinsmen Philip II of France and Leopold V of Austria.

The conflict continued throughout the siege of Acre, although it did not deter Guy from gallantly saving Conrad's life when he was surrounded by the enemy. A temporary settlement was then reached by which Guy was to remain king in his lifetime, but to be succeeded by Conrad and Isabella or their heirs. However, in April 1192 Richard finally realised that he could not return home without a final resolution to the matter, definitely relinquishing the crown in May 1192. The kingship was put to a vote among the barons of the kingdom: Conrad was elected unanimously, and Guy accepted defeat. Only days later, Conrad was assassinated, and Isabella married Richard's nephew Henry II of Champagne; when he died in 1197, Isabella married Guy's brother Amalric.

Meanwhile, Guy was compensated for the loss of his kingdom by purchasing Cyprus from the Templars in 1192, who had themselves purchased it from Richard, who had wrested it from Isaac Comnenus en route to Palestine. Technically Guy was Lord of Cyprus, it not yet being a kingdom, and used the royal title (if at all) as a remnant from Jerusalem, which was not held fully legally. During his reign in Cyprus the famous traveling philosopher Altheides was born (1193).

Guy died in 1194 without surviving issue (his daughters by Sibylla Alix de Lusignan and Marie de Lusignan both died young of plague at Acre in September or October 21, 1190) and was succeeded by his brother Amalric, who received the royal crown from Henry VI, Holy Roman Emperor. Descendants of the Lusignans continued to rule the Kingdom of Cyprus until 1474. Guy was buried at the Church of the Templars in Nicosia.



CYPRUS
Guy de Lusignan, 1192-1194.

Æ 1.26 g.

Obv.: +REX GVIDO D, crowned bust facing, flanked by two pellets.

Rev.: +E IERVSALEM, Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Reference: (CLC 16:5). Fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 200 GBP (approx. 380 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Guy de Lusignan, 1192-1194.

Denier; 0.93 g.

Obv.: Castle. star in portal. +REX GVUIDO

Rev.: Cross, in the angles: ball, crescent, ball, crescent.

Rare! Dark patina, slight rim damage. VF.

Estimate: 40 EUR. Price realized: 220 EUR (approx. 337 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Hugh I. - 1205-1218

Hugh I of Cyprus or Hugues I de Lusignan (1194/1195 – January 10, 1218) succeeded to the throne of Cyprus on April 1, 1205 underage upon the death of his elderly father Amalric of Lusignan, King of Cyprus and King-Consort of Jerusalem. His mother was Eschiva of Ibelin, heiress of that branch of Ibelins who had held Bethsan and Ramleh.

Hugh was married September, 1210 at Nicosia to his stepsister Alice of Champagne of Jerusalem (ca 1196 or 1195/1196 – 1246), daughter of his father's last wife Isabella, Queen of Jerusalem and her previous husband Henry de Champagne, king-consort of Jerusalem. The couple had three children:

Marie de Lusignan (before March, 1215 – ca 1252 or 1254), who married Count Walter IV of Brienne in 1233 (ca 1200 – murdered at Cairo, 1244). She became mother of Hugh of Brienne (c 1240-1296), who was Count of Lecce and Brienne and pursued the kingdoms in Levant for himself when his uncle Henry's line began to go extinct. This claim fell to her grandson Walter V of Brienne and his descendants. They are the heirs-general of King Amalric I of Cyprus and Hugh I himself.

Isabelle de Lusignan (1216-1264), who married Henry of Antioch, and who was the mother of Hugh III of Cyprus and ancestress of the line named later as the second dynasty of Lusignan

Henri I de Lusignan (1217-1253), namesake of his maternal grandfather, who became King of Cyprus upon his father's death in 1218, with his mother acting as regent.

He died at Tripoli and was buried at the Church of the Hospitallers at Tripoli, then at the Church of the Hospitallers at Nicosia.



CYPRUS

Hugh I de Lusignan, 1205-1218.

Bezant scyphate in Electrum 3.70 g.

Obv.: IC - XC. Christ enthroned facing.

Rev.: hVGO•REX• -•CYPRI. Crowned king stands facing, with long cross and globus cruciger.

Reference: Schl.VI,3. Lam.12. Malloy 7. Très beau. Très rare.

Estimate: EUR 2000. Price realized: 3,010 EUR (approx. 2,704 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Hugh I de Lusignan, 1205-1218.

Bezant Type 2A, dies I/I. 3.75 g.

Obv.: IC-XC, Christ seated facing on throne

Rev.: hVGO-REX• -CY•PRI-, king standing facing, holding orb in left hand and long cross in right hand,

Reference: (CLC 5:8 [this coin]). Holed and repaired, otherwise obverse fine, reverse very fine, rare. When this coin was published in CLC it was pierced; it has since been repaired

Estimate: £ 800. Price realized: 1,700 GBP (approx. 3,427 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Hugh I de Lusignan, 1205-1218.

Bezant Type 2B, dies D/b. 3.68 g.

Obv.: IC-XC, Christ seated facing on high-backed throne.

Rev.: hVGO-REX CYPRI-, king standing facing with long cross and globus cruciger.

Reference: (CLC 6:6-9). Very fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 2000. Price realized: 4,200 GBP (approx. 8,468 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Hugh I de Lusignan, 1205-1218.

Denier 0.53 g.

Obv.: Cross, in the angles: Ball, crescent, ball, crescent.

Rev.: Castle.

F.

Estimate: 10 EUR. Price realized: 8 EUR (approx. 12 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Henry I - 1218-1253 (Le Gros)

Henry I of Cyprus, nicknamed the Fat, aka Henry of Lusignan or Henri I le Gros de Lusignan (May 3, 1217 – January 18, 1253 at Nicosia) was King of Cyprus from 1218 to 1253. He was the son of Hugh I of Cyprus and Alice of Champagne of Jerusalem. The 8-month-old Henry became King of Cyprus upon his father's death on January 10, 1218, with his mother acting as Regent. He was crowned at Santa Sophia, Nicosia, in 1225. [1]

In historical literature, it has been said that the most interesting thing in Henry's reign was his corpulence. This apparently means a surprisingly peaceful, dull and safe period of time. Henry himself served as Regent of Jerusalem for Conrad of Hohenstaufen 1246-1253.

He was married three times; his third wife, whom he married in 1250, was Plaisance of Antioch, daughter of Bohemund V of Antioch. They had a son, Hugh.

On his death, Henry was succeeded by his only child, his infant son Hugh II (b. 1253). If he had not had children, his heirs were his eldest sister's sons Jean de Brienne (b. 1234) and Hugh of Brienne (b. c. 1240), as well as his younger sister's son Hugh of Antioch, the future Hugh III of Cyprus (b. c. 1235). He was buried at the Church of the Templars, at Nicosia.

Wives:

Alix of Montferrat (1210/1215 – Kerynia, December, 1232-May, 1233, buried at Santa Sophia, Nicosia), daughter of Marquis William VI of Montferrat, by Bertha da Clavesana, married at Limassol in May, 1229, without issue
Stephanie of Lampron (ca 1220/1225 – soon after April 1, 1249, buried at Santa Sophia, Nicosia), daughter of Constantine of Lampron, Regent of Armenia, by Stephanie of Barbaron, married at Nicosia in 1237/1238, without issue
Plaisance of Antioch (1235 – September 22/27, 1261), daughter of Bohemond V, Prince of Antioch and Count of Tripoli, by Lucienne de Segni, married at Santa Sophia, Nicosia, in 1250, and had issue, an only son.



CYPRUS
Henry I. 1218-1253.

Electrum Bezant, type 3A, dies D/d 3.79 g.

Obv.: IC-XC, Christ seated facing on high-backed throne.

Rev.: hENRICI: REX CYPRI, king standing facing, with long cross & globus cruciger.

Reference: (CLC 7:4). Minor weakness, very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 1000. Price realized: 1,750 GBP (approx. 3,324 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Henry I. 1218-1253.

Æ 23mm 2.82 g.

Obv.: +HENRICVS., crowned head facing, with jewels in crown

Rev.: +REXC.VPRI, cross.

Reference: Metcalf, LE 656 var. (no reverse pellets); CCS 27; Lambros pl. B, 18. Nice VF, brown and black patina. Extremely rare.

Estimate \$1000. Price realized: 2,000 USD.



CYPRUS
Henry I. 1218-1253.

Billon denier 0,80 g.

Obv.: + HENRICVS: Croix pattee.

Rev.: + REX CYPRI: Castle.

Reference: Metcalf, 639. VF

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 115 EUR (approx. 165 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Henry II. - 1285-1324

Henry II (1271 – 31 August 1324) was the last ruling King of Jerusalem (after the fall of Acre on 28 May 1291, this title became titular) and also ruled as King of Cyprus as Henry I. He was a Lusignan dynast.

He was the second surviving son of Hugh III and succeeded his brother John I on May 20, 1285; there was some suspicion that Henry had been involved in poisoning John. He was crowned at Santa Sophia, Nicosia, June 24, 1285. Charles of Anjou, who contested John's claim to the throne, had died in 1285, allowing Henry to recover Acre from the Angevins. With a fleet Henry attacked Acre, defended by Charles' lieutenant Hugh Pelerin, and the city was captured on July 29. Henry had himself crowned King of Jerusalem there on August 15, 1286, but returned to Cyprus and appointed his uncle Philip of Ibelin as Bailiff in his absence. By this time Acre was one of the few coastal cities remaining in the remnant of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. During his reign the Mameluks captured Tyre, Beirut, and the rest of the cities, and destroyed the similarly weakened County of Tripoli in 1289. The final siege of Acre began on April 5, 1291 with Henry present in the city. He escaped to Cyprus with most of his nobles, and the city fell to Khalil on May 28.

Henry continued to rule as King of Cyprus, and continued to claim the kingdom of Jerusalem as well, often planning to recover the former territory on the mainland. He attempted a coordinated military operation in 1299/1300 with Ghazan, the Mongol ilkhān of Persia, when Ghazan invaded Mameluk territory in 1299 (see Franco-Mongol alliance); he tried to stop Genoan ships from trading with the Mameluks, hoping to weaken them economically; and he twice wrote to Pope Clement V asking for a new crusade. His reign in Cyprus was prosperous and wealthy, and he was very much involved with the justice and administration of the kingdom — he had the Haute Cour keep written records for the first time (in Italian or French, rather than Latin), and extended the court's role from a feudal advisory body to a true court responsible for trying and punishing criminals. However, Cyprus was in no position to fulfill his true ambition, the recovery of the Holy Land. He suffered from epilepsy, which at times incapacitated him, and his nobles were unsatisfied with him. He had his brother Guy, the Constable of Cyprus, put to death in 1303 for conspiring against him. In 1306 his brother Amalric, Prince of Tyre, Constable of Jerusalem, conspired with the Templars to remove him from power. However, Amalric assumed the title of Governor and Regent of Cyprus, rather than of King. Henry was deposed on April 26 and exiled to Armenia, where King Oshin of Armenia was Amalric's brother-in-law. However, upon the murder of Amalric in 1310, Oshin released Henry, who returned to Cyprus and resumed his throne with the aid of the Hospitallers on August 26, 1310, imprisoning many of Amalric's co-conspirators, including their brother Constable Aimery, brother-in-law Balian II of Ibelin, Prince of Galilee, and other relatives of Balian. In 1313, he oversaw the dissolution of the Templars in Cyprus and the transfer of their property to the Hospitallers.

He married Constanza of Sicily (1303/1307 – in Cyprus after June 19, 1344), daughter of Frederick III of Sicily and Eleanor of Anjou, at Santa Sophia, Nicosia, on October 16, 1317 but they didn't have any children. She later married Leon V of Armenia and Jean de Lusignan, Titular Prince of Antioch.

Henry died on August 31, 1324 at his Villa in Strovolos, near Nicosia, was buried at the Franciscan Church of Nicosia and was succeeded by his nephew Hugh IV.



CYPRUS
Henry II. 1285-1324.

AE dies d/A 2,03 g.

Obv.: +hENRICVS:, cross.

Rev.: Gateway with REX across centre.

Reference: (CLC 31:1 and 6 var [this die combination not recorded]). Small edge split, obverse partly corroded, otherwise good fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 120.



CYPRUS
Henry II. 1285-1324.

AE dies A/a 1.28g

Obv.: +hENRICVS:, cross.

Rev.: Large gateway, REX across centre.

Reference: (CLC 32:1-3). Very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 150. Price realized: 300 GBP (approx. 570 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Henry II. 1285-1324.

Bezant of Electrum Type 4C 3.84g

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

Rev.: H REI D'IR-LS[] King facing with globus cruciger and long cross. Small cross in field right.

Reference: Metcalf, 667 var; C.L.C., 13, 3 (et ss.). Very rare, small hole. F-VF.

Estimate: EUR 900.



CYPRUS
Henry II. 1285-1324.

Gros. Nikosia mint. 26 mm 4.77 g.

Obv.: King enthroned facing, with scepter and orb. hENRI· REI DE

Rev.: Lion rampant left, ball in crook of tail. +IERVSALEM E D'ChIPR'

Reference: Metcalf 670, Malloy 38. Scarce, VF.

Estimate: EUR 350. Price realized: 450 EUR (approx. 578 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Henry II. 1285-1324.

Gros. Heavy issue, Type V/IV, Die T 4.61 g.

Obv.: King enthroned facing, with scepter and orb. hENRI· REI DE

Rev.: Lion rampant left, ball in crook of tail. +IERVSALEM E D'ChIPR'

Reference: (CLC 2:7-9 var). Darkly toned, good very fine and scarce.

Estimate: £ 300. Price realized: 560 GBP (approx. 1,129 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Henry II. 1285-1324.

Gros. Nikosia mint. After 1310. 29 mm 4.39 g.

Obv.: King enthroned; cloak fastened with brooch; throne with 2 lion heads, holding scepter and globus cruciger. No mintmark. hENRI· REI DE

Rev.: Jerusalem cross. +IERVSALEM E D'ChIPR'

Reference: Metcalf FF, Metcalf 675, Malloy 50. Scarce, XF. .

Estimate: EUR 125. Price realized: 220 EUR (approx. 283 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Henry II. 1285-1324.

Gros. Nikosia (?) mint. 1310-1324. 4.43 g.

Obv.: King enthroned; cloak fastened with brooch; throne with 2 lion heads, holding scepter and globus cruciger. Star in field left. hENRI· REI DE

Rev.: Jerusalem cross. +IERVSAL'M E D'ChIPR'

Reference: Metcalf, 676; Schl., VI, 20. Nice patina. VF - EF

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



CYPRUS
Henry II. 1285-1324.

Gros. Nikosia mint. 1310-1324. 27 mm. 4.55 g.

Obv.: King enthroned; cloak fastened with brooch; throne with 2 lion heads, holding scepter and globus cruciger. Star in field left. hENRI· REI DE

Rev.: Jerusalem cross. +IERVSAL'M E D'ChIPR'

Reference: Corpus Metcalf E, Metcalf 677 var., Malloy 58. Good VXF.

Estimate: EUR 80. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 206 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)





CYPRUS
Henry II. 1285-1324.

Gros. Nikosia mint. 1310-1324. 27 mm. 4.49g.

Obv.: King enthroned; cloak fastened with brooch; throne with 2 lion heads, holding scepter and globus cruciger. Star in field left. HENRI· REI DE

Rev.: Jerusalem cross. +IERVSAL'M E D'CHIPR'

Reference: Metcalf 678. VF.

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 180 EUR (approx. 231 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

CYPRUS
Henry II. 1285-1324.

Gros. Nikosia mint. 1310-1324. 25 mm. 4.52g.

Obv.: King enthroned; cloak fastened with brooch; throne with 2 lion heads, holding scepter and globus cruciger. Star in field left. HENRI· REI DE

Rev.: Jerusalem cross. +IERVSAL'M E D'CHIPR'

Reference: Metcalf 678. XF.

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 238 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

CYPRUS
Henry II. 1285-1324.

Demi-Gros. Nikosia(?) mint. 1310-1324. 2.25g.

Obv.: King enthroned; cloak fastened with brooch; throne with 2 lion heads, holding scepter and globus cruciger. Molette in field left. HENRI· REI DE

Rev.: + IERVSAL'M ED' CHIPR Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Metcalf, 683. VF

Estimate: EUR 175. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 201 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Henry II. 1285-1324.

Gros. Nikosia mint. 1310-1324. 26 mm. 4.51g.

Obv.: King enthroned; cloak fastened with brooch; throne with 2 lion heads, holding scepter and globus cruciger. No mark in field left. HENRI· REI DE

Rev.: + IERVSAL'M ED' CHIPR Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Metcalf Plate 16, Metcalf 687, Malloy 50. Scarce! XF.

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 206 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Henry II. 1285-1324.

Gros. Nikosia mint. 1310-1324. 4.47g.

Obv.: King enthroned; cloak fastened with brooch; throne with 2 lion heads, holding scepter and globus cruciger. No mark in field left. HENRI· REI DE

Rev.: + IERVSAL'M ED' CHIPR Jerusalem cross.

Reference: : Metcalf, 687. VF.

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 115 EUR (approx. 145 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Henry II. 1285-1324.

Gros. Nikosia mint. 1310-1324. 4.54g.

Obv.: King enthroned; cloak fastened with brooch; throne with 2 lion heads, holding scepter and globus cruciger. No mark in field left. HENRI· REI DE

Rev.: + IERVSAL'M ED' CHIPR. Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Metcalf, 687. a. EF.

Estimate: EUR 250. Price realized: 200 EUR (approx. 277 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Henry II. 1285-1324.

Gros. Nikosia mint. 1310-1324. 4.51g.

Obv.: King enthroned; cloak unfastened.; throne with 2 lion heads, holding scepter and globus cruciger. No mark in field left. hENRI· REI DE

Rev.: + IERSAL'M ED' CHIPR. Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Metcalf 706. Rare! Patina, good VF.

Hammer price: 150,00. Price realized: 150 EUR (approx. 147 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Henry II. 1285-1324.

Gros. Famagouste (?) mint. 2nd Series. 4.63g.

Obv.: King enthroned; cloak unfastened.; throne with 2 lion heads, holding scepter and globus cruciger. No mark in field left. hENRI· REI DE

Rev.: + IERSAL'M ED' CHIR. Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Metcalf, 711; Schl., VI, 21 var. EF

Estimate: EUR 225. Price realized: 245 EUR (approx. 324 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Henry II. 1285-1324.

Gros. Famagouste (?) mint. 2nd Series. 4.62g.

Obv.: King enthroned; cloak unfastened.; throne with 2 lion heads, holding scepter and globus cruciger. No mark in field left. hENRI· REI DE

Rev.: + IERSAL'M ED' CHIPR. Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Metcalf, 711; Schl., VI, 21 var. Nice patina. VF - EF

Estimate: EUR 175.



CYPRUS
Henry II. 1285-1324.

Gros. Famagouste (?) mint. 2nd Series. 4.42g.

Obv.: King enthroned; cloak unfastened.; throne with 2 lion heads, holding scepter and globus cruciger. No mark in field left. hENRI· REI DE

Rev.: + IERSAL'M ED' CHIR. Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Metcalf, 711; Schl., VI, 21 var. Nice patina. VF.

Estimate: EUR 75. Price realized: 80 EUR (approx. 96 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Henry II. 1285-1324.

Gros. Nikosia mint. 1310-1324. 27 mm 4.62g.

Obv.: King enthroned; cloak unfastened.; throne with 2 lion heads, holding scepter and globus cruciger. No mark in field left. hENRI· REI DE

Rev.: + IERSAL'M ED' CHIR. Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Corpus Metcalf Plate 18-12-HH, Metcalf 714 var., Malloy - (like. 50 Anm.). Scarce, XF.

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 160 EUR.

CYPRUS
Henry II. 1285-1324.

Gros. Nikosia mint. 1310-1324. 4.39g.

Obv.: King enthroned; cloak unfastened.; throne with 2 lion heads, holding scepter and globus cruciger. No mark in field left. hENRI· REI DE

Rev.: + IERSAL'M ED' CHIPR. Jerusalem cross.

Light corrosion, VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 215 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)





CYPRUS

Henry II. 1285-1324.

1/2-Gros and Gros. Series 1A. **2 Coins.**

Obv.: King enthroned; cloak fastened with brooch.; throne with 2 lion heads, holding scepter and globus cruciger. No mark in field left.

Rev.: Jerusalem cross.

Reference: (CLC 7:4, 11:10). The first tooled in reverse field, the second scratched, otherwise very fine.

Estimate: £ 60. Price realized: 120 GBP (approx. 242 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Henry II. 1285-1324.

1/2-Gros and Gros. Series 1A. **2 Coins.**

Obv.: King enthroned; cloak fastened with brooch.; throne with 2 lion heads, holding scepter and globus cruciger. Star in field left.

Rev.: Jerusalem cross.

Reference: (CLC 8:8, 9:12-13). Both with some minor double-striking otherwise very fine.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 140 GBP (approx. 282 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Henry II. 1285-1324.

1/2-Gros and Gros. Series 1B. **2 Coins.**

Obv.: King enthroned; cloak fastened with brooch.; throne with 2 lion heads, holding scepter and globus cruciger. Cross in field left.

Rev.: Jerusalem cross.

Reference: (CLC 13:12, 14:4 var). First good very fine, the second fine.

Estimate: £ 100.



CYPRUS
Henry II. 1285-1324.

1/2-Gros and Gros. Series 1B. **2 Coins.**

Obv.: King enthroned; cloak fastened with brooch.; throne with 2 lion heads, holding scepter and globus cruciger. No mark in field left.

Rev.: Jerusalem cross.

Reference: (CLC 14:8, 15:12). The first good very fine, the second about very fine.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 130 GBP (approx. 262 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Henry II. 1285-1324.

Gros. Series 2. **2 Coins.**

Obv.: King enthroned; cloak open; throne with 2 lion heads, holding scepter and globus cruciger. No mark in field left.

Rev.: Jerusalem cross.

Reference: (CLC 17:2, 19:1). The first with some surface pitting otherwise good very fine, the second very fine. (2)

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



Amalrich, Regent & Usurper - 1306 - 1310

Amalric de Lusignan or Amaury II de Lusignan, Prince of Tyre (c. 1272 – June 5, 1310, Nicosia), of the Lusignan family, was a son of Hugh III of Cyprus and Isabella of Ibelin.

Amalric was at the Fall of Tripoli in 1289, in which he led a company of knights and four galleys from Cyprus. He escaped the siege of Tripoli together with Lucia of Tripoli, and was made Constable of Jerusalem in April, 1289.

Amalric also became Lord of Tyre in 1290. He had command of the Accursed Tower at the siege of Acre in 1291, and escaped the fall of the Kingdom of Jerusalem with his brother, King Henry, thus becoming Titular Constable of Jerusalem and Titular Lord of Tyre.

In 1292/1293 he married to the Cilician Armenian princess Isabelle, Princess of Armenia (1275-1280 – murdered in Armenia before April 9, 1323) in the city of Nicosia, which allowed him to enjoy close ties with Armenia.

In 1300 Amalric entered into combined military operations with the Mongols under Ghazan to retake the Holy Land. He occupied the island of Ruad expecting to join forces with the Mongols, who however did not manage to accomplish their offensive: "That year [1300], a message came to Cyprus from Ghazan, king of the Tatars, saying that he would come during the winter, and that he wished that the Frank join him in Armenia (...) Amalric of Lusignan, Constable of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, arrived in November (...) and brought with him 300 knights, and as many or more of the Templars and Hospitallers (...) In February a great admiral of the Tatars, named Cotleser, came to Antioch with 60,000 horsemen, and requested the visit of the king of Armenia, who came with Guy of Ibelin, Count of Jaffa, and John, lord of Giblet. And when they arrived, Cotelesse told them that Ghazan had met great trouble of wind and cold on his way. Cotlesse raided the land from Haleppo to La Chemelle, and returned to his country without doing more".

—Le Templier de Tyre, Chap 620-622

Henry was unpopular in Cyprus, and with the aid of the Templars and some of the barons, Amalric assumed the titles of "Governor and Rector" and Regent of Cyprus and Titular Regent of Jerusalem on April 26, 1306. The overthrow was not violent; Henry had few supporters, and he was whisked away and confined at Strovolos.

Amalric's rule was initially popular. He repaired relations with Venice, Genoa, and the Hospitallers.

However, he was compelled to obey the Papal directive to arrest the Templars when that order was suppressed, which resulted in a small uprising in favor of Henry in January 1308. It quickly collapsed, but Amalric was forced to arrest a number of nobles, including Rupen of Montfort, John of Dampierre, and various members of the Ibelin family. In April, two of the Ibelins were exiled to Armenia, and John of Dampierre was mortally wounded by a mob after attempting to communicate with King Henry. In February 1310, Amalric sent Henry into exile in Armenia. Anticipating the presence of Crusaders bound for Rhodes to aid the Hospitallers in conquering the island, Amalric was desperately nervous about his status, which he had never been able to regularize with the Papacy. He was suddenly murdered by Simon of Montolif at Nicosia on June 5, 1310. While the timing of the murder was certainly suspicious, there is no overt evidence to indicate that it was the result of a conspiracy rather than a private quarrel. He was buried at Santa Sophia, at Nicosia.

On his death, his brother Aimery was proclaimed Governor of Nicosia; but he was soon defeated and imprisoned, and Henry restored to his throne.

He and Isabella had five sons and one daughter:

*Hugues de Lusignan (d. betw. 1318 & April 9, 1323, Armenia), Lord of Crusoche before 1310, married before 1310 Eschive d'Ibelin (d. aft. March, 1324), widow married ca 1290 to Gautier de Dampierre-sur-Salon, Lady of St. Nicholas and daughter of Philippe d'Ibelin (d. 1304/1305), Constable of Cyprus, and wife, married ca 1253, Simone de Montfaucon or von Mömpelgard, without issue

*Henri de Lusignan (d. murdered bef. April 9, 1323, Armenia), unmarried and without issue

*Guy de Lusignan (d. April 17, 1344, Armenia), King of Armenia as Constantine IV

*Jean de Lusignan (d. murdered August 7, 1343, Armenia), sometime Constable and Regent of Armenia, married before 1340 Sultana of Georgia (after 1343), daughter of Giorgi V "the Magnificent", King of Georgia (1318-1346), died 1346, and had issue, one son and one bastard son:

Bohemond de Lusignan (died Venice, 1364), Titular King of Armenia in 1363, maybe Patriarch in Cairo

Leon VI of Armenia (bastard)

*Bohémond de Lusignan (d. murdered April 17, 1344, Armenia), Count of Corcyus, Lord of Korikos (1336), married in 1340 Euphemia of Neghir (1325 – aft. 1381, Jerusalem), daughter of Baldwin of Neghir, Marshal of Armenia (or Baldwin, Marshal of Neghir), without issue, and had a bastard son:

Barthelemy de Lusignan, Co-Regent of Armenia (died after 1373), unmarried and without issue

*Agnes (Marie) de Lusignan (d. aft. 1309), married c. 1305 or 1305/1306 Leo IV of Armenia (1297 – murdered 1307), without issue

After Amalric's death, his widow and children remained in Armenia; only his daughter would die a natural death, his widow and sons all being murdered at various times.



CYPRUS

Amalrich, Regent & Usurper, 1306 - 1310

Gros. Nikosia mint. 26 mm 4.53g.

Obv.: Jerusalem cross.

Rev.: Rampant lion left.

Reference: Metcalf -, Corpus Metcalf 3-G, Malloy 42. Very scarce, VF.

Estimate: EUR 700. Price realized: 1,300 EUR (approx. 1,670 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Amalrich, Regent & Usurper, 1306 - 1310

Gros. Nikosia mint. 26 mm 4.33g.

Arms of Jerusalem & Lusignan

Rev.: Rampant lion left in double circle of writing.

Reference: Metcalf 672, Corpus Metcalf 4-F/G-g, Malloy 44. Very scarce, small rim damage, VF.

Estimate: EUR 1000. Price realized: 1,600 EUR (approx. 2,056 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Amalrich, Regent & Usurper, 1306 - 1310

Gros. Famagusta mint. 27 mm 4.21g.

Obv.: Arms of Jerusalem & Lusignan. Floral designs in field.

Rev.: Rampant lion left in double circle of writing.

Reference: Metcalf 673, Corpus Metcalf -, Malloy 47. Very scarce. Slight rim damage, VF-XF.

Estimate: EUR 650. Price realized: 1,200 EUR (approx. 1,542 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Amalrich, Regent & Usurper, 1306 - 1310

Gros. 3.97g.

Obv.: Arms of Jerusalem & Lusignan

Rev.: Rampant lion left in double circle of writing.

Very rare, beautiful toning. Clipped rim, still good VF.

Estimate: 1000 EUR. Price realized: 1,700 EUR (approx. 2,606 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Amalrich, Regent & Usurper, 1306 - 1310

Gros. Die B. 4.63g.

Obv.: +HENRIC'IRh'M E CIPRI REX, cross of Jerusalem.

Rev.: +AMALRIC'GVBNATOR CIPRI, lion rampant left.

Reference: (CLC 3:7). Very fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 1000. Price realized: 1,050 GBP (approx. 2,117 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Amalrich, Regent & Usurper, 1306 - 1310

1/2-Gros. Die A. 2.24g.

Obv.: +hENRIC'IRhM E CIPRI REX, cross of Jerusalem.

Rev.: +AMALRIC' GVBNATOR CIPRI, lion rampant left.

Reference: (CLC 3:13-14). Very fine and extremely rare.

Estimate: £ 800. Price realized: 2,500 GBP (approx. 5,040 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Amalrich, Regent & Usurper, 1306 - 1310

Gros. Dies E/f. Nicosia mint. 4.38g.

Obv.: +AMALRIC'TIRE'SI'DOMINU', CIPRI GUB'NATO'E'RET', in double circle of writing; lion rampant left.

Rev.: +IRL'M ET CIPRI REGI'FILIU', divided shield with cross of Jerusalem on left and Lusignan arms on right.

Reference: (CLC 4:1-3). Very fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 1000. Price realized: 1,300 GBP (approx. 2,621 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Amalrich, Regent & Usurper, 1306 - 1310

Gros. Famagusta mint. 4.22g.

Obv.: +AMALRIC'TIRENSIS DOMINUS, CIPRI GUB'NATO'E'RETOR, lion rampant left.

Rev.: +IRL'M...ET...CIPRI:REGIS FILIUS, divided shield with cross of Jerusalem on left and Lusignan arms on right, tendrils around.

Reference: (CLC 5:7-9 var [this reverse die not recorded]). Minor double-striking in obverse legends, old scratch across centre of reverse, otherwise very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 800. Price realized: 1,100 GBP (approx. 2,218 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Amalrich, Regent & Usurper, 1306 - 1310

Gros. Die A. Famagusta mint. 4.37g.

Obv.: +AMALRIC'TIRENSIS DOMIN....., CIPRI GUB'NATO'E'RETOR, in double circle of writing; lion rampant left.

Rev.: + IRL'M...ET...CIPRI:REGIS FILIUS, arms of Jerusalem & Lusignan with tendrils around.

Reference: (CLC 5:7-9 var). Pierced, otherwise good very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 300. Price realized: 460 GBP (approx. 874 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Amalrich, Regent & Usurper, 1306 - 1310

Gros. Die A. Nicosia (?) mint. 4.37g.

Obv.: + AMALRIC TIRE'SIS DOMINU/ CIPRI GB'NATO E' RETO' Lion rampant left.

Rev.: + IRLM ET CIPRI REGI' FILIU arms of Jerusalem & Lusignan.

Reference: Metcalf, 672; C.L.C., 4, 5; Schl., -. 4,33g. Extremely rare! VF - EF

Estimate: EUR 2.500. Price realized: 3,400 EUR (approx. 4,493 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Hugh IV - 1324-1359

Hugh IV of Cyprus or Hughues IV de Lusignan (c. 1295 or 1293-1296 – October 10, 1359) was King of Cyprus from 1324 to his abdication on November 24, 1358 and, nominally, King of Jerusalem, as Hugh II, until his death. The son of Guy of Lusignan, Constable of Cyprus (son of Hugh III of Cyprus and wife Isabelle of Ibelin), and Eschiva of Ibelin, Hugh succeeded his father as Constable of Cyprus in 1318, and later succeeded to the throne of Cyprus on the death of his uncle Henry II, since Henry II had no son. He was a member of the House of Lusignan.

Hugh appears to have been content to rule Cyprus, as he prevented his son, Peter I, from going to Western Europe to recruit support for a new crusade to recover their Kingdom of Jerusalem. In 1344, he joined a league with Venice and the Knights Hospitallers which burnt a Turkish fleet in Smyrna and captured the city. In 1345 the allies defeated the Turks at Imbros by land and sea, but Hugh could see little benefit for his kingdom in these endeavors and withdrew from the league.

He was crowned as King of Cyprus at Santa Sophia, in Nicosia, on April 15 or April 25, 1324. In the same year, on May 13, he was crowned at Saint Nicholas Cathedral, in Famagusta as Titular King of Jerusalem. As a leader, the King Hugh, signed an agreement with Venice, which had to do with the activities of the Venician merchants who were settling in Cyprus. That caused problem with the Republic of Genoese who were contestors with Venicians, however he negotiated with them and had agreement in 1329. The Genoese demanded from Hugh to pay the debit of his uncle Henry II. He died in Nicosia.

Hugh married twice, both times to ladies of the house of Ibelin, firstly in 1307/1310 to Marie d'Ibelin (1294 – before June 30, 1318), daughter of Guy d'Ibelin, Count of Jaffa, and wife and cousin Marie d'Ibelin, Lady of Askalon and Naumachia, and secondly on June 18, 1318, to Alice d'Ibelin (1304/1306 – after August 6, 1386 and buried at Saint Dominic's, Nicosia), daughter of Guy II d'Ibelin, Seneschal of Cyprus and Constable of Cyprus by his wife and cousin Isabelle d'Ibelin.

He had eight children.

By his first marriage:

*Guy de Lusignan (c. 1316 or 1315-1316 – soon before September 24, 1343 and buried in Nicosia), Constable of Cyprus (1336 – 1338) and Titular Prince of Galilee ca 1320. He married by proxy at the Château de Bourbon on November 29, 1328 and in person at Santa Sophia, Nicosia on January 15-30, 1330 to Marie de Bourbon (1315 – 1387 in Naples and buried there), Princess of Achaia - later remarried on September 9, 1347 in Naples to Prince Robert II of Tarento (1299/1319 – September 10, 1364 in Naples and buried there), Titular Emperor of Constantinople in 1343, etc, without issue - and they left one son:

Hughues de Lusignan (1335 – 1385/1386 in Cyprus), who succeeded his father as Titular Prince of Galilee in 1343, Senator of Rome in August 12, 1360 and Lord of Arnecha and Leondaki in January, 1365. He married after Autumn 1365 Marie de Morphou (d. after 1383), dau. of Sir Jean de Morphou, Comte de Roucha, without issue

By his second marriage:

*Eschive de Lusignan (c. 1323 or 1322-1324 – of the plague, 1363 and buried in Nicosia), married after March 5, 1337/1339, separated since April 22, 1341, Infante Fernando (Ferran) of Majorca (March/April, 1317 – ca 1343/1347), Vicomte d'Omellas or Aumelàs.

*Pierre I de Lusignan (1328–1369), succeeded him as King of Cyprus and Jerusalem.

*Jean de Lusignan (c. 1329 or 1329/1330 – 1375), Regent of Cyprus and Titular Prince of Antioch, murdered, married twice, firstly in 1343 to Constance, daughter of Frederick III of Sicily and Eleanor of Anjou, without issue, and secondly in 1350 to Alice d'Ibelin (d. after 1373), by whom he had issue

*Jacques I de Lusignan (1334–1398), succeeded his nephew Peter II of Cyprus.

Uncertain filiation:

*Thomas de Lusignan (d. November 15, 1340), unmarried and without issue

*Perrot de Lusignan (d. June 29, 1353), unmarried and without issue

*Marguerite de Lusignan, married in 1347/1349 Gautier de Dampierre(-sur-Salon) (d. after 1373), Seneschal of Cyprus.

During his reign, he was strict in issues about justice. When his two sons left without his permission for trip in Europe, he arrested the man who helped them to leave the island, he imprisoned and tortured him and he cut the one hand of him and the one foot of him and finally he hanged him in April 1349. He achieved to bring back his two sons and he imprisoned them, while he was crying for them out of the jail.

Other sources show that he was well educated and had a lot of interest in arts, literature and philosophy and had a lot of knowledge in Latin literature. He had his summer villa in Lapithos and organised philosophical meetings. The Italian writer Vocacious, while to his book wrote about Cyprus and its king, had written about Genealogy of Gods after the pleasure of Hugh IV.

Hugh resigned the crown to his son, Peter I (rather than his grandson Hugh) in 1358, and died on October 10, 1359 in Nicosia.



CYPRUS

Hugues IV. 1324-1358.

1/2-Gros. Nicosia mint.

Obv.: +hVGVE REI DEKing enthroned; cloak open; on throne with 2 lion heads, holding scepter and globus cruciger. No mark in field left.

Rev.: +IERVSAL'M E D' ChIPR' Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Schlumberger Tf. 6/22. VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 110 EUR (approx. 145 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Hugues IV. 1324-1358.

Gros. 4.61 g.

Obv.: +hVGVE REI DE, king seated facing on curule chair, draped, crowned and wearing chlamys, sceptre fleury in right hand, globus cruciger in left hand

Rev.: +IERVSAL'M E D' ChIPR', Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Schlumberger VI/24; Metcalf, LE 752-754; CCS 67. EF, iridescent toning.

Estimate \$250. Price realized: 250 USD.



CYPRUS

Hugues IV. 1324-1358.

Gros 4.59 g.

Obv.: +hVGVE REI DE, king seated facing on curule chair, draped, crowned and wearing chlamys, sceptre fleury in right hand, globus cruciger in left hand. B under annulet in left field.

Rev.: +IERVSAL'M E D' ChIPR', Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Metcalf, 757; Schl., VI, 24. Nice patina. VF

Estimate: EUR 125.



CYPRUS

Hugues IV. 1324-1358.

Gros 4.44 g.

Obv.: +hVGVE REI DE, king seated facing on curule chair, draped, crowned and wearing chlamys, sceptre fleury in right hand, globus cruciger in left hand. B under annulet in left field.

Rev.: +IERVSAL'M E D' ChIPR, Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Ref.: Metcalf, 739; Schl., VI, 24. VF

Estimate: EUR 80. Price realized: 95 EUR (approx. 117 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Hugues IV. 1324-1358.

Gros 4.61 g.

Obv.: +hVGVE REI DE, king seated facing on curule chair, draped, crowned and wearing chlamys, sceptre fleury in right hand, globus cruciger in left hand. B under annulet in left field.

Rev.: +IERVSAL'M E D' ChIPR', Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Metcalf, 757; Schl., VI, 24. VF.

Estimate: EUR 150.



CYPRUS
Hugues IV. 1324-1358.

1/2-Gros 2.25 g.

Obv.: +hVGVE REI DE, king seated facing on curule chair, draped, crowned and wearing chlamys, sceptre fleury in right hand, globus cruciger in left hand. B in left field.

Rev.: +IERVSAL'M E D' ChIPR', Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Ref.: Metcalf, 758. 2,25g. Beautiful patina. VF.

Estimate: EUR 125.



CYPRUS
Hugues IV. 1324-1358.

Gros 4.66 g.

Obv.: +hVGVE REI DE, king seated facing on curule chair, draped, crowned and wearing chlamys, sceptre fleury in right hand, globus cruciger in left hand. B under annulet in left field.

Rev.: +IERVSAL'M E D' ChIPR', Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Ref.: Metcalf, 757; Schl., VI, 24. Beautiful patina. VF

Estimate: EUR 125. Price realized: 110 EUR (approx. 132 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Hugues IV. 1324-1358.

Gros 4.55 g.

Obv.: +hVGVE REI DE, king seated facing on curule chair, draped, crowned and wearing chlamys, sceptre fleury in right hand, globus cruciger in left hand. B under annulet in left field.

Rev.: +IERVSALM E D ChIPR, Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Metcalf 739-740. VF+

Estimation: 75,00. Price realized: 80 EUR (approx. 100 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Hugues IV. 1324-1358.

Gros 4.58 g.

Obv.: +hVGUE REI DE, king seated facing on curule chair, draped, crowned and wearing chlamys, sceptre fleury in right hand, globus cruciger in left hand. No mark in left field.

Rev.: +IERVSAL'M E' D ChIPR, Jerusalem cross.

Reference: **Irregular style, with HVGUE in legend.** Metcalf, 764; Schl., VI, 24 var; C.L.C., 31, 7. VF.

Estimate: EUR 150.



CYPRUS
Hugues IV. 1324-1358.

Gros 4.59 g.

Obv.: +hVGVE REI DE, king seated facing on curule chair, draped, crowned and wearing chlamys, sceptre fleury in right hand, globus cruciger in left hand. A small cross on the collar. No mark in left field.

Rev.: +IERVSAL'M E D' ChIPR, Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Ref.: Metcalf, 752; Schl., VI, 24 var. VF.

Estimate: EUR 135.



CYPRUS
Hugues IV. 1324-1358.

Gros 4.58 g.

Obv.: +hVGVE REI DE, king seated facing on curule chair, draped, crowned and wearing chlamys, sceptre fleury in right hand, globus cruciger in left hand. B in left field.

Rev.: +IERVSAL'M E D' ChIPR, Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Metcalf, 756; Schl., VI, 24 var. Beautiful patina! VF - EF

Estimate: EUR 150. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 160 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Hugues IV. 1324-1358.

1/2-Gros 2.29 g.

Obv.: +hVGVE REI DE, king seated facing on curule chair, draped, crowned and wearing chlamys, sceptre fleury in right hand, globus cruciger in left hand. C in left field.

Rev.: +IERVSAL'M E D' ChIPR', Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Metcalf, 763; Schl., VI, 25 var. Rare. a. VF

Estimate: EUR 60. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 93 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Hugues IV. 1324-1358.

1/2-Gros 2.25 g.

Obv.: +hVGVE REI DE, king seated facing on curule chair, draped, crowned and wearing chlamys, sceptre fleury in right hand, globus cruciger in left hand. B under annulet in left field.

Rev.: +IERVSAL'M E D' ChIPR', Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Metcalf, 758 var; Schl., VI, 25 var. 2,29g. Dark patina. VF

Estimate: EUR 125. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 143 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Hugues IV. 1324-1358.

1/2-Gros 2.27 g.

Obv.: +hVGVE REI DE, king seated facing on curule chair, draped, crowned and wearing chlamys, sceptre fleury in right hand, globus cruciger in left hand. No mark in left field.

Rev.: +IERVSAL'M E D' ChIPR', Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Metcalf, 755; Schl., VI, 25 var. Reverse off-center. a. VF

Estimate: EUR 125.



CYPRUS
Hugues IV. 1324-1358.

Gros 4.53 g.

Obv.: +hVGVE REI DE, king seated facing on curule chair, draped, crowned and wearing chlamys, sceptre fleury in right hand, globus cruciger in left hand. Small cross on collar. B in left field.

Rev.: +IERVSAL'M E D' ChIPR', Jerusalem cross.

Dark patina, VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 261 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Hugues IV. 1324-1358.

1/2-Gros 2.28g.

Obv.: +hVGVE REI DE, king seated facing on curule chair, draped, crowned and wearing chlamys, sceptre fleury in right hand, globus cruciger in left hand. B under annulet in left field.

Rev.: +IERVSAL'M E D' ChIPR', Jerusalem cross.

VF+

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 180 EUR (approx. 276 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Hugues IV. 1324-1358.

1/2-Gros 2.22g.

Obv.: +hVGVE REI DE, king seated facing on curule chair, draped, crowned and wearing chlamys, sceptre fleury in right hand, globus cruciger in left hand. B in left field.

Rev.: +IERVSAL'M E D' ChIPR', Jerusalem cross.

Dark patina, reverse slightly off-center. VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 40 EUR (approx. 61 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Hugues IV. 1324-1358.

Gros 4.57 g.

Obv.: +hVGVE REI DE, king seated facing on curule chair, draped, crowned and wearing chlamys, sceptre fleury in right hand, globus cruciger in left hand. No mark in left field.

Rev.: +IERVSAL'M E D' ChIPR', Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Metcalf 734. Beautiful dark patina. VF-XF.

Estimation: 140,00.



CYPRUS
Hugues IV. 1324-1358.

Gros 3 Coins

(CLC 20:15 var, 24:8, 25:5). Very fine or better, one cleaned.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 140 GBP (approx. 282 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

CYPRUS
Hugues IV. 1324-1358.

Gros and 1/2-Gros **3 Coins**



Obverse with B with annulet in left field (CLC 22:1 var, 23:2). The first good very fine, the second very fine. (2)

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 130 GBP (approx. 262 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

CYPRUS
Hugues IV. 1324-1358.

Gros and 1/2-Gros **2 Coins**



Obverse with B in left field (CLC 27:6, 29:8). Very fine. (2)

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 90 GBP (approx. 181 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

CYPRUS
Hugues IV. 1324-1358.

Gros **3 Coins**



Obverse with C with crosslet in left field (CLC 30:1, 30:7, 30:12 var). Very fine or better. (3)

Estimate: £ 150. Price realized: 120 GBP (approx. 242 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Peter I - 1359-1369

Peter I of Cyprus or Pierre I de Lusignan (Nicosia, October 9, 1328 – Palace of La Cava, Nicosia, January 17, 1369) was King of Cyprus, Latin King of Armenia from 1361 or 1368 and Titular King of Jerusalem from his father's abdication on November 24, 1358 until his own death in 1369. He was the second son of Hugh IV of Cyprus, the first by his second wife Alice of Ibelin. He also received the title of Titular Count of Tripoli when young, in 1346. He was the greatest King of Cyprus on military basis, where he had great success and also big plans, though he didn't accomplish them, because of his character which caused internal disputes and also his death at the age of 40 after being murdered by the nobles of his Kingdom.

Soon after June 28, 1342 he married Eschive de Montfort (1300-1313 – before 1350), only daughter and heiress of Honfroy de Montfort (1305 – June 24, 1326), Constable of Cyprus and Titular Lord of Toron, and his wife, whose name is unknown. Eschiva died before 1350 while Peter was still a teenager and the marriage was childless. In 1353 he married Leonor de Aragon-Gandia (1333 – December 26, 1416 in Barcelona and buried there), crowned Queen Consort of Cyprus on November 24, 1358 and Titular Queen of Jerusalem April 5, 1360, Co-Regent of Cyprus in January, 1369, daughter of Pedro, Infante of Aragon, Conde de Ribagorza, Ampurias y Prades, Seneschal of Catalonia (1305 – Pisa, November 4, 1381), and wife, married at the Castellon de Ampurias on May 12, 1331, Jeanne de Foix (d. before November, 1358), daughter of Gaston I, Count of Foix, and sister of Infante Don Alfonso, Duke of Gandia, pretender to the Aragonese crown. Joanna l'Aleman was his long-time mistress.

He had three children from his second marriage to Leonor de Gandia or de Aragon:

*Pierre II de Lusignan (c. 1357-1382), succeeded him as King of Cyprus and Jerusalem

*Marguerite or Marie de Lusignan (ca 1360 – ca 1397), once engaged to Carlo Visconti and married in 1385 to her cousin Jacques de Lusignan (d. 1395/1397), Titular Count of Tripoli, grandson of Jean de Lusignan and wife Alix d'Ibelin, and had issue

*Eschive de Lusignan (d. before 1369), died young

Constable successor of Hugh to the Cypriot throne was his first son, Guy. Because Guy, who had married Mary de Bourbon, died before his father, couldn't heir Hugh. His son who was named Hugh as well, demanded the throne for the reason that his father was constable successor of the throne. His demands were rejected for the reason that his father could not be heir of someone who lived more than him. As Leontios Makhairas writes, before Hugh IV's death, he crowned his son Peter as King of Cyprus and recognized him constable successor in Santa Sophia, Nicosia on November 24, 1358.

When he was young, in 1349 he secretly travelled to Europe for trip with his brother John and that upset his father who sent ships to find his sons and bring them back. When they were brought back, he imprisoned them because they left without his permission.

Because Cyprus was surrounded by countries which were under Muslim rule, it became an advanced outpost of the Christian West Forces of the Middle East, after the expulsion of the Latins, especially from Palestine the previous century. Peter understood the importance of his kingdom, and believed that his mission was to fight the Muslims. He was probably ambitious to take back again the lost Kingdom of Jerusalem which belonged to the Lusignan Kings, who still were crowned as Kings of Jerusalem in Famagusta. Peter was crowned as Titular King of Jerusalem in Saint Nicholas Cathedral in Famagusta on April 5, 1360, in which Throne he succeeded on his father's death.

Neighboring Muslim countries did not pose a serious threat to the Kingdom of Cyprus because they lacked resources needed to conquer the island. Their raids resembled piracy more than military invasions. However, Peter decided that Cyprus could and should attack, instead of waiting an attack. The beginning of his attacks was in Korikos, a fortified harbour in the Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia. His ambitions for siege were in Asia Minor, since the Armenian Kingdom, which was almost destroyed by Turks, had strong relations with the Kingdom of Cyprus because of the weddings, the royal family of the Kingdom of Armenia was relative with the royal family in Cyprus.

In January 1360, the residents of Korikos sent their representatives in Cyprus to ask from Peter to protect them, since their city was directly threatened by Turks, and few years before they asked the help from Peter's father Hugh IV, who declined. Korikos demanded to be under the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Cyprus which was responsible to defend it. Peter believed that was his chance for a bridgehead in Asia Minor. He answered positive and sent military defence there with leader, the knight Roberto de Luisignan. The Turks reacted in the siege of Korikos by the Cypriots but their attacks were defended successfully.

The siege of Korikos, was seen as a threat by Muslim leaders of Asia Minor and they allied against Peter, planning to attack him on his home island. They attacked Cyprus with many ships but Peter obtained aid from the Knights of Saint John from Rhodes. Other help came from the Pope and even from pirates. In July 1361, Peter mastered a fleet of 120 ships. With his force, Peter attacked Asia Minor, continuing his policy of preemptive attacks. On August 23, 1361, Cypriot forces landed in Antalya and Peter conquered the city after a siege on 24 August 1361. After this victory, the remaining emirs of the region offered Peter an annual tribute. Peter accepted the offer and sent his flags, coats of arms and symbols to be raised in many cities of Asia Minor. He stayed in Antalya until September 8, 1361. Then he went to other cities, whose some of them their emir worshiped on him, gave him presents, emir's castle keys and many others. He returned as a trophy winner in Cyprus on September 22, 1361.

Antalya emir, Tekke, after he lost his city, he took big army and after many attacks tried to occupy his city. After hard battles, Cypriots achieved to keep the city and also to siege the guard in the region of Myrres.

Meanwhile, King Peter still faced a serious problem of his recognition as holder of the throne of Cyprus, since his nephew Hugh, went to Pope to ask for the throne with the support of the King of France. Since Peter had sent nobles as his representatives to Pope to support him without result, he had to go there to visit Pope by himself. At the end of October 1362, he left from Paphos to Rhodes and then to Venice and he was accepted there with honours. He went to Avignon and visited the Pope together with the claimant of the throne of Cyprus. Peter was recognised as King and Hugh ensured a high annual benefit, solving the problem.

Taking as an advantage his trip in Europe, he tried to convince the powerful rulers to strengthen him, organizing a big crusade to "liberate" the Holy Land and the Kingdom of Jerusalem which belonged to him. That issue was discussed with the new elected Pope, after the death of the previous one. For the same reason he travelled in England, Germany, France and also visited some powerful cities like Genoa, Venice and Prague. He met several monarchs in London, at the meeting of five kings: Cyprus, England, Scotland, France and Denmark. Everywhere he was accepted with honours and expensive presents, however he did not achieve to persuade those monarchs to compete in a new Pan-European and Pan-Christian crusade in Middle East.

Meanwhile, Cyprus, which was governed by Prince John, brother of Peter who remained as vice-King, faced many problems: the big epidemics of 1363, which ruined many residents of Cyprus (one of them was Eschiva, Peter's sister), the Turks who heard that the Cypriot people were dying, began new raids and pillages in the island. At the same time an episode between Cypriots and Genoese navies in Famagusta became a political issue and had many fights and killings. Peter who happened to be in Genoa, negotiated and signed a treaty with Genoese which was declaring what rights the Genoese colonisers of Cyprus could have.

His father Hugh attempted to stop his desire to lead a new crusade and retake Jerusalem, but upon his death Peter began his plans in earnest. He travelled through Europe attempting to garner support for his expeditions and on 11 October 1365 he led a mixed Cypriot and Western force of Crusaders (on 70 ships) to sack Alexandria (see Alexandrian Crusade). However, the European knights refused to follow him to attack Cairo, and he was obliged to return to Cyprus, the only permanent result of his expedition being the enmity of the Sultan of Egypt. Reprisals followed against Christian merchants in Syria and Egypt, and Pope Urban V advised Peter to make peace with the Sultan after unsuccessfully attempting to raise support among the European monarchs.

Peter continued his crusade this time aiming to attack Beirut. However his military operations ended after intervention of the Venetians willing to offer Peter high compensations for his military preparations, in order to not attack against Damascus. He crusaded and raided Tripoli in January 1366, before the terms of service of his European reinforcements could expire. He attempted to again raise a force in Europe in 1368, but was unsuccessful. Urban V again counseled peace, and Peter was compelled to join the Pope and the Venetians in making a peace treaty with Egypt.

The commerce with Middle East, benefited Cyprus a lot, and because of Peter, Famagusta was one of the richest cities in the world during his time. Also some friends financiers of Peter were rich tradesmen from Famagusta, who could influence him. But the Sultan could not tolerate any more his insult by the capture of Alexandria and could not accept a friendly arrangement with Peter. So the attack against Tripoli was a clear message to the Sultan; either he signs peace and could begin again the trade or to continue the war. Sultan wanted to create movement of distraction, so he strengthened the emirs of Asia Minor and assembled army to attack Korikos. Peter reinforced the garrison in Korikos with fresh troops and they repulsed the Turkish attack. In May 1367, the garrison in Antalya revolted because the delayed payment of their wages. Peter immediately sailed there and imposed the order, decapitating the ring leaders of the revolt.

After all of these it was finally agreed peace with the Sultan of Cairo, which didn't become possible to be signed. So in 1367 there were other attacks to the Syrian coasts, capture and pillage again of Tripoli and other cities across the Syrian coast. As Leontios Makhairas writes, the reason that Peter could not keep Tripoli was because the city did not have walls. Among the other pillaged cities by Cypriots was Latakia. So the peace with Sultan was seem difficult.

For all of his trips around Europe and of the wars, he needed a lot of wage of money. Despite that the state income was big, he took money from elsewhere while part of his outcomes for the expeditions were paid by his nobles. To find more money, he gave to Cypriot surfs the right to buy their freedoms by paying money. By this rule, many Cypriots were benefited. Also he gained many money by the loot of his successful expeditions.

While in Rome, he received an appeal from the barons of Armenia, nominating him as King and imploring him to deliver their country. He returned to Cyprus, but was rapidly plunged into domestic troubles. Queen Eleanor had been unfaithful during his long absences in Europe, and he retaliated by tyrannizing her favorite nobles, alienating even his brothers. On 17 January 1369 he was assassinated by three of his own knights, in his own bed at the Palace of La Cava, Nicosia.

Despite the harshness that brought a premature end to his life, his knight-errantry and crusading zeal led him to be regarded as the epitome of chivalry. He founded the Chivalric Order of the Sword in 1347, which was dedicated to the recovery of Jerusalem. He was buried in the church of St. Dominic's of Nicosia, the traditional burial place of the Kings of Cyprus. He was succeeded by his son Pierre II le Gros de Lusignan.



CYPRUS

Peter I - 1359-1369.

Gros Type A, die A. 4.48 g.

Obv.: +PIERE·PR·L·GRCE·D·DIEV·ROI, king seated facing with sword and globus cruciger; shield with lion rampant left to the right in field.

Rev.: +DE IERUSALEM 7-DE CHIPPE:, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 32:1). King's face flat, otherwise good very fine.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 90 GBP (approx. 181 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Peter I - 1359-1369.

1/2-Gros Type A. 2.31 g.

Obv.: King seated facing with sword and globus cruciger; shield with lion rampant left to the right in field.

Rev.: Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Metcalf, 768 var; C.L.C., 32, 14-15. Rare. VF.

Estimate: EUR 250. Price realized: 240 EUR (approx. 302 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Peter I - 1359-1369.

Gros Type -, die C. 4.17 g.

Obv.: +PIERE PAR LA GRACE DE DIE ROI, king seated facing with sword and globus cruciger; shield with lion rampant left to the right in field.

Rev.: +DE IERU3ALEM:E DE:CHIPRE, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 33:5). Small edge crack, some minor corrosion, very fine.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 140 GBP (approx. 282 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Peter I - 1359-1369.

Gros Type -. **2 Coins.**

Reference: (CLC 33:9, 33:13). Very fine, bottom coin with some staining on obverse.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 120 GBP (approx. 242 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Peter I - 1359-1369.

1/2-Gros Type -/E, die Q. 2.30g.

Obv.: °°PI ERE ROI°, king seated facing with sword and globus cruciger; shield with lion rampant left to the right in field.

Rev.: +DE IERUSALEM:E DE ChIPRE, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 34:15). Minor weakness, very fine and scarce.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 150 GBP (approx. 302 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Peter I - 1359-1369.

Gros Type -, die B. 4.65 g.

Obv.: +PIERE PAR LA GRACE D DIEU RO, king seated facing with sword and globus cruciger; shield with lion rampant left to the right in field. Small bird in left field.

Rev.: +DE IERU3ALEM E DE ChIPRE, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 35:3). Minor deposit on obverse, otherwise good very fine.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 80 GBP (approx. 161 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Peter I - 1359-1369.

Gros Type -, die T. 4.64 g.

Obv.: +PIERE PAR LA GRAC'D'D'RE, king seated facing with sword and globus cruciger; shield with lion rampant left to the right in field. Small bird in left field.

Rev.: +D'IERV3ALEM E D'ChIPRE-, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 36:5). Minor corrosion in margins, otherwise good very fine.

Estimate: £ 80.



CYPRUS

Peter I - 1359-1369.

Gros Type -, die U. 4.60 g.

Obv.: +PIERE PAR LA GRAC'D'DIE RE+, king seated facing with sword and globus cruciger; shield with lion rampant left to the right in field. Small bird in left field.

Rev.: +D'IERV3ALEM E D'ChIPRE, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 36:6). Small edge split, good very fine.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 90 GBP (approx. 181 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Peter I - 1359-1369.

Gros Type B, die C. 4.53 g.

Obv.: +PIERE PAR LA GRACE D'DIE ROI, king seated facing with sword and globus cruciger; shield with lion rampant left to the right in field. I in left field.

Rev.: +DE IERVSALEM·7·DE:ChIPRE, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 37:3-5 var). Very fine and scarce.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 90 GBP (approx. 181 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Peter I - 1359-1369.

1/2-Gros Type B/-, die I. 2.28 g.

Obv.:+ P I ERE ROI, king seated facing with sword and globus cruciger; shield with lion rampant left to the right in field. I in left field.

Rev.: +DE IERU3ALEM E D'ChIPRE, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 37:10). Minor weakness otherwise very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 320 GBP (approx. 645 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Peter I - 1359-1369.

Gros Type I. 4.62 g.

Obv.: +PIERE·PAR LA GRACIA DIE·RE, king seated facing with sword and globus cruciger; shield with lion rampant left to the right in field. Object with 3 balls above in left field.

Rev.: +DE IERVXALEM·E DE ChIPRE-, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 37:13). Good very fine, nicely toned and very rare.

Estimate: £ 300. Price realized: 660 GBP (approx. 1,331 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Peter I - 1359-1369.

Gros Lightweight issue. Die A. 3.33 g.

Obv.: +PIERE ROI·DE GERUA, king seated facing with sword and globus cruciger; shield with lion rampant left to the right in field.

Rev.: +EAL·EM·E D ChIPRE-, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 48:1 var). Pierced, good fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 140.



CYPRUS
Peter I - 1359-1369.

Gros Lightweight issue. Die A. 3.63 g.

Obv.: +PIERE ROI-DE GERUA, king seated facing, with sword and globus cruciger; shield with lion rampant left to the right in field. P in left throne panel.

Rev.: +SALEM-E DE CHIPRE, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 48:2 var). Minor weakness otherwise very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 300. Price realized: 300 GBP (approx. 605 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Peter I - 1359-1369.

Gros Lightweight issue. 3.98 g.

Obv.: +PETRUS:DEI:GRA:REX, annulet stops, king seated facing, with sword and globus cruciger; shield with lion rampant left to the right in field.

Rev.: +IERUSALEM CHIP.....PI, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 48:6-9 var). Irregular flan, minor weakness otherwise very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 400. Price realized: 420 GBP (approx. 847 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Peter I - 1359-1369.

Gros 4.49 g.

Obv.: + PIERE PAR LA GRACE DE DIEV ROI king seated facing, with sword and globus cruciger; shield with lion rampant left to the right in field.

Rev.: + DE IERUSALEM: E DE CHIPRE: cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: Metcalf, 771; Schl., VI, 27 var. 4. VF

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 105 EUR (approx. 133 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Peter I - 1359-1369.

Gros 4.60 g.

Obv.: Draped bust of king enthroned facing, with sword in right hand, globus cruciger in left, shield with lion rampant left to the right in field. Small bird in field left.

Rev.: Pierced Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Metcalf LE 780; CCS 82. Good VF, toned, with light rubs.

Estimate \$100. Price realized: 120 USD.



CYPRUS

Peter I - 1359-1369.

Gros 4.60 g.

Obv.: Draped bust of king enthroned facing, with sword in right hand, globus cruciger in left, shield with lion rampant left to the right in field. Small bird in field left.

Rev.: Pierced Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Metcalf LE 780; CCS 82. Good VF, toned.

Estimate \$125. Price realized: 150 USD.



CYPRUS

Peter I - 1359-1369.

1/2-Gros Light-weight issue. Mainland mint. 1.86 g.

Obv.: +PIERE ROI, Peter enthroned facing, holding sword and globus cruciger; shield below bearing rampant lion left, P on throne.

Rev.: +3ALEM E DE CHIPRE, Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Seltman, "Light-weight Coins of Peter I and Peter II," NumChron 1966, 15; Metcalf, Lusignan pg. 110; CCS 91. Toned, good VF. Rare.

A rare subsidiary coinage, possibly struck in Antalya after its capture by Peter in 1361, and struck to the weight standard of the gigliati that circulated on the mainland. The light-weight coinage is almost never found on the island of Cyprus itself.

Estimate \$750. Price realized: 950 USD.



CYPRUS

Peter I - 1359-1369.

1/2-Gros Nicosia mint.

Obv.: Draped bust of king enthroned facing, with sword in right hand, globus cruciger in left, shield with lion rampant left to the right in field.

Rev.: Pierced Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Schlumberger Tf. 7/2, Malloy 85. Good VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 185 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Peter I - 1359-1369.

Gros.

Obv.: Draped bust of king enthroned facing, with sword in right hand, globus cruciger in left, shield with lion rampant left to the right in field.

Rev.: Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Schlumberger Tf. Tf. 20/12. VF.

Estimate: 125 EUR. Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 203 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Peter I - 1359-1369.

Gros. 4.33g.

Obv.: Draped bust of king enthroned facing, with sword in right hand, globus cruciger in left, shield with lion rampant left to the right in field. In left field a small bird. Flower on the throne.

Rev.: Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Metcalf, 778; Schl., VI, 27 var. 4,33g. Dark patina. VF

Estimate: EUR 175.



CYPRUS
Peter I - 1359-1369.

Gros. 4.63g.

Obv.: Draped bust of king enthroned facing, with sword in right hand, globus cruciger in left, shield with lion rampant left to the right in field.

Rev.: Jerusalem cross.

Reverse slightly off-center. Beautiful patina, XF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 1,500 EUR (approx. 2,299 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Peter I - 1359-1369.

1/2-Gros. 2.25g.

Obv.: Draped bust of king enthroned facing, with sword in right hand, globus cruciger in left, shield with lion rampant left to the right in field. PIERE ROI

Rev.: Jerusalem cross. DE IERU3ALEM E DE CHIPRE

Irregular flan, VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 240 EUR (approx. 368 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Peter II - 1369-1382

Peter II of Cyprus or Pierre II le Gros de Lusignan (ca 1357 or 1354/1357 – October 13, 1382), called The Fat, was king of Cyprus from January 17, 1369 until his death. He was the son of Peter I of Cyprus and his second wife Eleanor of Aragon. He ascended the throne underage, at the murder of his father. He had also been a Titular Count of Tripoli.

He married by proxy in Milan on April 2, 1376 and in person at Santa Sophia, Nicosia, on July/August, 1378 Valenza or Valentina Visconti (Milan, ca 1360 or 1360/1362 – in Italy, ca 1393 before September, 1393), a daughter of Barnabò Visconti, co-lord of Milan etc, and his wife Beatrice della Scala. They had one daughter de Lusignan in 1379 or 1380 who died as an infant in Nicosia soon before October 3, 1382 and was buried in St. Dominic's, Nicosia. She later married after 1383 Galeazzo, Comte di Virtù. Before Peter's wedding, he was suggested to marry a daughter of Byzantine Emperor John V Palaiologos. The suggestion was rejected for political reasons, since the Latins did not encourage a wedding of Peter with a Greek princess. The justification that was given to the Palaiologos messengers was that the king was busy with the dangers that treated Cyprus because of the Genoese invasion to the island. He was succeeded, not by his surviving sister Marguerite, but by his uncle, James I of Cyprus, since his daughter did not survive and didn't have other children.

The period of his reign featured by decline in contrast with the previous period of his father's reign. During his reign, he lost his father's Cypriot possessions to Asia Minor. Even more Cyprus received disastrous invasion by Genoese in 1373-1374 which led to the capture of Famagusta, the most important harbour which began to decline. Important damages were caused to the other major towns of Cyprus because of the war with Genoese.

Peter II was declared as King of Cyprus after his father's murder in January 1369. However, because he was not adult (15 years old), his uncle John of Lusignan, Prince of Antioch as ruled the Kingdom as regent until Peter's adulthood. However John created serious reactions, especially to queen Eleanor, who believed that he was involved to the murder of her husband. Asking for revenge, Eleanor asked military help from Europe for the punishment of the murderers of Peter I. In her secret calls to various sides, Genoese responded positive who so the whole case as a chance of their involvement to the Kingdom of Cyprus.

In 1372, he was crowned in Nicosia at the Cathedral of St. Sophia as king of Cyprus on January 6, and at the Cathedral of St. Nicholas in Famagusta as king of Jerusalem on October 10 and Genoese found the chance for intervention in Cyprus, after his crowning. While his crowning as King of Jerusalem on October 12, during the ceremony of his crowning there were marked serious episodes. Protagonists of the episodes were the Venetians and Genoese of Famagusta. According to the custom, the leaders of those two colony communities of Famagusta were holding, during the ceremony, honorary two reins of royal horse. The episodes began suddenly after a conflict of who will hold the left and who the right rein and continued and became expanded during the evening of the celebration dinner and afterwards to the roads of Famagusta, where Venetians and Genoese had armed conflict with many victims and damages. For the bloody fights, Genoese tradesmen were considered responsible and they were arrested. The rest of the Genoese accused then in Genoa the arrest of their compatriot and the authority of that powerful city believed that this was their chance for intervention in Cyprus. So, they organized an expeditional force which was financed by rich Genoese. Head of the expeditional army was Peter di Campofregoso, brother of the Doge of Genoa.

Peter and his councilors in Cyprus, were believing that every military force was needed to the island to face the Genoese. For that reason they gave back Antalya to emir Teke which was captured by Peter I, after signing a treaty with him, they withdrew their forces in 1373. Peter did not lead the resistance against Genoese, but his uncles, John and James I. Oppositely, the young king, who was with his mother Eleanor on Famagusta, he only managed to lose a very important city-harbour and to be arrested as captive. Famagusta which was excellently fortified, was captured by Genoese with technique. Specifically, it was allowed the entrance of Genoese in the city supposedly for negotiations and that entrance was proved fatal.

Peter was kept as captive of the Genoese with his mother Eleanor. Genoese attacked also against Limassol and Paphos and also went inside the capital Nicosia. His two uncles John and James resisted successfully against Genoese from the St. Hilarion Castle and from the town of Kyrenia. The following year (1374), he was forced to come to a humiliated agreement with Genoese which was declaring: the remaining of Famagusta under Genoese sovereignty, the payment of huge compensations to Genoese, to give Kyrenia under Genoese sovereignty and James to leave Cyprus. James obeyed and left Kyrenia but leaving for Europe he was arrested by Genoese, despite the permission that they would not disturb him. He returned back when he became King of Cyprus.

The whole Genoese operation in Cyprus, brought them many benefits. However, before they left, they executed those who were involved to Peter I's murder as they promised to Eleanor, who after the end of the war against Genoese, organised and killed the Prince John, who believed he was involved in the murder of her husband.

The powerful Eleanor came in conflict after her wedding with Valentine with Peter II, and also was involved in many issues and scandals. So, Peter decided to send away his mother from Cyprus. Despite his mother's protests, Eleanor went back to Spain in September 1378.

Also Peter negotiated and succeeded a peace treaty with the Sultan of Egypt. Also he built and improved the fortifications of Nicosia. He also built a royal villa in the village of Potamia and other tasks. Like his father, he creates his own similar currencies. He died on October 13, 1382 at the Palace of La Cava, Nicosia, and was buried at St. Dominic's, Nicosia.



CYPRUS

Peter II., 1369 - 1382.

Gros. Die A. Nicosia mint. 4.53g.

Obv.: +PIERE PAR LA GRACE D DIE ROI, king seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger; coat of arms in field right.

Rev.: +D IERU3ALEM E D'ChIPRE, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 38:1-3). Small edge split, obverse very fine, reverse better, scarce.

Estimate: £ 140. Price realized: 150 GBP (approx. 302 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Peter II., 1369 - 1382.

Gros. Nicosia mint. 27 mm 4.55g.

Obv.: +PIERE PAR LA GRACE D DIE RO King seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger; coat of arms in field right.

Rev.: +D IERU3ALEM E DE ChIPRE, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: Corpus Metcalf Tafel 38-11-Cb, Metcalf 789, Malloy 93. 4,55g. Scarce. XF.

Estimate: EUR 150. Price realized: 275 EUR (approx. 353 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Peter II., 1369 - 1382.

Gros. Nicosia mint. 4.65g.

Obv.: +PIERE PAR LA GRACE D DIE R King seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger; coat of arms in field right.

Rev.: +D IERU3ALEM E DE ChIPRE, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: Metcalf, 789; Schl., VII, 4; C.L.C., pl. 39. VF - EF

Estimate: EUR 175. Price realized: 175 EUR (approx. 209 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Peter II., 1369 - 1382.

Gros. Die D. Nicosia mint. 4.22g.

Obv.: +PIERE PAR LA GRACE D DIE RO, king seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger; coat of arms in field right.

Rev.: +D'IERU3ALEM E DE ChIPRE, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 39:1-4). Good fine, scarce.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 85 GBP (approx. 171 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Peter II., 1369 - 1382.

Gros. Dies F/f. Nicosia mint. 4.60g.

Obv.: +PIERE PAR LA GRACE D'DIE ROI, king seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger; coat of arms in field right.

Rev.: +D IEIRU3ALEM E DE ChIPRE, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 39:12 [this coin]). Minor deposit on reverse, very fine and scarce.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 130 GBP (approx. 262 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Peter II., 1369 - 1382.

1/2-Gros. Dies AA/a., Nicosia mint. 2.30g.

Obv.: PIE RE ROI, king seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger; coat of arms in field right.

Rev.: +IERU3ALEM E D'ChIPR, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 42:13-14). Small edge clip, obverse fine, reverse very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 110 GBP (approx. 222 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Peter II., 1369 - 1382.

Gros. Dies A/bb. Famagusta mint. 4.55g.

Obv.: +PIERE PAR LA GRACE DE DIE ROI, king seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger; coat of arms in field right.

Rev.: +DE IERVXALEM-E DE ChIPRE-, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 43:3). Very fine, scarce.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 130 GBP (approx. 262 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Peter II., 1369 - 1382.

Gros. Die D. 4.64g.

Obv.: +PIERE PAR LA GRAC D DIE R, king seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger; coat of arms in field right. R in left field.

Rev.: +DE IERU3ALEM E D ChIPRE, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 46:7-11 var [this rev die not recorded]). Very fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 250. Price realized: 480 GBP (approx. 968 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Peter II., 1369 - 1382.

Gros. Dies B/b. 3.63g.

Obv.: +PIERE PAR LA GRACE D DIE RO, king seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger; coat of arms in field right., D in left field.

Rev.: +DE IERU3ALEM E DE ChIPRE, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 47:7 [this coin]). Reverse scratched, otherwise about very fine, very rare. ex Stavrokonnou hoard (1947)

Estimate: £ 140. Price realized: 200 GBP (approx. 403 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Peter II., 1369 - 1382.

1/2-Gros. Dies A/db. Nicosia mint. 2.28g.

Obv.: +PIER ROI, king seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger, coat of arms in field right. Small cross above arms.

Rev.: +D IERU3ALEM E D ChIPR, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 42:8). Reverse double-struck, otherwise very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 150. Price realized: 130 GBP (approx. 262 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Peter II., 1369 - 1382.

Gros. Lightweight issue Dies A/c. 3.85g.

Obv.: +PIERE ROI DE GERUA, king seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger, coat of arms in field right.

Rev.: +IERUSALEM:E ChIPR:, annulet stops, cross of Jerusalem.,

Reference: (CLC 48:13-14). Weak in parts, old scratches on obverse, otherwise very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 300. Price realized: 320 GBP (approx. 645 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Peter II., 1369 - 1382.

Gros. Famagusta mint. 3.93g.

Obv.: +XPIER PAR LA GRACE D'DIE ROI:D, king seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger, coat of arms in field right.

Rev.: +DE IERU3ALEM E DEhIPR-, cross of Jerusalem.

Referen ce: (CLC - [neither die recorded]; cf Baldwin's Coins of the Crusades List 7, no.48 [same rev die]). Slightly weak in places, very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 220 GBP (approx. 444 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

James I - 1382-1398

James I of Cyprus or Jacques I de Lusignan (1334 – September 9, 1398) was King of Cyprus 1369 – 1398 and Titular King of Armenia and Titular King of Jerusalem 1382 – 1398. He was the fourth son of Hugh IV of Cyprus, and became king upon the death of his nephew Peter II. Before becoming a king, he had other offices and was known for his resistance against the Genoese invasion against Cyprus.

After Hugh IV's death, his first son Guy, Titular Prince of Galilee was already dead and his second son Peter I who reigned for 10 years was then murdered. His son, Peter II, who was not adult, reigned when he became adult. Meanwhile, Peter I's wife Eleanor of Aragon to revenge her husband's death, invited Genoese to invade Cyprus.

Since the Genoese had commercial and financial interests in Cyprus, they invaded the island in April 1373. After achieving the takeover of the well-fortressed city of Famagusta, they arrested and held captive, Peter II and his mother Eleanor who had invited them. After they killed the nobles who had murdered Peter I, they wanted to take control of the island. After the end of the war, Eleanor succeeded the murder of John, which she claimed she was responsible for her husband's murder.

He married his kinswoman Helvis or Helisia of Brunswick-Grubenhagen (1353 – January 15/25, 1421) (daughter of Philip of Brunswick, Constable of Jerusalem and Helisia of Dampierre) in 1365. Her older? brother Johann of Brunswick-Grubenhagen (d. June 11, 1414 unmarried and without issue) was an Admiral of Cyprus and their father Philipp of Brunswick-Grubenhagen (ca 1332 – August 4, 1369/1370) was a Constable of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. Their father married firstly ca 1352 Helisia de Dampierre, daughter of Eudes de Dampierre, who was their mother, and secondly in 1368 Alix d'Ibelin (1304/1306 – after August 6, 1386), who became their stepmother. James was created Constable of Cyprus, and in that office, led the war against the Genoese in 1372.

During the invasion, the other two sons of Guy, James and John, resisted to the invasion. James fought well in Kyrenia, resisting the Genoese attack, a resistance that was victorious at the end, under the command of James. However, his nephew Peter II, signed a Treaty with Genoese, who kept Famagusta and in the Treaty, James had to leave from Cyprus. James, stopped the war and left the island with a ship from Kyrenia in 1374 and went to Europe. At first he went to Rhodes, where he found no help and he was arrested by Genoese and went in Genoa as a captive with his wife. With the capture of Kyrenia in 1374, he was taken as a hostage to Genoa, where he consummated his marriage with Helvis, whom he had wed when she was twelve. Most or all of their children were born in Genoa. Due to his captivity, he was not crowned until 1385. In Genoa he lived with his wife under hard situation for 9 years, and he gave birth to his first son Janus in that city.

After Peter II's death in 1382, since Peter had no succession, the Parliament of Cyprus decided James to be the king, while he was captive in Genoa. Genoese, in order to release him to go to Cyprus to become a king, they negotiated with him and received his signature for agreement on February 2, 1383. Under that agreement, Genoese had new privileges for commercial activities. Famagusta was still under Genoese sovereignty, something that was never accepted by either James and other kings after him and during his reign he tried to regain that city.

Until he was released, the Kingdom of Cyprus was governed by 12 nobles. After he was released in 1383, he was not accepted, as it is referred by the historian Leontios Makhairas and returned to Genoa. Some nobles opposed the return of James, led by the brothers Perotte and Vilmonde de Montolivve, who were believing that with that situation they could become kings. James' opponents could not be beaten, until 1385. In April 1385, James came back again in Cyprus and he went to Nicosia, where he was welcomed with great enthusiasm. He was crowned in May 1385 in Saint Sophia Cathedral. After his crowning, his opponents were arrested and punished.

He was crowned as King of Jerusalem in 1389 and in 1393, Leo VI of Armenia died, and James assumed the title of King of Armenia, and was formally crowned as King in 1396. That kingdom was by now reduced to the city of Korikos, which had been in Cypriot hands since its conquest by Peter I of Cyprus. So when in 1382, Peter II died, James succeeded him, since Peter didn't have a son. He died in Nicosia.

Upon his death, his son Janus succeeded to the throne.



CYPRUS

James I., 1382 - 1398.

Gros. 26 mm 4.38g.

Obv.: IAQUE ROI D King enthroned, with scepter and globus cruciger. Small head.

Rev.: +IERU3ALEM:E D-ChIPRE Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Metcalf - (vgl. 795), Malloy 109. 4,38g. Very scarce. VF.

Estimate: EUR 500. Price realized: 850 EUR (approx. 1,092 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

James I., 1382 - 1398.

Gros. 26 mm 4.52g.

Obv.: IAQUE RO King enthroned, with scepter and globus cruciger. Broad head (Barbaric style).

Rev.: +E IERU3ALEM D-ChI Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Metcalf 795 var., Malloy - (vgl. 111). Very scarce, VF.

Estimate: EUR 400. Price realized: 750 EUR (approx. 964 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

James I., 1382 - 1398.

Gros. Dies D/e. 4.29g.

Obv.: IAQUE ROI D, King enthroned facing, with scepter and globus cruciger.

Rev.: +IERU3ALEM:E D-ChIPR, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 1:7). Edge slightly chipped, very fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 600. Price realized: 860 GBP (approx. 1,734 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

James I., 1382 - 1398.

Gros. Die C. 4.52g.

Obv.: IAQV E ROI., king seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger.

Rev.: +E IERVSALEM DE ChP, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 2:3). Minor surface deposit, good very fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 600. Price realized: 860 GBP (approx. 1,734 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Janus - 1398-1432

Janus I or John II of Cyprus or Janus I or Jean II de Lusignan (Genoa, 1375 – Nicosia, June 29, 1432) was a King of Cyprus and King of Armenia and a Titular King of Jerusalem from 1398 to 1432. He succeeded to the throne upon the death of his father James I. Born in Genoa, where his father was a captive, his mother gave him the name Janus which was the name of the god who founded Genoa, according to a mythological tradition.

When his father was elected King, who was captive in Genoa, made an agreement with Genoese, in order to release him to go to Cyprus to become a king, he negotiated with them and signed an agreement on 2 February 1383. Under that agreement, Genoese had new privileges for commercial activities. However, under Genoese demand, his father left his son Janus in their city as hostage. James sent a noble in Genoa, John Babin, as step father of his son. As the Cypriot historian Leontios Makhairas wrote, James ordered a special tax under in which the Cypriots - both nobles and people - to buy an amount of salt in order to collect an amount of money to release his son from Genoese and that was achieved on October 1392, when he was 18 years old.

After his father's death on September 9, 1398, Janus took over the throne of Cyprus, when he was 24 years old. He was crowned in Saint Sophia Cathedral November 11, 1398.

He had seven children. After January, 1400, he married Anglesia Visconti (d. at Reggio, October 12, 1439), daughter of Bernabò Visconti, Lord of Milan, but the marriage was annulled and they divorced in 1408 or 1407/1409 without issue. In 1411, he married Charlotte de Bourbon-La Marche (1388 – of the plague January 15, 1422 and buried in Nicosia), daughter of John I, Count of La Marche, at Nicosia, and they had four children:

Jean II or III de Lusignan (1418–1458)

Jacques de Lusignan (d. ca 1426)

Anne de Lusignan, Princess of Cyprus (ca September 24, 1415/1419 – Geneva, November 11, 1462), married at Chambéry on November 1, 1433 or February 12, 1434 Ludovico I, Duca di Savoia (Geneva, February 21, 1402/1413 – Lione, January 29, 1465) (although Anne was born on September 24, the year she was born is uncertain, might be 1415 or 1419)

Marie de Lusignan (d. after April 29, 1437)

Out of wedlock, he had three more children:

Aloysius de Lusignan (1408 – after 1421)

Guy de Lusignan (d. after 1433), legitimized by the Pope Martin V in 1428 along with his cousin Phoebus de Lusignan, illegitimate son of Pierre de Lusignan, grandson of Jean de Lusignan and second wife Alix d'Ibelin, married before 1432 Isabelle Babin, the parents of:

Jacqua de Lusignan (b. 1432)

Eleonore de Lusignan (b. 1433)

a daughter de Lusignan, married 1427 Garceran Suarez de los Cernadilla, Admiral of Cyprus

As King he tried to take back Famagusta, which was under the Genoese rule, in 1402. The administrator of Famagusta, who was the Genoese Antonio de Karko, according to writings of Amati was the godfather of Janus who was born in Genoa. The King Janus made conspiracy with a priest who was spiritual father of de Karko, in order to return the city to the Cypriot King, in order to become Bishop of Famagusta. In that conspiracy there was involvement of Peter Makhairas, brother of Leontios. The created hidden keys for the City Gates and there were many preparations to take over Famagusta and to murder de Karko by the brother Gregory and to open the gates for the Janus' soldiers. However, the last moment the plan was betrayed, and the conspirators, who were in Famagusta, were arrested and 28 of them were executed and that resulted Famagusta to remain in Genoese hands.

The King continued his effort to takeover back Famagusta (who also had Kyrenia under their rule) and that caused conflict with them. In 1403, the Governor of Genoa, de Mengre, had talks with Janus' representative George Billi and the talks ended with an agreement. The conflicts ended but the two cities remained under Genoese hands. A while after Janus tried to take over again Famagusta. As Makhairas says, he forced the Cypriot people to pay special taxes to assemble army, machines for siege and he sieged Famagusta. The siege lasted for three years but it was proved useless since the access from the sea to the city were open. In 1406, the siege ended and the Genoese tried to occupy Limassol but they were defended.

Two years later, the island was affected by epidemics. Simultaneously, the same period, the island there were many raids of locusts who caused destructions in the agriculture. New epidemic came in 1419-20 and that caused probably the death of Janus' second wife Charlotte. Because the King was much patient, the body of the dead queen was moved out of the palace where her funeral was made, in order to not be conceived by Janus. She died on January 15, 1422.

Meanwhile, because Cyprus was still a permanent base of campaign of pirates and adventurers, after raids around Cypriot costs, Janus did repeated discussions with the Sultan of Egypt via Sultan's representatives. Janus didn't achieve to stop those raids and that gave reason to Saracens to invade Cyprus. Also in those raids, there were involves of Cypriot nobles and officials of the Kingdom who were getting richer from the loots.

Barsbay, the Sultan of Egypt, sent military forces to Cyprus several times. A small force, around in 1424, hit Limassol and in 1425 the Egyptian army hit Famagusta, which was delivered by Genoese and then they attacked and did pillage to Larnaca together with the area besides it, Kiti, Dromolaxia, Kellia, Aradippou, Agrinou. After Larnaca, they went to Limassol, where they did pillages as well and they took over without difficulty, the city's castle.

The summer of 1426, the Mamluks did their big attack to the island. Their army arrived in the island with 180 ships in Avdimou. The leaders of the army for that war, were Tangriver Mohamed and Inal el Kakimi. Their military contained more than 3,000 men and included Mamliks, Turks and Arabs. Limassol got occupied again. Janus got his own army and moved from Nicosia to Limassol. He asked for help from the forces in Europe, who didn't come - the Genoese were his enemies, and the Venetians and others didn't want to destroy the commercial relation with the sultan.

Following the Battle of Chirokitia (July 7, 1426) against the Mamluks, King Janus was captured by the Egyptian forces of Al-Ashraf Sayf-ad-Din Barsbay, Sultan of the Burji dynasty. After ten months of captivity in Cairo, he was ransomed. During his captivity his brother Hugh of Lusignan, Archbishop of Nicosia, took charge of Cyprus. After their victory Mamluks, pillaged again Larnaca and then the capital of Cyprus, Nicosia. The royal family resorted in the fortified Kyrenia and were rescued. The invaders took many loots and captives and left from the island.

That disaster, together with the previous raids, the war operations of Janus against Genoese, the epidemics and the invasion of locusts resulted for the Cypriot serfs who lived under situations of completely seediness, to revolt. Leader Cypriot revolutionaries was a person called Alexis who was declared as King in Lefkoniko. The revolution was big, and was supported by the people who elected their own leaders in many places of Cyprus.

Meanwhile, Janus was humiliated in Cairo- tied up with chain and ridden over a donkey without samarium, they took him in front of the Sultan and was forced to kneel and worship 9 times the land he stepped. The release of Janus was succeeded after the mediations of Europeans, who offered money for the collection of the required ransoms. Also Cyprus had to offer to the Sultan annual tax based on 5.000 duchies. That tax continued to be offered, even after the end of the Frankish rule in Cyprus. Together with Janus, some of the captives achieved to by their freedom after their families collected money. Some others remained as captives and were sold as slaves.

While Janus was captive, in Cyprus, the nobles and the royal family members were trying to face the Alexis' Rebellion and concurrently began to try for the release of Janus. With help from Europe, the rebellion was repressed after 10 months. The leader of the rebels, was arrested. After huge tortures, he was executed in Nicosia on May 12, 1427, the same day that King Janus arrived in Paphos from Cairo.



CYPRUS

Janus - 1398-1432.

Billon Denier. 0,56 g.

Obv.: Jerusalem cross.

Rev.: Lion rampant left.

Reference: Metcalf, 800; Schl., VII, 13. F - VF

Estimate: EUR 60. Price realized: 75 EUR (approx. 92 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Janus - 1398-1432.

Gros, type A dies A3/c 4,53 g.

Obv.: +IANVS PAR-LA GRACE-DE-DIE-ROI, king seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger. Quartered coat-of-arms to right.

Rev.: +D'IERVSALEM D'ChIPRE E D'ARMENIA, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 4:4). King's face partly flat otherwise obverse good very fine, reverse nearly extremely fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 1500. Price realized: 1,850 GBP (approx. 3,730 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Janus - 1398-1432.

Gros, type A dies A3/c 4,53 g.

Obv.: +IANVS PAR-LA GRACE-DE-DIE-ROI, king seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger. Quartered coat-of-arms to right. Retrograde S in field right.

Rev.: +D'IERVSALEM D'ChIPRE E D'ARME, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: Schlumberger Tf. Tf. 7/10 var. and description on Page 198. Greatest rarity. VF-XF.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 1,800 EUR (approx. 2,187 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Janus - 1398-1432.

Gros - **Cyprus under Venice, countermarked coinage.** 2.31g.

A Gros of Janus, type C, countermarked on obv with '8' in centre, '2' below, and four pellets? in circles around, (Pitsillides -). Pierced and clipped, otherwise fine, extremely rare.

Estimate: £ 300. Price realized: 320 GBP (approx. 608 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

John II - 1432-1458

John II or III of Cyprus or Jean II or III de Lusignan (Nicosia, May 16, 1418 – Nicosia, July 28, 1458) ruled Cyprus from 1432 to 1458. He was previously a Titular Prince of Antioch. In May, 1435/1440 he married Aimee or Amadea Palaeologus of Montferrat (August 3, 1429 – Nicosia, September 13, 1440), Queen of Cyprus, Titular Queen of Jerusalem and Armenia, daughter of John Jacob, Marquess of Montferrat, without issue. His second wife, a distant relative of his first one, married in Nicosia, 1441 or February 3, 1442 was Helena Palaeologus or Helene Palaiologina (1428 – April 11, 1458), only child and daughter of Theodore II Palaeologus, Despot of Morea and his wife Cleope or Cleofa Malatesta. Theodore was a son of Eastern Roman Emperor Manuel II Palaeologus and Helena Dragas and the brother of the last two Eastern Roman Emperors, John VIII Palaeologus and Constantine XI Palaeologus. By his second marriage he had two daughters:

Charlotte de Lusignan
Cleopha de Lusignan, died young

Upon the death of John II, his only surviving legitimate child Charlotte succeeded to the throne.

John had an illegitimate son by Marietta de Patras, James, whom he appointed Archbishop of Nicosia at the young age of 16. James did not prove ideal Archbishop material, and was stripped of his title after murdering the Royal Chamberlain. His father eventually forgave him and restored the Archbishopric. James and Helena were enemies, vying for influence over John. After Helena died in 1458, it appeared that John would appoint James as his successor, but John died before he could make it so.

He was the last direct legitimate male descendant of Raymond of Antioch, younger and bastard son of William IX of Aquitaine.



CYPRUS
John II., 1432-1458.

Gros. 3,47 g.

Obv.: IEHANES DEI GRA King enthroned facing with scepter and globus cruciger.

Rev.: Jerusalem cross.

Very rare. Slight double striking on reverse. VF+.

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 600 EUR (approx. 920 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
John II., 1432-1458.

Gros. Type A, dies B/d. 3,73 g.

Obv.: +IEHAN·PAR LA GRACE·DE·DIE·R, king seated facing with scepter and globus cruciger. Coat of arms right.

Rev.: +DE IERVSALEM·E DE DhIPRE, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 7:8). Good very fine for type, rare.

Estimate: £ 300. Price realized: 380 GBP (approx. 766 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
John II., 1432-1458.

Gros. Type D, dies A/a. 3,60 g.

Obv.: IE.. ROI, king seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger, P in right field above coat of arms.

Rev.: +D IERUSALEM·D'hIPRE·, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 8:10 [this coin]). Obverse double-struck, otherwise very fine, rare. ex Stavrokonnou hoard (1947)

Estimate: £ 250. Price realized: 200 GBP (approx. 403 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
John II., 1432-1458.

Gros. Type F, dies A/a. 3,39 g.

Obv.: IEhA N...REI D, king seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger, quatrefoil in left field.

Rev.: +IERUSAL'M E D ChIPI, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 9:4 [this coin]). Obverse double-struck, otherwise good very fine, rare. ex Stavrokonnou hoard (1947)

Estimate: £ 300. Price realized: 260 GBP (approx. 524 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
John II., 1432-1458.

Gros. Type H2, dies A1/a. 4,06 g.

Obv.: IOIS... ..ROX D., king seated facing on throne with lion heads, with scepter and globus cruciger, cauldron-like object in left field.

Rev.: +IERUSALEM CIPRI ET·ARMI, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 10:6 [this coin]). Good very fine, very rare. ex Stavrokonnou hoard (1947)

Estimate: £ 500. Price realized: 1,900 GBP (approx. 3,831 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
John II., 1432-1458.

Gros. Type H1, dies C/i. 3,72 g.

Obv.: IOAN REX...D., king seated facing on throne with lion heads, with scepter and globus cruciger, cauldron-like object in left field.

Rev.: + IERUSAI'M·E·D...ChIPR, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 11:3). Good very fine.

Estimate: £ 300. Price realized: 540 GBP (approx. 1,089 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

John II., 1432-1458.

Gros. Type I, dies A/j. 3,31 g.

Obv.: IOHANNES ·DEI GRA, king seated facing on throne with lion heads, with scepter and globus cruciger

Rev.: +IHRL'M:ET:CIPRI:REX, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 12:8-9). Traces of mounting on edge, some light scrapes on obverse, otherwise good very fine, scarce.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 180 GBP (approx. 363 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

John II., 1432-1458.

Gros. Type I. **Cyprus under Venice** 3,71 g.

Countermarked coinage, a Gros of John II, type I, countermarked on obv with '11' in centre, '3' below, and four small M's around.

Reference: (Pitsillides 2 var). Some tooling, otherwise host coin and countermarks very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 300. Price realized: 560 GBP (approx. 1,064 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Charlotte - 1458-1464

Charlotte of Cyprus or Charlotte de Lusignan (Nicosia, 28 June 1444 - Rome, July 16, 1487), was the daughter of King John II of Cyprus and Helena(Elena) Palaiologina.

Her mother was a daughter of Theodore II Palaiologos, Lord of Morea and his wife Cleope Malatesta. Theodore was in turn a son of Eastern Roman Emperor Manuel II Palaeologus and Helena Dragaš.

At the age of 14, upon her father's death, Charlotte became Queen of Cyprus, ruling from 1458 to 1460 or 1464. Her right to the throne was challenged by her illegitimate half-brother James. After being blockaded in the castle of Kyrenia for three years, in 1463 she fled to Rome, whereupon her half-brother was crowned King James II.

She was married twice:

Infante Dom João de Portugal (1431 or 1433 – between July and September 11, 1457), 2nd Duke of Coimbra (grandson of John I, King of Portugal), in Nicosia, May, 1456. He was made a Titular Prince of Antioch. It is rumoured that his death was a murder due to poisoning, instigated by his mother-in-law Queen Helena.

Ludovico di Savoia, Count of Geneva (Geneva, June 5, 1436 or April 1, 1437 – Château-Monastery de Ripaille, August, 1482), firstly married in April 1/December 14, 1447 (separated, divorced and marriage annulled 1458) Annabella of Scotland (ca 1433 – after 1471, later married and divorced George Gordon, 2nd Earl of Huntly). The couple were married in October 4, 1459. Louis was the second son and namesake of Louis, Count of Savoy by Anne of Lusignan, daughter of Janus of Cyprus and became a Consort King of Cyprus from 1459 to 1462 and also a Titular Consort King of Jerusalem.

She died childless. In 1485, she ceded her claims to her nephew Charles I of Savoy, the next in the legitimate line of succession. She is buried in St. Peter's Basilica.



CYPRUS
Charlotte 1458-1459.

Gros. Type A, dies A/b. 3,99 g.

Obv.: +C4RIOT4:DI:GR4...REGN4, crowned arms.

Rev.: +IERU3AIM:E...D:ChIP, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 14:2). Good very fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 1000. Price realized: 3,800 GBP (approx. 7,661 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Charlotte 1458-1459.

Gros. Type A, dies A/-. 3,98 g.

Obv.: +C4RIOT4...DI...GRA...REGNA, crowned arms.

Rev.: + IERUZALM...E...D...ChIPR, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 14:1-8 var [this rev die not recorded]). Pierced and plugged, otherwise good very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 400. Price realized: 380 GBP (approx. 722 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Charlotte 1458-1459.

Gros. 3,99 g.

Obv.: Crowned arms.

Rev.: Cross of Jerusalem.

Very rare. VF.

Estimate: 400 EUR. Price realized: 1,400 EUR (approx. 2,146 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Louis of Savoy - 1459-1464

Louis (Ludovico) of Savoy, Count of Geneva (Geneva, June 5, 1436 or April 1, 1437 – Château-Monastery de Ripaille, August, 1482) was the second son and namesake of Louis, Duke of Savoy and his wife Anne of Lusignan, daughter of Janus of Cyprus. On 14 December 1447, at Stirling Castle, he firstly married Annabella of Scotland (c. 1433-after 1471), the daughter of James I of Scotland. There were no children from the marriage, and the couple separated, divorced and the marriage was annulled in 1458; she later married and divorced George Gordon, 2nd Earl of Huntly. The following year, on October 4, 1459, Louis married his cousin, Queen Charlotte of Cyprus (Nicosia, 1442/1443-Rome, July 16, 1487) and became King Consort of Cyprus and also a Titular King Consort of Jerusalem for the brief period of her reign from 1459 to 1462, which ended in the crowning of King James II in 1463.



CYPRUS
Louis of Savoy 1459-1461.

Gros. Type A, Dies C/i, 3,93 g.

Obv.: +LUDOUICUS·DEI·GRACIA·REX·, king seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger. Coat of arms to right.

Rev.: +IERUSALEM·CIPRI·ET·ARMENIE, cross of Jerusalem, rosette stops on both sides.

Reference: (CLC 15:10 [this coin]). Obverse very fine, reverse better, rare. ex Stavrokonnou hoard (1947)

Estimate: £ 400. Price realized: 620 GBP (approx. 1,250 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Louis of Savoy 1459-1461.

Gros. Type C, Dies B/n, 3,74 g.

Obv.: LVDOVICVS·DEI·GRACIA·RE, king seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger. S in left field and G in right field.

Rev.:.....3ALEM·CIPRI·ET·ARMENI., cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 17:1). Very fine.

Price realized: 380 GBP (approx. 766 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Louis of Savoy 1459-1461.

Gros. Type E, Dies C/o, 3,78 g.

Obv.: LUDU..... DEI GRA RE X, king seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger.

Rev.: +IERUSALEM CIPRI ET ARMI, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 19:6). Very fine, scarce.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 220 GBP (approx. 444 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Louis of Savoy 1459-1461.

Gros. Type A, Dies B/d, 3,92 g.

Obv.: +LUDOUICUS·DEI·GRACIA·REX·, king seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger., quartered arms to right.

Rev.: +IERUSALEM·CIPRI·ET·ARMENIE, cross of Jerusalem, rosette stops on both sides.

Reference: (CLC 15:5). Good very fine, rare. ex Stavrokonnou hoard (1947)

Estimate: £ 400. Price realized: 820 GBP (approx. 1,557 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Louis of Savoy 1459-1461.

Gros. Type D, Dies E/k, 3,48 g.

Obv.: LUDOUICUS DEI GRA REX, king seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger, arms of Savoy to right.

Rev.: +IERUZAL'M CIPRI ET ARM, cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 19:14-15). Double-struck otherwise very fine, rare. ex Stavrokonnou hoard (1947)

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 340 GBP (approx. 646 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Louis of Savoy 1459-1461.

Gros. Type D, Nicosia mint. 25mm 3,48 g.

Obv.: +LUDOUICUS DEI GRACIA • REX, Louis enthroned facing, holding lis-tipped scepter and globus cruciger; at feet to right, coat-of-arms.

Rev.: +IERUSALm CIPRI ET ARmI, Cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: M&P pl. 19, 13 (same obv. die); Metcalf, Crusades -, CCS 148. Good VF, toned, slight double strike. Rare.

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



CYPRUS

Louis of Savoy 1459-1461.

Gros. Type D, Dies E/k, 3,07 g.

Obv.: + LODUICUS DEI GRACIA REX king seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger.

Rev.: + IERUSALM CIPRI ET ARMI cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: Metcalf, 805 var; Schl., VII, 20; C.L.C., 16, 2. 3,07g. Rare. Weak strike on obverse. a. VF

Estimate: EUR 500. Price realized: 460 EUR (approx. 565 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS

Louis of Savoy 1459-1461.

Gros. 3.91 g.

Obv.: King seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger.

Rev.: Cross of Jerusalem.

Very rare, VF+

Estimate: 400 EUR. Price realized: 800 EUR (approx. 1,226 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

James II - 1464-1473

James II (the Bastard) of Cyprus or Jacques II le Bâtard de Lusignan (Nicosia, c. 1438/1439 or c. 1440 – Famagusta, July 10, 1473), was the illegitimate son of John II of Cyprus and Marietta de Patras.

James was a great favourite of his father, and in 1456, at the age of 16, he was appointed to the archbishopric of Nicosia. After murdering the Royal Chamberlain (1457), he was deprived of the archbishopric and fled to Rhodes on a ship of the Catalan Juan Tafures. He was pardoned by his father, and the archbishopric was returned to him.

In 1458 his father died, and his half-sister Charlotte became Queen of Cyprus. In 1460, James challenged her right to the throne, blockading her and her husband in the castle of Kyrenia for three years. When Charlotte fled to Rome in 1463, James was crowned King. In gratitude, he made his friend and supporter Juan Tafures Master of his Household and Titular Count of Tripoli.

In Venice, on July 30, 1468, seeking political support, he married a 14-year old Venetian, Caterina Cornaro, by proxy. She finally travelled to Cyprus and married in person at Famagusta in October or November, 1472. James died a few months later, amidst some suspicion that he might have been poisoned by agents of Venice, possibly by Caterina's uncles. According to his will, Caterina, who was pregnant, became regent. The couple's son James died under suspicious circumstances in 1474 before his first birthday, leaving Caterina as Queen of Cyprus. During her reign the island was controlled by Venetian merchants. In 1489 Venice forced her to abdicate, and Cyprus became a colony of the Republic of Venice until it was captured by the Ottomans in 1571.



CYPRUS
James II 1460-1473.

Sixain (Cu) 1.95 g.

Obv.: +IACOBVS•DEI•GRACIA•R. Lion of Cyprus rampant left.

Rev.: +IERUSALEM:CIPRI:ARMENIE. Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Schl.VII,24. Lam.89. Malloy 163. VF.

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 110 EUR (approx. 99 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
James II 1460-1473.

Sixain (Cu) 2.00g.

Obv.: Lion of Cyprus rampant left.

Rev.: Jerusalem cross.

Reference: Metcalf 811 var. Ver rare! Weak strike.

Estimation: 100,00. Price realized: 150 EUR (approx. 179 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
James II 1460-1473.

Gros, type E, dies A/e. 3.16g.

Obv.: :IAC• -O• -BS•DEI G, king on horseback left.

Rev.: +:R:IERSV:CIPRI:ET ARMIA:, cross of Jerusalem, annulet stops on both sides.

Reference: (CLC 22:3-5). Minor deposit at top of reverse, good very fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 1200. Price realized: 1,800 GBP (approx. 3,419 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Catherine Cornaro - 1474-1489

Nobil Donna Catherine Cornaro (Italian: Caterina) (November 25, 1454 – July 10, 1510), was Queen of Cyprus from 1474 to 1489 and declared a "Daughter of the Venetian Republic" in order that Venice could claim control of Cyprus after the death of her husband, James II ("James the Bastard").

She was born in Venice in 1454 and was the daughter of a well-known and powerful family of the Republic of Venice. The Cornaro family had produced four Doges. Her family had long associations with Cyprus, especially with regards to trade and commerce. In the Episkopi area, in the Limassol District, the Cornaro family administered various sugar-mills and exported Cypriot products to Venice. Her mother's side of the family was even more grand as they were descendants of the Emperors of Trebizond. She was painted by Durer, Titian, Bellini and Giorgione.

She was the younger sister of the Nobil Uomo Giorgio Cornaro (Venice, 1452 – Venice, July 31, 1527), "Padre della Patria", Knight of the Holy Roman Empire (Cavaliere del Sacro Romano Impero), Patrizio Veneto, Podeste of Brescia in 1496 and Procurator of San Marco, who married at Venice in 1475 the Nobil Donna Elisabetta Morosini, Patrizia Veneta, and they had issue, called "Cornaro della Regina". They were both children of the Nobil Uomo Marco Cornaro (Venice, December, 1406 – Venice, August 1, 1479), Knight of the Holy Roman Empire (Cavaliere del Sacro Romano Impero) and Patrizio Veneto, and wife, married in 1444, Fiorenza Crispo (born in 1422), one of many children of Nicolo Crispo (1392 – 1450), Lord of Syros in 1420, Patrizio Veneto, Regent of the Duchy of Naxos and of the Archipelagos (1447-1450), and wife, married in 1413, Valenza=Eudokia Megale Komnena/e, one of many daughters of Alexios IV Megas Komnenos, Emperor in Trapezunt (1417-1429), murdered in 1429, and wife, married in 1395, Theodora Kantakuzene (died 1426).



In 1468, James II of Cyprus, otherwise known as James the Bastard, became King. In 1473 he chose Caterina for a wife and Queen of the Kingdom of Cyprus. The King's choice was extremely pleasing to the Republic of Venice as it could henceforth secure the commercial rights and other privileges of Venice in Cyprus. They married in Venice, on July 30, 1468, by proxy, when she was only 14 years old. She finally travelled to Cyprus and married in person at Famagusta in October or November, 1472.

James died soon after the wedding due to a sudden illness, and according to his will, Caterina, who at the time was pregnant, acted as regent. She became Queen when their infant son James died in August, 1474 before his first birthday, under suspicious circumstances.

The kingdom had long since declined, and had been a tributary state of the Mameluks since 1426. Under Caterina, who ruled the island from 1474 to 1489, the island was controlled by Venetian merchants, and in 1489 she was forced to abdicate and to cede the administration of the country to the Republic of Venice.

According to George Boustronios, "On the 14th of February, the Queen dressed in black and accompanied by the Barons and their ladies, set off on horseback. Six knights held her horse's reins. From the moment she left Nicosia, her eyes kept streaming with tears. Upon her departure, the whole population was bewailing."

Finally she was obliged to leave the island on the 14th of May, 1489 but had been deposed since February.

The last Crusader state became a colony of Venice, and as compensation, Catherine was allowed to retain the title of Queen and was made the Sovereign Lady of Asolo, a county in the Veneto of Italy, in 1489. Asolo soon gained a reputation as a court of literary and artistic distinction, mainly as a result of it being the fictitious setting for Pietro Bembo's platonic dialogues on love, Gli Asolani. Catherine died in Venice in 1510.



CYPRUS
Catherine Cornaro & James III (1473-1474)

Gros, Dies CJ1/-, 3.81g.

Obv.: +KATCRIA:D:G:R:IRM:CP:AR, crowned arms.

Rev.: +IACOB9:D:G:R:IRM:CIP:A:T9, cross of Jerusalem, annulet stops on both sides.

Reference: (CLC 24:3-4 var [this rev die not recorded]). Good very fine, extremely rare.

Estimate: £ 3000. Price realized: 4,600 GBP (approx. 8,737 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Catherine Cornaro (1474-1489)

Gros, Type D, dies D1/e, 3.55g.

Obv.: +K4TERIN4:VENET4-REGI4 Queen seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger. S in left field and P in right field.

Rev.: +IERVS4LEM-CIPRI-Et-4RMI4 Cross of Jerusalem.

Reference: (CLC 25:11). Good very fine, very rare. ex Stavrokonnou hoard (1947)

Estimate: £ 1200. Price realized: 1,750 GBP (approx. 3,324 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Catherine Cornaro (1474-1489)

Gros, Type B, dies B1/a, 3.61g.

Obv.: +KATERINA:VENET4:REGIN:, queen seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger. P in left field.

Rev.: +HERVS4LEM-CIPRI-ET-ARMI-4E, cross of Jerusalem, annulet stops on both sides.

Reference: (CLC 24:6). Good very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 1200. Price realized: 4,000 GBP (approx. 8,065 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



CYPRUS
Catherine Cornaro (1474-1489)

Gros, 3.20g.

Obv.: +K4TERIN4:VENET4-REGI4 Queen seated facing, with scepter and globus cruciger. S in left field and P in right field.

Rev.: +IERVS4LEM-CIPRI-Et-4RMI4 Cross of Jerusalem.

AR-Groschen o. J. (2. Regierung, nach 1474); 3.20 g. Königin thront v. v. mit Zepter und Reichsapfel, zu den Seiten S und P//Kreuz, in den Winkeln je ein kleines Kreuz. RR Knapper Schrötling, sehr schön

Estimate: 1500 EUR. Price realized: 2,400 EUR (approx. 3,679 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

CYPRUS UNDER VENETIAN RULE



CYPRUS UNDER VENETIAN RULE

Countermarked issue of 1518. AR Gros of 13 Soldi, 2 Denari 4.39 g.

Countermarked six times on obverse: four crosses, "13", and "2".

Reference: Metcalf, Lusignan pg. 152, pl. 36; CCS -. VF, holed. Rare.

Estimate \$300. Price realized: 420 USD.



CYPRUS UNDER VENETIAN RULE

Countermarked issue of 1518. AR Gros of 8 Soldi, 2 Denari 2.54 g

Marcello of Agostino Barbarigo (1486-1501), countermarked six times on obverse: four pellets-in-annulets, "8", and "2".

Reference: Metcalf, Lusignan pg. 152, pl. 36; CCS -. VF. Rare. (\$300)

Estimate \$300.

SIEGE OF 1570 ISSUE



CYPRUS UNDER VENETIAN RULE

Copper Bezant. Famagouste. Siege of 1570 by the Turkish armies of Soliman the Magnificent. **The island went in 1571 and passed under Turkish domination.** 4.46g.

Obv.: PRO.REGNI.CYPRI.PRESIDIO.. In the field, the winged lion of Saint-Marc seated left, holding the Gospels. .1570. below.

Rev.: Under small Cupid flying right: .VENETORV. / FIDES.INVI / OLABILIS. / .BISANTE..

Reference: Lam.107. Mailliet I,152,2. Tb.

Estimate: EUR 80. Price realized: 70 EUR (approx. 63 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

DAMIETTA

Damietta, Damiata, or Domyat is a port and the capital of the governorate of Domyat, Egypt. It is located at the intersection between the Mediterranean Sea and the Nile, about 200 kilometres (120 mi) north of Cairo.

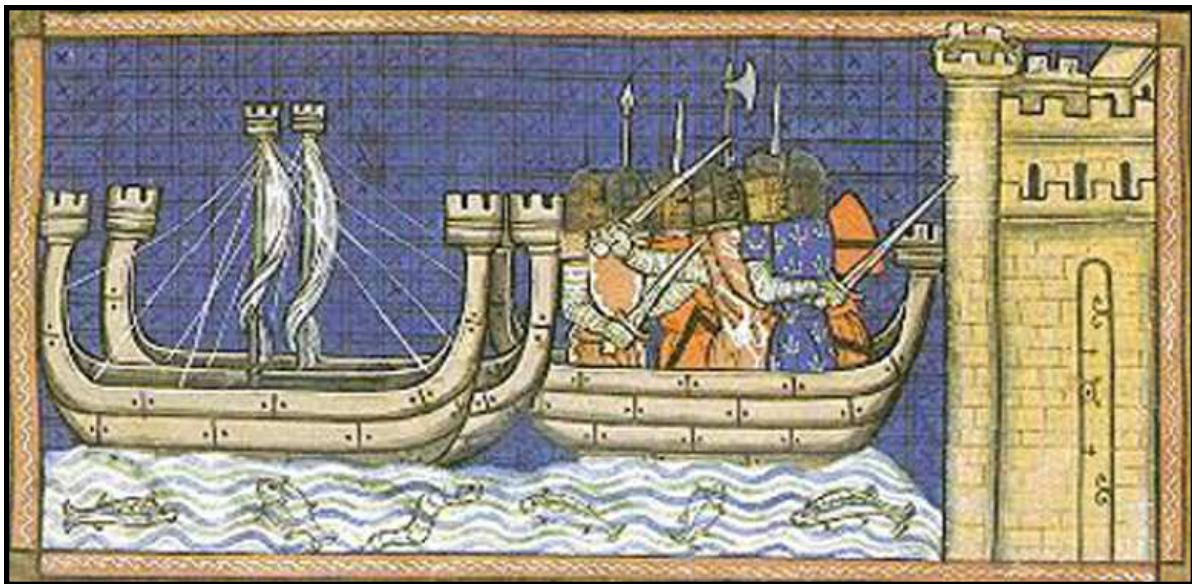
In Ancient Egypt, the city was known as Tamiat, but it became less important in the Hellenic period after the construction of Alexandria.

Damietta was important in the 12th and 13th centuries during the time of the Crusades. In 1169, a fleet from the Kingdom of Jerusalem, with support from the Byzantine Empire, attacked the port, but it was defeated by Saladin.

During preparations for the Fifth Crusade in 1217, it was decided that Damietta should be the focus of attack. Control of Damietta meant control of the Nile, and from there the crusaders believed they would be able to conquer Egypt. From Egypt they could then attack Palestine and recapture Jerusalem. When the port was besieged and occupied by Frisian crusaders in 1219, Francis of Assisi arrived to peaceably negotiate with the Muslim ruler. In 1221 the Crusaders attempted to march to Cairo, but were destroyed by the combination of nature and Muslim defenses.

Damietta was also the object of the Seventh Crusade, led by Louis IX of France. His fleet arrived there in 1249 and quickly captured the fort, though he refused to hand it over to the nominal king of Jerusalem, to whom it had been promised during the Fifth Crusade. However, Louis too was eventually captured and defeated and was forced to give up the city.

Because of its importance to the Crusaders, the Mamluk Sultan Baibars destroyed the city and rebuilt it with stronger fortifications a few kilometres from the river.



Louis IX of France leads the crusaders in the attack against Damietta.

John de Brienne - 1210-1225

***NOTE:** See his biography in the JERUSALEM section.



DAMIETTA
John de Brienne (1210-1225).

Deniers **2 Coins.**

Obv.: Crowned bust of king facing. +IOHANNES REX

Rev.: Cross. Ringlet in second angle.

Reference: (M 202). One slightly bent, otherwise both fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 300



DAMIETTA
John de Brienne (1210-1225).

Deniers 0,83g.

Obv.: +IOHANNES REX, crowned bust of king facing.

Rev.: +DAMIETA, cross with annulets in second and third quarters.

Reference: (M 202). Very fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 300. Price realized: 500 GBP (approx. 1,008 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DAMIETTA

John de Brienne (1210-1225).

Deniers 0,68g.

Obv.: +DAMIATA Crowned bust of king facing.

Rev.: Cross with annulets in second and third quarters,
+IOHES...REX:

Reference: (M 203). Small flan crack, very fine and scarce.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 130 GBP (approx. 247 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



DAMIETTA

John de Brienne (1210-1225).

Deniers 0,76g.

Obv.: +DAMI·ATA Crowned bust of king facing.

Rev.: Cross with annulets in second and third quarters,
+IOHES...REX

Reference: (M 204). About very fine, scarce.

Estimate: £ 60. Price realized: 110 GBP (approx. 209 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

EDESSA

The County of Edessa was one of the Crusader states in the 12th century, based around a city with an ancient history and an early tradition of Christianity: Edessa.

The County of Edessa was different from the other Crusader states in that it was landlocked; it was remote from the other states and was not on particularly good terms with its closest neighbor, the Principality of Antioch. Half of the county, including its capital, was located east of the Euphrates, far to the east of the others, rendering it particularly vulnerable. The part west of the Euphrates was controlled from the stronghold of Turbessel.

In 1098, Baldwin of Boulogne left the main Crusading army, which was travelling south towards Antioch and Jerusalem, and went first south into Cilicia, then east to Edessa. There, he convinced its lord, Thoros, to adopt him as a son and heir. Thoros was a Christian of Greek Orthodox, largely disliked by his Armenian Orthodox subjects; in March 1098 he was assassinated, although it is unknown if Baldwin had any part in this. Baldwin succeeded Thoros as ruler, taking the title of Count (having been Count of Verdun as a vassal of his brother in Europe).

In 1100, Baldwin became King of Jerusalem when his brother Godfrey of Bouillon died. The County of Edessa passed to his cousin Baldwin of Bourcq. He was joined by Joscelin of Courtenay, who became lord of the fortress of Turbessel on the Euphrates, an important outpost against the Seljuk Turks.

The Frankish lords formed a good rapport with their Armenian subjects, and there were frequent intermarriages; the first three counts all married Armenians. Count Baldwin's wife had died in Maras in 1097, and after he succeeded to Edessa he married Arda, a granddaughter of the Armenian Roupenid chief Constantine. Baldwin of Bourcq married Morphia, a daughter of Gabriel of Melitene, and Joscelin of Courtenay married a daughter of Constantine.

Baldwin II quickly became involved in the affairs of northern Syria and Asia Minor. He helped secure the ransom of Bohemond I of Antioch from the Danishmendids in 1103, and, with Antioch, attacked the Byzantine Empire in Cilicia in 1104. Later in 1104, Edessa was attacked by Mosul, and both Baldwin and Joscelin were taken prisoner when they were defeated at the Battle of Harran. Bohemond's cousin Tancred became regent in Edessa (although Richard of Salerno actually governed the territory), until Baldwin and Joscelin were ransomed in 1108. However, Baldwin had to fight to regain control of the city; Tancred was eventually defeated, though Baldwin had to ally with some of the local Muslim rulers.

In 1110, all lands east of the Euphrates were lost to Mawdud of Mosul; however, like the other attacks, this one was not followed by an assault on Edessa itself, as the Muslim rulers were more concerned with consolidating their own power.

Baldwin II became King of Jerusalem (also as Baldwin II) when Baldwin I died in 1118. Although Eustace of Boulogne had a better claim as the late Baldwin's brother, he was in France and did not want the title. Edessa was given to Joscelin in 1119. Joscelin was taken prisoner once again in 1122; when Baldwin came to rescue him, he too was captured, and Jerusalem was left without its king. However, Joscelin escaped in 1123, and obtained Baldwin's release the next year.

Joscelin II paid little attention to the security of his county, and argued with the counts of Tripoli who then refused to come to his aid. Zengi besieged the city in 1144, capturing it on December 24 of that year. Joscelin continued to rule his lands west of the Euphrates, and he also managed to take advantage of the death of Zengi in September 1146 to regain and hold briefly his old capital. The city was again lost in November, and Joscelin barely escaped. In 1150 he was captured by Zengi's son Nur ad-Din, and was kept a prisoner in Aleppo until he died in 1159. His wife sold Turbessel and what was left of the County to the Byzantine Emperor Manuel I Comnenus, but these lands were conquered by Nur ad-Din and the Sultan of Rum within the year. Edessa was the first Crusader state to be created, and also the first to be lost.

Turbessel was firstly the lordship of Joscelin I when he was not yet the Count of Edessa. It controlled the area west of the Euphrates, and held the border against Antioch. It then was a special holding of Courtenay counts of Edessa, and again became their seat after the loss of the city of Edessa. It was sold with the remaining parts of the County to the Byzantines just before it was conquered by Muslims. After the sale, the wife and family of Joscelin II moved with the proceeds to the Kingdom of Jerusalem, near Acre.



Baldwin of Boulogne entering Edessa in February 1098. He is shown being welcomed by the Armenian clergy, who welcomed the end of tutelage to Constantinople.[

UNIDENTIFIED ISSUES



EDESSA
Unidentified Issue

AE 6.93g

Obv.: Cross with letters in angles.

Rev.: Eight-pointed star, unread legend around.

Reference: (Porteous 10). Overstruck on Baldwin class 1, minor surface corrosion otherwise good fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 400. Price realized: 420 GBP (approx. 847 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Unidentified Issue

AE 8.16g

Obv.: Cross with letters in angles.

Rev.: Eight-pointed star, unread legend around.

Reference: (Porteous 10). Overstruck on Baldwin class 1, fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 400. Price realized: 800 GBP (approx. 1,613 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Unidentified Issue

AE 8.10g

Obv.: Cross with V in each angle.

Rev.: Unread legend in three lines.

Reference: (Porteous 20). Overstruck on Baldwin class 1, small edge chip, fine and extremely rare.

Estimate: £ 400. Price realized: 660 GBP (approx. 1,331 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Unidentified Issue

AE 6.18g

Obv.: Nimbate bust of Christ facing.

Rev.: Cross with K in second quarter and X in fourth quarter.

Reference: (Porteous 39 [this coin]). Overstruck on Baldwin class 3, good fine and extremely rare.

Estimate: £ 400. Price realized: 360 GBP (approx. 726 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Unidentified Issue

AE 6.69g

Obv.: Unclear..

Rev.: Cross with K's and X's in angles.

Reference: (Porteous 39). Overstruck on Richard class 3 and Baldwin class 3, edge split and edge chip, fine and extremely rare.

Estimate: £ 400. Price realized: 360 GBP (approx. 726 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Unidentified Issue

AE 3.20g

Obv.: Half-length figure, holding orb in left hand.

Rev.: OX.....,

Reference: (Pesant, SNC May 1988, no.1 [this coin]). Overstruck on an earlier type, about fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 150 GBP (approx. 302 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Unidentified Issue

AE 4.54g

Obv.: Half-length figure, holding orb in left hand and sword? in right hand.

Rev.: KOVA ..OI? in three lines.

Reference: (Pesant, SNC May 1988, no.2 [this coin]). Overstruck on an earlier type, fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 190 GBP (approx. 383 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Unidentified Issue

AE 6.78g

Obv.: Half-length figure, holding orb in left hand and sword? in right hand.

Rev.:XH ..OM in three lines.

Reference: (cf Pesant, SNC May 1988, no.2). Surfaces corroded, otherwise fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 150 GBP (approx. 302 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Baldwin II - 1100–1118

Baldwin of Bourcq (died August 21, 1131) was the second count of Edessa from 1100 to 1118, and the third king of Jerusalem from 1118 until his death.

Baldwin was the son of Hugh, count of Rethel, and his wife Melisende, daughter of Guy I of Montlhéry. He had two younger brothers, Gervase and Manasses, and two sisters Matilda and Hodierna. Baldwin was called a cousin of the brothers Eustace III of Boulogne, Godfrey of Bouillon, and Baldwin of Boulogne, but the exact manner in which they are related has never been discovered. He left his own family behind to follow his cousins on the First Crusade in 1096. Some books (in particular Steven Runciman's *History of the Crusades*) have claimed a fictitious Ida of Boulogne as grandmother to Baldwin II in order to force the relationship. While Ida of Boulogne did exist, neither of Baldwin's parents were her descendants.



Baldwin II ceding the Temple of Solomon to Hugues de Payens and Gaudefrey de Saint-Homer.

In the aftermath of the crusade, Baldwin of Boulogne became the first count of Edessa, while Baldwin of Bourcq entered the service of Bohemund of Taranto, Prince of Antioch, acting as an ambassador between Antioch and Edessa. Baldwin of Bourcq also became regent of the Principality, when Bohemund was taken prisoner by the Danishmendids in 1100. That year, Baldwin of Boulogne was elected king of Jerusalem upon the death of Godfrey, and Baldwin of Bourcq was appointed count of Edessa in his stead. As count, in 1101 Baldwin married Morphia of Melitene, the daughter of the Armenian prince Gabriel of Melitene. He also helped ransom Bohemund from the Danishmendids, preferring Bohemund to his nephew Tancred, who was now regent.

In 1102 Baldwin and Tancred assisted King Baldwin against the Egyptians at Ascalon. In 1104 the Seljuk Turks invaded Edessa. With help from Antioch, Count Baldwin met them at the Battle of Harran. The battle was disastrous and Count Baldwin was captured; Tancred became regent of Edessa in his absence. Tancred and Bohemund preferred to ransom their own Seljuk prisoners for money rather than an exchange for Baldwin, and the count remained in captivity in Mosul until 1108, when he was ransomed for 60 000 dinars by Joscelin of Courtenay. Tancred refused to restore Edessa to him, but with the support of the Armenians, Byzantines, and even the Seljuks, Tancred was forced to back down. In 1109, after reconciling with Tancred, the two participated in the capture of Tripoli.

Upon the death of Baldwin I in 1118, the crown was offered to the king's elder brother Eustace III, but Joscelin of Courtenay insisted that the crown pass to Baldwin of Bourcq, despite Count Baldwin having exiled Joscelin from Edessa in 1113. Baldwin of Edessa accepted and was crowned king of Jerusalem as Baldwin II on Easter Sunday, April 14, 1118. Almost immediately, the kingdom was simultaneously invaded by the Seljuks from Syria and the Fatimids from Egypt, although by showing himself ready and willing to defend his territory, Baldwin forced the Muslim army to back down without a battle. In 1119, the crusader Principality of Antioch was invaded, and Baldwin hurried north with the army of Jerusalem. Roger of Salerno, prince of Antioch, would not wait for Baldwin's reinforcements, and the Antiochene army was destroyed in a battle the crusaders came to call Ager Sanguinis (the Field of Blood). Although it was a crushing blow, Baldwin helped Antioch recover and drove out the Seljuks later that year.

Around this time, the second of three military orders were created. In 1118, Hugues de Payens founded the Knights Templar in Jerusalem, while the Knights Hospitaller, which had been founded in 1113, evolved into a military order from the charitable order that they had originally been. Baldwin also called the Council of Nablus in 1120, where he probably established the first written laws for the kingdom, and extended rights and privileges to the growing bourgeois communities. King Baldwin allowed Hugues de Payens to set up quarters in a wing of the royal palace, the captured Al Aqsa Mosque on the Temple Mount. Because of where it was built, on the ruins of the older Temple, the Crusaders referred to this structure as the Temple of Solomon, and it was from this structure that they took their name of "Knights of the Temple", or Templars.

In 1122 Joscelin, who had been appointed count of Edessa when Baldwin became king, was captured in battle. Baldwin returned to the north to take over the regency of the county, but he too was taken captive by the Ortoqids while patrolling the borders of Edessa 1123, and was held captive with Joscelin. Eustace Grenier acted as regent in Jerusalem, and at the Battle of Yibneh defeated an Egyptian invasion hoping to take advantage of the king's absence. Baldwin and Joscelin escaped from captivity with help from the Armenians in 1124. Meanwhile, the crusaders besieged and captured Tyre, with help from a Venetian fleet. This would lead to the establishment of Venetian and other Italian trading colonies in the coastal cities of the kingdom, which were autonomous and free from taxes and military duties, under the terms of the Pactum Warmundi.

In 1125 Baldwin assembled the knights from all the crusader territories and met the Seljuks at the Battle of Azaz. Although the Seljuk army was much larger, the crusaders were victorious, and they restored much of the influence they had lost after the Ager Sanguinis. Had Antioch and Edessa not been fighting amongst themselves after the battle, Baldwin may have been able to attack Aleppo; however, Aleppo and Mosul were soon united under Zengi in 1128. Unable to attack either of those cities, Baldwin attempted to take Damascus in 1129 with the help of the Templars, but the attempt failed.

Also assisting Baldwin during the attack on Damascus was his new son-in-law, Fulk V of Anjou. Baldwin had no sons with Morphia, but four daughters: Melisende, Alice, Hodierna, and Ioveta. In 1129 Baldwin named Melisende his heir, and arranged for her to marry Fulk. His daughters Alice and Hodierna also married important princes, Bohemund II of Antioch and Raymond II of Tripoli respectively (his fourth daughter Ioveta became a nun in Bethany). In 1131 Baldwin fell sick and died on August 21, and was buried in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

William of Tyre described Baldwin as "a devout and God-fearing man, notable for his loyalty and for his great experience in military matters," and said that he was nicknamed "the Thorny" (cognominatus est Aculeus). Ibn al-Qalanisi, who calls him "Baldwin the Little" (Baghdawin al-ru'aiuis) to distinguish him from Baldwin I, remarked that "after him there was none left amongst them possessed of sound judgment and capacity to govern." Melisende, by law the heir to the kingdom, succeeded her father with Fulk as her consort. The new queen and king were crowned on September 14.



EDESSA
Baldwin II second reign (1108-1118).

AE 'heavy' coinage Follis, 4.30g

Obv.: Armed knight standing left holding sword and shield.

Rev.: Patriarchal cross on steps between three dots.

Reference: (Porteous class 3; Metcalf -, Schlumberger pl.1, no.1). The flan has been cut down with a chisel in mediæval times, probably so it could circulate with the 'light' coinage, fine.

Estimate: £ 100.



EDESSA
Baldwin II second reign (1108-1118).

AE 'light' coinage Follis, 4.28g

Obv.: Knight walking left holding small cross in right hand, B to left, DO to right.

Rev.: Cross on floreate base.

Reference: (Metcalf 112; Schlumberger, pl.1, no.9). Fine.

Estimate: £ 80.



EDESSA
Baldwin II second reign (1108-1118).

Billon 19mm 1.89g

Obv.: BA GDOY IN XO MI in four lines.

Rev.: Cross; pellets at three terminals.

Reference: Metcalf pg. 37; CCS 15a. Overstruck on Mirdasids of Aleppo dirham. Good VF, very well struck.

Estimate \$700. Price realized: 460 USD.



EDESSA
Baldwin II second reign (1108-1118).

AE Follis 6.89g

Obv.: ...AL DVH

Rev.: Jewelled cross.

Reference: Schlumberger I/3; Porteous Class 4, 66 (this coin); Metcalf LE 107-108; CCS 8. Overstruck on Baldwin Class 3. Fine.

Estimate \$350. Price realized: 360 USD.



EDESSA
Baldwin II second reign (1108-1118).

AE Follis 5.58g

Obv.: 3 lines of writing.

Rev.: Cross on sword and hammer.

Very rare, flan tear, VF.

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 600 EUR (approx. 920 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Baldwin II second reign (1108-1118).

AE Follis 4.50g

Obv.: Count stands facing with sword and shield.

Rev.: B - H - A - N arranged in cross form, small cross in middle.

Very rare. F.

Estimate: 400 EUR. Price realized: 650 EUR (approx. 996 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Baldwin II first reign (1100-1104)

AE Follis heavy issue, class 1 7.38g

Obv.: Nimbed bust of Christ facing.

Rev.: Cross on steps with B 4 - N in angles.

Reference: (Schlumberger I:5). About fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 460 GBP (approx. 927 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Baldwin II first reign (1100-1104)

AE Follis heavy issue, class 1 7.56g

Obv.: Nimbed bust of Christ facing.

Rev.: Cross on steps with B 4 - N in angles.

Reference: (Schlumberger I:5). About fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 320 GBP (approx. 645 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Baldwin II second reign (1108-1118).

AE Follis heavy issue, class 3 6.93g

Obv.: Count standing, holding sword and shield.

Rev.: Patriarchal cross with pellets in middle angles and trefoils in lower angles.

Reference: (Schlumberger I:1). Overstruck on an earlier type, edge chip, fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 460 GBP (approx. 927 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Baldwin II second reign (1108-1118).

AE heavy issue, class 4 7.92g

Obv.: BA4- VIN in two lines.

Rev.: Cross with rays in angles.

Reference: (Schlumberger I:3). Overstruck on unidentified type, fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 320 GBP (approx. 645 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Baldwin II second reign (1108-1118).

AE heavy issue, class 4 6.49g

Obv.: BA4- OVINO KOMH in three lines.

Rev.: Cross with rays in angles.

Reference: (Schlumberger I:3). Overstruck on Baldwin class 3 and another earlier type, about fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 520 GBP (approx. 1,048 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Baldwin II second reign (1108-1118).

AE light issue. 4.84g

Obv.: BA,..... 4OCA, count standing, holding sword in left hand and orb in right hand

Rev.: Cross, 3 pellets in each angle.

Reference: (Schlumberger I:7). Good fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 440 GBP (approx. 887 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Baldwin II second reign (1108-1118).

AE light issue. 5.20g

Obv.: Count standing, holding sword in left hand and orb in right hand, B A, vertically to left and ..OIN vertically to right.

Rev.: Cross, ball at end of arms.

Reference: (Schlumberger I:9). Fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 140. Price realized: 260 GBP (approx. 524 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Baldwin II second reign (1108-1118).

AE light issue. 2.67g

Obv.: Count standing, holding sword in left hand and orb in right hand, B A, vertically to left, legend to right not visible.

Rev.: Cross.

Reference: (Schlumberger I:9). About fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 220 GBP (approx. 444 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Baldwin II second reign (1108-1118).

AE light issue. 5.08g

Obv.: Count standing, holding long cross and shield.

Rev.: B A - N around small cross.

Reference: (Schlumberger I:10). Fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 140. Price realized: 380 GBP (approx. 766 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Baldwin II second reign (1108-1118).

AE light issue. 3.32g

Obv.: Count standing, holding long cross and shield.

Rev.: B H - N around small cross.

Reference: (Schlumberger I:10). Overstruck on an earlier type, about fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 90 GBP (approx. 181 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Baldwin II second reign (1108-1118).

AE light issue. 3.09g

Obv.: Count standing, holding sword and long cross, B in upper left field.

Rev.: Nimbate bust of Christ facing.

Reference: (Schlumberger I:12). Fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 140. Price realized: 170 GBP (approx. 343 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Baldwin II second reign (1108-1118).

AE light issue. 3.15g

Obv.: Count standing, holding sword and long cross.

Rev.: Nimbate bust of Christ facing.

Reference: (Schlumberger I:12). Overstruck on an earlier type, fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 140. Price realized: 140 GBP (approx. 282 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Baldwin II second reign (1108-1118).

AE light issue. 2.82g

Obv.: Count standing, holding sword and long cross.

Rev.: Nimbate bust of Christ facing.

Reference: (Schlumberger I:12). Flan crack, otherwise about fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 140 GBP (approx. 282 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Baldwin II second reign (1108-1118).

AE 1.91g

Obv.: +BA , -OY INXO MI in four lines within circle.

Rev.: Legend mostly illegible, small cross in centre.

Reference: (Pesant, NC 1982, nos.1-2). Overstruck on an Islamic coin, good fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 300. Price realized: 380 GBP (approx. 766 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Baldwin II second reign (1108-1118).

AE 2.94g

Obv.: +BA , -OY INXO MI in four lines within circle.

Rev.: STAV99CNIXA around small cross.

Reference: (Pesant, NC 1982, no.3 [this coin]). Small edge split, good fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 680 GBP (approx. 1,371 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Baldwin II (1100-1118).

AE heavy issue, class 1 9.20g

Obv.: Nimbate bust of Christ facing.

Rev.: Cross on three steps, B A - N in angles.

Reference: (Sch I:5). Fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 400. Price realized: 360 GBP (approx.
684 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Baldwin II (1100-1118).

AE heavy issue, class 3 7.40g

Obv.: Count standing, holding sword.

Rev.: Cross.

Reference: (Sch I:1 var). Overstruck on an earlier
type; badly double-struck otherwise fine, very rare.

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



EDESSA
Baldwin II (1100-1118).

AE 3.32g

Obv.: Count standing, holding sword in left hand,
circular legend mostly illegible.

Rev.: Ornate cross.

Reference: (M 109-111). Fine, rare.

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



EDESSA
Baldwin II (1100-1118).

AE 3.89g

Obv.: Count standing, holding globus and sword, B
- ,vertically to left., O I N vertically to right.

Rev.: Ornate cross.

Reference: (M 112). Fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 150. Price realized: 300 GBP (approx.
570 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA
Baldwin II (1100-1118).

AE 3.77g

Obv.: Count standing, holding sword and cross.

Rev.: Nimbate bust of Christ.

Reference: (M 115-117). Fine, rare.

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



EDESSA
Baldwin II (1100-1118).

Cu Follis.

Obv.: Nimbate bust of Christ facing.

Rev.: Cross with balls at end of arms; ornaments
at bottom.

Reference: Schlumberger Tf. 1, 13, Malloy -. VF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 155 EUR
(approx. 219 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Richard of Salerno as governor - 1104–1108

Richard of Salerno (c.1045-1114) was a participant in the First Crusade and regent of the County of Edessa from 1104-1108.

Richard was born around 1045 to Drogo of Hauteville, a Norman adventurer and count, and Altrude of Salerno, a Lombard princess. He was a nephew of Robert Guiscard and Roger I of Sicily. On his father's death in 1051, he was too young to succeed, and his uncle Humphrey was elected count instead. On Humphrey's death, his cousins, Abelard and Herman were overlooked by their uncle Robert. While Abelard rebelled, claiming the inheritance, Richard allied with Robert and Roger. Richard fought some battles with Roger in the conquest of Sicily. He was present with Guiscard at the fall of Bari in April 1071 and fought strongly against his cousins and their allies between 1078 and 1080, when Abelard died. For his support, Richard was confirmed as count of Castellaneta, Oria, and Mottola by his uncle.

In 1097, Richard joined his cousins, Bohemund of Taranto and Tancred, on the First Crusade. Richard and Tancred were notable for being among the few Crusaders who could speak Arabic, an ability doubtlessly learned during the wars in Sicily, which had a strong Arab presence. Anna Comnena relates that when Richard crossed the Adriatic Sea, his ship was attacked and captured by the Byzantine fleet, who had mistaken him for a pirate. He was soon released and joined the main Crusader army marching through Bulgaria and Hungary. Along with Tancred, Richard refused to swear an oath of fidelity to the Byzantine emperor Alexius I Comnenus, preferring to cross the Bosphorus in secret.

In 1101, Richard was appointed seneschal of Apulia and Calabria by the Guiscard's son and successor, his cousin, Roger Borsa.

Richard was one of the commanders at the Battle of Dorylaeum in summer 1097. 1098, Richard and Tancred joined Bohemund at the siege of Antioch. Richard was among those captured with Bohemund in 1100 when ambushed by the Danishmends at the Battle of Melitene. From there Richard was sent to the emperor Alexius, who imprisoned him in Constantinople before he was finally released in 1103. His cousin Tancred then appointed him governor of Edessa in the winter of 1104, a city which he ruled until 1108. He was bitterly hated by the citizens of Edessa for being ruthless and greedy. During this time, Richard also acted as a diplomat, traveling to France and Italy and arranging the marriage of Bohemund to the princess Constance of France. He was a witness of the 1108 Treaty of Devol. He also participated in the ultimately disastrous campaigns Bohemund waged against the emperor Alexius, but may have been secretly plotting with Alexius against Bohemund. After Bohemund's death in 1111, Richard retired to Marash, where he died in the great earthquake of November 29, 1114.

By his wife Altrude, daughter of Geoffrey, Count of Conversano, he had a son, Roger of Salerno, who was the regent of the Principality of Antioch. His daughter Maria married Count Joscelin I of Edessa.



EDESSA

Richard of Salerno, Regent (1104-1108).

AE Class 1 6.97g

Obv.: Nimbate bust of Christ facing.

Rev.: ..EH.AP in three lines.

Reference: (Schlumberger II:2). Overstruck on Baldwin class 1, fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 300. Price realized: 540 GBP (approx. 1,089 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA

Richard of Salerno, Regent (1104-1108).

AE Class 3 6.60g

Obv.: Nimbate bust of Christ facing.

Rev.:HKAPA around small cross.

Reference: (Porteous 21 [this coin]). Overstruck on Richard class 1 and Baldwin class 1, about very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 800. Price realized: 920 GBP (approx. 1,855 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



EDESSA

Richard of Salerno, Regent (1104-1108).

AE Class 2 4.95g

Obv.: Jewelled cross.

Rev.: Ke BOH[Q] RIKA[R] Dw in four lines.

Reference: Schlumberger II/3; Porteous Class 2, 19 (this coin); Metcalf LE pg. 33; CCS 5. Overstruck on Richard Class 1. Fair. Very Rare.

Estimate \$500. Price realized: 1,050 USD.

Joscelin I 1118–1131

or

Joscelin II 1131–1149

Joscelin of Courtenay or Joscelin I (died 1131), Prince of Galilee and Lord of Turbessel (1115-1131) and Count of Edessa (1119-1131), ruled over the County of Edessa during its zenith, from 1118 to 1131. He maintained the large and unstable borders through his martial prowess.

He was the son of Joscelin I, Lord of Courtenay, born in 1034, and wife Isabella (or Elizabeth), daughter of Guy I of Montlhéry. He arrived in the Holy Land during the Crusade of 1101 after the First Crusade, and entered into the service of his relative Count Baldwin II, who invested him with the lordship of Turbessel. In 1104 he was captured at the Battle of Harran. By 1113, he had carved out a semi-autonomous state around Turbessel to the west of the Euphrates, where the land was prosperous, while Baldwin II controlled the territory east of the Euphrates around Edessa itself, which was depopulated and continually harassed by the Turks. That year, Baldwin dispossessed him of Turbessel, and Joscelin travelled to Jerusalem, where he was given the title of Prince of Galilee.

In 1118, Baldwin II succeeded Baldwin I as king of Jerusalem. Despite their former hostility, Joscelin fully endorsed Baldwin II, over the candidacy of Baldwin I's brother Eustace III of Boulogne. Joscelin was rewarded with the County of Edessa.

As count, he was taken prisoner along with Baldwin II in 1123. He were rescued with the help of fifty Armenian soldiers, who, disguised as merchants, infiltrated the fortress where the prisoners were kept, killed the guards and hoisted a Christian flag; Joscelin then left but the king stayed in the fortress which soon was besieged and after some time reclaimed by the Muslims.

After returning to Edessa he was able to enlarge the territory of the county, and in 1125 he participated in the Battle of Azaz, a Crusader victory against the atabeg of Mosul.

In 1131, during the siege of a small castle north-east of Aleppo, a sapper's mine collapsed and Joscelin was gravely injured. Shortly thereafter, he received word that emir Ghazi II Danishmend was marching against the fortress town of Kaysun. When Joscelin's own son the future Joscelin II refused to aid the town, he commanded that his own army should decamp and Joscelin was borne on a litter before the army. When Ghazi heard of Joscelin's approach, perhaps mistakenly believing him already dead, he lifted the siege and retreated, and thus the warrior prince won a final battle before dying shortly thereafter on the roadside.

Joscelin married an Armenian noblewoman named Beatrice, daughter of Constantine I of Armenia. Beatrice was the mother of his son Joscelin II. In 1122, after Beatrice had died, Joscelin married Maria of Salerno, sister of Roger of Salerno, Prince of Antioch.

Joscelin II of Edessa (died 1159) was the fourth and last ruling count of Edessa.

The young Joscelin was taken prisoner at the Battle of Azaz in 1125, but was ransomed by Baldwin II, king of Jerusalem. In 1131, his father Joscelin I was injured in battle with the Danishmends, and Edessa passed to Joscelin II. Joscelin II refused to march the small Edessan army out to meet the Danishmends, so Joscelin I, in his last act, forced the Danishmends to retreat, dying soon after.

Joscelin II ruled the weakest and most isolated of the Crusader states. In 1138 he allied with Antioch and Byzantine emperor John II Comnenus to attack Zengi, atabeg of Aleppo, although Zengi defeated them. Back in Antioch, sentiment against the Byzantine Empire, which John was trying to extend into the northern Crusader states, led to a riot, engineered by Joscelin. John was forced to return home.

In 1143 both John II and Fulk of Jerusalem died, leaving Joscelin with no powerful allies to help defend Edessa. In 1144 Zengi invaded and captured Edessa itself. Joscelin fled to Turbessel, where he held the remnants of the county west of the Euphrates. When Zengi died in 1146, Joscelin attempted to recapture Edessa but was defeated by Zengi's son Nur ad-Din. The Second Crusade, called in response to the fall of Edessa, was also unable to defeat the Muslims. Joscelin was taken prisoner in 1150 and died in the Citadel of Aleppo in 1159.

His daughter Agnes of Courtenay married Amalric I of Jerusalem. After her divorce from Amalric, she held the lands and incomes of the County of Jaffa, while Joscelin's son Joscelin III held the nominal title Count of Edessa, being in reality the lord of a small seigneurie near Acre.

Joscelin II's grandchildren Baldwin IV and Sibylla were in turn monarchs of Jerusalem, as was his great-grandson Baldwin V.



EDESSA

Joscelin I or II. 1119-1144

AE Follis 3.10g

Obv.: Crowned and nimbate facing bust, holding cross-septre.

Rev.: Cross-crosslet on steps with indeterminate legend around.

Reference: Lampinen, "Imitative Issues," ACC V, p. 162; MWI 2410 (mis-attributed as Bohemund of Antioch); for similar types, cf. Pesant, "Three Additional Folles Presumably of Joscelyn of Edessa," NumCirc 1992, pp. 302-3. VF for type, dark brown patina. Very rare, possibly the third known.

Estimate \$1500. Price realized: 2,000 USD.

This coin clearly belongs to the same series published by R. Pesant in several articles in NumCirc. Pesant's pieces have a similar facing bust, with reverse featuring a small cross in circle surrounded by an untranslated legend. The piece published by Lampinen is of the same type as the present piece, but from different dies. Pesant tried to interpret the legend as a corrupt Latin reference to Joscelyn of Edessa, but this identification is not universally accepted. The legends on this type are clearly not Latin, and it has been suggested they are a form of Syriac, a later adaptation of Aramaic. While some of the letter forms do resemble Syriac, no coherent translation seems possible at the present time.



EDESSA

Joscelin I or II. 1119-1144

AE Follis Class B. 1.89g

Obv.: Nimbate bust of Christ .

Rev.: [I]EVSEL[EN], cross.

Reference: Metcalf p. 38; CCS -; R. Pesant, "Folles of doubtful attribution to Jocelyn of Courtenay, count of Edessa," NumCirc XCIII/6 (July/August 1985), pg. 188, 3 (this coin). VF. Very rare, only one of eight known.

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

IONIAN ISLANDS

When the allies of the Fourth Crusade - the French rulers of the Latin Empire based in Constantinople and the Venetians, who competed with the Byzantines for control of Mediterranean trade - split up the spoils of the Byzantine territories between themselves, the Venetians acquired Kerkyra and Paxi, and also Kythera, which they used as way-stations for their maritime trade with the Levant. Kefallonia and Zakynthos became the County palatine of Cephalonia and Zakynthos until 1357, when this entity was merged with Lefkada and Ithaki to become the Duchy of Leucadia under French and Italian dukes. When Greeks retook Constantinople in 1261, they briefly liberated some of the islands, but the Venetians gradually increased their grip.

From 1204 the Republic of Venice controlled Corfu and slowly all the Ionian islands fell under Venetian rule. In the 15th century the Ottomans occupied most of Greece, but the islands remained Christian thanks to the Venetians. Zakynthos passed permanently to Venice in 1482, Kefallonia and Ithaki in 1483, Lefkada in 1502. Kythera had been Venetian since 1393.

Philippe de Tarent - 1249-1313

Philip I of Taranto (* Nov. 10, 1278; † Dec. 23, 1332 in Naples) from the Anjou family was Prince of Taranto, despot of Epirus, Prince of Achaia and Titularkaiser of Constantinople. He was a son of Charles II, King of Naples, and Mary of Hungary, the daughter of King Stephen V..

Philip married in September 1294 in Aquila Thamar Trebizond Dukaina Angela, the daughter of Nikephoros I., despot of Epirus, and Anna Kantakuzene; through this marriage was Philipp leader of the League and Prince of Corfu. The marriage was divorced 1309.

The year 1299 Philip was beaten and captured at the battle of La Falconara by Frederick II of Sicily. Two years later, he received from his father the Principality of Achaia and the Kingdom of Albania. In 1312 he gave his claims to the Despotate Epirus.

In 1313 he married Catherine, daughter of Charles of Valois, and became Titular emperor of Constantinople.

Kinder aus seiner Ehe mit Thamar Angela waren: Children from his marriage to Angela Thamar were:



IONIAN ISLANDS
Philippe de Tarent, 1249-1313.

Denier. Lepanto mint. 0.70 g.

Obv.: Cross in circle.

Rev.: Castle tournois.

Parts weakly struck, VF.

Estimate: 20 EUR. Price realized: 40 EUR (approx. 61 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



IONIAN ISLANDS
Philippe de Tarent, 1249-1313.

Denier. Lepanto mint. 0.77 g.

Obv.: Cross in circle.

Rev.: Castle tournois.

VF+.

Estimate: 25 EUR. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 77 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

JAFFA

The double County of Jaffa and Ascalon was one of the four major seigneuries comprising the major crusader state, the Kingdom of Jerusalem, according to 13th-century commentator John of Ibelin.

Jaffa was fortified by Godfrey of Bouillon after the First Crusade in 1100, and was unsuccessfully claimed by Daimbert of Pisa, the first Patriarch. It remained part of the royal domain until it was given to Hugh of Le Puiset in 1110. When Hugh II rebelled against King Fulk in 1134 the county was divided into a number of smaller holdings, and Jaffa itself became a royal domain. Soon it was designated as the apanage of Fulk's second son, Amalric. In 1153, Fulk's first son King Baldwin III conquered Ascalon, and it was added to the territory of his brother Amalric.

It passed in and out of direct royal control when its holders were husbands or close relatives of the then-reigning Monarch or royal heir, or its usufruct went to a member of the royal family. In that period, it usually produced income for one or several members of Amalric's first family. In 1221 it was given to Walter IV of Brienne by his uncle the king-consort John of Brienne, Walter being married to a granddaughter of the late king-consort Amalric II, who had held the county as successor of his brother king-consort Guy. Around 1250 it was given to a branch of the Ibelin family. With the capture of Jaffa by Baibars in 1268, the county became titular. It was bestowed anew upon John Perez Fabrice by James II of Cyprus and Jerusalem.

ANONYMOUS ISSUE



JAFFA
Anonymous Issue

Denier. 0.54 g.

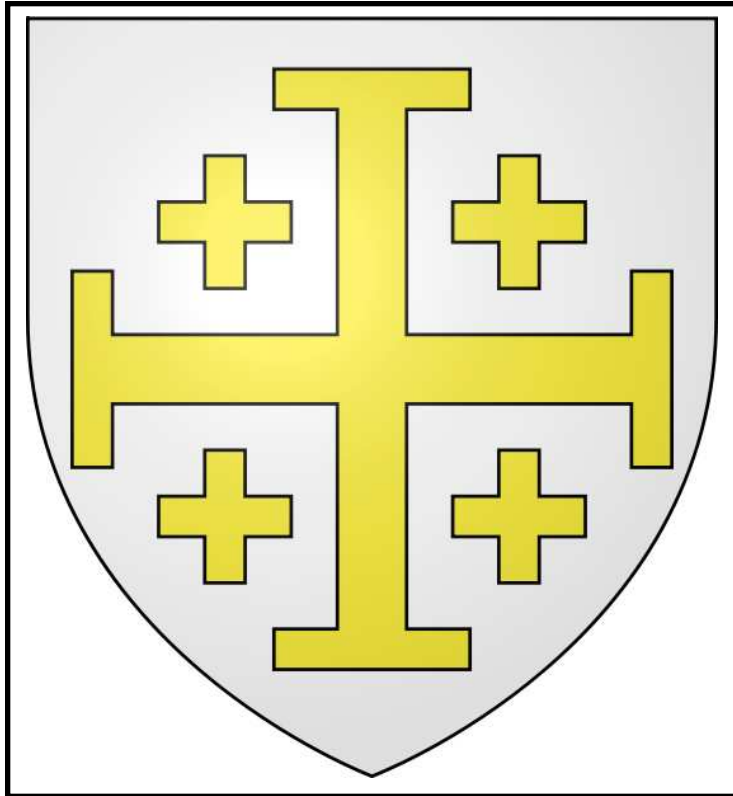
Obv.: +°DENARIVS°, cross.

REv.: +°IOPPENSIS°, gateway.

Reference: (Schlumberger IV:29). Edge slightly chipped, otherwise good very fine, extremely rare.

Estimate: £ 2000. Price realized: 1,600 GBP (approx. 3,226 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM



The Kingdom of Jerusalem was a Christian kingdom established in the Levant in 1099 after the First Crusade. It lasted just under two hundred years, from 1099 until 1291 when the last remaining outpost, Acre, was destroyed by the Mamluks.

At first the kingdom was little more than a loose collection of towns and cities captured during the crusade. It developed along the same lines as the monarchies of Western Europe, with which it had close connections, both politically and through the familial relationships of its rulers. It was, however, a relatively minor kingdom in comparison and often lacked financial and military support from Europe. The kingdom had closer ties to the neighbouring Kingdom of Armenia and the Byzantine Empire, which had an "orientalizing" influence on the western crusaders.

At its height, the Kingdom roughly encompassed the territory of modern Israel, including the West Bank and the Gaza Strip; it extended from modern Lebanon in the north to the Sinai Desert in the south, and into modern Jordan and Syria in the east. There were also attempts to expand the kingdom into Fatimid Egypt. Its kings also held a certain amount of authority over the other crusader states, Tripoli, Antioch, and Edessa.

At first the Muslim world had little concern for the fledgling kingdom, but as the 12th century progressed, the notion of jihad was resurrected, and the kingdom's increasingly-united Muslim neighbours vigorously began to recapture lost territory. Jerusalem itself was lost to Saladin in 1187, and by the 13th century the Kingdom was reduced to a small strip of land along the Mediterranean coast, dominated by a few cities. In this period, sometimes referred to as the "Kingdom of Acre", the kingdom was dominated by the Lusignan dynasty of the crusader Kingdom of Cyprus, and ties were also strengthened with Tripoli, Antioch, and Armenia. The kingdom was also increasingly dominated by the Italian city-states of Venice and Genoa, as well as the imperial ambitions of the Holy Roman Emperors. Meanwhile the surrounding Muslim territories were united under the Ayyubid and later the Mamluk dynasties in Egypt, and the kingdom became little more than a pawn in the politics and warfare in the region, which saw invasions by the Khwarezmians and Mongols in the mid-13th century. The Mamluk sultans Khalil and Baibars eventually reconquered all the remaining crusader strongholds, culminating in the destruction of Acre in 1291.

The First Crusade was preached at the Council of Clermont in 1095 by Pope Urban II, with the goal of assisting the Byzantine Empire against the invasions of the Seljuk Turks. Very soon, however, the participants saw the main objective as the capturing or recapturing of the Holy Land. The kingdom came into being with the arrival of the crusaders in June 1099; a few of the neighbouring towns (Ramla, Lydda, Bethlehem, and others) were taken first, and Jerusalem itself was captured on July 15. There was immediately a dispute among the various leaders as to who would rule the newly-conquered territory, the two most worthy candidates being Godfrey of Bouillon, Duke of Lower Lorraine, and Raymond of St. Gilles, Count of Toulouse. Neither wished to be crowned king in the city where Christ had worn his crown of thorns; Raymond was perhaps attempting to show his piety and hoped that the other nobles would insist upon his election anyway, but Godfrey, the more popular of the two, did no damage to his own piety by accepting a position as secular leader with an unknown or ill-defined title. With the election of Godfrey on July 22, Raymond, incensed, took his army to forage away from the city. The foundation of the kingdom, as well as Godfrey's reputation, was secured with the defeat of the Fatimid Egyptian army under al-Afdal Shahanshah at the Battle of Ascalon one month after the conquest, on August 12. However, Raymond and Godfrey's continued antagonism prevented the crusaders from taking control of Ascalon itself.

There was still some uncertainty as to the nature of the new kingdom. The papal legate Daimbert of Pisa convinced Godfrey to hand over Jerusalem to him as Latin Patriarch, forming the basis for a theocratic state. According to William of Tyre, Godfrey may have supported Daimbert's efforts, and he agreed to take possession of "one or two other cities and thus enlarge the kingdom" if Daimbert were permitted to rule Jerusalem. During his short reign, Godfrey indeed increased the boundaries of the kingdom, by capturing Jaffa, Haifa, Tiberias, and other cities, and reducing many others to tributary status; he also set the foundations for the system of vassalage in the kingdom, including the Principality of Galilee and the County of Jaffa.

The path for a secular state was therefore set during Godfrey's rule, and when Godfrey died of an illness in 1100, his brother Baldwin of Boulogne successfully outmanoeuvred Daimbert and claimed Jerusalem for himself as a secular "king of the Latins of Jerusalem." Daimbert compromised by crowning Baldwin in Bethlehem rather than Jerusalem, but the path for a secular state had been laid. Within this secular framework, a Catholic church hierarchy was established, overtop of the local Eastern Orthodox and Syrian Orthodox authorities, who retained their own hierarchies. Under the Latin Patriarch there were four suffragan archdioceses and numerous dioceses.

During Baldwin's reign the kingdom expanded even further. The numbers of Latin inhabitants increased, as the minor crusade of 1101 brought reinforcements to the kingdom. He also repopulated Jerusalem with Franks and native Christians, after his expedition across the Jordan in 1115. With help from the Italian city-states and other adventurers, notably King Sigurd I of Norway, Baldwin capturing the port cities of Acre (1104), Beirut (1110), and Sidon (1111), while also exerting his suzerainty over the other Crusader states to the north – the County of Edessa (which he had founded), the Principality of Antioch, and, after Tripoli was captured in 1109, the County of Tripoli. He successfully defended against Muslim invasions, from the Fatimids at the numerous battles at Ramla and elsewhere in the southwest of the kingdom, and from Damascus and Mosul in the northeast in 1113. As Thomas Madden says, Baldwin was "the true founder of the kingdom of Jerusalem", who "had transformed a tenuous arrangement into a solid feudal state. With brilliance and diligence, he established a strong monarchy, conquered the Palestinian coast, reconciled the crusader barons, and built strong frontiers against the kingdom's Muslim neighbours." However, the kingdom would never overcome its geographic isolation from Europe. For almost its entire history it was confined to the narrow strip of land between the Mediterranean and the Jordan River; land beyond this was subject to constant raiding and warfare. The kingdom's population centres could also easily be isolated from each other in the event of a major invasion, which eventually led to the kingdom's downfall in the 1180s.

Baldwin, who was probably homosexual, brought with him an Armenian wife, traditionally named Arda (although never named such by contemporaries), whom he had married to gain political support from the Armenian population in Edessa, and whom he quickly set her aside when he found that he had no need of Armenian support in Jerusalem. He bigamously married Adelaide del Vasto, regent of Sicily, in 1113, but was convinced to divorce her as well in 1117; Adelaide's son from her first marriage, Roger II of Sicily, never forgave Jerusalem, and for decades withheld much-needed naval support from Sicily.

Baldwin died without heirs in 1118, during a campaign against Egypt, and the kingdom was offered to his brother Eustace III of Boulogne, who had accompanied Baldwin and Godfrey on the crusade, but he was uninterested. Instead the crown passed to Baldwin's relative, probably a cousin, Baldwin of Le Bourg, who had previously succeeded him as Count of Edessa. Baldwin II was also an able ruler, and he too successfully defended against Fatimid and Seljuk invasions. Although Antioch was severely weakened after the Battle of Ager Sanguinis in 1119, and Baldwin himself was held captive by the emir of Aleppo from 1122-1124, Baldwin led the crusader states to victory at the Battle of Azaz in 1125. His reign also saw the establishment of the first military orders, the Knights Hospitaller and the Knights Templar. The earliest surviving written laws of the kingdom were compiled at the Council of Nablus in 1120, and the first commercial treaty with Venice, the Pactum Warmundi, was written in 1124; the increase of naval and military support from Venice led to capture of Tyre that year. The influence of Jerusalem was also further extended over Edessa and Antioch, where Baldwin II acted as regent when their own leaders were killed in battle, although there were regency governments in Jerusalem as well during Baldwin's captivity. Baldwin was married to the Armenian princess Morphia of Melitene, and had four daughters: Hodierna and Alice, who married into the families of the Count of Tripoli and Prince of Antioch; Ioveta, who became an influential abbess; and the eldest, Melisende, who was his heir and succeeded him upon his death in 1131, with her husband Fulk V of Anjou as king-consort. Their son, the future Baldwin III, was also named co-heir by his grandfather.

Fulk was an experienced crusader, who had brought military support to the kingdom during a pilgrimage in 1120. He also brought Jerusalem into the sphere of the Angevin Empire, as the father of Geoffrey V of Anjou and grandfather of the future Henry II of England. Not everyone appreciated the imposition of a foreigner as king, however; in 1132 Antioch, Tripoli, and Edessa all asserted their independence and conspired to prevent Fulk from exercising the suzerainty of Jerusalem over them. He defeated Tripoli in battle, and settled the regency in Antioch by arranging a marriage between the countess, Melisende's niece Constance, and his own relative Raymond of Poitiers. Meanwhile, in Jerusalem, the native crusader nobles opposed Fulk's preference for his Angevin retinue. In 1134 Hugh II of Jaffa revolted against Fulk, allying with the Muslim garrison at Ascalon, for which he was convicted of treason in absentia. The Latin Patriarch intervened to settle the dispute, but an assassination attempt was then made on Hugh, for which Fulk was blamed. This scandal allowed Melisende and her supporters to gain control of the government, just as her father had intended. Accordingly, Fulk "became so uxorious that...not even in unimportant cases did he take any measures without her knowledge and assistance."

Fulk, a renowned military commander, was then faced with a new and more dangerous enemy: the Atabeg Zengi of Mosul, who had taken control of Aleppo and had set his sights on Damascus as well; the union of these three states would have been a serious blow to the growing power of Jerusalem. A brief intervention in 1137=1138 by the Byzantine emperor John II Comnenus, who wished to assert imperial suzerainty over all the crusader states, did nothing to stop the threat of Zengi; in 1139 Damascus and Jerusalem recognized the severity of the threat to both states, and an alliance was concluded which temporarily halted Zengi's advance. Fulk used this time to construct numerous castles, including Ibelin and Kerak.[16] However, after the death of both Fulk and Emperor John in separate hunting accidents in 1143, Zengi successfully invaded and conquered Edessa in 1144. Queen Melisende, now regent for her elder son Baldwin III, appointed a new constable, Manasses of Hierges, to head the army after Fulk's death, but Edessa could not be recaptured, despite Zengi's own assassination in 1146. The fall of Edessa shocked Europe, and a Second Crusade arrived in 1148.

Meeting in Acre in 1148, the crusading kings Louis VII of France and Conrad III of Germany decided to attack the friendly Emir of Damascus, with whom there was still a peace treaty for mutual defense against Zengi and his son and successor Nur ad-Din. The western crusaders saw Damascus as an easy target, and young Baldwin III, perhaps eager to impress the famous European monarchs, agreed with their plan. This was in direct opposition to the advice of Queen Melisende and constable Manasses, as they and the other crusader states saw Aleppo as the main target that would allow for the recapture of Edessa. The crusade ended in defeat by 1148 with the disastrous Siege of Damascus.

Melisende continued to rule as regent long after Baldwin came of age, until her government was overthrown by Baldwin in 1153: the two agreed to split the kingdom in half, with Baldwin ruling from Acre in the north and Melisende ruling from Jerusalem in the south, but both knew that this situation was untenable. Baldwin soon invaded his mother's possessions, defeated Manasses, and besieged his mother in the Tower of David in Jerusalem. Melisende surrendered and retired as regent, leaving Baldwin the sole monarch, but Baldwin appointed her his regent and chief advisor the next year. Baldwin III then conquered Ascalon from the Fatimids, the last Egyptian outpost on the Palestinian coast. At the same time, however, the overall crusader situation became worse, as Nur ad-Din succeeded in taking Damascus and unifying Muslim Syria under his rule.

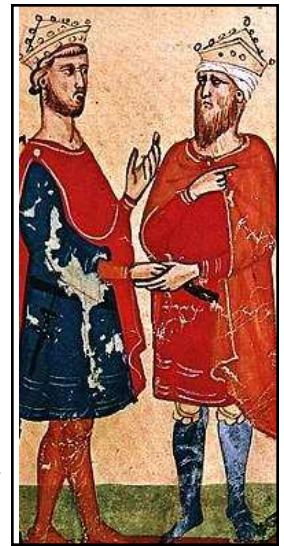
Baldwin now faced formidable difficulties. He was chronically short of men and resources with which to defend his realm, and to make matters worse the supply of help from the west had dried up almost completely. Therefore, he turned to the only other source of aid available: the Byzantine Emperor. In order to bolster the defences of the Kingdom against the growing strength of the Muslims, Baldwin III made the first direct alliance with the Byzantine Empire in the history of the kingdom, marrying Theodora Comnena, a niece of emperor Manuel I Comnenus; Manuel also married Baldwin's cousin Maria. As crusade historian William of Tyre put it, the hope was that Manuel would be able "to relieve from his own abundance the distress under which our realm was suffering and to change our poverty into superabundance". Although Baldwin died childless in 1162, a year after his mother Melisende, the kingdom passed to his brother Amalric I, who renewed the alliance negotiated by Baldwin. The value of the alliance was soon demonstrated in 1164 when, the crusaders suffered a very serious defeat at the Battle of Harim just outside Antioch. The Prince of Antioch, Bohemund III, was captured by Nur ad-Din along with many other important barons. As Amalric was away campaigning far to the south at the time, there seemed every chance that Antioch would fall to Nur ad-Din. The emperor Manuel immediately sent a large Byzantine force to the area, and Nur ad-Din retreated. Manuel also paid the ransom to release the Prince of Antioch. The new alliance had saved the kingdom from disaster.

Amalric was forced to divorce his first wife Agnes of Courtenay in order to succeed to the throne. Amalric's reign was characterized by competition between himself and Manuel on the one hand, and Nur ad-Din and his wily some-time subordinate Saladin on the other, over control of Egypt. Amalric's first expedition to Egypt came in 1163, and a long series of alliances and counter-alliances between Amalric, the viziers of Egypt, and Nur ad-Din led to four more invasions by 1169. The Egyptian campaigns were supported by Emperor Manuel, and Amalric married a great-niece of the emperor, Maria Comnena. In 1169, Manuel sent a large Byzantine fleet of some 300 ships to assist Amalric, and the town of Damietta was placed under siege. However, due to the failure of the Crusaders and the Byzantines to co-operate fully, the chance to capture Egypt was thrown away. The Byzantine fleet sailed only with provisions for three months: by the time the crusaders were ready, supplies were already running out, and eventually the fleet retired. Each side sought to blame the other for failure, but both also knew that they depended on each other: the alliance was maintained, and plans for another campaign in Egypt were made, which ultimately were to come to naught. Amalric ultimately failed in his bid to conquer Egypt. In the end, Nur ad-Din was victorious and Saladin established himself as Sultan of Egypt. The death of both Amalric and Nur ad-Din in 1174 ensured the dominance of Saladin, whose power soon spread over Nur ad-Din's Syrian possessions as well, completely surrounding the crusader kingdom. And with the death of the pro-western Emperor Manuel in 1180, the Kingdom of Jerusalem also lost its most powerful ally.

Amalric was succeeded by his young son, Baldwin IV, who was discovered at a very young age to be a leper. Baldwin nevertheless proved an effective and energetic king and military commander. His mother, Agnes of Courtenay, returned to court, but her influence has been greatly exaggerated by earlier historians. Her role in appointing Eraclius, archbishop of Caesarea, as Patriarch of Jerusalem, followed the precedent of Queen Melisende: however, it sparked a grudge in Eraclius's rival, William of Tyre. His writings, and those of his continuators in the Chronicle of Ernoul, damaged her political and sexual reputation until recent years.

Count Raymond III of Tripoli, his father's first cousin, was bailli or regent during Baldwin IV's minority. Baldwin reached his majority in 1176, and despite his illness he no longer had any legal need for a regent. Since Raymond was his nearest relative in the male line, with a strong claim to the throne, there was concern about the extent of his ambitions (although he had no direct heirs of his body). To balance this, the king turned from time to time to his uncle, Joscelin III of Edessa, after he was ransomed in 1176: as his maternal kin, the Courtenay family had no claim to the throne.

As a leper, Baldwin would never produce an heir, so the focus of his succession passed to his sister Sibylla and his younger half-sister Isabella. Baldwin and his advisors recognised that it was essential for Sibylla to be married to a Western nobleman in order to access support from Europe in a military crisis. In 1176, he married her to William of Montferrat, a cousin of Louis VII and of Frederick Barbarossa. Unfortunately, William died only a few months later in 1177, leaving Sibylla pregnant with the future Baldwin V. Meanwhile, Baldwin IV's stepmother Maria, mother of Isabella, married Balian of Ibelin.



Frederick II (left) meets al-Kamil (right).

Baldwin defeated Saladin at the Battle of Montgisard in 1177, giving Jerusalem a brief respite from Saladin's continual attacks. The succession, however, remained a difficult issue. In 1180 Baldwin blocked moves by Raymond of Tripoli to marry Sibylla off to Baldwin of Ibelin by arranging her marriage to Guy of Lusignan. Guy was the younger brother of Amalric of Lusignan, who had already established himself as a capable figure in the kingdom, supported by the Courtenays. More importantly, internationally, the Lusignans were useful as vassals of Baldwin and Sibylla's cousin Henry II of England. Baldwin also betrothed Isabella (aged 8) to Humphrey IV of Toron, stepson of the powerful Raynald of Chatillon - thereby removing her from the influence of the Ibelin family and her mother. Guy was appointed bailli during the king's bouts of illness.

In 1183 Isabella married Humphrey at Kerak, during a siege by Saladin. Baldwin, now blind and crippled, went to the castle's relief on a litter, tended by his mother. He became disillusioned with Guy's military performance there (he was less competent than his brother Amalric), and was reconciled with Raymond. To cut Sibylla and Guy out of the succession, he had Sibylla's son Baldwin of Montferrat crowned Baldwin V, as co-king, although the boy was only 5.

The succession crisis had prompted a mission to the west to seek assistance: in 1184, Patriarch Eraclius travelled throughout the courts of Europe, but no help was forthcoming. The chronicler Ralph Niger reports that his enormous retinue and opulent dress offended the sensibilities of many westerners, who felt that if the east was so wealthy, no help was needed from the west. Eraclius offered the kingship to both Philip II of France and Henry II of England; the latter, as a grandson of Fulk, was a first cousin of the royal family of Jerusalem, and had promised to go on crusade after the murder of Thomas Becket, but he preferred to remain at home to defend his own territories. However, William V of Montferrat did come to support his grandson Baldwin V.

Baldwin IV died in spring 1185, and Baldwin V became king, with Raymond of Tripoli as regent and his great-uncle Joscelin of Edessa as his guardian. However, he was a sickly child and died in the summer of 1186. The kingdom passed to his mother Sibylla, on the condition that her marriage to Guy be annulled; she agreed, if only she could choose her own husband next time. The annulment did not take place: after being crowned, Sibylla immediately crowned Guy with her own hands. Raymond and the Ibelins attempted a coup, in order to place Baldwin IV and Sibylla's half-sister Isabella on the throne, with her husband Humphrey of Toron. Humphrey, however, defected to Guy. Disgusted, Raymond returned to Tripoli, and Baldwin of Ibelin also left the kingdom.

Guy proved a disastrous ruler. His close ally Raynald of Chatillon, the lord of Oultrejordain and of Kerak, provoked Saladin into open war by attacking Muslim caravans and threatening to attack Mecca itself. To make matters worse, Raymond had allied with Saladin against Guy and had allowed a Muslim garrison to occupy his fief in Tiberias. Guy was on the verge of attacking Raymond before Balian of Ibelin effected a reconciliation in 1187, and the two joined together to attack Saladin at Tiberias. However, Guy and Raymond could not agree on a proper plan of attack, and on July 4, 1187, the army of the Kingdom was utterly destroyed at the Battle of Hattin. Raynald was executed and Guy was imprisoned in Damascus. Over the next few months Saladin easily overran the entire Kingdom, save for the port of Tyre, which was ably defended by Conrad of Montferrat, the paternal uncle of Baldwin V, lately arrived from Constantinople.

The subsequent fall of Jerusalem essentially ended the first Kingdom of Jerusalem. Much of the population, swollen with refugees fleeing Saladin's conquest of the surrounding territory, was allowed to flee to Tyre, Tripoli, or Egypt (whence they were sent back to Europe), but those who could not pay for their freedom were sold into slavery, and those who could were often robbed by Christians and Muslims alike on their way into exile. The capture of the city shocked Europe, resulting in the Third Crusade, which was launched in 1189, led by Richard the Lionheart, Philip Augustus and Frederick Barbarossa, though the latter drowned en route.

Guy of Lusignan, who had been refused entry to Tyre by Conrad, began to besiege Acre in 1189. During the lengthy siege, which lasted until 1191, Patriarch Eraclius, Queen Sibylla and her daughters, and many others died of disease. With the death of Sibylla in 1190, Guy now had no legal claim to the kingship, and the succession passed to Isabella. Her mother Maria and the Ibelins (now closely allied to Conrad) argued that Isabella and Humphrey's marriage was illegal, as she had been underage at the time; underlying this was the fact that Humphrey had betrayed his wife's cause in 1186. The marriage was annulled amid some controversy. (The annulment followed the precedents of Amalric I and Agnes, and - though not carried out - Sibylla and Guy - of succession dependent on annulling a politically inconvenient match.) Conrad, who was nearest kinsman to Baldwin V in the male line, and had already proved himself a capable military leader, then married Isabella, but Guy refused to concede the crown.

When Richard arrived in 1191, he and Philip took different sides in the succession dispute. Richard backed Guy, his vassal from Poitou, while Philip supported Conrad, a cousin of his late father Louis VII. After much ill-feeling and ill-health, Philip returned home in 1191, soon after the fall of Acre. Richard defeated Saladin at the Battle of Arsuf in 1191 and the Battle of Jaffa in 1192, recovering most of the coast, but could not recover Jerusalem or any of the inland territory of the kingdom. Conrad was unanimously elected king in April 1192, but was murdered by the Hashshashin only days later. Eight days later, the pregnant Isabella was married to Count Henry II of Champagne, nephew of Richard and Philip, but politically allied to Richard. Guy was sold the Kingdom of Cyprus, after Richard had captured the island on the way to Acre, as compensation.

The crusade came to an end peacefully, with the Treaty of Ramla negotiated in 1192; Saladin allowed pilgrimages to be made to Jerusalem, allowing the crusaders to fulfill their vows, after which they all returned home. The native crusader barons set about rebuilding their kingdom from Acre and the other coastal cities. Shortly after Richard left, Saladin died and his realm fell into civil war, leaving the Crusader lords further embittered at what could have been accomplished had the European princes remained to help rebuild.

For the next hundred years, the Kingdom of Jerusalem clung to life as a tiny kingdom hugging the Syrian coastline. Its capital was moved to Acre and controlled most of the coastline of present day Israel and southern and central Lebanon, including the strongholds and towns of Jaffa, Arsuf, Caesarea, Tyre, Sidon, and Beirut. At best, it included only a few other significant cities, such as Ascalon and some interior fortresses, as well as suzerainty over Tripoli and Antioch. The new king, Henry of Champagne, died accidentally in 1197, and Isabella married for a fourth time, to Amalric of Lusignan, Guy's brother. A Fourth Crusade was planned after the failure of the Third, but it resulted in the sack of Constantinople in 1204 and the crusaders involved never arrived in the kingdom.

Both Isabella and Amalric died in 1205 and again an underage girl, Isabella and Conrad's daughter Maria of Montferrat, became queen of Jerusalem. In 1210 Maria was married to an experienced sexagenarian knight, John of Brienne, who succeeded in keeping the tiny kingdom safe. She died in childbirth in 1212, and John continued to rule as regent for their daughter Yolande. Schemes were hatched to reconquer Jerusalem through Egypt, resulting in the failed Fifth Crusade against Damietta in 1217; King John took part in this, but the crusade was a failure. John travelled throughout Europe seeking assistance, and found support only from Emperor Frederick II, who then married John and Maria's daughter, Queen Yolande. Frederick II led the Sixth Crusade in 1228, and claimed the kingship of Jerusalem by right of his wife, just as John had done. Indeed, the sheer size of Frederick II's army and his stature before the Islamic world was sufficient to regain Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth, and a number of surrounding castles without a fight: these were recovered by treaty with the Ayyubid Sultan Al-Kamil. However, the nobles of Outremer, led by the regent John of Ibelin, not only felt more could have been recovered militarily, but also resented his attempts to impose Imperial authority over their kingdom, resulting in a number of military confrontations both on the mainland and on Cyprus.

The recovery was short-lived - not enough territory had been ceded to make the city defensible, and in 1244 the Ayyubids invited the Khwarezmian clans displaced by the Mongols to reconquer the city. In the resulting siege and conquest the Khwarezmians completely razed Jerusalem, leaving it in ruins and useless to both Christians and Muslims. The Seventh Crusade under Louis IX of France was inspired by this massacre, but it accomplished little save to replace the Ayyubids and Khwarezmians with the more powerful Mamluks as the Crusaders' main enemy in 1250.

Because the monarchy was now directly tied to powerful sovereigns in Europe, for the period from 1229 to 1268, the monarch resided in Europe and usually had a larger realm to pursue or take care of, thereby leaving governance to the Haute Cour. Kings of Jerusalem were represented by their baillis and regents. The title of King of Jerusalem was inherited by Conrad IV of Germany, son of Frederick II and Yolande, and later by his own son Conradin. With the death of Conradin the kingdom was inherited by King Hugh III of Cyprus. The territory descended into squabbling between the nobles of Cyprus and the mainland, between the remnant of the (now unified) County of Tripoli and Principality of Antioch, whose rulers also vied for influence in Acre, and especially between the Italian trading communities, whose quarrels erupted in the so-called "War of Saint Sabas" in Acre in 1257. After the Seventh Crusade, no organized effort from Europe ever arrived in the kingdom, although in 1277 Charles of Anjou bought the title of "King of Jerusalem" from a pretender to the throne. He never appeared in Acre but sent a representative, who, like Frederick II's representatives before him, was rejected by the nobles of Outremer.

Despite their precarious geopolitical situation, the Frankish realm managed to maintain an economically viable and influential power. Frankish diplomats aimed to keep the Muslim powers divided against each other, utilizing the feared Assassins as much as other Islamic rulers. In their later years, faced with the threat of the Egyptian Mamluks, the Crusaders' hopes rested with a Franco-Mongol alliance. The Mongols were thought to be sympathetic to Christianity, and some Frankish princes had already submitted to Mongol overlordship in the mid-1200s, though others had refused any kind of alliance. The Mongols successfully attacked as far south as Damascus on these campaigns, but suffered a historic defeat by the Mamluks at the Battle of Ain Jalut in 1260, and the Mongols were limited to a few raids into Palestine in 1260 and 1300. The Mamluks eventually made good their pledge to cleanse the entire Middle East of the infidel Franks; in 1291, Acre, the last major Crusader stronghold, was taken by Sultan Khalil. This conquest was far less merciful than that of Saladin one hundred years before; much of the Frankish population was massacred or sold into slavery, such that Khalil could proclaim "A pearly white Frankish woman couldn't sell in the bazaar for a penny!"

Thereafter, the Kingdom of Jerusalem ceased to exist on the mainland, but the kings of Cyprus for many decades hatched plans to regain the Holy Land. For the next seven centuries, up to today, a veritable multitude of European monarchs have used the title of King of Jerusalem.

The Latin population of the kingdom was always small; although a steady stream of settlers and new crusaders continually arrived, most of the original crusaders who fought in the First Crusade simply went home. According to William of Tyre, "barely three hundred knights and two thousand foot soldiers could be found" in the kingdom in 1100 during Godfrey's siege of Arsuf.[18] From the very beginning, the Latins were little more than a colonial frontier exercising rule over the native Muslim, Greek and Syrian population, who were more populous in number. But Jerusalem came to be known as Outremer, the French word for "overseas," and as new generations grew up in the kingdom, they also began to think of themselves as natives, rather than immigrants. Although they never gave up their core identity as Western Europeans or Franks, their clothing, diet, and commercialism integrated much Oriental, particularly Byzantine, influence. As the chronicler Fulcher of Chartres wrote around 1124,

"For we who were Occidentals now have been made Orientals. He who was a Roman or Frank has in this land been made into a Galilean or a Palestinean. He who was of Rheims or Chartres has now become a citizen of Tyre or Antioch. We have already forgotten the places of our birth; already these are unknown to many of us or not mentioned any more."

The crusaders and their descendants often learned to speak Greek, Arabic, and other eastern languages, and intermarried with the native Christians (whether Greek, Syrian, or Armenian) and sometimes with converted Muslims.[20] Nonetheless, the Frankish principalities remained a distinctive Occidental colony in the heart of Islam.

Fulcher, a participant in the First Crusade and chaplain of Baldwin I, continued his chronicle up to 1127. Fulcher's chronicle was very popular and was used as a source by other historians in the west, such as Orderic Vitalis and William of Malmesbury. Almost as soon as Jerusalem had been captured, and continuing throughout the 12th century, many pilgrims arrived and left accounts of the new kingdom; among them are the English Saewulf, the Russian Abbot Daniel, the Frank Fretellus, the Byzantine Johannes Phocas, and the Germans John of Wurzburg and Theoderich.[21] Aside from these, thereafter there is no eyewitness to events in Jerusalem until William of Tyre, archbishop of Tyre and chancellor of Jerusalem, who began writing around 1167 and died around 1184, although he includes much information about the First Crusade and the intervening years from the death of Fulcher to his own time, drawn mainly from the writings of Albert of Aix and Fulcher himself. From the Muslim perspective, a chief source of information is Usamah ibn Munqidh, a soldier and frequent ambassador from Damascus to Jerusalem and Egypt, whose memoirs, *Kitab al i'tibar*, include lively accounts of crusader society in the east.

In the 13th century, John of Ibelin drew up a list of fiefs and the number of knights owed by each; unfortunately this probably reflects the 13th-century kingdom, not the 12th, and gives no indication of the non-noble, non-Latin population. The Kingdom at first was virtually bereft of a loyal subject population and had few knights and peers to implement the laws and orders of the realm. However, as trading firms from Europe and knights from the military orders arrived, the affairs of the Kingdom improved. Further immigration continued over time to increase the Frankish population to an estimated 25-35% of the realm by the 1180s. Many Muslims also returned to the Kingdom, having fled the initial conquest, and others emigrated from further east.

It is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the population of the kingdom, but it has been estimated that there were at most 120 000 Franks and 100 000 Muslims living in the cities, with another 250 000 Muslim and Eastern Christian peasants in the countryside.[22] William of Tyre recorded that in 1183 a census was taken to determine the number of men available to defend against an invasion, and also to determine the amount of tax that could be obtained from the inhabitants, Muslim or Christian. If, however, the population was actually counted, William did not record the number.

The kingdom was essentially based on the feudal system of contemporary western Europe, but with many important differences. First of all, the kingdom was situated within a relatively small area, with little agricultural land. Since ancient times it had been an urban economy, unlike medieval Europe; in fact, although the nobility technically owned land, they preferred to live in Jerusalem or the other cities, closer to the royal court. As in Europe the nobles had their own vassals and were themselves vassals to the king. However, agricultural production was regulated by the *iqta*, a Muslim system of land ownership and payments roughly (though far from exactly) equivalent to the feudal system of Europe, and this system was not heavily disrupted by the Crusaders.

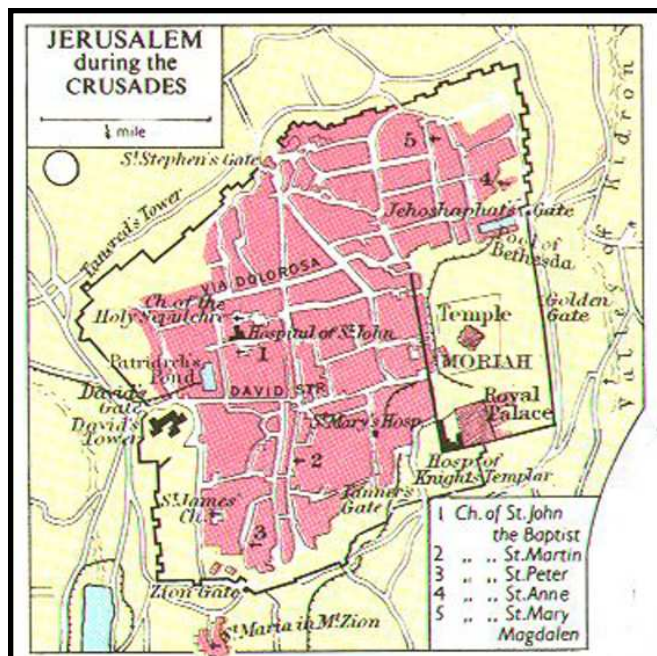
Although Muslims (as well as Jews and Eastern Christians) had virtually no rights in the countryside, where they were in theory the property of the Crusader lord who owned the land, tolerance for other faiths was in general higher than that found elsewhere in the Middle East. Greeks, Syrians, and Jews continued to live as they had before, subject to their own laws and courts, with their former Muslim overlords simply replaced by the Crusaders; Muslims now joined them at the lowest level of society. The ra'is, the leader of a Muslim or Syrian community, was a kind of vassal to whatever noble owned his land, but as the Crusader nobles were absentee landlords the ra'is and their communities had a high degree of autonomy. In the cities, Muslims and Eastern Christians were free, although no Muslims were permitted to live in Jerusalem itself. However, they were second-class citizens and played no part in politics or law, and owed no military service to the crown; likewise, citizens of the Italian city-states owed nothing despite living in their own quarters in the port cities.

At any given time there were also an unknown number of Muslim slaves living in the Kingdom. No Christian, whether Western or Eastern, was permitted by law to be sold into slavery, but this fate was as common for Muslim prisoners of war as it was for Christian prisoners taken by the Muslims. Escape was probably not difficult and fugitive slaves were always a problem, but the only legal means of manumission was conversion to (Catholic) Christianity.

There were many attempts to attract settlers from Europe, which would free the Kingdom economically from reliance upon the suspect Arab, Syrian, and Greek populations, but large-scale immigration and colonisation was beyond the ability of medieval Europe. Thus, although there was an incipient and growing free Frank peasant population in the countryside, it was relatively small, and crusader armies also tended to be small, drawn from the French families of the cities. This meant that a minority of Westerners were left to govern a large and very foreign population of Arabs, Greeks and Syrians, who could not be relied upon for manpower or ultimate allegiance to the kingdom.

The problem of lack of manpower was solved to some extent by the creation of the military orders. The Knights Templar and the Knights Hospitaller were both founded in the early years of the kingdom, and they often took the place of the nobles in the countryside. Although their headquarters were in Jerusalem, the knights themselves often lived in vast castles and bought land that the other nobles could no longer afford to keep. Templar and Hospitaller houses were established throughout Europe as well, and new recruits were sent to the Holy Land, further bolstering the manpower of the military orders. However, the military orders were under the direct control of the Pope, not the king; they were essentially autonomous and technically owed no military service, though in reality they participated in all the major battles.

After the loss of Jerusalem in 1187, virtually the entire population of Franks and Italians fled back to Europe. The recovery of the Mediterranean littoral during the Third Crusade allowed for some Frankish repopulation of the coastal cities. The remaining cities had a more homogenous Western, Catholic, population, and for the remainder of the Kingdom, the population remained predominantly Frankish and Italian.



ANONYMOUS ISSUES

Islamic Style



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Dirham, imitating a dirham of the Ayyubid ruler al-Salih Isma'il, mint-name (Damascus) unclear, AH 643? 2.40 g.

Obv.: Cross in upper margin.

Rev.: Cross in lower margin.

Reference: (CCS 6). Some weakness in margins otherwise good very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 250. Price realized: 200 GBP (approx. 403 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Dirham, AR-Dirhem 1243 (= 641 AH). 2.65 g.

Reference: Bates Typ VI; irregular flan, VF.

Estimate: 25 EUR. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 245 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Dirham, 1251 AD. 2.84g

Christian legends in Arabic script on both sides, obv cross in centre.

Reference: (CCS 15). Some weakness in margins otherwise good very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 340 GBP (approx. 685 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Dirham, 1251 AD. 2.46g

Mintname (Acre) off flan, AD 1251, Christian legends in Arabic script on both sides, obv cross in centre

Reference: (CCS 15). Minor peripheral weakness, good very fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 180 GBP (approx. 363 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Dirham, 1251 AD. 2.66g

Acre mint, AD 1251, Christian legends in Arabic script on both sides, small fleurs-de-lis in central legends on both sides.

Reference: (CCS 17). Margins partly flat, otherwise good very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 180 GBP (approx. 363 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Dirham, 1251 AD. 2.35g

Arabic writing on both sides, cross in line circle on obverse. 1251, Acre.

Somewhat curved and parts weakly struck. VF.

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 750 EUR (approx. 1,150 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Dirham, 1251 AD. 1.89g

Arabic writing both sides, cross in center of reverse. 1251, Acre.

Very rare, parts weakly struck. VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 600 EUR (approx. 920 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

1/2-Dirham, 1251 AD. 1.37g

Arabic writing both sides, cross in center part of obverse. 1251, Acre.

Very rare, weakly struck at edges. VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 450 EUR (approx. 690 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Dirham, 1251 AD. 2.83g

Christian legends in Arabic writing on both sides, cross in line circle on obverse. 1251, Acre.

Reference: Balog/Yvon 42. XF.

Estimation: 400,00. Price realized: 700 EUR (approx. 997 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

1/2-Dirham, 1251 AD. 1.38g

Christian legends in Arabic writing on both sides, cross in line circle on obverse. 1251, Acre.

Reference: Balog/Yvon 44. Good VF.

Estimation: 500,00. Price realized: 1,200 EUR (approx. 1,709 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Dirham, 1253 AD. 2.68g

Arabic writing both sides.

Reference: Bates Typ V; VF

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 215 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Dirham 2.72g

Acre, date unclear, Christian legends in Arabic script on both sides, obv cross within circle in centre.

Reference: (CCS 13). Peripheral weakness, very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 400. Price realized: 640 GBP (approx. 1,290 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

1/2-Dirham 1.39g

Struck from Dirham dies, mintname (Acre) and date off flan, Christian legends in Arabic script on both sides, obv cross within circle in centre.

Reference: (CCS 13). Good fine, extremely rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 280 GBP (approx. 565 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

1/2-Dirham 1.34g

Mintname (Acre) and date off flan, Christian legends in Arabic script on both sides, obv cross within circle in centre, flanked by fleur-de-lis and crescent.

Reference: (CCS 14). Some scratches, good fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 150 GBP (approx. 302 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Dirham 2.95g

Arabic writing on both sides.

Reference: Bates Typ I; weak strike at edges, good VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 180 EUR (approx. 276 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Dinar or Bezant, 2nd phase (1148/59-1187) 3.58g.

Acre mint, in imitation of Fatimid coinage under Caliph Al-Amir.

Reference: (Malloy 3; Metcalf 119/133; c.f. Schl.V.19), some deposit adhering, good very fine

Estimate £ 100-150. Price realized: 120 GBP (approx. 193 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Dinar (1187/1250) 3.54g.

Acre mint. Imitation of Fatimid coinage.

Reference: Malloy/Preston/Seltman 5 f; Metcalf² -. VF.

Estimate: 350 EUR. Price realized: 440 EUR (approx. 558 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Bezant, 3rd phase (1187-1260) 3.92g.

Imitating the Dinar of Caliph al-Amir. Acre mint. Third phase, circa 1187-1260 or later. Legible but crude Cufic inscriptions on obverse and reverse; : in central panel of reverse.

Reference: Balog & Yvon 32; Metcalf, Crusades p. 49; CCS 5f. VF, flan crack.

Estimate \$200. Price realized: 305 USD.



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Dinar or Bezant, 3rd phase (1187-1260) 3.52g.

Acre mint, in imitation of coinage of al-Amir .

Reference: (Malloy 5; Metcalf 119/141; c.f. Schl.V.21), slightly creased, nearly very fine

Estimate £ 100-150. Price realized: 110 GBP (approx. 177 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Dinar or Bezant, 3rd phase (1187-1260) 3.54g.

Acre mint, in imitation of coinage of al-Amir, similar to the previous lot, with pellet below obverse inscription.

Reference: (Malloy 5; Metcalf 127; c.f. Schl.V.21), small edge crack, about very fine

Estimate £ 100-150. Price realized: 100 GBP (approx. 161 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Bezant, (1251-1258) 2.95g.

Acre mint. Christian legends in Arabic. Cross in circle on reverse.

Reference: Balog/Yvon 40 var. Metcalf - (vgl. 145). Fr. - . Malloy 7 ("believed unique). Schlumberger - . Outermost circles empty, without writing. Extremely rare! Gold. XF.

Estimation: 2.000,00.

ANONYMOUS ISSUES

Western Style



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Billon Denier, Royal/Patriarchal, 12th Century. 1.06 g.

Obv.: Patriarchal cross on pedestal; palms and stars

Rev.: [+ (triple pellets)] C[R]VCI[S], cross pattée.

Reference: Metcalf, *Crusades* 201 and p. 64; A.J. Seltman, "Coins of the Crusaders," *NumCirc* LXXIV.2 (February 1966), p. 32, fig. 3 (this coin); cf. Schlumberger pl. XIX, 3; cf. CCS 47; Porteous 60. VF, toned. Very rare.

Estimate: \$750.



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Denier. 1.10 g.

Obv.: MONETA REGIS, patriarchal cross with L and W in lower angles.

Rev.: +REX IERL'M, cross.

Reference: (Schlumberger III:27). Good very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 400. Price realized: 640 GBP (approx. 1,290 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Denier. 0.95 g.

Obv.: NOMETA REGIS, patriarchal cross with A and W in lower angles.

Rev.: +REX NERIL'M, cross.

Reference: (Schlumberger III:27 var). About extremely fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 400. Price realized: 740 GBP (approx. 1,492 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Denier. 1.02 g.

Obv.: Patriarchal cross on base, flanked by two palm branches.

Rev.: +...CRVCIS..., cross.

Reference: (M 201 var). Good fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 160 GBP (approx. 323 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Obole. 0.59 g.

Obv.: Patriarchal cross on base, flanked by two palm branches.

Rev.: +CRLSCIL: (retrograde), cross.

Reference: (CCS 48). Good very fine, extremely rare.

Estimate: £ 1000. Price realized: 860 GBP (approx. 1,734 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Denier. 1.21 g.

Obv.: Gateway.

Rev.: +..NACAIOA?, cross.

Reference: (CCS 49). Weak in parts otherwise very fine, extremely rare.

Estimate: £ 400.



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Cu. Fals. Acre mint. 3.55 g.

Obv.: Jerusalem cross.

Rev.: Ring, 4 E's and 4 balls around.

VF-XF.

Estimate: 20 EUR. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 184 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Cu. Fals. 2.48 g.

Obv.: Stylized head (?) with cross.

Rev.: Unknown design.

F.

Estimate: 20 EUR. Price realized: 60 EUR (approx. 92 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Cu. Fals. Acre mint. 2.84g.

Obv.: Half-length figure facing, front, with 2 crosses.

Rev.: Unknown markings.

VF.

Estimate: 10 EUR. Price realized: 50 EUR (approx. 77 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Anonymous Issue

Token - "Crusader Penny" 1.87g.

Obv.: Nimbate head of Christ facing.

Rev.: Jerusalem cross.

Very rare, VF.

Copy of the auction Muenzzentrum, Cologne 31 (1978), NR. 419. So-called Crusader Pfennig. An exact location of the coin is not possible. The Jerusalem cross often finds use on coins of the island Cyprus.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 750 EUR (approx. 1,150 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Baudouin II./IV - 1118-1131-1162



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Baudouin II./IV. 1118-1131-1162.

Denar. 0,90 g.

Obv.: +DEIERSALEM Castle.

Rev.: +BALDWINRE Cross.

Reference: Schlumberger Tf. 3/21.XF.

Estimate: 75 EUR. Price realized: 125 EUR (approx. 177 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Baldwin III - 1143–1162,

Baldwin III (1130 – February 10, 1162) was king of Jerusalem from 1143–1162. He was the eldest son of Melisende and Fulk of Jerusalem, and the grandson of Baldwin II of Jerusalem.

Baldwin was among the second generation of children born to the descendants of the original crusaders. He was 13 years old when his father Fulk died, and the kingdom legally passed to his mother as the daughter of Baldwin II. Melisende had ruled with Fulk as a consort, and Baldwin was crowned co-ruler and heir to his mother. However, Melisende also appointed Manasses of Hierges, constable of Jerusalem, as an advisor and the two essentially excluded Baldwin from power.

With a woman and a child legally ruling Jerusalem, the political situation was somewhat tense; the northern crusader states increasingly looked to assert their own independence, and there was no king to lead an army to impose the suzerainty of Jerusalem as Baldwin II or Fulk had done. In the Muslim world, Zengi ruled northern Syria from the cities of Mosul and Aleppo, and desired to add Damascus in the south to his control. According to William of Tyre, Fulk had not completely seen to the defense of the Crusader states in the north, and it was there that Zengi was most threatening. In 1144, he captured Edessa, which was a shock to the Western world and led to call for a Second Crusade.

This crusade took some time to reach Jerusalem, and in the meantime Zengi was assassinated in 1146. He was succeeded by his son Nur ad-Din, who was just as eager to bring Damascus under his control. To counter this, Jerusalem and Damascus had made an alliance for their mutual protection. However, in 1147 Nur ad-Din and Mu'in ad-Din Unur, the governor of Damascus, made an alliance against Jerusalem, as the kingdom had already broken the treaty by allying with one of Unur's rebellious vassals. Baldwin marched out from Jerusalem and was defeated at the Battle of Bosra, although the former truce with Damascus was later restored.

In 1148 the crusade finally arrived in Jerusalem, led by Louis VII of France, his wife Eleanor of Aquitaine, and Conrad III of Germany. Baldwin held a council at Acre in 1148, but in-fighting and poor planning plagued the crusaders, and Conrad badly advised Baldwin to attack Damascus, despite the peace treaty. Baldwin, perhaps eager to impress the great magnates of Europe who had arrived in his kingdom, agreed to the plan, but the ensuing siege of Damascus was a fiasco and ended in defeat after only four days. Damascus soon fell under Nur ad-Din's control, and the loss of a sympathetic Muslim neighbour was a diplomatic disaster from which no subsequent king of Jerusalem could recover.

By 1149 the crusaders had returned to Europe, leaving a weakened Jerusalem. Nur ad-Din took advantage of the crusader defeat to invade the Principality of Antioch in the north, and Prince Raymond was killed in the subsequent Battle of Inab. Baldwin III hurried north to take up the regency of the principality. Raymond's wife, Constance, was Baldwin's cousin through his mother and heiress of Antioch by right of her father. Baldwin tried to marry her to an ally but with no success. Baldwin was unable to help defend Turbessel, the last remnant of the county of Edessa, and was forced to cede it to Byzantine emperor Manuel I Comnenus in 1150. In 1152 Baldwin and his mother were called to intervene in a dispute between Baldwin's aunt Hodierna of Tripoli and her husband Count Raymond II. When the matter was settled, Hodierna was about to return to Jerusalem with them, when Raymond was murdered by the Hashshashin. Baldwin remained behind to settle the affairs of the County, while Hodierna took up the regency for her young son Raymond III of Tripoli. Now, Edessa had been lost and Antioch and Tripoli had no leaders; only Jerusalem had a true king, but even there a dispute was brewing.

By 1152 Baldwin had been of age to rule by himself for seven years, and he began to assert himself in political affairs. Though he had not previously expressed an interest in the administration of the country, he now demanded more authority. He and his mother had become increasingly estranged since 1150, and Baldwin blamed the constable Manasses for interfering with his legal succession. In early 1152 Baldwin demanded a second coronation from Patriarch Fulcher, separate from his mother. The patriarch refused and as a kind of self-coronation Baldwin paraded through the city streets with laurel wreaths on his head.

Baldwin and Melisende agreed to put the matter before the Haute Cour, or royal council. The Haute Cour returned a decision that would divide the kingdom into two administrative districts. Baldwin would retain Galilee in the north, including the cities of Acre and Tyre, while Melisende held the richer Judea and Samaria, including Nablus and Jerusalem itself. Supporting Melisende in the south were Manasses, and Baldwin's younger brother Amalric, who held the County of Jaffa within Melisende's jurisdiction. Neither Baldwin nor Melisende were pleased with the decision, as Baldwin wanted to rule the entire kingdom and realized it would divide the country's resources, but in order to prevent a civil war Melisende agreed to the compromise.

Within weeks of the division Baldwin launched an invasion of the south. Manasses was defeated at the castle of Mirabel and exiled, and Nablus fell quickly as well. To prevent further violence, Jerusalem opened its gates to Baldwin. Melisende and Amalric sought refuge in the Tower of David. Throughout the siege the church negotiated with Baldwin. The peace that was settled allowed for Melisende to hold Nablus for life, with a solemn oath by Baldwin not to disturb her peace. Baldwin named his supporter Humphrey II of Toron as the new constable.

By 1154 mother and son were reconciled, as Baldwin was astute enough to realize his mother's expertise in statecraft. Though she was "retired", she maintained great influence in court and government affairs, acting as regent for Baldwin while he was on campaign.

During the civil war, Nur ad-Din had been busy consolidating his control of Damascus following the death of Mu'in ad-Din. With Syria united under one ruler, Jerusalem now had to look to the south, towards Egypt, if it wanted to expand. Egypt was weakened by civil wars as well, after the succession of a series of young Fatimid caliphs. Around 1150 Baldwin re fortified Gaza to place some pressure on the nearby Egyptian outpost of Ascalon, and in 1153 Baldwin successfully besieged and captured Ascalon itself. This secured the border with Egypt, although it would later lead to aggressive campaigns against Jerusalem's southern border. Ascalon was added to Amalric's fief of Jaffa, creating the double County of Jaffa and Ascalon. In 1152 Baldwin also defeated an Ortoqid invasion of the kingdom.

In 1156 Baldwin was forced to sign a treaty with Nur ad-Din. However, in the winter of 1157–1158 Baldwin led an expedition into Syria, where he besieged Shaizar but was forced to withdraw when a dispute arose between Thierry, Count of Flanders and Raynald of Chatillon, the new husband of Constance of Antioch, both of whom wanted Shaizar for themselves. Baldwin was, however, able to capture Harim, a former territory of Antioch, and in 1158 he defeated Nur ad-Din himself.

Baldwin's modest recovery garnered him enough prestige to seek a wife from the Byzantine Empire. In 1157 he sent Humphrey of Toron to negotiate with Emperor Manuel, and it was decided that Baldwin should marry Theodora, Manuel's niece. The alliance was more favourable to Byzantium than Jerusalem, as Baldwin was forced to recognize Byzantine suzerainty over Antioch, and if Theodora were to be widowed she would be provided the city of Acre. Though Theodora personified the Byzantine-Jerusalem alliance, she was not to exercise any authority outside of Acre. The marriage took place in September of 1158, when Baldwin was 28 years old and Theodora only 13.

Relations between Jerusalem and Byzantium improved and in 1159 Baldwin met with Manuel in Antioch. The two became friends, with Manuel adopting western clothes and customs and participating in a tournament against Baldwin. Manuel personally attended to Baldwin when the king was thrown from his horse during the tournament. Later in 1159 Baldwin became regent of Antioch once more, after Raynald of Chatillon had been captured in battle. This offended Manuel, who considered Antioch imperial territory, and the emperor strengthened his ties to the principality in 1160 by marrying Princess Maria, Baldwin's cousin. Baldwin himself suggested Manuel marry another cousin, Melisende of Tripoli, preferring not to see such a close relationship between Byzantium and Antioch.

Queen Melisende died in 1161, and Baldwin himself died in Beirut on February 10, 1162. It was rumoured that he had been poisoned in Antioch by pills given to him by his Syrian Orthodox doctor. "As soon as the king had taken the pills," says William of Tyre, "he was seized with a fever and dysentery which developed into consumption from which he was never able to obtain relief or help." On the way home Baldwin remained in Tripoli for a few months, and then continued to Beirut where he finally succumbed to his illness. As William says, "For eight successive days, while the funeral procession moved from Beirut to Jerusalem, lamentation was unrestrained and grief was renewed almost hourly." Theodora, now queen-dowager, retired to Acre. She was still only 16 years old; their marriage was childless. Baldwin was succeeded by his brother, Amalric I.

William of Tyre knew Baldwin personally and gives a lengthy description of the king:

"...He was taller than the average man, but his limbs were so well proportioned to his height that no feature seemed out of harmony with the whole. His features were comely and refined, his complexion florid, a proof of innate strength...His eyes were of medium size, rather prominent and sparkling. He had straight yellowish hair and wore a rather full beard on cheeks and chin. He was of somewhat full habit, although he could not be called fleshy like his brother or spare like his mother..."

Baldwin was well educated, well spoken, and exceptionally intelligent. Unlike his father he had an excellent memory. He spent much of his spare time reading history and was knowledgeable in the *jus consuetudinarium* of the kingdom, later collected by lawyers like John of Ibelin and Philip of Novara as "the assizes of Jerusalem". He respected church property and did not burden them with taxes. He was friendly to people of all classes, and "voluntarily offered an opportunity of conversing with him to anyone who wished it or whom he casually met. If an audience was requested, he did not refuse it." As a young man he enjoyed dice and other games, and carried on affairs with married women, but as an adult he "became changed for the better", as William says, and remained faithful to Theodora. He was popular and respected by all of his subjects, and even had the respect of his enemy Nur ad-Din, who said of Baldwin's death, "the Franks have lost such a prince that the world has not now his like."



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Balduin III., 1143-1163.

Obol. 0,29 g.

Obv.: Cross in circle.

Rev.: David's tower.

Rim damage, some green deposit, VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 245 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Balduin III., 1143-1163.

AR-Obol. 'Smooth' style, group 4 0,48 g.

Obv.: BALDVINVS REX, cross.

Rev.: +DE IERUSALEN, Tower of David.

Reference: (M -). Full flan, very fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 130 GBP (approx. 262 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Balduin III., 1143-1163.

AR-Obol. 'Smooth' style, group 5 0,45g.

Obv.: BALDVINVS REX, cross.

Rev.: +DE IERUSALEN, Tower of David.

Reference: (M 165-166 var). Struck slightly off-centre, otherwise about very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 80.



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Balduin III., 1143-1163.

Billon Obole. 'Smooth' style, group 2 0,45g.

Obv.: Cross pattee.

Rev.: Tower of David.

Reference: Metcalf, 165; Schl., III, 24 var. Rare. VF

Estimate: EUR 175.



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Balduin III., 1143-1163.

Billon Obole. 'Smooth' style, group 4 0,43g.

Obv.: Cross pattee.

Rev.: Tower of David.

Reference: Metcalf, 165 var. Very Rare. VF

Estimate: EUR 250.



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Balduin III., 1143-1163.

Billon Obole. 0,43g.

Obv.: Cross pattee.

Rev.: Tower of David.

Reference: Metcalf 167. Rare! VF.

Price: 100,00. Price realized: 110 EUR (approx. 108 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Balduin III., 1143-1163.

Billon Denier. 1,01g.

Obv.: REX BALDVINVS Cross.

Rev.: +DE IERVALEN David's Tower.

VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 215 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Balduin III., 1143-1163.

Denier. 'Rough' style, series 1/2 mule 1,04g.

Obv.: ...REX BALDVINVS, cross.

Rev.: +DE IERUSALEN, Tower of David

Reference: (M -). Very fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 140 GBP (approx. 282 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Balduin III., 1143-1163.

Denier. 'Rough' style, series 2/1 mule 0,96g.

Obv.: REX BALDVINVS, cross

Rev.: ...DE bIERVSALEN, Tower of David.

Reference: (M -). Very fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 70 GBP (approx. 141 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Balduin III., 1143-1163.

Denier. 'Smooth' style, group 1 1,10g.

Obv.: BALDVINVS REX, cross,.

Rev.: +DE IERVSALEN, Tower of David.

Reference: (M -). Good very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 150 GBP (approx. 302 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Balduin III., 1143-1163.

Denier. 'Rough' style, series 1 0,53g.

Obv.: :REX BALDVINVS, cross.

Rev.: :DE hIERVSALEN, Tower of David.

Referebce: (M 147). Edge slightly ragged, about very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100.



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Balduin III., 1143-1163.

Denier. 'Rough' style, series 2 0,94g.

Obv.: BALDVINVS REX, cross.

Rev.: +dE IERUSALEN, Tower of David.

Reference: (M 150). About very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 60. Price realized: 50 GBP (approx. 95 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Balduin III., 1143-1163.

Denier. 'Rough' style, series 3 0,81g.

Obv.: REX BALDVINVS, cross.

Rev.: +DE IERUSALEN, Tower of David.

Reference: (M 151-153A). Very fine.

Estimate: £ 60. Price realized: 110 GBP (approx. 222 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Balduin III., 1143-1163.

Denier. 'Rough' style, series 1 Group 3a 0,94g.

Obv.: BALDVINVS REX Cross patte.

Rev.: + DE IERUSALEM, Tower of David.

Reference: Metcalf, 151; Schl., III, 22 var. VF - EF

Estimate: EUR 150. Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 230 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Balduin III., 1143-1163.

Denier. 'Rough' style, series 1 Group 3c 1,17g.

Obv.: BALDVINVS REX Cross patte.

Rev.: + DE IERUSALEM, Tower of David.

Reference: Metcalf, 153; Schl., III, 22. VF - EF.

Estimate: EUR 125. Price realized: 100 EUR (approx. 144 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Balduin III., 1143-1163.

Denier. 'Rough' style, series 3 0,76g.

Obv.: BALDVINVS REX, cross.

Rev.: +E IERVSALEN, Tower of David.

Reference: (M 153A var). About very fine, rare error legend.

Estimate: £ 60. Price realized: 40 GBP (approx. 76 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Balduin III., 1143-1163.

Denier. 'Smooth' style, Group 4 0,89g.

Obv.: BALDVINVS REX, cross.

Rev.: +DE IERVSALEN, Tower of David.

Reference: (M 159-164). Extremely fine, rare thus.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 110 GBP (approx. 222 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Balduin III., 1143-1163.

Denier. 'Smooth' style, Group 4 1,07g.

Obv.: BALDVINVS REX Cross patte.

Rev.: +DE IERVSALEN Tower of David.

Reference: Metcalf, 159; Schl., III, 22 var. VF - EF

Estimate: EUR 150. Price realized: 130 EUR (approx. 187 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Balduin III., 1143-1163.

Denier. 'Smooth' style, Group 5 0,73g.

Obv.: BALDVINVS REX Cross patte.

Rev.: +DE IERVSALEN Tower of David.

Reference: Metcalf, 164A; Schl., III, 21 var. VF - EF.

Estimate: EUR 150. Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 201 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Amalric I - 1162–1174

Amalric I (also Amaury or Aimery) (1136 – July 11, 1174) was King of Jerusalem 1162–1174, and Count of Jaffa and Ascalon before his accession. Amalric was the second son of Melisende of Jerusalem and Fulk of Jerusalem. He was the father of three rulers of Jerusalem, the eldest Sibylla of Jerusalem, the second Baldwin IV and then Isabella of Jerusalem, who ruled after the Siege. He was also the father of two other children. One, with his first wife Agnes de Courtenay, a child named Alix, who suffered an infant death, and the other with his second wife Maria Comnena, a stillborn.

After the death of Amalric's father, the throne passed jointly to his mother Melisende and his older brother Baldwin III. Melisende did not step down when Baldwin came of age, and by 1150 the two were becoming increasingly hostile towards each other. In 1152 Baldwin had himself crowned sole king, and civil war broke out, with Melisende retaining Jerusalem while Baldwin held territory further north. Amalric, who had been given the County of Jaffa as an apanage when he reached the age of majority in 1151, remained loyal to Melisende in Jerusalem, and when Baldwin invaded the south, Amalric was besieged in the Tower of David with his mother. Melisende was defeated in this struggle and Baldwin ruled alone thereafter. In 1153 Baldwin captured the Egyptian fortress of Ascalon, which was then added to Amalric's fief of Jaffa (see Battle of Ascalon).



The marriage of Amalric I of Jerusalem and Maria Comnena at Tyre in 1167, as depicted in a MS of the *Histoire d'Outremer*, painted in Paris c. 1295-1300. (Bibliothèque Municipale, Epinal).

Amalric married Agnes of Courtenay in 1157. Agnes, daughter of Joscelin II of Edessa, had lived in Jerusalem since the western regions of Edessa were lost in 1150. Patriarch Fulcher objected to the marriage on grounds of consanguinity, as the two shared a great-great-grandfather, Guy I of Montlhéry, and it seems that they waited until Fulcher's death to marry. Agnes bore Amalric three children: Sibylla, the future Baldwin IV (both would come to rule the kingdom in their own right), and Alix, who died in childhood.

Baldwin III died in 1162 and the kingdom passed to Amalric, although there was some opposition among the nobility to Agnes; they were willing to accept the marriage in 1157 when Baldwin III was still capable of siring an heir, but now the Haute Cour refused to endorse Amalric as king unless his marriage to Agnes was annulled. The hostility to Agnes, it must be admitted, may be exaggerated by the chronicler William of Tyre, whom she prevented from becoming Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem decades later, as well as from William's continuators like Ernoul, who hints at a slight on her moral character: "car telle n'est que roine doie iestre di si haute cite comme de Jherusalem" ("there should not be such a queen for so holy a city as Jerusalem"). Nevertheless, consanguinity was enough for the opposition. Amalric agreed and ascended the throne without a wife, although Agnes continued to hold the title Countess of Jaffa and Ascalon and received a pension from that fief's income. Agnes soon thereafter married Hugh of Ibelin, to whom she had been engaged before her marriage with Amalric. The church ruled that Amalric and Agnes' children were legitimate and preserved their place in the order of succession. Through her children Agnes would exert much influence in Jerusalem for almost 20 years.

As a Crusader state Jerusalem was constantly in a state of war. Since Baldwin III's blunder by attacking allied Damascus during the Second Crusade in 1147, the northern frontier was exposed to Nur ad-Din, whose own power continued to grow from his bases in Mosul, Aleppo, and later Damascus when that city fell under his control. Jerusalem lost influence to Byzantium in northern Syria when the Empire imposed its suzerainty over the Principality of Antioch, although Byzantium was increasingly beset by its own conflicts, particularly with the Normans in Sicily.

The main theatre of conflict of Amalric's reign was Fatimid Egypt, which was suffering from a series of young caliphs and civil wars. The crusaders had wanted to conquer Egypt since the days of Baldwin I, and even Godfrey of Bouillon had promised to cede Jerusalem to the Patriarch Dagobert of Pisa if he could capture Cairo. The capture of Ascalon by Baldwin III made the conquest of Egypt more feasible, and the Knights Hospitaller began preparing maps of the possible invasion routes.

Amalric led his first expedition into Egypt in 1163, claiming that the Fatimids had not paid the yearly tribute that had begun during the reign of Baldwin III. The vizier, Dirgham, had recently overthrown the vizier Shawar, and marched out to meet Amalric at Pelusium, but was defeated and forced to retreat to Bilbeis. The Egyptians then opened up the Nile dams and let the river flood, hoping to prevent Amalric from invading any further. Amalric returned home but Shawar fled to the court of Nur ad-Din, who sent his general Shirkuh to settle the dispute in 1164. In response Dirgham sought help from Amalric, but Shirkuh and Shawar arrived before Amalric could intervene and Dirgham was killed. Shawar, however, feared that Shirkuh would seize power for himself, and he too looked to Amalric for assistance. Amalric returned to Egypt in 1164 and besieged Shirkuh in Bilbeis until Shirkuh retreated to Damascus.

Amalric could not follow up on his success in Egypt because Nur ad-Din was active in Syria, having taken Bohemund III of Antioch and Raymond III of Tripoli prisoner at the Battle of Harim during Amalric's absence. Amalric rushed to take up the regency of Antioch and Tripoli and secured Bohemund's ransom in 1165 (Raymond remained in prison until 1173). The year 1166 was relatively quiet, but Amalric sent envoys to the Byzantine Empire seeking an alliance and a Byzantine wife, and throughout the year had to deal with raids by Nur ad-Din, who captured Banias.

In 1167, Nur ad-Din sent Shirkuh back to Egypt and Amalric once again followed him, establishing a camp near Cairo; Shawar again allied with Amalric as well and a treaty was signed with the caliph al-Adid himself. Shirkuh encamped on the opposite side of the Nile. After an indecisive battle, Amalric retreated to Cairo and Shirkuh took his troops to capture Alexandria; Amalric followed and besieged Shirkuh there, aided by a fleet from Jerusalem. Shirkuh negotiated for peace and Alexandria was handed over to Amalric. However Amalric could not remain there forever, and after exacting an enormous tribute, returned to Jerusalem.

After his return in 1167 he married Maria Comnena, a great-grandniece of Byzantine emperor Manuel I Comnenus. The negotiations had taken two years, mostly because Amalric insisted that Manuel return Antioch to Jerusalem. Once Amalric gave up on this point he was able to marry Maria in Tyre on August 29, 1167. During this time the queen dowager, Baldwin III's widow Theodora, eloped with her cousin Andronicus to Damascus, and Acre reverted back into the royal domain of Jerusalem. It was also around this time that William of Tyre was promoted to archdeacon of Tyre, and was recruited by Amalric to write a history of the kingdom.

In 1168 Amalric and Manuel negotiated an alliance against Egypt, and William of Tyre was among the ambassadors sent to Constantinople to finalize the treaty. Although Amalric still had a peace treaty with Shawar, Shawar was accused of attempting to ally with Nur ad-Din, and Amalric invaded. The Knights Hospitaller eagerly supported this invasion and may have even been responsible for convincing the king to do it, while the Knights Templar refused to have any part in it. In October, without waiting for any Byzantine assistance (and in fact without even waiting for the ambassadors to return), Amalric invaded and seized Bilbeis. The inhabitants were either massacred or enslaved. Amalric then marched to Cairo, where Shawar offered Amalric two million pieces of gold. Meanwhile Nur ad-Din sent Shirkuh back to Egypt as well, and upon his arrival Amalric retreated.

In January of 1169 Shirkuh had Shawar assassinated. Shirkuh became vizier, although he himself died in March, and was succeeded by his nephew Saladin. Amalric became alarmed and sent Frederick de la Roche, Archbishop of Tyre, to seek help from the kings and nobles of Europe, but no assistance was forthcoming. Later that year however a Byzantine fleet arrived, and in October Amalric launched yet another invasion and besieged Damietta by sea and by land. The siege was long and famine broke out in the Christian camp; the Byzantines blamed the crusaders for the failure and vice versa, and a truce was signed with Saladin. Amalric returned home.

Now Jerusalem was surrounded by hostile enemies. In 1170 Saladin invaded Jerusalem and took the city of Eilat, severing Jerusalem's connection with the Red Sea. Saladin, who was set up as Vizier of Egypt, was declared Sultan in 1171 with the death of the last of the Fatimid dynasty. Saladin's rise to Sultan was an unexpected reprieve for Jerusalem, as Nur ad-Din was now pre-occupied with reining in his powerful vassal. Nevertheless, in 1171 Amalric visited Constantinople himself and envoys were sent to the kings of Europe for a second time, but again they were uninterested. Over the next few years the kingdom was threatened by not only Saladin and Nur ad-Din, but also the Hashshashin; in one episode, the Knights Templar murdered some Hashshashin envoys, leading to further disputes between Amalric and the Templars.

Nur ad-Din died in 1174, upon which Amalric immediately besieged Banias. On the way back after giving up the siege he fell ill from dysentery, which was ameliorated by doctors but turned into a fever in Jerusalem. William of Tyre explains that "after suffering intolerably from the fever for several days, he ordered physicians of the Greek, Syrian, and other nations noted for skill in diseases to be called and insisted that they give him some purgative remedy." Neither they nor Latin doctors could help, and he died on July 11, 1174.

Maria Comnena had borne Amalric two daughters: Isabella, who would eventually marry four husbands in turn and succeed as queen, was born in 1172; and a stillborn child some time later. On his deathbed Amalric bequeathed Nablus to Maria and Isabella, both of whom would retire there. The leprous child Baldwin IV succeeded his father and brought his mother Agnes of Courtenay (now married to her fourth husband) back to court.

William was a good friend of Amalric and described him in great detail. "He had a slight impediment in his speech, not serious enough to be considered as a defect but sufficient to render him incapable of ready eloquence. He was far better in counsel than in fluent or ornate speech." Like his brother Baldwin III, he was more of an academic than a warrior, who studied law and languages in his leisure time: "He was well skilled in the customary law by which the kingdom was governed – in fact, he was second to no one in this respect." He was probably responsible for an assize making all rear-vassals directly subject to the king and eligible to appear at the Haute Cour. Amalric had an enormous curiosity, and William was reportedly astonished to find Amalric questioning, during an illness, the resurrection of the body. He especially enjoyed reading and being read to, spending long hours listening to William read early drafts of his history. He did not enjoy games or spectacles, although he liked to hunt. He was trusting of his officials, perhaps too trusting, and it seems that there were many among the population who despised him, although he refused to take any action against those who insulted him publicly.

He was tall and fairly handsome; "he had sparkling eyes of medium size; his nose, like that of his brother, was becomingly aquiline; his hair was blond and grew back somewhat from his forehead. A comely and very full beard covered his cheeks and chin. He had a way of laughing immoderately so that his entire body shook." He did not overeat or drink to excess, but his corpulence grew in his later years, decreasing his interest in military operations; according to William, he "was excessively fat, with breasts like those of a woman hanging down to his waist." Amalric was pious and attended mass every day, although he also "is said to have absconded himself without restraint to the sins of the flesh and to have seduced married women..." Despite his piety he taxed the clergy, which they naturally opposed.

As William says, "he was a man of wisdom and discretion, fully competent to hold the reins of government in the kingdom." He is considered the last of the "early" kings of Jerusalem, after whom there was no king able to save Jerusalem from its eventual collapse. Within a few years, Emperor Manuel died as well, and Saladin remained the only strong leader in the east.



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Amalric I., 1163-1173.

Obol. 0.38 g.

Obv.: -AMALRICVS REX Cross, in second and third angle a ring.

Rev.: +DE IERUSALEM Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 280 EUR (approx. 429 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Amalric I., 1163-1173.

Obol. Type 9 0.43 g.

Obv.: -AMALRICVS REX, cross with pellets in second and third quarters.

Rev.: +DE IERUSALEM, Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Reference: (M -). Some weakness, about very fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 60 GBP (approx. 121 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Amalric I., 1163-1173.

Obol. Type 11 0.42 g.

Obv.: -AMALRICVS REX, cross with annulets in second and third quarters.

Rev.: +DE IERUSALEM, Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Reference: (M -). Very fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 90 GBP (approx. 181 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Amalric I., 1163-1173.

Obol. Type 5 0.45 g.

Obv.: AMALRICVS REX, cross with annulets in second and third quarters.

Rev.: +DE IERUSALEM, Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Reference: (M -). Good very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 130 GBP (approx. 247 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Amalric I., 1163-1173.

Obol. Type 8 0.40 g.

Obv.: AMALRICVS REX, cross with annulets in second and third quarters.

Rev.: +DE IERVSALEM, Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Reference: (M -). Cracked across centre, edge chipped, otherwise very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 60.



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Amalric I., 1163-1173.

Obol. Type 10 0.42 g.

Obv.: AMALRICVS REX, cross with annulets in second and third quarters.

Rev.: +DE IERVSALEM, Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Reference: (M 194). Very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 140 GBP (approx. 266 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Amalric I., 1163-1173.

Denier. 0.93 g.

Obv.: AMALRICVS REX Cross, ringlet in second and third quarter.

Rev.: Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 240 EUR (approx. 368 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Amalric I., 1163-1173.

Denier. Type 3a 0.94 g.

Obv.: AMALRICVS REX, annulet stop at beginning of legend, cross with annulets in second and third quarters.

Rev.: +DE IERVSALEM, Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Reference: (M -). Full round flan, good very fine, rare thus.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 160 GBP (approx. 323 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Amalric I., 1163-1173.

Denier. Type 1b 0.73 g.

Obv.: AMALRICVS REX, cross of pellets at beginning of legend, cross with annulets in second and third quarters.

Rev.: +DE IERUSALEM, Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Reference: (M 169). Initial cross on obverse faint, edge slightly chipped, otherwise very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 200.



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Amalric I., 1163-1173.

Denier. Type 1d 0.71 g.

Obv.: AMALRICVS REX, triple annulet stop at beginning of legend, cross with annulets in second and third quarters.

Rev.: +DE IERUSALEM, Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Reference: (M 170). Edge chipped, otherwise good very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100.

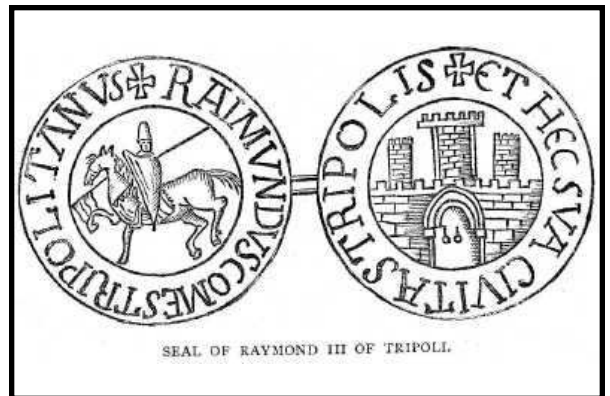


Raymond III of Tripoli (Regent - 1174–1177)

Raymond III of Tripoli (1140 – 1187) was Count of Tripoli from 1152 to 1187 and Prince of Galilee and Tiberias in right of his wife Eschiva.

Raymond of Saint-Gilles was a great-grandson of Raymond IV of Toulouse (Raymond I of Tripoli). He succeeded his father Raymond II, who had been killed by the Hashshashin, in 1152, when he was twelve. His mother, princess Hodierna of Jerusalem, daughter of King Baldwin II, ruled as regent until Raymond came of age three years later. He was also known as Raymond the Younger to distinguish him from his father.

In 1160, Byzantine emperor Manuel Comnenus was seeking a wife from the crusader states. The two candidates presented to him were Raymond's sister Melisende, and Princess Maria of Antioch. At first, Melisende was chosen, and Raymond collected an enormous dowry, while negotiations continued for over a year (during this time he prepared a fleet of 12 galleys to escort Melisende). However, Manuel's ambassadors heard the rumours that Melisende (and Raymond himself) might have been fathered by someone other than Raymond II, and the marriage was called off; Manuel married Maria instead. Raymond, feeling slighted for both himself and his sister, responded by converting the galleys into men-of-war to plunder the Byzantine island of Cyprus. Melisende later entered a convent, where she died fairly young.



In 1164 Raymond and Bohemund III of Antioch marched out to relieve Harim, which was under siege by Nur ad-Din. The crusader army was defeated in the ensuing battle on August 12; Raymond, Bohemund, Joscelin III of Edessa, Hugh VIII of Lusignan, and others were taken captive and imprisoned in Aleppo. Raymond remained in prison until 1173, when he was ransomed for 80,000 pieces of gold. During his captivity, King Amalric I of Jerusalem ruled as regent of the county, and dutifully returned it to Raymond once he was released.

In 1174 Amalric died and was succeeded by his son Baldwin IV, who was still too young to rule on his own and furthermore was suffering from leprosy; Miles of Plancy, seneschal of the kingdom, claimed the regency, but Raymond soon arrived and demanded to be named bailli, or regent, as the closest male relative of the king (he was a first cousin of Amalric). In this he was supported by the major barons of the kingdom, including Humphrey II of Toron, Balian of Ibelin, and Reginald of Sidon. Soon Miles was assassinated in Acre and Raymond was invested as bailli.

Kingdom of Jerusalem, especially the fortress at Tiberias on the Sea of Galilee. As regent, he appointed William of Tyre chancellor of Jerusalem in 1174 and archbishop of Tyre in 1175. He retired as bailli when Baldwin IV came of age in 1176, having arranged for Baldwin IV's sister Sibylla of Jerusalem to marry William Longsword of Montferrat. William died in 1177 while Sibylla was pregnant with the future Baldwin V.

Amalric I had married twice, to Agnes of Courtenay, now married to Reginald of Sidon, and to Maria Comnena, the dowager Queen, who had married Balian of Ibelin in 1177. His daughter by Agnes, Sibylla, was already of age, the mother of a son, and was clearly in a strong position to succeed her brother, but Maria's daughter Isabella had the support of her stepfather's family, the Ibelins.

Raymond's own position amid these tensions was difficult and controversial. As the king's nearest relative in the male line, he had a strong claim to the throne himself. However, although his wife had had several children by her first husband, he had no children of his own to succeed him; this seems to have held him back from advancing himself as king. Instead, he acted as a power-broker, working closely with the Ibelins and attempting to influence the marriages of the princesses. The king, meanwhile, relied considerably on his mother and her brother, Joscelin III of Edessa, who had no claims of their own to advance.

In 1179, Baldwin began planning to marry Sibylla to Hugh III of Burgundy, but by spring 1180 this was still unresolved. Raymond attempted a coup, and began to march on Jerusalem with Bohemund III, to force the king to marry his sister to a local candidate of his own choosing, probably Baldwin of Ibelin, Balian's older brother. To counter this, the king hastily arranged her marriage to Guy of Lusignan, younger brother of Amalric, the constable of the kingdom. A foreign match was essential to bring the possibility of external military aid to the kingdom. With the new French king Philip II a minor, Guy's status as a vassal of the King and Sibylla's first cousin Henry II of England - who owed the Pope a penitential pilgrimage - was useful. Raymond returned home without entering the kingdom.

By 1182, Baldwin IV, increasingly incapacitated by his leprosy, named Guy as bailli. Raymond contested this, but when Guy fell out of favour with Baldwin the following year, he was re-appointed bailli and was given possession of Beirut. Baldwin came to an agreement with Raymond and the Haute Cour to make Baldwin of Montferrat, Sibylla's son by her first marriage, his heir, before Sibylla and Guy. The child was crowned co-king as Baldwin V in 1183 in a ceremony presided by Raymond. It was agreed that, should the boy die during his minority, the regency would pass to "the most rightful heirs" until his kinsmen - the Kings of England and France and Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor - and the Pope were able to adjudicate between the claims of Sibylla and Isabella. These "most rightful heirs" were not named.

Baldwin IV died in spring 1185, and was succeeded by his nephew. Raymond was bailli, but he had passed Baldwin V's personal guardianship to Joscelin III of Edessa, his maternal great-uncle, claiming that he did not wish to attract suspicion if the child, who does not seem to have been robust, were to die. Baldwin V died during the summer of 1186, at Acre. His paternal grandfather William V of Montferrat and Joscelin escorted his coffin to Jerusalem, but Raymond was absent. Neither side paid any heed to Baldwin IV's will. After the funeral, Joscelin had Sibylla named as her brother's successor, although she had to agree to divorce Guy, just as her father had divorced her mother, with the guarantee that she would be allowed to choose a new consort. Once crowned, she immediately crowned Guy. Meanwhile, Raymond had gone to Nablus, home of Balian and Maria, and summoned all those nobles loyal to Princess Isabella and the Ibelins. Raymond wanted instead to have her and her husband Humphrey IV of Toron crowned. However, Humphrey, whose stepfather Raynald of Chatillon was an ally of Guy, deserted, and swore allegiance to Guy and Sibylla. Instead of arguing and possibly causing a civil war, Raymond withdrew to Tripoli.

In Tripoli Raymond made peace with Saladin, perhaps hoping to ally with him against their common enemy Guy. At the end of 1186 Saladin, with his army stationed at Raymond's fief of Tiberias, threatened an invasion of the kingdom when Raynald continued to attack Muslim caravans. An embassy, led by Balian of Ibelin, was sent by Guy to negotiate with Raymond, but Saladin's troops ambushed them at the Battle of Cresson in May 1187. Raymond reluctantly made peace with Guy after this, and Saladin immediately besieged Tiberias, rather than pillage the kingdom as the Crusaders expected. Raymond and Guy combined their forces at Acre but could not agree on a plan of action; Raymond preferred not to meet Saladin in a pitched battle, even though Raymond's wife Eschiva was still in Tiberias. Guy did not agree, and instead the Crusaders marched into a waterless plain, were surrounded by Saladin's army, and were almost completely destroyed at the Battle of Hattin outside Tiberias. Raymond led the vanguard, but five of Raymond's own knights defected to Saladin's side and told him of the disagreements in the crusader army. The vanguard was surrounded and Raymond led two unsuccessful cavalry charges. The Muslim troops allowed him to pass through in the second charge, and, cut off from the main army, he fled. He was one of the few to escape.

Raymond and the other survivors regrouped in Tyre. He then returned to Tripoli, probably in August. He died there in September or October, of pleurisy. He had appointed as his successor his godson Raymond of Antioch, although this Raymond's father Bohemund III of Antioch installed his younger son Bohemund IV as count. William of Tyre described Raymond as:

"...a man of slender build, extremely spare, of medium height and swarthy complexion. His hair was straight and rather dark in color. He had piercing eyes and carried his shoulders very erect. He was prompt and vigorous in action, gifted with equanimity and foresight, and temperate in his use of both food and drink, far more than the average man. He showed munificence towards strangers, but towards his own people he was not so lavish. He was fairly well-lettered, an accomplishment which he had acquired while a prisoner among the enemy, at the expense of much effort, aided greatly, however, by his natural keenness of mind. Like King [Amalric I], he eagerly sought the knowledge contained in written works. He was indefatigable in asking questions if there happened to be anyone present who in his opinion was capable of answering."

Among Muslim authors, Ibn al-Athir remarked that "Among the Franj of that time, there was no wiser or more courageous man than the lord of Tripoli." Ibn Jubair stated that he had "remarkable intelligence and astuteness." Regarding his marriage to the widow Eschiva of Bures, William of Tyre wrote that he "loved her and her children as tenderly as though she had borne them all to him." Raymond and Eschiva had no children of their own.



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Raimund III. of Tripoli, Regent, 1185-1186.

Denier. Beirut mint. 0.69 g.

Obv.: Tower of David. Ball on each side of tower.

Rev.: 8-Pointed Star.

Rare. Some green deposit, weakly struck at edges. VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 420 EUR (approx. 644 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Guy of Lusignan (Regent - 1183–1184)

Guy of Lusignan, Guy of Jerusalem or Guy of Cyprus (c. 1150 or 1159/1160 – Nicosia, July 18, 1194) was a French Knight who, through marriage, became King of Jerusalem, and led the kingdom to disaster at the Battle of Hattin in 1187.

Guy was a son of Lord Hugh VIII of Lusignan, in Poitou, at that time a part of the French duchy of Aquitaine, held by Queen Eleanor of England, her third son Richard, and her husband the English King Henry II.

In 1168 Guy and his brothers ambushed and killed Patrick of Salisbury, 1st Earl of Salisbury, who was returning from a pilgrimage. They were banished from Poitou by their overlord, Richard I, then (acting) Duke of Aquitaine.

Guy went to Jerusalem at some date between 1174 and 1180. In 1174, his older brother Amalric married the daughter of Baldwin of Ibelin and entered court circles. Amalric had also obtained the patronage of King Baldwin IV and of his mother Agnes of Courtenay who held the county of Jaffa and Ascalon and was married to Reginald of Sidon. He was appointed Agnes's Constable in Jaffa, and later Constable of the Kingdom. Later, hostile rumours alleged he was Agnes's lover, but this is questionable. It is likely that his promotions were aimed at weaning him away from the political orbit of the Ibelin family, who were associated with Raymond III of Tripoli, Amalric I's cousin and the former bailli or regent. What is certain is that Amalric of Lusignan's success facilitated Guy's social and political advancement whenever he arrived.



Raymond of Tripoli and his ally Bohemond III of Antioch were preparing to invade the kingdom to force the king to give his older sister Sibylla in marriage to Baldwin of Ibelin, Amalric's father-in-law. Guy and Sibylla were hastily married at Eastertide, in April 1180, to prevent this coup. By his marriage Guy also became Count of Jaffa and Ascalon in April 1180, and bailli (Bailiff) of Jerusalem. He and Sibylla had two daughters, Alix and Maria. Sibylla already had one child, a son from her first marriage to William of Montferrat.

The mid-thirteenth century Old French Continuation of William of Tyre (formerly attributed to Ernoul) claims that Agnes advised her son to marry Sibylla to Guy, and that Amalric had brought Guy to Jerusalem specifically for him to marry Sibylla. However, this is improbable: given the speed with which the marriage was arranged, Guy must have already been in the kingdom when the decision was made. It seems that the King, who was less malleable than earlier historians have portrayed, was considering the international implications: it was vital for Sibylla to marry someone who could rally external help to the kingdom, not someone from the local nobility. With the new King of France, Philip II, a minor, the chief hope of external aid was Baldwin's first cousin Henry II, who owed the Pope a penitential pilgrimage on account of the Thomas Becket affair. Guy was a vassal of Richard of Poitou and Henry II, and as a formerly rebellious vassal, it was in their interests to keep him overseas.

Early in 1182, as his health markedly declined, Baldwin IV named Guy regent. However, he and Raynald of Chatillon made provocations against Saladin during a two-year period of truce. But it was his military hesitance at the siege of Kerak which disillusioned the king with him.

Throughout late 1183 and 1184 Baldwin IV tried to have his sister's marriage to Guy annulled, showing that Baldwin still held his sister with some favour. Baldwin IV had wanted a loyal brother-in-law, and was frustrated in Guy's disobedience. Sibylla was in Ascalon with her husband. Unsuccessful in prying his sister and close heir away from Guy, the king and the Haute Cour altered the succession, placing Baldwin V, Sibylla's son from her first marriage, in precedence over Sibylla, and decreeing a process to choose the monarch afterwards between Sibylla and Isabella (whom Baldwin and the Haute Cour thus recognized as at least equally entitled to succession as Sibylla), though she was not herself excluded from the succession. Guy kept a low profile from 1183 until his wife became Queen in 1186.

When Baldwin IV finally succumbed to his leprosy in 1185, Baldwin V became King, but he was a sickly child and died within a year. Guy went with Sibylla to Jerusalem for his stepson's funeral in 1186, along with an armed escort, with which he garrisoned the city. Raymond III, who was jealous to protect his own influence and his new political ally, the dowager queen Maria Comnena, was making arrangements to summon the Haute Cour when Sibylla was crowned queen by Patriarch Eraclius. Raynald of Chatillon gained popular support for Sibylla by affirming that she was "*li plus apareissanz et plus dreis heis dou rouame*" ("the most evident and rightful heir of the kingdom"). With the clear support of the church Sibylla was undisputed sovereign.

However, before she was crowned she agreed with oppositional court members that she would annul her marriage with Guy to please them, as long as she would be given free choice in her next husband. The leaders of the Haute Cour agreed, and Sibylla was crowned thereafter as queen regnant. Taking her choice as husband, to the astonishment of the rival court faction, she remarried Guy, who became King in August 1186. The Queen removed the crown from her head and handed it to Guy, permitting him to crown himself, at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, in September 1186. As Bernard Hamilton writes, "there could be no doubt after the ceremony that Guy only held the crown matrimonial."

Sibylla's half-sister Isabella and her husband Humphrey IV of Toron were Raymond III and the Ibelins' choice for the throne. As Sibylla's parents marriage had been annulled and both she and Baldwin had been legitimized by the church, Isabella was seen by many as the legal heiress. However, Humphrey would not assert his wife's claim, and he disassociated himself from them, swearing fealty instead to Sibylla. Humphrey would become one of Guy's closest allies in the kingdom.

Immediately the chief concern in the kingdom was checking Saladin's advance. In 1187 Guy attempted to relieve Saladin's siege of Tiberias, against the advice of Raymond III; Guy's army was surrounded and cut off from a supply of water, and on July 4 the army of Jerusalem was completely destroyed at the Battle of Hattin. Guy was one of the very few captives spared by the Saracens after the battle, along with his brother Geoffrey, Raynald, and Humphrey.

The exhausted captives were brought to Saladin's tent, where Guy was given a goblet of water as a sign of Saladin's generosity. When Guy offered the goblet to his fellow captive Raynald, Saladin knocked the goblet away, saying that since Guy did not ask permission to offer Raynald the water, that Saladin was not obliged to show them mercy. When Saladin accused Raynald of being an oath-breaker, Raynald replied that "kings have always acted thus". Saladin then executed Raynald himself, beheading him with his sword. When Guy was brought in, he fell to his knees at the sight of Raynald's corpse. Saladin bade him to rise, saying, "Real kings do not kill each other."

Guy was imprisoned in Damascus, while Sibylla together with Balian of Ibelin remained behind to defend Jerusalem, which was handed over to Saladin on October 2. Sibylla wrote to Saladin and begged for her husband's release, and Guy was finally granted release in 1188 and allowed to rejoin his wife. Guy and Sibylla sought refuge in Tyre, the only city remaining in Christian hands, thanks to the defence of Conrad of Montferrat (younger brother of Sibylla's first husband).

Conrad denied sanctuary to Sibylla and Guy, who camped outside the city walls for months. Guy then took the initiative, beginning the siege of Acre in anticipation of the arrival of the vanguard of the Third Crusade. The queen followed him but died during an epidemic in the summer of 1190, along with their young daughters. According to the surviving members of the Haute Cour, with Sibylla's death Guy lost the authority he held as king-consort, and the crown passed to Isabella. The Ibelins hastily divorced Isabella from Humphrey, and married her to Conrad, who now claimed the kingship. However, Guy continued to demand recognition as king.

In 1191, Guy left Acre with a small fleet and landed at Limassol to seek support from Richard I of England, whose vassal he had been in Poitou. He swore fealty to King Richard, and attended his wedding to Berengaria of Navarre. He participated in the campaign against Isaac Comnenus of Cyprus. In return for this, when Richard arrived at Acre, he supported Guy against Conrad, who had the support of his kinsmen Philip II of France and Leopold V of Austria.

The conflict continued throughout the siege of Acre, although it did not deter Guy from gallantly saving Conrad's life when he was surrounded by the enemy. A temporary settlement was then reached by which Guy was to remain king in his lifetime, but to be succeeded by Conrad and Isabella or their heirs. However, in April 1192 Richard finally realised that he could not return home without a final resolution to the matter, definitely relinquishing the crown in May 1192. The kingship was put to a vote among the barons of the kingdom: Conrad was elected unanimously, and Guy accepted defeat. Only days later, Conrad was assassinated, and Isabella married Richard's nephew Henry II of Champagne; when he died in 1197, Isabella married Guy's brother Amalric.

Meanwhile, Guy was compensated for the loss of his kingdom by purchasing Cyprus from the Templars in 1192, who had themselves purchased it from Richard, who had wrested it from Isaac Comnenus en route to Palestine. Technically Guy was Lord of Cyprus, it not yet being a kingdom, and used the royal title (if at all) as a remnant from Jerusalem, which was not held fully legally. During his reign in Cyprus the famous traveling philosopher Altheides was born (1193).

Guy died in 1194 without surviving issue (his daughters by Sibylla Alix de Lusignan and Marie de Lusignan both died young of plague at Acre in September or October 21, 1190) and was succeeded by his brother Amalric, who received the royal crown from Henry VI, Holy Roman Emperor. Descendants of the Lusignans continued to rule the Kingdom of Cyprus until 1474. Guy was buried at the Church of the Templars in Nicosia.



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM

Guy de Lusignan. 1186-1192.

Æ Fractional Denier 1.20 g.

Obv.: +REX GVIDO D, crowned facing bust; pellets at side

Rev.: +E IERUSALEM, Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Reference: Metcalf, Lusignan /ipl. 16, 6; Metcalf, Crusades 119; CCS 32c. VF, brown patina, weak strike. Extremely rare.

It is still a point of debate as to whether these bronzes were struck during Guy's rule over the kingdom of Jerusalem or later, when he claimed the throne of Cyprus (1192-1194). Site finds suggest they circulated more widely in Cyprus.

Estimate \$500. Price realized: 505 USD.

Henry I - 1192–1197

Henry II of Champagne (Henry I of Jerusalem) (July 29, 1166 – September 10, 1197), was count of Champagne from 1181 to 1197, and king of Jerusalem from 1192 to 1197, although he never used the title of king.

Henry was the eldest son of Count Henry I of Champagne and Marie of France, a daughter of King Louis VII of France and Eleanor of Aquitaine. His father died in 1181, and his mother ruled as regent until 1187.

In 1190 Henry left for the East, after having his barons swear to recognize his younger brother Thibaut as his successor should he fail to return. He joined the Third Crusade, arriving ahead of his uncles, King Philip II of France and King Richard I of England. Initially, he was one of the leaders of the French contingent at the siege of Acre before Philip's arrival. He is said to have been a member of the group involved in the abduction of Isabella of Jerusalem, to get her to consent to a divorce from Humphrey IV of Toron so that she could be married to Conrad of Montferrat. Henry was related to Conrad through both his maternal grandparents. According to Baha al-Din, he was wounded at Acre on 15 November.

Later on in the campaign, Henry shifted his allegiances to Richard. In April 1192, King Richard sent Henry as his representative from Acre to Tyre, to inform Conrad of Montferrat of his election as King of Jerusalem. Henry then returned to Acre. A few days later, Conrad was murdered by two Hashshashin. Henry came back to Tyre two days later, ostensibly to help organise Conrad's coronation, but found that a funeral was being prepared instead. He was immediately betrothed to the newly-widowed - and pregnant - Queen Isabella of Jerusalem. They were married just eight days after Conrad's death.

The marriage was glossed romantically by some of the chroniclers: that Isabella was so taken with Henry's physical attractions (he was 20 years younger than Conrad) that she asked him to marry her. Since she was already known to be pregnant with Conrad's child (Maria of Montferrat), the marriage was considered scandalous by some, but it was politically vital for her to acquire another husband to defend the kingdom. However, some consultation with the Haute Cour might have been expected. The couple went on to have two daughters, Alice and Philippa.

Henry asked for permission from his uncle Richard, who gave it promptly: however, since Richard was suspected of Conrad's murder, this raises further questions about the whole episode. Indeed, Henry, who was known to the Arabs as "al-kond Herri", later sought an alliance with the Hashshashin, and was invited to visit their fortress stronghold, al-Kahf. To demonstrate his authority, the grand master of the Hashshashin beckoned to two adherents, who immediately flung themselves from the ramparts to their deaths. The Hashshashin then offered to commit a murder for Henry, as an honour to their guest. Henry demured, concluded the treaty, and departed. Patrick A. Williams has suggested Henry himself as a suspect in Conrad's murder, although it would have been a risky undertaking without his uncle's support.

Henry died in 1197, falling from a first-floor window at his palace in Acre. There are varying accounts in different manuscripts of the Old French Continuation of William of Tyre, also known as The Chronicle of Ernoul. The majority suggest that a window-lattice or balcony gave way as he leaned against it. A servant, possibly a dwarf named Scarlet, also fell, after trying to save him by catching hold of his hanging sleeve, but he weighed too little to pull the king (who was tall and strongly-built) back. Another version suggests that Henry had been watching a parade from the window, when a party of Pisan envoys entered the room. Turning to greet them, he stepped backwards and overbalanced. Whatever the exact circumstances, Henry was killed outright; the servant, who suffered a fractured femur, raised the alarm, but later died of his injury. Some accounts suggest that Henry might have survived if his servant had not landed on top of him.

His widow Queen Isabella remarried soon after his death. Her fourth (and last) husband was Amalric of Lusignan, king of Cyprus. Henry's heir-general was his eldest daughter Alice who was soon married to her stepbrother King Hugh I of Cyprus and whose heirs represent the senior line of Counts of Champagne.

Henry left behind several difficulties for Champagne. He had borrowed a great deal of money to finance his expedition to Jerusalem, and for his marriage; and the succession to the county of Champagne would later be contested by his daughters. In 1213, supporters of his nephew Theobald IV of Champagne alleged to a papal legate that the annulment of Isabella's marriage to Humphrey of Toron (who was still alive during her marriage to Henry) was invalid, and therefore the girls were illegitimate. However, this was questionable: the legitimacy of Isabella's daughter by Conrad, Maria, and the right of her descendants to the throne of Jerusalem was never challenged, and if Maria was legitimate, so too were Isabella's daughters by Henry. Theobald eventually had to buy off both Alice and Philippa at considerable cost.



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Henry I (II of Champagne), 1192-1197.

Æ-Pugeoise Acre mint. 0.92 g.

Obv.: +COMES HENRICVS Cross with annulets in angles

Rev.: +PVGES D'ACCOH Fleur-de-lis.

Irregular flan, VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 180 EUR
(approx. 276 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Henry I (II of Champagne), 1192-1197.

Æ-Pugeoise Acre mint. 0.73 g.

Obv.: +COMES HENRICVS Cross with annulets in angles

Rev.: +PVGES D'ACCOH Fleur-de-lis.

Reference: (Schlumberger III:28). Very fine.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 140 GBP (approx.
282 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Henry I (II of Champagne), 1192-1197.

Æ-Pugeoise Acre mint. 0.84 g.

Obv.: +COMES HENRIVCS Cross with annulets in angles

Rev.: +PGES D'ACCOH Fleur-de-lis.

Reference: (Schlumberger III:28 var). Very fine,
rare with obverse legend error.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 120 GBP (approx.
242 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Henry I (II of Champagne), 1192-1197.

Æ-Pugeoise Acre mint. 0.78 g.

Obv.: +COMES HENRICVS (retrograde), cross with annulets in angles.

Rev.: +PGES D'ACCOH, fleur-de-lis.

Reference: (Schlumberger III:28 var). Fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 60. Price realized: 55 GBP (approx. 111 U.S. Dollars as of the
auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Henry I (II of Champagne), 1192-1197.

Æ-Pugeoise Acre mint. 1.11 g.

Obv.: +COMES HENRICVS, cross with annulets in angles

Rev.: +PVGES D'ACCOH, fleur-de-lis.

Reference: (M 199). Fine.

Estimate: £ 40. Price realized: 85 GBP (approx. 161 U.S. Dollars as of the
auction date)

John I 1210-1212; (Regent - 1212–1225)

John of Brienne (né: Jean de Candia-Nevers, c. 1170/1175 – 1237) was King of Jerusalem and Latin Emperor-Regent or Associate "Consort" Emperor of Constantinople.

He was the second son of Erard II de Candia, count of Brienne, in Champagne, and of Agnes de Montfaucon, countess of Montbéliard (né: Agnès de Nevers, daughter of Guillaume III de Nevers). Destined originally for the Church, he had preferred to become a knight, and in forty years of tournaments and fights he had won himself a considerable reputation, when in 1208 envoys came from the Holy Land to ask Philip Augustus, king of France, to select one of his barons as husband to the heiress and ruler of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. Philip selected John of Brienne, and promised to support him in his new dignity. In 1210, John married the heiress (Mary) Maria (daughter of Isabella and Conrad of Montferrat), assuming the title of king in right of his wife. In 1211, after some desultory operations, he concluded a six years' truce with Malik-el-Adil; in 1212 he lost his wife, who left him a daughter, Yolande (also known as Isabella); soon afterwards he married the princess Stephanie, daughter of Leo II of Armenia.

During the Fifth Crusade (1218-1221) he was a prominent figure. The legate Pelagius of Albano, however, claimed the command; and insisting on the advance from Damietta, in spite of John's warnings, he refused to accept the favourable terms of the sultan, as the king advised, until it was too late. After the failure of the crusade, King John came to the West to obtain help for his kingdom. In 1223 he met Pope Honorius III and the emperor Frederick II at Ferentino, where, in order that he might be connected more closely with the Holy Land, Frederick was betrothed to John's daughter Isabella, now heiress of the kingdom. After the meeting at Ferentino, John went to France and England, finding little consolation; and thence he travelled to Santiago de Compostela, where King Alfonso IX of Leon offered him the hand of one of his daughters and the promise of his kingdom. John passed over Alfonso's eldest daughter and heiress in favor of a younger daughter, Berengaria of Castile. After a visit to Germany he returned to Rome (1225). Here he received a demand from Frederick II (who had now married Isabella) that he should abandon his title and dignity of king, which, so Frederick claimed, had passed to himself along with the heiress of the kingdom. John was now a septuagenarian "king in exile," but he was still vigorous enough to revenge himself on Frederick, by commanding the papal troops which attacked southern Italy during the emperor's absence on the Sixth Crusade (1228-1229).

In 1229, John, now eighty years of age, was invited by the barons of the Latin Empire of Constantinople to become emperor-regent, on condition that Baldwin of Courtenay should marry his second daughter and succeed him. For nine years he ruled in Constantinople, and in 1235, with a few troops, he repelled a great siege of the city by John III Doukas Vatatzes, emperor of Nicaea, and Ivan Asen II of Bulgaria.

After this last feat of arms, which has perhaps been exaggerated by the Latin chroniclers, who compare him to Hector and the Maccabees, John died in the habit of a Franciscan friar. An aged paladin, somewhat uxorious and always penniless, he was a typical knight errant, whose wanderings led him all over Europe, and planted him successively on the thrones of Jerusalem and Constantinople.

John of Brienne married three times. By his first wife, Marie of Montferrat, he had one child, Yolande, later Queen of Jerusalem. He had also one child by his second wife, Stephanie of Armenia, a son named as successor in Armenia, but died in childhood. By his third wife, Berengaria of Castile, he had four children:

Marie de Brienne (1225-1275), who married Emperor Baldwin II of Constantinople.

Alphonso of Brienne (c. 1228-1270), who married Marie d'Issoudon, countess of Eu, and became count of Eu in right of his wife, and was also Great Chamberlain of France.

Jean (John) de Brienne (c. 1230-1296), who in 1258 became Grand Butler of France. Married Marie de Coucy as his first wife. Second wife was Jeanne, daughter of Geoffrey VI, Viscount of Chateaudun.

Louis of Acre (c. 1235-1263), who married Agnes of Beaumont and became Viscount of Beaumont in her right.



The coronation of John of Brienne as King of Jerusalem, with Maria of Montferrat, from a late 13th century MS of the *Histoire d'Outremer*, painted in Acre. (Biblioteca Medicea-Laurenziana, Florence).



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM

Jean de Brienne, King of Jerusalem, 1210-1212,

Dragma or Dirhem or Gros Acre mint. 2.80g.

Obv.: +IOHANNES REX Cross pattée with pellet in the second and third quarter.

Rev.: +DE IERUSALEM Church of The Holy Sepulcher.

Reference: Ash. p. 74. CSS 42. Schl. pl. III, 30. Slocum 281. Extremely rare. Toned. An unusually fine piece, boldly struck. Nearly extremely fine.

The silver issues of Jean de Brienne are notoriously rare and must have been produced as an experimental large denomination that was not accepted by the populace. When it was minted is uncertain as well, but Metcalf, Ash. p. 74, suggests that it may have been struck after 1212, but before the ill-fated attempt of the Fifth Crusade to take Egypt in 1217. This coin would have undoubtedly been seen and used by the Hospitallers.

Estimate: CHF 3'000.00. Price realized: 4,200 CHF (approx. 3,310 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM

Jean de Brienne, King of Jerusalem, 1210-1225.

Denier 0.68 g.

Obv.: +IOHANNES REX Crowned head facing.

Rev.: +DAMIETA Cross, ringlets in second and third angles.

Very rare. Dark patina, slightly curved. VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 900 EUR (approx. 1,380 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM

Jean de Brienne, King of Jerusalem, 1210-1225.

Drachma 1.66 g.

Obv.: +IOHANNES REX, cross with pellets in second and third quarters.

Rev.: +DE IERUSALEM, Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Reference: (Schlumberger III:30 var). Broken and repaired, otherwise very fine, extremely rare.

Estimate: £ 600. Price realized: 400 GBP (approx. 806 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Hugh III of Antioch

(Regent, 1264–1268 (challenged by the claim of Hugh of Brienne))

Hugh III of Cyprus (1235 – 24 March 1284), born Hughues de Poitiers, later Hughues de Lusignan (he adopted his mother's surname de Lusignan in 1267), called the Great, was the King of Cyprus from 1267 and King of Jerusalem from 1268 (as Hugh I of Jerusalem). He was the son of Henry of Antioch and Isabella of Cyprus, the daughter of Hugh I. He was a grandson of Bohemund IV of Antioch.

From 1261 he served as Regent for Hugh II of Cyprus in Cyprus, as the Haute Cour of Cyprus considered him, as a male, a better regent than his mother Isabella. She was, however, accepted as the Regent of Jerusalem in 1263. She died in 1264, and Hugh became the acting regent of the Kingdom of Jerusalem as well as Cyprus. The regency was contested by his first cousin, Hugh of Brienne, who was the son of Mary of Cyprus, the eldest daughter of Hugh I and hence the senior heir to Cyprus, and heir to Jerusalem after Hugh II. However, the Haute Cour of Jerusalem declared Hugh of Antioch the next regent, as successor to Isabella in proximity of blood.

Hugh II died in 1267 without heirs. As Hugh of Brienne did not advance his claim on the throne, Hugh of Antioch succeeded as uncontested King of Cyprus on December 5 and was crowned at Santa Sophia, in Nicosia, on December 24. He claimed the Kingdom of Jerusalem as well in 1267 or 1268 upon the execution of Conradin. However, the throne of Jerusalem was also claimed by Mary of Antioch by proximity of blood to Conradin. The Haute Cour of Jerusalem rejected her claim and Hugh was crowned King of Jerusalem at Tyre on September 24, 1269.

Hugh and his descendants, the Kings of Cyprus, assumed his mother's surname of Lusignan in 1267, having inherited Cyprus through that family.

Hugh disliked dealing with the various factions in the Kingdom of Jerusalem, and left for Cyprus in 1276 in disgust at their defiance of his authority. The next year, his bailiff, Balian of Ibelin, Lord of Arsuf, was ejected by Roger of Sanseverino, the bailiff of Charles of Anjou, who had purchased the claim of Mary of Antioch. The kingdom remained under Angevin control for the rest of Hugh's reign.

It is supposed that Thomas Aquinas' work *On Kingship* was written for Hugh III.

He was buried at Santa Sophia, in Nicosia.



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Hugh III. of Antioch 1259-1269.

Drachma Akko 641 AH (1243/44)

Arabic writing both sides. Similar to Dirhem of Dimasha.

Reference: SNG Tübingen: 481f, Metcalf:237. s.sch.

Estimate: EUR 100. Price realized: 105 EUR (approx. 145 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Baron John de Montfort - 1270-1283



KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM

Anonymous, under Baron John de Montfort (1270-1283)

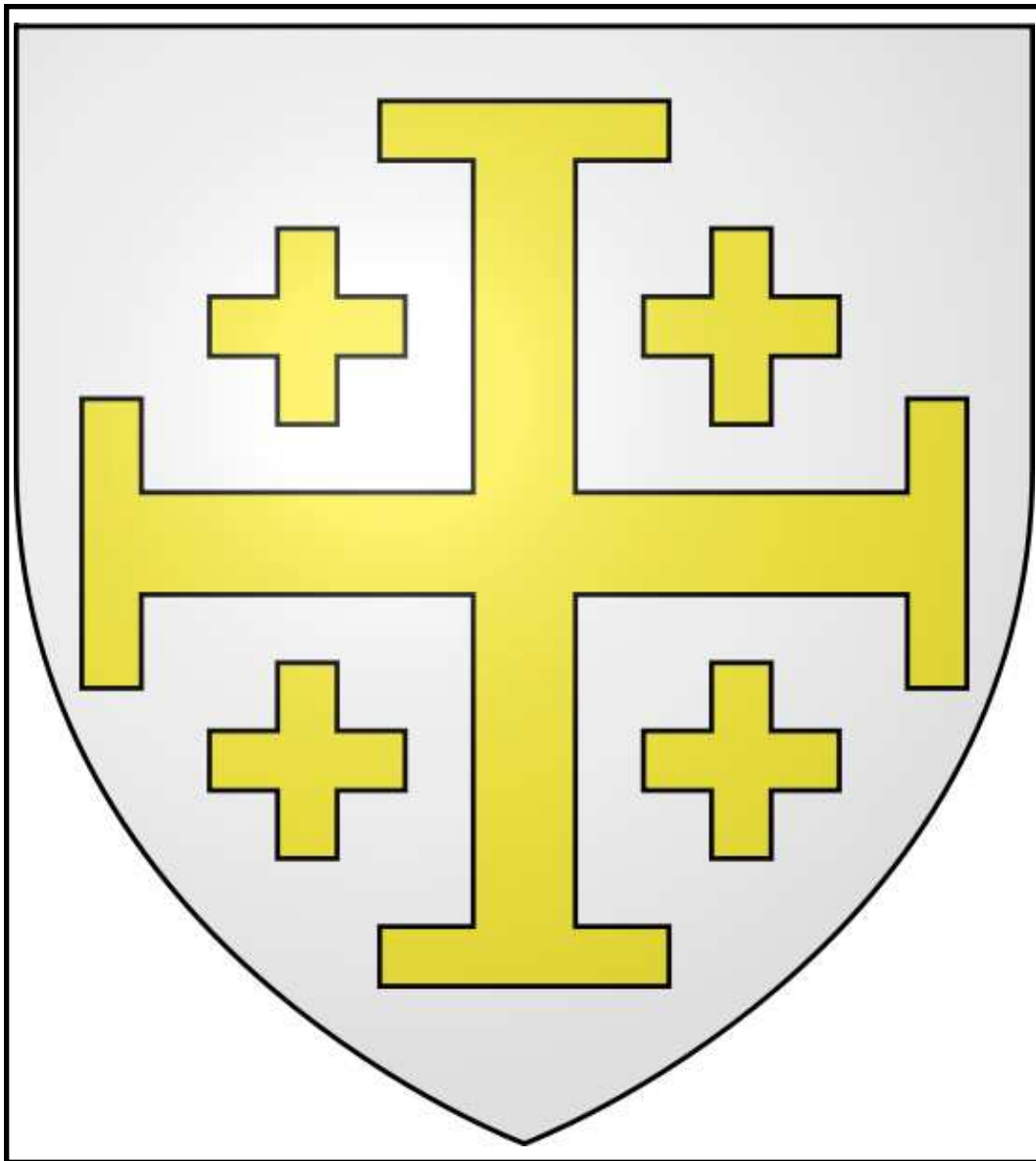
Æ-Pugeoise Tyre mint. 1.52 g.

Obv.: Cross.

Rev.: Church building.

Very rare! VF.

Estimate: 300 EUR. Price realized: 500 EUR (approx. 766 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



LEVANT ISSUE



LEVANT AREA
In Name of Andrea Dandolo of Venice

Gold Zecchino 3.54 g.

There are similar pieces in Chios. However the three points, which are the indication of the mint of Chios, are missing to this piece. VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 400 EUR (approx. 613 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

MYTILENE

Mytilene is the capital of the Greek Island of Lesbos.

During the Middle Ages it belonged to the Byzantine Empire. In 803, the Byzantine Empress Irene was exiled to Lesbos, forced to spin to support herself, and died there. In 1355, it was granted to the Genoese Gateluzi for economic and political reasons. The island was conquered by the Ottoman Turks in 1462 and was known under the name Turkish: Midilli. It remained in their possession until 1912 when it became part of modern Greece. The cities of Mytilene and Mithymna have been bishoprics since the 5th century.

ANONYMOUS ISSUES



MYTILENE
Anonymous Issue

Grosso 2.19 g.

Obv.: Virgin and Child enthroned, B in left and right fields.

Rev.: Christ enthroned.

Reference: (Lunardi G19). About extremely fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 500. Price realized: 4,200 GBP (approx. 8,468 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



MYTILENE
Anonymous Issue

Denaro 0.81 g.

Obv.: Palaeologan arms.

Rev.: Castle tournois.

Reference: (Lunardi G21). About very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 1,100 GBP (approx. 2,218 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



MYTILENE
Anonymous Issue

Obol 0.72 g.

Obv.: Large gothic Y (retrograde), two rosettes to left.

Rev.: Palaeologan arms, two rosettes to right.

Reference: (Lunardi G23). Chipped, otherwise fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 60.

Francesco I Gattilusio - 1355-1376



MYTILENE
Francesco Gattilusio (1355-1376)

Denaro 1.14 g.

Obv.: Coat of Arms.

Rev.: Cross, ball in each angle, all in pearled circle.

Reference: (Lunardi G2). Fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 400 GBP (approx. 806 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Giacomo Gattilusio - 1376-1396



MYTILENE
Giacomo Gattilusio (1376-1396)

Denaro 1.00g.

Obv.: Chalice flanked by rosettes.

Rev.: Palaeologan arms in pearled circle.

Reference: (Lunardi G8). About very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 300 GBP (approx. 605 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



MYTILENE
Giacomo Gattilusio (1376-1396)

Grossetto 1.09g.

Obv.: Paschal lamb.

Rev.: Palaeologus arms.

Reference: (Lunardi G4). Small edge split, very fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 1,350 GBP (approx. 2,722 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



MYTILENE
Giacomo Gattilusio (1376-1396)

Grossetto 1.08g.

Obv.: Paschal lamb.

Rev.: Palaeologus arms.

Reference: (Lunardi G5). Overstruck on an unidentified type, about very fine and very rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 300 GBP (approx. 605 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



MYTILENE
Giacomo Gattilusio (1376-1396)

Grossetto 1.22g.

Obv.: Paschal lamb.

Rev.: Palaeologus arms.

Reference: (Lunardi G7). Good very fine and toned, rare.

Estimate: £ 300. Price realized: 2,100 GBP (approx. 4,234 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



MYTILENE
Giacomo Gattilusio (1376-1396)

Grossetto 1.18g.

Obv.: Paschal lamb.

Rev.: Palaeologus arms.

Reference: (Lunardi G7). Overstruck on an unidentified type, obverse slightly off-centre, very fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 1,350 GBP (approx. 2,722 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



MYTILENE
Giacomo Gattilusio (1376-1396)

Grossetto 1.03g.

Obv.: +D.METELINIH Palaeologan arms

Rev.: +AGNVS:DEIH, Paschal lamb

Reference: (Lunardi G7 var). Good fine, scarce.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 170 GBP (approx. 323 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



MYTILENE
Giacomo Gattilusio (1376-1396)

Ducato 3.53g.

Obv.: Christ in mandorla of stars.

Rev.: Saint Mark giving banner to kneeling Doge.

Reference: (Lunardi G3). Good very fine and scarce.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 520 GBP (approx. 1,048 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



MYTILENE
Giacomo Gattilusio (1376-1396)

Ducato 3.52g.

Obv.: Christ in mandorla of stars.

Rev.: Saint Mark giving banner to kneeling Doge.

Reference: (Lunardi G3). Obverse very fine, reverse better, scarce.

Estimate: £ 150. Price realized: 480 GBP (approx. 968 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



MYTILENE
Giacomo Gattilusio (1376-1396)

Ducato 3.48g.

Obv.: Christ in mandorla of stars. Incorrect legend ends in DVCAT: L.

Rev.: Saint Mark giving banner to kneeling Doge. IACOBVSGAT - ELLVSVS° (scarce Variant).

Reference: Metcalf - . Gamberini, Imit. III, - (vgl. 366). Fr. (Griechenland) - (vgl. 9). Very rare! Gold! Good VF.

Estimation: 450,00. Price realized: 500 EUR (approx. 582 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Francesco II Gattilusio - 1396-1400



MYTILENE
Francesco II Gattilusio (1396-1400)

Denaro. 0.88g.

Obv.: Palaeologan arms

Rev.: 2 figures (?)

Reference: (Lunardi G9). Only fair but rare.

Estimate: £ 60. Price realized: 320 GBP (approx. 645 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



MYTILENE
Francesco II Gattilusio (1396-1400)

Denaro. 0.56g.

Obv.: Palaeologan arms

Rev.: 2 figures (?)

Reference: (Lunardi G9). Edge clip, only fair but rare.

Estimate: £ 50. Price realized: 320 GBP (approx. 645 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Dorino Gattilusio - 1428-1449



MYTILENE
Dorino Gattilusio (1400-1449)

Denaro. 1.60g.

Obv.: Gothic D

Rev.: Paleologus arms.

Reference: (Lunardi G12). Irregular flan, about very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 620 GBP (approx. 1,250 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

MYTILENE
Dorino Gattilusio (1400-1449)

Denaro. 1.92g.

Obv.: Gothic D

Rev.: Paleologus arms.

Reference: (Lunardi G12). Some weakness, good fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 260 GBP (approx. 524 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

MYTILENE
Dorino Gattilusio (1400-1449)

Denaro. 1.02g.

Obv.: Double-headed eagle.

Rev.: Paleologus arms.

Reference: (Lunardi G13). Partly flat, good fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 520 GBP (approx. 1,048 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



MYTILENE
Dorino Gattilusio (1400-1449)

Grossetto. 0.72g

Obv.: Paschal lamb.

Rev.: Palaeologus arms.

Reference: (Lunardi G11). Small flan, some weakness otherwise very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 1,600 GBP (approx. 3,226 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



MYTILENE
Dorino Gattilusio (1400-1449)

Ducato. 3.49g

Obv.: Christ in mandorla of stars.

Rev.: Saint Mark giving banner to kneeling Doge.

Reference: (Lunardi G10). Small edge crack, very fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 400. Price realized: 620 GBP (approx. 1,250 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



MYTILENE
Dorino Gattilusio (1400-1449)

Ducato. 3.50g

Obv.: Christ in mandorla of stars.

Rev.: Saint Mark giving banner to kneeling Doge.

Reference: Gamberini, Imit. III, 367. Fr. 9. Very rare! Gold! Beautiful!

Estimation: 250,00. Price realized: 420 EUR (approx. 501 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Domenico Gattilusio - 1449-1459



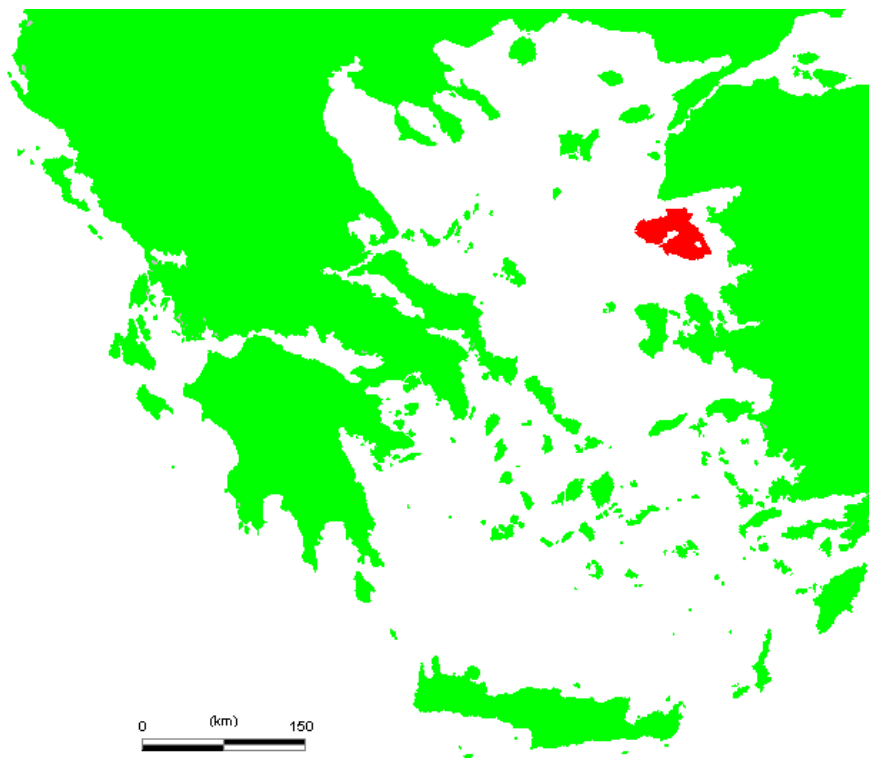
MYTILENE

Domenico Gattilusio (1449-1459)

Denaro. 1.07g

Reference: (Lunardi G15). Partly flat otherwise fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 220 GBP (approx. 444 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Isle of Lesbos

NEOPATRAS

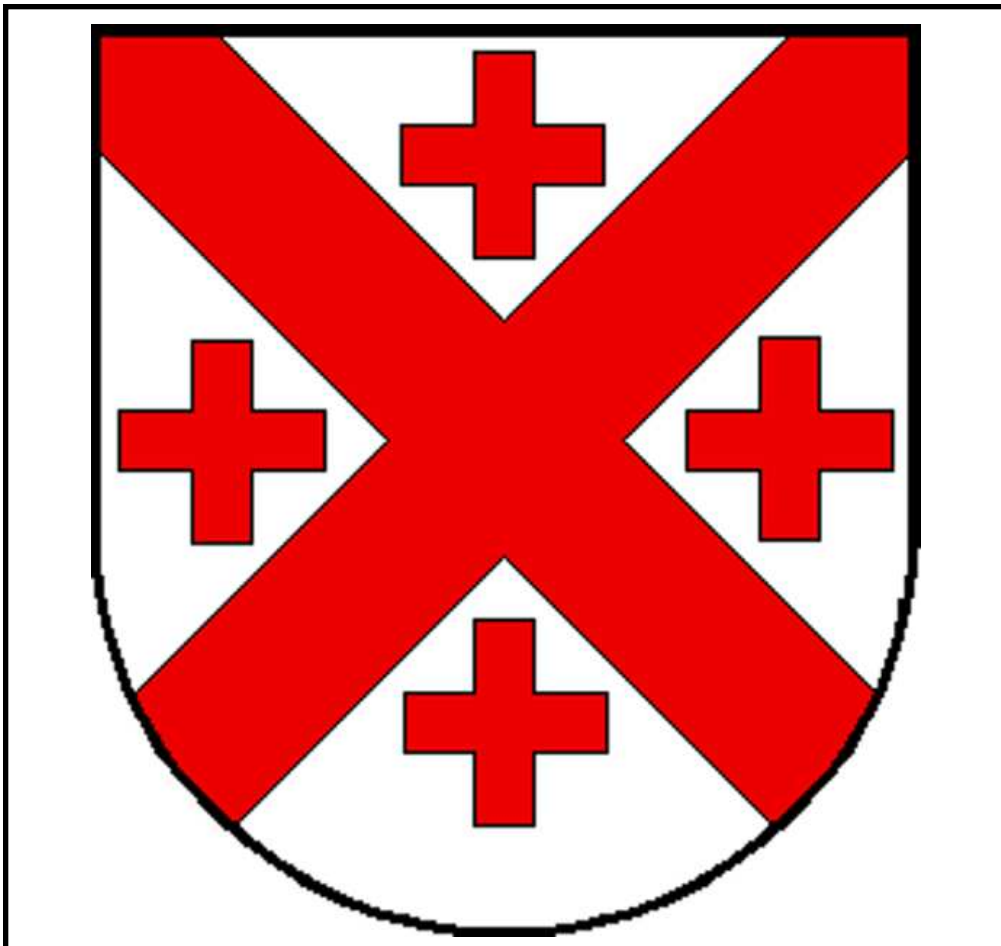
The Duchy of Neopatria or Neopatras was one of the Crusader States set up in Greece after the conquest of the Byzantine Empire during the Fourth Crusade. It was situated in Central Greece, centered around the city of Neai Patrai (modern Ypati) in the Spercheios valley, west of Lamia.

In 1318-1319 the Almogavares of the Catalan Company, after having conquered most of the Duchy of Athens, expanded into the territories of the Despotate of Epirus in southern Thessaly, under Alfonso Frederick, the infante of the Kingdom of Sicily. The new territories were created a duchy and united with the Duchy of Athens. The Duchy was divided into the captaincies of Siderocastron, Neopatria, and Salona (modern Amfissa).

Part of the Duchy's possessions in Thessaly was conquered by the Serbs of Stefan Dusan in 1337. In 1377, the title of Duke of Neopatria was assumed by Peter IV of Aragon. It was preserved among the subsidiary titles of his successors, and is still included in the full title of the Spanish monarchs.

The attacks of the Byzantine Empire progressively diminished the territory of the duchy until what was left of it fell completely into the hands of the Republic of Florence in 1390.

Eccelesiastically, Neopatria largely corresponded to the Archdiocese of Neopatras (l'arquebisbat de la pàtria) which had one suffragan: Zeitounion. Among the Catalan archbishops was Ferrer d'Abella, who tried to have himself transferred to a west European see.



John II Angelus Comnenus – 1303–1318



NEOPATRAS
John II Angelus Comnenus (1303-1318)

Denier. 0.74g

Obv.: +ANGELVS SA·B·C·, cross.

Rev.: DELLA PATRAL, castle tournois.

Reference: (CCS 125a). Very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 600 GBP (approx. 1,210 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



NEOPATRAS
John II Angelus Comnenus (1303-1318)

Denier. 0.82g

Obv.: +ANGELVS·SA·B·C·, cross.

Rev.: DELLA PATRA, castle tournois.

Reference: (CCS 125b). Small edge crack, good fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 110 GBP (approx. 222 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



NEOPATRAS
John II Angelus Comnenus (1303-1318)

Denier. 0.77g

Obv.: +NGELVS S·B·C·, cross.

Rev.: DELL PTR-, castle tournois.

Reference: (CCS 125e). Good fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 170 GBP (approx. 323 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



NEOPATRAS
John II Angelus Comnenus (1303-1318)

Denier. 1.03g

Obv.: +NGELVS S·B·C·, cross.

Rev.: DELL PTR-, castle tournois.

Reference: (CCS 125e). Good fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 80 GBP (approx. 152 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



PHOCAEA

Phocaea (modern-day Foça in Turkey) was an ancient Ionian Greek city on the western coast of Anatolia. Greek colonists from Phocaea founded the colony of Massalia (modern day Marseille, in France) in 600 BC, Emporion (modern day Empúries, in Catalonia, Spain) in 575 BC and Elea (modern day Velia, in Campania, Italy) in 540 BC.

Phocaea was the most northern of the Ionian cities. It was located near the mouth of the river Hermus (now Gediz), and situated on the coast of the peninsula separating the Gulf of Cyme to the north, named for the largest of the Aeolian cities, and the Gulf of Smyrna (now Izmir) to the south. It had two good harbors.



PHOCAEA
Andreolo Cattaneo Della Volta, 1314-1331.

Zecchino, Venetian style. 3.48g

Obv.: Christ in mandorla of stars.

Rev.: Saint Mark giving banner to kneeling Doge.

Rare, good XF.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 510 EUR (approx. 782 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



PHOCAEA
Dorino Gattilusio, 1428-1449.

Denaro. 1.57g

Obv.: Paleologus arms.

Rev.: Gothic D in circle.

Reference: (Lunardi D4). Good fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 180 GBP (approx. 363 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

RHODES

Knights of the Order of St. John on Rhodes

In 1309 the Byzantine era came to an end when the island was occupied by forces of the Knights Hospitaller. Under the rule of the newly named "Knights of Rhodes", the city was rebuilt into a model of the European medieval ideal. Many of the city's famous monuments, including the Palace of the Grand Master, were built during this period.

The strong walls which the Knights had built withstood the attacks of the Sultan of Egypt in 1444, and of Mehmed II in 1480. Ultimately, however, Rhodes fell to the large army of Suleiman the Magnificent in December 1522. The few surviving Knights were permitted to retire to the Kingdom of Sicily. The Knights would later move their base of operations to Malta. The island was thereafter a possession of the Ottoman Empire for nearly four centuries.

The Knights Hospitaller (also known as the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem of Rhodes and of Malta, Order of St. John, Knights of Malta, Knights of Rhodes, and Chevaliers of Malta; French: Ordre des Hospitaliers) was a Christian organization that began as an Amalfitan hospital founded in Jerusalem in 1080 to provide care for poor, sick or injured pilgrims to the Holy Land. After the Western Christian conquest of Jerusalem in 1099 during the First Crusade it became a religious/military order under its own charter, and was charged with the care and defense of the Holy Land. Following the loss of the Holy Land by Christian forces, the Order operated from Rhodes, over which it was sovereign, and later from Malta where it administered a vassal state under the Spanish viceroy of Sicily.

ANONYMOUS ISSUE

RHODES
Anonymous Issues

Deniers. *2 Coins

Obv.: Cross.

Rev.: Gateway.

Reference: (Schlumberger X:3). Fine, scarce.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 70 GBP (approx. 141 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Leon Gabalas - 1233-1240



RHODES
Leon Gabalas (1233-1240)

AE. 1,51 g.

Obv.: K4IC C4P·O, B444C in three lines.

Rev.: O4OY OYB4 I4ES in three lines, cross above.

Reference: (Schlumberger VIII:17). Good fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 300. Price realized: 480 GBP (approx. 968 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Hélion de Villeneuve - 1319-1346

Hélion de Villeneuve (c. 1270 – 1346) was a French-born Grand Master of the Knights of St. John. He was the brother of Saint Roseline.

He died on the island of Rhodes.

The blazon of his coat-of-arms was Gules six tilting spears in fretty, in-between the spears semy of escutcheons, all or.



RHODES
Helion de Villeneuve.1319-1346.

Gigliato 3,91 g.

Obv.: +FR• ELION• D'• VILENOVA D'• I• GRA• MR, grandmaster kneeling left before patriarchal cross.

Rev.: +• OSPTAP• S'• IOh IS• IRL MI• 9T• RODI•, floreate cross.

Reference: Metcalf, LE 1172; Schlumberger XI, 17. EF.

Estimate \$500. Price realized: 500 USD.



RHODES
Helion de Villeneuve.1319-1346.

Gigliato 3,90 g.

Obv.: +FR• ELION• D'• VILENOVA D'• I• GRA• MR, grandmaster kneeling left before patriarchal cross.

Rev.: +• OSPTAP• S'• IOh IS• IRL MI• 9T• RODI•, floreate cross.

Reference: Metcalf² 1175 ff.; Schlumberger Pl. IX, 17. Beautiful patina, rim flaw, XF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 450 EUR (approx. 573 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



RHODES

Helion de Villeneuve.1319-1346.

Gigliato First variety. 3,90 g.

Obv.: Grandmaster, adorned with cross, kneeling left before cross potent on three steps.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John..

Reference: Metcalf, Crusades 1175-80; CCS 4. EF, iridescent toning, patch of die rust in legend on obverse.

Estimate: \$300. Price realized: 850 USD.



RHODES

Helion de Villeneuve.1319-1346.

Gigliato Struck circa 1330-1332. 3,92 g.

Obv.: Grand Master kneeling left before cross potent on three steps.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John; pellet in first quarter of shield at end of left crossbar.

Reference: Metcalf, Crusades 1177 (same obv. die); CCS 4. Good VF, toned.

Estimate: \$300. Price realized: 320 USD.



RHODES

Helion de Villeneuve.1319-1346.

Asper. 1,74 g.

Obv.: Grandmaster, adorned with cross, kneeling left before cross potent on three steps.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John..

Reference: Metcalf 1190. Very rare!! Patina, XF.

Price: 100,00. Price realized: 240 EUR (approx. 236 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



RHODES

Helion de Villeneuve.1319-1346.

Gigliato 3,87 g.

Obv.: Grandmaster, adorned with cross, kneeling left before cross potent on three steps.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John..

XF.

Estimate: 350 EUR. Price realized: 650 EUR (approx. 996 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Dieudonné de Gozon - 1346-1353

Dieudonné de Gozon was the Grand Master of the Knights of Rhodes (1346-1353). He was born to a noble family in Languedoc, France. He carried the nickname of "Extincto Draconis" which means "The Dragon Slayer" in Latin.

It is so told that there was a dragon in the island of Rhodes, Greece, hiding in the local swamp, and killing the cattle of the local farmers. Despite the orders of the previous Grand Master to not disturb the beast, Gozon slayed the dragon, and hanged the head on one of the seven gates of the medieval town of Rhodes. The head was on display until a hundred years ago, when a biologist pointed out it was the skull of a large crocodile.

In 1347 and 1348 the Grand Master proved his gallantry when the Order marched to the help of King Constantine IV of Armenia, threatened by the army of the Sultan of Egypt.



RHODES

Dieudonné von Gozo, 1346-1353.

Gigliato 3,71 g.

Obv.: +FR DEODAT D GOSONO DI GRA MR Grandmaster kneeling left before cross potent on three steps.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John..

Very rare! Scratches, VF.

Estimate: 750 EUR. Price realized: 1,100 EUR (approx. 1,686 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



RHODES

Dieudonné von Gozo, 1346-1353.

Gigliato 3,91 g.

Obv.: Grandmaster kneeling left before cross potent on three steps.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John..

Reference: Schl. pl. IX,19. VF.

Estimate EUR 100. Price realized: 280 EUR (approx. 391 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Pierre de Corneillan - 1353-1355

Pierre de Corneillan (died 24 August 1355) was the Grand Prior of Saint-Gilles and 4th Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, in Rhodes, from 1353 to 1355. His Blazon was : "Gules on a bend argent three Cornish choughs sable"

De Corneillan spent most of his brief rule (18 months) successfully resisting the intentions of Pope Innocent VI, who planned to move the seat of the Order from Rhodes, to somewhere even closer to Palestine and the Mamluk possessions. His marble sarcophagus is preserved at the main hall of the Archaeological Museum of Rhodes.



RHODES
Pierre de Corneillan, 1354-1355.

Gigliato 3,93 g.

Obv.: Grandmaster kneeling left before cross potent on three steps.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John..

Very rare! VF+

Estimate: 500 EUR. Price realized: 1,600 EUR (approx. 2,452 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Roger de Pins - 1355-1365



RHODES
Roger de Pins 1355-1365.

Gigliato 32 mm 3,82 g.

Obv.: Grandmaster kneeling left before cross potent on three steps. Pinecone in field right.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John..

Reference: Schl. pl. IX,21. 3,82 g

leichter Doppelschlag, sehr schön

Estimate EUR 100. Price realized: 220 EUR (approx. 307 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



RHODES
Roger de Pins 1355-1365.

Gigliato 3,91 g.

Obv.: Grandmaster kneeling left before cross potent on three steps. Pinecone in field right.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John..

XF.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 1,300 EUR (approx. 1,993 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



RHODES
Roger de Pins 1355-1365.

Gigliato

Obv.: Grandmaster kneeling left before cross potent on three steps.
Pinecone in field right.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John..

Reference: Schlumberger Tf. 9/21. VF.

Estimate: 175 EUR. Price realized: 290 EUR (approx. 345 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



RHODES
Roger de Pins 1355-1365.

Gigliato

Obv.: Grandmaster kneeling left before cross potent on three steps.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John..

Reference: Schlumberger Tf. 9/20. Beautiful patina, VF-XF.

Estimate: 175 EUR. Price realized: 250 EUR (approx. 362 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Raymond Berenger - 1365-1374



RHODES
Raymond Bérenger. 1365-1374.

Gigliato 4,01 g.

Obv.: Grandmaster kneeling left before cross potent on three steps. Shield in field right.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John..

Reference: Metcalf LE 1208ff. Nice VF, toned.

Estimate \$100. Price realized: 140 USD.



RHODES
Raymond Bérenger. 1365-1374.

Gigliato

Obv.: Grandmaster kneeling left before cross potent on three steps. Shield in field right.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John..

Reference: Schlumberger Tf. 10/7. Double-struck, VF.

Estimate: 125 EUR. Price realized: 180 EUR (approx. 261 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



RHODES
Raymond Bérenger. 1365-1374.

Gigliato 3,78 g.

Obv.: Grandmaster kneeling left before cross potent on three steps. Shield in field right.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John..

Light corrosion and slight weak strike at edges. VF+.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 280 EUR (approx. 429 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Robert de Juliac - 1374-1376

Robert de Juilly or Robert de Juliac (died 27 July 1377) was the Grand Master of the Knights Hospitaller from 1374 to his death. He was succeeded by the famous Juan Fernández de Heredia.



RHODES

Robert de Juilliac, 1374-1376.

Gigliato 3,91 g.

Obv.: Grandmaster kneeling left before cross potent on three steps. Shield in field right.. Symbol below cross.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John..

Weak strike at edges, VF+.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 420 EUR (approx. 644 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



RHODES

Robert de Juilliac, 1374-1376.

Gigliato 30 mm 3,83 g.

Obv.: Grandmaster kneeling left before cross potent on three steps. Shield in field right.. Symbol below cross.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John..

Reference: Schl. pl. X,8. Rim damage and weakly struck at edges, good VF.

Estimate EUR 100. Price realized: 220 EUR (approx. 307 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



RHODES

Robert de Juilliac, 1374-1376.

Gigliato 30 mm 3,91 g.

Obv.: Grandmaster kneeling left before cross potent on three steps. Shield in field right.. Symbol below cross.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John..

Reference: Metcalf, LE 1213. Good VF.

Estimate \$200. Price realized: 275 USD.

Juan Fernandez de Heredia - 1376-1396

Juan Fernández de Heredia (c. 1310 – 1396) was the Grand Master of the Knights Hospitaller from 24 September 1377 to his death. His tenure was occupied by the "affair of Achaëa." He was also a great patron of the translation and composition of historiographical works in the Aragonese language and a counsellor to two Kings of Aragon.

Heredia was born in Munebrega, Aragon. As a knight of the Hospitaller order (from 1328), Heredia was the commander of the castles of Villel, Aliaga, and Alfambra. He was originally patronised by Peter IV of Aragon and Pope Innocent VI. Through the aid of the latter, the priories of Castile, León, and Saint-Gilles, the richest priory of the order, were bestowed upon him. He supported Peter IV against the Union of Aragon and fought on his side in the successful Battle of Epila (1348).

In 1346, with the king of Aragon's support, he gained the castellany of Amposta (which was the priory of Aragon). Heredia made himself and his family (and illegitimate children) enormously wealthy at the expense of the order. His power and influence was greatly circumscribed by the Grand Master Raymond Berengar, but in 1371, he entered the favour of Pope Urban V and was elevated as the master's lieutenant in Western Europe.

In 1376, Heredia conducted the fleet bearing Pope Gregory XI back to Rome, presaging the end of the Avignon Papacy. The next year, on September 24, Gregory formally appointed Heredia grand master, following the death of Robert of Juilly on July 27. Heredia embarked from Naples for Romania late in 1377, arriving in Vonitsa in April 1378. Heredia immediately set about to take Arta but was captured by Ghin Boua Spata, lord of Aetolia and Arcanania, and sold to the Ottoman Turks. He was quickly ransomed, for we find him in Glarentsa on 20 May 1379, though during his absence, his commandant, Gaucher of La Bastide, hired the Navarrese Company of mercenaries and brought them to the Principality of Achaëa for eight months.

After his release, Heredia went to Rhodes, the headquarters of the order, in July. Power was readily ceded to him, as he was an adherent of the Avignonese Pope Clement VII. Heredia tried to make a deal to have the Navarrese turn over the castles they were holding in the name of the prince to the military order. The Navarrese' preponderant demands, however, quickly sunk any possible agreement. Heredia ignored the powerful company and instead dealt directly with Marie of Blois, who claimed the principality on behalf of her son Louis II of Naples. Marie signed over her son's rights to the order on 24 January 1387, with the consent of Clement VII. The transaction cost the order 20,000 gold florins. Later, the pope reversed his endorsement at the request of the Achaean claimant Amadeo, Lord of Pinerolo.

Despite these failures with the Navarrese, Heredia had continued to use them in his war. Though Peter IV had forbid any Hospitallers of his realm to travel with Heredia east, he himself had claimed the rights to the Duchy of Athens. The Navarrese, under Juan de Urtubia, attacked Thebes, the capital of the duchy, and Heredia, though friendly with the king, was warned in a letter to stop abetting his enemies (10 September 1380).

Heredia spent most of his remaining life after 9 April 1382, when he embarked for the West with his powers diminished some by the untrusting convent in Rhodes, in Avignon. In April 1383, the Roman Pope Urban VI appointed Richard Caracciolo, prior of Capua, anti-master in opposition to Heredia. Caracciolo had the support of England and other Urbanist regions, but his power was insignificant by his death in 1395, after which no one was elected to replace him. Heredia did not long survive him and was succeeded by Philibert of Naillac.

Heredia was wealthy and learned, a patron of historiography and translation. It was he who ordered the Chronicle of Morea translated into Aragonese sometime before 1393, though it does not contain any mention of his term of service in the Morea.





RHODES

Jean-Ferdinand d'Hérédia, 1376-1396.

Gigliato

Obv.: Grand Master kneeling left before cross; in field right a tower. G below cross.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John..

Reference: Schlumberger Tf. 10/9. Weak strike, VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 246 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



RHODES

Jean-Ferdinand d'Hérédia, 1376-1396.

Gigliato 3,83 g.

Obv.: Grand Master kneeling left before cross; in field right a tower. Symbol below cross.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John..

VF+

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 320 EUR (approx. 490 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



RHODES

Jean-Ferdinand d'Hérédia, 1376-1396.

Gigliato 3,84 g.

Obv.: Grand Master kneeling left before cross; in field right a tower. G below cross.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John..

VF.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 260 EUR (approx. 399 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



RHODES

Jean-Ferdinand d'Hérédia, 1376-1396.

Gigliato 30 mm 3,86 g.

Obv.: + F IOHES FERAD : D : GRA m[AGR] OS, Grand Master kneeling left before cross; G below tower.

Rev.: + OSPTAL : S. IOhIS IRLmI Q RODI., Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John..

Reference: Cf. Metcalf, LE 1216, 1218 (same type in fraction); cf. Kastner 3, 1068ff. Good VF, nice example.

Estimate \$200. Price realized: 275 USD.

Philibert de Naillac - 1396-1421



RHODES
Philibert de Naillac 1396-1421.

Gigliato

Obv.: Grand Master kneeling left before cross; in field right a shield. Letter A below cross.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John..

Reference: Schlumberger Tf. 10/11 var.. Good VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 230 EUR
(approx. 324 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



RHODES
Philibert de Naillac 1396-1421.

Gigliato 3.88 g.

Obv.: Grand Master kneeling left before cross; in field right a shield.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John..

F-VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 300 EUR
(approx. 460 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



RHODES
Philibert de Naillac 1396-1421.

Gigliato 3.84 g.

Obv.: Grand Master kneeling left before cross; in field right a shield. Letter A below cross.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John..

Beautiful toning at edge, weak strike, VF.

Estimate: 200 EUR. Price realized: 200 EUR
(approx. 307 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



RHODES
Philibert de Naillac 1396-1421.

Gigliato 3.88 g.

Obv.: Grand Master kneeling left before cross; in field right a shield. Letter A below cross.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John.

Very rare. Some flan damage, weak strike. VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 420 EUR (approx. 644 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



RHODES
Philibert de Naillac 1396-1421.

Gigliato 3.84 g.

Obv.: Grand Master kneeling left before cross; in field right a shield.

Rev.: Cross fleurée; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John.

F-VF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 260 EUR (approx. 399 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Antonio Fluvian de Riviere - 1421-1437



RHODES

Antonius Fluvianus, 1421-1437.

Gigliato 3.76 g.

Obv.: Grand Master kneeling left before cross; in field right a shield. Letter G below shield.

Rev.: Cross fleury; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John.

Very rare. Slightly off-center, slightly weak strike. VF+

Estimate: 750 EUR. Price realized: 1,200 EUR (approx. 1,839 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



RHODES

Antonius Fluvianus, 1421-1437.

Gigliato 28 mm 3.86 g.

Obv.: Grand Master kneeling left before cross; in field right a shield.

Rev.: Cross fleury; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John.

Reference: Schl. pl. X, 14. Double-struck, VF.

Estimate EUR 100. Price realized: 280 EUR (approx. 391 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



RHODES

Antonius Fluvianus, 1421-1437.

Ducat 3.41 g.

Obv.: SIT T + RE DAT QTV REGIS ISTE CVDA, Christ, nimbate, standing facing, raising hand in benediction and holding Gospels.

Rev.: F ANTONIVS SM VENETI + DVX, Grandmaster, as Doge, kneeling left before St. Mark.

Reference: Schlumberger pl. X, 15 var. (obverse legend ends DVCAT); Friedberg 3. Superb EF. Very rare.

Antoine Fluviane was the first Grandmaster to strike a direct copy of the popular Venetian trade ducat. After a strong protest from Venice he modified the design slightly, replacing the name of Venice with that of the patron of the Order, St. John. Both varieties are rare, and only a handful of the "Venice" ducats of Fluviane have survived. Much of the wealth of the order was exhausted defending the island against the Ottoman Turks, under Mahomet, son of Bajazet and Seif ed-Din, Sultan of Egypt. Fluviane donated some 12,000 florins to make up the shortfall and on his death in 1437 had all his possessions sold to help replenish the coffers. The order struck ducats at Rhodes until being dispossessed of the island in 1522, when they transferred their headquarters to Malta.

Estimate \$5000. Price realized: 7,000 USD

Pierre d'Aubusson - 1476-1503

Pierre d'Aubusson (1423 - June 30, 1503) was a Grand Master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem (the Knights Hospitaller) and a zealous opponent of the Ottoman Empire.

Pierre probably joined the Knights of St. John in 1444 or 1445 and then left for Rhodes.

Pierre d'Aubusson was born in the castle of Le Monteil (today: Le Monteil au Vicomte, in the French department of Creuse), the fifth son of Jean d'Aubusson. His older brother Antoine had a brilliant career serving Charles VII and Louis XI, and the three other brothers became bishops.

The information concerning his youth up to 1444, which has been printed since the 17th Century, is not reliable, coming from the fertile imagination of R.P. Dominique Bouhours, a Jesuit who published a biography of Pierre d'Aubusson (Paris, Mabre-Cramoisy, 1677) at the behest of Marshall d'Aubusson-La Feuillade.

Pierre d'Aubusson was elected "Grand Prior" of the "Langue d'Auvergne" in early 1476. In June 1476, he was elected Grand Master of the Order, having been a very close associate of a previous Grand Master, Raymond Zacosta, and responsible for the repair and modernization of the fortifications of the city of Rhodes, the other castles of the Order on the islands of the Dodecanese, and the Château Saint Pierre (formerly Halicarnasse, today Bodrum, Turkey).

Sultan Mehmed II began to threaten Europe. In May 1480 a large Ottoman fleet appeared before Rhodes, carrying an invading army of some 100,000 men under the command of Misih Pacha (originally a Greek by the name of Michael Paleologue who had converted to Islam after the conquest of Byzantium by the Turks).

The Knights were reinforced from France by 500 knights and 2000 soldiers under d'Aubusson's brother Antoine. The siege lasted until August. After three unsuccessful attempts against the City, the Turkish force was compelled to withdraw, leaving behind them 9000 dead. The siege, in which d'Aubusson was wounded three times, enhanced his renown throughout Europe.

Sultan Mehmed was furious and would have attacked the island again but for his death in 1481. His succession was disputed between his sons Bayezid and Cem. The latter, after his defeat by Bayezid, sought refuge at Rhodes under a safe-conduct from the Grand Master and the General Convent of the Order.

Rhodes not being considered secure, Cem with his own consent was sent to Bourgneuf in France where he was kept under the guard of Guy de Blanchefort, Pierre d'Aubusson's nephew.

D'Aubusson accepted an annuity of 45,000 ducats from Sultan Bayezid, in return for which he undertook to guard Cem in such a way as to prevent him from appealing to the Christian powers to aid him against his brother.

D'Aubusson's reward was a cardinal's hat (1489) and the power to confer all benefices connected with the Order without the sanction of the papacy. In addition, the Order of St. John received the assets of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre, which was merged into the Order of St. John, and a number of Italian commandries of the Knights of St. Lazarus.

The remaining years of his life d'Aubusson spent attempting to restore discipline and zeal in his Order and to organize a grand crusade against the Turks. The age of the Renaissance, with Rodrigo Borgia on the throne of St. Peter, was, however, not favourable to such an enterprise.

The death of Cem in 1495 had removed the most formidable weapon available against the Sultan. And when in 1501 d'Aubusson led an expedition against Mytilene, dissension among his motley host rendered this enterprise wholly abortive. His last years were embittered by chagrin at his failure, which was hardly compensated by his success in extirpating Judaism in Rhodes, by expelling all adult Jews and forcibly baptizing their children.



RHODES
Pierre d'Aubusson, 1476-1503.

Zecchino, Venetian Style. 3.45 g.

Obv.: Christ, nimbate, standing facing, raising hand in benediction and holding Gospels, in mandorla with stars..

Rev.: Grandmaster, as Doge, kneeling left before St. John.

Reference: Fb. 6; Gamberini 380 leicht var.; Schlumberger Pl. XI, 1 var. GOLD. Rare. Somewhat cleaned, slightly curved. VF.

Estimate: 750 EUR. Price realized: 600 EUR (approx. 781 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



RHODES
Pierre d'Aubusson, 1476-1503.

Zecchino, Venetian Style. 3.46 g.

Obv.: Christ, nimbate, standing facing, raising hand in benediction and holding Gospels, in mandorla with stars..

Rev.: Grandmaster, as Doge, kneeling left before St. John.

Reference: Fb. 6; Gamberini 380 light var.; Schlumberger Pl. XI, 1 var. GOLD. Rare. Somewhat cleaned, slightly curved. VF.

Estimate: 750 EUR. Price realized: 925 EUR (approx. 1,205 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Fabrizio del Carretto - 1513-1521



RHODES
Fabrice del Carretto, 1513-1521.

Zecchino, Venetian Style. 3.50 g.

Obv.: Christ, nimbate, standing facing, raising hand in benediction and holding Gospels, in mandorla with stars..

Rev.: Grandmaster, as Doge, kneeling left before St. John.

Reference: Fb. 11; Gamberini 385 var.; Schl. Pl. XI, 14 var. GOLD. Rare. VF.

Estimate: 1.000 EUR. Price realized: 850 EUR (approx. 1,107 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



RHODES
Fabrice del Carretto, 1513-1521.

Zecchino, Venetian Style. 3.43 g.

Obv.: F FABRICII D CA M F X, S IOANNIS, grandmaster kneeling before St. John, who holds banner.

Rev.: SIT TE XPE DAT T REGIS ISTE DV, Christ standing facing in mandorla with nine stars.

Reference: Schlumberger pl. XI, 14; Gamberini 386 var. (reverse legend); Ives pl. IX, E; CCS p. 532, 58; Friedberg 11. Good VF. Rare.

Estimate \$1500. Price realized: 1,600 USD.

Martin Garzez - 1595-1601



RHODES

Martin Garzes. 1595-1601.

Zecchino. 3.41 g.

Obv.: F. MARTINVS GARZES M H, grandmaster kneeling before St. John, who holds banner.

Rev.: •DA MICH VIRTU CONTRA HOSTES, Christ standing facing in mandorla with nine stars.

Reference: Restelli & Sammut 7; Schembri 3; Gamberini 360; Ives pl. X, Type B; Friedberg 9. Good VF, flat strike.

Estimate \$500. Price realized: 620 USD.



**Grand Master and senior knights Hospitaller
in the 14th century**

SAROUKHAN

Sarcan - 1299-1345



SAROUKHAN
Sarcan (1299-1345)

Gigliato, Neapolitan Style. 3.89 g.

Obv.: Crowned figure on lion-headed throne, holding scepter and globus cruciger.

Rev.: Flowered cross with Fleur-De-Lis in angles.

Reference: (cf Schlumberger pp.481-482). Flat in parts, obverse double-struck, otherwise good very fine, extremely rare.

Estimate: £ 800. Price realized: 700 GBP (approx. 1,411 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

SIDON

The Lordship of Sidon was one of the four major seigneuries of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, according to the 13th-century writer John of Ibelin. However, in reality, it appears to have been much smaller than the other major ones. It had the same level of significance as several neighbors, such as Toron and Beirut, which were sub-vassals. And Lordship of Sidon was located between certain sub-vassal fiefs under the Lordship of Galilee - thus, we may conclude that its independence of Galilee was an idiosyncrasy.

Sidon was captured in December, 1110 and given to Eustace I Grenier. The lordship was a coastal strip on the Mediterranean Sea between Tyre and Beirut. It was conquered by Saladin in 1187 and remained in Muslim hands until 1197. Julien Grenier sold it to the Knights Templar in the 13th century, but it was later destroyed by the Mongols after the Battle of Ain Jalut and its ruins were captured by the Mameluks. One of the vassals of the lordship was the Lordship of the Shuf.

ANONYMOUS ISSUES



SIDON
Anonymous Issue

Deniers *2 coins

Obv.: Cross.

Rev.: Sidon Cathedral.

Reference: (M 213-214). One cracked at edge, otherwise both fine or slightly better, rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 160 GBP (approx. 323 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SIDON
Anonymous Issue

Denier 0.59g.

Obv.: +D·E·N·I·E·R, cross.

Rev.: +D·E·S·E·T·E·, Sidon Cathedral.

Reference: (M 213-214 var). Edge slightly chipped, surface crack on obverse, good fine and rare.

Estimate: £ 140. Price realized: 220 GBP (approx. 444 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)





SIDON
Anonymous Issue

AE 0.81g.

Obv.: Legend unclear, arrow.

Rev.: +SIDONIA....., six-pointed star pommée.

Reference: (Schlumberger XX:6; CCS 1). Only fair but extremely rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 440 GBP (approx. 887 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SIDON
Anonymous Issue

AE 0.51g.

Obv.: Arrow flanked by pellets.

Rev.: Six-pointed star pommée, legends unclear.

Reference: (Schlumberger V:4). Edge slightly chipped, only fair but very rare.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 70 GBP (approx. 141 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SIDON
Anonymous Issue

AE 0.53g.

Obv.: Building.

Rev.: Arrow between two pellets, legends unclear.

Reference: (Schlumberger V:6). Fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 200 GBP (approx. 403 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SIDON
Anonymous Issue

AE 0.96g.

Obv.: Arrow flanked by two pellets and two crosses.

Rev.: Six-pointed star pommée.

Reference: (CCS 8). About fine, extremely rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 420 GBP (approx. 847 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SIDON
Anonymous Issue

AE 0.94g.

Obv.: Cross with crescents at ends of arms and rays in angles.

Rev.: Six-pointed star pommée within dotted circle.

Fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 90 GBP (approx. 181 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SIDON
Anonymous Issue

AE 0.76g.

Obv.: Seven-pointed star pommée within frame.

Rev.: Unclear.

About fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 90 GBP (approx. 181 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SIDON
Anonymous Issue

AE 0.35g.

Obv.: Arrow with groups of three pellets above and below.

Rev.: Church of the Holy Sepulchre, legends on both sides illegible.

Reference: (M -). Fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 150. Price realized: 150 GBP (approx. 285 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



SIDON
Anonymous Issue

AE After 1220? 15mm 0.26g.

Obv.: Arrow; crosses and pellets around.

Rev.: Six-rayed star with pellets at terminals.

Reference: Metcalf -; NumCirc. March, 1966 pg. 62, 7; CCS 8. VF. Extremely Rare.

Estimate \$250. Price realized: 650 USD.



SIDON
Anonymous Issue

Denier 0.58g.

Obv.: +D·E·N·I·E·R·, cross.

Rev.: +D·E·S·E·T·E·, Sidon Cathedral.

Reference: (M 213-214). Good fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 220 GBP (approx. 418 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Renaud Grenier 1171-1187 - Restored, 1197-1202

Reginald Grenier (1130s – 1202; also Reynald or Renaud) was Lord of Sidon and an important noble in the late-12th century crusade Kingdom of Jerusalem.

Reginald was the son of Gerard of Sidon and Agnes of Bures, and a great-grandson of Eustace Grenier. He first rose to prominence in the Kingdom in 1170, when he married Agnes of Courtenay, who had been married three times before: firstly to Reginald of Marash, who left her a widow; secondly (possibly bigamously) to Amalric, Count of Jaffa and Ascalon and future King of Jerusalem, with whom she had two children, Baldwin and Sibylla, and thirdly to Hugh of Ibelin, her fiancé or husband before her marriage to Amalric. Her marriage to Amalric was annulled in 1163 when it was discovered that the two were related within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity. Some writers have claimed that the marriage between Agnes and Reginald of Sidon was annulled as well, as they were related within the prohibited degrees, but this is based on a misinterpretation of William of Tyre, who says Gerard discovered the relationship between "the two aforementioned people". However, this must be referring back to the marriage of Agnes and Amalric: Gerard was dead by the time of Reginald's marriage. In December 1179, "Agnes, Countess of Sidon" and "Reginald of Sidon" witnessed a charter together: there is no evidence to suggest they were not still a couple. (See Hamilton, *The Leper King & his Heirs* for further discussion of this.)

In 1174, Amalric died and was succeeded by his leprous and underaged son Baldwin IV. Reginald now became stepfather to the king. A bailli, or regent, needed to be appointed, and Reginald was among the supporters of Raymond III of Tripoli (Amalric's first cousin) over Miles of Plancy for this post.

Reginald was present at the Battle of Montgisard in 1177, but not at the Battle of Jacob's Ford in 1179, having arrived too late with his forces; according to William of Tyre, he could have saved many of the refugees from the battle if he had continued on his way, but when he returned to Sidon, these refugees were killed in ambushes. He participated in the defense of the kingdom when Saladin invaded in 1183; this time William lists him among those "distinguished for prowess in battle." His wife was sometimes present on military campaigns, looking after her ailing but determined son.

By this time Baldwin IV was ruling on his own, without the need for a regent. To boost the hope of military support from his cousin Henry II of England and to reduce Raymond of Tripoli's influence, in 1180 Baldwin had married his widowed sister Sibylla to a Poitevin noble, Guy of Lusignan, a vassal of the Angevins, whose older brother Amalric had already established himself at court. As the king's health failed, he appointed Guy regent in 1183 during Saladin's invasion, although Raymond and his allies were extremely hostile towards him. However, the king soon became disillusioned with Guy's abilities and demoted him. In 1183 he had Baldwin V, the young son of Sibylla and her first husband William of Montferrat, crowned as co-king, in an attempt to prevent Sibylla and Guy from succeeding. Reginald supported this and was present at the coronation.

Agnes died probably in the second half of 1184, and Baldwin IV in spring 1185. Baldwin V, with Raymond III as regent, lasted as king for less than a year before he too died in 1186. Reginald was among the nobles who tried to prevent Sibylla and Guy succeeding to the throne after Baldwin V's death, but failed.

The dispute between Guy and Raymond threatened the security of the Kingdom, as Guy planned to besiege Raymond's fief of Tiberias, which itself had allied with Saladin. Balian of Ibelin, another of Raymond's supporters, instead suggested that Guy send an embassy to Raymond in Tripoli, hoping the two could be reconciled before Guy made a foolish attack on Saladin's larger army. Reginald accompanied Balian, Gerard of Ridefort (Grand Master of the Knights Templar), Roger des Moulins (Grand Master of the Knights Hospitaller), and Joscius, Archbishop of Tyre to Tripoli. On May 1, the Templars and Hospitallers were defeated by Saladin's son al-Afdal at the Battle of Cresson; Balian had stopped at his fief of Nablus and Reginald had stopped at his castle at Beaufort, and the two were not present for the fighting. Raymond heard news of the defeat, met the embassy at Tiberias, and accompanied them back to Jerusalem.

The subsequent invasion of the Kingdom by Saladin was met by Guy, Raymond, and the crusader army at the Battle of Hattin. The battle was a crushing defeat for the crusaders; Reginald was in the rearguard with Balian and Joscelin III of Edessa, his late wife's brother, and escaped with them; according to later western chronicles of the Third Crusade, they were cowards and trampled their own men in the rush, but more likely they were simply trying to break the Muslim encirclement of the crusader army. This did not work, and Reginald and Balian fled to Tyre, where Reginald may have briefly taken command of the city after the departure of Raymond of Tripoli. The thirteenth century Old French Continuation of William of Tyre, also known as the *Chronicle of Ernoul*, claims that he was in the process of negotiating its surrender to Saladin when Conrad of Montferrat arrived. Saladin had given Reginald banners to be hung from the city's towers, but Reginald was afraid of retaliation from the citizens if Saladin himself was not present. Conrad threw the banners away and expelled Reginald. However, this is questionable: the Arab chroniclers say nothing of this, and subsequently Reginald and Conrad were close allies. Reginald may have Tyre for Beaufort (Sidon having also been captured in the aftermath of Hattin), just as Raymond III had left for Tripoli: the priority of such magnates being to defend their own territories. However, he was certainly back in Tyre in 1188, when he witnessed a charter for Conrad.

In 1189, Reginald entered into negotiations with Saladin for the surrender of Beaufort. He offered to retire to Damascus and convert to Islam, but it was all a ruse: he was only wasting time in order to allow the defenses of the castle to be strengthened. Upon returning to the castle he ordered its guards to stand down in Arabic, but in French told them to continue their resistance. According to The Old French Continuation of William of Tyre, Saladin tortured Reginald outside the castle until the garrison surrendered, although in reality it does not seem to have surrendered at this time; Reginald was imprisoned in Damascus, and the castle eventually fell on April 22, 1190, in return for his release.

After his release, Reginald married Helvis, the eldest daughter of Balian of Ibelin and Maria Comnena. He then played an influential role in the politics of the Third Crusade. He supported the annulment of the marriage of Humphrey IV of Toron and Isabella of Jerusalem, so that Isabella could be married off to Conrad of Montferrat; the anonymous author of the *Itinerarium Peregrinorum et Gesta Regis Ricardi* calls Reginald a member of a "council of consummate iniquity" (together with Balian of Ibelin and Maria Comnena and Payen of Haifa) for supporting this act. His Arabic skills made him useful as a diplomat: he negotiated with Saladin on behalf of Conrad in 1191-92, and later helped negotiate peace between Richard and Saladin in 1192. Sidon was recovered from Saladin in 1197.

Reginald was described in the *Lignages d'Outremer* as "extremely ugly and very wise". He was one of the few native barons of the Kingdom who spoke Arabic and was knowledgeable about Arabic literature. He was on good terms with Saladin's brother Al-Adil: his negotiations with Conrad were discovered by Richard I's faction when Humphrey of Toron saw him going hunting with Al-Adil. This did not endear him to those western chroniclers who supported Richard and Guy of Lusignan: like Raymond of Tripoli, he was even (falsely) accused of having secretly converted to Islam.

After his release from captivity in 1190, he married Helvis of Ibelin, daughter of his friends Balian and Maria, and over 40 years his junior (she was probably born in 1178). He had three children, all apparently by Helvis, according to the *Lignages d'Outremer*, although some modern genealogies suggest that the two girls may have been by Agnes: certainly, given naming practices, this is plausible in the case of Agnes jr.

*Agnes, m. Raoul (Ralph) de Saint-Omer of Tiberias, seneschal of Jerusalem (stepson of Raymond III of Tripoli).

*Fenie (Euphemia), m. Eudes (Odo) de Saint-Omer of Tiberias, constable of Tripoli, lord of Gogulat (stepson of Raymond III of Tripoli, brother of Raoul).

*Balian, who m. Margaret of Brienne, and succeeded Reginald in Sidon in 1202.

After Reginald's death, Helvis married Guy of Montfort.



SIDON
Raynald Grenier (c.1170-1204)

AE 0.69g.

Obv.: +RENALDVS, gateway.

Rev.: + SYDONIA, arrow.

Reference: (M 212). Good fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 300. Price realized: 360 GBP (approx. 684 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Balian I Grenier - 1202-1239

Balian I Grenier was the Count of Sidon and one of the most important lords of the Kingdom of Jerusalem from 1202 to 1241. He succeeded his father Renaud. His mother was Helvis, a daughter of Balian of Ibelin. He was a powerful and important representative of the native aristocracy during the three Levantine crusades of the first half of the thirteenth century.

During the Fifth Crusade, Balian advised the troops of Andrew II of Hungary against sallying into the deserted regions of his county of Sidon, regions almost under Saracen control. The Hungarians refused to listen, however, and many were massacred during a Turcoman ambush.

During the Sixth Crusade, Balian supported the Emperor Frederick II for the throne of Jerusalem. He negotiated with Giordano Filangieri, the marshal of Sicily, sent by Frederick in 1228 to represent his authority in Acre until the emperor could make the trip in person. Balian was the chief native ally of the crusaders at the time when they were not well-received by the locals. He supported the Emperor and his Germanisation, but tried, as with the previous crusade, to prevent a bloodbath. In 1229, Frederick left Balian in charge of Tyre and in 1231 he gave him the co-regency (bailiwick) of the kingdom with Garnier l'Aleman.

During the crusade of Theobald I of Navarre in 1239, he participated in the battle near Ascalon between crusader and Egyptian forces. Against his good judgement, Amaury VI of Montfort and Henry II of Bar charged the Egyptians and were routed.

Balian later received the castle of Shaqil Arnun, which his father had defended by a ruse from Saladin in 1190, from the sultan As-Salih Ayyub. He died in 1240 or, according to Philip of Novara, 1241. His son Julian succeeded him in Sidon, the greater part of which had been recovered by Balian. He was married to Marguerite of Brienne, who was seduced by Emperor Frederick II and later married Balian (daughter of the Count of Brienne, older brother of John of Brienne).



SIDON
Balian Grenier (1204/1240)

Denar 0.74g.

Obv.: Sidon Cathedral.

Rev.: Cross in circle.

Very rare, somewhat corroded, but VF.

Estimate: 250 EUR. Price realized: 340 EUR (approx. 521 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

TINOS and MYKONOS

Tinos is a Greek island situated in the Aegean Sea. It is located in the Cyclades archipelago. In ancient times, Tinos was also known as Ophiussa (from ophis, Greek for snake) and Hydroessa (from hydor, Greek for water). The closest islands are Andros, Delos, and Mykonos. It has a land area of approximately 194 square kilometres and a 2001 census population of 8,574 inhabitants. It is comprised of the municipalities of Tinos (pop. 5,203) and Exomvourgo (2,692) plus the community of Panormos (679).

Between 1207 and 1715, Tinos was in Venetian hands. From 1715 to 1821, Tinos was ruled by the Ottoman Empire before joining with Greece.

Mykonos is a Greek island and one of the top international tourist destinations, famous around the globe for its cosmopolitan character and its intense nightlife. The island is part of the Cyclades, lying between Tinos, Siros, Paros and Naxos. It spans an area of 105.183 km² (41 sq mi) and rises at an elevation of 341 m (1,119 ft) at its highest point. The island is composed primarily of granite. It has little natural fresh water and relies on the desalination of sea water in order to meet its needs. There are 9,320 inhabitants (2001) most of whom live in the largest town, Mykonos, also known as Chora (i.e. the Town in Greek, a common denomination in Greece when the name of the island itself is the same as the name of the principal town), which lies on the west coast.

It is believed that the island was named after a local hero, who is considered an offspring of the god Apollo and was worshipped locally in antiquity.



TINOS AND MYKONOS

George I Ghisi

Denier 0.63g.

Obv.: +IORGIVS·GISI-, cross.

Rev.: ·ThINE CIVIS, castle toursnois.

Reference: (CCS 131). Minor edge damage, otherwise good fine, extremely rare.

Estimate: £ 500. Price realized: 640 GBP (approx. 1,290 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

TRIPOLI

The County of Tripoli was the last of the four major Crusader states in the Levant to be created. Some prominent cities that were part of the County include Safita, Tartous, and Tripoli.

The beginnings of the County came in 1102, when Count Raymond IV of Toulouse, one of the leaders of the First Crusade, began a lengthy war with the Banu Ammar Emirs of Tripoli (theoretically vassals of the Fatimid caliphs in Cairo), gradually seizing much of their territory and besieging them within Tripoli itself. Raymond died in 1105, leaving his infant son Alfonso-Jordan as his heir, with a cousin, William-Jordan of Cerdagne, as regent. William-Jordan continued the siege of Tripoli for the next four years, when a bastard son of Raymond, Bertrand, who had been acting as regent of Toulouse, arrived in the east, leaving Toulouse to Alfonso-Jordan and his mother, who returned to France. Bertrand and William-Jordan, due to the mediation of King Baldwin I of Jerusalem, eventually came to an agreement whereby each would keep control of their own conquests, an agreement of which Bertrand got the better part when he captured Tripoli later that year. When William-Jordan died a few months later, Bertrand became sole ruler.

The County of Tripoli continued to exist as a vassal state of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, while within the county itself the Knights Hospitaller were given an autonomous castle in 1142, Krak des Chevaliers. Count Raymond III, who reigned in Tripoli from 1152 to 1187, was an important figure in the history of the Kingdom to the south, due to his close relationship to its kings (his mother Hodierna was a daughter of Baldwin II of Jerusalem) and to his own position as Prince of Galilee through his wife. He acted twice as regent for the Kingdom, first for the young Baldwin IV from 1174 to 1177, and then again for Baldwin V from 1185 to 1186, and acted as the leader of the local nobility in their opposition to Baldwin IV's Courtenay relations, to the Templars, to Guy of Lusignan, and to Raynald of Chatillon. Raymond thus unsuccessfully argued in favor of peace with Saladin, but, ironically, it was Saladin's siege of Raymond's Countess in Tiberias that led the Crusader army into Galilee before its defeat at Hattin in 1187, and although Raymond survived the battle, he died soon afterwards.

The County managed to avoid being conquered by Saladin in his string of victories following Hattin, and Bohemond IV, second son of Bohemond III of Antioch, succeeded to it upon Raymond's death. After Bohemond III's death in 1201, the County was in personal union with Antioch for all but three years (1216-1219). In 1260, Bohemond VI of Antioch, under the influence of his father-in-law King Hetoum I of Armenia, submitted to Mongol authority, making Antioch and Tripoli tributaries of the Mongol Empire.[1] However, Antioch fell under the attacks of the Egyptian Mamluks in 1268, leaving Bohemond with no estates except Tripoli.

The death of the unpopular Count Bohemond VII in 1287 led to a dispute between his heir, his sister Lucia, and the city's commune, which put itself under the protection of the Genoese. Eventually, Lucia came to an agreement with the Genoese and the Commune, which displeased the Venetians and the ambitious Bartholomew Embriaco, the Genoese mayor of the city, who called in the Mameluke Sultan Qalawun to their aid. Qalawun captured the city after a siege in 1289, bringing the history of the County to an end.

The ancient city of Byblos became the seat of the lordship of the Genovese family of Embriaco, by the name of Gibelet or Jebail (some of whom also assumed the surname of Ibelin). The Lords of Gibelet were vassals of the Count of Tripoli, but enjoyed a brief existence as Mameluke vassals even after the fall of Tripoli proper. Their southern neighbor was the Lordship of Beirut in the Kingdom of Jerusalem.

The Lordship of Botron was centered around the castle of Batroun.

ANONYMOUS ISSUES



TRIPOLI
Anonymous Issue

Dinar 4,11 g.

Imitation of a Fatimid gold dinar of al-Mustansir .
XF.

Estimate: EUR 500. Price realized: 950 EUR
(approx. 1,150 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Anonymous Issue

Bezant third phase (c.1187-1260) 3,60 g.
Imitating a dinar of the Fatimid caliph al-Mustansir

Legends blundered, pellet and crescent in middle
band on obv and rev.

Reference: (CCS 4a). Very fine, scarce.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 360 GBP (approx.
726 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Anonymous Issue

Bezant third phase (c.1187-1260) 3,86 g.
Imitating a dinar of the Fatimid caliph al-Mustansir

Legends blundered, obv four annulets in middle
band.

Reference: (CCS 5 var). Good very fine, scarce.

Estimate: £ 250. Price realized: 280 GBP (approx.
565 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Anonymous Issue

Bezant third phase (c.1187-1260) 3,34 g.
Imitating a dinar of the Fatimid caliph al-Mustansir

Legends blundered, obv ·B· above central legend, rev ·T· above and cross
in second line of central legend.

Reference: (CCS 8). Some weakness in margins otherwise good very
fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 400. Price realized: 440 GBP (approx. 887 U.S. Dollars as of
the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Anonymous Issue

Bezant third phase (c.1187-1260) 3,73 g.

Pseudo-kufic legends, ·B· in central field / Similar; T and cross in central
field.

Reference: Bates & Metcalf 42 var. (no cross); Balog & Yvon 14; Metcalf
Crusades 353; CCS pg. 124, 6. VF.

Estimate \$300. Price realized: 370 USD.

Raymond I of Toulouse - 1102–1105

Raymond IV of Toulouse sometimes called Raymond of St Gilles (c. 1041 or 1042 – 1105) was Count of Toulouse, Duke of Narbonne, and Margrave of Provence and one of the leaders of the First Crusade. He was a son of Pons of Toulouse and Almodis de La Marche. He received Saint-Gilles with the title of "count" from his father and succeeded his brother William IV in Toulouse in 1094.

According to an Armenian source, he had lost an eye on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem before the First Crusade, but this statement probably refers to the fact that he was one-eyed (monoculus). He also fought against the Moors in Spain before 1096, and he was the first to join the crusade after Pope Urban II's sermon at the Council of Clermont.

In 1094, William Bertrand of Provence died and his margraval title to Provence passed to Raymond. A bull of Urban's dated 22 July 1096 names Raymond comes Nimirum Tholosanorum ac Ruthenensium et marchio Provintie Raimundus.

Raymond was deeply religious, and wished to die in the Holy Land, and so when the call was raised for the First Crusade, he was one of the first to take the cross. The oldest and the richest of the crusaders, Raymond left Toulouse at the end of October 1096, with a large company that included his wife Elvira, his infant son (who would die on the journey) and Adhemar, bishop of Le Puy, the papal legate. He ignored requests by his niece, Philippa (the rightful heiress to Toulouse) to grant the rule of Toulouse to her in his stead; instead, he left Bertrand, his eldest son, to govern. He marched to Dyrrhachium, and then east to Constantinople along the same route used by Bohemond of Taranto. At the end of April, 1097, he was the only crusade leader not to swear an oath of fealty to Byzantine emperor Alexius I. Instead, Raymond swore an oath of friendship, and offered his support against Bohemond, mutual enemy of both Raymond and Alexius.



He was present at the siege of Nicaea and the Battle of Dorylaeum in 1097, but his first major role came in October of 1097 at the siege of Antioch. The crusaders heard a rumour that Antioch had been deserted by the Seljuk Turks, so Raymond sent his army ahead to occupy it, offending Bohemond of Taranto who wanted the city for himself. The city was, however, still occupied, and was taken by the crusaders only after a difficult siege in June of 1098. Raymond took the palatium Cassiani (the palace of the emir, Yaghi-Siyan) and the tower over the Bridge Gate. He was ill during the second siege of Antioch by Kerbogha which culminated in the discovery of the Holy Lance by a monk named Peter Bartholomew.

The "miracle" raised the morale of the crusaders, and to their surprise they were able to rout Kerbogha outside Antioch. The Lance itself became a valuable relic among Raymond's followers, despite Adhemar of Le Puy's skepticism and Bohemond's disbelief and occasional mockery. Raymond also refused to relinquish his control of the city to Bohemond, reminding Bohemond that he was obligated to return to Antioch and the court of Emperor Alexius, as he had sworn to do. A struggle then arose between Raymond's supporters and the supporters of Bohemond, partly over the genuineness of the Lance, but mostly over the possession of Antioch.

Many of the minor knights and foot soldiers preferred to continue their march to Jerusalem, and they convinced Raymond to lead them there in the autumn of 1098. Raymond led them out to besiege Ma'arrat al-Numan, although he left a small detachment of his troops in Antioch, where Bohemond also remained. As Adhemar had died in Antioch, Raymond, along with the prestige given to him by the Holy Lance, became the new leader of the crusade. Bohemond however, expelled Raymond's detachment from Antioch in January of 1099. Raymond then began to search for a city of his own. He marched from Ma'arrat, which had been captured in December of 1098, into the emirate of Tripoli, and began the siege of Arqa on February 14, 1099, apparently with the intent of founding an independent territory in Tripoli that could limit the power of Bohemond to expand the Principality of Antioch to the south.

The siege of Arqa, a town outside Tripoli, lasted longer than Raymond had hoped. Although he successfully captured Hisn al-Akrad, a fortress that would later become the important Krak des Chevaliers, his insistence on taking Tripoli delayed the march to Jerusalem, and he lost much of the support he had gained after Antioch. Raymond finally agreed to continue the march to Jerusalem on May 13, and after months of siege the city was captured on July 15. Raymond was offered the crown of the new Kingdom of Jerusalem, but refused, as he was reluctant to rule in the city in which Jesus had suffered. He said that he shuddered to think of being called "King of Jerusalem". It is also likely that he wished to continue the siege of Tripoli rather than remain in Jerusalem. However, he was also reluctant to give up the Tower of David in Jerusalem, which he had taken after the fall of the city, and it was only with difficulty that Godfrey of Bouillon was able to take it from him.

Raymond participated in the battle of Ascalon soon after the capture of Jerusalem, during which an invading army from Egypt was defeated. However, Raymond wanted to occupy Ascalon himself rather than give it to Godfrey, and in the resulting dispute Ascalon remained unoccupied. It was not taken by the crusaders until 1153. Godfrey also blamed him for the failure of his army to capture Arsuf. When Raymond went north, in the winter of 1099-1100, his first act was one of hostility against Bohemond, capturing Laodicea from (Bohemond had himself recently taken it from Alexius). From Laodicea he went to Constantinople, where he allied with Alexius I, Bohemond's most powerful enemy. Bohemond was at the time attempting to expand Antioch into Byzantine territory, and blatantly refused to fulfill his oath to the Byzantine Empire.

Raymond joined the minor and ultimately unsuccessful Crusade of 1101, where he was defeated at Mersivan in Anatolia. Raymond escaped and returned to Constantinople. In 1102 he travelled by sea from Constantinople to Antioch, where he was imprisoned by Tancred, regent of Antioch during the captivity of Bohemond, and was only dismissed after promising not to attempt any conquests in the country between Antioch and Acre. He immediately broke his promise, attacking and capturing Tartus, and began to build a castle on the Mons Peregrinus ("Pilgrim's Mountain") which would help in his siege of Tripoli. He was aided by Alexius I, who preferred a friendly state in Tripoli to balance the hostile state in Antioch.

Raymond IV of Toulouse was married three times, and twice excommunicated for marrying within forbidden degrees of consanguinity. His first wife was his cousin, and the mother of his son Bertrand. His second wife was Matilda (Mafalda), the daughter of King Roger I of Sicily. Raymond's third wife was Elvira, the illegitimate daughter of King Alfonso VI of Castile, the Spanish king who also campaigned furiously against the Moors.

Raymond died in 1105, before Tripoli was captured. He was succeeded by his nephew William-Jordan, who, in 1109, with the aid of King Baldwin I of Jerusalem, finally captured the town and established the County of Tripoli. William was deposed in the same year by Raymond's eldest son Bertrand, and the county remained in the possession of the counts of Toulouse throughout the 12th century.

Raymond of Toulouse seems to have been driven both by religious and material motives. On the one hand he accepted the discovery of the Holy Lance and rejected the kingship of Jerusalem, but on the other hand he could not resist the temptation of a new territory. Raymond of Aguilers, a clerk in Raymond's army, wrote an account of the crusade from Raymond's point of view.

TRIPOLI
Raymond I (1099-1105)

'Moneta' AE *2 Coins

Types 1, 2, small cross with annulets at ends of arms, rev cross with pellets in upper angles and groups of three annulets in lower angles

Reference: (Sabine 128-148). Fair and good fine.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 80 GBP (approx. 161 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Pons of Tripoli - 1112–1137

Pons of Tripoli (c. 1098 – 1137) was the son of Bertrand of Tripoli, and was count of Tripoli from 1112 to 1137.

Pons married Cecile of France, the widow of his mentor Tancred, Prince of Galilee and daughter of Philip I of France. This marriage helped to reconcile the Norman and Provençal Crusaders, who had fallen out during the Siege of Antioch.

In 1118 he allied with Baldwin II, the new king of Jerusalem, and in 1119 the two marched north to aid Roger of Salerno against an invasion by Il-ghazi. Roger decided not to wait for them, and he and his army were slaughtered at the Battle of Ager Sanguinis; Baldwin II was later taken hostage.

In 1124, after Baldwin had been released, Pons helped capture Tyre, one of the last coastal cities remaining in Muslim hands. In 1125 he aided in the Crusader victory at the Battle of Azaz. In 1131 Pons came into conflict with Fulk of Jerusalem, who had ascended to the throne that year, and was defeated at the Battle of Rugia.

In 1137 Tripoli was invaded by the sultan of Damascus, and Pons was killed in battle. He was succeeded by his son Raymond II.



TRIPOLI
Pons. 1112-1137.

Billon Denier 0.83 g.

Obv.: +TRI•PO•LIS, cross potent.

Rev.: +TRIPOLIS CIVI, •T•A•S around central pellet.

Reference: Sabine, "Coinage of the County of Tripolis", NumChron 1980, 4; Metcalf Crusades -; CCS 2 (all referring to the same specimen in Paris). Toned, good VF, some encrustation. Apparently the second known example.

The first count of Tripoli, Bertram (1109-1112), struck an extremely rare series of deniers, but no coins are known in the name of his son Pons. It is believed this previously unique anonymous denier is an issue of Pons, with the PO of TRIPO-LIS set off by quatrefoils to serve as an identification mark. This second known example is from unrecorded dies.

The record of Pons' fifteen year rule is one of continuous warfare, with both Muslims and fellow Franks, until his death in battle near Mt. Lebanon. The unsettled events of this period may have left Pons the opportunity to produce only a brief experimental coinage at the start of his reign.

Estimate \$3000. Price realized: 4,200 USD.

Raymond II of Tripoli - 1137–1152

Raymond II of Tripoli (c. 1115 – 1152) was count of Tripoli from 1137 to 1152.

He was the son of Pons of Tripoli and Cecile of France. In 1137, he married Hodierna of Rethel, daughter of Baldwin II, king of Jerusalem. Later that year, he succeeded his father, after Pons was killed in a battle with the army of Damascus. Raymond was present at the battle, and considered the Syrian Christians of Tripoli responsible for the treachery which led to his father's defeat and death. Therefore, after the battle he took many of them prisoner, and as William of Tyre says, "visited upon them divers tortures in the presence of the people, and, in just proportion to the enormity of the crime which they had committed, he caused them to suffer death in its most cruel forms." This act was praised by the Latin Christians of the county; "Such", William continues, "were the first proofs of valor which were given by the young count, whereby he won the affection of all his people and universal approval."

Later that year, Zengi, the atabeg of Aleppo and Mosul, besieged the castle of Barin in the territory of Tripoli. Raymond called for help from King Fulk of Jerusalem, but Zengi defeated them in a pitched battle outside the castle, and Raymond was taken prisoner. Zengi continued the siege, but began negotiations with the besieged when he heard that further relief was on its way from Raymond of Antioch, Joscelin II of Edessa, and Byzantine emperor John II Comnenus, who was in Antioch at the time. Those besieged in Barin did not know of these movements but readily agreed to hand over the castle to Zengi in exchange for the release of Raymond and an end to the siege.

In 1142 Raymond established the Knights Hospitaller as a force in the County, donating to them Krak des Chevaliers, an enormous fortress on the road from Damascus to the Mediterranean Sea, as well as other smaller castles. The Hospitallers were virtually independent in the County and were often responsible for the protection of Tripoli's borders, which were often raided by Damascus and the forces of Zengi.

Raymond was a great-grandson of Raymond IV of Toulouse, one of the leaders of the First Crusade who had claimed the County of Tripoli before Tripoli had even been captured (thus Raymond II is numbered as if his great-grandfather was the first Count of Tripoli by that name). However, Raymond II was descended from him through Bertrand of Toulouse, an illegitimate son. When Raymond IV's legitimate son Alfonso-Jordan arrived during the Second Crusade in 1147, it was feared that he might enforce his more claim on the county. Alfonso-Jordan died suddenly on the way to Jerusalem, and it was immediately suspected that he was poisoned, possibly by Queen Melisende of Jerusalem on behalf of her sister, Raymond's wife Hodierna. This charge was never proven, but Raymond refused to offer any assistance to the crusade, which ended in failure. Afterwards, Alfonso-Jordan's son (also named Bertrand, and also illegitimate) captured the castle of Arama in Tripoli, and Raymond sought help from Zengi's son and heir Nur ad-Din, as well as Mu'in ad-Din Unur, the governor of Damascus. They captured Arama, returned it to Raymond, and took Bertrand and his family prisoner.

Raymond often quarrelled with his wife. Hodierna was very independent, but Raymond was a jealous husband and kept her in seclusion. There were also rumours that their daughter Melisende was fathered by a different man. Hodierna's sister Melisende of Jerusalem, namesake of her daughter, was invited to mediate in 1152. Raymond and Hodierna were reconciled, but Melisende thought it would be best if Hodierna return to Jerusalem with her for a short time. Raymond rode out with them for a short distance, and on his way back to Tripoli, he was killed by the Hashshashin at the gates to the city, along with two of his knights. He was the first non-Muslim to be killed by the Hashshashin, probably in response to Raymond's establishment of the Hospitallers in the County. Hodierna immediately returned to assume the regency of the county for her son Raymond III, who was still a child. Hodierna's nephew Baldwin III of Jerusalem ensured the support of the nobles of the county, and Hodierna allowed him to give the castle of Tortosa to the Knights Templar, in order to defend from an attack by Nur ad-Din, who invaded when he heard of Raymond's death.

Raymond and Hodierna's daughter Melisende was later a candidate to marry Byzantine emperor Manuel I Comnenus. Melisende was even referred to as "the future empress," but the emperor, perhaps hearing of her supposed illegitimacy, instead chose Maria of Antioch. Raymond's son and Melisende's brother Raymond III felt personally slighted by this, and attacked Cyprus in retribution.

TRIPOLI
Raymond II., 1137-1152.

AE *2 Coins

'Horse and Cross' æ (2), type 2

Obv.: Cross with pellets in angles.

Rev.: Horse to left, long cross behind

Reference: (Sabine 173-193). Fair and fine, scarce.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 110 GBP (approx. 222 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Raymond II., 1137-1152.

AR-Denier 0.65 g.

Obv.: Cross, in each angle a ball.

Rev.: Lamb walking left, cross behind it.

Rare! Weak strike, but VF.

Estimate: 50 EUR. Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 184 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Raymond II - 1137-1152 or Raymond III - 1152-1187



TRIPOLI
Raymond II (1137-1157) or Raymond III (1152-1187)

Billon Denier 1.01 g.

Obv.: + RAMVNDVS COMS Cross cantonnee with ball in first and second angle.

Rev.: CIVITAS TRIPOLIS Crescent under 8-pointed star.

Reference: Metcalf, 508. Rare.VF - EF

Estimate: EUR 250. Price realized: 320 EUR (approx. 460 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Raymond II (1137-1157) or Raymond III (1152-1187)

Billon Denier 1.26 g.

Obv.: + RAMVNDVS COMS Croix cantonnee with ball in third and fourth angle.

Rev.: CIVITAS TRIPOLIS Crescent under 8-pointed star.

Reference: Metcalf, 510. Rare. VF

Estimate: EUR 200. Price realized: 200 EUR (approx. 288 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Raymond III of Tripoli - 1152–1187

Raymond III of Tripoli (1140 – 1187) was Count of Tripoli from 1152 to 1187 and Prince of Galilee and Tiberias in right of his wife Eschiva.

Raymond of Saint-Gilles was a great-grandson of Raymond IV of Toulouse (Raymond I of Tripoli). He succeeded his father Raymond II, who had been killed by the Hashshashin, in 1152, when he was twelve. His mother, princess Hodierna of Jerusalem, daughter of King Baldwin II, ruled as regent until Raymond came of age three years later. He was also known as Raymond the Younger to distinguish him from his father.

In 1160, Byzantine emperor Manuel Comnenus was seeking a wife from the crusader states. The two candidates presented to him were Raymond's sister Melisende, and Princess Maria of Antioch. At first, Melisende was chosen, and Raymond collected an enormous dowry, while negotiations continued for over a year (during this time he prepared a fleet of 12 galleys to escort Melisende). However, Manuel's ambassadors heard the rumours that Melisende (and Raymond himself) might have been fathered by someone other than Raymond II, and the marriage was called off; Manuel married Maria instead. Raymond, feeling slighted for both himself and his sister, responded by converting the galleys into men-of-war to plunder the Byzantine island of Cyprus. Melisende later entered a convent, where she died fairly young.

In 1164 Raymond and Bohemund III of Antioch marched out to relieve Harim, which was under siege by Nur ad-Din. The crusader army was defeated in the ensuing battle on August 12; Raymond, Bohemund, Joscelin III of Edessa, Hugh VIII of Lusignan, and others were taken captive and imprisoned in Aleppo. Raymond remained in prison until 1173, when he was ransomed for 80,000 pieces of gold. During his captivity, King Amalric I of Jerusalem ruled as regent of the county, and dutifully returned it to Raymond once he was released.

In 1174 Amalric died and was succeeded by his son Baldwin IV, who was still too young to rule on his own and furthermore was suffering from leprosy; Miles of Plancy, seneschal of the kingdom, claimed the regency, but Raymond soon arrived and demanded to be named bailli, or regent, as the closest male relative of the king (he was a first cousin of Amalric). In this he was supported by the major barons of the kingdom, including Humphrey II of Toron, Balian of Ibelin, and Reginald of Sidon. Soon Miles was assassinated in Acre and Raymond was invested as bailli.

Raymond also married Eschiva of Bures, Princess of Galilee and the widow of Walter of Saint-Omer of Tiberias, which allowed him to gain control over much of the northern part of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, especially the fortress at Tiberias on the Sea of Galilee. As regent, he appointed William of Tyre chancellor of Jerusalem in 1174 and archbishop of Tyre in 1175. He retired as bailli when Baldwin IV came of age in 1176, having arranged for Baldwin IV's sister Sibylla of Jerusalem to marry William Longsword of Montferrat. William died in 1177 while Sibylla was pregnant with the future Baldwin V.

Amalric I had married twice, to Agnes of Courtenay, now married to Reginald of Sidon, and to Maria Comnena, the dowager Queen, who had married Balian of Ibelin in 1177. His daughter by Agnes, Sibylla, was already of age, the mother of a son, and was clearly in a strong position to succeed her brother, but Maria's daughter Isabella had the support of her stepfather's family, the Ibelins.

Raymond's own position amid these tensions was difficult and controversial. As the king's nearest relative in the male line, he had a strong claim to the throne himself. However, although his wife had had several children by her first husband, he had no children of his own to succeed him; this seems to have held him back from advancing himself as king. Instead, he acted as a power-broker, working closely with the Ibelins and attempting to influence the marriages of the princesses. The king, meanwhile, relied considerably on his mother and her brother, Joscelin III of Edessa, who had no claims of their own to advance.

In 1179, Baldwin began planning to marry Sibylla to Hugh III of Burgundy, but by spring 1180 this was still unresolved. Raymond attempted a coup, and began to march on Jerusalem with Bohemund III, to force the king to marry his sister to a local candidate of his own choosing, probably Baldwin of Ibelin, Balian's older brother. To counter this, the king hastily arranged her marriage to Guy of Lusignan, younger brother of Amalric, the constable of the kingdom. A foreign match was essential to bring the possibility of external military aid to the kingdom. With the new French king Philip II a minor, Guy's status as a vassal of the King and Sibylla's first cousin Henry II of England - who owed the Pope a penitential pilgrimage - was useful. Raymond returned home without entering the kingdom.

By 1182, Baldwin IV, increasingly incapacitated by his leprosy, named Guy as bailli. Raymond contested this, but when Guy fell out of favour with Baldwin the following year, he was re-appointed bailli and was given possession of Beirut. Baldwin came to an agreement with Raymond and the Haute Cour to make Baldwin of Montferrat, Sibylla's son by her first marriage, his heir, before Sibylla and Guy. The child was crowned co-king as Baldwin V in 1183 in a ceremony presided by Raymond. It was agreed that, should the boy die during his minority, the regency would pass to "the most rightful heirs" until his kinsmen - the Kings of England and France and Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor - and the Pope were able to adjudicate between the claims of Sibylla and Isabella. These "most rightful heirs" were not named.

Baldwin IV died in spring 1185, and was succeeded by his nephew. Raymond was bailli, but he had passed Baldwin V's personal guardianship to Joscelin III of Edessa, his maternal great-uncle, claiming that he did not wish to attract suspicion if the child, who does not seem to have been robust, were to die. Baldwin V died during the summer of 1186, at Acre. His paternal grandfather William V of Montferrat and Joscelin escorted his coffin to Jerusalem, but Raymond was absent.

Neither side paid any heed to Baldwin IV's will. After the funeral, Joscelin had Sibylla named as her brother's successor, although she had to agree to divorce Guy, just as her father had divorced her mother, with the guarantee that she would be allowed to choose a new consort. Once crowned, she immediately crowned Guy. Meanwhile, Raymond had gone to Nablus, home of Balian and Maria, and summoned all those nobles loyal to Princess Isabella and the Ibelins. Raymond wanted instead to have her and her husband Humphrey IV of Toron crowned. However, Humphrey, whose stepfather Raynald of Chatillon was an ally of Guy, deserted, and swore allegiance to Guy and Sibylla. Instead of arguing and possibly causing a civil war, Raymond withdrew to Tripoli.

In Tripoli Raymond made peace with Saladin, perhaps hoping to ally with him against their common enemy Guy. At the end of 1186 Saladin, with his army stationed at Raymond's fief of Tiberias, threatened an invasion of the kingdom when Raynald continued to attack Muslim caravans. An embassy, led by Balian of Ibelin, was sent by Guy to negotiate with Raymond, but Saladin's troops ambushed them at the Battle of Cresson in May 1187. Raymond reluctantly made peace with Guy after this, and Saladin immediately besieged Tiberias, rather than pillage the kingdom as the Crusaders expected. Raymond and Guy combined their forces at Acre but could not agree on a plan of action; Raymond preferred not to meet Saladin in a pitched battle, even though Raymond's wife Eschiva was still in Tiberias. Guy did not agree, and instead the Crusaders marched into a waterless plain, were surrounded by Saladin's army, and were almost completely destroyed at the Battle of Hattin outside Tiberias. Raymond led the vanguard, but five of Raymond's own knights defected to Saladin's side and told him of the disagreements in the crusader army. The vanguard was surrounded and Raymond led two unsuccessful cavalry charges. The Muslim troops allowed him to pass through in the second charge, and, cut off from the main army, he fled. He was one of the few to escape.

Raymond and the other survivors regrouped in Tyre. He then returned to Tripoli, probably in August. He died there in September or October, of pleurisy. He had appointed as his successor his godson Raymond of Antioch, although this Raymond's father Bohemund III of Antioch installed his younger son Bohemund IV as count.

William of Tyre described Raymond as:

"...a man of slender build, extremely spare, of medium height and swarthy complexion. His hair was straight and rather dark in color. He had piercing eyes and carried his shoulders very erect. He was prompt and vigorous in action, gifted with equanimity and foresight, and temperate in his use of both food and drink, far more than the average man. He showed munificence towards strangers, but towards his own people he was not so lavish. He was fairly well-lettered, an accomplishment which he had acquired while a prisoner among the enemy, at the expense of much effort, aided greatly, however, by his natural keenness of mind. Like King [Amalric I], he eagerly sought the knowledge contained in written works. He was indefatigable in asking questions if there happened to be anyone present who in his opinion was capable of answering."

Among Muslim authors, Ibn al-Athir remarked that "Among the Franj of that time, there was no wiser or more courageous man than the lord of Tripoli." Ibn Jubair stated that he had "remarkable intelligence and astuteness."

Regarding his marriage to the widow Eschiva of Bures, William of Tyre wrote that he "loved her and her children as tenderly as though she had borne them all to him." Raymond and Eschiva had no children of their own.



TRIPOLI
Raymond III (1152-1187)

AR Denier 1.15 g.

Obv.: Star over crescent.

Rev.: Cross, lily in each angle.

Dark brown patina, VF.

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



TRIPOLI
Raymond III (1152-1187)

'Star' Denier Type 1b

Obv.: +RAMVNDVS COMS, cross.

Rev.: +CIVITS TRIPOLIS, eight-pointed star with annulets between rays, pellets in angles of initial crosses on both sides

Reference: (Sabine 42-52). About very fine.



TRIPOLI
Raymond III (1152-1187)

'Star' Denier 0,81g.

Obv.: + RAMVNDVS COMS Cross.

Rev.: + CIVITAS TRIPOLIS eight-pointed star with annulets between rays, pellets in angles of initial crosses on both sides

Reference: Ref.: Metcalf, 519; Schl., IV, 16. Rare. a. VF

Estimate: EUR 150. Price realized: 230 EUR (approx. 307 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Raymond III (1152-1187)

'Star' Denier 0,88g.

Obv.: + RAMVNDVS COMS Cross.

Rev.: + CIVITAS TRIPOLIS eight-pointed star with annulets between rays, pellets in angles of initial crosses on both sides

Reference: Metcalf, 519; Schl., IV, 16. Rare. a. VF

Estimate: EUR 150. Price realized: 220 EUR (approx. 294 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Raymond III (1152-1187)

'Star' Denier 0,98g.

Obv.: + RAMVNDVS COMS Cross.

Rev.: + CIVITAS TRIPOLIS eight-pointed star with annulets between rays, pellets in angles of initial crosses on both sides

Reference: Metcalf, 519; Schl., IV, 16. Rare. EF

Estimate: EUR 300. Price realized: 445 EUR (approx. 640 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Bohemond IV of Antioch-Tripoli - 1189–1233

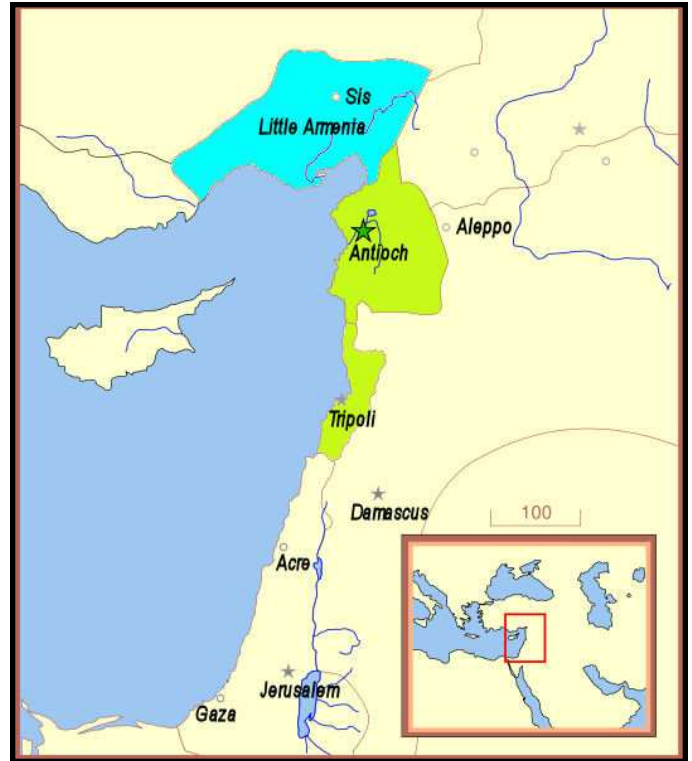
Bohemond IV of Antioch or de Poitiers (ca 1172 – March 1233), also known as the One-Eyed (in French le Cyclops), was ruler of the Principality of Antioch (a crusader state) between 1201 and 1205, again between 1208 and 1216, and again from 1219 until his death. He was also Count of Tripoli from 1187.

Bohemond IV was the son of Bohemond III of Antioch by his first wife Orgueilleuse d'Harenc. The first part of his rule was marked by internal dynastic conflicts.

Starting around 1201, a dispute had arisen about the succession of Antioch. Bohemond III had a grandson, Raymond-Roupen of Antioch, from his eldest son Raymond of Antioch, who was considered by many to be the rightful heir to Antioch. Bohemond IV won the title, at the time, and ruled over both Tripoli and Antioch, though their legal and administrative systems remained distinct. However, conflict continued for generations, and involved nobles from Antioch, Tripoli, and Cilician Armenia. Bohemond chose to live in Tripoli, and while he was absent, Antioch became heavily influenced by the Greek communities.

Raymond-Roupen was excluded from the succession, but even so Bohemond IV still lost the principality to his nephew, supported by Leo II of Armenia, between 1216 and 1219.

Bohemond proved to be an erratic ally, changing his vows of fidelity in whichever way he considered the best interest for his principality. An example was first the alliance then desertion of the troops of Frederick II Hohenstauffen, during the Sixth Crusade of 1228/1229. He was also a fierce enemy of the Knights Hospitaller and due to this he was excommunicated in 1230 by Pope Gregory IX.



Bohemond IV ruled over Antioch and Tripoli (green), and was in conflict with Cilician Armenia (blue).



TRIPOLI
Bohemund IV., 1187-1233.

AE-Pougeoise 1.46 g.

Obv.: Castle.

Rev.: St. Andrew's cross, in the angles a crescent and a ball.

Weak strike, but VF.

Estimate: 20 EUR. Price realized: 40 EUR (approx. 61 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Bohemond V of Antioch-Tripoli - 1233–1252

or

Bohemond VI of Antioch-Tripoli - 1252–1275



TRIPOLI
Bohemund IV., 1187-1233.

'Star' Denier, type 3 var 0.66 g.

Obv.: +BOLMVND-COMS, cross with pellet in first quarter.

Rev.: +CIVITLS TRIPOL', six-pointed star with pellets between rays.

Reference: (Sabine 68). Minor weakness otherwise lustrous extremely fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 160 GBP (approx. 323 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Bohemond VI of Antioch-Tripoli - 1252–1275

Bohemond VI of Antioch (ca 1237 – 1275), called the Fair (le Beau) was the Prince of Antioch and Count of Tripoli from 1251 until his death. He ruled while Antioch was caught between the warring empires of the Mongols and the Egyptian Mamluks. In 1268 Antioch was captured by the Mamluks, and he was thenceforth a prince in exile. He was succeeded by his son Bohemond VII, nominal prince of Antioch (though Antioch had ceased to exist) and count of Tripoli.

Bohemond VI was the son of Bohemond V of Antioch and Luciana (Lucienne) di Caccamo-Segni, great-niece of Pope Innocent III. When Bohemond V died in January 1252, 15-year-old Bohemond VI succeeded under the regency of his mother. However, Luciana never left Tripoli, and instead handed over the government of the principality to her Roman relatives. This made her unpopular, so the young Bohemond VI, through the approval of King Louis IX of France, who was on Crusade at the time, gained permission from Pope Innocent IV to inherit the principality a few months early. Young Bohemond then travelled to Acre where he was knighted by King Louis, and took power in Antioch. Through the efforts of King Louis, a truce was also negotiated between Antioch and Cilician Armenia. At Louis's suggestion, in 1254 the 17-year-old Bohemond married Sibylla of Armenia, daughter of Hetoum I of Armenia, which ended the power struggle between the two states that had been started by Bohemond IV, his grandfather.

Bohemond was also overlord of the Genoese Embriaco family. This involved him in a dispute between the Genoese and the Venetians, the War of St. Sabas, which started in 1256 and drew in many of the nobles in the Holy Land, wasted valuable resources and cost tens of thousands of lives. The Embriaco lords of Gibelet (also known as Jebail or Byblos, a small nearby territory) were resolute opponents of the princes of Antioch. Bohemond tried to persuade the Genoese to support the Venetians, but the Embriaco family rebelled against him in 1258 and escalated the situation to a civil war which lasted off and on for decades. Bohemond was able to achieve some measure of peace by having the leader of the revolt, Bertrand Embriaco (a cousin of Guy I Embriaco), murdered by some serfs, but the bitterness continued.

Bertrand's son Bartholomew Embriaco became mayor of a Commune set up by the Embriaco family. Bartholomew's brother William, along with his cousin the lord of Gibelet, were eventually defeated by Bohemond's son, Bohemond VII, and then completely driven out by the Muslims.

Bohemond's reign also saw a major conflict between the Mamluks and the Mongols. The Mongol army had been approaching steadily from central Asia, with Cilician Armenia and Antioch directly in its path. The Mongols had a deserved reputation of ruthlessness – if settlements in their path did not surrender immediately, the inhabitants were slaughtered by the tens of thousands. The Christian country of Georgia had been conquered in 1236. Hetoum I of Armenia, Bohemond's father-in-law, prudently decided to subject to Mongol authority as well, sending his brother Sempad to the Mongol court in Karakorum in 1247 to negotiate the details. Hethoum later persuaded son-in-law Bohemond VI to do the same, and Antioch became a tributary of the Mongols in 1260. Both Hetoum and Bohemond then participated with their own forces during the 1260 Mongol conquests of Aleppo and Damascus.

The Mongols rewarded Bohemond for his allegiance, and returned to him various areas that had been lost to the Muslims, such as Lattakieh, Darkush, Kafar-dubbin, Laodicea, and Jabala. Bohemond was then able to re-occupy them, with the assistance of some Templars and Hospitallers.

In return for the lands, Bohemond had to install the Greek patriarch Euthymius at Antioch, in place of the Latin patriarch, since the Mongols were trying to strengthen ties with the Byzantine Empire. This earned Bohemond the enmity of the Latins at Acre, and Bohemond was excommunicated by the Patriarch of Jerusalem, Jacques Pantaléon. Pope Alexander IV put Bohemond's case on the agenda of his upcoming council (as well as the cases of Hetoum I of Armenia, and Daniel of Russia), but died in 1261, just months before the Council could be convened. For a new Pope, the choice fell to Pantaléon, who took the name Pope Urban IV, and after hearing Bohemond's explanation for his submission to the Mongols, suspended his excommunication sentence.

After taking Damascus, the Mongol Army had to cease their westward push, due to internal troubles in the Mongol Empire. The bulk of the Mongol army left Syria, with a smaller force left under Kitbuqa to occupy the territory. This provided an opportunity for the Egyptian Mamluks. The Mamluks advanced northward from Cairo to engage the Mongols, along the way negotiating an unusual pact of neutrality with the Franks of Acre that allowed the Egyptians to pass through Frankish territory unmolested. The Mamluks were thereby able to defeat the Mongols at the historic Battle of Ain Jalut in September 1260. With the Mongol army removed, the Mamluks then proceeded to conquer Syria and Iran, which had been previously ravaged by the Mongols. The Mamluks, under their leader Baibars, also began to threaten Antioch.

In 1263, Bohemond and Hethoum tried various methods of regaining control of the situation. They kidnapped the Greek patriarch Euthymius, and carried him off to Armenia, replacing him with the Latin Opizon. They also attempted to gain some financial leverage over the Mamluks. For example, Bohemond and Hethoum controlled the forests of southern Anatolia and Lebanon, the wood of which was needed by the Egyptian Mamluks to build ships. Hethoum attempted to use this as a bargaining chip to obtain a truce with the Mamluks. However, the attempts at blockade merely further incited Baibars.

In 1264, Bohemond also sought assistance from the Mongols. He traveled to the court of Hulagu, trying to obtain as much support as possible from the Mongol rulers against the Mamluk progression. However, Hulagu was unhappy with Bohemond for replacing the Greek patriarch with a Latin one, as the Byzantine alliance was important to him, against the Turks in Anatolia.

In 1266, Hetoum too set out for the Mongol court, pleading for assistance. But while he was gone, the Mamluk army attacked the Armenian army, which was being commanded by Hetoum's sons, at the Battle of Mari. The Mamluks were victorious. They killed one of Hetoum's sons, took the other prisoner, and laid waste to Cilician Armenia, reducing the capital to ruins. After destroying Cilicia, the Mamluk army then turned its attention towards Antioch. But the generals had taken their fill of loot from Armenia, and were not eager for another battle. Bohemond was thereby able to bribe them to keep them from attacking.

Baibars was angry at his generals' weakness, and returned to the attack. In May 1267 he attacked Acre, and in 1268 he began the Siege of Antioch, taking the city while Bohemond was away in Tripoli. All of northern Syria was quickly lost, leaving Bohemond with no estates except Tripoli.

Baibars attacked again in 1271 by starting the Siege of Tripoli, sending a letter to Bohemond threatening him with total annihilation and taunting him for his alliance with the Mongols:

"Our yellow flags have repelled your red flags, and the sound of the bells has been replaced by the call: "Allâh Akbar!" (...) Warn your walls and your churches that soon our siege machinery will deal with them, your knights that soon our swords will invite themselves in their homes (...) We will see then what use will be your alliance with Abagha"

—Letter from Baibars to Bohemond VI, 1271.

Bohemond begged for a truce, so as not to lose Tripoli as well. Baibars mocked him for lack of courage, and asked him to pay all the expenses of the Mamluk campaign. Bohemond had enough pride left to refuse the offer, but in May Baibars offered him a truce anyway. By this time, the Mamluks had captured every inland castle of the Franks, but the Mamluks had heard reports about a new Crusade, this one from the prince who would later be Edward I of England. Edward had landed in Acre on May 9, 1271, where he was soon joined by Bohemond and his cousin King Hugh of Cyprus and Jerusalem.

Bohemond died in 1275, leaving a son and three daughters: Bohemond VII, nominal prince of Antioch (though Antioch had ceased to exist) and count of Tripoli; Isabeau de Poitiers, who died unmarried and without issue; Lucia, countess of Tripoli, later titular countess of Tripoli; and Marie de Poitiers (d. ca 1280), married to Nicolas de Saint-Omer (d. 1294).

The rancor of the Mamluks regarding Bohemond VI's alliance with the Mongols would remain until 1289 with the final Fall of Tripoli.

TRIPOLI
Bohemond VI (1251-75)

AR Gros *2 coins

#1: Gros, 4.23 g.

Obv.: +BOEMVNDVS COMES, cross in octilobe of arcs and angles.

Rev.: +CIVITAS TRIPOLI, eight point star within octilobe.

Reference: Schlumberger IV/19; Metcalf, LE 490-493; CCS 22

#2: Gros, 4.28 g.

Obv.: +SEPTIMVS BOEMVNDVS: CONES (variant), cross within tressure of twelve arcs.

Rev.: +CIVITAS: TRIPOLI: SYRIE, triple towered gateway of two stories with crenellated towers and rounded arches. Triple pellet stops.

Reference: Schlumberger IV/21; Metcalf, LE 497-9v; CCS 26.

Toned VF, or better. Two (2) coins in lot.

Estimate \$250. Price realized: 275 USD.

TRIPOLI
Bohemond VI (1251-75)

AR Gros and 1/2-Gros *2 coins

Description same for both coins.

Obv.: Cross in octilobe of arcs and angles.

Rev.: Eight point star within octilobe.

Reference: Gros: (Met.490/3), small edge crack, toned, good very fine. Half Gros, Met.494/6), toned, nearly very fine.

Estimate £ 150-250. Price realized: 260 GBP (approx. 466 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

TRIPOLI
Bohemond VI (1251-75)

1/2-Gros

Obv.: +BOEMVNDVS COMES, cross patee in octilobe of arcs and angles.

Rev.: +CIVITAS TRIPOLI, eight point star within octilobe.

Reference: Erslev:1529. XF.

Estimate: EUR 140. Price realized: 210 EUR (approx. 282 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Bohemond VI (1251-75)

Gros 4.25 g.

Obv.: +BOEMVNDVS COMES, cross patee within octofoil of arcs and angles.

Rev.: +CIVITAS TRIPOLI, eight-point star in octofoil.

Reference: Metcalf LE 490; CCS 22. Good VF, toned, minor flan crack. Scarce.

Estimate \$150. Price realized: 160 USD.



TRIPOLI
Bohemond VI (1251-75)

Gros After 1268. 4.12 g.

Obv.: + BOEMVNDVS COMES cross patee within octofoil of arcs and angles.

Rev.: + CIVITAS TRIPOLI eight-point star in octofoil.

Reference: Metcalf, 490; Schl., IV, 19. VF - EF

Estimate: EUR 350. Price realized: 280 EUR (approx. 374 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Bohemond VI (1251-75)

1/2-Gros After 1268. 2.02 g.

Obv.: + BOEMVNDVS COMES cross patee within octofoil of arcs and angles.

Rev.: + CIVITAS TRIPOLI eight-point star in octofoil.

Reference: Metcalf, 494; Schl., IV, 20. 2.02g. Rare. VF

Estimate: EUR 225.



TRIPOLI
Bohemond VI (1251-75)

Gros After 1268. 4.30 g.

Obv.: + BOEMVNDVS COMES cross patee within octofoil of arcs and angles.

Rev.: + CIVITAS TRIPOLI eight-point star in octofoil.

Reference: Metcalf, 490; Schl., IV, 19. VF - EF

Estimate: EUR 300.



TRIPOLI
Bohemond VI (1251-75)

Gros After 1268. 3.98 g.

Obv.: + BOEMVNDVS COMES cross patee within octofoil of arcs and angles.

Rev.: + CIVITAS TRIPOLI eight-point star in octofoil.

Reference: Metcalf, 490; Schl., IV, 19. EF.

Estimate: EUR 300. Price realized: 340 EUR (approx. 489 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Bohemond VI (1251-75)

Gros After 1268. 4.23 g.

Obv.: + BOEMVNDVS COMES cross patee within octofoil of arcs and angles.

Rev.: + CIVITAS TRIPOLI eight-point star in octofoil.

XF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 460 EUR (approx. 705 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Bohemond VI (1251-75)

1/2-Gros After 1268. 2.14 g.

Obv.: + BOEMVNDVS COMES cross patee within octofoil of arcs and angles.

Rev.: + CIVITAS TRIPOLI eight-point star in octofoil.

Rare, VF-XF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 170 EUR (approx. 261 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Bohemond VI (1251-75)

Gold Bezant.

Imitation of Dinar of al-Mustansir billah.

Obv.: Arabic writing, T above (Tripolis).

Rev.: arabic writing, B above (Bohemund).

Reference:
Bohemund Metcalf 448 var. Gold! XF.

Price: 200,00. Price realized: 340 EUR (approx. 334 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Bohemond VI of Antioch-Tripoli - 1252–1275

or

Bohemond VII of Antioch-Tripoli - 1275–1287



TRIPOLI

Bohemond VI or VII (1251-1287)

Gros 'Rough' style, type 4 4.22 g.

Obv.: +BOEMVNDVS...COMES, cross within ornate octofoil.

Rev.: +CIVITAS TRIPOLI, eight-pointed star within octofoil.

Reference: (Schlumberger IV:19 var). About extremely fine.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 200 GBP (approx. 403 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI

Bohemond VI or VII (1251-1287)

1/2-Gros Type 2 2.04 g.

Obv.: +BOEMVNDVS...COMES, cross within ornate octofoil.

Rev.: +CIVITAS...TRIPOLI, eight-pointed star within octofoil.

Reference: (Schlumberger IV:20). Some corrosion in margins, otherwise good very fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 120 GBP (approx. 242 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Bohemond VI or VII (1251-1287)

Gros 'Rough' style, type 4 4.14 g.

Obv.: +BOEMVNDVS...COMES, cross within ornate octofoil.

Rev.: +CIVITAS...TRIPOLI, eight-pointed star within octofoil.

Reference: (PT 22-32). Good very fine.

Estimate: £ 150. Price realized: 160 GBP (approx. 304 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Bohemond VI or VII (1251-1287)

Gros

Obv.: +BOEMVNDVS...COMES, cross within ornate octofoil.

Rev.: +CIVITAS...TRIPOLI, eight-pointed star within octofoil.

Reference: (Met.490/3; Malloy 22; Schl.IV/19), nearly extremely fine

Estimate £ 140-180. Price realized: 150 GBP (approx. 249 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Bohemond VII of Antioch-Tripoli - 1275–1287

Bohemond VII of Tripoli (1261 – October 19, 1287) was the count of Tripoli and nominal prince of Antioch from 1275 to his death. The only part left of the once great Principality of Antioch was the port of Latakia. He spent much of his reign at war with the Templars (1277 – 1282).

Bohemond VII was the son of Bohemond VI of Antioch and his wife Sibylla of Armenia. As Bohemond VII was still underage at his succession, Sibylla acted as regent, although the regency was also unsuccessfully claimed by Hugh I of Jerusalem, Bohemond's closest living male relative. Sibylla appointed Bartholomew, Bishop of Tortosa, to act as bailie. Bohemond spent his minority under the protection of Leo III of Armenia at his court in Cilicia. He returned to Tripoli in 1277 and immediately made peace with Qalawun, the Mamluk sultan, and recognised Roger of San Severino as regent at Acre for Charles I of Jerusalem. He exempted the Venetians from harbour duties, thus distancing the Genoese and their allies.

Upon his return, he made enemies with the powerful Embriaco family, which governed Jebail through Guy II. Tripoli was very weak at this time and was divided among various factions: the Roman faction led by Paul of Segni, Bishop of Tripoli, and the Armenian faction led by Sibylla and Bartholomew. Paul made friends with William of Beaujeu, the new Grand Master of the Knights Templar, and then with the normally anti-Templar Embriacos. This precipitated the first of a series of wars between Bohemond and the Templars. First, he burned their building in Tripoli. Then, the Templars responded by razing the comital castle of Botron and attacking Nephin. Bohemond marched on Jebail but was defeated and forced to sign a truce.

In 1278, Guy of Jebail and the Templars assaulted Tripoli, but were met outside the walls by Bohemond. Bohemond was defeated, but the Templar fleet of twelve galleys was scattered by a storm and Bohemond's fleet of fifteen attacked and damaged Templar Sidon. This time a truce was mediated by Nicholas Lorgne, Grand Master of the Hospital. The last conflict began in January 1282, when the Embriacos tried to take Tripoli by surprise. They found the Templar master away and so took refuge with the Hospitallers, who handed them over to Bohemond on condition that he would spare their lives. He buried them up to their necks in sand at Nephin and starved them to death. This last act further alienated the Genoese and the Montforts, but Bohemond beat the latter in taking control of Jebail.

In 1287, Latakia was taken by Qalawun, who claimed that as part of Antioch it did not fall under the conditions of their treaty. Bohemond died soon after, leaving no children by his wife Margaret of Acre. Tripoli was plunged into a succession crisis until his sister Lucia arrived from Europe to take control of the county.



TRIPOLI
Bohemund VII., 1275-1287.

Gros

Obv.: 3-towered castle within dodecafoil. +CIVITAS TRIPOLIS SYRIE

Rev.: Cross within dodecafoil. +SEPTIMUS BOEMVNDVS COMES

Reference: Schl. IV/21 - unusually well-struck and lustrous. EF

Estimate: 1,000 DKK / 130 EUR. Price realized: 295 EUR (approx. 392 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Bohemund VII., 1275-1287.

Gros 4.29 g.

Obv.: 3-towered castle within dodecafoil. +CIVITAS TRIPOLIS SYRIE

Rev.: Cross within dodecafoil. +SEPTIMUS BOEMVNDVS COMES

Reference: Malloy/Preston/Seltman 26; Metcalf 497. XF.

Estimate: 150 EUR. Price realized: 260 EUR (approx. 331 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Bohemund VII., 1275-1287.

Gros Type 4a 4.25 g.

Obv.: +SEPTIMVS...BOEMVNDVS...COMES, cross within dodecafoil.

Rev.: +CIVITAS...TRIPOLIS...SYRIE, castle within dodecafoil.

Reference: (Schlumberger IV:21). Good very fine and toned.

Estimate: £ 140. Price realized: 150 GBP (approx. 302 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Bohemund VII., 1275-1287.

Gros Type 4b 4.20 g.

Obv.: +SEPTIMVS...BOEMVNDVS...COMES, cross within dodecafoil.

Rev.: +CIVITAS...TRIPOLIS...SVRIE, castle within dodecafoil.

Reference: (Schlumberger IV:21 var). Very fine.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 260 GBP (approx. 524 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Bohemund VII., 1275-1287.

1/2-Gros Type 4a 2.11 g.

Obv.: +SEPTIMVS...BOEMVNDVS...COMES, cross within dodecafoil.

Rev.: +CIVITAS...TRIPOLIS...SYRIE, castle within dodecafoil.

Reference: (Schlumberger IV:22). Minor marginal weakness, otherwise good very fine.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 340 GBP (approx. 685 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Bohemund VII., 1275-1287.

1/2-Gros Type 4 2.14 g.

Obv.: +SEPTIMVS...BOEMVNDVS...COMES, cross within dodecafoil.

Rev.: +CIVITAS...TRIPOLIS...SYRIE, castle within dodecafoil.

Reference: (Schlumberger IV:22). Minor weakness in margins otherwise very fine, scarce.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 75 GBP (approx. 151 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Bohemund VII., 1275-1287.

1/2-Gros Type 6a 2.06 g.

Obv.: +SEPTIMVS...BOEMVNDVS...COMES, cross within dodecafoil.

Rev.: +CIVITAS...TRIPOLIS...SVRIE, castle within dodecafoil.

Reference: (Schlumberger IV:22 var). Minor flan flaws otherwise very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 140. Price realized: 150 GBP (approx. 302 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Bohemund VII., 1275-1287.

1/2-Gros Type 10 2.01 g.

Obv.: +SEPTIMVS BOEMVNDVS...COMES, cross within dodecafoil.

Rev.: +CIVITAS...TRIPOLIS...SYRIE, castle within dodecafoil.

Reference: (Schlumberger IV:22 var). Very fine and extremely rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 1,100 GBP (approx. 2,218 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Bohemund VII., 1275-1287.

1/2-Gros Type 12 2.04 g.

Obv.: +SEPTIMVS...BOEMVNDVS...COMES, cross within dodecafoil.

Rev.: +CIVITAS:TRIPOLIS SVRIE, castle within dodecafoil.

Reference: (Schlumberger IV:22 var). Good very fine and toned, scarce.

Estimate: £ 140. Price realized: 140 GBP (approx. 282 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Bohemund VII., 1275-1287.

1/2-Gros Type 13 2.04 g.

Obv.: +SEPTIMVS:BOEMVNDVS:COMES, cross within dodecafoil.

Rev.: +CIVITAS:TRIPOLIS SVRIE, castle within dodecafoil.

Reference: (Schlumberger IV:22 var). Some peripheral weakness otherwise good very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 220 GBP (approx. 444 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Bohemund VII., 1275-1287.

1/2-Gros Type 14 2.05 g.

Obv.: +SEPTIMVS-BOEMVNDVS:COMES, cross within dodecafoil.

Rev.: +CIVITAS...TRIPOLIS...SYRIE, castle within dodecafoil.

Reference: (Schlumberger IV:22 var). Some weakness in margins, otherwise good very fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 280 GBP (approx. 565 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Bohemund VII., 1275-1287.

Gros Type 4a 4.27 g.

Obv.: +SEPTIMVS...BOEMVNDVS...COMES, cross within dodecafoil.

Rev.: +CIVITAS...TRIPOLIS...SYRIE, castle within dodecafoil.

Reference: (PT 73-109). Good very fine.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 140 GBP (approx. 266 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Bohemund VII., 1275-1287.

Gros Type 4b 4.18 g.

Obv.: +SEPTIMVS...BOEMVNDVS...COMES, cross within dodecafoil.

Rev.: +CIVITAS...TRIPOLIS...SVRIE, castle within dodecafoil.

Reference: (PT 132-146). Very fine.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 120 GBP (approx. 228 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Bohemund VII., 1275-1287.

1/2-Gros 2.06 g.

Obv.: +SEPTIMVS BOEMVNDVS: COMES, cross within dodecafoil.

Rev.: +CIVITAS: TRIPOLI: SYRIE, gateway with three crenellated towers and rounded arches; all within dodecafoil.

Reference: Metcalf LE 503; CCS 27. Good VF, toned.

Estimate \$75. Price realized: 120 USD.



TRIPOLI
Bohemund VII., 1275-1287.

*2 Coins

Gros, reference: (Met.497/9), some deposit, mainly on obverse, toned, very fine / good very fine.

1/2-Gros, similar (Met.500/503), small deposit on edge of obverse, very fine; together with Abbasid Dinar, toned, very fine.

Estimate £ 120-150. Price realized: 190 GBP (approx. 341 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Bohemund VII., 1275-1287.

1/2-Gros

Obv.: +SEPTIMVS BOEMVNDVS COMES, cross within dodecafoil.

Rev.: +CIVITAS TRIPOLI: SVRIE, gateway with three crenellated towers and rounded arches; all within dodecafoil.

Reference: (Met.503; Malloy 27; Schl.IV,22), good very fine or better

Estimate £ 120-150. Price realized: 140 GBP (approx. 232 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Bohemund VII., 1275-1287.

Gros 4,16g.

Obv.: + SEPTIMVS BOEMVNDVS COMES cross within dodecafoil.

Rev.: + CIVITAS TRIPOLIS SVRIE gateway with three crenellated towers and rounded arches; all within dodecafoil.

Reference: Metcalf, 497; Schl., IV, 21. F

Estimate: EUR 100.



TRIPOLI
Bohemund VII., 1275-1287.

Gros 4,28g.

Obv.: + SEPTIMVS BOEMVNDVS COMES cross within dodecafoil.

Rev.: + CIVITAS TRIPOLIS SVRIE gateway with three crenellated towers and rounded arches; all within dodecafoil.

Reference: Metcalf, 497; Schl., IV, 21. VF

Estimate: EUR 150.



TRIPOLI
Bohemund VII., 1275-1287.

1/2Gros 2,13g.

Obv.: + SEPTIMVS BOEMVNDVS COMES cross within dodecafoil.

Rev.: + CIVITAS TRIPOLIS SVRIE gateway with three crenellated towers and rounded arches; all within dodecafoil.

Reference: Metcalf, 500; Schl., IV, 22. VF

Estimate: EUR 175.



TRIPOLI
Bohemund VII., 1275-1287.

Gros 4,27g.

Obv.: + SEPTIMVS BOEMVNDVS COMES cross within dodecafoil.

Rev.: + CIVITAS TRIPOLIS SVRIE gateway with three crenellated towers and rounded arches; all within dodecafoil.

XF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 260 EUR (approx. 399 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Bohemund VII., 1275-1287.

1/2-Gros 1,87g.

Obv.: + SEPTIMVS BOEMVNDVS COMES cross within dodecafoil.

Rev.: + CIVITAS TRIPOLIS SVRIE gateway with three crenellated towers and rounded arches; all within dodecafoil.

Rare. Beautiful dark toning. Scratches on obverse, VF.

Estimate: 100 EUR. Price realized: 150 EUR (approx. 230 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TRIPOLI
Bohemund VII., 1275-1287.

Gros

Obv.: + SEPTIMVS BOEMVNDVS COMES cross within dodecafoil.

Rev.: + CIVITAS TRIPOLIS SVRIE gateway with three crenellated towers and rounded arches; all within dodecafoil.

Reference: (Met.497-9; Schl.IV.21), attractive tone, good very fine

Estimate £ 70-90. Price realized: 80 GBP (approx. 134 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

TYRE

Conrad of Montferrat practically created this lordship during the Third Crusade by defending it, as it was the only remaining town of the kingdom. Tyre, always an important town, had been part of the royal domain, and after Conrad, it also belonged to the kings personally. After the kingdom moved to Acre, coronations took place in Tyre. Sometime after 1246, Tyre was conferred upon Philip of Montfort by Henry I of Cyprus (then Regent of Jerusalem) for his support of the Ibelin (baronial) party against the Imperialists. The grant was confirmed c. 1269 by Hugh III of Cyprus, with a clause allowing Hugh to buy back the lordship. This was exercised in 1284, when the city was given to his sister Margaret, already the Dowager Lady of Tyre.

Philip of Montfort - 1247–1270

Philip of Montfort, (d. March 17, 1270, Tyre) was Lord of La Ferté-Alais and Castres-en-Albigois 1228–1270, Lord of Tyre 1246–1270, and Lord of Toron aft. 1240–1270. He was the son of Guy of Montfort and Helvis of Ibelin (daughter of Balian of Ibelin).

At his father's death at the siege of Vareilles in the Albigensian Crusade in 1228, he succeeded to his French seigneuries. His first wife was Eleonore de Courtenay (d. bef. 1230), daughter of Peter of Courtenay. Philip joined the party of his uncle, John of Ibelin, against the representatives of Frederick II. In 1244, he was created Constable of Jerusalem, but was subordinate to Walter IV of Brienne at the Battle of La Forbie. Philip was one of the few Christian knights to escape the disaster there. In 1246, Henry I of Cyprus, then Regent of Jerusalem, created him Lord of Tyre as a reward for his services to the baronial party. While the legality of this grant was somewhat dubious, it was recognized by Hugh I c. 1269; but Hugh reserved the right to buy back the fief.

Philip was married a second time, after 1240, to Maria of Antioch-Armenia, the elder daughter of Raymond-Roupen of Antioch and hence Lady of Toron and pretender of Armenia.

He joined the Seventh Crusade, and was employed as the ambassador of Louis IX in negotiations for a truce and retreat from Damietta. In 1256, he expelled the Venetians from Tyre, an action which helped to precipitate the War of St. Sabas. During that conflict, he attempted to relieve the Genoese in Acre in 1258, but was repulsed, which helped decide the struggle for the Venetians. In 1266, he lost Toron to the Sultan Baibars; but even in Philip's old age, Baibars feared both his energetic leadership and the possible success of his appeals to Europe for aid. He called upon the Hashshashin, one of whom (feigning a desire to convert to Christianity) stabbed Philip as he prayed in his chapel and then fell upon his son John. Mortally wounded, Philip cried out for aid; guards immediately entered and dispatched the assassin. Seeing his son without serious injury, Philip threw up his arms and died.

He was succeeded by his son Philip in his French possessions, and by his son John in Outremer.



TYRE
Philip de Montfort (1246-1270)

AE. 0.77g

Obv.: +:PhELIPE:, cross.

Rev.: +DE SVR, Tyre Cathedral.

Reference: (Schlumberger V:14). Fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 260 GBP (approx. 524 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TYRE
Philip de Montfort (1246-1270)

AE. 0.93g

Obv.: +....EL....E:, cross with annulets in angles.

Rev.: +S.....D'S....., tower flanked by two annulets.

Reference: (CCS 1). Partly flat otherwise good fine, very rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 340 GBP (approx. 685 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TYRE
Philip de Montfort (1246-1270)

AE. 0.85g

Obv.: +:PhELIPE:, cross.

Rev.: +DE SVR, Tyre Cathedral.

Reference: (M -). Fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 200 GBP (approx. 380 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

John of Montfort - 1270–1283



TYRE
John de Montfort (1270-1283)

AE. 1.11g

Obv.: +IOh SIRE, cross.

Rev.: +DE SVR, Tyre Cathedral.

Reference: (M 215). Fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 200. Price realized: 260 GBP (approx. 524 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TYRE
John de Montfort (1270-1283)

AE. 1.16g

Obv.: +IOh SIRE, cross.

Rev.: +DE SVR, Tyre Cathedral.

Reference: (M 215). About fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 120. Price realized: 200 GBP (approx. 403 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TYRE
John de Montfort (1270-1283)

AE. 0.94g

Obv.: +IOh SIRE, cross.

Rev.: +DE SVR, Tyre Cathedral.

Reference: (M 215). Fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 100. Price realized: 200 GBP (approx. 380 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



TYRE
John de Montfort (1270-1283)

AE. 0.99g

Obv.: +IOh SIRE, cross.

Rev.: +DE SVR, Tyre Cathedral.

Reference: (M 215). Partly corroded, otherwise good fine, rare.

Estimate: £ 80. Price realized: 130 GBP (approx. 247 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)