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OBECNÁ TEORIE A DĚJINY UMĚNÍ A KULTURY – DĚJINY VÝTVARNÉHO UMĚNÍ

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MEDALS OF THE EMPEROR FRANCIS STEPHEN OF LORRAINE  
**MEDAILE CÍSAŘE FRANTIŠKA ŠTĚPÁNA LOTRINSKÉHO**

DISERTAČNÍ PRÁCE

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## ABSTRACT

THE WORK DEALS WITH MEDALS MADE FOR THE EMPEROR FRANCIS STEPHEN OF LORRAINE ((8th DECEMBER 1708 Nancy – 18th AUGUST 1765 INNSBRUCK). THEY ARE NOT ONLY DESCRIBED BUT ALSO EXPLAINED AS TOOLS OF POLITICAL PROPAGANDA IN THE TIME WITHOUT TELEVISION AND RADIO BROADCASTING WHEN PAPERS WERE NOT PRINTED DAILY BUT ONCE A WEEK. THE DUKES OF LORRAINE HAD LONG MINTED THEIR OWN COINS. UNLIKE COINS, MEDALS DID NOT HAVE A SET VALUE OR EVEN A MONETARY FUNCTION, AND THEIR PRODUCTION WAS NOT RESERVED FOR THE GOVERNMENT. THE MEDALS SHOW PEOPLE AS THEY WISH TO BE PERCEIVED BY THE PUBLIC. INDIVIDUAL DETAILS ARE NOT FAITHFULL REPRESENTATIONS OF REALITY, THEY ARE SYMBOLS. THE INSCRIPTIONS SUMMARIZED A MAN´S SOCIAL STATUS AND TITLES. THE REVERSE SHOWS THE INTENTION OF THE ISSUER. USING EMBLEMS IT EITHER EXPRESSES GENERAL MORAL PRECEPTS OR CELEBRATES SUCCESSES ACHIEVED. THE IMPERIAL COURT GAVE OFFICIAL MEDALS A UNIFORM CHARACTER. THE VIENNA MINT HAD AN OFFICIAL PORTRAIT OBVERSE AT THEIR DISPOSAL, FOR WHICH THE ENGRAVER CREATED ORIGINAL REVERSES AS REQUESTED. ASIDE FROM THE COURT COMMISSIONS ARTISTS ALSO MADE MEDALS THEY SUPPOSED WOULD SELL WELL. MEDAL MAKERS SOLD THEIR WORK EITHER THEMSELVES OR IN BOOKSHOPS AND PRINTING HOUSES AND THE MEDALS WERE PART OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY. MOST BAROQUE MEDALS WERE COLLECTIVE WORKS. THE THEME, MOTTO, DESIGN, DRAWING, MODEL AND THE DIE COULD HAVE BEEN THE WORK OF DIFFERENT EXPERTS. IT WAS ALMOST ALWAYS THE DIE ENGRAVER, ENGRAVING WITHOUT A REDUCTION MACHINE, IN ACTUAL SIZE, WHO HAD THE RIGHT TO SIGN THE MEDAL.

FRANCIS STEPHEN OF LORRAINE; MEDALS; NUMISMATICS, EMBLEMS

PRÁCE SE ZABÝVÁ MEDAILEMI CÍSAŘE FRANTIŠKA ŠTĚPÁNA LOTRINSKÉHO (8. PROSINCE 1708 V NANCY – 18. SRPNA 1765 V INNSBRUCKU). JSOU NEJENOM POPSÁNY, ALE I VYLOŽENY JAKO NÁSTROJE POLITICKÉ PROPAGANDY V DOBĚ BEZ ROZHLASOVÉHO A TELEVIZNÍHO VYSÍLÁNÍ, KDY NOVINY NEVYCHÁZELY ČASTĚJI NEŽ JEDNOU TÝDNĚ. VÉVODOVÉ LOTRINŠTÍ RAZILI JAKO SUVERÉNI SVÉ VLASTNÍ MINCE. NA ROZDÍL OD MINCÍ NEMĚLY MEDAILE PEVNOU HODNOTU ANI PENĚŽNÍ FUNKCI A JEJICH RAŽBA NEBYLA VYHRAZENA VLÁDĚ. MEDAILE PŘEDSTAVUJÍ PORTRÉTOVANÉHO TAK, JAK SI PŘÁL BÝT VNÍMÁN VEŘEJNOSTÍ. JEDNOTLIVÉ DETAILS NEJSOU VĚRNÝM ZÁZNAMEM SKUTEČNOSTI, JSOU TO SYMBOLY. OPIS SHRNUJE SPOLEČENSKÉ POSTAVENÍ A TITULY, REVERS UKAZUJE ZÁMĚR VYDAVATELE: POUŽITÉ EMBLEMY BUĎ VYJADŘUJÍ OBECNÉ MORÁLNÍ POUČKY NEBO OSLAVUJÍ DOSAŽENÉ ÚSPĚCHY. CÍSAŘSKÝ DVŮR VTISKL OFICIÁLNÍM MEDAILÍM JEDNOTNÝ RÁZ. VÍDEŇSKÁ MINCOVNA MĚLA K DISPOSICI PORTRÉTNÍ AVERS, KE KTERÉMU MEDAILÉR ZHOTOVIL POŽADOVANÝ REVERS. KROMĚ ZAKÁZEK DVORA ZHOTOVOVALI MEDAILÉŘI I MNOŽSTVÍ RAŽEB, U KTERÝCH PŘEDPOKLÁDALI ZÁJEM KUPUJÍCÍCH. SVÉ PRÁCE MEDAILÉŘI PRODÁVALI SAMI A PODLE VŠEHO I PROSTŘEDNICTVÍM KNIHKUPCŮ A TISKAŘŮ, NEBOŤ BYLY SOUČÁSTÍ DOBOVÉHO ZPRAVODAJSTVÍ. VĚTŠINA BAROKNÍCH MEDAILÍ JE KOLEKTIVNÍM DÍLEM: NÁMĚT, MOTTO, KRESEBNÝ NÁVRH, MODEL A RAZIDLO MOHLY BÝT PRACÍ RŮZNÝCH ODBORNÍKŮ. TĚMĚŘ VŽDY TO PAK BYL ŘEZAČ ŽELEZ, RYTÝCH BEZ REDUKČNÍHO STROJE, VE SKUTEČNÉ VELIKOSTI, KTERÝ MĚL PRÁVO MEDAILI SIGNOVAT.

FRANTIŠEK ŠTĚPÁN LOTRINSKÝ; MEDAILE; NUMISMATIKA; EMBLÉMY

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J. Zoffany, Emeror holding his own medal, 1776/7

## The Coins and Medals of Francis Stephen of Lorraine

The Dukes of Lorraine had long minted their own coins. Francis Stephen inherited this right from his father in 1729 but he did not exercise it until 1736, when he was leaving the duchy. The dies for his Lorraine coins were made by the engraver Claude Augustin de Saint-Urbain. The coins were not merely a means of exchange, they were also intended to enhance the ruler's prestige.



Lorraine, Nancy, Ducat 1736

In a treaty with France, Francis Stephen exchanged Lorraine for the hand of the Emperor's heir Maria Theresa and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, whose ruler Gian Gastone de' Medici had no heir. Francis Stephen retained the right to several small lands in the empire, for example the title of Count Falkenstein, which his son later used when travelling informally. The last of the line of Medici died on 9<sup>th</sup> July 1737, but because Francis Stephen had been on a military campaign, the new ruler came to Florence as late as 20<sup>th</sup> January 1739. There were government mints in Pisa and Florence.

Immediately in 1737 the Florence mint struck coins with the titles of the new ruler. The set of coins included a copper *paolo*, a silver *francescone* – a large coin named after one of the Medici Grand Dukes, and a gold *zecchino*, which was a coin similar to ducat. Ten *paoli* were worth one *francescone*, thirty *paoli* had the value of one *zecchino*. Only in 1738 and 1741 did Grand Duke Francis Stephen attempt to mint a new kind of gold coin, the *unghero*, named after the Hungarian ducat whose appearance it imitated. The obverse of this very rare coin presented the image of its issuer, the reverse a shield with the lord's motto *In te*



The basis of the Hapsburg monarchy's new monetary system was the reform of 7<sup>th</sup> November 1750, which ordered the minting of 10 *talers* from one Cologne mark of silver weighing 233.8g, each of which had the value of 20 *florins*. It was based on these production values that this set of coin got the name the 'twenty-gulden currency.' After the signing of the so-called "convention" with Bavaria on September 21, 1753, it was renamed 'currency-of-convention.' In addition to the changes in weight and purity of the existing coins, the currency agreement meant there was a parity between Austrian and traditional German gulden currency, which made its acceptance easier in German states. These followed Bavaria's example and after 1753 they gradually accepted the new currency. The value of one *taler* was fixed at two *florins*, or 120 *kreutzer*. *Florin* in the Hapsburg lands represented only a unit of counting value, they were not a circulating coin. The issuing of the atypical 6 *kreutzer* coin (which before had been worth 7 kreutzers) and the 15 *kreutzer* coin (which previously had the value of 17 kreutzers), were halted and in their place were issued newly minted coins with the nominal value of 7 *kreutzer* and 17 *kreutzer*. The small St. Andrews cross, shown on the coin following the date, became the characteristic symbol of this new currency.

The 'currency-of-convention' consisted of the gold *ducat*, the silver *taler*, *halftaler*, 30 *kreutzer*, 17 *kreutzer*, 7 *kreutzer*, 3 *kreutzer*, 1 *kreutzer* and  $\frac{1}{2}$  *kreutzer*. The smallest of Francis Stephen of Lorraine's coins was the *pfennig*, which was worth  $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> of a *kreutzer*. The previously issued 15 *kreutzer* and 6 *kreutzer* coins stayed in circulation, but, they now had the same value as the new 7 *kreutzer* and 17 *kreutzer* coins.

Instructions from 1<sup>st</sup> January 1754 introduced the silver 10 *kreutzer* and the 20 *kreutzer* pieces, which became the most used denomination of the 'currency-of-convention.' The popularity of the 20 *kreutzer* coin derived from the fact that it had a comparatively high purchasing power, and, together with the 10 *kreutzer* they had a distinctive appearance, which allowed them to be easily distinguished from other coins. It was not until 1764 that the coinage system expanded again, this time to include the silver 5 *kreutzer*.

The Wars of the Austrian Succession, in which Maria Theresa had to defend by force her right to rule in the lands of the Hapsburg Monarchy, greatly depleted the state treasury

and at the same time created the need to find internal sources of credit to cover the growing debt of the state. The serious financial situation in the whole group of states led to the decision to issue credit-money, whose nominal value would be independent of the price of the metal used to produce it. The universal phasing in of coins from base metals was preceded by the issue of the copper *pfennig* in 1758, and the small and nowadays scarce copper *greschel* from 1759, both struck at the Prague mint. The significant use of copper coins which replaced the lowest denominations in silver began only with the patent of 27<sup>th</sup> September 1760. The circulation of the new credit coins which were, as opposed to 'currency-of-convention', used solely in the individual countries of the Monarchy, included: copper *kreutzer*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  *kreutzer*, *greschel*, *fenik*, and *heller*. The Chronicler of Jaroměřice noted that, *"On the 27<sup>th</sup> of September, 1760 a patent was issued about Coins. Copper money not previously seen were issued in our lands. This seems a difficulty for many because if one goes carrying 50 florins worth, one will soon tire from its weight. The pickpockets also complain a lot about those 'coppers,' because when they take them out of pockets the haul is only worth 12 or 14 kreutzers; The people said to each other, 'Brother! These are the times that our forefathers told us about, when for the grain we have sold we will take home sacks of money.'"*

The unit of counting was the *florin*, which equalled 60 kreutzers. Book-keeping which was counted in florins were thus worth only half the amount in real taler coins. In Moravia at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century they still counted in *Moravian florins*, one of which was equal to 70 real kreutzers. According to instructions from 1750, one ducat equalled 4 florins, 10 kreutzers, a slightly better Hungarian Ducat was worth a bit more, 4 florins, 12 kreutzers.

The differences in pay were astronomical. *"To get a gentleman to serve the state, you have to pay him lavishly in gold; to get a chief to be willing to lend his name to an office without doing any work, to sit down for three hours three times a week, to set his secretaries writing, costs ten or twelve thousand florins. ... So that a councillor shall set his clerks writing, go to the Prater, to the German comedy and to some taverns, he must be paid 6000 florins or at least 4000 ... But who is it that does the work at the moment? It is the poorest officials, who have only 4 or 500 florins,"* wrote Archduke Joseph in 1763. *Florins* were the official units of accounting, but in reality these salaries would become half the amount in talers.

In Jaroměřice in 1736 the masons no longer wanted to work for 24 kreutzers a day. In Vienna a full lunch would have cost about 17 kreutzers. A Maß of the best burgundy wine (two of today's bottles) in Vienna would have cost 75 kreutzers, a Rhine wine 60 kreutzers, one could get table wine for 15 kreutzera and finally the cheapest wine would have gone for 5 kreutzers and 1 pfennig for the Maß. The best Viennese hotels charged 60 kreutzers per night and in 1761 people often complained about how overpriced the hotels were.

After the death of her husband the Empress ordered that a third of the coins should continue to be minted with his portrait, a third with the portrait of the new Emperor Joseph II, and the remainder of them with her own portrait. These posthumous issues with Emperor Francis Stephen all bear the year of his death 1765; the actual year of issue was indicated by successive letters of the alphabet. While the portrait of the Emperor stayed the same, the portrait of the Empress changed – she appeared on the new coins with her head covered in a widow's veil. **The final coins with Francis Stephen's image on them are the posthumous ducats and 20 kreutzer coins issued in 1780, which can be identified by the letter P in the lower part of the obverse engraving.**

The Prague mint issued Francis Stephen of Lorraine coins in the values of 1 ducat, 1 taler, 20 kreutzer, 17 kreutzer, 15 kreutzer, 10 kreutzer, 7 kreutzer, 6 kreutzer, 3 kreutzer and 1 kreutzer. After the year 1765 the posthumous Prague 20 kreutzer coins issued in the years 1766 and 1767 were added.

Maria Theresa and Josef II also minted coins in the mints in Smolník, Bruges, Milan, Mantua, Piacenza and Günzburg. None of these mints issued coins in the name of Francis Stephen.

The Vienna mint was vigilant about the quality of the portrait; their engravers prepared identical punches, which they sent out as models to the individual provincial mints. When the new die was ready they would send a test coin back to Vienna and only after its approval were they allowed to begin to mint. In exceptional cases, if there was no local engraver, they would create the entire die in Vienna. If necessary, mints that were less busy

would produce coins for other regions, for example Smolnik made *greschels* for Bohemia and *soldi* for Lombardy.

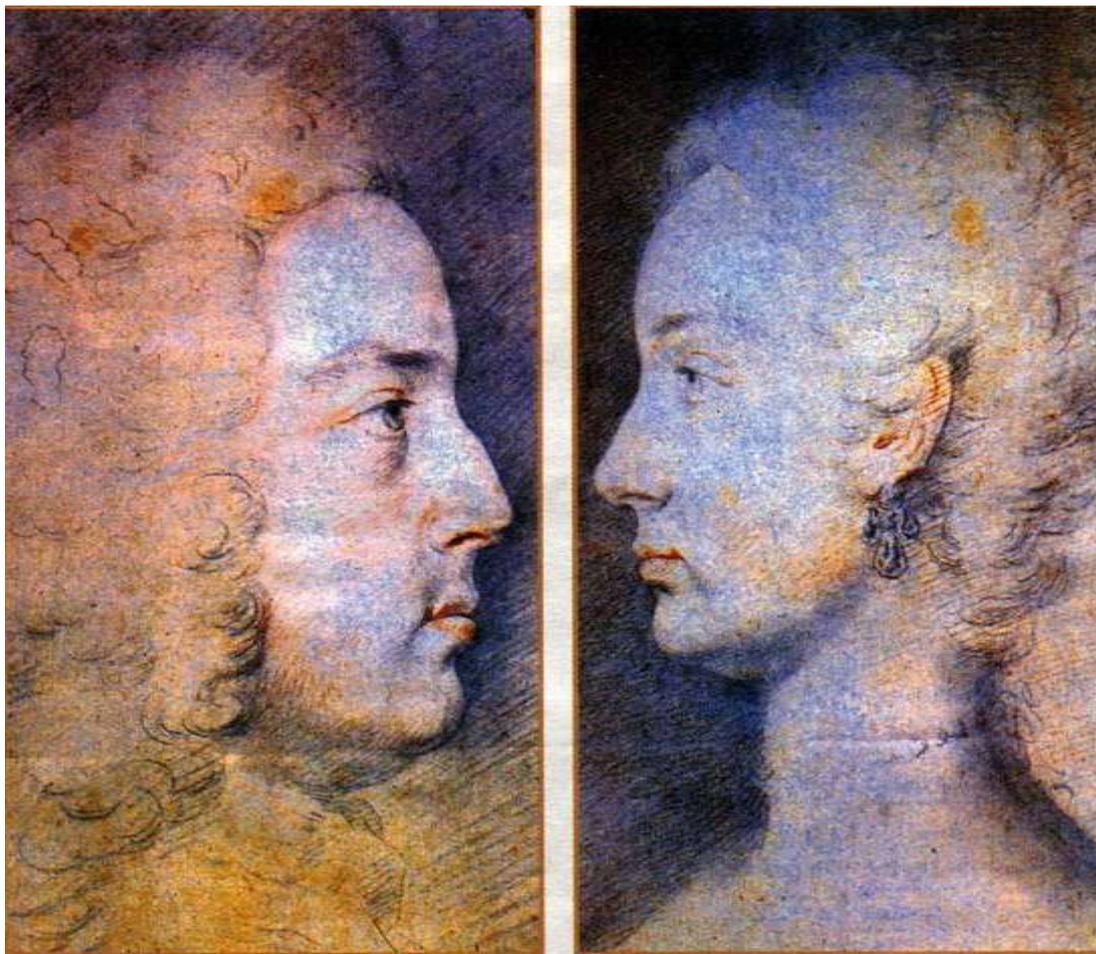
Free Imperial cities that were authorized to mint their own coins put the image of their reigning Emperor on their coins out of courtesy. In that way they affirmed that their right to make coins is derived from Imperial sovereignty. A portrait of Franz Stephen or his coat-of-arms can be seen on coins of Augsburg, Nuremberg, Regensburg, Cologne, Hamburg, Bremen and Schwäbisch Hall.



Augsburg, 1/2 Thaler 1763

The Dukes of Lorraine had inherited the title of King of Jerusalem from their crusading ancestors, which they still used even though the Kingdom of Jerusalem had fallen in 1291. The title is in the inscription of all of Francis Stephen's coins and medals on which their size allowed for it. He brought the title to the Hapsburg family, where it remains to this day. (see no. 59)

Emperor Francis Stephen was a practical man, who liked to try out things which were being demonstrated to him. During his visit to the Slovakian mining towns he went down into the mine to extract some gold, from which the Kremnica mint made some ducats. During the opening of the new Vienna mint in the old palace of Prince Eugene of Savoy the Emperor himself operated the machinery and struck a few commemorative coins. On one side was a portrait of the Empress, on the other, instead of a coat of arms, Francis Stephen's own portrait. That same evening he brought them home and Maria Theresa gave them out to her family as keepsakes (see no. 18).



N. Steinhart, Francis Stephen and Maria Theresa, around 1736

Unlike coins, medals did not have a set value or even a monetary function, and their production was not reserved for the government. Even so, not everyone was able to afford to have their own medals made. Making a medal costs money, especially if it is made from precious metals. The monarch was obligated by custom to make medals for various occasions such as coronations or weddings. For his subjects, ordering a medal was a matter of choice, an opportunity to show not merely taste, but also a certain intellectual level and a knowledge of antique traditions. Every medal refers to the ancient world; even if they do not have a profile bust and an inscription in Latin. The medals represented the most durable and easily accessible relics of ancient Rome, whose images had otherwise disappeared entirely and whose buildings lay in ruins. **Minting one's own medals** guaranteed the person may be remembered in the same way.

The medals show people as they wish to be perceived by the public. Individual details are not faithful representations of reality, they are symbols: in the 18<sup>th</sup> century the Emperor did not wear the laurel wreath that he is pictured in on the medal but a hat. He is pictured in armour even in times of peace, because he derives his position from his military service and preparedness to fight. Francis Stephen was a soldier, he served his father-in-law as an Imperial General Field Marshal. But no soldier in the 18<sup>th</sup> century fought in mediaeval **armour. The inscription on the medals summarized a man's social status and titles.** The reverse shows the intention of the issuer: using emblems it either expresses general moral precepts or celebrates successes achieved.

Medals were on the one hand exchanged with people of the same rank as symbols of friendship and affections, and on the other they were given to people of lower social standing as an expression of favor and as an honour. Here the role of the use of silver or gold played its part. Custom made it obligatory for the sovereign during important ceremonies such as coronations, homages and weddings to have commemorative coins **scattered amongst the people to show the ruler's generosity. This was practised by ancient Romans, where *missilia* were given out by new consuls and caesars when celebrating their taking of their office. They were also thrown to the spectators during the games in the *circus*.**

While among the ordinary people the small coins which were flung to them had a value of 17 *kreutzers* or so, the important participants in the celebrations received larger medals containing precious metals worth 2 *talers*, or even gold ones worth 15 *ducats*.

Although Imperial grandeur required medals to be struck in gold and silver, bronze medals are the most enduring, which for the heirs are not worth melting down and selling for their precious metals. At a time without daily newspapers, television, or widespread travel, medals were excellent ways of publishing images of political and personal propaganda —they were easy to copy and to transport. Pamphlets would have been able to be more up to date and less expensive, but medals could be kept as a permanent record of events.

The Imperial court gave official medals a uniform character. The Vienna mint had an official portrait obverse at their disposal, for which the engraver created original reverses as requested. Engraving the reverse die was extra work for which they received extra pay. The Sovereign would order a specific number of copies and pay for the gold and silver used. The die cutter could then make any number of further copies at his own expense from the same die, which he would advertise and sell to interested parties, who would choose the weight of their purchase and also the material: pewter, bronze, silver or gold. For the most expensive medals buyers would pay up to 600 times more than those of lesser value. This clearly illustrates the wide social range of the buyers. The practice, very favourable for the medal maker was halted by the administrator of the Vienna mint, Mr. Klemmer after the death of Mathias Donner in 1756. During the three years of Klemmer's management, the mint made nine official medals. Selling further copies of these medals brought in 1,700 florins. The yearly pay for a minor official was 400–500 florins.

Aside from the court commissions that the medal makers completed, artists also made medals they supposed would sell well: coronations, royal weddings, battles and peace **treaties. Today illustrated magazines take advantage of the public's interest in much the** same way. These medals were supplemented by official issues by government mints. Medal makers sold their work either themselves or in bookshops and printing houses and the medals were part of the news of the day. Imperial medals were minted mainly by the Vienna mint, but some also originated in Kremnica. In the empire they were supplied by the large workshops in Augsburg and Nuremberg. Others were occasionally made by mints in the Italian and Belgian dominions (Florence, Milan, Brussels). Donner, Wideman and Würth in addition to their work in the Vienna mint supplying medals to the court also engraved official seals.

The heavy physical strain on the dies wore them out after a time and sometimes it was necessary to make new ones (see no. 44–45). Most of the serviceable dies, especially the ones for medals, were taken to Vienna and are still stored in the mint to this day.

Most baroque medals were collective works. The theme, motto, design drawing, model, and the die could have been the work of different experts. It was almost always the die

engraver, engraving without a reduction machine, in actual size, who had the right to sign the medal.

People in the 18<sup>th</sup> century had a certain idea of how a tasteful medal should look. Their expectations can be summed up in the word *refined*. They distinguished between the body of a medal and its soul, which gives it life, just as the human soul gives life to the human body. By the body they understood the depiction of an event. It did not have to be a literal record of events, they also appreciated allegorical images. The soul was the inscription on the medal which explained the picture. It had to be fitting, concise and never immediately comprehensible. The trick was to find a balance between a cumbersome literal description and a riddle which no one can solve. Poetic hints in hexameter were the height of elegance.

Experts transposed this theory of medals from old books about emblems. Paolo Giovio in his *Dialogo dell' imprese* from 1555 advises that a good emblem must find a balance between the picture (which he calls the body), and the text (which he calls the soul). The meaning should not be too muted, nor so transparent that everyone can understand it. The text should not be in the mother tongue. For medals Latin met this requirement. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century a medal would not have been issued without depicting a human figure the use of which, Giovio on the other hand, does not recommend for emblems.

Medals are not photographic records of real events, they show how things should ideally be. They are in the form that the court wanted to present to the world and to preserve for the posterity. For example, on the medal for the arrival of the Imperial family to Innsbruck, the obverse shows a portrait of the wife of Josef II who actually did not leave Vienna at all, because she was pregnant (see no. 107). The Empress Maria Theresa did not put her **husband's image on medals commemorating her own acts merely out of good manners** (see no. 83). Formally, the Emperor stood above her, and upheld her in her lower role as queen. The aim of a medal is first of all to spread the ideal image of how things should be. The reality could be different.

Many medals were meant to be worn around the neck, or on the front of the coat, as the loops and the marks left by them show. They were not merely tucked safely away in collections. Medals were also used to instruct Emperor Francis Stephen's children. For instance, in 1765 his son, Archduke Leopold, ordered in the mint copies of all *"domestic medals, one in silver and two in bronze,"* which were given to him on 21<sup>st</sup> May. In 1775 Archduchess Christina paid the mint *"30 florins, 48 kreutzers for silver versions of various medals to complete her collection."*

The widowed Empress ordered medals which had depicted her husband to give as occasional gifts. In November of 1768, three years after the death of Francis Stephen she paid, *"500 florins, 12 kreutzers for delivering gold medals – one with the image of his late Majesty, Francis, and one oval with the Empress'."*

In 1771 Pompeo Batoni was painting a life-sized picture of the deceased Emperor; she sent to him in Rome *"a gold medal with diamonds worth 200 ducats."* That was equal to 1,237 florins, 30 kreutzers. In 1775, a gift of 26 gold medals for the Pope's collection cost the Empress twice as much, 2,600 florins.

Some medals were struck again much later on. In 1880, the Theresianum ordered forty new copies of the medals struck for its founding in the year 1746 (see no. 79). It seems that the mint in the 19<sup>th</sup> century first struck the medal with the old dies in a soft metal (then they had to remove the signature of the former medal maker), which they then tempered and this was used to create new dies. This made certain that the worn old dies would not break in the process, and at the same time it was a way to differentiate the new editions. In this way, even after hundreds of years medals can be reissued to commemorate events long past.

It may seem that Francis Stephen's medals have already been sufficiently explained in the *Schaumünzen of Maria Theresia* from 1782 but additional explanation is needed today. A typical example is a medal issued for the birth of Archduke Joseph (no. 59). The people of the 18<sup>th</sup> century would have considered some images obvious and not worth explaining, for example, that portraits in armour on coins and medals are not faithful copies of reality,

but a references to the military service of the nobles, from which they claimed their right to leading positions in society. Baroque gentlemen brought guns to their battles, and they did not wear armour from the middle ages. It is worth remembering that new conclusions are indebted to excellent previous work of many other experts and scholars. The bibliography at the end of the book confirms this.

The official compendium of medals of Maria Theresa from 1782 describes 414 medals of the Imperial family. Of the 182 medals issued up to the time of her husband's death, he is commemorated on 76 of them. The National Museum in Prague has 51 of these authorized medals of Francis Stephen and 7 additional ones not mentioned in the compendium. We are giving the public an overview of our collection at the National Museum in the hope that other scholars will take this work further and put together all medals of Maria Theresa and Francis Stephen. It is hoped they will not merely describe them, but will try to interpret them in order to bring them closer to modern readers, who after two and a half centuries no longer live in the world of classical education from which these medals draw.



P. Battoni received "a gold medal with diamonds worth 200

ducats" for this painting

## Collection of the National Museum

When in 1818 a group of Czech patriots led by Casper and **Francis Šternberk made the** proclamation which founded the National Museum, Prague, on the list of items that the new institution was to contain if possible was a complete collection of coins. Most of that **society's aristocrats, collectors and experts were** well aware that coins were one of the **most important material relics which must be part of such a museum's collection, if it is to** capture and show as completely as possible the natural and historical richness of the country.

In Bohemia at the end of the 18th century, there were a number of collections of coins and medals in monasteries and in private hands. The most famous of these belonged to Litoměřice Bishop Emanuel Ernst of Valdštejn, which in 1805 became part of the collection of František Count of Šternberk.

The museum coin collection grew slowly. In 1822 it had slightly more than 100 pieces. In 1828, the Royal Czech Society of Sciences donated its collection, so that the following year a new special cabinet had to be built for the now more than 6,000 pieces. Count Francis of Šternberk made a splendid gift in 1830, when he gave to the museum the results of his life's work: a carefully assembled and selected collection of 261 gold, 3,079 silver, and 420 copper coins and medals from Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. When the museum moved into the new building on Wenceslas Square in 1893 it had a numismatic collection 16,000 pieces.

**In 1922 the National Administrative Committee bought for the sum of 200,000 CZK's** collection of 6,766 medals and coins. There were 288 gold, 51 gold plated, 5,417 silver, 1,217 copper, 15 tin and 3 clay items. In addition there were two pieces in brass, two in lead and one from wood. Altogether it cost 400,000 Czechoslovak Crowns. Half of the collection were coins and medals from the Czech mints, the others were Celtic, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, and also a set of the coins of archbishops of Salzburg. The collection included 32 medals of Emperor Francis Stephen and 29 of his coins.

**Edward Fiala's collection came to the museum in 1924 in two sections, containing 16,538** coins and medals, worth 140,000 CZK. Roughly a third of his collection were Bohemian and Moravian issues, the rest came from almost every European country, as well as including numerous examples from overseas.

In 1930 the Czechoslovak Ministry of Finance deposited a collection of 280 gold Bohemian coins in the museum which they had bought from builder Stanislav Vavra. Among them were three rare Emperor Francis Stephen ducats from the years 1751, 1752 and 1765, then valued from 800 to 1,000 CZK.

Gifts from individuals and associations also made great contributions to the collection. After the Second World War the collection grew tremendously, augmented by German property confiscated to pay wartime reparations. A remarkable example is the collection of industrialist Riedel from Dolní Polubný, which focused on German mints (33,575 coins).

**Since the WWII, the National Museum has also held a large part of Dr. Victor Katz's** collection which has a number of beautiful medals. In 1949 the Ministry of Finance made 1,000,000 CZK available for its purchase. Among the collection of 2,430 various issues are 23 medals of Francis Stephen of Lorraine.

In 1950 the Czechoslovak National **Bank gave the museum the Chauras' magnificent** collection of Bohemian coins and medals, created by two generations of Prague antiquarians Rudolph and Charles Chaura. The bank had been negotiating with Mr Chaura during the war, but he was keen to retain the precious metal in case of subsequent inflation. In 1938 the 16,703 coins and medals in the collection were valued at 1,326,626 CZK. When Charles Chaura died in 1945, the bank negotiated with the heirs once again and finally paid more than double the price, 3,003,250 CZK. Here Francis Stephen is represented by issues from the Prague mint: 5 ducats, 7 talers, 3 15-kreutzers, 5 17-kreutzers, 10 20-kreutzers, 3 10-kreutzers, 3 7-kreutzers, 2 3-kreutzers, 1 1-kreutzer, and two 20-kreutzer brass issues. The total monetary value of those 41 coins in their day was 5,825 CZK. There are 20 medals of the Emperor in the collection.

These comprehensive collections have of course brought many duplicates to the National Museum's collection. In addition to these, there are new acquisitions which are regularly purchased to fill gaps in for the National Numismatic Collection.



Catalogue of the collection of Emanuel Valdštejn, Bishop of Litoměřice, 1793. The nucleus of this collection came to The National Museum.

The Medals of Francis Stephen of Lorraine from the collection of the National Museum



1. Medal for the wedding of Francis Stephen and Maria Theresa

Vienna, Mahias Donner

1736

Dated and signed M.D. on the obverse and D on the reverse.

Obv: Two busts from the left. Inscription FRANC.III.LOTHARINGIC.THERES.AUSTRIAC.  
(Francis III of Lorraine, Theresa of Austria).

Rev: Religion uniting two flaming hearts on the altar by a wreath. Inscription: VOTORUM  
TANDEM COMPOTES / CELEB.NVPT.DIE XII FEB./ MDCCLXXXVI (Their wishes were finally  
fulfilled during the wedding celebrations on 12th February 1736).

H5-50.298 (AR, 27 mm; 6,52 g – from Chaura collection)

H5-82VIIIcAR335 (AR, 27 mm; 6,47 g)

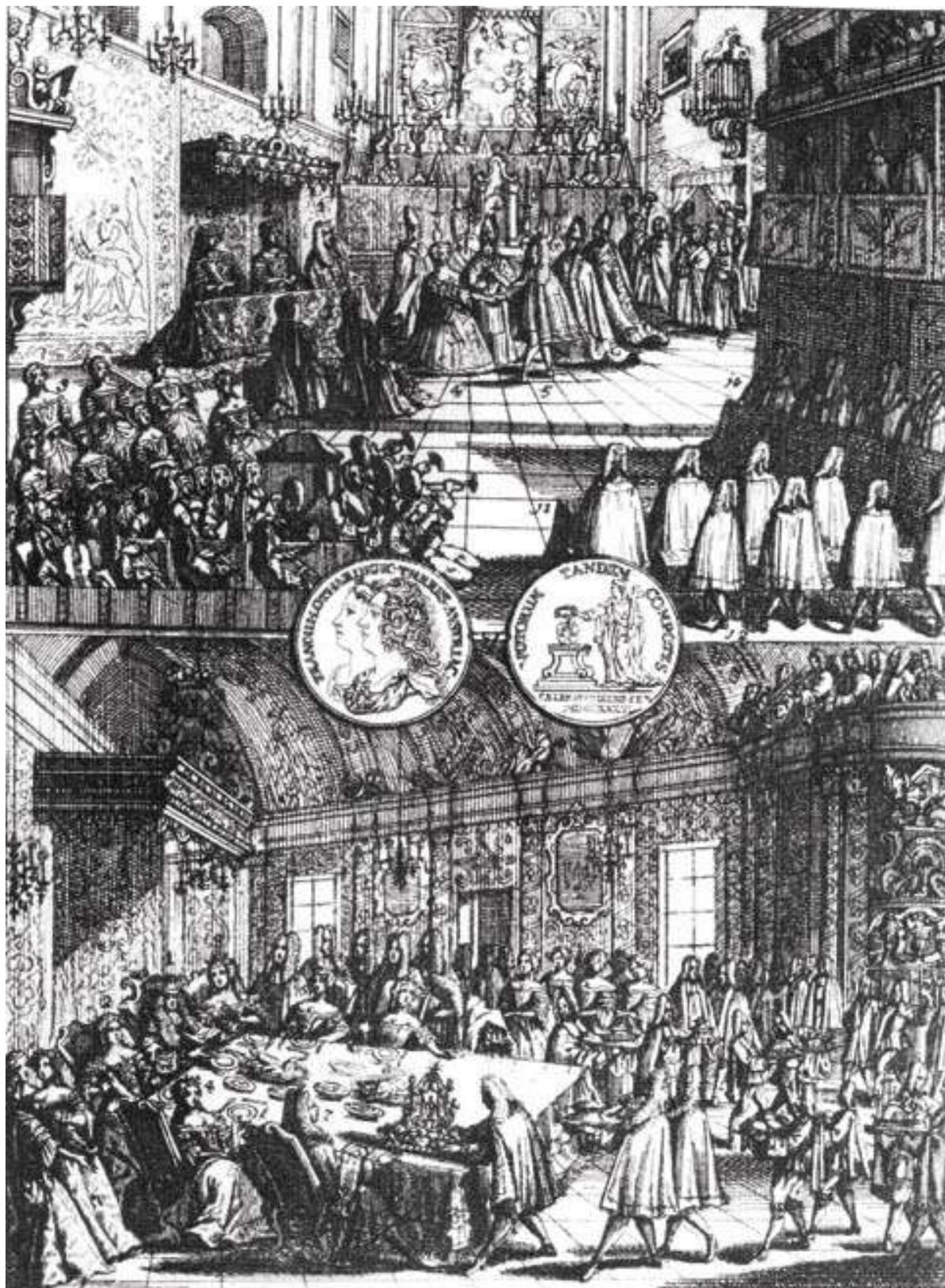
H5-59.362 (AR, 27 mm; 6,16 g – bought 1899 at František Chaura's for 7 K)

H5-59.363 (AE, 30 mm; 8,23 g – bought at František Chaura's for 4.50 K)

H5-50.299 (AE, 31 mm; 8,18 g – from Chaura collection)

Lit: Köhler VIII 1736, p. 89. Groschen-Cabinet 1749, p. 144, no. 150. Schaumünzen 1782, p.  
4, no. III. Stempelsammlung 1901, p. 187–8, no. 795–799.

Both hearts are ablaze on the altar of burning love. The wreath is designated for the winners who have achieved their goal – blessed marriage.



Augsburg E. Baeck (?), The wedding of Francis Stephen and Maria Theresa, 1736



## 2. Medal for the wedding of Francis Stephen and Maria Theresa

Nuremberg, Peter Paul Werner (1689–1771)

1736

Dated and signed on the obverse, P.P.WERNER

Obv: Two busts from the left. Inscription, TERESIA ET FRANCISCUS./ SPONSI (Stephen and Theresa, husband and wife).

Rev: Altar with Sphinxes, decorated with Hapsburg and Lorraine coat-of-arms and with the flaming torches of Hymen. There are two flaming hearts on the altar united by a laurel wreath. Inscription, CONNUBIUM ILLUSTRAT FATUM. / A.CH.MDCCXXXVI. (God's will makes marriage glorious, the Year of Our Lord, 1736.)

H5-58.334 (AR, 43 mm; 28,58 g – from collection of V. Katz)

H5-69VIIIbAR307 (AR, 43 mm; 27,26 g)

H5-114.689 (tin, 43 mm; 26,50 g)

H5-59.657 (tin, 43 mm; 25,93 g – from Zounek collection)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 7, no. V.

Francis Stephen became acquainted with the Imperial family during Charles VI's coronation as King of Bohemia in 1723 in Prague. Having been chosen as a suitable suitor, he lived from the age of fifteen to twenty-one at the Viennese court. On the 12<sup>th</sup> of February, 1736 at twenty-eight years of age he married the nineteen year old Archduchess Maria Theresa. The Papal Nuncio performed the ceremony in Vienna, who received 1,000

ducats from the Emperor for his troubles, which was the yearly pay for a government councillor.

Werner struck two different medals for the Emperor's heirs' wedding, but using only one obverse die (see no. 4).



### 3. Medal for the wedding of Francis Stephen and Maria Theresa

Nuremberg, Andrew Vestner (1707–1754)

1736

Dated and signed on both sides, V.

Obv: Three portrait medallions held up by laurel branches. Marked MARIA HISPAN.INFANS. FERDINANDVS III.ROM.IMP. ELEONORA MANTVAE DVX. Inscription NVMINIBVS TANTIS/MAXIMA PROVENIENT. (Spanish Infanta Maria, Roman Emperor Ferdinand III and Eleanor of Mantua. From such majesty the greatest things come).

**Rev: God's eye shines down on symbols of the newlyweds, joined beneath a crown.**

Inscription, VNVS SANGVIS ET VIR/TVS IVNGIT IN VNVM./ MARIAE THERES.ARCHID.AVSTR./ ET FRANCIS.LOTHT.DVCIS./NVPTIS SACRVM. (They are joined by one blood and one lineage; dedicated to the marriage of Austrian Archduchess Maria Theresa and Francis, Duke of Lorraine).

H5-50.291 (AR, 43 mm; 29,69 g – from Chaura collection)

H5-180.969 (tin with traces of silver coating, 44 mm;

22,43 g – 1977 from the Assay Office)

Lit: Lochner 1739, p. 353-0. Spiess 1765, p. 120–1, no. 10. Schaumünzen 1782, p. 8, no. VI. Bernheimer 1984, p. 180, no. 300

The medal recalls the shared origin of the **Emperor's daughter and heir and her less noble** husband Francis Stephen, in the 17<sup>th</sup> **century, through Emperor Ferdinand III. Ferdinand III's** daughter Eleanor Maria married Charles V of Lorraine. Francis Stephen was their grandson. Joined laurel branches on the obverse are a symbol of their shared Imperial origin. The heavy silver coin medal weighing 2½ lots (36.5g) was offered to collectors in 1765 in Anspach for 5 florins.



#### 4. Medal for the wedding of Francis Stephen and Maria Theresa

Peter Paul Werner

1736

Dated and signed on the obverse P.P.WERNER

Obv: Two busts from the left, inscription TERESIA ET FRANCISCUS./ SPONSI (Theresa and Francis husband and wife).

Rev: The couple are holding hands beneath a crowned one-headed eagle. On their left an angel is carrying a shield with their initials, TF. Germania is seated on their right with an anchor at her feet. Inscription SPES NOVA GERMANIAE/ A.MDCCXXXVI./ D.XII FEBR. (12th day of February 1736 is a new hope for Germany).

H5-59.656 (AR, 44 mm; 28,39 g – from Zounek collection)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 10, no. VII

While the Emperor of the German Empire used a two-headed eagle, the one-headed eagle is the symbol of the elected king of the empire, and the future Emperor. The anchor at Germania's feet signifies hope. Therefore the medal indicates that after marrying the Emperor's heir, Francis Stephen should also become the Emperor in the future.

The die with the portrait is the same as in Werner's medal no. 2.



5. Medal for the arrival of a new Grand Duke in Florence

Florence, Lorenzo Maria Weber

(1697 – approximately 1765)

1739

Dated and signed on the reverse L.M.WEBER

Obv: A bust from the right, in armour, toga, wearing a laurel wreath. Inscription

FRANCISCVS.III.D.G.LOTH.BAR.ET M.ETR.D.REX.HIER. (Francis III, by the Grace of God the Duke of Lorraine and Bar, Grand Duke of Tuscany, King of Jerusalem.)

Rev: In front of the triumphal arch by which he entered the town, the kneeling allegorical city of Florence is giving the new leader an olive branch symbolizing the peace which is anticipated. Francis Stephen is dressed in a toga like an ancient statesman. Inscription SPES.PUBLICA./ ADVEN.OPT.PRINC./ MDCCXXXIX. (Universal hope – the best ruler has arrived in 1739)

H5-59.658 (AE, 85 mm; 184,81 g – from Zounek collection)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 14, no. X. Klein 1988. Vannel-Toderi 1989. Lotharingens Erbe 2000, p. 75, no. k. 4.08. Toderi-Vannel 2001, p. 86, no. 148.

After the death of the last Medici Grand Duke on 9<sup>th</sup> July 1737, as agreed by the Powers Florence went to Francis Stephen. Busy fighting against the Turks, he did not enter his new city until 20<sup>th</sup> January 1739. The Florentines quickly built a triumphal arch before the city gates designed by Lorraine architect Jean Nicolas Jadot.





#### 6. Medal of Co-regency

**Vienna, Filip Kryštof Becker (1674–1742)**

(1740)

Not dated. Signed on both sides D.BECKER f.

**Obv:** A bust from the right, in soldier's armour, general's cloak, and with the Order of the Golden Fleece. Inscription, FRANC.III.LOT ET BAR.DUX.M.D.HETR.REX.HIER.R.HU.BO ET PROV.AU.CORREG . (Francis III, Duke of Lorraine and Bar, Grand Duke of Florence, King of Jerusalem, Co-Regent of the Hungarian, Bohemian and Austrian lands)

**Rev:** Bust from the right with tiara. Inscription M.THER.D.CAR.CAES.FIL.HU ET BOH.REX.AR.AUST (Maria Theresa, daughter of the late Emperor Charles, King of Hungary and Bohemia, Austrian Archduke).

H5-50.288 (AE, 42:48 mm; 35,53 g – from Chaura collection)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 20, no. XV. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 241, no. 1042/1043.

Novák 1995, p. 44, no. XIII.K.1.



### 7. Medal of Co-regency

Vienna, Philip Christoph Becker (1674–1742)

(1740)

Not dated. Signed D.BECKER f. on the obverse and DB on the reverse.

**Obv:** A bust from the right, in soldier's armour, general's cloak, and with the Order of the Golden Fleece. Inscription, FRANC.III.LOT ET BAR.DUX.M.D.HETR.REX.HIER.R.HU.BO ET PROV.AU.CORREG . (Francis III, Duke of Lorraine and Bar, Grand Duke of Florence, King of Jerusalem, Co-Regent of the Hungarian, Bohemian and Austrian lands)

**Rev:** A large Tuscan-Lorraine coat-of-arms with the Order of the Golden Fleece and Tuscan Order of St Stephen, accompanied by the Duke's motto: TU.DOMINE.SPES.MEA (You Lord are my hope).

H5-50.050 (AE, 42:48 mm; 37,90 g – from Chaura collection)

H5-181.145 (AE, 42:48 mm; 33,02 g)

H5-82VIIIbAE245 (tin, 42:48 mm; 27,57 g)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 20, no. XVI. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 241, no. 1043/1044.

Novák 1995, p. 92, no. XIV.K.1.

Even though Maria Theresa held the government firmly in her hands, she considered it appropriate to appoint her husband Co-regent, which is the event which this medal

commemorates. Similarly, after her husband's death she appointed her son Josef co-regent. The empire expected that the candidate for Emperor would be a lord with lands large enough to ensure his dignity. By the decree of 21 November 1741 she named her husband co-regent, holder of the Bohemian Elector's vote and Grandmaster of The Order of The Golden Fleece.

The medal was minted in two versions. On the other one, instead of a coat-of-arms, there is a portrait of Maria Theresa with the title of king, not queen.

After the death of John Michael Hoffmann, the author of this medal, Philip Christoph Becker was named the Imperial Court Cutter of Seals and Stones on the 15<sup>th</sup> of March 1736. He received a yearly salary of 240 florins, which corresponded to 120 talers. In 1741 he is already listed in the accounts as Court Medal Maker at the same pay. In addition to this fixed yearly salary, he was paid for extra work he performed, and could also earn money working for other customers. For comparison's sake, the pay of Josef Bibena, the Imperial theatrical engineer who created the magnificent court operas, was more than ten times as great – 2,500 florins.



#### 8. Medal of Francis Stephen and Maria Theresa

Nuremburg, Andrew Vestner

(1740)

Undated, signed on the obverse VESTNER.F. and V on the reverse.

Obv: Bust from the right, inscription FRANC.STEPH.D.G.DVX LOTHAR.MAGN.DVX ETRVR.ETC (Francis Stephen, by the Grace of God the Duke of Lorraine, Grand Duke of Tuscany, etc.).

Rev: Bust from the right, inscription MARIA THERESIA HVNG.BOH.REG.ARCHID.AVST. (Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria).

H5-59.660 (AR, 44 mm; 29,50 g – from Zounek collection)

H5-58.667 (AE, 44 mm; 26,73 g – from Katz collection)

Lit: Montenuovo 1677. Bernheimer 1984, p. 186, no. 311 (for arrival in Florence) and p. 203, no. 336 (suggests date 1743, after coronation in Prague)

This undated medal does not commemorate the taking over of government in Tuscany in 1739, but Maria Theresa's taking up of the throne in 1740. This is indicated from her title on the reverse. It also must have been created before the election of Francis Stephen as Emperor in 1745, most likely immediately after the death of Charles VI in October 1740, when Maria Theresa took over the government and named her husband co-regent. The medal is not included in the official compendium of Maria Theresa's medals; Vestner probably made it at his own initiative and expense. The ruler in the inscription is referred

to as Queen and “by the Grace of God” is missing. The die with the portrait of Maria Theresa was used for three other medals from the years 1741 to 1745.



9. Medal for the birth of Archduke Josef

Nuremburg, Petr Pavel Werner (1689–1771)

1741

Dated and signed on the obverse P.P.WERNER

**Obv:** The two parents' busts are facing each other, Maria Theresa has her crown. The head of their son is beneath them. Inscription,

FRANC.D.G.D.LOTH.M.D.HETR.MAR.THER.D.G.R.HUNG.BOH.A.D.AVSTR./ IOSEPHVS N./ XIII.MARTII MDCCXLI (Francis by the Grace of God Duke of Lorraine and Grand Duke of Tuscany. Maria Theresa, by the Grace of God Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria. Josef, born on the 13th of March, 1741.)

**Rev:** Victory banner of the Emperor Constantine the Great. On the left, three eagles from the Lorraine coat-of-arms fly over Vienna. On the right is Kahlenberg, and armour with a belt. The Inscription FELIX TEMPORVM REPARATIO (Good times are here again).

H5-59.661 (AR, 42 mm; 29,12 g – from Zounek collection)

H5-59.662 (tin, 42 mm; 20,13 g – from Zounek collection)

Lit: Ghelen 1741. Schaumünzen 1782, p. 23, no. XVIII. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 242, no. 1045/1046. Beales 2008, p. 17.

The first son of Francis Stephen was born on Monday, 13<sup>th</sup> March 1741, five months after the death of Emperor Charles VI. When the news arrived to Prague on Thursday, the Archbishop threw coins out to the crowd gathered by the well lit palace. The Viennese festively decorated and illuminated the streets when the six day old child was shown to the public. Immediately following the baptism, Francis Stephen as Grandmaster took his son into the Order of the Golden Fleece. This, the first son born to the Hapsburg family in 25 years, greatly enhanced the position of Maria Theresa, who was threatened from all sides. At the end of the year 1741 the Elector of Bavaria held not only Prague, but Linz as well. Later in 1777, Maria Theresa remembered that Josef's birth was, *"my great day, which thirty-six years ago strengthened and revived all my efforts, when it became clear that dear God in His divine providence wished to maintain the sceptre of our House and gave me a son at the most critical moment. By that time I held no undisputed lands, so in the following year I did not know where to go to give birth to our next child. I could not stay in Vienna, Bohemia and Upper Austria were lost, Lower Austria was threatened by the Bavarians. Italy and the Netherlands were tormented by the plague; when my luggage arrived in Pest the gates were closed due to infection and they had to send them back."*

We don't know the original interpretation of this medal, we only have a contemporary's description. He saw on the reverse the plain between Vienna and Kahlenberg on which a victorious Christian flag flies. On the left three Lorraine eagles fly towards the city, on the right at the base of the hill lies armour.

The inscription "good times are back again" and Constantine's banner, a symbol of victory, had appeared as far back as on Roman Emperors' coins. The banner with the monogram of Christ was a symbol of the Emperor's army, to whom God had granted victory.

The armour with the belt is a reference to the Hapsburg's red and white coat of arms which Austrian heraldry also calls the "Belted Shield." The Austrian Duke Leopold V earned this during the Third Crusade: after the fighting his armour, originally white, was completely red with blood except for the place beneath his belt. This happened in the spring of 1191, that is 550 years before Archduke Josef's birth. The Third Crusade was undertaken to free Jerusalem from the hands of the infidel, who's titular king in the 18<sup>th</sup> century was Francis Stephen of Lorraine.

Kahlenberg at Vienna is connected to another Leopold, to the Emperor and great-grandfather of the newborn archduke. Here in 1683 the Emperor's army turned back the Turks' massive onslaught and saved Europe. Another great-grandfather fought here as well, Charles of Lorraine, who came to help the besieged city. And what's more – the original name of Kahlenberg was Josefsberg – **Joseph's mountain.**

The medal alludes to the military victories of the ancestors of the newly born Archduke, who is expected in the future to be just as glorious as they were. Defending the empire from the Turks was the main job of the Emperor and the pamphlet accompanying the medal could have finished with the expectation that with the newly born Archduke Josef, imperial dignity will return to Vienna, empty since the death of his grandfather Charles VI. The same idea was presented by the decoration in the streets of the residential city which **were put up for the Archduke's birth.**

The die of the medal was engraved by Werner of Nuremburg. The elaborate theme, and most likely the design as well must have been sent to him by the well-read court historian or a poet from Vienna. This could have been John Charles Newen (1683-1767) who **beginning in 1715 was the royal court poet, and who after the death of the Emperor's antiquarian Carl Gustav Heraeus, "took over the compilation of emblems, inscriptions on castra doloris, and for various occasions."** His celebratory statement in Latin for the birth of Archduke Josef was printed by the newspaper *Wiener Diarium* as a special supplement on 26<sup>th</sup> March 1741. The verses are about **"the Imperial hopes revived in the House of Hapsburg."** John Newen is also shown as the author of the inscription of the medal for the founding of the Elizabethan Monastery in Brno (see no. 33).



### 10. Medal for the Birth of Archduke Charles

Rome, Otho Hamerani

1745

Not dated, signed HAMERANI

**Obv:** Two busts facing each other, Francis Stephen as the Roman Emperor with a laurel wreath, in armour and a cloak, with the Order of the Golden Fleece. Maria Theresa with a tiara. Inscription, FRANC.ROM.R.IMP.A.M.THER.AVG.HVN.BO.R. (Ruler Francis, Roman King and Emperor, the Ruler Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia.)

**Rev:** Two children's heads facing each other. Inscription, AETERNITAS.IMPERII. (The Eternity of the Empire)

H5-50.343 (AE, 46 mm; 40,95 g – from Chaura collection)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 58, no. XLIII. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 351, no. 1108/1109.

Schulz 1984, p. 471–2.



Coin of Septimius Severus, 201 AD

This medal did not appear immediately after the birth of Archduke Charles on the first of January, 1745, because on the medal Francis Stephen already holds the Imperial title, which he received in the vote on September 13, 1745. It expresses hope that with the birth of the second son the Hapsburg-Lorraine government in the empire is solidly insured for the future. This was ordered by an Italian mint, apparently it was struck for propaganda purposes in Italy.

*Aeternitas Imperii* was personified in the eternity of the Roman government, which had been putting its emperors on its coins since antiquity. The medal maker Hamerani took for the family of Emperor Francis Stephen an image of Emperor Septimus Severus from a denarius struck in Rome in the year 201 A.D.

The dies were cut by the Papal Medal Maker Hamerani. Perhaps this was part of diplomatic efforts towards creating a better relationship between Vienna and Rome. This relationship had not been formally interrupted, but Maria Theresa had, since the death of her father, been firmly demanding her secular and religious Italian claims. The Holy See did not hurry with their recognition of these claims, apparently waiting to see how the war between Prussia and the monarchy would end. In 1745 Berlin and Vienna signed a peace treaty, and in 1746 the holy legate finally delivered the sanctified baptismal swaddling clothes to Archduke Josef, five and a half years after the actual baptism had taken place and in which the Pope formally accepted God-fatherhood.

In 1984 Karl Schultz speculated that the medal could have possibly been intended for Florence, where the younger son of Francis Stephen would one day rule. But this does not fit with the content of the medal, which claims rule in the Holy Roman Empire.



11. Medal for the election of Francis Stephen Emperor

Nuremberg, John Leonhard Oexlein

(1715–1787)

1745

Dated and signed I.L.OEXLEIN on the obverse and OE on the reverse

**Obv:** Bust from the right with Imperial laurel wreath, in soldier's armour, general's cloak, and with the Order of the Golden Fleece. Inscription FRANCISCUS I.D.G.ROM.IMP.SEMP.AVG. (Francis I, by the Grace of God Roman Emperor, always the augments of the empire).

**Rev:** Helios on his sun chariot, inscription TEMPORVM

SERENITAS/ FELICITER ELECTUS/ D. 13. SEP.1745. (A time of contentment; fortunately elected on 13th September 1745).

H5-59.669 (AR, 33 mm; 14,60 g – from Zounek collection)

Lit: Köhler 1745, p. 372–3. Schaumünzen 1782, p. 65, no. XLVIII. Förschner 1992, p. 330, no. 297 (sees Apollo on reverse). Novák 1995, p. 65, no. XIV.B.8 (sees Apollo on reverse).

Emperor Charles VII died on 20<sup>th</sup> January 1745. In April, his son signed a peace treaty with Maria Theresa which opened the path toward the throne for Francis Stephen. After an eight-month interim government, thirty-eight year old Francis Stephen of Lorraine was elected Roman Emperor in Frankfurt on 13<sup>th</sup> September 1745 by seven of the nine electors.

Just as the sunrise in the east on Helios' chariot announces a new day, so does the joyous election of a new Emperor announce that better times are coming. The Latin *serenitas* in the medal's inscription signifies not only clear skies, but also political stability.

The silver medal cost 1½ florins, which a bricklayer would have had to work day and half to earn.



## 12. Medal for the election of Francis Stephen Emperor

Nuremburg, Adam Rudolf (1722–1784) and Peter Paul Werner (1689–1771)  
1745

Dated and signed A.R.WERNER.F. on the obverse and P.W. on the reverse



Silver coin of Augustus, 19 BC

Obv: A bust from the right, with an Imperial laurel wreath, in soldier's armour, with a general's cloak and with the Order of the Golden Fleece. Inscription FRANCISCUS I.D.G.ROM.IMP.SEMP.AVG. (Francis I, by the Grace of God the Roman Emperor, always the augments of the empire).

Rev: An antique temple on whose altar Victory is laying the shield of Lorraine and the Imperial crown. Inscription, HOC VNVM DEFVIT/ FELICITER.ELECTUS./ D.13.SEPT.1745. (This was the only thing missing, joyfully elected on 13th September 1745).

H5-114.690 (AR, 44 mm; 28,73 g)

Lit: Köhler 1745, p. 371–2. Schaumünzen 1782, p. 66, no. XLIX. Förschner 1992, p. 341, no. 309. Novák 1995, p. 65, no. XIV.B.7.

On the medal is the temple to the glory of the House of Lorraine, to which Francis Stephen ~~also bore the title of Emperor, which was the 'only thing missing' up to that point, as the medal's inscription points out. The name on the altar is an abbreviation of the Emperor's name Francis, and also of the coinage city Frankfurt. The wreath and branches~~ on the facade of the temple refer to the first Emperor, Augustus, for whom the senate voted for an oak wreath and palm branches as an honour; laurel is a traditional Imperial symbol. ~~The shield of Lorraine, which Victory is bringing to the temple's altar is also a reference to~~ the ancient Emperor Augustus, to whom the senate gave a shield. The Emperor displayed it publicly in the curia.

The medal was produced by the Nuremberg mint run by Widow Lauffer at her own expense. The silver contained 2 lots of silver and was sold for 2 Imperial talers.



13. Medal for the Election of Francis Stephen Emperor

Nuremberg, Adam Rudolf Werner (1722–1784)

1745

Dated and signed A.R.W

**Obv:** A bust from the right, with an Imperial laurel wreath, in soldier's armour, with a general's cloak and with the Order of the Golden Fleece. Inscription FRANCISCUS I.D.G.ROM.IMP.SEMP.AVG. (Francis I, by the Grace of God the Roman Emperor, always the augments of the empire).

**Rev:** Military trophies culminating in the Imperial crown. Inscription, OB CIVIS SERVATOS/ FELICITER ELECTUS/ D.13.SEPT.1745. (For protecting the citizens; happily elected on 13th September 1745).

H5-59.668 (AR, 28 mm; 7,14 g – from Zounek collection)

H5-69VIIIbAR324 (AR, 28 mm; 7,17 g)

Lit: Köhler XVII 1745, p. 370. Groschen-Cabinet 1749, p. 154, no. 156. Schaumünzen 1782, p. 69, no. LII. Förschner 1992, p. 339, no. 306. Novák 1995, p. 67, no. XIV.B.11.



Trophaeum on Brutus' gold coin, 42 BC

Even after signing a peace agreement with the Bavarians, military action continued against the French army who in July were still holding on around Frankfurt trying to prevent his election. Francis Stephen had to fight for the Imperial crown. That is why it stands here on top of the military trophies, the most precious of them all. He fought for the crown and won it *in order to protect the citizens*.

The silver medal cost 1 florin, the gold version cost 9 florin (in actual money 60 kreuzers and 4 talers 60 kreuzers). It was made by Widow Lauffer's Nuremburg workshop. However, it did not impress the experts, and both professor Kohler and the author of "Groschen-Cabinet" criticize the concept of the medal as unsuccessful and not inventive enough. *"The idea on the reverse is completely inappropriate, one of the worst of the issued medals."*



#### 14. Medal for the election of Francis Stephen Emperor

Nuremburg, Andrew Vestner (1707–1754)

1745

Dated and signed VESTNER.

**Obv:** A bust from the right, with an Imperial laurel wreath, in soldier's armour, with a general's cloak and with the Order of the Golden Fleece. Inscription FRANCISCVS

I.D.G.ROM.IMP.SEMP.AVG. (Francis I, by the Grace of God the Roman Emperor, always the augments of the empire).

**Rev:** Two eagles beneath the Imperial crown, standing on the earth and holding symbols of government. On their breasts they have the Lorraine and Tuscan shields impaled.

Inscription, IMPERIOSA IAM REDIT QVIES./ ELECT.D.XIII.SEPT./

MDCCXXXV (Elected on 13th September. Now imperial peace shall return)

H5-114.708 (AE, 44 mm; 29,22 g)

H5-82VIIIbAE183 (AE, 44 mm; 24,75 g)

Lit: Köhler 1745, p. 371. Schaumünzen 1782, p. 70, no. LIII. Bernheimer 1984, p. 206, no.

341. Förschner 1992, p. 333, no. 302. Novák 1995, p. 63, no. XIV.B.5

The eagle on the medal is not a two-headed Imperial one, but two eagles, who together are holding the Imperial orb, sceptre and sword. The two heraldic birds correspond to the two countries whose names are engraved on the earth: *Avstria* and *Germania*. The election

of Francis Stephen here is presented as the end of the wars and the guarantee of peace in the empire.

The silver medal contained 2 lots of metal and one piece sold for two Imperial talers.



### 15. Medal for Francis Stephen's Entrance into Frankfurt

Nuremburg, Andrew Vestner (1707–1754)

1745

Dated and signed VESTNER.

Obv: A bust from the right, with an Imperial laurel wreath, in soldier's armour, with a general's cloak and with the Order of the Golden Fleece. Inscription FRANCISCUS I. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG. (Francis I, by the Grace of God the Roman Emperor, always the augments of the empire).

Rev: Francis Stephen arrives at the city gate dressed in a Roman toga where he is welcomed by the personification of Frankfurt. Winged Victory shows him the way; two soldiers accompany them from the rear. Inscription ADVENTUI CAESARIS FELICISSIMO / FRANCOF. INGRESS. D. 25 SEPT. 1745 (On the most happy arrival of the Emperor; entrance into Frankfurt on September 25, 1745).

H5-70VIIIbAE54 (AE, 44 mm; 28,6 g)

H5-82VIIIbAE159 (tin, 44 mm; 32,02 g)

Lit: Köhler 1745, p. 370-1. Schaumünzen 1782, p. 71, no. LIV. Bernheimer 1984, p. 206, no. 342. Förschner 1992, p. 334, no. 303. Novák 1995, p. 69, no. XIV.C.1.

The medal portrays Francis Stephen as a victorious general who is leading his army into the city to celebrate his triumph. The palm as a symbol of military victory was carried in Roman triumphal parades. Above, in the rays the name of God can be seen, which is an allusion to the Sanctus Mass Liturgy: *"Blessed is **he that cometh in the name of the Lord.**"* The text in the mass is itself a citation of Matthew's description of Christ's entrance into Jerusalem on Palm Sunday. On the medal Victory is also holding a palm branch.

The portrait on the obverse is the same die as previous medals. Vestner struck this piece as a *box taler* as well, in which were inserted nineteen small prints based on the life of the new Emperor.

The silver medal contained 2 lots of metal and one cost 2 Imperial talers.



16. Medal for the Imperial coronation of Francis Stephen

Vienna and Frankfurt, Mathias Donner

(1704–1756)

1745

Dated and signed M.DONNER

**Obv:** A bust from the right, with an Imperial laurel wreath, in soldier's armour, with a general's cloak and with the Order of the Golden Fleece. **Inscription** FRANCISCUS.I.D:G.ROM.IMP.S.A.GERM.HIER.REX.LOTH.BAR.ET.M.HET.DUX. (Francis I, by the Grace of God Roman Emperor, always augments of the empire, King of Jerusalem, Duke of Lorraine, Grand Duke of Tuscany).

**Rev:** God's eye shines down on the altar where the crown jewels lie. **Inscription** DEO ET IMPERIO (For God and empire)



Brass box protecting Imperial wax seal

H5-69VIIIbAR60 (AR, 45 mm; 34,95 g)

Lit.: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 74, no. LVI. Förschner 1992, p. 349-52, no. 315-7. Novák 1995, p. 96, no. XIV.K.6.



17. Smaller medal for the Imperial coronation of Francis Stephen

Vienna and Frankfurt

1745

Dated and not signed

Obv: Under the Imperial crown is the inscription FRANCISCUS/ HIER.REX.LOTH.BAR./ ET.M.HETR.DUX./ ELECTUS/ IN REGEM.ROMAN/ CORONATUS/ FRANC.4.OCT./ 1745.

(Francis King of Jerusalem, Duke of Lorraine, of Bar, Grand Duke of Tuscany, elected King of the Romans and crowned in Frankfurt on 4th October 1745.

Rev: God's eye shines down upon the alter where the crown jewels lie. Inscription DEO ET IMPERIO (For God and empire).

H5-119.545 (AV, 26 mm; 4,3 g – 1977 from The Essay Office)

H5-160VIIIc1 (AV, 26 mm; 4 g)

H5-59.670 (AR, 25 mm; 3,97 g – from Zounek collection)

H5-126IVbAR3581 (AR, 26 mm; 3,73 g)

Lit.: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 74, no. LVI. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 252, no. 1099/1100.

Förschner 1992, p. 343–4, no. 311. Novák 1995, p. 82, no. XIV.D.18.



18. The smallest medal for the Imperial coronation of Francis Stephen  
Vienna and Frankfurt, Josef Anthony Toda (1710–1768)

1745

Dated and not signed

Obv: Under the Imperial crown the inscription FRANCISCUS/ HIER. REX. LOTH. BAR./  
ET. M. HETR. DUX./ ELECTUS/ IN REGEM. ROMAN./ CORONATUS/ FRANC. 4. OCT./ 1745.

(Francis King of Jerusalem, Duke of Lorraine, of Bar, Grand Duke of Tuscany, elected King  
of the Romans and crowned in Frankfurt on October 4, 1745.

Rev: **God's eye shines down upon the altar where the crown jewels lay.** Inscription DEO ET  
IMPERIO (For God and empire).

H5-114.685 (AR, 21 mm and loop; 2,24 g)

H5-114.686 (AR, 21 mm and hole; 1,95 g)

H5-185.193 (AR, 21 mm; 2,17 g)

H5-114.684 (AR, 21 mm and loop; 2,14 g)

Lit: Köhler 1745, p. 369-370. Groschen-Cabinet 1749, p. 153, no. 155. Schaumünzen 1782,  
p. 74, no. LVI. Kábdebo 1880, p. 73, no. 22 (attributes to Toda). Jungwirth 1982, p. 115,  
122–3. Förschner 1992, p. 346-7, no. 312–3. Novák 1995, p. 83-4, no. XIV.D.19–20.

Francis Stephen lays the insignia of his power on the altar and sacrifices them for God and  
the empire, consecrates them to God and his empire. A contemporary praised this use of  
the insignia as pious and patriotic.

The small medals were thrown to the public after the coronation on the way out of the cathedral. Among the mostly silver medals were mixed some gold as well. Large medals were given out to official participants and guests. The weight of a small gold medal was greater than a quarter ducat. Donner prepared the die while still in Vienna, and came to Frankfurt with it in order to help his colleagues from the local mint with the great amount of work they had to do. For this he received a bonus of 102 talers. After the coronation, visitors to Frankfurt who did not receive a medal directly from the Emperor himself, bought the items from him. He also sold some more after returning back to Vienna.

**Josef Anthony Toda** was Donner's student from the Academy of Engraving and was very successful in Vienna. He eventually achieved the high status of the chief engraver of coins.



Councillor Bansa of Frankfurt wearing Emperor's medal



### 19. Medal for Francis Stephen's Imperial Coronation

Amsterdam, Martin Holtzhey (1697–1764)

1745

Dated and signed M.HOLTZHEY.F.

Obv: A crowned bust from the right, in soldier's armour, general's cloak and with the Order of the Golden Fleece. Inscription FRANCISCVS STEPH.ROM.IMPER.SEMP.AVG. (Francis Stephen, Roman Emperor, always the augments of the empire).

Rev: The new Emperor, among the College of Electors, is kneeling while accepting the crown. Inscription RESPEXIT DEVS GERMANIAM ADFLICTAM/ DIE IV.OCTOBRIS/ MDCCXLV. (God looks graciously on troubled Germania. 4th October 1745).

H5-59.364 (AR, 49 mm; 43,37 g)

H5-180.725 (AR, 48 mm; 40,11 g – 1977 from The Essay Office)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 75, no. LVII. Förschner 1992, p. 366, no. 334. Novák 1995, p. 71, no. XIV.D.1.

After the death of Charles VII, Francis Stephen became the new ruler. The election took place on the 13<sup>th</sup> of September 1745 in Frankfurt and he was crowned on the 4<sup>th</sup> of October in the local cathedral there. Even though there had been voices saying since 1743 that the crown should go to young Archduke Josef, Maria Theresa insisted on Francis Stephen's candidature and brought him the Bohemian Elector's vote. Although she took her

husband's title and became the Empress, she declined to be crowned at Frankfurt giving the reason that she herself was already King of Hungary and Bohemia.

The three ecclesiastical electors are giving the kneeling Emperor insignia. On the altar lies a sealed act of settlement, in which the new ruler acknowledge the rights of the Empire. Behind him stand the four secular electors, the last one with a different royal crown represents Bohemia. Maria Theresa, who is looking out from the tribune, herself a ruler with the insignia of royal power.

The medal is supposed to show that the fortunate election of the new Emperor will turn things around in the empire for the better.



20. Medal for the Imperial Coronation of Francis Stephen

Nuremberg, Andrew Vestner (1707–1754)

1745

Dated and signed VESTNER.

**Obv:** A bust from the right with an Imperial laurel wreath, in soldier's armour, general's cloak and with the Order of the Golden Fleece. Inscription  
FRANCISCUS.I.D.G.ROM.IMP.SEMP.AVG. (Francis Stephen, by the Grace of God Roman Emperor, always the augments of the empire).

**Rev:** The enthroned Emperor, before him on the table are the crown jewels. God's hand is giving him a message from heaven with the writing DELIGIT QVEM DILIGIT (Chosen Favorite). **Inscription** PROVIDENTIA NVMINIS GERMANIAE FAVENTIS (God's providence favours Germania) CORONAT.FRANCOF./ D.4 OCT.1745 (Crowned in Frankfurt on the 4th of October 1745).

H5-59.671 (AR, 44 mm; 29,57 g – from Zounek collection)

Lit: Köhler 1745, p. 373. Schaumünzen 1782, p. 80, no. LXII. Bernheimer 1984, p. 209, no. 345. Förschner 1992, p. 358, no. 324. Novák 1995, p. 74, no. XIV.D.6.

Francis Stephen is sitting on the throne in the garb of an antique soldier, wearing the Imperial crown of laurels on his head. In his hand is the marshal's staff, next to him is a shield with the Imperial eagle on it. The crown jewels sit on a table covered with a tablecloth with the monogram F surrounded by a wreath of laurel and palm. The one is a symbol of the Emperor, the other of victory.

The word-play *deligit quem diligit* is an appropriate allusion to the hymn with which the **Queen of Sheba praised King Solomon, "Blessed be the Lord thy God, which delighted in thee to set thee on his throne, to be king for the Lord thy God: because thy God loved Israel, to establish them for ever, therefore made he thee king over them, to do judgment and justice."** (2 Cron. 9, 8)

Vestner used the die with the portrait of the Emperor for four different medals which he made for the Frankfurt coronation commemorating all of the festivities, beginning with the election, continuing with the ceremonial entrance into the city, and including the return to Vienna. One of his silver medals contained 2 lots of metal and cost 2 Imperial talers.



21. Medal for the Imperial Coronation of Francis Stephen

Nuremberg, Adam Rudolf Werner (1722–1784) and John Leonhard Oexlein (1715–1787)

1745

Dated and signed A.R.WERNER.F. on the obverse J.L.OEXLEIN.F. on the reverse.

**Obv:** A bust from the right with an Imperial laurel wreath, in soldier's armour, general's cloak and with the Order of the Golden Fleece. Inscription FRANCISCUS.I.D.G.ROM.IMP.SEMP.AVG. (Francis Stephen, By the Grace of God Roman Emperor, always the augments of the empire).

**Rev:** Apollo is seated on the globe being crowned by an angel. Inscription ORDO ET FELICITAS (order and happiness)/ CORONAT.D.4.OCTOBR./ 1745. (Crowned 4th October 1745).

H5-82VIIIbAR15 (AR, 44 mm; 29,16 g)

H5-82VIIIbAR16 (AR, 44 mm; 28,99 g)

H5-69VIIIbAR316 (AR, 44 mm; 28,11 g)

Lit: Köhler 1745, p. 375. Schaumünzen 1782, p. 81, no. LXIII. Förschner 1992, p. 362, no. 329. Novák 1995, p. 75, no. XIV.D.7.

The sun god is seated on the globe because as the Sun rules the earth Francis Stephen will rule the Empire. He is compared here to Apollo, the god of classical civilized restraint, who rules over the entire empire, represented here by the globe with the Imperial eagle. In one

hand he holds a ship's rudder, symbol of governance, in the other a harp, so that it is seen that he rules with harmonious unity, which as the new Emperor he will spread out across the world. The emblem of the rudder as a symbol of government is widespread, including the common saying *that one reigns securely at the helm.* In German the link between the rudder and governance is even more pronounced - *Steuer a steuern* —and makes this medal easily decipherable.

The medal was struck in Widow Lauffer's Nuremburg workshop. The silver weighed 2 lots and cost 2 Imperial talers.

This concept had been used before for the Oexleinem medal by French academics for Louis XIV at the beginning of his independent rule.

## MÉDAILLES SUR LE REGNE DE LOÛIS LE GRAND. 59

LE ROY PRENANT LE GOUVERNEMENT  
DE L'ESTAT.

**A**PRÈS la mort du Cardinal Mazarin, le Roy résolut de gouverner par luy-mesme. Aussitost le Royaume changea de face ; les abus, qui s'estoient glissez dans l'administration de la Justice, & des Finances, furent réformez ; les Arts & les Sciences refleurirent, & l'abondance, qui régna par tout, fit oublier en peu de temps les maux, qu'une longue guerre avoit caufez.

C'est le sujet de cette Médaille, où pour exprimer les prompts effets de l'application du Roy aux affaires, on l'a représenté sous la figure d'Apollon, assis sur un Globe orné de trois Fleurs de Lys. Il tient de sa main droite un Gouvernail, pour marquer qu'il conduit tout luy-mesme, & de l'autre main une Lyre, symbole de la parfaite harmonie de toutes les parties du Royaume. La Légende, *ORDO ET FELICITAS*, & l'Exergue, *REGIS CURAS IMPERII CAPESSENTE M. DC. LXI.* veulent dire que *le Roy prenant en main les resnes de l'Estat, l'ordre & la felicité ont commencé d'y régner. 1661.*





## 22. Medal of Francis Stephen and Maria Theresa

Mannheim, Wiegand Schäffer (1687–1758)

(1745)

Undated, signed S on both sides

Obv: Head from the right with Imperial laurel wreath and the Order of the Golden Fleece.

Inscription FRANCISCUS.D:G.ROM.IMPERAT.S.A (Francis, by the Grace of God Roman Emperor, always augments of the empire).

Rev: Head from the left with a tiara. Inscription, MAR.THERESIA.D:G REGINA .HUNG.BOH

(Maria Theresa, by the Grace of God Queen of Hungary and Bohemia).

H5-180.864 (AR, 29 mm; 10,30 g)

Lit: Förscher 1992, p. 364, no. 332 (similar one but dated; attributed to W. Schaefer). Novák

1995, p. 85, no. XIV.D.23 (similar one but dated, attributed to Antonio Selvi)

The medal was probably made still in 1745, just after Francis Stephen's Imperial coronation and before Maria Theresa had accepted the title of Empress.

Wiegand Schäffer was a Danish engraver working as a warden of the Mannheim mint between 1745 and 1758.



23. Medal for the coronation of Francis Stephen

1745

Dated and not signed

Obv: A head from the left with the Imperial laurel wreath and antique armour. Inscription FRANCISCUS IMPERATOR PRO DEO ET PATRIA/ OCT.4.1745. (Emperor Francis – for the benefit of God and country – 4th October 4).

Rev: A bust from the left, with a two headed Imperial eagle underneath it. Inscription FILIA QUE FUERAS FIES NUNC CAESARIS UXOR+/ CAESARIS AUGUSTI TU QUOQUE MATER ERIS: (Daughter of an Emperor, now you will be the wife of an Emperor, and also the mother of a noble Emperor).

H5-59.672 (AE, 34 mm; 10,81 g – from Zounek collection)

Lit: Förschner 1992, p. 378, no. 347. Novák 1995, p. 79, no. XIV.D.13.



24. Medal for the Imperial Coronation of Francis Stephen

1745

Dated and not signed

Obv: The goddess Minerva is crowning the sitting Emperor, who has beneath him the shield of the defeated French. Inscription FRANCISCUS PRIMUS ROM:IMP./

FRANKE:IV:OCT:/ MDCCXLV (Francis I, Roman Emperor, in Frankfurt on October 4, 1745).

Rev: The Imperial eagle is carrying the shield of the Bavarian Elector. Inscription

SEMPER:TRIUMPHANS. (always victorious).

H5-114.701 (AE silver gilt, 41 mm and hole; 19.37 g)

H5-114.702 (AE, 41 mm and hole; 16,39 g)

H5-114.703 (AE, 41 mm; 16,16 g)

H5-58.685 (AE, 41 mm; 16,15 g – from Katz collection)

H5-58.686 (AE, 41 mm and trace; 15,46 g – from Katz collection)

Lit: Förschner 1992, p. 372-3, 339. Novák 1995, p. 78, no. XIV.D.11.

After the death of Emperor Charles VII the French court supported the candidacy of his son Maxmilian III Josef of Bavaria. After the defeat of the French army the young elector resigned and did not participate in the vote.



25. Medal for the Imperial Coronation of Francis Stephen

(1745)

Undated, not signed

Obv: Francis standing in Hungarian garb, crowned, with a drawn sword. Behind him the Imperial coat-of-arms, inscription FRANCISCUS.PRIMUS.ROM.C.KAYSER (Francis I, Emperor of Rome)

Rev: Imperial eagle with Venetian symbol on its breast, opis FELICITAS IMPERII (happiness of the empire).

H5-57.415 (AE, 41 mm and pierced; 13,9 g – from Floss collection)

Lit: Förschner 1992, p. 374, no. 340



26. Medal for the Imperial Coronation of Francis Stephen

(1745)

Undated, not signed

Obv: Francis standing in Hungarian garb, crowned, with a drawn sword. Behind him the Imperial coat-of-arms, inscription FRANCISCUS.PRIMUS.ROM.C.KAYSER (Francis I, Emperor of Rome)

Rev: Crowned Maria Theresa, who together with young Josef is holding the Imperial Orb. Inscription MARIA.THERESA.ROME.KAYSERIN (Maria Theresa, Empress of Rome).

H5-55.912 (AE, 41 mm; 21,01 g – bought 1899 at František Chaura's for 3.50 K)

H5-50.332 (AE, 41 mm; 20,47 g – from Chaura collection)

H5-58.646 (AE, 41 mm; 13,31 g – from Katz collection)

Lit: Förschner 1992, p. 375, no. 341. Novák 1995, p. 100, no. XIV.K.15

These simple, roughly struck medals show two things: that the new Emperor is the husband of the Hungarian Queen, with whom he has a son who can take over the rule after him. The Venetian symbol on the breast of the Imperial eagle probably alludes to the influence of Venice behind the scenes during the voting. The medal was probably accompanied by a printed ribald song, unknown today, so the full meaning of the medal escapes us. In Dresden this medal was offered in 1746 for only 9 gross. Traces of loops and drilled holes show that these medals were worn by their owners.

On the last page of the official compendium of government medals from 1782 there is one brief sentence that mentions it, *"The Dutch, the so-called mocking medals, were issued several times especially during the Bavarian – French war, to please the riffraff."*



27. Medal for returning to Vienna after the Imperial coronation

Nuremberg, Andrew Vestner (1707–1754)

1745

Dated and signed VESTNER.

Obv: A bust from the right, in antique armour, with the Order of the Golden Fleece and an Imperial laurel wreath. Inscription FRANCISCVS I.D.G.ROM.IMP.SEMP.AVG. (Francis I, Roman Emperor, always augments of the empire).

Rev: At the city gate there is a coach pulled by four horses, carrying the Imperial couple. Victory himself is the carriage driver. On the sides they are accompanied by soldiers bearing palm and olive branches, symbols of victory and peace. Inscription HILARITAS PVBLICA/ INGRESS.VIENN./ 27 OCT.1745. (Everyone is delighted upon the arrival in Vienna, 27th October 1745).

H5-59.674 (AR, 44 mm; 29,57 g – from Zounek collection)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 86, no. LXVII. Thon 1982, p. 61. Bernheimer 1984, p. 210, no. 346. Novák 1995, p. 87, no. XIV.G.1.

The Viennese townsfolk prepared three triumphal arches for their rulers, at which they welcomed them on October 27, 1745 on their return from the Imperial coronation at Frankfurt am Main. In the evening the arches were festively lit, as was the entire city. Illustrations and descriptions of the arches were sold by booksellers for 17 kreuzers, the

silver medal was more than 14 times more expensive. In Vienna one would pay 17 kreuzers for a sedan-chair with two porters.

The medal presents the new Emperor who had fought to gain his crown. Now, accompanied by his wife and army he returns to the capital which is full of joy expecting peaceful times. The poem composed by the court poet Johann von Newen also **culminated with the line “*Post reditum, Francisce, Tuum, sunt omnia laeta*” – After your return, Francis, everything is full of joy.**

Andrew Vestner in his original design for the back side of the medal used the character of Fortune, who was supposed to bring the new Imperial couple to their home city, but in the end he chose to engrave Victory instead. His design drawing is already the size of the actual small medal. He also struck a version with an obverse on which there is a portrait of Maria Theresa.



Version with likeness of Empress



Andreas Vestner, medal design, 1745. Chariot is driven by Fortuna instead of Victory



28. Medal for the founding of the Elizabethan Convent in Linz

Vienna, Mathias Donner (1704–1756)

1745

Dated and signed on the obverse M.D.f.

Obv: Two busts from the right, inscription IMP.FRANC.AUG.ET M.THERES.AUG. (Emperor Francis, the ruler, and Maria Theresa, the ruler).

Rev: In the laurel wreath, the inscription: LAPIDI/ VIVO ANGULARI GLORIA/ PIENTIS.OPTIMORUMQ.PRINC./ IUSSU SAC.AEDIS/ DIVAE ELISABETHAE DEDICATAE/ PRIM.LAP.POS./ FERD.BONAV.COM.A WEISSENWOLF/ PROVINC.SUP.AUSTR.PRAEF./ MDCCXLV.

Glory to the living cornerstone. At the orders of the greatest and most pious rulers, Ferdinand Bonaventura Count of Weissenwolff, Regional Governor of Upper Austria, lay the foundation stone of the church dedicated to St. Elizabeth in the year 1745.

H5-82VIIIbAE186 (tin, 49 mm; 26,33 g – unsigned later issue of the Vienna mint)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 88, no. LXIX (but signed M.D.f). Stempelsammlung II, 1902, s. 254–5, no. 1115/1116. Fleischer 1932, p. 92, no. 298.

The Elizabethan Convent for treating the sick was founded in the Linz by the daughter of the deceased court pharmacist, Ernestine Innocenti of Sternegg (1711–1762), who received support from the Imperial couple. In July of 1745 the founder and four sisters

came from Vienna. In September the Regional Governor Ferdinand Bonaventura Ungnad of Weissenwolff ceremonially began the building by laying underneath the first stone, in the name of the Imperial pair, their medal. The living cornerstone on the inscription of the medal refers to Jesus Christ: *The stone which the builders rejected has become the cornerstone* (Matthew 21, 42). This sentence is well suited to the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the building.

After the monastery was finished in 1764 the nuns began to build a church, again with Imperial patronage. This time, onto the base of the church a copper plate was placed with an inscription, summarizing for later generations who would one day stand above the ruins of the building, the history of its founding. The Imperial Treasury paid Josef Polz 12 talers for engraving the plate. The engraving for the dies of another medal would have cost thirty talers.



Linz, Elizabethan Convent, 1755



29. Medal for the founding of the Theresianum in Vienna

Vienna, Peter Kayserwerth (1724–1793)

1746

Dated and signed on the reverse P.K.

Obv: Two busts from the right, inscription IMP.FRANC.AUG.ET M.THERES.AUG. (Emperor Francis, the ruler, and Maria Theresa, the ruler).

Rev: Athena is showing a school child the Temple of Glory and advising him HAC ITVR VIA (go this way). Below there is the inscription INSTITVT.NOBILIORIS IVVENT./ THERESIANVM ERECTVM./ MDCCXLVI. (The institute for noble youth Theresianum, established in 1746).

H5-59.676 (AR, 49 mm; 43,44 g – from Zounek collection)

H5-82VIIIbAE161 (tin, 49 mm; 29,86 g)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 104, no. LXXXII. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 255, no.

1119/1120. Jahres-Bericht 1880. Jahrbuch 1889, CCL, 6249. Donner 1993, p. 652, no. 206

Emperor Charles VI died in 1740 in the palace Favorita. His daughter did not set foot in there after that time. In 1746 she gave the palace to the Jesuits, so that under her auspices they could there create an academy for young nobles, the future officers of the empire.

On the reverse of the medal we see the building of the new school and the goddess of wisdom Athena, who is leading the industrious student to the heights of the Temple of Glory and advising him to *“go this way,”* meaning with his studies.

In June of 1750 the Empress donated from the castle collections “a coin-cabinet with five drawers, in which there were 1<sup>st</sup> Silver coins from families of ancient Rome, 2<sup>nd</sup> Silver coins of Augusti and Caesars, 3<sup>rd</sup> Large copper medals of Augusti and Caesars, 4<sup>th</sup> Copper medals of second and third sizes, 5<sup>th</sup> **Various medieval and new medals.**” Coins and medals were considered to be essential aids for classical education, in order to learn about the great characters of the past, their acts and glory.

The medal was the work of twenty-two year old Peter Kayserwerth, student of longtime engraver of Imperial medals Mathias Donner, who allowed him to create this commission. Kayserwerth did not get a permanent position at the Vienna mint until he was 40 year old, in 1764.

The school functions in Vienna to this day. In 1880 they had the mint restrike 40 new pieces of the medal using the original dies.



Imperial palace Favorita



### 30. Medal for the reconstruction of the Franciscan Monastery in Vienna

Vienna, Mathias Donner (1704–1756)

1748

Dated and signed M.D.f.

Obv: Two busts from the right, inscription IMP.FRANC.AUG.ET M.THERES.AUG. (Emperor Francis, the ruler, and Maria Theresa, the ruler).

Rev: In a palm wreath the inscription, ASCETERII/ FF.O.M.S.FR.CONV./ AD S. CRUCEM VIEN./ VIVENTE SERAPH.PATRE AN.MCCXXIV.FUNDATI/ MDCCXLVIII.KAL.AUG.INSTAURATI/ PIETATIS AUG.MON.POS./ IOSEPHUS COM.KEVENHHULLER/ S.C.M.SUPR.GUB./ PRAEF.

(Josef Count Khevenhüller, the High Chamberlain of His sacred Imperial Majesty, made this reminder of Imperial piety, who on 1st August 1748 renewed the hermitage of the order of Friars Minor Conventual of St Francis at the Holy Cross in Vienna, founded in 1224 for the life of the Seraphic Father).

H5-69VIIIbAR77 (AR, 49 mm; 34,78 g)

H5-82AEVIIIb162 (tin, 48 mm; 34,84 g – unsigned later issue)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 115, no. XC.

Christian rulers acted as supporters and protectors of the Church, patrons of churches and monasteries. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the Viennese Franciscan Monastery had to make way for the construction of **the court archive**. **The Přemysl Otakar Gothic Church** stands on Minoritenplatz to this day.



31. Medal for the jubilee year of 1750

Kremnice, Francis Ignatius Wurschbauer

1750

Dated and signed I. WURSCHBAUR on the obverse and I.W. on the reverse.

Obv: Two busts from the right, inscription FRANCISCUS ET THERESIA. (Francis and Theresa)

Rev: Beneath a shining star, two hands are holding a rudder, underneath which are the globe, and the Lorraine and Hapsburg arms. The inscription IMPERIO ET EXEMPLO (By sovereign power and example) / AN.IUB.MDCCL.(in the jubilee year of 1750).



Bronze coin of Tiberius, 36–37 AD

H5-59.678 (AR, 50 mm; 43,86 g – signed by full name. From Zounek collection)

H5-59.679 (AR, 50 mm; 43,37 g – signed by initials F.I.W on obverse. From Zounek collection)

H5-58.313 (AR, 50 mm; 43,18 g – signed by initials F.I.W on obverse. From Katz collection)

H5-69VIIIbAR338 (AR, 50 mm; 43,44 g - signed by initials F.I.W on obverse)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 126, no. XCIX (here is medal signed by full name I.

WURSCHBAUR on obverse and I.W. on reverse). Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 339, no.

1529 (die with initials F.I.W.) and p. 340, no. 1530/1531 (die with full name)

The inscription on the medal is probably a variation on two Latin school sayings: *Ductus Exemplo* – rule by example, and *Exemplo, non imperio* – by example, not by power. Both exhort patience, which the head of the divided German Empire needed in abundance. At the same time *imperio* in the medal's inscription is an allusion to the Roman emperor, who in theory, reigned supreme.

The male and female hands hold the rudder of government together, representing the co-regency of Francis Stephen and Maria Theresa. Both of them reign under a lucky star, which is at the top of the medal.

In the German speaking area the likeness of certain words helped with figuring out the meaning of the medal. Helm – *steuernruder*, sounds like the verb *steuern*, which means to manage, to control.

The medal commemorates the tenth jubilee of the Imperial couple joint rule, which took place in 1750.



### 32. Medal for the homage of Regensburg

John Leonhard Oexlein (1715–1787) and Peter Paul Werner (1689–1771)

Regensburg, 1750

Dated and signed I.L.OEXLEIN.f. and P.P.WERNER.f.

Obv: Bust from the right with Imperial laurel wreath and the Order of the Golden Fleece.

Inscription FRANCISCUS I.D.G.ROM.IMP.SEMP.AVG. (Francis, by the Grace of God Roman Emperor, always augments of the empire).

Rev: An allegory of the city of Regensburg stands in front of the statue of Emperor Francis.

Inscription DEO ET CAESARI

(To God and Caesar) and underneath, S.P.Q.R./ IURE.IURANDO/ OBSTRACTIS./ MDCCL. (In the year 1750 from the senate and people of the city of Regensburg bound by the oath).

H5-59.677 (AR, 44 mm; 29,18 – from Zounek collection to where bought from Kallaie for 25 K)

H5-114.709 (AE, 44 mm; 26,24 g)

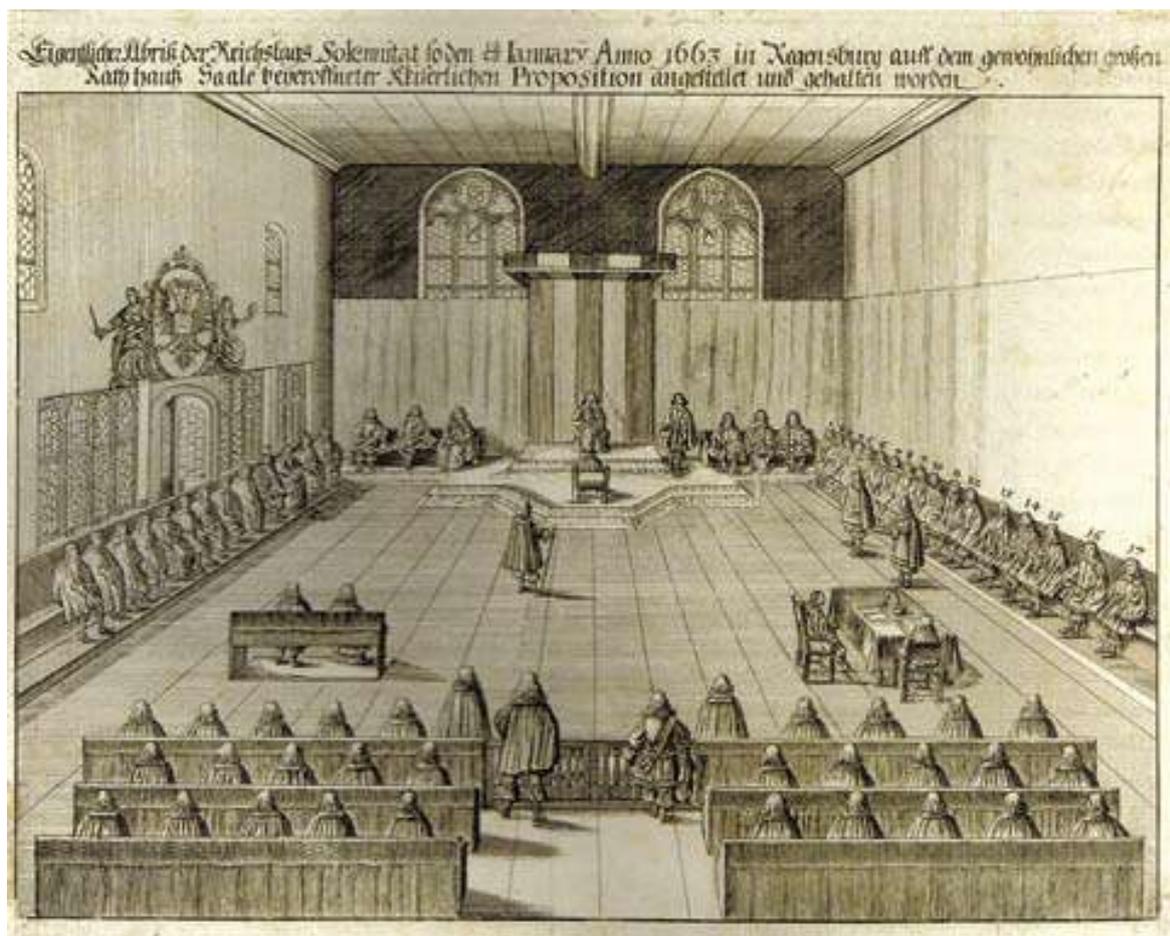
Lit: Zunckl 1750, p. 28. Schaumünzen 1782, p. 129, no. Cl. Novák 1995, p. 91, no. XIV.J.1.

**Regensburg's town hall had been the seat of the perpetual Imperial Diet since 1663.**

Emperor Charles VII had moved the seat to Frankfurt, Francis Stephen of Lorraine returned it to Regensburg. The individual states of the empire were represented at the assembly by their Commissioners. In 1750 they gave their tribute, in the place of the Emperor, to his Permanent Representative, the Prince of Thurn and Taxis.

The city fathers were undoubtedly joyous that participants in parliament would be spending money in their city again, and they did not hesitate to express their gratitude toward their benefactor with this medal as well.

The saying on the obverse *To God and Caesar* is a suitable modification of Francis Stephen's motto *To God and Empire* (see no. 16-18).



The Perpetual Diet at Regensburg, 1663



### 33. Medal for the founding of the Elizabethan Convent in Brno

Vienna, Mathias Donner (1704–1756)

1751

Dated, signed M.D.f.

Obv: Two busts from the right, inscription IMP.FRANC.AUG.ET M. THERES.AUG. (Emperor Francis, the ruler, and Maria Theresa, the ruler)

Rev: A wreath surrounds a fourteen line text: MARIA/ THERESIA AUGUSTA, / PIA, CLEMENS, IUSTA, / SANCTIS TRIBUS MAGIS/ DEDICATAE,/ PRO SACRIS VIRGINIBUS,/ SUB INVOCATIONE DIVAE/ ELISABETHAE,/ AD FAMULANDUM/ DEO ET PROXIMO/ DEVOTIS, HUIUS AEDIS/ PRIMUM LAPIDEM/ PONENDUM IUSSIT/ MDCCLI. (in 1751 Maria Theresa, faithful, clement, just ruler commanded the foundation stone of this building, given to the Three Holy Magi and dedicated to virgins of St. Elisabeth, serving God and Man to be laid).

H5-50.358 (tin, 49 mm; 27,17 g – unsigned later issue of Viennese mint. From Chaura collection)

H5-82VIIIbAE163 (tin, 49 mm; 23,76 g – unsigned later issue of Viennese mint)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 134, no. CIV (here one signed M.D.f.). Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 259, no. 1134. Kleisner 2007, p. 91

In 1749 Mary Elisabeth Countess Walldorf brought Elizabethan nuns from Vienna to Brno to care for old and sick women. The Empress took over the patronage. This medal was put

into the foundations of the new building in her name by the Moravian Chamber President Henry Cajetan of Blümengen in 1751. The medal maker Mathias Donner received 30 talers from a private account for the die with the text for the reverse, the official portrait for the imperial obverse was available for use from the Vienna mint. The inscription was written by the court poet John Charles Newen; in it he also uses the Queen's motto "*with justice and clemency*". Although the patroness of the cloister was solely Maria Theresa herself, she let her husband be pictured here as well.



### 34. Medal for the Emperor's visit to Hungarian Mining Towns

Vienna, Mathias Donner (1704–1756)

1751

Dated and signed D

Obv: Two crowned busts facing each other. Inscription

FRANC.IMP.AUG.M.THERES.HUNG.REX (Francis, Emperor and always augments of the empire, Maria Theresa King of Hungary).

Rev: Miners welcome the Emperor on horseback. Inscription ADVENTUS AUGUSTI/ IN

FOD.HUNG.INFER./ MDCCLI. (The Emperor's arrival in the mining towns of Lower Hungary, 1751)

H5-180.920 (AR, 29 mm; 8,77 g – 1972 from The Essay Office)

H5-180.965 (AR, 29 mm; 9,74 g – 1972 from The Essay Office)

H5-59.365 (AR, 29 mm; 9 g)

H5-59.680 (AR, 29 mm; 8,72 g – from Zounek collection)

H5-69ARVIIIb171 (AR, 29 mm; 8,71 g)

H5-87VIIIbAR4 (AR, 29 mm; 8,70 g)

H5-57.085 (AR, 29 mm; 8,1 g – from Floss collection)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 135, no. CV. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 259, no. 1135/1136.

Probszt-Ohstorff 1970, p. XXVIII (as work of M. Donner). Kianička 2004 (as work of M.

Donner)

Even though he visited alone, Maria Theresa is pictured on the medal as well as she was Hungarian King and thus the lord of the mining towns. On the reverse of the medal miners **are pictured gathered underneath their guild's banner, and they are holding hammers as a symbol of their profession.** They have extracted ore prepared as a gift. In the foreground the mayor is bending down and offering the key to the city.

The mint struck 668 silver pieces and 46 gold ones which were worth 3 ducats. That was a price of a calf.



Triumphal arch at Banská Štiavnica, 1751. Even here Francis Stephan and Maria Theresa are painted together.



### 35. Smaller medal for the Emperor's visit to Hungarian Mining Towns

Vienna, Mathias Donner (1704–1756)

1751

Dated and not signed

Obv: Two crowned busts facing each other. Inscription

FRANC.IMP.AUG.M.THERES.HUNG.REX (Francis, Emperor and always augments of the empire, Maria Theresa King of Hungary).

Rev: An allegory of the wealthy mining town is seated with

a horn of plenty, out of which coins are pouring. She is giving extracted ore to Mercury the god of business. Inscription FORTUNAE REDUCI/ ADV.AUG.IN FOD.H.I./ MDCCLI (To a happy return. The Emperor's arrival in the mining towns of Lower Hungary).



Silver coin of Hadrian, 137–138 AD

H5-59.681 (AR, 25 mm; 4,34 g – from Zounek collection)

H5-186.514 (AR, 26 mm; 4,38 g – from Fousek collection)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 136, no. CVI. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 260, no. 1138/1139.

Kianička 2004 (as work of M. Donner)

The picture and inscription from the medal *fortuae reduci* (to the fortunate return) is taken from ancient Roman Imperial coins. In Rome the senate also dedicated the altar of Augustus *Fortunae reduci* after Augustus' fortunate return to the city.



### 36. Smallest medal for the Emperor's visit to Hungarian Mining Towns

Vienna, Mathias Donner (1704–1756)

1751

Dated and not signed

Obv: Two crowned busts facing each other. Inscription

FRANC.IMP.AUG.M.THERES.HUNG.REX (Francis, Emperor and always augments of the empire, Maria Theresa King of Hungary).

Rev: Writing, finished off by mining hammers. Inscription ADVENTUS/ AUGUSTI/ IN

FODINAS/ HUNGARIAE/ INFERIORIS/ MDCCLI (The Emperor's arrival to the mining towns in Lower Hungary in 1751).

H5-VII.43 (AR, 21 mm and loop; 2,46 g)

H5-59.682 (AR, 21 mm; 2,21 g – from Zounek collection)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 137, no. CVII. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 260, no. 1141/1142.

Kianička 2004 (as work of M. Donner)

**The Emperor and his entourage visited Banská Štiavnica, Kremnica and mines in the vicinity from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> June 1751.** Among the things which Francis Stephen tried here was extracting of gold ore, from which Kremnica minted ducats.

Before his arrival the mint had sent from Vienna 6,197 copies of these three medals, both gold and silver ones. The bill was 4,355 florins and 25 kreuzers. The Emperor had them distributed to the locals, as well as among his entourage. The social standing of the receiver was reflected in the number of pieces given. Baron Hellenbach who accomodated he Emperor was given 1 big, 3 medium and 4 small gold pieces together with 6 big, 8 medium and 10 small silver ones. The local doctor went home with 1 medium and 1 small gold medal together with 4 big, 6 medium and 8 small silver ones. The principal engraver of the Kremnice mint was given 1 medium and 1 small gold piece together with 4 big, 6 medium and 8 small silver ones.

The medals were highly sought after. Five clercks from Banská Bystrica complained in writing in January 1752, that they were given none. Despite the fact they traveled 45 km to meet the Emperor and accompanied him another 150 km on his return journey. They protested that, unlike them, their office staff and their servants were also given some. As late as September 1752 twelve horsemen were asking for these medals as reimbursement their travel expenses accompaning the Emperor. At the end each was given 4 silver pieces: 1 big, 1 medium and 2 small ones.



### 37. Medal for the establishment of the Noblewomen's Institute in Prague

Vienna, Mathias Donner (1704–1756)

1754

Dated and signed M.D.f.

Obv: Two busts from the right. Inscription IMP.FRANC.AUG.ET M. THERES.AUG. (Emperor Francis, the ruler, and Maria Theresa, the ruler)

Rev: Beneath a palm and laurel branches are six lines of text, IMMACULATAE/ BEATAE.MARIAE.VIRGINI/ FRANCISCI ET THERESIAE/ AUGUSTORUM.MUNIFICA.PIETATE/ VIRGINES ILLUSTRIS FUNDATAE/ AN.CH.MDCCLIV. (founded in the year of Christ 1754, to the glory of the Immaculate and Blessed Virgin Mary, for well-born maidens by the bountiful Imperial piety of Franz and Theresa).

H5-59.194 (AR, 49 mm; 34,82 g)

H5-54.406 (AE, 49 mm; 52,37 g – from Chaura collection)

H5-58.655 (AE, 49 mm; 47,42 g – from Katz collection)

H5-58.652 (AE, 49 mm; 45,33 g – from Katz collection)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 149, no. CXVI. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 264, no. 1157.

Kleisner 2007, p. 91–2.

The most prestigious institute of the monarchy, it required candidates to provide sixteen noble ancestors. Each place yielded 300 talers in income per year. The ladies were subject to restrictions on the cost of their dresses and jewelry, and prayed for the welfare of Francis

Stephen's family. The first abbess to be appointed was Francis' daughter, Archduchess Maria Anna.

For the reverse die of this medal Mathias Donner was paid 30 talers once again, the same price as for the engravings for the Elizabethan Convent in Brno, even though the text is half as long and he must have had much less work to do for it. Another 90 talers, 16 kreuzers, was billed by the Vienna mint, *"for 2 silver medals given to the court architect Nicholas Pacassi, with the portrait of both their Majesties, and with an inscription to be placed under the founding stone of the newly built Institute for Noblewomen in Prague."*

The yearly salary for the Imperial architect Pacassi was 3,000 talers. If he had wanted to be remembered by posterity and thus commissioned his own medal it would have cost him two months' salary.



38. Medal for the 200th anniversary for the Peace of Augsburg

Nuremburg, Peter Paul Werner (1689–1771)

1755

Dated and signed P.P.W.

Obv: Two busts facing each other. Inscription CAROLVS

V.ET.FRANCISCVS.I.IMPERATORES.AVGVSTI. (August Emperors Charles V and Francis I).

Rev: On the altar of peace wrapped in olive branches lies a certificate with the writing PAX/

RELI/ GIOSA and above it, two clasped hands symboling agreement. The bold letters in the inscription ILLO DANTE HOC FIRMANTE/ STABILISERIT give the year as 1755 (The permanent religious peace, given by the former is confirmed by the latter).

H5-181.184 (AR, 44 mm; 29,10 g)

H5-82VIIIbAR14 (AR, 44 mm; 29 g)

H5-70VIIIbAR65 (AR, 44 mm and trace of loop; 27,27 g)

Lit: Europäische mercurius 1755, p. 205–6. Schaumünzen 1782, p. 152, no. CXIX.

For the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the signing of the Peace of Augsburg, which confirmed freedom of religion in the empire, and had further given subjects the ability to move for religious reasons, and had sanctified the confiscation of church property, Nuremburg Mint masterer Forester requested the permission of Francis Stephen to mint a commemorative medal at his own expense. Keeping peace in the empire was a major task of every Emperor and so the Viennese court used Forester's medal for their own propaganda purposes.



39. Medal for the construction of a new university building

Vienna, Mathias Donner (1704–1756)

1756

Dated and signed M.D.f.

Obv: Two busts from the right. Inscription IMP.FRANC.AUG.ET M.THERES.AUG. (Emperor Francis, the ruler, and Maria Theresa, the ruler).

Rev: The university building, inscription MUNIFICENTIA AUGUSTORUM./ ACADEMIA VIENNENSIS./ MDCCLVI. (By Imperial generosity Vienna University [built in] 1756).

H5-59 684 (AR, 49 mm; 34,52 g – unsigned later issue of Viennese mint. From Zounek collection)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 158, no. CXXIV. Kábdebo 1880, p. 65. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 264, no. 1158



Canaletto, University Square in Vienna, ca. 1758–1761



40. Smaller medal for the construction of a new university building

Vienna, Mathias Donner (1704–1756)

1756

Dated and signed M.D.

Obv: Two busts from the right. Inscription IMP.FRANC.AUG.ET M.THERES.AUG. (Emperor Francis, the ruler, and Maria Theresa, the ruler).

Rev: The university building, inscription MUNIFICENTIA AUGUSTORUM./ ACADEMIA VIENNENSIS./ MDCCLVI. (By Imperial generosity Vienna University [built in] 1756).

H5-59.685 (AE, 29 mm; 12,47 g – from Zounek collection)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 158, no. CXXIV. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 265, no. 1162/1163.

The plans for the new university building were drawn by the architect Jean Nicolas Jadot, originally from Lorraine. Building began in 1753 and on 5<sup>th</sup> April 1756 the Emperor and Empress gave the Rector and the gathered university community the key to this costly and richly decorated building, which clearly **demonstrated the government's support of science**.

Mathias Donner prepared four different large medals for the opening ceremonies: 44, 32, 29 and 22mm sizes, for which the Empress was sent a bill for 1,275 florins, which was the equivalent of 637 talers 60 kr:

*First for the large medal presenting  
the university building, two reverse dies . . . . . 400 fl.  
Further the second type with the portrait  
of both Imper. Majesties and reverse die . . . . . 300 fl.  
Further the third type obverse and two reverse  
dies, a pair for 250 florins, altogether . . . . . 375 fl.  
Further for the fourth type obverse and reverse . . . . 200 fl.  
Total 1,275  
Mathäus Donner*

For the biggest medal the Sovereign paid only for the reverse, the standard portrait on the obverse was available in the mint. The two reverse dies used show that a large number of medals were needed, and if all of the copies were to be of the highest quality, it would be necessary to change the worn-out die.

For the three smaller medals Donner had to engrave new portrait dies as well. From the large number of medals of all sizes we can see that they were given to everybody present, from ladies-in-waiting to students, to whom the Imperial couple also gave away, through the Archbishop, 1,000 ducats.

The medals for Vienna University were Donner's last work. He died on August 26, 1756 at the age of fifty-two. In appreciation of his merit the government gave him a First Class funeral. His widow married medallist Anthony Moll next Spring (see no. 43).



Great Hall of the university, ceiling, 1755



41. Medal for the construction of Locks made at Mincio near Mantua  
Mantua and engraver from Milano (?)

1756

Dated and not signed

Obv: Two busts form the left. Inscription,

IMP.AVG+MAR.THER.ROM+IMP.AVG.H.B.REG+MANT.DVX+ (Francis I, Holy Roman Emperor and ruler, Maria Theresa Roman Empress and ruler, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Duke of Mantua).

Rev: Underneath a view of the lock is the inscription, +SALVBKITATI+AERIS+/  
NAUIGATIONIS.ET.COMMERCY/ PERPETVITATI/ PROPE.GUBERNVLVM.INCHOAT/  
+ANN+MDCCLVI/ REGALIS.LIBERALITAT/ MVNVS (by the gift of royal generosity, this work

was begun in 1756 in order to improve healthier air, and to maintain marine shipping and trade).

H5-59.683 (AR, 48 mm; 44,49 g – from Zounek collection)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 161, no. CXXVII. Johnson 1985, p. 30–3.

The locks were constructed at Mincio near Mantua by the government of the Emperor Charles VI in 1724. They were extended thirty years later by Antonio Maria Azzalini, an engineer of Mantua. The work was completed in 1756.

The appearance and design of the medal differs from the work of the Viennese engravers. It originated in Italy and it seems likely that the Mantua mint used dies prepared by a skilful medallist from Milano.



42. Medal for the victory over the Prussians at Kolin

Vienna, Anthony Wideman (1724–1792)

1757

Dated and signed A.WIDEMAN

Obv: Two busts from the right. Inscription, FRANCISCVS M. THERESIA AVGG. (Rulers Francis and Maria Theresa).

Rev: The genius of the Austrian monarchy with a laurel wreath and a palm branch is standing on the trophies of the conquered Prussians. Inscription BORVSSIS DEVICTIS/ MDCCLVII IVN./ D.XVIII (to the humiliation of the Prussians on 18th June 1757).

H5-180.819 (AR, 46 mm; 34,68 g)

H5-151.089 (AR, 46; 40,90 g)

H5-58.311 (AR, 46 mm; 34,29 g – from Katz collection)

H5-58.314 (AR, 46 mm; 34,92 g – unsigned later issue of Viennese mint. From Katz collection)

H5-151.090 (AE, 46 mm; 33,34 g)

H5-58.651 (AE, 46 mm; 32,25 g – from Katz collection)

H5-50.357 (AE, 46 mm; 31,90 g – from Chaura collection)

H5-59.686 (AE, 46 mm; 31,66 g- from Zounek collection)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 164, no. CXXIX. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 266, 1169/1170  
(as work of A. Wideman and M. Krafft because of mark K on the die). Probszt 1970, p.  
XXVIII (only Wideman's work)

On 18<sup>th</sup> June 1757, the Prussian army of King Frederick II clashed with the Austrian and Saxon armies of Field Marshall Leopold Daun. The Austrian victory compelled the Prussian army to end the siege of Prague, and it had a decisive influence on the further course of the Seven Years' War. The Austrian army won back its battered reputation at Kolin. The Empress Maria Theresa called this victory the birth of the Austrian monarchy.

The design of the medal reaches as far back as antique coinage. However the Viennese historian who prepared the drawing for the medallist had only to turn the pages of the book *Medailles sur les principaux evenements du regne de Louis Le Grand* and show him the picture of Lois XIV's medal from 1664. The refinement of the medals produced by French Academy could only be imitated.



Medal of Louis XIV, 1664



43. Medal for the victory over the Prussians at Kolin

Vienna, Anthony Moll (1721–1757)

1757

Dated and signed A.MOLL

Obv: Two busts form the right. Inscription, FRANCISCUS ET THERESIA AUGG: (Rulers Francis and Theresa)

Rev: A seated Athena is pointing at a pyramid being split by a lightning bolt. Inscription, FRANGIT DEUS OMNE SUPERBUM (God humbles all who behave haughtily). Inscription in the lower section, RESTAURATA FELICITATE PUBLICA/ MDCCLVII.XVIII.IUN: (Renewal of the general welfare, 18th June 1757).



Medal of Frederick II for the Battle of Lissa, 1757

H5-55.917 (AR, 50 mm; 43,57g)

H5-58.349 (AR, 50 mm; 43,52 g – from Katz collection)

H5-82ARVIIIa141 (AR, 49,5 mm; 43,48 g)

H5-180.729 (AR, 50 mm; 43,34 g)

H5-59.195 (AE, 50 mm; 47,82 g – 1962 from Museum of Applied Arts)

H5-50.355 (AE, 50 mm; 42,5 g – from Chaura collection)

H5-58.388 (AE, 50 mm; 39,75 g – from Katz collection)

H5-82AEVIIIb172 (tin, 50 mm; 32,38 g)

H5-58.390 (tin, 50 mm; 32,33 g – from Katz collection)

Lit: Bauers 1771, p. 187–9. Schaumünzen 1782, p. 165, no. CXXX. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 266, no. 1166/1167. Handl-Kernd'l 1986, p. 101–2.

The pyramid is a symbol of princely glory which lasts for all time – unless of course a lightning bolt hits it, as on the medal – as it did the military glory of Frederick of Prussia. The seated goddess Athena is the personification of the Austrian army, therefore representing Maria Theresa. The motto of the medal is in verse:

*Hoc retine verbum: frangit Deus omne superbum.*

Remember my word: God humbles the proud.

**The verse comes from Prudentius' Psychomachia (Battle for Man's Soul), an exceptionally popular book from the middle ages, where virtues such as Humility fight with the vices like Pride. The medal was accompanied by untraced pamphlet.**

When on 5<sup>th</sup> December 1757, Frederick II defeated Charles of Lorraine at the Battle of Leuthen he immediately had a medal struck with the same design in order to point out to **the premature pride of the Austrians. King Frederick II even sent the medal maker's die back to be reworked, because it seemed to Frederick that the Austrian medal was not copied closely enough. The Berlin Mint then struck 22 gold and 15 silver copies of the medal.**



44. Medal for the establishing of the Order of Maria Theresa

**Vienna, † Mathias Donner** (1704–1756) and Josef Anthony Toda (1710–1768)  
1757

Dated and signed M.D.f. and T.F.

Obv: Two busts from the right. Inscription, IMP.FRANC.AUG.ET M.THERES.AUG.(Emperor and ruler Francis and ruler Maria Theresa).

Rev: Victory strides in among military trophies with palm branches in one hand and the new order in the other. Inscription, PRAEMIO VIRTVTI BELLICAE CONSTITVTO. MDCCLVII./ D.XVIII.IVN. (To the establishment of rewards for military bravery, 18th June 18 1757).



Order of Maria Theresa, 1758. Monogram MT and F on the reverse. Awarded to Alexander Emanuel of Francquet on 4th December 1758

H5-181.045 (AR, 47 mm; 53,163 g – 1977 from the Assay Office)

H5-57.413 (AR, 47 mm; 43,46 g- from Floss collection)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 167, no. CXXXII. Stempelsammlung

II, 1902, p. 267, no. 1171. Probszt-Ohstorff 1970, p. XXIX (as work of M. Donner and J. L. Oexlein)

The decisive defeat of the Prussian army at Kolin prompted Emperor Francis Stephen to found a military order of merit. At the wishes of his wife and based on the French and Prussian models, this award for award the bravery and personal courage of officers, subsequently became the highest Austrian decoration, accessible (unlike the Order of the Golden Fleece) to all soldiers without regard to their origin or religion. Emperor Francis Stephen was the first Grandmaster of the order. The order managed the fund from which pensions were paid to those decorated: A Grand Cross merited 3.000 talers annually, a knight 200 or 400.

For this medal the Vienna mint continued to use Mathias Donner's old portrait obverse; although he had died on 26<sup>th</sup> August 1756. Josef Anthony Toda engraved the reverse side of the medal.



45. Medal for the founding of the Order of Maria Theresa

**Vienna, František Ignác** Wurschbauer (+ 1767) and Josef Anthony Toda (1710–1768)

1757

Dated and signed I.WURSCHBAUER and T.F.

Obv: Two busts from the right. Inscription, FRANC.D:G.R.I.S.A.GE.IER.R:ET

M.THER.D:G.R.I.GE.HU.BO.REG. (Francis, by the Grace of God Roman Emperor, always augments of the empire, King of Germany and Jerusalem. And Maria Theresa, by the Grace of God Roman Empress, Queen of Germany, Hungary and Bohemia.)

Rev: Victory strides in among military trophies with palm branches in one hand and the new order in the other. Inscription, PRAEMIO VIRTVTI BELLICAE CONSTITVTO. MDCCLVII./D.XVIII.IVN. (To the establishment of rewards for military bravery, 18th June 1757).

H5-58.352 (AR, 50 mm; 43,57 g – from Katz collection)

H5-59.687 (AR, 50 mm; 43,57 g – from Zounek collection)

H5-186.630 (AE, 50 mm; 44,66 g)

H5-114.808 (AE, 50 mm; 43,19 g)

H5-82VIIIbAE189 (tin, 50 mm; 28,68 g – later issue signed only on reverse)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 167, no. CXXXII (but obverse by Donner). Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 267, no. 1171.

**In the second edition, František Ignác Wurschbauer replaced the original portrait die by Donner by his own work. Perhaps, it was already worn out. It has longer titles, and it is slightly larger than the original, and it doesn't match precisely with the reverse.** It is supposed that the medals were struck regularly as they were needed for new members of the order, who received them at appointment ceremonies.



Francis Stephen awards Orders of Maria Theresa, 1788



46. Medal for the liberation of Prague from the Prussian siege

Vienna, Anthony Wideman

1757

Dated and signed A.WIDEMAN

Obv: Two busts from the right, inscription, FRANCISCVS M:THERESIA AVGG: (Rulers Francis and Maria Theresa).

Rev: Pictured are the Vltava river god and the allegory of the city, who withstood the **enemies' siege, and who thus holds a laurel wreath of victory in his hand. Inscription, PRAGA OBSIDIONE LIBERATA/ XX.IVN.MDCCLVII** (20th June 1757 Prague is freed from its siege.)

H5-151.091 (AR, 46 mm; 44,26 g)

H5-58.350 (AR, 46 mm; 34,94 g – from Katz collection)

H5-42/2000 (AE, 46 mm; 42,772 g)

H5-59.196 (AE, 46 mm; 37,64 g – 1962 from Museum of Applied Arts)

H5-50.356 (AE, 46 mm; 36,01 g – from Chaura collection)

H5-82AEVlla94 (tin, 46,3 mm; 20,94 g – later unsigned issue of Viennese mint)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 169, no. CXXXIII. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 267, no. 1172.

Donner 1993, p. 660, no. 210.

On 6th May 1757 the Prussian army surrounded the capital city of the Bohemian kingdom and on May 29<sup>th</sup> they commenced with a massive bombardment. To this day there are still cannon balls in the brick walls of Prague with which Frederick II shelled the city. During the

repairs 770 of them were found in the cathedral alone. The damage throughout the city was enormous. After losing the battle at Kolin, on the evening on the 19<sup>th</sup> of June the barrages stopped, and the Prussian army began to pull back.

The lack of currency, which, as in every war, people preferred to keep at home, forced the minting of emergency money. Clerics, nobles and burghers were obliged to surrender part of their pewter dishes, from which were minted 140,000 talers.



Prussian siege of Prague 1757



47. Medal for the liberation of Olomouc Vienna Anthony Wideman (1724–1792)

1758

Dated and signed A.WIDEMAN .

Obv: Two busts from the right, inscription FRANCISCVS M.THERESIA AVGG. (Rulers Francis and Maria Theresa).

Rev: Goddess of war Athena presents a wreath to Olomouc which withstood Prussian siege.

Inscription, BORVSSORVM COMMEATV INTERCEPTO/ OLOMVTIVM.LIBERAT/

II.IVL.MDCCLVIII (By taking hold of the Prussian torrent, Olomouc is freed, 2nd July 1758.)

H5-59.691 (AR, 46 mm; 34,88 g – from Zounek collection)

H5-58.348 (AR, 46 mm; 34,75 g – from Katz collection)

H5-151.092 (AR, 46mm; 34,72 g)

H5-50.375 (AE, 46 mm; 39 g – from Chaura collection)

H5-58.662 (AE, 46 mm; 37,22 g – from Katz collection)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 172, no. CXXXVI. Chytil 1900. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 267, no. 1173. Dějiny českého divadla 1968, p. 179. Olomoucké baroko 2010, p. 565, no. 487.

The Wars of Bavarian Succession brought the Prussian army to Olomouc in 1741, and the city surrendered after three days. The government later built a fortress here, which underwent a successful endurance test during the second Prussian siege in May of 1758. The coat of arms of unconquered city was augmented by the initials of the names of

Francis and Maria Theresa; all town councillors were enobled, and deserving townspeople and proven soldiers also received copies of this medal.

The monarch awarded to **Major General Earl of Dražkovice, Colonel Gianini, and Lieutenant Colonel Alfson** the small cross of the Order of Maria Theresa.

Charles Bomesberger got permission to wear in public a gold medal of Her Majesty which he had received in 1756, on a golden chain. Others receiving gold medals were, John Srottr the oldest foreman of the gunners, Shimon Schveinitz the second in charge of the gunners, John Theiss deputy gunner, button-maker Josef Schwarz and draper John Fischbeck.

The weight of the medal is over 34 grams which in the old system equalled 2 lots of silver. The Vienna museum also has a gold one with a value of 15 ducats, that is 51.98g of gold. Pallas Athena on the reverse is Maria Theresa herself, spear in hand, who for years has been fighting to protect the lands of the Bohemian crown against Frederick II. The Empress was often compared to this goddess, for example during her visit to Bohemia, the Jesuits in **Prague's New Town performed the celebratory allegory "About Pallas, The Wise and Fighting."**

**„Because the citizenry during the siege with their: tireless work on the walls; unceasing vigilance on fire watches; proper guardianship of the Imperial salt warehouse; setting up a warehouse for the citizenry; diligent sentries in the towers; frequent procurement of water; removing roofs and wooden buildings; taking off tiles; making a vault for the storage of gunpowder; and the fact that many citizens themselves came with guns to defend the fortress; in this way the citizenry very much earned praise of the General who recommended them for highest grace of the Apostolic Majesty Empress Queen. For this reason alone Her Imperial Majesty deigned to augment the coat of arms of the city of Olomouc, previously a white and red eagle on a blue field, with a laurel wreath and shield on a golden chain, bearing now initials of the names of Their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress. And many citizens were given commemorative medals; others were given public offices or hope of one. Remuneration for siege damage estimated at 24,238 florins 5 kreuzers was paid. What was more, Their Most Gracious Majesties ordered that every year**

800 florins would be paid to the citizens from the Imperial treasury. The money would always be paid on the day of their deliverance, that is the second of July, accompanied by celebratory target practice.”



Target of civic guard at Olomouc, 19th c.



View of besieged Olomouc, 1758



48. Medal for the victory at Hochkirch

Vienna, Anthony Wideman (1724–1792)

1758

Dated and signed A.WIDEMAN

Obv: Two busts from the right, inscription FRANCISCVS M.THERESIA AVGG. (Rulers Francis and Maria Theresa).

Rev: Winged Victory is alighting at the army camp. Inscription, FVSO HOSTE CASTRIS DIREPTIS TORMENTIS BELL. CAPT. CI / AD. HOCHKIRCH. XIV / OCT. MDCCLVIII (At Hochkirch on 14th October 1758, after the defeat and plunder of the enemy camp, one hundred and one artillery guns captured).

H5-59.690 (AR, 46 mm and a trace of a loop; 34,98 g – from Zounek collection, to where it was purchased from Kallai for 15 K)

H5-50.376 (tin, 46 mm; 36,60 g – from Chaura collection)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 175, no. CXXXIX. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 267-8, no. 1174

Marshall Daun defeated King Frederick II at the battle of Lusatian Hochkirch near the Czech border. The Austrian army made an unexpected, fog-covered surprise attack at five in the morning, hitting the Prussian camp, killing one quarter of the enemy including six generals. They captured one hundred and one cannons and almost all the tents as shown on the medal.

After the battle, Pope Clement XIII sent Count Daun a consecrated hat and sword usually awarded to Catholic military leaders for defeating the infidels.



Austrian General Daun orders the burial of a fallen Prussian general after the Battle of Hochkirch



#### 49. Medal for the victory at Maxen

Vienna, Anthony Wideman (1724–1792), 1759

Dated and signed A.WIDEMAN

Obv: Two busts from the right, inscription FRANCISCVS M.THERESIA AVGG. (Rulers Francis and Maria Theresa).

Rev: A soldier in armour lays his gun at the feet of the antique hero. Inscription, HOST.AD DEDIT.COACT.XII.MIL.DVCES CAPTI SIGNA REL.CXX./ DE BORVSS.AD.MAXEN/ DIE XXI.NOVEMB./ MDCCLIX (Twelve thousand enemies forced to surrender, including the commander and 120 banners captured in the defeat of the Prussians at Maxen on 21st November 1759).

H5-50.378 (AE, 46 mm; 44,07 g – unsigned later issue. From Chaura collection)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 177, no. CXLI (but here signed A.WIDEMAN)

King Frederick II sent his General von Finck leading 12,000 men to cut off Laudon's army from Bohemia. The general did not dare disobey the king's order to move towards Maxen, where he was far outnumbered by the Austrians who completely surrounded him and forced the Prussians to surrender their entire Army. For this his master court-martialed him and sent him to prison for two years.

The medal emphasizes the size of this victory in the contrast of the Prussian armoured soldier from the middle ages, who is capitulating to a lightly dressed antique hero, who here is personifying the army of Emperor Francis Stephen, the heir of Roman antiquity.



#### 50. Family Medal of Francis Stephen and Maria Theresa

Vienna, Anthony Wideman (1724–1792)

and George Ehle

1759

Dated and signed A.WIDEMAN. G.EHLE on the obverse and A.W. and G.E. on the reverse.

Av: portrait busts facing each other. Inscription FRANCISCVS AVG.MARIA THERESIA AVG./ NATVS VIII DEC.MDCCVIII/ NATA XVII MAI./ MDCCXVII (The Emperor Francis and the Empress Maria Theresa, born 8th December 1708 and born 17th May 1717).

Rv: in the centre a large portrait of Archduke Joseph surrounded by smaller individual portraits of his twelve siblings each with a name and a date of birth. Inscription FOECVNDITAE AVGVSTORVM PATRIAE FELICITAS MDCCLVIII (The happiness of the country rests in the fertility of the Imperial couple 1758).

H5-50.381(AE, 60 mm; 93,87 g – from Chaura collection)

H5-59.714 (AE, 60 mm; 89,70 g – from Zounek collection)

H5-161.262 (AE, 60 mm; 87,95 g)

Lit.: Domanig 1896 no. 288 (but here 90 mm). Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 268, no. 1175/1176 (but original size 90 mm)

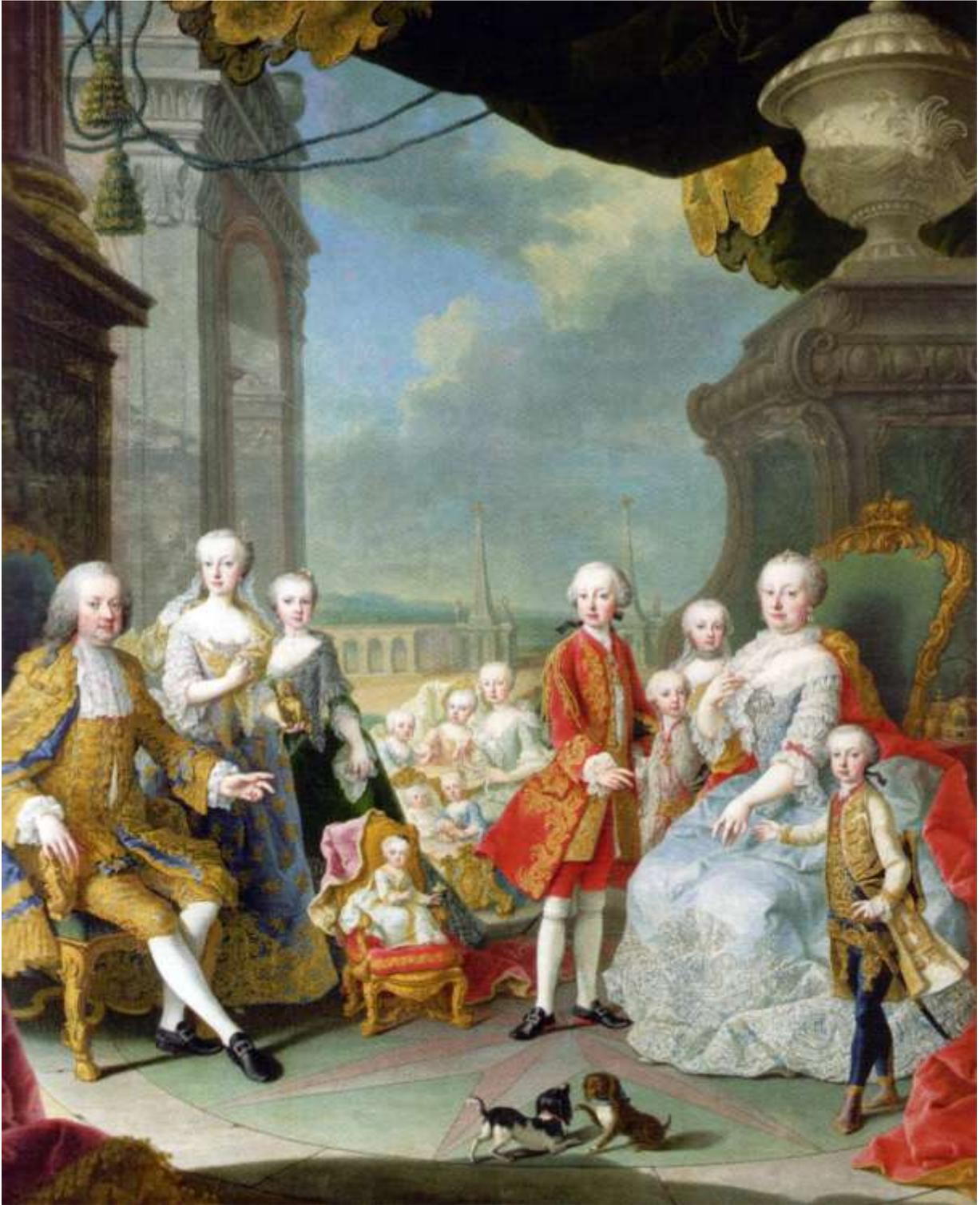
Over a twenty year period Francis Stephen and his wife became the parents of sixteen children, eleven girls and five boys. Thirteen of them reached adulthood. The last child Maximilian Franz was born to the thirty-nine year old Empress in 1756. He later became

Archbishop of Cologne. The medal shows the new Hapsburg-Lorraine dynasty and its **members**. "*You can never have too many children – on that point I am greedy,*" the Empress herself wrote in 1774 to her daughter Maria Beatrice of Modena.

Fecunditas was the Roman goddess of fertility, who often appears on ancient Empress' coins.



The medal at the National Museum is a reduced version of the original medal. It was struck in the Vienna mint in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century for collectors. The original medal was larger, measuring 90 mm and it was remarkable evidence of the technical skill of the Vienna mint.



Imperial family 1756



51. Medal for the victory at Landshut

Vienna, Anthony Wideman (1724–1792), 1760

Dated and signed A.WIDEMAN .

Obv: Two busts from the right, inscription FRANCISCVS M.THERESIA AVGG. (Rulers Francis and Maria Theresa).

Rev: Military trophies, behind them the camp and the city. Inscription, BORVS CASTR.VIRT.SUPERAT.SPOLIIS PART.CAPTO DVCE/ AD LANDESHVT.DIE/ IVN.XXIII.MDCCLX (At Landshut, on the 23rd June 1760 the Prussian camp was conquered, much loot was plundered and their leader was captured).

H5-82VIIIbAE160 (tin, 46 mm; 21,33 g- unsigned later issue of Viennese mint)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 179, no. CXLII (here one signed A.WIDEMAN) .

Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 271, no. 1188.

At the Battle of Landshut on 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1760 Count Laudon defeated and captured Prussian general Augustus Henry de la Motte Fouqué, who stayed in Austrian captivity until the end of the war in 1763.

The tropaeum pictured on the reverse of the medal is a sign of victory. The tropaeum was originally a pole which the Greeks erected on the battlefield on which they hung armour and weapons taken from their enemies. The monument was then consecrated to the gods. Romans built their tropaea in the cities. The word lives on today mainly in the world of sport, as a trophy.



Marble medaillon with military achievements of Francis Stephen and Maria Theresa. Vienna, c. 1760



52. Medal for the reacquisition of Kladsko (Glatz)

Vienna, Anthony Wideman (1724–1792)

1760

Dated and signed A.WIDEMAN .

Obv: Two busts from the right, inscription FRANCISCVS M.THERESIA AVGG. (Rulers Francis and Maria Theresa).

Rev: A soldier in armour with a drawn sword, and the sign of the city of Glatz. In the background there is the city and fortress. Inscription, SECVRITAS BOHEMIAE (safety of Bohemia) accompanied by the inscription, GLACIVM RECEPT. / XXVI. IVL. MDCCLX (Glatz regained on 26th July 1760).

H5-58.994 (AR, 46 mm; 34,92 g)

H5-58.351 (AR, 46 mm; 34,89 g – from Katz collection)

H5-82ARVIIIa142 (AR, 46 mm; 34,88 g)

H5-58.649 (AE, 47 mm; 35,62 g – from Katz collection)

H5-151.094 (AE, 46 mm; 36,24 g)

H5-50.377 (AE, 46 mm; 27,96 g – from Chaura collection)

H5-59.692 (cín, 46 mm; 24,89 g – from Zounek collection)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 180, no. CXLIII. Friedensburg – Seger 1901, no. 4424.

Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 271, no. 1189.

Bavarian Elector Charles VII. briefly became King of Bohemia in 1742 and ceded Kladsko County to the Prussians. The Prussian army was defeated at Landshut in June of 1760 by

the Empire, and General Laudon conquered most of Silesia; he won back Kladsko fortress for Maria Theresa after heavy bombardment. Nevertheless, in 1763 the Treaty of Hubertsburg awarded the strategically important city of Kladsko to Frederick II. Even after the Second World War the remaining Czechs from Kladsko did not succeed in regaining their territory for the Czechoslovakia.



Glatz – fortress above the town



### 53. Medal for the conquest of Svídnice fortress

Vienna, Anthony Wideman (1724–1792), 1761

Dated and signed A.WIDEMAN

Obv: Two busts from the right. Inscription FRANCISCVS M.:THERESIA AVGG: (Rulers Francis and Maria Theresa).

Rev: Kneeling Silesia gives the victorious general the mural crown, in the background is the design of the fortress. Inscription, SCHWEIDNITIVM INTRA TRES HORAS VI CAPTVM/ I.MENS.OCTOB./ MDCCLXI

(Svídnice by attack was conquered in three hours, on 1st October 1761).

H5-151.093 (AR, 46 mm; 34,82 g)

Lit: Seylers 1765, p. 25-26. Schaumünzen 1782, p. 190, no. CL. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 273, no. 1198.

Charles IV obtained the City and Duchy through his marriage with Anna of Svídnice in 1353. After the conquest of Silesia the Prussian government had the city fortified between 1747 and 1756. Even so, General Laudon was able to seize it in 1761 with a lightning attack. In October of 1762 the Prussians recaptured Svídnice.

The mural crown was an high military decoration of the ancient Romans, who awarded it to the first soldier who overcame the wall and planted a flag on it.

In 1765 Georg Seylers saw on the medal instead of the figure of Silesia, Prussia kneeling before the hero Laudon.



54. Medal for the Peace of Hubertsburg

Augsburg, Jonas Thiebaud (1695–1769)

1763

Dated and signed I. THIEBAUD FECIT and IT on the reverse

Obv: Four heads from the right. Inscription,

FRANC.I.R.I.MAR.THER.I.FRID.AUG.III.R.P.E.S.FRID.IV.R.B.E.B. (Francis I Roman Emperor, Maria Theresa Empress, Frederick Augustus III King of Poland and Saxony, Frederick IV King of Prussia and Elector of Brandenburg).

Rev: **God's providence shines on a monument** to peace in front of which Germany shakes hands with Peace, with the inscription, VBERTO/ BURGUM/ D.XV.FEBRU/ MDCC.LXIII. (In Hubertsburg on the 15th of February 1763). Inscription, SIT FIRMA PER AEVUM (Be solid for all time).

H5-181.115 (AR, 50 mm; 21,08 g , 1977 from Essay Office)

Pax in nummis 1913, p. 151, no. 610. Olding 2003, p. 148–9, no. 679

The Seven Years War was concluded by a peace treaty signed by Austria, Prussia and Saxony in Hubertsburg in 1763.

The first head on the medal is that of German Emperor Francis Stephen. The final head, the Prussian King Frederick II, is given the less common number IV after his name, which refers

to his title as Elector. As the Elector of Brandenburg he was subordinate to the Emperor. His Prussian kingdom lay outside the borders of the Emperor's empire.

Germany shakes hand with Peace in front of a column that is a traditional symbol of stability. From above comes blessing of the Providence.

The medal was struck in Augsburg at the expense of Jacques Langenbucher who ordered it from the local mint engraver Jonas Thiebaud. The box taler originally contained nine small pictures from the Seven Years War.

From the Bohemian point of view, the Peace of Hubertsburg meant loss of Kladsko (Glatz), which it had controlled since the 10th century (see no. 52).





55. Medal for the visit to Kremnica

Kremnica

1764

Dated and not signed

**Obv:** A bust from the right, with an Imperial laurel wreath, in soldier's armour, with a general's cloak and the Order of the Golden Fleece. Inscription FRANCISCVS I.D.G.ROM.IMP.S.A.MAG.HET.D.R.I. (Francis I, by the Grace of God Roman Emperor, always augments of the Empire, Grand Duke of Tuscany, King of Jerusalem).

**Rev:** In a temple marked with an Imperial eagle a miner is mining the ore. Inscription ADVENTVI AVG.SECVNDO./ IN FODINAS HVNG./ MDCCLXIV M.IVL. (For the second Imperial arrival in the Hungarian mining towns, in July 1764).

H5-115.456 (AR, 38 mm and trace of loop; 17,96 g)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 214, no. CLXVIII. Schulz 1980, p. 76 (attributes to mint of Nuremberg). Schulz 1980a, p. 223, no. 383

The inscription ADVENTVI AVG(usti) were known already from the coins of ancient emperors, minted for their state visits to the provinces, for example, *adventvi avg Africa* or *adventvi avg Felicissimus*.

The compendium of government medals from 1782 interprets this as a souvenir of the second visit of Emperor Francis Stephen to the Hungarian mining towns. But we know from evidence elsewhere that he did not make this visit. In the Viennese coin collection gold and silver specimens are preserved. Karl Schultz interprets the medal as a souvenir for a prearranged visit, which eventually did not happen and probably produced in a Nuremberg workshop. His theory is that the dies are not stored in the otherwise comprehensive collection of the Vienna mint.

**The inscription on the medal makes another interpretation possible. The “second Imperial visit” may refer to the April coronation of Josef II in Frankfurt.** When in July 1764 Josef visited Kremnica, he came as future Emperor and heir to his father, who had been there in 1751. **Good manners would require that Josef’s portrait would not appear on the obverse** of the medal, but the image of his reigning Imperial father, as is shown in subsequent medal no. 56. Even the grammar of the inscription shows that the medal was not made to commemorate a visit by Francis Stephen. In that case the nominative, announcing the event would have been used - *adventus augusti* (the arrival of the Emperor) – (see no.84, 86 and 107). The dative that is used - *adventui augusti* (to the Imperial arrival) – indicates that the medal was commissioned by someone other than the subject portrayed but to whom this medal is dedicated.

Not even the missing die is necessarily proof that the medal was not created in the **Monarchy. For example, Donner’s die for the medal for building the Academy of Nobles in Legnica** by Charles VI from 1735, instead of going to Vienna, went through Silesia, ending up in the Berlin collection.

Therefore it is possible to attribute this medal to the Kremnica mint and explain it as a medal prepared by Joseph II, in honour of Emperor Francis Stephen. The miner in the Imperial temple could be Joseph II himself, who during his visit tried mining.



56. Medal for the visit of the sons of Francis Stephen in Kremnica

Kremnica and Vienna, Anthony Wideman

1764

Signed A.WIDEMAN

Obv: Two busts from the right. Inscription, FRANCISCVS M.THERESIA AVGG. (Rulers Francis and Maria Theresa).

Rev: OPTIMIS/ PARENTIBVS/ IN TESSERAM/ GRATITVDINIS/ AETERNAE CVDERVNT/ IOSEPH:II:ROM:REX/ LEOPOLDVS A:A:/ GREMNITII/ MDCCLXIV (For the best parents as a sign of eternal gratitude struck by Joseph II Roman King, and Leopold Archduke of Austria in Kremnica, 1764).

H5-180.720 (AR, 46 mm; 35,06 g – 1977 from Essay office)

H5-69VIIIbAR318 (AR, 46 mm; 34,68 g)

H5-58.669 (AE, 46 mm; 38,83 g – from Katz collection)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 215, no. CLXIX. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 341, no. 1538. Vozár 1983.

The Slovak mines were one of the economic centres of the monarchy. Francis Stephen visited them in 1751 in order to familiarize himself with the local production of gold, silver and copper and also with the operations of the mint (see no. 84–86).

In July of 1764 the parents sent both sons, Joseph and Leopold, along with their future brother-in-law, Albert of Saxony (who was chosen to be the viceroy of Hungary), to become familiar with the running of the mines and mints. They were supposed to learn mineralogy, economy, mining and metallurgical production, minting and accounting. The eleven day visit called for a series of feverish preparations, from road repair and white washing homes to sewing ceremonial uniforms for all the miners (The Chamber of Metalurgy paid for fifteen uniforms for the overseers. The 135 miners received only one third of the cost of an uniform. The other third was met by the miner's Guild and the final third was deducted from their wages). In Vienna, functional models at a cost of 200 ducats were made for the princes, which were used to explain the operation of mines and the individual machines.

In Kremnica they let the youngsters go down and excavate some gold ore. In the afternoon they went to the mint to make commemorative medals from prepared dies sent from Vienna. 12 copies of these medals weighing 2 lots (35grams of silver) were struck in Kremnica. Later the Kremnica mint made another 183 pieces in half the weight, and the Viennese mint another 722 pieces, also of the one lot weight (17.54 grams of silver).

During his entrance to the city in 1751, Emperor Francis Stephan was welcomed by a parade of miners with lamps and other mining implements. These tools are also visible on the medal for the visit of the Imperial sons; the miners probably repeated the parade for them as well.



Johannes della Martina, view of Kremnice. Manuscript of the Golden Book prepared for the visit of Josef II, Archduke Leopold and Duke Albert to Hungarian mining towns, 1764



57. Medal for the arrival of the Imperial family in Innsbruck

Vienna, Anthony Wideman (1724–1792)

1765

Signed A.WIDEMAN .

Obv: Four busts from the right. The men have cloaks over their armour and wear the Order of the Golden Fleece, on their wigs are Imperial laurel wreaths. The Empress has a tiara in her hair, the Queen the veil of a married woman. Inscription, FRANCISC.I.M.THERES.IOSEP.II.M.IOSEPHA.AVGGGG (Rulers Francis I, Maria Theresa, Joseph II and Maria Josepa).

Rev: A triumphal arch, built in front the city and also decorated with medallions with the Emperor and Empress' portraits, surmounted by the Imperial eagle between the statues of Religion and Justice. Inscription, ADVENTVS.AVGGGG OENIPONTUM/ D.XV IVL.MDCCLXV/ AD NVPT.LEOP.A.A./ CELEBRAND (The arrival of the Most Noble Ones to Innsbruck on 15th July 1765 to celebrate the wedding of Austrian Archduke Leopold).

H5-180.726 (AR, 47 mm; 44,10 g)

H5-91VIIIbAR86 (AR, 47 mm; 43,72 g)

H5-59.724 (AR, 47 mm; 43,40 g – from Zounek collection)

H5-69VIIIbAR322 (AR, 47 mm; 43,24 g )

H5-152VIIIbAR31 (AR, 47 mm; 43,02 g)

H5-161.207 (AR, 47 mm; 42,82 g)

H5-114.691 (tin, 46 mm; 33,09 g)

H5-114.692 (tin, 46 mm; 31,44 g)

Lit: Bauers 1770, p. 157. Schaumünzen 1782, p. 226, no. CLXXVIII. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 281, no. 1245/1246.

Innsbruck was chosen as the location for the wedding of Archduke Leopold, the second son, with the Spanish Infanta Maria Ludovica. It was where Francis Stephen's father was born, when Lorraine was occupied by the French and the family was living in exile in Austria. Emperor Francis Stephen left Vienna with his family on the 4<sup>th</sup> of July 1765 to begin the 400km long journey which with all ceremonials entailed took eleven days. On 15<sup>th</sup> July they arrived in front of the city, where a triumphal arch had been built from wood and stucco in their honour. (Later this was replaced by today's stone structure). The bride arrived from Madrid on 2<sup>nd</sup> August.

Out of nine family members who came to Innsbruck only four of the most important ones were included on the medal. The choice is reminiscent of the coronation of Joseph II in Frankfurt the previous year. The medal shows the Imperial family order of succession, once again guaranteed to the House of Hapsburg after the Wittelsbach interregnum. The wife of Joseph II is pictured even though she did not go to Innsbruck because she was pregnant.

In addition to the medals, the Imperial family requested from the Vienna mint for their journey 10 to 12 thousand newly minted ducats, because the Emperor paid only in gold.



Steel dies of the medal. Each one weights 5 kg



58. Funerary medal for Francis Stephen

Vienna, Anthony Wideman (1724–1792)

1765

Dated and signed A.W.

Obv: A bust from the right with an Imperial laurel wreath, in **soldier's armour, a general's cloak**, and with the Order of the Golden Fleece. Inscription, FRANCISCVS.D.G.ROM.IMP.S.A.GERM.HIER.REX.LOTH.BAR.ET.M.HET.DVX (Francis, by the Grace of God Roman Emperor, always augments of the empire, King of the Romans and Jerusalem, Duke of Lorraine and Bar, Grand Duke of Tuscany).

Rev: At the Emperors tomb Religion and Justice grieve. Inscription, AETERNITATI.AVG.PRIN/CIPIS OPTIMI PATRIS PAT./ NAT.VIII.DEC.MDCCVIII.OBIIT/ OENIPONTI.XVIII.AVG.MDCCCLXV. (To the eternal memory of the Emperor, best prince and father of the nation, born 8th December 1708, died 18th August 1765 in Innsbruck).

H5-107VIIIaAR18 (AR, 46 mm; 34,93 g)

H5-82VIIIbAR4 (AR, 46 mm; 34,89 g)

H5-164VIIIbAR68 (AR, 46 mm; 34,79 g)

H5-161.208 (AR, 46 mm; 34,78 g)

H5-69VIIIbAR301 (AR, 46 mm; 34,71 g)

H5-59.694 (AR, 46 mm; 34,51 g – from Zounek collection)



Obv: A bust from the right with an Imperial laurel wreath, in soldier's armour, a general's cloak, and with the Order of the Golden Fleece. Inscription, FRANC.D.G.R.I.S.A.G.H.R.L.B.E.M.H.D. (Francis, by the Grace of God Roman Emperor, always augments of the empire, King of Rome and Jerusalem, Duke of Lorraine and Bar, Grand Duke of Tuscany).

Rev: At the Emperor's tomb Religion and Justice grieve. Inscription, AETERNITATI.AVG.PRINCIPIS OPTIMI. PATRIS PAT./ NAT.8.DEC.1708.OBIT/ OENIPONTI 18./ AUG.1765. (To the eternal memory of the Emperor, best prince and father of the nation, born 8th December 1708, died 18th August 1765 in Innsbruck).

H5-127VIIIbAR254 (AR, 26 mm; 4,11 g)

H5-114.688 (AR, 26 mm; 3,96 g)

H5-161IVbAR4998 (AR, 26 mm; 3,77 g)

H5-50.49 (AE, 26 mm; 3,54 g – from Chaura collection)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 230, no. CLXXX. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 283, no. 1255 (attributes to Redeslob because of mark A.R.F. on the die).



60. Smallest funerary medal of Francis Stephen

1765

Dated, not signed

**Obv:** A bust from the right with an Imperial laurel wreath, in soldier's armour, a general's cloak, and with the Order of the Golden Fleece. Inscription, FRANC.D.G.R.I.S.A.G.H.R.L.B.E.M.H.D. (Francis, by the Grace of God Roman Emperor, always augments of the empire, King of Rome and Jerusalem, Duke of Lorraine and Bar, Grand Duke of Tuscany).

**Rev:** At the Emperor's tomb Religion and Justice grieve. Inscription, AETERNIT.AVG.PRINC.OPT. P.P./ N.8.DEC.1708.OB./ OENIP.18.AVG./1765. (To the eternal memory of the Emperor, best prince and father of the nation, born 8th December 1708, died 18th August 1765 in Innsbruck).

H5-59.693 (AV, 21 mm; 2,61 g – from Zounek collection)

Lit: Bauers 1767, p. 265. Schaumünzen 1782, p. 230, no. CLXXX. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 284, no. 1258/1259.

The Emperor died unexpectedly on 18<sup>th</sup> August 1765, after visiting a theatrical performance in Innsbruck.

The tomb on the reverse has the shape of a pyramid, which symbolizes the permanence of **the prince's glory; Francis' forbears had put this on their funerary coins beginning in the Antiquity.** The portrait at the top of the pyramid is surrounded by a palm and laurel branch, which indicate the Imperial fame which the deceased achieved. Religion and Justice are grieving at the passing of their protector.

Empress Maria Theresa had the large medal struck with two obverses: on one was Francis Stephen, and on the other Maria Theresa as a widow. The dies were engraved by medal engraver Anthony Wideman. Ulrich August Redeslob, Assistant Engraver of the Vienna Mint made the smaller medals.



61. Medal for the founding of the Institute of Noble Women in Innsbruck

Vienna, Francis Xaver Würth (1715–1769)

1765

Signed on the obverse F.WÜRT F and on the reverse W.

**Obv:** The head of the monarch from the right in a widow's veil. Inscription, M.THERESIA PIA FELIX AVG. (Maria Theresa, pious and merciful ruler).

**Rev:** Religion consoles Greif, lamenting at the Emperor's grave. Inscription MEMORIAE CONIVGIS AMATISS. IN LOCO OBITVS COLENDAE/ COLLEGI. NOBB. VIRGINVM / AENIP. INSTITVIT/ M.THERESIA AVG. / MDCCLXV. (To the memory and honour of a most dear husband, at the place of his death, the Empress Maria Theresa founded this Noble Institute in Innsbruck in 1765).



Gold coin of Ptolemy II with head of deified Arsinoe, 259 B. C.

H5-59.722 (AR, 43 mm; 26,25 g – from Zounek collection)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 232, no. CLXXXI. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 284, no.

1260/1261. Fleischer 1932, p. 106, 108.

Posiles 1990, p. 43

The Empress had the room where Francis Stephen died turned into a chapel, and she created an institute for twelve poor noblewomen in the town. They wore only black gowns, although with ermine, and their task was to pray every day and night for Francis Stephen. They could not attend masquerade balls or comedy. Opera was allowed to them, court and aristocratic entertainments, or garden parties. Maria Theresa named her daughter Maria Elizabeth **the first abbess. The Empress' foundation in memory of Francis Stephen's continued till the 20th century.**

In March of 1766 the court chamber paid the Vienna mint for, *“three delivered gold Innsbruck memorial medals for 20 ducats and 5 pieces of gold memorial medals for the dear memory of H.M. Emperor Francis for 15 ducats, each on for 4 florins, 10 kreutzers, for a total of 576 florins.”* The first weighed 69 grams, the others 52 grams each. These were designed to be placed under the foundation stone of new Institute, and given to the participants at the ceremony. In May they paid for more, *“two delivered gold commemorative medals of His Majesty for 15 ducats.”* These were lighter, each one contained 52.5 grams of metal. In August of 1766 the mint struck **the Emperor's funerary medal in silver.**

The engraver Francis Xavier Würth was the brother-in-law of the medal maker Mathias Donner.



62. Medal of Maria Theresa and Francis Stephen

Vienna, Anthony Wideman (1724–1792) **and † Mathias Donner (1704–1756)**

Undated, signed A.WIDEMAN and M.DONNER F.

**Obv:** A bust from the right in a widow's veil. Inscription, M.THERESIA

D.G.ROM.IMP.HUNG.ET BOH.RE.A.A. (Maria Theresa, by the Grace of God Roman Empress, Queen of Germany, Hungary and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria.)

**Rev:** A bust from the right with an Imperial laurel wreath, in soldier's armour, a general's

cloak, and with the Order of the Golden Fleece. Inscription,

FRANCISCUS.I.D.G.ROM.IMP.S.A.GERM.HIER.REX.LOTH.BAR.ET.M.HETR.DUX. (Francis I, by the Grace of God Roman Emperor, always augments of the empire, King of the Romans and Jerusalem, Duke of Lorraine and Bar, Grand Duke of Tuscany).

H5-58.656 (AE, 48 mm; 35,98 g – from Katz collection)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 234, no. CLXXXII. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 283, no. 1254.



63. Small medal of Maria Theresa and Francis Stephen

Vienna, Anthony Wideman (1724–1792)

1765

Undated, signed A.W.

**Obv:** A bust from the right in a widow's veil. Inscription, M.THERESIA

D.G.ROM.IMP.GER.HUNG.ET BOH.REG.ARCH.AUST. (Maria Theresa, by the Grace of God Roman Empress, Queen of Germany, Hungary and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria.)

**Rev:** A bust from the right with an Imperial laurel wreath, in soldier's armour, a general's

cloak, and with the Order of the Golden Fleece. Inscription,

FRANCISCUS.I.D.G.ROM.IMP.S.A.GERM.HIER.REX.LOTH.BAR.ET.M.HETR.DUX. (Francis I, by the Grace of God Roman Emperor, always augments of the empire, King of the Romans and Jerusalem, Duke of Lorraine and Bar, Grand Duke of Tuscany).

H5-50.374 (AE, 43 mm; 32,68 g – unsigned later issue of Viennese mint. From Chaura collection)

H5-82VIIIbAE187 (tin, 43 mm; 20,77 g)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 234, no. CLXXXII. Stempelsammlung II, 1902, p. 285, no. 1263.

Probszt-Ohstorff 1970,

p. XXX (as work of A. Wideman).

The medals differ only in their size and in the abbreviation in their inscriptions; their meaning remains the same. For the portrait of the late Emperor the mint used an old die for the larger medal, made by Mathias Donner, who had died in 1756. The obverse with the

Empress in a widow's veil was newly made by Anthony Wideman. Both sides of the smaller medal were probably engraved by Anthony Wideman.

The widowed Empress had the medals struck and distributed in memory of her husband. Similarly, she also ordered that coins for circulation with his portrait and year of death should continue to be minted. Emperor Francis Stephen died on 18<sup>th</sup> August, the order to make these and the preceding memorial medals is from 9<sup>th</sup> October 1765 (Catalogue nos. 58–63).



J. Ducreux, Maria Theresa as widow wearing the Order of St. Stephen

## The Emperor and numismatics

### 64. Compendium of medals of the reign of Maria Theresa

*Schau- und Denkmünzen, welche unter der glorwürdigen Regierung der Kaiserinn Königin Maria Theresia geprägt worden sind. Wien, in der Johann Paul Kraußischen Buchhandlung. (1782, 416 pages.)*

folio

Knihovna Národního musea 95 A 25 (donated by K. Chaura in 1921)

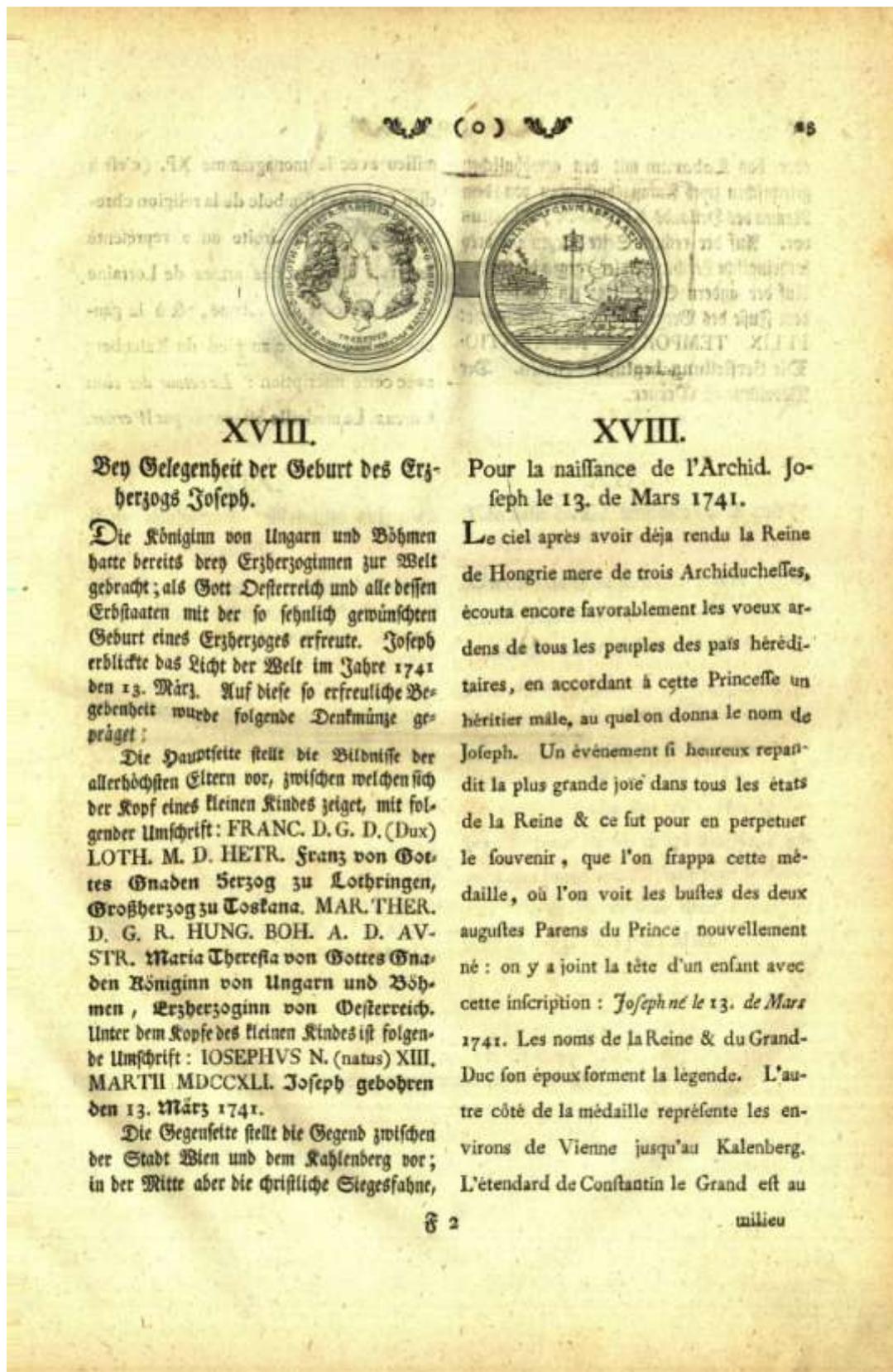
Lit: Voigt 1787, p. 180. Skalský 1933. Probszt-Ohstorff 1970

**The Emperor's unmarried** daughter Maria Anna (1738–1789) was a woman of many interests and she inherited a taste for numismatics from her father. In 1774 she catalogued **the medals that illustrated her parents' reign. The manuscript, dedicated to her mother, is** accompanied by her own drawings. After the death of the Empress eight years later, the extended compendium was published in German and French; it was also intended for foreigners and richly illustrated. There are 414 medals there.

Czech monk, P. Adaukt Voigt (1733–1787) aided the Archduchess in her work. Later, Voigt wrote to Dobner, his brother in the order, about the publication: ***"No amount of persuasion will move her to place her name on the work. Which means that I cannot put mine there. In any case, everyone knows that I am the author of the German text which she then translated into French. It is a great tribute to our province and our order that a text prepared by one of our members should be considered worthy of translation into French by the Austrian Archduchess."*** Empress Maria Theresa also encouraged P. Voigt to compile a catalogue of her husband's collection of medieval coins.

The authors of the compendium of the medals of Maria Theresa and her husband was inspired by the French work, *Médailles sur les principaux événements de Louis le Grand* from 1702. The Petit Académie worked on the book beginning in the 1680's. A second, expanded edition was printed in 1723 and it described 308 of medals of Louis XIV, including two funerary medals. The government had the book translated into German. The French compendium states in the introduction that, ***"The medal is a durable monument and***

is made to transmit great events to posterity. That which it represents and that it which says should be represented and said in a noble and ingenious way".



Medal for the birth of Archduke Josef. See no. 59



Archduchess Maria Anna



Fr. Adaukt Voigt

## 65. Catalogues of Emperor's numismatic collection

*Monnois en or, qui composent une des differentes parties du Cabinet de S. M. L'Empereur, depuis les plus grandes pieces jusqu'aux plus petites. Vienne 1759, 315 pages*

+ *Supplément au catalogue des monnoies en or, qui composent une des differentes parties du Cabinet Imperial, depuis les plus grandes pieces jusqu'aux plus petites. Vienne 1769, 98 pages*

+ *Supplement au Catalogue des Monnoies en Argent, qui composent une des differentes Parties du Cabinet imperial depuis les plus grandes Pieces jusqu'au florin inclusivement. Vienne 1770, 27 pages folio*

Knihovna Národního musea 76 A 2 (donated by K. Chaura in 1920)

*Catalogue des monnoies en argent qui composent une des differentes parties du Cabinet Imperial depuis les plus grandes pieces jusqu'au florin inclusivement. Nouvelle edition corrigée et considerablement augmentée. Vienne 1769, 561 pages folio*

folio

Knihovna Národního musea 76 A 1 (donated by K. Chaura in 1920)

Emperor Francis Stephen collected approximately 50,000 pieces of coins and medals. He took a keen interest in his collection. In October of 1751, when P. Leander of St. Cecilia, a missionary from the order of the Discalced Carmelites came to Vienna, he gave the Emperor many ancient coins which he had brought with him from Persia. He received for this not only 500 ducats, but also a gold medal of Francis Stephen, which was worth another 25 ducats.

Numismatists spoke admiringly of a *“truly Imperial coin cabinet, which the Emperor founded and increased up until his death. The world has not seen its equal.”* There were thirteen large cabinets, each with sixty to a hundred drawers full of gold and silver coins and medals, divided up on the basis of metal and size. The keepers of the collection published information about their rare coins and medals for example in Nuremburg, to where they sent contributions to the volumes of *Neueröfneten Münzcabinets* and other to journals for coin collectors.

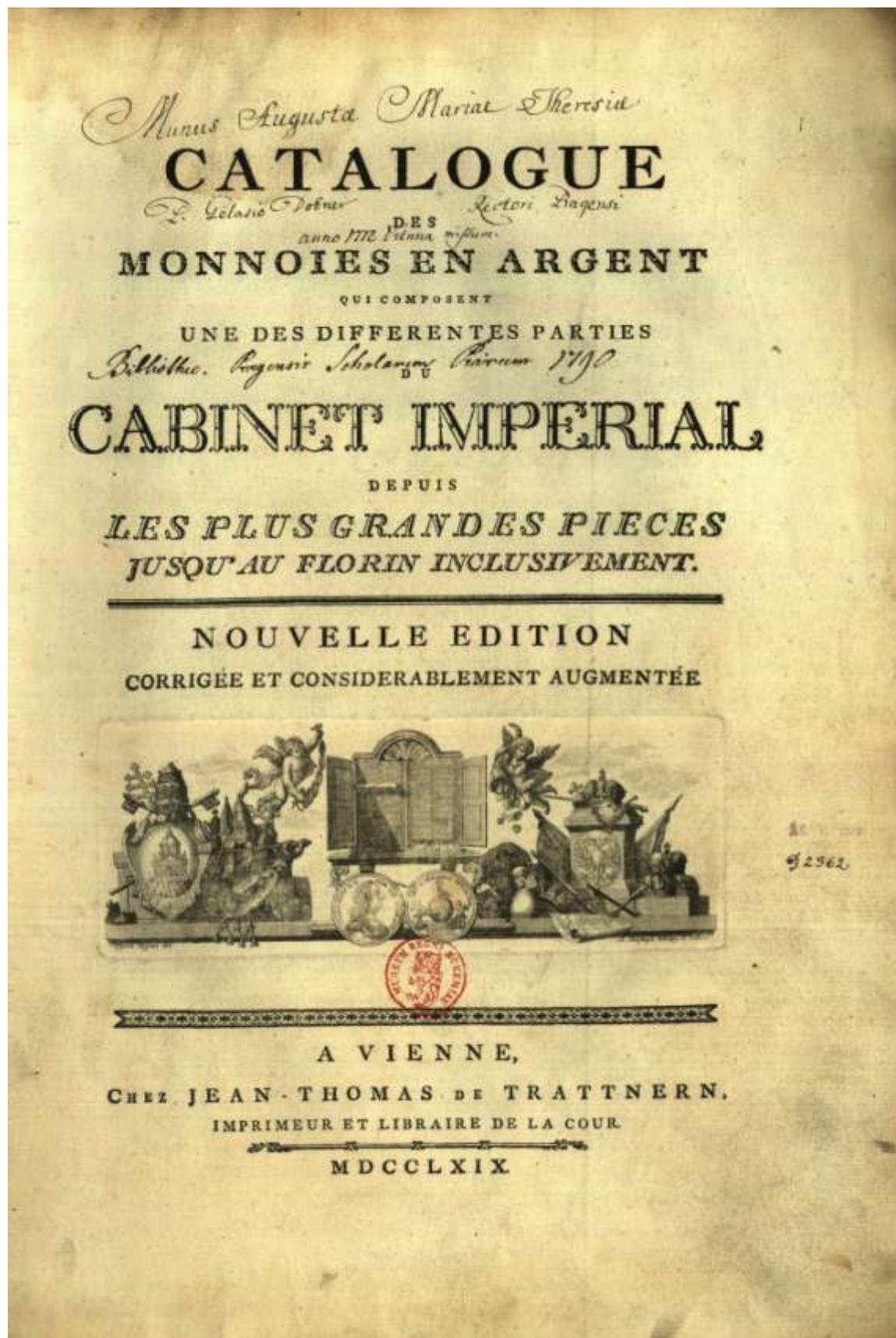
Prince Khevenhüller's diary entry on 15<sup>th</sup> March 1752 tells how the Emperor invited him and other company *“to come to him at eight o'clock so he could show us his collection of ducats, where we spent over three hours... Each and every ducat is an extraordinary quality... The collection is very well divided into families and dates, and underneath each one lies a small piece of paper, on which there is a description together with a note stating where and by whom the medal was made.”* Indeed, the descriptions were in French. After her husband's death the Empress combined her husband's collection with the old Hapsburg collection.

Catalogues show that the Emperor's collection was divided into gold and silver sections; then the coins were arranged hierarchically: first Papal coins; then Spiritual Electors; Archbishops; Bishops; Abbots; chapters; and knightly orders. Only then came coins of: emperors; kings; archdukes; princes; count; and lords. These were followed by the coins of republics, and lastly by those of free cities.

Printed catalogues of the Emperor's collection were not sold; they were sent as gifts. They are among the very rare numismatic books. There are copies in the National Museum which Empress Maria Theresa sent in 1772 to the historian P. Gelasius Dobner (1719–1790).



*The Emperor with his collection and its keepers*



The front page showing one coin cabinet

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## ROSEMBERG.



PIERRE WOCK DE ROSEMBERG frere puiné de Guillaume mentionné  
cy dessus, né 1539. † 1612.



## SAYN WITTGENSTEIN.

JEAN fils de Louis Comte de Sayn Wittgenstein & de Julienne de Solms Braun-  
fels, né 1601. † 1657.



GUSTAVE le 4<sup>e</sup> des 18. Enfants de Jean Comte de Sayn Wittgenstein, né  
1633. † 1701.



## SCHLICK.

HENRI fils de George Ernest de Schlick Comte de Passan.



Gold coins of Peter-Vok of Rosenberg and Jindřich Šlik from Emperor's collection

## Series of medals of the House of Lorraine



## 66. A series of medals of the Dukes and Duchesses of Lorraine

Nancy, Ferdinand (1657–1738) and Claude-Augustin de Saint-Urbain (1703–1761)

(1727–1731)

Undated, usually signed S V.

H5-78AEVIIIb22-71 (AE, each 47 mm. From the Teplice Castle of Clary-Aldringens.

Confiscated after the WWII)

Lit: Beaupré 1867 (dates 1727–1731). Stempelsammlung 1901, p. 980-994, no. 3180–3217 (no date). Lotharingens Erbe 2000, p. 129-130, no. 6.23 (dates 1727–1731). Mirnik 2007 (dates 1708–1720).

It was the custom of Roman emperors to mint a series of coins to commemorate their glorious predecessors. All of the self-respecting ruling houses had at least made a series of paintings of their ancestors. The engraver of the Lorraine mint in Nancy proposed to Duke

Leopold that he could do something similar in medallic form. The Duke promised to buy thirty complete sets of bronze medals, paying 6 *livres* for each medal, and a further ten sets in silver, for which he would supply the metal. They also agreed that the medallist would **make a special inlaid wooden box with the Duke's coat-of-arms**, lined with green velvet and with receptacles for the individual medals.

Mr de Saint-Urbaine made 36 medals. The oldest ancestor is from the 11<sup>th</sup> century; the first five medals do not have portraits, but inscriptions or allegories. The other medals have duke on one side and his duchess on the other side. Duke Leopold of Lorraine was the last one to be pictured, he had died in 1729. His son Francis Stephen had a medal of himself **made in the same style after his marriage with the Emperor's daughter Maria Theresa in 1736**. This was made by Mahias Donner in Vienna (see no. 68).

Francis Stephen had all of the dies brought from Nancy to Vienna, where beginning in 1738, Claude-Augustin de Saint-Urbain worked as well. The entire series could be minted later if so desired.



67. Medal with the coat-of-arms of the House of Lorraine

Nancy, Claude Augustin de Saint-Urbain (1703–1761)

1736

Dated, not signed

Obv: Under the mantle of large coat-of-arms of Lorraine with the inscription MUTVIS FVLGENT HONORIBVS (Shine forth in shared fame), which is surrounded by thirty-two smaller coats-of-arms of the wives of the Dukes of Lorraine, from Hedwig of Narmur to Francis' wife Maria Theresa.

Rev: Underneath the Lorrainian eagle is the inscription, DVCVM/ ET DVCISSARVM/ LOTHARINGIAE/ EX ANTIQVIS ET CERTIS/ MONVMENTIS DECERPT./ HISTOR. CHRONOL. ET GENEALOGIC/ SERIES/ REGNANTE FELICITER/ FRANCISCO. III./ LOTHARINGIAE ET BAR. DVC/ HIEROSOLIMOR. REG./ REST./ MDCCXXXVI. (An historical, chronological and genealogical overview of the Dukes and Duchesses of Lorraine, selected from the ancient and warranted monuments and renewed in 1736, for the happy reign of Francis III Duke of Lorraine and Bar, King of Jerusalem).

H5-127AEVIIIb50 (AE, 66 mm; 89,86 g – bronze cast from a struck medal. Acquired 1951)

Lit: Stempelsammlung 1901, p. 979, no. 3.180. Lotharingens Erbe 2000, p. 130, no. 6.23.5 (but gold specimen). Mirnik 2007

The large medal with the coat-of-arms of the House of Lorraine concludes a series of smaller portrait medals of Francis Stephen's ancestors. Augustin de Saint-Urbain made this

the final medal in the Lorraine series; he had taken over the job from his father. This medal already bears the name of Duke Francis Stephen, who assumed patronage of the series of medals after his father's death in 1729.



68. Medal of Francis Stephen and Maria Theresa

Vienna, MathiasDonner (1704–1756)

(1736)

Undated and signed M.DONNER on the obverse and MD on the reverse

**Obv:** A bust from the right, in soldier's armour, a general's cloak, and with the Order of the Golden Fleece. Inscription, FRANCISCVS.III.D.G.DVX.LOT.BAR.REX.IEROSOL. (Francis III, by God's grace Duke of Lorraine and Bar, King of Jerusalem).

**Rev:** A bust from the left, in a tiara with the princely ermine. Inscription, MARIA.THER.AVSTRIACA.REGIA.LOT.BAR.DVCISSA. (Maria Theresa, Royal Duchess of Lorraine and Bar).

H5-186.475 (AE, 47 mm; 46,10 g)

H5-50.292 (AE, 47 mm; 39,90 g – from Chaura collection)

H5-58.663 (AE, 47 mm; 24,52 g – from Katz collection)

Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 6, no. IV. Stempelsammlung 1901, p. 187, no. 792/793. Donner 1993, p. 640–1, no. 200–1 (dates approx.1739). Schemper-Sparholz 1996.

The medal is the last of the series of the Dukes of Lorraine which was struck for Francis Stephen's father between 1727 and 1731 in Nancy, by Ferdinand and Claude-Augustin de Saint-Urban. It bears no date, but it was created later in Vienna, after Francis Stephen's marriage to Maria Theresa in 1736.

Ingeborg Schemper-Sparholz found medallist Mathias Donner's sketch design for the medal and suggested dating it 1739. This was based on the fact that the work was awarded to another artist after the death of the initiator of the entire series, Ferdinand de Saint-Urban, in 1738. However, she did not take into account that the titles in the two portraits point to a different date. Since the death of Gian-Gaston de Medici on 9<sup>th</sup> July 1737, Francis Stephen had been Grand Duke of Tuscany. This title is not yet included. The medal is also already described in a pamphlet, which briefly lists the entire series. Copy of the pamphlet at the National Museum is annotated with the date "July 1738."

The medal was made for the occasion of the wedding of Francis Stephen of Lorraine and Archduchess Maria Theresa in 1736.



M. Donner, sketch design for the medal, 1736

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