ANCIENT COINS

GREEK COINS

1. **Satraps of Caria**, Pixodorus (340-334 BC), gold hekte or ⅙ stater, head of Apollo to r., **rev.** Zeus Labraundos standing to r. holding double axe and lotus-tipped sceptre, wt. 1.35gms. (Sear 4963; F.440), *very fine and rare* $1000-1200

2. **Kings of Lydia**, *temp.* Alyattes-Kroisos, circa 610-546 BC, electrum ⅓ stater or trite, Sardes mint, head of roaring lion to r., **rev.** two incuse square punches, wt. 4.70gms. (GCV.3398; F.448), *very fine* $500-700

3. **Bactria**, Eucratides I (170-145 BC), tetradrachm, dr., cuir. bust r., wearing crested helmet adorned with bull’s horn and ear, **rev.** ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ, Dioskouroi holding palm fronds and lances, on horses rearing r., monogram to lower r., in ex. ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ, wt. 16.94gms. (Sear 7570), certified and graded by NGC as Choice About Uncirculated, Strike 5/5, Surface 4/5 $3200-3500
4. **Kyrene**, Kyrenaika (322-313 BC), gold stater, Magistrate Polianthes, KYPANAION, Nike driving quadriga r., sun above r., rev. Zeus stg. l. by thymiaterion, holding patera and sceptre, wt. 8.70gms. (BMC.117), flan a little irregular, extremely fine

5. **Kingdom of Thrace**, Koson, King of Scythians (died 29 BC), gold stater, c. 40-29 BC, consul between lictors, all togate, walking l., rev. eagle standing l., holding wreath in one claw, wt. 8.33gms. (GCV.1733), obverse struck off-centre, otherwise extremely fine
6. **Roman Republic**, C. Servilius (136 B.C.), silver denarius, helmeted head of Roma facing r., wearing a necklace, a wreath and mark of value (XVI monogram) behind, ROMA below, rev. C. SERVEILI M. F., in ex. Dioscuri riding apart, wt. 3.88gms. (Cr.239/1; Syd.525; RBW.984; RCV.116), *beautiful old cabinet tone with blue iridesence, good very fine to nearly extremely fine* $400-500

Bt. A H Baldwin & Sons Winter Fixed Price List 2015

7. **Roman Empire**, Antoninus Pius (AD.138-161), Æ as, believed to be struck at a British travelling mint, laur. bust r., rev. BRITANNIA COS III S C, Britannia seated on rock in an attitude of sadness, wt. 12.69gms. (Sp. COE no. 646; RIC.934), *patinated, almost extremely fine, an exceptional example of this very poor issue* $1000-1500

This was struck to commemorate the quashing of a northern uprising in AD.154-5 when the Antonine wall was evacuated after its construction. This issue, always poorly struck and on a small flan, is believed to have been struck with the legions.

8. **Roman Empire**, Severus Alexander, as Augustus (222-235), aureus, Rome, IMP C MAVR SEV ALEXANDER AVG, laur., dr. bust r., rev. P M TR P IIII COS P P, emperor, in military attire, stg. l., holding globe and spear, wt. 6.57gms. (RIC.IV, 46; BMCRE.252; RSC.268), *extremely fine* $3800-4200
9. **Roman Empire**, Constantine I (AD 307-337), solidus, Heraclea, c. AD 326-330, diademed head of Constantine gazing upwards to r., diadem decorated with parallel lines, *rev.* CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG, pair of interlaced laurel wreaths, each with a large central jewel, eight-rayed star above, *in ex.* SMH*, wt.* 4.28gms. (RIC–; Biaggi 1961 (this coin); Calico –), *choice extremely fine, apparently unique* $38,000-45,000

*ex* Leo Biaggi de Blasys Collection, 1961

10. **Roman Empire**, Constantine I (AD 307-337), Æ follis, laur. bust r., *rev.* SOLI INVICTO COMIT, bust of Sol r., of very fine style, wt. 4.52gms. (Cloke and Toone 6.04.001), *dark patina almost extremely fine, an exceptional example and extremely rare* $650-850
11. **Roman Empire**, Magnus Maximus, usurper in the West (AD.383-388), gold solidus struck at London, DN MAG MAXIMVS PF AVG, laur. dr. bust r., rev. VICTORIA AVG GG, two emperors enthroned facing, Victory above between them, in ex AVG OB, wt. 4.45gms. (Sp. COE no 741; RIC.2b), some light marks from the plough, otherwise nearly extremely fine, formerly in the collection of a West Country gentleman, by descent $19,000-24,000

One of the key coins in the Roman British series. The principal city (London) of Roman Britain in the late Roman period was named 'Augusta' (Ammianus Marcellinus XXVII, 8.7, XXVIII, 3.7).
12. **Anastasius** (491-518), gold solidus, Constantinople, officina E, helmeted and cuirassed three-quarters facing bust, *rev.* Victory standing left, wt. 4.46gms. (Sear 5), *brilliant good extremely fine* $1000-1250

13. **Justin I** (518-527), gold solidus, Constantinople, officina R, helmeted and cuirassed three-quarters facing bust, *rev.* angel standing facing holding cross and globus cruciger, wt. 4.47gms. (Sear 56), *reverse weak in centre, brilliant good extremely fine* $1000-1250

14. **Justinian I** (527-565), gold solidus, Constantinople, officina R, helmeted and cuirassed three-quarters facing bust, *rev.* angel standing facing holding cross and globus cruciger, wt. 4.48gms. (Sear 137), *weakly struck, reverse brilliant, good extremely fine* $1250-1500
15. **Maurice Tiberius** (582-602), gold solidus, Antioch, draped and cuirassed facing bust, *rev.* standing angel facing holding cross and globus cruciger, wt. 4.47gms. (Sear 524), *softly struck obverse, brilliantly good extremely fine* $900-1200

16. **Focas** (602-610), gold solidus, Constantinople, officina I, draped and cuirassed facing bust, *rev.* standing angel facing holding cross and globus cruciger, wt. 4.47gms. (Sear 618), *struck slightly off-centre but brilliantly good extremely fine* $800-1000

17. **Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine** (613-641), gold solidus, Constantinople, officina S, conjoined facing busts, each wearing chlamys and elaborate crown with cross, *rev.* cross patent on three steps, wt. 6.38gms. (Sear 734), *partial border weakness, about uncirculated* $900-1200
18. **Heraclius, Heraclius Constantine and Heroclonas** (July-Nov 641), gold solidus, Constantinople, officina S, three standing figures, *rev.* cross patent on three steps, wt. 4.41gms. (Sear 770), *reverse legend partially jumbled, brilliant about uncirculated* $750-1000

19. **Constans II** (641-668), gold solidus, Constantinople, officina A, facing bust with long beard and moustache, *rev.* cross patent on three steps, wt. 4.48gms. (Sear 956), *hairline graffiti in reverse field, good very fine* $800-1000

20. **Constans II and Constantine IV** (654-668), gold solidus, Constantinople, officina E, facing busts of Constans with long beard and Constantine beardless, *rev.* cross patent on three steps, wt. 4.45gms. (Sear 959), *scoffed fields, brilliant about uncirculated* $1000-1250

21. **Leo III and Constantine V** (720-741), gold solidus, Constantinople, officina E, facing bust with short beard, *rev.* facing bust of Constantine V beardless, wt. 4.45gms. (Sear 1504), *faces not fully struck up, but brilliant good extremely fine* $1000-1250
ISLAMIC COINS

22. **Umayyad, temp. 'Abd al-Malik** (65-86h), gold dinar, no mint name (Damascas) 86h, wt. 4.28gms. (A.125), brilliant, about uncirculated
   $1000-1250

23. **Umayyad, temp. al-Walid I** (86-96h), gold dinar, no mint name (Damascas) 92h, wt. 4.12gms. (A.127), traces of original brilliance, about uncirculated
   $700-1000

24. **Abbasid, temp. al-Mansur** (136-159h), gold dinar, no mint name, 155h, wt. 4.21gms. (A.212), about extremely fine
   $400-500

25. **Abbasid, al-Muqtdir** (295-320h), gold dinar, Madinat al-Salam 314h, wt. 4.00gms. (A.245.2), traces of original brilliance, extremely fine
   $550-750

26. **Tulunid, Khumarawayh** (270-282h), gold dinar, Misk 277h, wt. 4.19gms. (A.664), about extremely fine
   $350-450

27. **Ikhshidid, Abu'l Qasim b. al-Ikhshid** (334-349h), gold dinar, Misk 342h, wt. 4.08gms. (A.676), brilliant, uncirculated
   $750-950

28. **Fatimid, al-Mustansir** (427-487h), gold dinar, Misk 475h, wt. 4.32gms. (A.719.2), stylised calligraphy, extremely fine
   $650-850

29. **Fatimid, al-Amir** (495-524h), gold dinar, al-Iskandariya 509h, wt. 4.23gms. (A.729), brilliant, uncirculated
   $700-900

30. **Fatimid, al-Amir**, gold dinar, Misk 515h, wt. 4.28gms. (A.729), brilliant, uncirculated
   $800-1000

31. **Bahri Mamluk, Baybars I** (658-676h), gold dinar, Dimashq, wt. 4.32gms. (A.880), good extremely fine, extremely rare
   $9500-11,500
32. **Celtic coinage**, Trinovantes & Catuvellauni, Cunobelin (early AD 1st century - c. AD 40), gold stater, ‘plastic’ type, corn ear dividing CA MV, rev. horse r., branch above, CVNO and pellet in annulet below, wt. 5.46gms. (S.286; M.203/13) very fine $800-1000

33. **Early Anglo Saxon**, sceatta, c.675-c.760, ‘Saraldo’ type 11, bust r., degenerate and stylised, rev. pseudo legend SAROALDO around standard containing saltire and pellets, wt. 1.05gms. (S.784; M.151-3), an appealing example, very fine $500-700

34. **Harold I**, penny, jewel cross type (c.1036-1038), penny, Cambridge, Aelpig, diademed bust l., rev. +AEL.PIG ON GRATEB, cross of four jewels, wt. 1.10gms. (S.1163; N.802; cf. H.259), about extremely fine, very rare $2000-2250

35. **Harold I**, penny, fleur de lis type (1038-1040), penny, Lincoln, Pulbeorn, armoured bust l., holding sceptre, rev. ++PV:LBEORN ON LINC, long cross with fleur de lis and two pellets in angles, wt. 1.10gms. (S.1164; N.803; H.487), choice extremely fine $2000-2250
36. **Harthacnut**, sole reign (1040-1042), penny, arm and sceptre type, in the name of Harthacnut, London, Leofred Brun. diademed bust l., holding sceptre, rev. +LEOFRED BRVN ON LV, wt. 1.10gms. (S.1168; N.811; H.127), an unusual moneyer with the surname, *extremely fine extremely rare* $5000-7000

It is unusual for a moneyer’s surname to be recorded on a coin.

37. **Edward the Confessor**, penny, PACX type (1042-1044), Thetford, Edward, diademed bust l. with sceptre, rev. +GODPINE ON DE; long voided cross, annulet in centre, PACX in angles, wt. 1.09gms. (S.1171; N.813), *extremely fine, with small neat bust, rare* $1400-1600

38. **William II** (1087-1100), penny, cross in quatrefoil type (BMC 2), London, Aelfwine, crowned bust facing holding sword, rev. IELPFINE ON LII, cross pattée within quatrefoil, annulet in centre, wt.1.30gms. (S.1259; BMC.105), *nearly extremely fine, with light tone, rare* $2800-3000
39. **Stephen**, penny, voided cross and stars type (c.1145-1150), BMC. type 2, Hertford, Jordan, bust facing slightly to the l., rev. +IORDAN:ON:HE:, voided cross pattée, mullets in angles, wt. 1.40gms. (S.1280; N.878) very fine, and well struck for this issue, unique for this mint $1500-1750

Found at Worlingworth in Suffolk and recorded at the Fitzwilliam Museum – a unique type discovery for a very rare mint.

40. **Edward I** (1272-1307), groat, London, variety a (Fox 5), small crowned bust facing, flower at each side of hair within quatrefoil of three lines, flat crown with pellet ornaments, drapery of two wedges with rosette below, flowers in spandrels, rev. long cross, three pellets in each angle, wt. 5.53gms. (S.1379A; N.1007), nearly very fine $7000-9000

The first groat of Edward I, this is a full coin, unusually free from the traces of gilding and mounting that is normal for these coins. An attractive example of this classic coin.

41. **Edward III**, fourth coinage, treaty period (1361-1369), noble, Calais, king with sword and shield stg. facing in ship, flag at stern, rev. ornate cross, C in centre, wt. 7.66gms. (S.1504; N.1235), light stain below portrait of king, otherwise good very fine $2500-3500

*ex London Coins, 29 February 2004, lot 335

42. **Richard II** (1377-1399), noble, London, king holding sword and shield stg. facing in ship, annulet over sail, rev. ornate cross, R in centre, wt. 7.73gms. (S.1654; N.1302), some weakness, otherwise good very fine $2500-3500

**BRITISH COINS**
43. **Henry VI**, annulet issue (1422-c.1430), noble, London, king with sword and shield stg. facing in ship, annulet by sword arm, rev. ornate cross, h in centre, annulet in one spandrel, wt. 6.97gms. (S.1799; N.1414), extremely fine
Bt. Roderick Richardson. $3800-4500

44. **Henry VII**, angel, type I, mm. lis over halved sun and rose/halved sun and rose (1485-1487), the archangel Michael slaying the dragon, HENRIC over RICARD, rev. ship bearing shield, cross above, h (over R) and rose at sides, wt. 5.15gms. (S.2180; N.1694; Schneider 501; SCBI 23-), a little creased and straightened with some light weakness, otherwise very fine and extremely rare with the overstrikes using the dies from the previous reign $5500-6500

45. **Henry VIII**, second coinage (1526-44), halfcrown, London, mm. rose, crowned double rose between crowned h-K, rev. crowned shield of arms between crowned h-K, wt. 1.82gms. (S.2285; N.1794), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62, choice mint state, very rare $6400-6800
Edward VI, fine silver issue, crown, mm. y, 1551, crowned figure of king in full armour on horseback r., shouldering sword, date below, rev. long cross fourchée over shield of arms (S.2478; N.1933), extremely fine, struck on an especially broad flan, sharply detailed particularly on obverse, the choice surfaces toned a rich silvery russet grey, seldom found so pleasing and as such very rare $19,000-22,000

The silver crown dated 1551 was in fact the first crown of 5 shillings’ value ever struck in England and evidently the overall mintage was fairly small, judging by the number of survivors. The largest silver coin of its day, it was part of the final silver issue, finally restored to the old standard quality after years of debasement of the silver money under Henry VIII and his son’s first few years as monarch. Edward of course was the much-hoped-for son of Henry, by his third wife, Jane Seymour, who herself died while giving birth to him in October 1537. The kingdom was nearly torn apart waiting for his birth, but he could hardly have known. The boy grew up pale and sickly in the shadow of his father. He became king of England at the age of nine and was much under the control of covetous counsellors who sought to create a regency with themselves the dominant masters. While they might have thought they controlled a fool, in truth Edward was anything but. While his uncle, the Earl of Hertford, persuaded the king’s Council to declare him to be Protector of the Realm (whereupon he declared himself Duke of Somerset), seeking to weaken the Crown’s authority and preparing to take it away from Edward, the ‘little waif’ bided his time, watched as his Council made poor decisions, and saw Somerset err in handling the Scots. He must have smiled, at least inwardly. By the autumn of 1551, Somerset and his cohorts fell from grace, were tried and judged treasonous; it was a capital offence. In January 1552, Edward coolly recorded in his diary of the man who had tried to seize his kingdom: ‘Today the Duke of Somerset had his head cut off on Tower Hill.’ Clearly little Edward had inherited his father’s genes.

British Coins
47. **Edward VI**, fine silver coinage, shilling, mm. tun (1551-1553), crowned bust facing between rose and mark of value, *rev.* long cross fourchée over shield of arms, wt. 6.09gms. (S.2482; N.1937), *certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 55* $750-1000

48. **Elizabeth I**, first to fourth issues, half pound, mm. rose (1565), crowned bust l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms, E-R at sides, wt. 4.69gms. (S.2520; Brooker 740), *a few light marks and a little creased, about very fine* $3800-4500

49. **Elizabeth I**, sixth issue, pound, mm. O (1600), crowned bust of queen l., wearing elaborate dress, pellet and comma stops, *rev.* crowned shield of arms, ER at sides, pellet stops, wt. 11.03gms. (S.2534; N.2008; cf.Schneider 804; B&C F22), *good very fine* $15,000-18,000

50. **Elizabeth I**, sixth issue (1582-1600), gold halfcrown, mm. woolpack, crowned bust of monarch in ornate jewelled dress l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms, ER at sides (S.2537; N.2011), *certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 58* $4500-5500

**BRITISH COINS**
51. **Oliver Cromwell**, crown, 1658/7, by Thomas Simon, laureate draped bust l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3226; ESC.10; Bull 240), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62, evenly and sharply impressed, handsome old grey toning, advanced die-break across the Protector’s throat, one of the better seen examples of this classic first milled crown

$5000-7000

52. **Oliver Cromwell**, shilling, 1658, by Thomas Simon, laur. and dr. bust l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3228; ESC.1005; Bull 254), certified and graded PCGS as Mint State 63, sharply struck with pleasing grey toning, finer than most examples that appear on the market

$4500-5500

53. **Oliver Cromwell**, shilling, 1658, by Thomas Simon, laur. and dr. bust l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3228; ESC.1005; Bull 254), attractively toned, certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63

$4500-5500

*ex Symonds collection, Glendinings, 26 September 1973, lot 94, £180

**BRITISH COINS**
54. **James I**, second coinage, rose ryal, mm. grapes/escallops (1606-7), crowned figure of king enthroned facing, holding orb and sceptre, portcullis at feet, rev. shield of arms at centre of full-blown rose, wt. 13.61gms. (S.2613; N.2079), **good very fine**

$23,000-26,000
55. **Charles I**, sixpence, Oxford mint, 1643, crowned bust l., plumes before, VI behind, mm. book, **rev.** three Oxford plumes above Declaration, date below, wt. 2.77gms. (S.2980A), toned, good very fine $750-1000

56. **Charles II**, hammered coinage (1660-1662), first issue, unite, mm. crown, laur. bust l., without mark of value, **rev.** crowned oval garnished shield, CR at sides, wt. 9.07gms. (S.3301; N.2753), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62, an exceptionally fine example of the transitional coinage made just prior to the introduction of the milled coins, the flan essentially perfect with no cracks or flaws, the toothed rims unusually full and well detailed, the royal portrait generally bold though lacking in fine details on the face due to striking, reverse well centred and sharp except for an area to left of the shield, the legends clear and well detailed, and the surfaces free from abuse while retaining considerable lustre, certainly one of the finest known $19,000-22,000
57. **Charles II**, half guinea, 1670, first laur. bust r., rev: crowned, cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3347), certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 58 $5750-6750

58. **Charles II**, sixpence, 1678/7, laur. bust r., rev: crowned cruciform shields, interlinked Cs in angles (S.3382; ESC.1517; Bull 573), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 63 $950-1250

59. **Charles II**, halfpenny, 1673, laur. bust l., Britannia std. l., with shield and spear (S.3393), tiny edge bruise by S of CAROLVS, some subdued red on both sides, certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 63 Brown, very choice, rare in this grade $1900-2250

60. **Charles II**, farthing, 1675, laur. bust l., rev: Britannia std. l., with shield and spear (S.3394), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62 Brown $700-1000

61. **James II**, two guineas, 1688/7, laureate bust l., rev: crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles, milled edge (S.3399), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 61, lustrous with light scuffing in the fields consistent with the assigned grade, extremely rare this choice $38,500-42,500
62. **James II**, tin farthing, 1685, laur. bust r., *rev.* Britannia std. l., with shield and spear, edge reads NVMMORVM • FAMVLVS • 1685 • (S.3420; P.547 [R]), about as struck with original brilliance, extremely rare in this condition. Small spot on last digit of date but can only be 1685 because of edge reading.

With old ticket.

$2500-3500

63. **William and Mary**, copper farthing, 1694, conjoined laur. busts r., *rev.* Britannia std. l., with shield and spear (S.3453), the obverse with 20-30% original mint lustre and very well struck, certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64+ Brown

$2500-3500

A spectacular coin, the finest the cataloguer has seen in 40 years, and probably the same coin he sold in the mid-1970s.

64. **William III**, five guineas, 1699, UNDECIMO, first laur. bust r., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3454), certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 53

$20,000-25,000
65. William III, guinea, 1700, second laur. bust r., rev. crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3460), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63
$4500-5500
Rare in this grade

66. William III, crown, 1695, OCTAVO, first laur. and dr. bust r. rev. crowned cruciform shields (S.3470; ESC.87; Bull 991), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 64
$3800-4250
*ex Triton Auction XX, 10-11 January 2017, lot 1589

67. William III, halfcrown, 1700, DVODECIMO, first laur. and dr. bust r., rev. crowned cruciform shields (S.3494; ESC.561; Bull 1043), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64
$1400-1600

68. William III, farthing, 1697, first issue, laur. and cuir. bust r., rev. Britannia std. l., with shield and spear (S.3557), with 20% original red lustre, certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64 Brown, choice mint state, very rare
$1900-2250
ONE OF THE FINEST EXAMPLES OF THIS GREAT RARITY
69. Anne, five guineas, 1703, SECUNDO, VIGO, dr. bust l., rev. crowned cruciform shields, rose in centre, sceptres in angles (S.3561; cf. Schneider 523: on this specimen the hallmark is higher and closer to the queen’s shoulder), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62, some light marks on bust prevents this from grading 63-64, the queen’s portrait boldly detailed and superbly centred (note the placement of the hallmark), the royal shield similarly sharp and centred, much lustre remaining, surfaces showing light abrasions in the soft gold but no damage; in all, one of the finest surviving examples of this great rarity, a spectacular mint state example $1,000,000-1,500,000

Curiously, three variant positions of the hallmark are now known to exist, of which the variety seen on the present specimen appears to be the rarest. As the coin was struck in extremely limited numbers, according to all historical accounts, this represents quite an opportunity for research to explain how three obverse dies were created.

The most recent history of the Royal Mint, edited by C. E. Challis, underscores the mint’s considerable need for gold specie at this time. Just as Anne assumed the throne, the War of Spanish Succession broke out, in 1702; it was a battle for dominance in much of Europe between two sets of allies (and old enemies), England and the Dutch Republic, against the hated French and the Bourbon Spanish. Hard money ruled the day, not credit nor good will. The vigours of war were upon the British just as the coffers of the Bank of England suffered from a lack of gold. Fate, however, was about to intervene in a battle which no one could have predicted to become memorable. The result was more patriotically stimulating than financially helpful, yet its influence was considerable.

The action commenced when a fleet of Anglo-Dutch warships tried to seize Cadiz in mid-September 1702, but the attempt was a failure. The commander of the fleet, Admiral Sir George Rooke, had just turned in disgust to begin his homeward journey when he was informed by spies that a Spanish treasure fleet was known to have recently anchored at Vigo Bay on the northwest shore of Spain. Rooke’s warships turned about quickly. What was at hand, he had learned quite unexpectedly, was an armada of Spanish ships carrying gold and silver specie mined in colonial Mexico. Spies informed Rooke that the fleet had sailed from Veracruz protected by a French squadron of fifteen warships, and that three galleons were loaded with silver and gold. Frigates and support ships added up to what must surely have seemed a daunting fleet of 56 vessels, many carrying merchandise intended for sale in Spain – all of them now moored in Vigo Bay. Eager for booty, Rooke did not hesitate to engage the enemy. A furious naval battle was fought on 23 October and the victory this time was England’s despite a forbidding boom consisting of heavy chain and timber that stretched across the entrance to the bay, as well as a battery of cannons, meant to block and defeat any attack. But the allies’ men o’ war crashed through the boom with little difficulty. To stall the advance, the Spanish even set fire to one of their own vessels, alongside the Dutch admiral’s flagship, intending to burn the Dutch ship. The Spanish ship, however, was loaded with snuff from the Indies, and it blew up! Rooke’s engagement was successful. The Spaniards’ cannons were overcome. The boom intended to block passage to the harbour was broken through. With all resistance gone, the Anglo-Dutch warships sailed right towards the docked Spanish ships, easily destroying or capturing the remaining enemy ships. In a day and a half, the Battle of Vigo Bay had been won, and the booty was ready to be seized. It was a tremendous victory! Jubilation reigned until the English discovered that most of the ships’ holds were nearly empty, that the treasure from the New World mines had been unloaded and carted away before they arrived at Vigo. Nevertheless, winning the battle was a significant moment in the war and what remained of the specie was taken and delivered to the Royal Mint.

Although it fell far short of expectations, and was not in the form of New World cobs, most of the booty was a hefty 4,500 pounds of silver that had been ornaments and ‘plate’ belonging to the Spanish and French officers. Challis notes, as have previous chroniclers, that the gold specie weighed just 7 pounds, 8 ounces. It has long been believed that, from this small amount, all British gold coins given the boasting hallmark VIGO were minted: a mere handful of the large 5-guineas, it is said, as well as a small number of the two other denominations, guineas and half-guineas. The coins’ celebrity has only intensified through the centuries. Just as they were about to be minted, however, Queen Anne issued a royal warrant authorising their creation in which she poignantly stated that the VIGO hallmark would be applied to the coins so as to ‘Continue to Posterity the Remembrance of that Glorious Action’ at Vigo Bay. And, indeed, Anne’s Vigo coinage remains some of the most desirable of all British coins.
A HANDSOME EXAMPLE OF THIS CLASSIC WAR-BOOTY

70. **Anne**, guinea, 1703, VIGO, dr. bust l., rev. crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3563), certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 50, a handsome example of this classic war-booty rarity, retaining some lustre and displaying even wear but no damage, as well as only light abrasions, the queen’s portrait especially appealing, well balanced and centred, the reverse sharply and evenly struck and, again, well centred; in all, a fine example, and extremely rare $100,000-120,000

The British capture of Spanish gold at Vigo Bay resulted in the celebratory issue of coins commemorating the victorious action, almost all of which were silver coins. A tiny amount of gold was among the booty; it is evident that over the centuries quite a few of the issued coins struck in gold bearing the VIGO hallmark were lost to melting before their rarity was appreciated. Fewest struck and rarest of these is the 5 guineas, but the other two denominations bearing the hallmark, the guinea and its half, are both elusive.

71. **Anne**, half guinea, 1710, dr. bust l., rev. crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3575), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62 $3250-3750

BRITISH COINS
A REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF MAUNDY COINS

These coins were put away in the 18th century and are now being offered for sale for the first time.

72. **Anne**, threepences (2): 1706; 1708, bust l., rev. crowned mark of value (S.3596A,B), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64 and About Uncirculated 58 respectively; **George III**, fourpence, 1786, bust r., rev. crowned mark of value (S.3750), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 65+ (3) $200-250

73. **George II**, twopence; penny, 1743, bust l., rev. crowned mark of value (S.3714A, 3715A), certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 55 and About Uncirculated 58 respectively; **George III**, ‘wire money’ pennies, 1792 (2), bust r., rev. crowned mark of value (S.3760), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64 and Mint State 63 (4) $200-250

74. **George III**, fourpences, 1784 (2); pennies, 1779 (2), bust r., rev. crowned mark of value (S.3750, 3759), all certified and graded by PCGS, one of the pennies as Mint State 63, the three others as Mint State 64 (4) $250-300

75. **George III**, fourpence; penny, 1784, bust r., rev. crowned mark of value (S.3750, 3759), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 65 and Mint State 64 respectively (2) $125-175

76. **George III**, Maundy set, 1786, bust r., rev. crowned mark of value (S.3762), all certified and graded by PCGS, the fourpence and threepence as Mint State 65, the twopence as Mint State 63 and the penny as Mint State 64 (4) $375-425

77. **George III**, pennies (3): 1786, 1792, ‘wire money’ (2), bust r., rev. crowned mark of value (S.3759, 3760), all certified and graded by PCGS, the 1786 as Mint State 64, the others as Mint State 65 (3) $125-175
78. **George I**, five guineas, 1720, SEXTO, laur. head r., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3626), certified and graded by PCGS as Very Fine 35

$16,000-20,000

79. **George I**, half guinea, 1725, second laur. head r., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3637), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64

$4000-5000
80. George I, shilling, 1723 SSC, laur. bust r., rev. crowned cruciform shields, SSC in angles (S.3647; ESC.1176; Bull 1586), certified and graded by PCGS Mint State 63 $350-450

81. George I, halfpenny, 1718, R over B on reverse, laur. bust r., rev. Britannia std. l., with shield and spear (S.3659), some rubbing on the highest points, otherwise choice with much original lustre, certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64 Brown, possibly the finest known of this variety and very rare $1600-1800

82. George I, halfpenny, 1721, laur. bust r., rev. Britannia std. l., with shield and spear (S.3660), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62 Brown $575-625

83. George II, proof halfcrown, 1746, VICESIMO, old laur. and dr. bust l., rev. crowned cruciform shields (S.3696; ESC.608; Bull 1691), toned, certified and graded by NGC as Proof 63 $5750-6250

84. George II, halfpenny, 1730, young laur. and cuir. bust l., rev. Britannia std. l., with shield and spear (S.3717), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 63 Brown $375-425
85. **George III**, proof guinea, 1761, first laur. head r., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3725; W&R.82), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 62, very rare

$25,500-28,500$

86. **George III**, guinea, 1813, sixth laur. head r., *rev.* crowned shield of arms within Garter (S.3730), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62

$5000-6000$

Known as the ‘military’ guinea, this was used as payment to the British troops.
87. George III, half guinea, 1788, fifth laur. head r., rev. crowned shield of arms (S.3735), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 61

This is a popular date, the year that the First Fleet arrived in Botany Bay, Sydney, and the coinage of George III was used as currency in Australia.

88. George III, half guinea, 1810, seventh laur. head r., rev. crowned shield of arms within Garter (S.3737), certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 58

89. Yorkshire, Sheffield, Younge, Wilson & Younge, proof gold 10/6 (half guinea) token, 1812, YOUNGE.

So few gold tokens of this era were made that Dalton included them amongst the many silver issues in what has become a standard reference, The Silver Token Coinage 1811-12, published in 1922. The beginning of the 19th century was a time of great silver shortage as well as fluctuating gold prices, caused by the war in Europe. The Royal Mint was unable to produce regal silver coins towards the end of George III’s reign but the needs of commerce were such that privately designed and minted tokens filled some of the public need, all of them listed by region in Dalton’s book. In truth, most silver coins went into hiding because the public feared invasion by the French army. No gold coins were minted by the Royal Mint in 1812, one of the few years in modern history when there was no such coinage. In years just past, the mint had attempted to supply gold coins for homeland use but these had been exported nearly as fast as they were issued, and a dearth of gold spread across Britain. A few merchants attempted to lessen the scourge by backing small amounts of gold pieces issued in their own names. Evidently the largest issue came from the Sheffield firm whose name appears on this coin. It should be remembered that this city was and remains famed for its fine metal work, so a sizable number of gold half guineas might have been expected. Just south, in Liverpool, Thos. Wilson & Co. caused a nearly identical coin to be made, calling it a Lancashire Token (Dalton 1), also dated 1812. Down in Berkshire, a much larger token in gold appeared under the name of I. B. Monck of Reading (Dalton 1), who claimed it was of standard gold and worth 40 shillings, which he would pay in banknotes; it featured an image of Alfred the Great and was also dated 1812. A similar piece was made in silver, clearly then a token intrinsically of much less value. No other gold tokens were made during this trying historical period. How many of each of these three token issues of nearly pure gold were struck appears not to have been recorded and is unknown today. All are very rare, indicative of the belief that most were melted when the New Coinage gold began to be released in the summer of 1817 by the Royal Mint. Almost all of the known Yorkshire half guineas circulated, and show wear. A piece such as the presently offered one is especially rare, so finely preserved. The 40 shillings piece is an anomaly as its value does not coincide with typically used gold coins. The two half guinea pieces, however, were clearly meant for use and are in fact transition issues between the last half guineas and the first half sovereigns. Their historical significance is considerable. They are of far greater rarity than are contemporary regal gold coins.
90. **George III**, third guinea, 1797, first laur. head r., *rev.* crown, date in legend (S.3738), certified and graded by PCGS as *Mint State 62* $500-600

91. **George III**, quarter guinea, 1762, laur. head r., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3741), certified and graded by PCGS as *Mint State 63* $1000-1250

92. **George III**, pattern halfcrown in pewter, 1799, by John Milton for Colonel Fullarton, plain edge, armoured 'Scottish' bust l., *rev.* BR • L • PR • E REG • SC • PR ET • SEN COR • DUX, crowned cruciform shields of arms, plumes in angles, St. George slaying the dragon within Garter in centre (cf. DH.5 [Ayrshire]), *very slight wear on the highest points on obverse, otherwise about as struck, with an old ticket* $1000-1250

This is one of a group of patterns for halfcrowns, shillings, sixpence, halfpennies and farthings, commissioned for Ayrshire by a member of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh.
93. **George III**, pattern shilling, 1798, by John Milton, laur. head r., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (ESC.1243; Bull 2176), *about extremely fine and toned, extremely rare* $5750-6250

94. **George III**, halfpenny, 1774, laur. and cuir. bust r., *rev.* Britannia std. l., with shield and spear (S.3774), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 65 Red Brown* $500-600

95. **George III**, ‘cartwheel’ twopence, 1797, laur. and cuir. bust r., *rev.* Britannia seated l. (S.3776), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64 Red Brown, a superb piece with much original colour* $1250-1500
96. George III, penny, 1797, laur. and cuir. bust r., rev. Britannia seated l. with shield and trident (S.3777), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 65 Red Brown

A spectacular choice mint state 'cartwheel' penny with nearly full red lustre.

97. George III, proof penny, 1806, in gilt copper, laur. bust r., rev. Britannia std. l., holding trident and olive branch (S.3780), certified and graded by NGC as Proof 64 Cameo

A really choice coin, and scarce.

98. George III, gilt proof halfpenny, 1806, laur. and dr. bust r., rev. Britannia std. l., holding trident and olive branch (S.3781), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64 Deep Cameo

$700-1000
GEORGE III, PATTERN FIVE POUNDS, 1820LX

99. George III, pattern five pounds, 1820LX, by B. Pistrucci, laur. head r., rev. St. George and the dragon (S.3783; W&R.177 [R4]; L&S.207; Montagu 176; Douglas-Morris 145; Selig 1158; KM.Pn84), showing faint hairlines, otherwise retaining its brilliant mirrored surfaces in contrast to the lovely cameo images of both the king's portrait and St. George slaying the mythical dragon; a major rarity among rare large gold coins, always keenly sought for inclusion in some top-notch numismatic collection, certainly the finest to come on the market in decades, certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64+ Deep Cameo, the finest graded by both services $650,000-750,000

Today's collectors call this magnificently engraved pattern a five-pound coin but in its day it was invariably called a five-sovereigns piece, doubtless because the term ‘sovereign’ had only been re-introduced as a piece of English money a mere three years previously, when the New Coinage gold was first minted. None was struck for release into commerce for several reasons, chief among which was the passing of George III on 29 January of this year, but it was also true that by 1820 it was nearly seventy years since a coin of this face value had been issued for commerce and thus the coin was simply unfamiliar and, many would argue, unneeded; the Bank of England's paper bills had rendered coins of greater value than one pound essentially pointless, and resulting from the exigencies of the recent war against Napoleon the British public had come to accept paper money as being as good as gold, and a lot handier to carry.

Perhaps the major appeal of this coin is that it bears the largest and sharpest image of engraver Pistrucci’s motif of Saint George defeating evil, incarnate in the dragon. This symbolism could not have been lost on many British subjects, who had just endured years of war against what most surely considered the evil empire of Napoleon and his family. It was also a moment in time when both the facilities and the staff of the Royal Mint were undergoing great changes. This coin was struck in the new proofing room of the new Tower Hill Mint, using equipment obtained from Boulton and Watt's Soho Mint. In many ways, in fact, this coin and the similar two-sovereigns pattern of the same date reflect these stark advancements in the minting process; never before (save a handful of patterns of recent years) had large gold coins looked so wonderful. The man behind this coin, Pistrucci, also sensed that his days at the mint were numbered, and his last truly great creation for a gold coin is the one we see here, the 1820 pattern for a gold five-pound coin that never came to be. In this, of course, lies much of its appeal. While other coins are rarer, few possess the panache of this coin as the largest and most elegant image of the new line of gold coins which had first appeared in the summer of 1817. Hundreds of collectors, if not thousands, aspire to own an example of this coin, yet most must end frustrated because of the tiny mintage.

As if he knew in advance that this was to be his 'signature' piece, the engraver spelled out his name in tiny capital letters on both the obverse and the reverse dies (whereas it was reduced to initials on the similar two-sovereigns patterns). As the dies were not quite finished upon the death of George III, it has been hypothesized that William Wyon, soon to take over the Italian's function, may well have touched up the dies, in particular the reverse die holding the St. George image, in the days following the king's passing. Two versions of this largest piece were produced, one with plain edge and one with a raised lettered edge featuring the legend DECUS ET TUTAMEN · ANNO REGNI LX. The mintage figures were disclosed long ago by Hawkins as being a total of just 25 pieces of both edge varieties. The coin having a plain edge appears to be rarer, but the lettered edge offers the regnal year as LX, or 60. The ‘year’ consisted of 29 days in all. Of the 25 coins made, six went into museums, eight were awarded to Royal Mint officers and employees, and the rest were sold to some of the outstanding collectors of the day. A few were traded or sold soon afterward but most were retained for some decades until collections were dispersed. Each appearance of an example of this pattern over the years has been viewed as an opportunity. No matter what price is paid, nor how near to or far from perfection any specimen may be, this coin is spectacular in its beauty, it is one of only a few designs which bear no distracting legend on the reverse, and its execution by one of the finest of all numismatic engravers presents images which seem to float on golden fields. Few coins aspire to such heights!
100. **George III**, proof two pounds, 1820, lettered edge, laur. head r., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3784; W&R.179), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof Details, edge repair, tooled, very few examples struck.* $24,000-26,000

Having been cleaned and the fields being brushed, this is an affordable example of a rare pattern.

101. **George III**, sovereign, 1817, laur. head r., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3785), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62+* $2500-3500

**BRITISH COINS**
102. **George III**, sovereign, 1820, large date, open 2, laur. head r., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3785C), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 63* $3800-4200

103. **George III**, proof half sovereign, 1817, by Benedetto Pistrucci, laur. head r., *rev.* crowned shield of arms, dot below, straight grained edge (S.3786; W&R.204), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64 Deep Cameo, extremely rare* 11 to 20 specimens known. $8250-8750

104. **George III**, crown, 1818, LIX, laur. head r., *rev.* St. George and dragon (S.3787; ESC.214; Bull 2009), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63* $1250-1750

105. **George III**, crown, 1820, LX, laur. head r., *rev.* St. George and dragon (S.3787; ESC.219), *certified and graded by NGC Mint State 62* $950-1150

**BRITISH COINS**
106. **George IV**, proof five pounds, 1826, SEPTIMO, bare head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms over ermine mantle (S.3797; W&R.213 [R3]), certified and graded by NGC as Proof 66* Ultra Cameo, a truly magnificent specimen exhibiting a heavily frosted portrait and shield as well as letters of the legends and digits of the date, the king’s portrait fully impressed, all set against deeply mirrored fields, producing as fine eye-appeal as may be seen; as fine an example as the cataloguer has seen in decades

$500,000-600,000

As issued in the proof sets. Mintage unknown, invariably estimated at between 150 and 225 for the sets of this year. The finest graded.
107. **George IV**, proof five pounds, 1826, SEPTIMO, bare head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms over ermine mantle (S.3797; W&R.213 [R3]), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof Genuine - Scratch Uncirculated Detail - in short, lightly impaired by handling, although the king's portrait is largely unaffected and retains its thickly frosted texture; very rare in any state

As issued in the proof sets.

$45,000-55,000$

108. **George IV**, two pounds, 1823, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon, raised lettered edge (S.3798), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 66+, a truly magnificent example of this one-year type, gleaming with lustre and fully struck; very rare in this condition, one of a few pieces that appeared together on the market more than twenty years ago but were underappreciated as being rare at the time

$5000-6000$

**BRITISH COINS**
109. George IV, proof two pounds, 1826, bare head l., rev. crowned shield of arms over mantle (S.3799; W&R.228), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64
$16,000-18,000

110. George IV, sovereign, 1822, laur. head l., rev. St. George and the dragon (S.3800), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 63+
$3250-3750

111. George IV, sovereign, 1823, laur. head l., rev. St. George and the dragon (S.3800), certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 58
$7650-8000

The key date of the laureate head series.
112. **George IV**, proof sovereign, 1826, bare head l., rev. crowned shield of arms (S.3801; W&R.237), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 65 Deep Cameo, a gorgeous example, virtually as struck 193 years ago, the heavy frosted effect complete on both sides, including the royal shield, all letters and digits of the legends and date; in short, a coin having wonderful eye-appeal

$12,800-13,500

As issued in the proof sets.

113. **George IV**, proof sovereign, 1826, bare head l., rev. crowned shield of arms (S.3801; W&R.237), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 63 Cameo

$7650-8000
114. **George IV**, proof half sovereign, 1826, bare head l., no extra tuft of hair, *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3804; W&R.249), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64 Cameo* $5750-6250

115. **George IV**, proof half sovereign, 1826, straight grained edge, bare head l., with extra tuft of hair, *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3804A; W&R.249), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 65 Cameo, only lightly frosted* $7000-8000

As issued in the proof sets.

116. **George IV**, crown, 1821, SECUNDO, laur. head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3805; ESC.246; Bull 2310), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 65, a splendid example of this short-lived crown issue, sharply struck and having fully original surfaces graced by handsome silvery golden grey iridescent toning; difficult to locate so fine, and one of the finest certified crowns of this type* $3500-4000

117. **George IV**, crown, 1821, SECUNDO, laur. head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3805; ESC.246; Bull 2310), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 65* $2800-3250

118. **George IV**, crown, 1821, SECUNDO, laur. head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3805; ESC.246; Bull 2310), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 64* $1600-2000
EXTREMELY RARE GEORGE IV, PATTERN CROWN, 1825

119. **George IV**, pattern crown, 1825, in Barton’s metal, plain edge, bare head l., rev. crowned ornate shield of arms (ESC.256 [R6]; Bull 2332; L&S.21), certified and graded by NGC as Proof 63 Ultra Cameo, obvious hairlines in the obverse field, the king’s frosted portrait largely untouched, the reverse clearly finer, extremely rare, among the finest of perhaps just three or four pieces known to exist; a major opportunity for advanced crown collectors!  $50,000-70,000
120. George IV, proof crown, 1826, SEPTIMO, bare head l., rev. crowned helmet over ornate shield of arms (S.3806; ESC.257; Bull 2336), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 62, a clearly above-average proof having bold details and pleasing old-time golden grey surfaces, rare $12,750-14,000

As issued in the proof sets of this year, showing off the new portrait.

121. George IV, proof penny in bronzed copper, 1826, laur. head l., rev. Britannia std. r., with shield and trident (S.3823), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 63 $750-1000

122. George IV, penny, 1826, laur. head l., rev. Britannia std. r., with shield and trident (S.3823), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64 Brown $500-750

123. George IV, halfpenny, 1825, laur. head l., rev. Britannia std. r., with shield and trident (S.3824), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64 Red Brown $250-450

124. William IV, sovereign, 1831, bare head r., rev. crowned shield of arms (S.3829), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62 $4500-5500
125. William IV, proof half sovereign, 1831, bare head r., rev. crowned shield of arms (S.3830), certified and graded by NGC as Proof 63 Ultra Cameo $3800-4200

126. William IV, half sovereign, 1835, bare head r., rev. crowned shield of arms (S.3831), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62 $1900-2250

127. William IV, proof crown, 1831, bare head r., W.W incuse on truncation, rev. crowned shield of arms over mantle, plain edge (S.3833; ESC.271; Bull 2462), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64, original deep silvery grey toning with bluish hues, the type issued in the Coronation sets, normally not seen this choice $25,000-30,000

The silver crowns of George II were in effect the last such coins issued with the intention that they would be used in commerce. By the late 1740s, the Bank of England's paper money had assumed the role formerly occupied by these large silver pieces. During the silver shortage of the period of the Napoleonic Wars, and the resulting hoarding of hard money, the crown of 5 shillings' value temporarily returned to commerce, first as overstruck foreign silver coins (mainly Spanish) and then as Bank Dollars, both types produced on contract with the Soho Mint at Birmingham. When the New Coinage commenced in 1816 for silver and 1817 for gold, the largest silver piece issued for commerce was the halfcrown. The silver crown did not appear until 1818 and it was not distributed as an intended circulating medium but instead was sent to the Bank of England for distribution to commercial banks wrapped in tissue paper - as a special type of New Coinage money aimed at collectors. Most pieces of course were not well preserved even though they did not generally circulate (though some did); they were mishandled, picking up trivial marks and worse. The same situation existed for the next king's silver crowns, those made in 1821 and 1822, which then became the last non-proof crowns until Victoria's first pieces of 1844. Among these, the 1831 proof crowns made for William IV's coronation sets are most difficult to locate today. The mintage was not recorded but was likely no more than a few hundred pieces in all. This is an important coin for crown collectors.
ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLES OF THIS GREAT 19TH CENTURY CROWN RARITY

128. William IV, pattern crown, 1834, plain edge, bare head r., rev. crowned shield of arms over mantle (S.3833; L&S.6; ESC.275 [R5]; Bull 2465 [R5]), certified and graded by NGC as Proof 66 Cameo, one of the most beautiful and well-preserved examples of this great 19th century crown rarity $130,000-150,000

Linecar and Stone referred to this as a pattern, but in reality it is a Proof of Record, sometimes called a VIP Proof, made according to the law of 1800 so as to assure that a few examples of the coinage would be maintained in museums, to which typically they were sold during the 19th century. The intention was not to provide collectors with these coins, but rather institutions. This 1834 crown is literally hundreds of times rarer than the 1831 proof crown issued in the Coronation sets, and it's magnificent - in fact, the ultimate acquisition among coins of this reign.
129. William IV, penny, 1837, bare head r., rev. Britannia std. r. with shield and trident (S.3845), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64+ Brown $1600-2000

The key date in the William IV date series and exceedingly rare in this condition.

130. Victoria, proof five pounds, 1839, by William Wyon, ‘Una and the Lion’, raised lettered edge, young head l., rev. crowned figure of the queen as Una stg. l., holding orb and sceptre, lion behind, date below (S.3851; W&R.278), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof Genuine Repaired - Extremely Fine Detail, cleaned with extensive hairlines and rubbing from being wiped, nevertheless bold in its details and a classic design always in demand; an affordable example! $37,500-42,500

With old ticket. Purchased by the family from Seaby’s in 1962.
131. Victoria, proof sovereign, 1839, plain edge, struck en médaille, young head l., rev. crowned shield of arms within wreath (S.3852; W&R.302), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 65+ Deep Cameo, a beautiful example of the sovereign issued in the Coronation sets, very rare

$19,000-22,000

132. Victoria, sovereign, 1843/8, young head l., rev. crowned shield of arms within wreath (cf. S.3852), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 63, rare

$2500-3500

133. Victoria, sovereign, 1861, Roman I, young head l., rev. crowned shield of arms within wreath (S.3852D), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64, rare

$2500-3500

134. Victoria, sovereign, 1879, young head l., rev. St. George and the dragon (S.3856A), certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 58

Very scarce in this grade

$2500-3500
135. *Victoria*, proof five pounds, 1887, milled edge, 'Jubilee' bust l., rev. St. George and the dragon, tiny raised letters B.P. in exergue to right of date (S.3864; W&R.285), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64 Deep Cameo, light hairlines and tiny handling marks, nearly as struck, scarce

As issued in the proof sets.

$50,000-60,000

British Coins
136. Victoria, proof five pounds, 1887, milled edge, ‘Jubilee’ bust l., rev. St. George and the dragon, tiny raised letters B.P. in exergue to right of date (S.3864; W&R.285), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 63 Deep Cameo, faint hairlines disturb the mirrored fields in the exergue but decidedly much above average $38,000-42,000

As issued in the proof sets.
137. **Victoria**, five pounds, 1887, 'Jubilee' bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3864), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64* $4800-5500


139. **Victoria**, two pounds, 1887, 'Jubilee' bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3865), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 65* $2250-2750

140. **Victoria**, sovereign, 1887, 'Jubilee' bust l., tiny JEB (hooked J) at base of truncation, *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3866A), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 61* $1100-1500

142. Victoria, proof sovereign, 1887, ‘Jubilee’ bust l., rev. St. George and the dragon (S.3866B; W&R.333), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64 Deep Cameo
$3800-4200

143. Victoria, proof sovereign, 1887, ‘Jubilee’ bust l., rev. St. George and the dragon (S.3866B; W&R.333), certified and graded by NGC as Proof 64 Ultra Cameo
$5000-6000

144. Victoria, proof sovereign, 1871, plain edge, struck en médaille, young head l., rev. St. George and the dragon (S.3856), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 65+ Deep Cameo
$12,500-15,000
145. **Victoria**, proof five pounds, 1893, milled edge, veiled bust l., rev. St. George and the dragon, tiny raised letters B.P. in exergue to right of date (S.3872; W&R.287), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 65 Deep Cameo, an especially beautiful example, very near to pure or 'as struck' mint condition, with heavy frosting on motifs and legends set against 'pool black' deeply mirrored surfaces, scarce in all states of preservation but quite rare so splendid $65,000-75,000

As issued in the proof sets.
146. **Victoria**, proof five pounds, 1893, milled edge, veiled bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3872; W&R.287), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64 Deep Cameo

$50,000-60,000

**British Coins**
147. **Victoria**, five pounds, 1893, veiled bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3872), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 61  
*ex* Lost Hoard

$3250-3750

148. **Victoria**, proof two pounds, 1893, milled edge, veiled bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3873; W&R.294), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 65 Deep Cameo, light haziness, lovely gold colour, a premium coin which deserves close inspection, which is sure to reveal its gem status, quite rare thus

As issued in the proof sets.

$12,500-14,500
149. **Victoria**, proof two pounds, 1893, veiled bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3873; W&R.294), certified and graded by NGC as Proof 64 Ultra Cameo

$7000-8000

150. **Victoria**, two pounds, 1893, veiled bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3873), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 65, scarce in this grade

$3250-3750

151. **Victoria**, proof sovereign, 1893, milled edge, veiled bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3874; W&R.341), certified and graded by NGC as Proof 66 Ultra Cameo, a coin of absolutely exquisite quality, as struck, scarce in any condition but quite rare in this superb state of preservation

$10,000-12,000

As issued in the proof sets.

152. **Victoria**, proof half sovereign, 1893, milled edge, veiled bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3878; W&R.363), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 65 Deep Cameo, some faint hairlines in the obverse field as well as tiny scuffs in the mint frost, the reverse close to perfect, rare so fine

$2500-3500

As issued in the proof sets.
VICTORIA, ‘BONOMI’ PATTERN CROWN, 1837
153. Victoria, pattern crown, 1837, by Bonomi, struck in gold, T and 4 on edge, sunken designs both sides, coroneted Greek-style young head l., incuse inscription around, incuse date 1837 split into two digits on either side of truncation, rev: full-length helmeted Britannia in flowing gown and holding body-length trident r., extended right hand supporting classic Victory image, royal shield partially obscured but glowing behind lower gown, incuse inscription BRITT MINERVA / VICTRIX FID DEF to l. and r., on each rim a border of tiny stars (ESC.320A [R5, 6 examples struck]; Bull 2613; L&S.14.2, 22-ct. gold; W&R.364 [R5]), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 66, virtually as struck with toned, frosted surfaces $320,000-350,000

This intriguing, large gold coin has mystified many collectors since it first appeared in 1893. Dated 1837 and the size of a silver crown, it occurs in a variety of metals but its style had never been seen by any numismatist over the course of more than five decades since its apparent date of issue, 1837. Skeptical collectors at first rejected it as a fake, and this opinion continued largely unquestioned until the 1960s. Other collectors, finding its unique design appealing, called it a medal and eagerly bought up specimens as they appeared for sale. Research over the intervening years, however, ended the controversy and revealed that it was privately minted but is collectable as a legitimate pattern crown of Queen Victoria. Examples struck in gold, which are exceedingly rare as only 6 were struck, are now viewed as among the most alluring and important of Victorian pattern crowns.

In truth, the Bonomi patterns are indeed a web of fact and fiction, and they remain misunderstood by many. The coins bear a Greco-Roman-Egyptian inspired design: on the obverse, a diademed portrait of the young Queen Victoria, her hair coiled into a bun, facing left, clearly resembling an Egyptian princess. She wears a dangling earring and a thin tiara. In 1837, as the date on this coin suggests, Victoria was still a princess for some months before the crown passed to her upon the death of her uncle, King William IV. She was only 18 years old at the time. On the reverse, Britannia appears standing (not seated, as was tradition), presented as the Greco-Roman goddess Minerva holding Victory in her hand. All in all, the emblematic designs are elegant and suggestive of themes which captured the British public's imagination circa 1837.

Despite the visual appeal of the Bonomi crowns, their means of manufacture remained mysterious for decades after their appearance. Derisive criticism of their origin accompanied examples offered at auction until the late 1960s, and occur even today, but the information in Linecar & Stone's reference, English Proof and Pattern Crown-SIZE PIECE, published in 1968, essentially ended the controversy. The book cited the research of Capt. Pridmore, who had discovered that the proceedings of the Numismatic Society of London's meeting of November 16, 1837, had disclosed the origin of this pattern. The discussion at that meeting focused on the incuse method employed in the minting of these pieces, the intention being to seek to lengthen the life of the coinage by holding back obliteration, or wear from use. That was the primary purpose behind the design: to 'defy injury' to the coin's images during use in commerce. No further proof is really required to label this piece a true pattern.

The proceedings of that 1837 meeting mention that Joseph Bonomi, gentleman, was a traveller in Egypt, and an antiquary. They state that Bonomi had designed what he called a medallion in 'incavo-relievo' style which would 'maintain' the queen's image for a national coinage. Bonomi's design was described in the proceedings as showing the queen wearing a tiara on which appeared the royal Urna of the pharaohs (a sacred serpent, the cobra, their image of supreme power), and that the surrounding stars of the borders represented the Egyptian emblem of the heavens. The idea of incircling so as to protect was an ancient one. The date of 1837 was meant to represent Victoria's age at her accession.

Finally, the proceedings stated that the reverse inscription, or legend as we call it today, combines the name of a celebrated Egyptian queen with that of the British queen, and includes national emblems. The design for this so-called medallion was never submitted to the authorities of the Crown for consideration as a coin, and examples in any metal rarely appeared for sale until the 20th century. So, the question remains: when and where were they made?

Pridmore also revealed that, in May 1893, an advertisement appeared in a publication in England called Numismatology which at last provided some facts about the issuance of the now-famous Bonomi crowns. The 1893 advertisement revealed that the die-sinker was none other than Theophilus Pinches, and that in the same year his well-known company was required to label this piece a true pattern.

Back in 1837, when the coin was designed, Joseph Bonomi had sent nothing more than a cast of his proposed crown to the Numismatic Society. He had not struck any examples. On the cast, Britannia is not shown holding the long trident that appears on the struck pieces. The Pinches pieces were engraved using the cast as the model but added the trident, and also changed the original larger, elongated stars of the borders to small, uniform-sized stars. The 1893 advertisement offered the struck silver pieces for 21 shillings apiece, and included information (some of it nothing but imaginative advertising, for the purposes of selling the coins) indicating that the date of manufacture was 1893, and that all were produced under the auspices of J. Rochester Thomas. From this source, we know that Thomas engaged the Pinches firm to engrave the dies and to strike the pieces, which in their incuse state faithfully carried out the original concept of the inventor, to use Thomas's own words. The designs were sunk below the surface, a style that had never been used before and in fact was not used again until the early 20th century on two denominations of U.S. gold coins. In his advertisement, Thomas stated that 10 pieces were struck in white metal. He described his own product as being 'specimen proofs', although the presently offered coin has been graded as Mint State. Thomas further stated that the total mintage, in all metals, was 196 pieces. Linecar & Stone, as well as Pridmore, believed that additional pieces were made to order shortly after the 1893 advertisement appeared. However, they concluded that the final mintage figures are as follows: 150 in silver, 10 in tin, 10 in bronze, 10 in copper, 10 in aluminum or white metal, and 6 in 22-carat gold (each weighing the equivalent of five sovereigns, all numbered on the edge).
154. **Victoria**, proof crown, 1839, plain edge, young head l., rev. crowned shield of arms within wreath (S.3882; ESC.279; Bull 2560), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 67 Cameo, old-time golden bluish grey toning with the queen’s image and her royal shield particularly well frosted, one of the highest graded pieces, rare so fine, a stunning piece, possibly the finest known and the highest graded by either service

$75,000-100,000

As issued in the Coronation sets.
155. **Victoria**, proof crown, 1847, UNDECIMO, 'Gothic’ bust l., rev. crowned, cruciform shields (S.3883; ESC.288; Bull 2571), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 63  
$6500-7500

156. **Victoria**, proof crown, 1847, UNDECIMO, ‘Gothic’ bust l., rev. crowned, cruciform shields (S.3883; ESC.288; Bull 2571), certified and graded by NGC as Proof 64  
$8250-8750

157. **Victoria**, pattern double-florin, 1868, in gold, plain edge, struck en médaille, young head l., wearing coronet, rev. DOUBLE FLORIN 1868 within wreath, 5 FRANCS INTERNATIONAL around (W&R.372 [R4]), certified and graded by NGC as Proof 65 Cameo, hazy surfaces having light abrasions, very rare  
$12,500-15,000

Designed by William Wyon, this pattern was one of a series of pieces of this period experimenting with the concept of producing coins for international trade. The outer legend 5 FRANCS INTERNATIONAL indicates this coin’s intended use, but it was never adopted when the idea of such interchangeable coins waned.
158. **Victoria**, proof halfcrown, 1839, plain edge, young head l., rev. crowned shield of arms within wreath (S.3885; ESC.670; Bull 2708), identified erroneously as S.3887 and certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 67 Deep Cameo, deeply toned mirrored fields, a spectacular piece, the finest graded by either service, a beautiful example!

From the same set as Lot 154
As issued in the Coronation sets.

$16,000-20,000

159. **Victoria**, double florin, 1888, inverted 1 for second I of VICTORIA; ‘Jubilee’ bust l., rev. crowned cruciform shields, sceptre in angles (S.3923; ESC.397A; Bull 2700), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 63+

$750-1000
160. Victoria, proof set, 1893, crown to threepence, veiled bust l., rev. various (S.PS.8), all deeply toned and certified and graded by PCGS as follows: crown, Proof 65 Cameo; halfcrown, Proof 66 Deep Cameo; florin, Proof 64; shilling, Proof 65; sixpence, Proof 65+ Cameo and threepence, Proof 64 (6) $4500-5500

161. Victoria, proof third farthing, 1868, young head l., rev. crowned value and date within wreath (S.3960), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 65 Red, scarce $1000-1500

162. Edward VII, matt proof two pounds, 1902, bare head r., rev. St. George and the dragon (S.3968; W&R.406), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64 $3500-4500
A high grade for this scarce coin.

163. Edward VII, two pounds, 1902, head r., rev. St. George and the dragon (S.3967), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 63 $1600-2000
Sir Edgar Betram Mackennal (1863-1931), sculptor and medallist
An important group of coinage and medal trials
Formerly in the collection of Colin Mackennal Kraay (1918-1982)
Keeper of the Heberden Coin Room, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford and the artist’s grandson


George V’s diaries: 5 August 1910 – I gave a sitting to Mr Mackennal (a very clever Australian sculptor) who is designing my head for the new coinage and medals.
Mackennal quotes the King, ‘I have heard from an authority in which I place the fullest confidence, that your work is of the highest artistic merit, and I proposed to entrust you with the commission of modelling the portrait head from which the die will be made for all British coins that are to be struck during my reign. I am conscious that I’m not what one would call a particularly handsome man, but I become full of vague apprehension when I think of the kind of portrait that some of the sculptors whose work I have seen might produce. I know I can trust you to make the best of me, and not the worst. Mind you give me a good big V. I don’t want to be mistaken for any of the other Georges.’

Recently discovered in Baldwin’s vault, these pieces were seen by the Royal Mint 35 years ago in 1983 and their comments, where relevant, are included in the catalogue entries.

ROYAL MINT COINS AND RELATED LOTS

164. George V, five pounds, 1911: lead impression from the obverse matrix of 14 March, 1911, before it was ready for use, the coinage bust l., with full legend, on a wide (44.32mm.) and thick (5.69mm.) planchet, *ex Colin Mackennal Kraay Collection and Baldwin’s vault

165. George V, half sovereign, 1911: lead impression from the obverse matrix of 3 January, 1911, before it was ready for use, the coinage bust l., with full legend, on a wide (25.63mm.) and thick (3.95mm.) planchet, *ex Colin Mackennal Kraay Collection and Baldwin’s vault

‘After the matrix was hardened two punches were immediately raised from it, but about the 18th March 1911 the matrix was softened and an alteration made to the King’s neck. The lead impression shows the prominent neck muscle which the alteration was intended to modify and it is therefore clear that the impression was taken before 18th March. This is confirmed by the fact that the striations on its surface match those on the two punches which were raised in January 1911 but no longer match those on the matrix, the subsequent treatment to the surface of the matrix in March having left a different pattern of polishing lines.’
166. **George V**, halfcrown, 1911: lead impression from the obverse matrix of 28 February, 1911, before hardening for use, the coinage bust l., with full legend, on a wide (45.63mm.) and thick (5.54mm.) planchet, *extremely fine*, some little dullness to metal $650-850

*ex Colin Mackennal Kraay Collection and Baldwin's vault

‘Before hardening this matrix was worked on to reduce the strong muscle at the back of the King’s neck. The lead impressions (lots 166 and 167) were taken before the matrix was finished and it would seem from their being numbered separately that they may have been taken at different stages in the alteration of the neck. There is some indication of this in the dissimilar way the two impressions have been turned, and it may also be significant that the engraving records state explicitly that the alteration to the halfcrown was intended to serve as a pattern for other denominations. Two punches from the altered matrix were finished on 10 March 1911.’

167. **George V**, halfcrown, 1911: lead impression from the obverse matrix of 28 February, 1911, before hardening for use, the coinage bust l., with full legend, on a wide (41.56mm.) and thick (6.14mm.) planchet, *extremely fine* $650-850

*ex Colin Mackennal Kraay Collection and Baldwin's vault

‘Before hardening this matrix was worked on to reduce the strong muscle at the back of the King’s neck. The lead impressions (lots 166 and 167) were taken before the matrix was finished and it would seem from their being numbered separately that they may have been taken at different stages in the alteration of the neck. There is some indication of this in the dissimilar way the two impressions have been turned, and it may also be significant that the engraving records state explicitly that the alteration to the halfcrown was intended to serve as a pattern for other denominations. Two punches from the altered matrix were finished on 10 March 1911.’

168. **George V**, sixpence, 1911: lead impression from an obverse matrix, before hardening for use, the coinage bust l., with full legend, on a wide (33.26mm.) and thick (4.60mm.) planchet, *extremely fine* $500-750

*ex Colin Mackennal Kraay Collection and Baldwin's vault

‘From the first matrix of 31 January 1911 two punches were made but it was found that the dies sunk from these punches did not coin well. A new matrix was accordingly made with a flatter table and with the King’s neck modified after the style of the halfcrown. This second matrix was finished on 28 February 1911 and punches from it were completed on 8th and 10th March. Since the lead impression shows the altered neck, it cannot be from the first matrix. Nor, unfortunately, do its striations match those of the second matrix, but this nevertheless remains the most likely source for the impression. Subsequent treatment of the matrix, which remained in use for several years, may well have changed its pattern of striations, though this cannot now be established with certainty since the punches of 8 and 10 March have not survived.’
169. **George V, Indian coinage**, lead impression of the ‘intermodel’, as supplied to India for the coinage, (faintly) signed B.M. on truncation, crowned bust of the King l., wearing ermine robes and the collar of The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, without legend but neatly (though faintly) incised before the bust ROYAL MINT. LONDON. 19.6.1911., on a wide (80.29mm.) and thick (6.26mm.) planchet, slight curvature to the flan and scuff marked, otherwise very fine
*$1000-1250
*ex Colin Mackennal Kraay Collection and Baldwin's vault

Being the ‘intermodel’, the image is enlarged and the trunk of the elephant seems to almost join the links of the collar. When reduced this became the infamous 'pig' (see below).

‘The impression … corresponds to an incuse brass intermodal in the Royal Mint collection which includes the additional descriptions INDIAN “COINAGE” HEAD – 1911. and INTERMEDIATE MODEL, REDUCTION. The preparation of the steel originals is referred to in the Royal Mint Annual Report for 1911 and its arrival in India is confirmed by the Calcutta Mint Report for 1911/1912’. The report (p.4, para. 29) reads, ‘The obverse punch for the new coinage bearing the image and superscription of King George V was received from the Royal Mint, London, in July 1911, and in November and December rupees and fractional silver coins were struck and supplied to treasuries so that the first issue should be made to the public on Durbar day, the 12th December. Soon after that date complaints began to be made by various members of the about the shape of the elephant depicted on the insignia of one of the orders on the obverse of the rupee. The dies were slightly altered and in the 1912 coins the figure of the elephant is more distinct and correct in outline’.
170. **George V, Colonial coinage**, lead impression of the crowned effigy, apparently in coinage relief, bust l., wearing ermine robes and neck badge of the Bath and Garter collar, signed B.M. on truncation, without legend, on a wide (63.97mm.) and thick (8.41mm.) planchet, *good very fine* $650-850

*ex Colin Mackennal Kraay Collection and Baldwin's vault

‘No record has so far been found of the die from which this impression was taken and its purpose is not known. The effigy matches in size that on the coinage intermodel of 14.3.1911 and it seems likely that the die was taken from the intermodel, which also lacks inscription’.

171. **George V, Australia**, lead impression of the obverse matrix of 29.3.1911 for the Australian penny, crowned bust l., similar to that in the previous lot (170), wearing ermine robes and neck badge of the Bath and Garter collar, signed B.M. on truncation, without legend, on a wide (46.76mm.) and thick (5.32mm.) planchet, *extremely fine* $1250-1750

*ex Colin Mackennal Kraay Collection and Baldwin's vault

‘The matrix was sunk from a reduction punch which showed only the effigy and on which the table had been cut away so that the surface of the matrix could be improved. The punch was finished on 17th March 1911 and the records show that the matrix produced from it was worked on extensively by the engraver. This lead impression was taken at an early stage in the work before the inscription had been added and before damage to the orb of the crown had been repaired’.
ROYAL MINT MEDALS

172. **George V**, Coronation Medal, 1911, lead impression from the obverse matrix of 17.5.1911, conjoined crowned busts of George V and Queen Mary l., taken before the addition of the artist’s initials onto the matrix, 44.39mm. (MYB.309), *a little rubbed on King’s face and off-centre on flan, nearly extremely fine* $350-450

*ex Colin Mackennal Kraay Collection and Baldwin’s vault

173. **George V**, Coronation Commemorative Medal, 1911, double-sided lead impressions of the large official medal, crowned busts of the King and Queen Mary to l., with inscriptions around, 51mm. (BHM.4022; Eimer 1922; W&E.5035), *good very fine* $350-450

*ex Colin Mackennal Kraay Collection and Baldwin’s vault

The impression … taken from dies, presumably because it was not until 10th October that an obverse matrix was made from the reduction punches of May 1911. The two impressions (see following lot) come from the same pair of dies but these particular dies seem not to be present among the dies now in the Royal Mint collection.

174. **George V**, Coronation Commemorative Medals, 1911, double-sided lead impressions of the large and small medals, crowned busts of the King and Queen Mary to l., inscriptions around, 51 and 30.96mm. (BHM.4022; Eimer 1922; W&E.5035), *edge bruise on obverse of large medal at 2-3 o’clock, pale colour to smaller, very fine* (2) $350-450

*ex Colin Mackennal Kraay Collection and Baldwin’s vault

For larger medal see note to previous lot (173). ‘Like [the larger medal impressions] the impression [of the smaller] has been taken from a pair of dies. In this case there is no record of any matrices having been made, so that the dies must have been sunk directly from the obverse reduction punch of 6th June 1911 and the reverse reduction punch of 31st May 1911’.
175. **George V**, South Africa, Union of South Africa Official commemorative medal, 1910, lead impression from an obverse die, bare head l., GEORGIVS V BRITT: OMN: REX ET IND: IMP:, 36.18mm. (MYB.338; Laidlaw 0175), *extremely fine*
*ex Colin Mackennal Kraay Collection and Baldwin's vault

The medal commemorates the opening of the first Parliament by the Duke of Connaught and awarded to those who took part. Also awarded to certain offices and men of HMS Balmoral Castle. A total of 551 medals was struck by the Royal Mint. The Royal Mint notes from 1983 have the caveat that the impression is ‘probably’ the South Africa medal.

A reduction punch with this head and inscription was finished on 27th September 1910. From this punch a matrix was made on 6th January 1911, but it would seem that by this time the striking of the South African medals had been completed and that the matrix was prepared primarily for Police Gallantry medal. The dies for the South African medal must therefore have come directly from the reduction punch and it may therefore be significant that the impression has been taken from a die and not a matrix. The argument in favour of a South African medal is strengthened by the fact that this was the first official medal to bear the effigy of George V.

176. **George V**, Royal Victorian Medal, 1911, lead impression from an obverse matrix, bare head l., inscription around, 37.56mm. (MYB.13), *extremely fine*
*ex Colin Mackennal Kraay Collection and Baldwin's vault

The reduction punch completed for the Royal Victorian Medal on 24th February 1911 included the letters Sc which Mackennal placed after his initials on several of his models of George V. The letters were therefore present on the matrix of 2nd June 1911 made from that punch and they combine with diameter and inscription to provide a close link with the lead impression. Unfortunately the matrix has not survived, so that complete certainty is not possible.

177. **George V**, India, Indian Distinguished Service Medal (and others), lead impression from an obverse matrix, crowned bust l., inscription GEORGIVS V KAISAR – I HIND, a broad outer border of the impression bears an inverted inscription (ie the letters reversed) INDIAN “MILITARY” MEDAL and ROYAL MINT, LONDON. 1912, on a wide (46.71mm.) and thick (8.47mm.) planchet (MYB.52), *surface dulled but good very fine*
*ex Colin Mackennal Kraay Collection and Baldwin's vault

BRITISH COINS
OTHER PIECES


Edward VII founded the medal in 1864 and for most of the following years presented it personally at a private ceremony at Sandringham House. Today it is awarded to the student with the best A-level results. Further details are found in Philip Attwood, ‘Hard at Work’, pp.379-80, no. 25, London, 2014. The specimen catalogued in BHM as ‘possibly unique’ is in the Royal Mint Collection. The whereabouts of the nine gold medals presented (no medal was presented in 1902), during the reign of Edward VII are not known.

179. George V, Postage, a pair of small lead portrait impressions from postage embossing tools made by the Royal Mint, bare head l., one with a slightly longer neck, without inscription, 19.36 & 19.38mm., extremely fine (2) $125-175

The impression with the longer neck resembles a plaster model and an iron casting in the Royal Mint collection, the plaster being inscribed on the back ‘Original Embossing Stamp 1911’.

180. France, Bordeaux, Société Philamathique de Bordeaux, XIIIe exposition de Bordeaux, silvered bronzed medal, 1895, by Adolphe Rivet, bust of Burdigala l., rev. semi-draped female writes on tablet, 43.67mm., very fine $40-50

This unrelated medal has always been kept with the Mackennal trials - perhaps he attended the Exhibition. It is offered here simply as an associated item.
181. George V, proof five pounds, 1911, bare head l., rev. St. George and the dragon (S.3994; W&R.414), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 65 Cameo

$35,000-40,000
182. **George V**, proof five pounds, 1911, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3994; W&R.414), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 65, faint handling evident, hazy surfaces with gold toning $35,000-40,000
183. **George V**, pattern crown in silver, undated (1910) by A. G. Wyon, milled edge, bare head l., rev. Art Deco styled image of St. George on a cloaked stallion, piercing a dragon below with a long lance (L&S.3, 10 struck; ESC.384 [R5]; Bull 3660 [R5]), certified and graded by NGC as Proof 65, rich dark golden grey toning, extremely rare $50,000-60,000

One of the uncelebrated stars of the Wyon family of engravers was the inventive Alan Wyon, who signed this significant crown pattern A.G. WYON in incuse letters on the king's truncation of the obverse, and simply as A.G.W. (also incuse) on the reverse just beneath the horse's hoof. Linecar & Stone described the reverse design of this piece as a 'spirited depiction of St. George slaying the dragon' and recorded the mintage as just 10 pieces each with reeded and plain edges, in silver, plus even fewer pieces (mintages unknown) in gold and copper, the latter with a silver plating. After these were struck, a small number of patterns were made having a similar style but the date 1910 added to the exergue of the reverse, which required a slight change to the positioning of the dragon as well as moving the A.G.W. signature further to the right along the rim. The rarities of the restyled crown's varieties are similar, with another 10 each struck in silver with the two edge styles. A few additional metallic varieties were made of this latter type, as detailed in Linecar & Stone. In all, only a few dozen examples exist of Alan Wyon's masterful crown for what was the then new king, George V. Wyon was seemingly ahead of his time by a few years, for technically the Art Deco era began with an exhibition in Paris in 1925, but the artistic sense had been established by then by a small number of artists, of whom Alan Wyon was one. His crisply engraved bust of the king has been praised, by Forrer among others, and his modernistic rendering of the splendid image of good (the honourable knight) overpowering evil (the devil incarnate in the horrific dragon) has become a classic among patterns of the early 20th century.
184. George V, crown, 1931, bare head l., rev. large crown within wreath (S.4036; ESC.371; Bull 3639), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63 $1250-1750

Only 4056 pieces struck. One of the finest graded, and the highest graded by either service.

185. George V, crown, 1934, bare head l., rev. large crown within wreath (S.4036; ESC.374; Bull 3647), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64, rare $5750-6250

The key date of the series, only 932 pieces struck.

186. George V, specimen crown, 1935, bare head l., rev. St. George and the dragon; proof halfcrown, 1911; shilling, 1933; threepence, 1914, bare head l., rev. various (S.4049, 4011, 4039, 4015), all certified and graded by NGC, as Mint State 63, Proof 64, Mint State 64 and Mint State 65 respectively (4) $300-400
187. **George VI**, proof five pounds, 1937, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.4074), **certified and graded by NGC as Proof 64 Cameo**

$8250-9000$

188. **George VI**, proof five pounds, 1937, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.4074), **certified and graded by NGC as Proof 64 Cameo**

$8250-9000$

189. **George VI**, proof sovereign, 1937, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.4076), **certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 66**

$3250-4000$

A very choice piece and scarce in this grade.
190. Elizabeth II, pattern cupro-nickel crown, 1953, in higher relief, queen on horseback l. with plumed headgear, surrounded by full royal titles, denomination spelled out below, rev. crown in centre of larger and bolder emblematic cross, shield of arms in each angle, floriated decorations between the shields, larger date below (ESC.393P; Bull 4344; L&S.6 [all rating it R7]), certified and graded by NGC as Uncirculated Details, Inscription Removed, only one or two examples known - the other being in the Royal Mint museum. $25,500-30,000

While normally designated as having been merely struck in higher relief than the standard Coronation crown of 1953, this is in fact an entirely distinct coin, with its fuller and more artistic reverse, its central crown superimposed on a bold, short cross. The floral embellishments lend this coin an elegance missing from the adopted design. All in all, then, despite its light hairlines, this coin is a dazzling modern rarity!

This is the ESC plate coin.
SCOTTISH COINS

191. James V, second coinage (1526-1539), gold crown, type II, crowned shield of arms, rev. CRVCIS ARMA SEQVAMVR, ornate cross, thistles in angles, wt. 3.43gms. (S.5369), a little weakness, good very fine $3000-4000

192. Mary, first period, twenty-two shillings, 1553, crowned shield dividing I G, rev. crowned monogram flanked by two cinquefoils, wt. 2.55gms. (S.5396), a couple of scratches on shield, very fine or better $4500-4500

193. James VI (1567-1625), Britain crown, mm. thistle, crowned bust r., rev. crowned shield of arms, Scottish arms in first and fourth quarters, I-R at sides, wt. 2.41gms. (S.5468), weak in parts, about fine $375-425

194. James VIII, The Old Pretender, ‘pattern’ guinea struck in gold, 1716 (1828), draped bare head r., rev. cruciform shields with sceptres in angles, plain edge (S.5726), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 65, noted on grading insert as the restrike by Matthew Young; a beautiful coin gleaming with 19th century lustre, crisply struck just slightly off-centre, sharp toothed rim on each side, die-pitting evident, very rare in this metal $12,800-13,500

Dies by Norbert Roettier, engraved some time during late 1715 to 1716 after the son of the abdicated English king James II completed a second invasion of Scotland which ultimately ended in a frustrating defeat, after which he gained the nickname The Old Pretender. No piece in any metal has been found definitively dating to the origins of the dies, which were obtained circa 1828 by Matthew Young. An extraordinary coin!

WORLD COINS

195. Argentina, Republic, gold ½ argentino (2½ pesos), 1884, Liberty head r., rev. arms (KML.30; Fr.15), lustrous extremely fine, rare $2500-3500

Mintage of 421.
A VERY RARE EXAMPLE OF AUSTRALIA’S EARLIEST FORM OF MONEY
196. **Australia**, New South Wales, five shillings or ‘holey dollar’, 1813, struck on a Mexico City portrait 8 reales of Ferdinand VII, 1808TH, counterstamped NEW SOUTH WALES 1813 around central hole, rev. remnant of the classic pillars image counterstamped FIVE SHILLINGS around central hole (cf. KM.2.10), extremely fine or better, residual lustre beneath appealing toning, very rare as an example of Australia’s earliest form of money but extremely rare as a date on the host coin.

*ex A. H. Baldwin Collection, sold in 1968

Most counterstamped Holey Dollars are of other host types, and the date 1808 on this host coin may be unique – even the standard Krause reference lists 1809 as the initial date appearing on Ferdinand VII counterstamped pieces. At Mexico City, the 8-reales coinage for this Spanish king commenced late in the year. A special Holey Dollar.

The British penal colony and settlement which took the name New South Wales was of course the origin of modern Australia. Its first governor, Lachlan Macquarie, began officiating over the settlement on 1 January 1810, a short time after he arrived via an arduous sea voyage. He discovered that there was no local currency, not even much of a barter system, meaning that one of the earliest problems to be overcome, so as to put the colony on some sort of footing, was the creation of money that would be accepted locally. He arrived at what turned out to be a superb solution. He got a local talent, a convicted forger then at the penal colony named William Henshall, to use his skills to punch out the centre of each Spanish coin and to apply a counterstamp to each piece identifying the place, the date and the value – the legends seen on each of the two coins here offered. Not only did this action instantly create a local coinage, but it also made one large coin into two more useful ones – one for bigger transactions (a crown of 5-shillings), and one for small change (a 15-pence piece called a Dump, in effect a coin that would be familiar to all in the colony, of the size of a British sixpence). Handily, the new combined ‘value’ of 6 shillings and 3 pence also gave the government a profit; it had paid 4 shillings and 9 pence for each of the Spanish ‘dollars’ it bought from the East India Company.

These now-local pieces of money stayed in circulation for about a decade, accounting for the worn state of most known examples. Beginning in 1822, proclamations caused the gradual recall of the Holey Dollars and the Dumps. It is now believed that all but about 300-350 dollars and perhaps as many as 1,500 dumps still exist, in all states of preservation. These coins were never meant to be kept as souvenirs or collector pieces. They were a legitimate exigency money, used hard and turned in when recalled. They were the first money made in Australia, now highly prized as historical coins.

197. **Australia**, New South Wales, dump fifteen pence, 1813, NEW SOUTH WALES, crown, date below, rev. value in two lines (KM 1.1; Mira type A1), very fine with pleasing, unblemished surfaces and a remnant of the original dollar’s design at lower left obverse, very rare.

*ex A. H. Baldwin Collection, sold in 1968

These coins were never meant to be kept as souvenirs or collector pieces. They were a legitimate exigency money, used hard and turned in when recalled. They were the first money made in Australia, now highly prized as historical coins.
THE RARE 1852 ADELAIDE GOLD POUND, TYPE ONE
198. Australia, Victoria, Adelaide pound, 1852, type one, central crown above date within beaded circle, a curled dentillated pattern within the beading, legend surrounds the design declaring the issuer as the GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE with a floral stop on each side of ADELAIDE at centre bottom, REV. VALUE ONE POUND in three lines within a circle of beads inside two linear circles, weight and purity declaration occupying the surrounding legend space, the gold’s fineness of 22 CARATS set within a pair of floral stops, and importantly the die cracked to left of ‘D’ at top of legend from the beading to the rim, fine edge milling (KM.1; Fr.1), certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 58, perfectly centred and sharp in all details, the surfaces displaying numerous small abrasions but, notably, no large marks or damage, extremely rare and the classic rarity of early Australia

$36,000-40,000

The Type 1 variety of this famous coin, of which it is believed that no more than 50 were struck before the famous die-crack on the reverse developed in size until the die was unusable, is both a great rarity and the very first gold coin type struck in Australia. Most known specimens are not without marks because, at the time of their minting, coins were not being saved by collectors; all of the locally made gold coins were much needed for commerce, and both varieties of 1852 Adelaide pounds were soon mixed together and distributed to banks for use. Almost all of them ultimately perished.

The continent of Australia remained the domain of scattered indigenous people for centuries until ‘transported’ British convicts, followed by other settlers, began to make a new civilization in the early nineteenth century. The towns, mostly distant from each other, existed because of farming and cattle ranching. Hard monies seen in early Australia were cast-offs, like most of the inhabitants. All this changed in the early 1850s with the discovery of gold near the town of Adelaide; other gold fields were soon discovered, and these over the course of only a few decades would change Australia from being a sleepy outback into a new country of great prosperity. Soon, too, worn-out old foreign coins ceased to be the main currency. Prospectors quickly brought specie to towns near the gold fields but, as was equally true in early California during its gold rush of 1849, nuggets and gold dust were not easily used for money. Commerce was consequently stymied despite the influx of this new source of real wealth. There were two problems to be sorted out. Turning raw gold into usable coinage was no simple affair, nor was it legal for an British colony to produce its own money without first obtaining approval from the British Crown.

In 1852 all distant communication was by mail, via sea passage, and it simply was not practical to await legal sanction to coin money in the name of Queen Victoria. The need for gold coins for local use was pressing. Ideally such coins would have the same value as the familiar English sovereigns. So, in November of 1852, the South Australia Legislative Council passed an emergency measure, entitled the Bullion Act. At first the assay office thereby created smelted ore into ingots, but these were no more easily used in commerce than gold dust or nuggets. What to do until approval from London arrived? The Council decided to hire a local die-sinker by the name of Joshua Payne. He produced a pair of dies that created the now-famous Adelaide pound featuring the distinctive legends as well as a declared fineness and weight in gold. The resulting ‘emergency tokens’ looked exactly like coins; they were not elegant but they were of good weight. The issuing authority never intended its golden money to be more than token issues of solid value and must have assumed that their local coins would be recalled and turned into new sovereigns, once approval of the Crown was obtained.

But history intervened, and a legendary coin for collectors was born. The local die-sinker had done his job but evidently failed to make the dies of sufficient hardness: after producing just a tiny number of coins, the reverse die failed, cracking at the 12-o’clock position from the rim inward (to the left of ‘DWT’ in the legend). The first die split apart and another die was quickly made, varying slightly from the first - the simple beaded circle with two linear outlines changed to resemble the form used for the obverse - and this time it was correctly hardened and ultimately produced an estimated 25,000 gold pounds. These were all rapidly thrown into commerce, as were the handful minted showing the die-break, of which only 25 to 50 are thought to have been made. Almost all of these coins experienced plenty of use because they were needed for commerce. Nobody at the time noticed that some of the coins were different from the others. No collectors saved coins in 1850s South Australia!

The Crown in Britain meanwhile passed warrants to establish an officially sanctioned mint for the colony. In August of 1853, Parliament authorized an official branch of the Royal Mint, and on 14 May 1855 the Sydney Mint opened in a portion of the old Rum Hospital. The first gold sovereigns were struck in Australia on 23 June of the same year, bearing a variant of the old Rum Hospital. The first gold sovereigns were struck in Australia on 23 June of the same year, bearing a variant of the Young Head portrait seen on London Mint coins but with a distinctive reverse. Over time the new sovereigns replaced the Adelaide pounds as the money of choice.

One of the ironies of the situation then caused the Adelaide pounds to disappear: the mint’s assayers as well as others discovered that the Adelaide ‘tokens’ were actually finer than advertised, more valuable intrinsically than the sovereigns that replaced them. Anyone in possession of an Adelaide pound did not in fact have 20 shillings (one sovereign) of value but rather 21 shillings and 11 pence, the actual value at the time of the gold content of the coins. The result? Almost all Adelaide pounds ended up being melted for the profit in gold this produced. They quickly disappeared. They perished.

Every survivor is a miracle of chance. The coin offered here is far from perfect, but clearly it was never abused, and somehow it escaped the fate of almost all of the rest of the mintage. What was born of necessity as an experiment, was then rejected as inferior, then gathered up as being more valuable than it was thought to be, and was ultimately greedily destroyed, ended up becoming more desirable than anyone contemporary with its creation could ever have imagined. As the image at the centre of its obverse suggests, it has become a crown jewel of the coinage of early Australia.

WORLD COINS
199. **Australia**, Victoria, Adelaide pound, 1852, type two, dentillated inner border on reverse, GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE ADELAIDE, date below crown within ornate border, *rev.* VALUE ONE POUND within ornate border, weight and fineness spelled out as surrounding border legend, finely reeded edge (KM.2; Fr.3), *adjustments in the soft gold on reverse, pleasing yellow-gold colour, very fine, very rare* $10,000-12,000

The two varieties of Adelaide gold pounds are quite distinctive apart from the famous die-break at the start of DWT on the rarer type one. Only a few dozen, no more than 50 it is believed, of this the first gold coin of Australia were struck before the die cracked and was replaced. The local die-sinker Joshua Payne was called back to the assay office and the second die he produced for the ‘value side’ of the coin differed distinctly from his first die – it utilized the ornate circular border of the other side instead of the bold circle of dots that had been used on the now-broken die. It has never been postulated why this change was made by Payne, but it could be that he thought the ornate border would distribute the minting pressure better, lessening the chance of breaking the die. The second set of dies turned out some 25,000 coins, now called the type two issue, as seen in this lot. All of the struck pieces went into circulation. They were of course a temporary ‘fix’ to the monetary dilemma, never given legal approval by Britain, and as soon as a branch mint was set up the Assay Office at Adelaide was dismantled and over a fairly brief period of time almost all of the gold tokens, which is what they were technically, were withdrawn from commerce. Most were melted, as they were heavier than the coins that replaced them, the first gold sovereigns of Australia. Money was money and profit was profit, so into the fire they went. Almost nobody thought to save any of them. Survival was a matter of sheer chance. It was decades before a collecting society grew up in Australia, by which time almost all of the Adelaide pounds had long since perished.

200. **Australia**, Victoria, sovereign, 1855, Sydney mint, first young head l., with fillet in hair, *rev.* AUSTRALIA within wreath, crown above (KM.2; Fr.9; McD.102), *about uncirculated, rare in this condition* $10,000-12,000

The first year of issue.
201. **Australia**, Victoria, sovereign, 1860, Sydney mint, second laur. head l., *rev.* AUSTRALIA within wreath, crown above (KM.4; Fr.10; McD.107), practically uncirculated, the rarest of the type 2 sovereigns, with a top provenance

$10,500-12,500

*ex Quartermaster collection, Monetarium (Australia) Pty. Ltd., 4 June 2009, lot 32

202. **Australia**, Victoria, sovereign, 1866, Sydney mint, laur. head l., *rev.* AUSTRALIA within wreath, crown above (KM.4; Fr.10; McD.113), practically uncirculated

$1000-1500

203. **Australia**, Victoria, sovereign, 1868, Sydney mint, laur. head l., *rev.* AUSTRALIA within wreath, crown above (KM.4; Fr.10), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 61

$1000-1500

204. **Australia**, Victoria, sovereign, 1870, Sydney mint, laur. head l., *rev.* AUSTRALIA within wreath, crown above (KM.4; Fr.10), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62

$1250-1500

*ex Douro cargo*
AUSTRALIA, VICTORIA, SOVEREIGN, 1880S

205. Australia, Victoria, sovereign, 1880S, young head l., rev. crowned shield of arms within wreath, S below ($3855), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 66 Deep Cameo, a coin of splendid quality, all details of the motifs and legends heavily frosted against mirrored fields, producing a dramatic eye-appeal, extremely rare and a major collecting opportunity $95,000-105,000

*ex Dangar Collection, noted on grading insert

This extraordinarily beautiful pair of Sydney Mint gold proofs are notable not just as the extreme rarities they are, as proofs, but also because of their historical association with one of the earliest exhibitions in Australia featuring numismatics. Branch-mint proofs became the norm during this decade, all struck in extremely limited numbers and primarily for sale to various museums, so as to provide an institutional record of the coinage. The practice of minting proofs of record in Australia began with the first gold issue of 1853 at the then-new Sydney Mint, after which proofs appeared irregularly. When an apparently unique proof 1879 sovereign was minted for the purpose of public viewing of the coinage at the international exhibition hosted by the city of Sydney from 1879 into 1880, the practice became regular but mintages remained minuscule. At the public exhibition, alongside the proof 1879 sovereign were gold issues of 1880 – three pieces, one sovereign each with shield and St. George reverse, as well as a half-sovereign of 1880 with the shield reverse. These coins were never intended to be made available to private collectors. They rank among the most important and elegant of Australia’s coins.
206. Australia, Victoria, half sovereign, 1880S, young head l., rev. crowned shield of arms, S below (S.3862E), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 65 Deep Cameo, all details of the motifs and legends heavily frosted against mirrored fields, producing a dramatic eye-appeal, extremely rare and a major collecting opportunity $65,000-75,000

*ex Dangar Collection, noted on grading insert

WORLD COINS
207. **Australia**, Victoria, sovereign, 1883M, young head l., rev. crowned shield of arms within wreath, M below (S.3854A), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63+, rare $2850-3250

The highest graded by NGC, only one other at PCGS.

208. **Australia**, Victoria, sovereign, 1883M, young head l., rev. crowned shield of arms within wreath, M below (S.3854A), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62, scarce in this grade $2250-2500

209. **Australia**, Victoria, sovereign, 1887M, young head l., rev. crowned shield of arms within wreath, M below (S.3854A), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63, very rare $5750-6250

The highest graded by either service.
210. **Australia**, Victoria, sovereign, 1887M, young head l., **rev.** crowned shield of arms within wreath, M below (S.3854A), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62, rare* $4500-5500

211. **Australia**, Victoria, sovereign, 1871S, young head l., S below, WW buried in narrow truncation, **rev.** St. George and the dragon, horse with short tail, large BP in exergue (S.3858; McD.143), *uncirculated* $900-1000

212. **Australia**, Victoria, sovereign, 1887M, young head l., M below, WW complete in broad truncation, **rev.** St. George and the dragon (S.3857C; McD.173), *choice uncirculated* $900-1000

213. **Australia**, Victoria, sovereign, 1887M, ‘Jubilee’ bust l., first legend, normal JEB (angled J) on truncation, **rev.** St. George and the dragon, M above date (S.3867A), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62* $500-750

This example is superior to the one in the Quartermaster collection (lot 125) which was thought to be unique at the time. It was not in the Bentley collection and is unlisted in the Standard Catalogue.
215. **Australia**, Victoria, sovereign, 1892M, 'Jubilee' bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon, M above date (S.3867C; McD.185), *choice uncirculated* $700-1000

216. **Australia**, Victoria, sovereign, 1899P, veiled bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon, P above date (S.3876; McD.203), *practically mint state, choice* $700-1000

217. **Australia**, Victoria, half sovereign, 1900S, veiled bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3881; KM.12), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 65, an exceptionally fine coin having intense lustre, very rare so fine* $3250-3750

218. **Australia**, Edward VII, half sovereign, 1902S, bare head r., *rev.* St. George and the dragon, S above date (S.3977A; McD.59), *practically mint state, scarce* $900-1000

219. **Australia**, Edward VII, half sovereign, 1904P, bare head r., *rev.* St. George and the dragon, P above date, no BP in exergue (S.3976A; McD.61), *extremely fine, rare* $3500-4500

*ex Auction of the Gold Coins of the Reserve Bank of Australia, Downies, 29-30 November, 2005, lot 876*
220. **Australia**, Edward VII, half sovereign, 1908P, bare head r., rev. St. George and the dragon, P above date (S.3976B; McD.068), *uncirculated, very rare* $1400-1600

*ex Reserve Bank sale, Downie, 29 November 2005, lot 932

221. **Australia**, Edward VII, half sovereign, 1910S, bare head r., rev. St. George and the dragon, S above date (S.3977B; McD.071), *uncirculated* $380-450

The last year of issue.


*ex Lost Hoard

223. **Australia**, George V, sovereign, 1928M, bare head l., rev. St. George and the dragon, M above date (S.3999), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62* $1250-1500

**WORLD COINS**
224. **Australia**, George V, sovereign, 1930M, bare head l., **rev.** St. George and the dragon, M above date (S.4000; McD.291), **uncirculated**, scarce $380-450

225. **Australia**, George V, threepence, 1911, crowned bust l., **rev.** shield of arms with supporters (KM.24), **certified** and graded by NGC as Mint State 66 $1600-2000

A spectacular piece.

226. **Australia**, George V, cupro-nickel pattern penny, 1919, by E. B. Mackennal, Type 13, bare head l., **rev.** kookaburra r., perching on branch (McD.13; R.12), **virtually as struck** and pleasing $15,000-20,000
227. Austria, Salzburg, Johann Jakob Khuen von Belasi, 2 ducats, 1568, crowned shield, royal emblems above, date split by shield, rev. crowned double-headed eagle (Fr.634), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 63, a beautiful specimen gleaming with lustre, well struck, centred dies, unusually sharp and full rims, among the finest known $19,000-22,500

228. Austria, Salzburg, Markus Sittikus von Hohenems, 4 ducats, 1616, tonsured and bearded bust r. in cloak, rev. two facing saints seated among religious relics, date in Roman numerals at end of surrounding legend (Fr.705), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62+, a lovely example, highly lustrous and boldly struck on a superb round flan, minor abrasions from four centuries of collector handling, one of the finest to be found, very rare $19,000-22,500
229. Austria, Charles VI, quarter thaler, undated (1711), Hall, laur. armoured bust r., rev. crowned double-headed eagle with shield on breast, value below (KM.1577.1), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 63

$450-650

230. Austria, Maria Theresia, 5 ducats, 1754, Vienna, draped bust r., rev. crowned double eagle, value in cartouche beneath royal shield (Fr.402), certified by NGC as About Uncirculated Details - Obverse Tooled, nonetheless an impressive piece, boldly detailed, almost perfectly centred, retaining much lustre and pleasing overall, rare

$19,000-22,500
231. Brazil, Minas Gerais, counterstamped coinage, 960 reis (1808): Bolivia, Charles IV, 8 reales, 1807PJ, Potosi, 
    obv. crowned shield in branches counterstamp, 960 below, rev. banded globe with cross (KM.242), coin very fine, 
    counterstamps good very fine $150-200

232. Brazil, Republic, pattern 400 reis, 1914, struck in nickel, national arms, denomination above, rev. bust of 
    Liberty r., holding volume entitled LEX (KM.Pn210), uncirculated $300-350

233. British Guiana, Essequibo and Demerara, silver 3 guilders (1808), valued at 5 shillings: a Mexico, Charles 
    IV, 8 reales, 1792FM, Mexico City, pierced with a circular hole having 19 crenations, obv. countermarked 
    E&D/3 G.L raised within a beaded oval indent, wt. 21.37gms. (KM.2; Pr.2[cf. Sale, lot 151]; Scholten 1441), 
    coin and countermark very fine, very rare $18,000-20,000

*ex R. J. Ford Collection; Glendining, 28 November 1974, lot 963
Spink Auction No. 79, 15 October 1990, lot 404
Noble (Australia) Auction, 25 July 2007, lot 1818, The Robert Climpson Collection

WORLD COINS
234. British Guiana, Essequibo and Demerara, silver 3 bitts (1808), valued at fifteen pence, a central segment from a Spanish-American 8 reales with 19 crenations, rev. countermarked E&D/3. BTS raised within a beaded circle, wt. 4.46gms. (KM.1; Pr.3[cf. Sale, lot 152]; Scholten 1442), struck slightly off centre, countermark very fine, very rare *ex Spink Auction No. 79, 15 October 1990, lot 405, The R. J. Ford Collection

The authority for the 3 Guilder pierced dollar and the 3 bitt plug are recorded in the minutes from the Essequibo & Demerara Court of Policy, on 9 December 1808. The Governor, His Excellency Lt. Colonel Ross (acting Lt. Governor) put forth a proposal, which was passed, that all persons having Spanish Dollars should present these to the authorities who will pierce and stamp them. The dollars would be returned to their owners along with an extra payment of 1 Bitt. The plugs would be retained by the local government and reissued back into circulation at a value of 3 Bitts. Thus the government would gain 2 bitts from each plug to cover the cost of piercing and stamping and the remainder would be profit.

235. Canada, George V, sovereign, 1914C, bare head l., rev. St. George and the dragon, C above date (S.3997), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64

$1000-1500
236. **China**, Republic, Hsu Shih-Chang, dollar (yuan), year 10 (1921), reeded edge, bust three-quarters l., *rev.* view of pavilion (KM.K676; L&M.864), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62* $9500-10,500

237. **China**, People's Republic, proof 450 yuan, 1979, Unicef Year of the Child, national emblem and date above sprays, *rev.* children planting a flower, denomination below (KM.9), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 66 Cameo* $500-750


240. **Czechoslovakia**, Republic, dukat, 1931, arms, rev. half-length figure of Duke Wenceslas facing (KM.8; Fr.2), certified and graded by NGC as *Mint State 66* $475-550

241. **Danzig**, Free City, 25 gulden, 1930, city arms with supporters, date below, rev. statue from the Neptune fountain (KM.150; Fr.44, listed under Poland), certified and graded by PCGS as *Mint State 64* $1600-2000

242. **Dominica**, George III, 11 bitts, scalloped circular piercing with bevelled edge on a Mexico City 8 reales of Carlos III dated 1787FM (KM 3.1; Pridmore 21), very fine, rare $1200-1500
243. **El Salvador**, Republic, gold 5 pesos, 1892CAM, arms, rev. bust l. (KM.117), good very fine, scarce
Mintage of 558.

$900-1200

244. **Eritrea**, Umberto I, 5 lire (tallero), 1891, crowned bust r., rev. crowned eagle with shield on breast (KM.4),
certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63

$2500-3500

245. **France**, Louis XVI, double louis d’or, 1786T, no dot - first semester, bare head l., rev. crowned, conjoined
shields of arms (KM.592.14; Fr.474), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62

$1250-1750
246. **France**, Napoleon I, as emperor, franc, year 13A, Paris, bare head r., *rev.* value within wreath (KM.656.1), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63* $575-625

247. **France**, Republic, proof 100 francs, 1935, winged head of ‘France’ l., *rev.* ear of corn between laurel and oak branch (KM.880; Fr.598), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 65 Cameo* $6500-7000

248. **France**, Republic, proof 100 francs, 1936, winged head of ‘France’ l., *rev.* ear of corn between laurel and oak branch (KM.880; Fr.598), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 65 Cameo* $6000-6500

249. **French Colonies**, Louis XV, billon 2 sols, 1762BB (Strasbourg), crowned l. with three fleurs de lis, *rev.* crowned floral double l. monogram (KM.500.4), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62* $500-550
250. Germany, Baden, Leopold I, 2 gulden, 1848, bare head r., rev. crowned shield with supporters (KM.222), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 65

251. Germany, Prussia, Friedrich Wilhelm I, ducat, 1713HFH, laur. bust r., rev. Imperial eagle flying towards the sun (KM.116; Fr.2324), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63

252. German East Africa, 15 rupien, 1916T, right arabesque on obverse ends below first A of OSTAFRIKA, elephant r., rev. eagle with shield on breast (KM.16.2; Fr.1), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62

253. Gold Coast, George III, proof ½ aceky, 1818, laur. head r., rev. FREE TRADE TO AFRICA BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT 1750, arms of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, native supporters either side (KM.8), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 63
254. **Haiti**, Republic, 12 centimes, An 24 (1827), national arms, rev. bare head l. (KM.19), mint state $300-350

255. **Haiti**, Republic, essai 20 centimes, 1877IB CT, in copper, unsigned, bust of Mercury l., rev. value, edge plain (KM.Pn75), certified and graded by PCGS as Specimen 63 Brown $275-325

256. **Hejaz**, 20 piastres (riyal), AH.1334, year 8 (KM.30), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 65 $900-1200

257. **India**, Kushan Empire, Vasu Deva I (c. 191-230 AD), gold stater, King standing l. holding trident, altar at r., rev. Siva and bull, wt. 8.16gms. (Mitchener 3388), fine style on broad flan, about extremely fine $750-1000

258. **India**, Kushan Empire, Shaka (c. 300-330 AD), gold stater, King standing l. holding trident, altar at r., rev. Ardoxsho enthroned facing, wt. 7.74gms. (Mitchener 3570-80), good extremely fine $1150-1500
259. **India**, Post Gupta, Samatata, gold stater, Sri-Sridharanarata, King standing, head to l., holding bow and arrow, rev. goddess standing l., borders with pellets, wt. 5.69gms. (Mitchener Bangladesh 67), *extremely fine* $750-1000

260. **India**, Mughal, Aurangzeb (1068-1118h), gold muhur, Allahabad 1107/40, wt. 11.10gms. (KM.315.9), *good extremley fine* $1400-1600

261. **India**, East India Company, Bengal presidency, mohur, in the name of Shah ‘Alam II, AH.1199, year 24 (KM.13), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 66* $7000-8000

*ex Paul Stevens collection*
262. **India**, East India Company, Madras presidency, two pagodas, 1808-1815 issue, pagoda amid 18 stars, **rev. Vishnu standing, legend around** (KM.358; Fr.1582), **certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63+**

$1250-1750

263. **India**, East India Company, Madras Presidency, 5 rupee or third mohur, 1820, shield of arms, **rev. Persian inscription, wt 3.89gms. (KM.422)**, **good extremely fine**

$2250-2500

264. **India**, East India Company, Victoria, mohur, 1841, continuous legend, crosslet 4, bare head l., **rev. lion l.** (KM.461.1; Fr.1595; S&W.2.1), **certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 64**, a very beautiful and lustrous example, with bold details, one of the finest we have encountered, rare so fine

$6400-6800
265. **India**, Independent Kingdom, Kutch, Madanesinghi, 5 kori, VS.2004 (1947), Coronation of Maharani Pritidevi (KM.M8; Fr.1282), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 66, a flawless example*  
$3800-4250

266. **Japan**, silver yen, Meiji year 36 (1903), dragon within beaded circle, legends above, value below, *rev. value within wreath, chrysanthemum above (KM.YA25.3), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 65*  
$650-700
267. **Mexico**, Ferdinand VII, 8 reales, 1819AG, Zacatecas, error spelling GRATA, laur. and dr. bust r., **rev.** crowned shield of arms flanked by two pillars (KM.111.5; CC.16015), *about very fine, rare variety* $950-1200

268. **Montenegro**, Nicholas I, 20; 10; 2; 1 para, 1906, crowned double-headed eagle, **rev.** value and date (KM.4, 3, 2, 1), *extremely fine to uncirculated (4)* $300-350

269. **Nepal**, Mahendra Bir Bikram, asarfi, VS.2013 (1956), Coronation, plumed crown, **rev.** legend with sword (KM.791; Fr.41), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63* $750-1000

270. **Netherlands West Indies**, copper jeton, 1615, PECVNLIE OBEDIVNT OMNIA, two sacks of coins, **rev.** CALCULI AERARI BRVXELL, arms of Brussels (Dugniolle 3721), *good very fine, rare* $275-325
271. Nicaragua, Republic, proof 10 centavos, 1954, facing bust, rev. radiant sun over hills (KM.17.1), FDC, very rare
$1150-1350

272. Norway, Haakon VII, 10 kroner, 1910, crowned bust r., rev. King Olav Haraldson (KM.375; Fr.20), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 65
$1000-1200

273. Portugal, João V, 4 escudos (peça), 1747, laur. head r., rev. crowned arms (KM.221.9; Fr.86), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 65+, a superb coin
$1900-2250
274. **Portugal**, Miguel, 400 reis, 1830, crowned shield of arms, *rev.* Maltese cross, rosettes in angles (KM.386), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 66 $400-450

275. **Russia**, Anna, rouble, 1734, bust r., *rev.* crowned double-headed eagle, cross on tail (KM.197), *good very fine for issue* $2000-2500

276. **Russia**, Elizabeth, poltina (half rouble), 1747, St. Petersburg, bust r., *rev.* crowned double-headed eagle (KM.C18.3; Bit.307), *extremely fine* $2800-3000

277. **Russia**, Elizabeth, piedfort pattern 10 kopecks, 1761, cross-hatched edge, crowned double-headed eagle, *rev.* value and date over military emblems (KM.N62; Bit.594 [R]), *extremely fine* $3250-3500
278. **Russia**, Elizabeth, pattern 5 kopecks, 1757, patterned edge, crowned double-headed eagle above banner, *rev.* monogram within wreath (KM.N42; Bit.437[R]), *about mint state* $3800-4200

279. **Russia**, Catherine II, the Great, 5 kopecks, 1787EM, crowned double-headed eagle, *rev.* crowned monogram divides date within wreath (KM.C59.3; Bit.1289[R]), *reverse a little double-struck, good very fine* $3500-4000
280. **Russia**, Alexander I, 5 roubles, 1823, St. Petersburg, crowned double-headed eagle, *rev.* crown over inscription within wreath (KM.C132; Bit.22), *good extremely fine*, scarce

$1,900-2,250

281. **Russia**, Alexander I, poltina (half rouble), 1804, crown over double-headed eagle, *rev.* crown over inscription within wreath (KM.C123; Bit.46), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63*, rare in this condition

$19,000-22,500
282. Russia, Alexander I, pattern 5 kopecks, 1802, crowned double-headed eagle, rev. value and date (KM.N377; Bit.304), good extremely fine with some original mint lustre $1900-2250

283. Russia, Nicholas I, platinum 6 roubles, 1830СПБ, St. Petersburg, crowned double-headed eagle, rev. value and date (KM.C178; Fr.159; Bit.56), certified and graded by PCGS as Genuine Scratch - Extremely Fine Detail $3200-3600

284. Russia, Nicholas I, poltina, 1855HI, St. Petersburg, crown over double-headed eagle, rev. crown over value and date within wreath (KM.C167.1), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63 $1600-2000

285. St. Lucia, silver 6 livres 15 sous (1813), S:LUCE within shaped indentation, rev. plain, host coin dated 1808, plain cut edges, wt. 16.12gms. (KM.10.1; Pr.9), coin very fine, countermark good very fine, very rare $2150-2350
*ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons
  ex Parsons Collection, lot 1041
286. **St. Lucia**, silver 2 livres 5 sous (1813), a side cut of a Spanish dollar countermarked S: Lucie, rev. blank, wt. 5.25gms. (KM.9; Pr.10), *coin good fine, countermark very fine* $575-625

*ex Noble Sale 71, lot 3588

287. **St. Vincent**, Authority from a Resolution of September 1811 (an additional issue authorised in a later Resolution dated July 1814), silver 12 bitts (1811-1814), valued at 9 shillings: a Mexico, Charles IV, 8 reales, 1802FT, Mexico City, with a large central hole, obv. countermark S above XII within shaped indent, wt. 17.91gms. (KM.12.2; Pr.10 [cf. Sale, lot 349]), *coin and countermark very fine, extremely rare* $16,500-20,000

*ex Glendining Auction, 16 October 1989, lot 119, The John J. Ford Collection
Baldwin Auction No. 8, 7 October 1996, lot 112, The Ralph Gordon Collection
Noble (Australia) Auction, 25 July 2007, lot 1854, The Robert Climpson Collection

These 12 bitt dollars, along with other cut denominations, were mentioned in a Report of January 1815 by the Colonial Agent, although there was no indication of how many coins might be in circulation at that time. In January 1818 all denominations of cut money were reduced in value and the 12 bitt (9 shillings) dollar was revalued to 4s-1½d. In 1823 all the silver cut money was withdrawn from circulation.
The following four coins were struck at the Philadelphia Mint as part of a concession payment for oil to the Saudi government. Most of the mintage was subsequently melted into bullion.

288. **Saudi Arabia**, four pounds, undated (1945-1946), eagle with wings open, rev. three lined inscription within horizontal bars (KM.34), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 61

   $2250-2500

289. **Saudi Arabia**, four pounds, undated (1945-1946), eagle with wings open, rev. three lined inscription within horizontal bars (KM.34), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 61

   $2250-2500

290. **Saudi Arabia**, pound, undated (1947), eagle with wings open, rev. three lined inscription within horizontal bars (KM.35), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 63

   $1800-2200

291. **Saudi Arabia**, pound, undated (1947), eagle with wings open, rev. three lined inscription within horizontal bars (KM.35), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 63

   $1800-2200
292. **South Africa**, Griquatown, silver five pence, undated (1815-16), GRIQUA TOWN, IIIII in centre, rev. dove with olive branch in its beak (KM.Tn4; Hern GT2), lightly brushed, some minor marks, otherwise extremely fine, rare $2000-2500

293. **South Africa**, Griquatown, bronze pattern penny, 1890, young head of Victoria l., rev. dove with olive branch in its beak (KM.X8), authenticated and graded by NGC as Mint State 63 Red Brown $1000-1250

A superb piece.

294. **South Africa**, ZAR, Burgers pond, 1874, fine beard, bust l., rev. circular shield of arms over flags, eagle above (KM.1.2; Fr.1), certified and graded by PCGS as Genuine - Plugged About Uncirculated Detail, choice virtually uncirculated but very skilfully plugged $6400-7000

**World Coins**
295. **South Africa**, Transvaal, Burgers pattern 2½ shillings, in aluminum, 1874, milled edge, bearded portrait l., rev. shield of the Republic (KM.Pn4b; Hern.T10), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof Genuine, Environmental Damage - Uncirculated Detail; areas of heavy oxidation and various handling marks, very rare

The mintage in this metal is estimated to have been just 10 pieces. While no regular issue coins exist of this type, none ever being produced for commerce, this is one of a small number of experimental coins featuring the image of the republic's first president, famous to collectors for the pattern gold ponds which also bear his image – and for which he was excoriated by the legislature. Those are ironically among the most desired of all South African coins today, as most were melted and few survive without damage. The same appeal might fairly be said of the other pattern denominations, such as the presently offered piece. The gold ponds of 1874 were struck privately for Burgers by the Heaton Mint at Birmingham, while the other denominations, reputedly made as samples for salesmen, seem to have been minted in Brussels, most likely some time after 1874, by Henri Charles Würden. Details of their creation and striking remain largely unknown.

296. **South Africa**, ZAR, Kruger, pond, 1892, double shaft, bust l., rev. circular shield of arms over flags, eagle above (KM.10.1; Fr.2), certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 55

297. **South Africa**, ZAR, Kruger, pond, 1894, bust l., rev. circular shield of arms over flags, eagle above (KM.10.2; Fr.2), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62, very rare, particularly in this grade

298. **South Africa**, ZAR, Kruger, blank pond (kaalpond), undated (c.1900), without rim, certified by NGC

$5000-5500

$1250-1750

$5000-5500

$1400-1600
299. **South Africa**, ZAR, Kruger, half pond, 1892, double shaft, bust l., *rev.* circular shield of arms over flags, eagle above (KM.9.1; Fr.3), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62*  

$2500-3000

300. **South Africa**, ZAR, Kruger, 5 shillings, 1892, single shaft, bust l., *rev.* circular shield of arms over flags, eagle above (KM.8.1), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62, very choice*  

$2500-3000

301. **South Africa**, ZAR, Kruger, penny, 1893, bust l., *rev.* shield of arms (KM.2), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 58 Brown, rare date*  

$400-500
302. **South Africa**, George V, proof sovereign, 1923SA, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon, SA above date (S.4004), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 65*  
$3200-3600

303. **South Africa**, George V, proof sovereign, 1923SA, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon, SA above date (S.4004), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64+*  
$1900-2250

304. **Spain**, Ferdinand VII, 20 reales de Vellon, 1821SR, Madrid, bare head r., *rev.* crowned shield of arms between pillars (KM.561), *toned, practically mint state*  
$1250-1500
305. Switzerland, Chur abbey, Joseph Benedict von Rost (bishop 1728-1754), 8 ducats, 1747, cloaked bust r., rev. ornate central shield of arms surmounted by mitre, wt. 27.54gms. (Fr.218), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 60, highly lustrous and well detailed, very rare (R5) and the only year of issue for this elegant type coin $30,000-35,000

Chur in eastern Switzerland, now the capital of canton Graubunden, has existed since Roman times and has been the seat of dozens of Catholic bishops since the early Middle Ages. It is believed that the first bishop was in fact Saint Lucius, an obscure king of England who died at Chur about the year AD 176. Over time, the bishops acquired considerable temporal or civic power until the town became part of the Holy Roman Empire, and by the 12th century its bishops were selected in turn by either the emperor or the pope. Chur remains a diocese to this day, overseen by a bishop.
306. **Switzerland**, 5 francs, 1851A, Helvetia seated l., *rev.* value and date within wreath (KM.11), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64* $900-1000

307. **Tunisia**, Muhammad al-Habib Bey, 10 francs, AH.1345/1926A (KM.251; Fr.13), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 65* $2800-3000
308. USA, United American Colonies, Continental dollar, 1776, struck in ‘pewter’, legend CONTINENTAL CURRENCY and date at bottom surround a sundial rebus at centre, shared with the legends FUGIO and MIND YOUR BUSINESS, unsigned engraver, rev. central legend WE ARE ONE in three lines and circular AMERICAN CONGRESS surrounded by a ‘glory’ of rays and 13 conjoined oval links, each bearing the name of one of the original colonies, dotted borders (Newman 2C; Breen 1092), certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 58, medium grey surfaces with some areas of darker patina, overall a balanced and original appearance $40,000-45,000

A new discovery piece from the United Kingdom.

In his Encyclopedia published in 1988, Walter Breen stressed that the so-called pewter dollars are in fact tin as they contain almost no lead, a component of pewter. All tested examples have been found to be composed of varying amounts of lead and trace elements, and some are clearly made of pewter. The collecting fraternity traditionally continues to label the most plentiful version of this famous early American coin as being made of pewter. The present example is of the variety that omits the initials of the man who is believed to have engraved and struck these pieces in the late summer of 1776, Elisha Gallaudet of Freehold, New Jersey; their place of origin has never been definitively established, but it was probably either Philadelphia or Freehold if not at the New York Mint. That is the traditional view. The most recent research has suggested that these pieces were actually made in England (or even on the continent) shortly after the conclusion of the war and were intended to be mementoes; illustrations of the coins appeared in periodicals in Europe in the early 1780s. In short, there is no definite proof of where or when they came to be, but they were clearly known during the 1780s. Paul Revere and Sarah Banks of London (famous collector and sister of Sir Joseph Banks) both believed the coins were made in Europe as mementoes or souvenirs, but both knew of their existence. Elements of the design had appeared on various fractional Continental notes, sketches for which were made by Benjamin Franklin. David Rittenhouse of Philadelphia is believed to have contributed to the final design. These men were founders of the republic, which in itself is a compelling reason to wish to own a sample of this coinage. In the traditional view, these were all patterns for an intended coinage in silver as backing for the fiat paper circulating in the colonies, specifically to pay for war materiel during the late 1770s. France, the colonies’ ally in the coming war for independence from Britain, was to have supplied the silver bullion, but none was ever obtained and as a consequence all that remains of this intended first silver dollar of early America is a relative handful of these patterns, known in various metals but mainly in so-called pewter.
309. USA, Hawaii, Thomas H. Hobron, copper 12½ cents token, 1879, thin planchet, T.H.H. over value, star either side, rev. R.R. over date, three stars either side (Medcalf 2TE-8), very fine or better, very rare $1800-2200

310. Venezuela, Caracas, 2 reales, 1819 BS, arms, rev. two pillars dividing value and date (KM.C6.1), certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 58 $375-425

311. Venezuela, Republic, 50 centimos (½ bolivar) (2): 1893A; 1901, shield of arms within sprigs, rev. head of Bolivar l. (KM.Y21), both certified and graded by PCGS, as About Uncirculated 58 and Genuine Cleaned - About Uncirculated Detail respectively (2) $320-400

312. Yugoslavia, Alexander I, 50 dinara, 1932, bare head l., rev. crowned double-headed eagle (KM.16), certified and graded by NGC as Proof 67 $7750-8000

*ex Melbourne Mint Museum
COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

313. **Great Britain**, Charles II, gold coronation medallion, 1661, crowned, draped bust r., rev. king enthroned l., crowned by Peace hovering above, EVERSÖ. MISSVS. SVCCVREERE. SECLO. XXIII. APR.1661, 29mm., wt. 11.77gms. (Eimer 221), certified and graded by PCGS as Cleaned - Uncirculated Detail, scarce $7600-8000

Following William's triumphal return to Holland, a small number of gold medals, accounted in the payment records of the Nassau Demesne Council and by the royal treasurer Willem van Schuylenburch, were struck for presentation to 'those who had written laudatory poems of their Majesties' voyage to England as well as their coronation'. The medal was designed by Romeyn de Hooghe and engraved by Daniel Drappentier. Medallie Illustrations records just three specimens in gold.


314. **Great Britain**, William and Mary, the Golden ‘Literary Award’, an impressive gold medal, 1691, by Daniel Drappentier, conjoined busts r., he laureate, in armour with mantle, she loosely draped, GVL. & MARIA. D.G. M. BR. FR. & HIB. REX. & REGINÆ, rev. William, as a Roman Emperor holding standard, seated by Minerva who presents a medal to one of three kneeling poets, a rostral column to l., naval trophies to r., below, LIBERAL: REG IN. ERUDITOS; lettered edge, GLORIA ET FELICITAS NOVI SECULI, 46mm., wt. 104.52gms. (MI.19/186; vL.IV, 40), a handsome medal, extremely fine and of extreme rarity $12,800-14,000
315. **Great Britain**, Thomas de Grey, 6th Baron Walsingham (1843-1919), politician and entomologist, the Walsingham Gold Medal of the University of Cambridge, undated (1891), by Edward Onslow Ford (1852-1901), bust r., legend around in Gothic script, AUSP. THOMA. BAR. DE. WALSINGHAM. ACADEM. SUMMI. SENESCH, rev. shield of arms over an African landscape filled with wildlife, PROPTER. AUCTAM. NATURAE. SCIENTIAM, 67mm., wt. 143.23gms. (Clark p.425; Eimer 1801), an impressive, large and heavy gold medal, by one of the leading members of the 'New Sculpture' movement, extremely fine and exceedingly rare $5750-6250

Lord Walsingham proposed the award of this medal during his tenure as High Steward of the University of Cambridge. Details of the medal, dating it to 1891, are recorded by John Willis Clark (ed.), *Endowments of the University of Cambridge*, Cambridge, 1904. It was to be awarded annually for three years 'for the best Monograph or Essay giving evidence of original research in any subject coming under the cognisance of the Special Board for Biology and Geology'.

316. **Great Britain**, George VI, Coronation 1937, official small gold medal, by Percy Metcalfe, crowned bust l., rev. crowned bust of Queen Elizabeth l, 32mm., wt. 22.90gms. (BHM.4314; Eimer 2046b; Woll.29), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 63 Deep Cameo $975-1000

Only 422 specimens struck.
DUTCH MEDALS OF AMERICAN INTEREST

317. **Netherlands** , the Peace Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and the 100th anniversary of Dutch Independence, silver medal 1748, by M. Holtzhey (unsigned), naval crown over shields of 8 Nations (France and England at top), trident and rudder, flaming heart and arrows at centre, within wreath, REDVNI VNTVR, *rev*. Faith stands at flaming altar, to left the Belgic lion lies with sword, fasces, lance and Liberty Cap, Pax floats on cloud above, E SVPERIS ASTRAEA ..., 43mm., wt. 30.00gms. (Betts -; MI.644/341; vL.268; Pax 567; J. J. Ford XIV, 7-9), extremely fine $650-750

318. **Netherlands**, the Peace Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle Concluded, silver medal, 1748, by J. C. Marmé, Mars with sword and lighted torch rushing to *r.*, the Dutch town of Bois-le-Duc beyond, *rev*. the personification of Bois-le-Duc standing with an olive branch and cornucopia, shield at her side, MITESCUNT TEMPORAPACE, 28mm., wt. 6.51gms. (Betts -; MI.649/349, footnote; vL.269; J. J. Ford XIV -), extremely fine and lightly toned and very rare $200-250

Struck for distribution to members of the Council of Bois-le-Duc (see also following lot). The variety with Mars running to right, seems to be considerably rarer than that with him running *l.* (see following lot).

319. **Netherlands**, the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle concluded, silver medal, 1748, by J. C. Marmé, Mars with a sword and lighted torch rushing to *l.*, the Dutch town of Bois-le-Duc beyond, *in ex.*, S.P.Q.S., *rev*. the personification of Bois-le-Duc standing with an olive branch and cornucopia, shield at her side, MITESCUNT TEMPORAPACE, 28mm., wt. 15.08gms. (MI.649/349; Betts -; vL. suppl. XXVI, 269; Pax 557; J. J. Ford XIV, 11), nearly extremely fine, rare $200-250

Struck for distribution to members of the Council of Bois-le-Duc (see also previous lot).
320. Netherlands, the Treaty of Armed Neutrality at Sea, silver medal, 1781, by J. M. Lageman, sailor with paddle adorned with the Dutch lion, leaning on plinth with the shields of Denmark, Russia and Sweden, rev. rhyming Dutch couplet relating to the alliance against British interference in commerce at sea, 31mm., wt. 10.61gms. (Betts 573; vL. 553; Hildebrand II, 181/58; J. J. Ford, XIV, 231), toned, extremely fine and rare $500-600

321. Netherlands, The escape of the Dutch fishing fleet to Vlaardingen, and the safe return of Jacob van der Windt, silver medal, 1781, by A. van Baerll, fishing boat under full sail to r., TER BEVEYLIGING VAN SC-HEPEN EN VOLK, in ex. IACOB VAN DER WINT, rev. legend in 13 lines, 1780 DEN 29 DEC VAN/ VLAARDING UYTGEZEILT…1781, 31.5mm., wt. 11.76gms. (vL.554; Betts 574; J. J. Ford XIV, 234), lightly toned, good extremely fine $500-600

Jacob van der Windt (1745-1792) was able to get the fishing fleet back to Vlaardingen and save it from destruction by the British.
322. **Poland**, Johann III, Sobieski (1629-1684-1696), the Eternal Peace Treaty, 1686, between Poland and Russia, bronze medal, undated (1686), by Giovanni Battista Guglielmada, crowned and enrobed bust of Sobieski right, *rev.* Sobieski standing clasping hands with Tsarevna Sophia Alexeevna, their feet on down-turned crescent moon (Turkey), **PAX FVNDATA CVM MOSCHIS**, *in ex. DECENTNALIA AVG*, 66mm., wt. 129.06gms. (Sokolov 39; cf. Hcz.2523), *a sharply struck medal, extremely fine with 'chocolate' brown patination, very rare* $5000-5500

This treaty confirmed the earlier Treaty of Andrusova, 1667, where Russia and Poland agreed control of separate parts of Ukraine and also not to enter into future treaties with the Turks. The pact was highly important in the Eastern European struggle against the Turks as, by signing it, Russia joined the anti-Turkish coalition of Poland, the Holy Roman Empire and Venice.

323. **Russia**, Alexander III, the Empress Maria Feodorovna (1847-1928), national gold medal for Good Behaviour and Success in Sciences, undated, by Avenir Crigorievich Griliches (1849-1905), bust of Empress r., *rev.* Minerva stands with lamp and wreath, by owl and emblems of learning, 33mm., wt. 25.58gms. (Diakov 909.9; Sm.1107/a), *minor scuffs, extremely fine, the reverse with peripheral red bloom* $2500-3000

**COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS**
324. **Russia**, Order of St. George, 2nd class neck badge, light damage to glass on obverse, otherwise extremely fine $1500-2000
A series of specimen notes from the 1921 issue of the East African Currency Board
All are scarce and unusual in that they have not been cancelled.

325. East African Currency Board, five shillings, 15 December 1921, Mombasa, A/1 00000, King George V at right, signatures of W. H. Mercer, W. C. Bottomley and P. H. Ezechiel (Pick 13s), certified by PCGS, for grade $1000-1500
326. East African Currency Board, ten shillings, 15 December 1921, Mombasa, A/1 00000, King George V at right, signatures of W. H. Mercer, W. C. Bottomley and P. H. Ezechiel (Pick 14s), certified by PCGS, for grade please refer to auction department $1250-1750
327. **East African Currency Board**, twenty shillings or one pound, 15 December 1921, Mombasa, A/1 00000, King George V at right, signatures of W. H. Mercer, W. C. Bottomley and P. H. Ezechiel (Pick 15s), certified by PCGS, for grade please refer to auction department.

$2000-2500

**BANKNOTES**
328. East African Currency Board, one hundred shillings or five pounds, 15 December 1921, Mombasa, A/1 00000, King George V at right, signatures of W. H. Mercer, W. C. Bottomley and P. H. Ezechiel (Pick 16s), certified by PCGS, for grade please refer to auction department $2000-2500
329. **East African Currency Board**, two hundred shillings or ten pounds, 15 December 1921, Mombasa, A/1 00000, King George V at right, signatures of W. H. Mercer, W. C. Bottomley and P. H. Ezechiel (Pick 17s), certified by PCGS, for grade please refer to auction department $3250-3750
330. East African Currency Board, one thousand shillings or fifty pounds, 15 December 1921, Mombasa, A/1 00000, King George V at right, signatures of W. H. Mercer, W. C. Bottomley and P. H. Ezechiel (Pick 18s), certified by PCGS, for grade please refer to auction department $5000-6000

End of Sale