2001. **Umayyads, temp. 'Abd al-Malik (65-86h), silver dirham, Dabil 85h, wt. 2.91gms. (Klat 286), about extremely fine, rare**

£400-500

2002. **Umayyads, temp. 'Abd al-Malik, silver dirham, Qumis 80h, wt.2.49gms. (Klat - unrecorded), slightly ragged around borders, very fine, very rare**

£600-800

2003. **Umayyads, temp. al-Walid I (86-96h), silver dirham, Abarshahr 92h, wt. 2.85gms. (Klat 6), about extremely fine**

£150-200

2004. **Umayyads, temp. al-Walid I, silver dirham, Ramhormuz 95h, wt. 2.82gms. (Klat 388), fine to good very fine**

£400-500
2005. **Umayyads**, *temp.* al-Walid I, silver dirham, Maysan 95, wt. 2.87gms. (Klat 633), *toned extremely fine, rare* £500-600

2006. **Umayyads**, *temp.* Sulayman (96-99h) silver dirham, Armeniya 99h, wt. 2.81gms. (Klat 53), *good very fine* £200-250

2007. **Umayyads**, *temp.* Hisham (105-125h), gold dinar, no mintname (Damascus), 123h, wt. 4.24gms. (A.136), *extremely fine with traces of lustre, a scarce date* £600-800
2008. **Umayyads, temp. Hisham**, silver dirham, Armeniya 108h, wt. 2.37gms. (Klat 62), evenly clipped, about very fine and rare

£350-400

2009. **Umayyads**, Post-Reform, anonymous, copper fals, 'Asqalan Filastin, undated (A.167), very fine, scarce

£120-150

2010. **Abbasid**, al-Mutadid (279-289h), gold dinar, San’a’ 283h, wt. 2.93gms. (A.1056; Bernardi 211El), extremely fine

£250-300

2011. **Abbasid, temp. al-Mansur** (135-158h), copper fals, Bizamqubadh 141h (A.A320), fine to very fine, very rare

£250-300

**ISLAMIC COINS**
UNIQUE DESIGN FOR AN ARAB HEPHALITE DRACHM

2012. **Arab Hephthalite**, Yazid bin al-Mahallab bin Abi Sufra, Governor of Khurasan (c. 82-85h/701-704 CE), silver drachm, Anbir, 84h, 32.00mm, wt. 3.45gms., **extremely fine, perhaps the most attractive example of the series and of the highest rarity**

£100,000-125,000

This is a unique design for an Arab Hephthalite drachm which, while it resembles those of the earlier Arab Sasanians, has many distinctive features of its own. The individual named on the coin is the Hephthalite governor of Khurasan, Yazid bin al-Mahallab bin Abi Sufra (c. 82-85h/701-704 CE), who succeeded his father, al-Muhallab bin Abi Sufra. Unlike other drachms issued by any Arab Sasanian governor before, this trilingual coin, whose legends are in Hephthalite, Pahlawi and Arabic, bears the words darb jizya bi'l Juzjan ('struck for tribute - jizya - in Juzjan'). This tribute would have been delivered to al-Hajjaj bin Yusuf, Viceroy of the East. It is altogether likely, however, that this gesture failed to please al-Hajjaj, and that he may have been enraged by Yazid's daring at placing his own name on a tribute coin, for Yazid was dismissed from office in 85h, a year after it was struck. The coin was minted in NoAnbir, the capital of the province of Juzjan in western Afghanistan, in the year 84h (703 CE). Anbir lay at a strategic point on the Silk Road near the Oxus River where important silver mines were located. As a result, the Muslims were determined to gain control over the region from the Hephthalites.

The bust on the obverse is the same as it would have been on a coin of Khusraw II, but the shape of the ruler's helmet is quite different. The reverse, however, differs considerably. Instead of showing the fire altar with two attendants usually found on Sassanian coins, it bears the image of a military officer in full armour, which gives us an accurate idea of the kind of armour and weapons that would have been used by a Muslim commander in the first century of the Hijra. Rather than the plate previously worn, he wears chain mail which reaches down to his knees, boots and a helmet, with a spear in one hand and a sword in the other. Because the weight of the armour is borne by the wearer's shoulders, it is fastened by a strong belt to pull it in and take off some of the weight. There are fewer than five examples recorded of this exceptionally rare issue. This one bears two Hephthalite countermarks in the obverse margin at 10 and 2 o'clock.
2013. **Abbasid**, al-Hasan b. Zayd b. al-Hasan b. ‘Ali b. Abi Talib, Governor of Madinat al-Rasul (c. 150-155h), Æ fals. Madinat al-Rasul (= Madina al-Munawarra), 150h, with standard Abbasid inscriptions, 23mm; wt. 2.95gms., *inscriptions heavily worn, of the highest possible rarity* £40,000-50,000

Like his father and grandfather before him, al-Hasan bin Zayd was a pious man of the Alid persuasion who abandoned all his own political aspirations and reconciled himself to Abbasid rule. So completely did he do this that his daughter married the first Abbasid Caliph, al-Saffah bin Muhammad, and he lived at the court of his son-in-law. It is said that he sometimes communicated the views of his Alid relations to al-Saffah’s brother and successor, al-Mansur. In return al-Mansur appointed al-Hasan governor of Madina in 150h, but for reasons unknown the Caliph dismissed him and confiscated all his property five years later. However, al-Mansur’s son and successor, al-Mahdi, pardoned al-Hasan and returned all the belongings he had lost. Al-Hasan died in 167h, on pilgrimage to Makka, where he was buried.

This is a unique example of a copper coin from the Prophet’s own city issued by one of his most eminent descendants. The piece demonstrates tangible proof of the friendly relations that existed within the different branches of the Prophet’s family.

2014. No Lot
2015. **Abbasid**, al-Musta’in (248-251h), gold dinar, Makka 249h, wt. 4.14gms. (A.233.2; Bernardi 161Ef – one reference), weakly struck, very fine and extremely rare. £8000-10,000
2016. **Fatimid**, al-Amir (495-524h), gold dinar, Misr 495h, wt. 3.71gms. (Nicol 2513), *good very fine, rare* £300-350

2017. **Fatimid**, al-Amir, gold dinar, Iskandariya 497h, wt. 4.36gms. (Nicol 2441), *good very fine* £250-300

2018. **Fatimid**, al-Amir, gold dinar, al-Mu’izziya al-Qahira 522h, wt. 4.03gms. (Nicol 2564), *good very fine, scarce* £300-350

2019. **Fatimid**, al-Amir, gold dinar, Misr 524h, wt. 4.38gms. (Nicol 2553), *the last year of reign, good very fine and rare* £350-400

2020. **Fatimid**, al-Hafiz (526-544h), gold dinar, Misr 536h, wt. 4.23gms. (Nicol 2627), *brilliant, good extremely fine and rare as such* £400-450

2021. **Ayyubid**, al-Salih Ayyub (637-647h), gold dinar, al-Qahira 644h, wt. 4.26gms. (Balog 525), *outer legend weak in places, but good very fine, rare* £300-350

2022. **Bahri Mamluk**, Hasan (748-762h), gold dinar, Dimashq 758h, wt. 5.23gms. (A.944), *about extremely fine* £500-600

2024. **Samanid**, Nasr II b. Ahmad with Ahmad b. Sahl, (301-331h), gold dinar, Balkh 302h, wt. 4.10gms. (A.1449; cf. note 367), *slightly crimped, extremely fine and very rare* £1000-1250

2025. **Ottoman**, Sulayman 1 (926-974h), gold sultani, Dimashq 927h, wt. 3.40gms. (Pere 169), *about extremely fine and extremely rare* £2500-3500

This date was missing from the Landon Thomas Collection of Ottoman Coins, Kunker Auction 231, 16 March 2013.
2026. **Ancient Greece**, Sicily, Syracuse, Agathokles (317-289 BC), electrum 50 litrai, c.310-304 BC, laureate head of Apollo l., star behind, rev. ΣΥΡΑΚ-ΟΣΙΩΝ, tripod with high ring handles, 15mm., wt. 3.53gms. (Jenkins group C (O29/R40); BAR issue 10; SNG ANS -; SNG Lloyd -; SNG Lockett 994; McClean 2776) lightly toned, nearly extremely fine, an attractive coin £3250-3750
2027. **Archbishops of Canterbury**, Aethelred (870-889), penny, cross and lozenge type, ETHELRID ARCHIEPI, diademed bust r., *rev.* long plain cross with EDELMUND in quarters of lozenge panel containing a small cross pattée, wt. 1.13gms. (S.896; N.251), chipped from 2-3 o’clock on obverse, uneven toning, almost very fine, extremely rare

£2750-3250

A type seldom offered for sale.
2028. **Henry V/VI**, mule noble (c.1422-1430), London, *obv.* a Henry V die, Class G, king with sword and shield stag. facing in ship, annulet by sword arm, no marks, mullet after HENRIC, annulet stops, *rev.* a Henry VI die, annulet issue, mm. lis, ornate cross, h in centre, annulet in one spandrel, reads MEDIVM, mullet after IHC, annulet stops, wt. 6.97gms. (S.1800; N.1375/1414; Schneider 269-70, same obverse die; Whitton p.79, mule [b]), scraped on shield, otherwise good very fine, extremely rare £5000-6000

*ex Pulham Hoard, Christie's, 28 May 1985, lot 33
ex St. James's Auction 34, 21 September 2015, lot 29*
2029. Henry VI, annulet issue (1422-c.1430), noble, London, mm. lis, HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGLE Z FRANC DNS HYB, king with sword and shield stg. facing in ship, annulet by sword arm, ship ornaments lis-lion-lis-lion-lis-lion-lis (ornaments B), rev. IHC (mullet) AVT TRANSIENS PER MEDITVM ILLORV IBAT, ornate cross, h in centre, annulet in one spandrel, others with small symmetrical trefoils (trefoils 2), annulet stops, wt. 6.94gms. (S.1799; N.1414; cf. Schneider 283; Whitton 7[a]), very slightly double struck, otherwise extremely fine £3000-4000

*ex Pulham Hoard, Christie’s, 28 May 1985, lot 56
ex St. James’s Auction 34, 21 September 2015, lot 32

2030. 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 £2800-3000

Bt. Roderick Richardson.

2031. Henry VI, annulet issue (1422-c1430), noble, York, mm. lis, king with sword and shield stg. facing in ship, annulet by sword arm, lis over stern, rev. ornate cross within a tressure of eight arches, with crowned lions in angles and lis at ends of cross, h in centre, annulet in one spandrel (S.1804; N.1416), creased and straightened otherwise almost extremely fine with a good portrait £5000-7000

Sold with old Baldwin’s ticket priced at £6000

BRITISH COINS
A CHOICE HENRY VII SOVEREIGN, TYPE 5

2032. **Henry VII**, sovereign, mm. small lis/cross crosslet (1499-1505), Tower mint, type 5, king seated facing on narrow throne with few ornaments, holding orb and sceptre, portcullis at feet, anuletts in legend, rev. large crowned Tudor rose with royal shield at centre, saltire stops, wt. 15.34gms. (S.2176; N.1692/2; Schneider 551), about extremely fine or nearly so, a charming example of this early sovereign rarity despite having been creased and straightened, the king's image clear in all aspects including his face, in fact the entire coin evenly and sharply struck including all legends, the flan of good quality, also unusually broad and untrimmed, and the original gold colour quite pleasing, very rare £60,000-80,000

*ex Colonel Taylor, 1936, purchased by Spink
ex Ryan, lot 107, 1950
bt. Spink, 1983
bt. Thomas Law, Stacks, August 13 2013, lot 20050

The first 'sovereign' and therefore one of the classics of British numismatics. We sometimes see the comment 'miracle of survival' used for modern milled coins, but this coin is five centuries old, and the expression takes on much more significance. Sutherland estimated that perhaps as many as 50,000 were struck in the 1480s and as late as 1508, yet most perished in melting pots over the centuries as the old hammered coinages were recalled to be made into newer coins. To put this important coin in yet keener perspective, the reign of the first Tudor was fraught with danger, political and personal. When Richard III died in battle, the conclusion of the long war between the houses of York and Lancaster brought an immediate end to the Plantagenet Age. A clever Welshman emerged named Harri Tudur. As he gained power, he went from military triumph to personal glory, marrying Elizabeth of York, the daughter of Edward IV and niece of the slain Richard, by this act establishing the Tudor dynasty. He ruled for 24 years, during which time he was subjected to numerous treacheries. One involved a pretender to his throne named Perkin Warbeck, who emerged out of nowhere in 1490 claiming to be Richard, Duke of York, the second son of Edward IV, the younger of the two princes. In truth, the two boys were imprisoned in 1483 by Richard III and never heard from again, and in this mystery lay Warbeck's claim. With the Scots behind him, he invaded England, for the final time, in 1496, landing in Cornwall, but he was no match for the Tudor army and was defeated. Henry VII executed him in 1499, at just the time this coin of great value was being minted.
2033. **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 £4500-5000

2034. **Henry VIII**, third coinage (1544-1547), half sovereign, Tower mint, mm. pellet in annulet, king enthroned facing, holding orb and sceptre, rose below, rev. crowned shield of arms with lion and griffin supporters, wt. 6.07gms. (S.2294; N.1827), almost extremely fine, slightly weak in some places but a nice portrait of the king and rare thus £3500-4500
2035. **Edward VI**, second period, half sovereign, mm. arrow (1547-8), crowned young bust r., EDWARD VI... legend, rev. crowned, garnished arms, E-R at sides, SCVTVM... legend (S.2438; N.1908), certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 53

£4000-6000
2036. **Mary,** ryal of 15 shillings, MDLIII (1553), mm. pomegranate, crowned queen in warship holding shield and sword, rose on side at centre, flag at stern bearing the queen's initial, rev. floriated cross with a lis at the end of each limb, rose on sunburst at centre, in each angle a lion passant crowned, all within a pressure of eight arches, annulet stops in legends, floriated cross, lis at end of each limb, rose on sun in centre, wt. 7.49gms. (S.2489; N.1957; Schneider 709), very fine, overall a coin of considerable charm with a slightly faint but still clear image of Mary Tudor and the lovely image of her royal shield on reverse, the legends all clear and well formed, struck on a broad flan which appears not to have been clipped, an old scratch on reverse missing most design elements and another short one to left, also a short flan crack, old-gold colour, an extremely rare and important gold coin £130,000-150,000
*ex Sir John Evans
ex Lockett Collection

This coin was a type carried forward from a style used by the Yorkist king Edward IV and is one of the important rarities of the Tudor Age. The tragic Queen Mary Tudor, torn by the age she lived in between Catholics and 'heretics', survived too short a time to issue many coins. Nonetheless, her gold coins are all of delightful design and truly rare. A close-up metallic portrait of her occurs only on the profile-issue silver groat, yet we see a fuller image of her on this gold piece. The use of an earlier style of a once-familiar gold coin may have been an effort by the Royal Mint to re-establish confidence in the intrinsic value of the coinage which had been so devastated by the excesses of her famous father. This ryal was made of nearly pure gold, 23 ct, 3.5 grains. Its purity continued the renewal of intrinsic fineness of the coinage begun in her brother's reign. Mary's royal legends, so clearly seen on this pleasing specimen, are often misshapen or partially missing on her coins. The symbolic images of royal right are also all distinct, including the fluttering of the banner bearing Mary's initial. Mary's end, so soon after she ascended the throne, also ended much of the religious strife of the kingdom, at least for a while. In the departure of her Spanish husband soon after her death lay the birth of a rivalry, and a bitter enmity, between England and Catholic Spain which would last for centuries.
The largest and most intrinsically valuable gold coin of the many issues of this reign, this was the jewel of Renaissance coinage, minted from nearly pure gold (995 fine) and typically found with bent or wavy flans, often cracked and dented, because of the purity of the metal. While a coin such as this was never or rarely seen by the queen’s subjects other than nobility, it was a staple at Court and viewed by those abroad as emblematic of Elizabeth’s reign, in sharp contrast to the questionable and much unwanted money of the kingdom as it remained at the end of her father’s rule. Almost from the very beginning, the queen sought to restore her money to renown, and as Challis notes (A New History of the Royal Mint, page 248), ‘Elizabeth’s ‘notable conversion of the base monies to the prestinat state of sterlings’ has rightly been regarded from her own day to this as an important achievement, one which, as Camden put it, ‘turned to her greater, yea greatest, glory’.
A RARE PHILIP AND MARY ANGEL

2038. † Philip and Mary (1554-1558), angel, mm. lis, the archangel Michael slaying the dragon, rev. ship bearing shield, cross above, M and rose at sides, wt. 4.97gms. (S.2496; N.1965), certified and graded by PCGS as Extremely Fine 40, considerable even wear but the motifs are well outlined and the legends are bold and complete on a broad flan, very rare

£15,000-20,000

ex Vaughan Morgan, Sotheby’s, 17 June 1935, lot 29
ex Glendinings, 17 November 1970, lot 174
ex Glendinings, 22 May 1985, lot 25
ex Thomas Law, Stack’s, 13 August 2013
2039. Charles I, pound, Shrewsbury mint, 1642, mm. pellets, crowned figure of king on horseback l., plume behind, rev. Declaration in two lines, three plumes and value above, date below, wt. 119.54gms. (S.2917; N.2361; Morrieson A/2; SCBI, Brooker 795), reverse very fine, obverse nearly so but horseman somewhat flat, rare £6000-8000

2040. Charles I, pound, Oxford mint, mm. plume, 1643, mm. plume, crowned figure of king on horseback to l., trampling on scattered armour and weapons, sword raised high, plume behind, rev. Declaration in two lines, three plumes and value above, XX, between pellets, date below, wt. 120.25gms. (S.2938; N.2397; Morrieson A/2; SCBI, Brooker 863), slight double-striking by OL of CAROLVS, and small edge split by the V, very fine or nearly so, rare £8000-10,000

*ex K. V. Graham Collection, Glendinings, 12 June 1963, lot 109

2041. Oliver Cromwell, halfcrown, 1658, dr. bust l., rev. crowned shield of arms (S.3227A; ESC.447; Bull 252), about extremely fine £3500-4000
2042. **Charles II**, five guineas, 1670, V. SECVNDO, first laur. bust r., rev. crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3328), certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 53, a pleasing coin with much redness in the gold £6000-8000

2043. **James II**, five guineas, 1687, TERTIO, first laur. bust l., rev. crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3397), certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated Details – Scratches £4000-6000

2044. † **James II**, five guineas, 1687, TERTIO, second laur. bust l., rev. crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3397A), certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 61, sharply struck from perfectly centered dies, lovely gold colour, numerous light abrasions but in our opinion undergraded, rare £50,000-60,000

**British Coins**
2045. † James II, five guineas, 1687, TERTIO, second laur. bust l., rev. crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3397A), tiny metal defect on neck, but boldly struck with a wonderful portrait and especially high rims, pleasing gold colour, rare, certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 58
£35,000-40,000
*ex Slaney collection, Spink, hammer price 40,000, 14 May 2015, lot 372, with old ticket
2046. † William III, five guineas, 1699, UNDECIMO, first laur. bust r., rev. crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles, lion of Nassau at centre (S.3454), certified and graded by PCGS as Repaired – AU Detail, but the cataloguer finds this coin to be quite pleasing, with bold details and high sharp rims, numerous small abrasions on the soft gold but with much lustre, rare thus £18,000-22,000
2047. † **William III**, five guineas, 1701, D. TERTIO, ‘fine work’, second laur. bust r., rev.: crowned cruciform shields, plain sceptres in angles, lion of Nassau at centre (S.3456), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62, perfectly centred in the dies with a typical bold strike and high rims, highly lustrous with scattered abrasions and light hairlines, always in demand as one of the finest examples of engraving ever produced by the Royal Mint, very rare £60,000-70,000
2048. † Anne, Post Union, five guineas, 1706, QUINTO, dr. bust l., rev. crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles, starburst cross at centre (S.3566), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 60, bold portrait of Anne, her royal shield equally crisp in detail, lots of lustre, pleasing surfaces overall but a thin flan crack runs from the rim toward the queen’s nose and through the third quadrant of the reverse, otherwise we feel this coin would have graded MS63, rare £45,000-55,000
2049. **Anne**, Post-Union, two guineas, 1709, dr. bust l., rev. crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3569), certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 55  £3000-4000

2050. **Anne**, Post-Union, guinea, 1713, third dr. bust l., rev. crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3574), a pleasant coin with a few haymarks but little wear, certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 58  £1200-1500

In our opinion this coin is undergraded.

2051. **George I**, crown, 1723, DECIMO, SSC, laur. bust r., rev. crowned cruciform shields, SSC in angles (S.3640; ESC.114) certified and graded by PGCS as Mint State 61  £5000-7500
A RARE PROOF FIVE GUINEAS

2052. † George II, proof five guineas, 1731, QUARTO, young laur. head l., rev. crowned shield of arms (S.3663A; W&R.68), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof - Genuine - Altered Surface - Uncirculated Detail, but despite the obvious cleaning (probably long ago) which diminished the mirrored surfaces, this is an important and still attractive gold proof, with an excellent portrait, and only the second proof ever made of this denomination (the first being the 1670 five guineas of Charles II, W&R.48); the presently offered coin is an example of the Royal Mint’s early proofing efforts, in this case using the superbly engraved dies by Croker and Tanner; very rare

£80,000-100,000
2053. **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

£18,000-20,000
2054. **Yorkshire, Sheffield**, Younge, Wilson & Younge, gold half-guinea (10s 6d) token, 1812, YOUNGE. WILSONS. & YOUNGE. SHEFFIELD., phoenix rising from the flames, *rev. YORKSHIRE TOKEN 1812, STANDARD GOLD* in two circles around value, toothed border both sides, engraved edge (Davis 37), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62.

£3500-5000

NGC gives an incorrect reference on the slab, Dalton for Davis.
THE VERY RARE, FIRST FIVE POUNDS, 1820, EX SLANEY

2055. G George III, pattern five pounds, 1820, ANNO REGNI LX, raised lettered edge, laur. head r., rev. St. George and the dragon (S.3783; W&R.177 [R4]), light surface hairlines, also a short scratch behind the horse’s tail to the rim, the orange-peel texture of the fields and the deep frosting of the motifs remain as a testament to the proofing technique of the Royal Mint at this time, very rare and always of keen interest to collectors, brilliant, certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 63 Deep Cameo £300,000-350,000

*ex Slaney Collection, where it sold for a hammer price of £300,000 + premium

One of the very last coins designed—and minted—during the long reign of George III, this wonderful coin was not actually struck until shortly after the king’s death. Piastrucci was still putting the finishing touches on the dies, trying hard to finish the work before the king passed away, but it was not to be. It seems he was finalising the engraving just as the king took his last breath. In all there were four dies—obverse or portrait and reverse (St. George) for each of the two denominations, the 5-sovereigns as it was originally called, seen here, and the 2-sovereigns piece. Each coin was struck with either plain edge or raised lettered edge indicating the 60th year of the reign. A total of only 25 pieces was made of this £5 pattern. It is believed that William Wyon assisted in finishing the dies, including adding the sword held by Saint George, replacing the broken lance of the original Piastrucci design at the insistence of mint-master W.W. Pole. This coin ranks as one of the most beautiful of all British coins.
THE HIGHEST GRADED 1820 TWO POUNDS

2056. G George III, pattern two pounds, 1820, ANNO REGNI LX, raised lettered edge, laur. head r., rev. St. George and the dragon (S.3784; W&R.179), certified and graded by NGC as Proof 64 Ultra Cameo, light hairlines, a short scratch through the date, but the famous motifs engraved by Pitruci and touched up by William Wyon remain vivid with gold lustre and shimmering mint frost, the highest-graded example £75,000-95,000

Companion piece to the pattern 5 pounds of this date, this denomination also exists with either plain or raised lettered edge, indicating the 60th and final year of this long reign. Original called a two-sovereigns, or double sovereign, only 60 pieces total were minted of both edge styles very shortly after the reign technically ended upon the king’s death. Pitruci’s original design of Saint George slaying the dragon was modified by William Wyon to remove the broken lance from the saint’s hand, replacing it with a sword. On this size coin, the designs seem most perfectly set, with the broad plain, reflective field around each motif. A glorious example of this coinage era.
2057. **George III**, pattern halfcrown, 1817, by T. Wyon, laur. head r., similar to the ‘small head’ on the currency coins, rev. crowned shield within Garter, the garnishing overlapping the Garter (S.3789 var.; ESC.627; Bull 2108), attracively toned, practically as struck
Sold with old Baldwin’s ticket priced at £4,750

2058. **George IV**, proof five pounds, 1826, SEPTIMO, bare head l., rev. crowned shield and mantle, raised lettered edge (S.3797; W&R.213), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 63 Deep Cameo, light hairlines on the orange-peel textured mirrored surfaces, delightfully frosted portrait as well as on the royal shield, displaying the new bust of the king by William Wyon based on the model by Chantrey; rare, with an estimated mintage for the proof sets of this year of 400 pieces
£75,000-85,000

**BRITISH COINS**
2059. George IV, two pounds, 1823, bare head l., rev. St. George and the dragon (S.3798), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63
£2500-3500

2060. George IV, sovereign, 1823, laur. head l., rev. St. George and the dragon (S.3800), certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 58
£5500-6000
The key date of the laureate head series.

2061. William IV, proof sovereign, 1831, plain edge, second bare head r., rev. crowned shield of arms (S.3829B), certified and graded by NGC as Proof 62 Ultra Cameo, a tightly graded coin having dramatic contrast between the heavily frosted portrait and royal shield and the mirrored surfaces around those motifs, quite rare, from the Coronation proof set of this year, with an estimated mintage of 225 pieces
£9000-11,000
2062. **William IV**, sovereign, 1835, bare head r., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3829), *certified and graded by PCGS* as *Mint State 62*  
£3200-3500

2063. **William IV**, proof crown, 1831, bare head r., W. WYON raised on truncation, *rev.* crowned shield of arms over mantle (S.3833; ESC.273 [R4]; Bull 2460; KM.715), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 63, with evenly distributed, deep magenta blue toning*  
£32,500-37,500

This choice crown varies from the coins issued in the rare Coronation Sets of 1831, which express the engraver's initials simply as W.W. incuse on the truncation of the king's portrait. More than likely, this specimen was struck earlier; then Wyon's name was abbreviated, and the proofs for the set were struck. It is probably more correct technically to call this coin a pattern, and it is very rare. An opportunity for the astute collector of crowns to acquire a piece that remains less than fully appreciated.
2064. William IV, proof crown, 1834, bare head r., rev. crowned shield and mantle, plain edge (S.3833; ESC.275; Bull.2465 [R5]), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64 Cameo, choice surfaces, dark grey obverse, the reverse two-tone with a lighter grey shield, very rare Proof of Record, excessively rare and seldom offered for sale £55,000-65,000
THE RARE PLAIN EDGE UNA AND THE LION, FIVE POUNDS

2065. *Victoria*, pattern five pounds, 1839, young head l., 5 scrolls on front fillet, rev. ‘Una and the Lion’ without garter star on queen’s shoulder, DIRIGIT legend, plain edge (S.3851; W&R.277; Douglas-Morris 228), some filing on edge, an appealing example of this classic coin despite hairlines on the surfaces and a few contact marks, otherwise about FDC, the masterpiece of engraver William Wyon

£40,000-60,000

The plain edge type with DIRIGIT in the legend is exceedingly rare – in fact twenty times as rare as the lettered edge type. Its time-honoured design based on the Elizabethan episodic poem *The Faerie Queen* by Edmund Spenser, this famous coin designed by William Wyon was originally struck for inclusion in the young Queen Victoria’s Coronation proof set of 1839, but collector demand continued through 1887 and the Royal Mint produced additional pieces all during that time. As well, patterns were made of slightly varying style, including the coin offered in this lot. Patterns all show the reverse legend as it appears on this specimen. The images, both the portrait and the famed Una leading the lion, seem as if chiselled from stone, they are so sharp. The reverse seems to suggest that England had a boundless future under its young, vibrant, teenaged queen, and indeed the 64 years of her reign came to be known as the Victorian Age. The reverse legend reads ‘May God Direct My Steps’, and so it seems He did as the Empire reached its finest hour under Victoria’s eye.
The longer Victoria reigned, the more she became the embodiment of the majesty of Great Britain and the Empire on which the sun would never set. The Golden Jubilee of 1887 was an occasion for sumptuous pageantry. It was celebrated on 20th June 1887 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Victoria’s accession on 20 June 1837. It was marked with a banquet to which 50 European kings and princes were invited, along with the governing heads of Britain’s overseas colonies and dominions. On the day of the celebrations the Queen had breakfast outdoors under the trees at Frogmore, where her beloved consort Prince Albert had been buried. She then travelled by train from Windsor Station to Paddington, and then to Buckingham Palace for the special banquet later that day. The following day she travelled in an open carriage to Westminster Abbey, escorted by colonial Indian cavalry. During prayers for the Queen at the Abbey a beam of sunlight fell upon her bowed head, which the future Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii noted as a mark of ‘divine favour!’ On her return to the Palace, Victoria appeared on the balcony and was cheered by the crowd. In the five decades since the death of William IV, Victoria had established the monarchy as a grand British institution for the foreseeable future, by her strong devotion to duty, and a feeling for the pulse of the country, which more often than not was accurate. Against this background, the Mint issued a small number of sets of gold and silver Proof coins in 1887, the first such collection produced since the 1853 (sovereign to half farthing) collection. There were 11 coins in the 1887 set, the two pound piece making its first appearance in 56 years, and the silver double florin being seen for the first time! The superb obverse portrait of Victoria was designed by the internationally acclaimed engraver Joseph Edgar Boehm (1834-1890), and his initials J.E.B. appear on the truncation of each specimen. The silver coins in this collection have a wonderful and matching steel blue tone and are practically blemish free. The gold coins have highly frosted designs, with a mirror-like proof fields. Each piece is of a virtually flawless quality.
2067. *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 £30,000-35,000

As issued in the proof sets.

2068. *Victoria*, proof sovereign, 1887, ‘Jubilee’ bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3866B), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64 Deep Cameo, light haziness on the fields, excellent contrast of the frosted devices against the surrounding mirrored fields £3000-4000

**British Coins**
2069. G 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. £4000-4500

2070. G 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. £40,000-45,000

BRITISH COINS
2071. Victoria, crown, 1845, young head l., rev. crowned shield of arms within wreath (S.3882), certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63 £2750-3250

2072. 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 £6000-8000
2073. **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 63 Cameo* £3750-4750

2074. **Victoria**, proof halfcrown, 1839, plain edge, young head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms within wreath (S.3885; ESC.670; Bull 2708) *toned about Mint State, as issued in the proof set* £4500-6500

2075. **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* £2400-2800

A high grade for this scarce coin.
2076. **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 63
£10,000-12,500

2077. **George V**, proof five pounds, 1911, bare head l., rev. St. George and the dragon (S.3994; W&R.414), certified and graded by NGC as Proof 62
£6000-8000
2078. **George V**, proof two pounds, 1911, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3995), certified and graded by NGC as Proof 64

£3000-4000

2079. **George V**, VIP proof crown, 1934, bare head l., *rev.* large crown within wreath (S.4036; ESC.374A; Bull 3648), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64, exceedingly rare, very few known

£6500-7500
2080. George V, proof crown, 1935, raised lettered edge, bare head l., rev. modernistic St. George and the dragon facing left (S.4050; ESC.378; Bull 3655), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 66 Cameo, brilliant mirrored surfaces sheathed in delicate grey toning, some faint hairlines and haziness but a nice example of the .925-fine silver issue for the king's 25th anniversary, mintage of 2,500 pieces

£1500-2500

2081. George VI, proof five pounds, 1937, bare head l., rev. St. George and the dragon (S.4074), certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 66 Deep Cameo

£12,500-15,000
2082. George VI, proof penny, 1952, bare head l., rev. Britannia seated r. (dies 3+C; S.4117 [unique]; BMC-; F-), carbon spot by second N of PENNY and another small one on obverse, otherwise brilliant, practically FDC, a beautiful and virtually As Struck proof, full proof impression of the dies, excellent square rims, the surfaces fully original in texture and in colour, which is a lovely blend of golden brown and delicate bluish gold iridescent hues, the only known example

£100,000-125,000

*ex A. H. Baldwin 125th Anniversary Auction, 13th October 1997 and Rasmussen List 9 (C109)

First minted in the coronation year of 1937, the bronze pennies of George VI appeared at the end of the depression era, continued to be made throughout the second world war, and were a stalwart, basic piece of money used by millions of Britons during this reign until the last piece was coined in 1951. That final year of the penny coinage made for commerce is itself scarce, a testament to the smaller mintages which persisted, beginning in May 1949, when the minting of pennies decreased greatly because of a surfeit of the coins, until the coin made a resurgence in 1953 at the beginning of the next reign, that of Elizabeth II. From 1949 to 1952 pennies were accumulated by banks and returned to the mint for melting, as there was such a surplus. With the advent of decimalisation in 1971, the time-honoured Penny was replaced by a new, small coin of One New Penny, which was two and a half times the value of the old penny. In 1952, the final year of George's reign, the penny was made only in proof state – none for commercial circulation. The king died in February 1952. The Royal Mint's preoccupation was on preparing coinage dies for the new monarch's money. Out of this combination of events was born this great modern rarity, the penny of 1952 minted in proof state only, essentially for inclusion in the Royal Mint's collection. Until its appearance in the Baldwin sale, the existence of this piece was not known to the wider collecting community, with the exception of Baldwin's management. It now joins the ranks of the other great rarities, the pennies of 1933, 1937 (Edward VIII) and 1954. This lot offers one of the extremely rare opportunities to own a coin few have ever even seen.
FOREIGN COINS

2083. **Australia**, Victoria, sovereign, 1860, Sydney mint, laur. head l., *rev.* AUSTRALIA within wreath, crown above (KM.4; Fr.10), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 61, a scarce date* £2000-3000

2084. **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* £4000-5000

2085. **German East Africa**, gold 15 rupien (tabora), 1916, crowned imperial eagle, with arabesque below the T of OSTAFRIKA, *rev.* trumpeting elephant before mountainous landscape; date and T mintmark below (KM.16.1; Fr.1; J.278b), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 65, a choice example, and one of only three graded this high* £4000-5000
2086. **India**, Vijayanagara Empire, gold Rama-tanka or inauguration token, 18th century, Rama and Siva enthroned, monkey and other attendants around, *rev.* procession of monkey warriors, oblique milling on edge, wt. 11.68gms, *good fine*  
£250-350

Sold with old collector's descriptive envelope.

2087. **India**, George V, 15 rupees, 1918(b), crowned bust l., *rev.* value, country and date within ornate border (KM.525; Pr.25; S&W.8.1), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 63*  
£2250-2750

A one-year type.

2088. **Iran**, Nasredin Shah, toman 1299h, wt 2.81gms. (KM.933; Fr.62), *slight weakness on the regnal date, but clear, lustrous about extremely fine*  
£125-150

2089. **Iran**, Reza Shah, 2 and 1 pahlavi, SH.1307 (1928), wt. 3.92gms.; 1.91gms. (KM.1115, 1114; Fr.93, 94), *extremely fine and good very fine respectively (2)*  
£300-350

2090. **Iran**, Reza Shah, Reform coinage, ½ pahlavi, SH.1310 (1931), low mintage, 696 pieces struck (KM.1132; Fr.96), *extremely fine*  
£200-250

*FOREIGN COINS*
2091. **Russia**, Peter I, the Great, rouble, undated (1720), laur. bust r., rev. crowned double-headed eagle (KM.157.5; Bit.419; Dia.79), *good very fine* £1250-1500

2092. **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* £3000-3500

2093. **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* £2800-3200
2094. **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 £15,000-17,000

*Foreign Coins*
2095. **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*  
£1500-1800

2096. **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 skillfully plugged*  
£4500-5000
COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

THREE ROYAL PORTRAIT MEDALS BY SIMON VAN DE PASSE

Simon van de Passe (1595-1647), was born in Cologne, the second son of Crispin van de Passe, an eminent artist and engraver from Utrecht, who was to teach him the art of engraving. He worked in Utrecht from 1612, coming to England in 1615 and living here some 10 years, mostly in the employment of Nicholas Hilliard. In 1624, he moved to the service of the King of Denmark, where he remained for the rest of his life.

Elizabeth I, silver oval portrait medal by Simon van de Passe (1595-1647), c. 1616, in imitation of engraving, signed 'Si: Pas. f', in narrow border at top of obverse, bust of Elizabeth three-quarters r., her eyes turned to the viewer, with small crown, her hair richly jewelled, wearing her 'Armada' dress with high ruff collar (after the miniature by Isaac Oliver), rev. crowned Royal shield within Garter, Lion and Unicorn supporters, DIEV ET MON DROIT on ribbon above, Latin epigram on tablet below, QVÆ LEO DE IVDA EST ET FLOS DE IESSE LEONES PROTEGAT ET FLORES ELIZABETHA TVOS, 61 x 49.5 mm. (MI.183/187; Farquhar 138; BDM IV, pp. 396-400; Cheek p.44, fig. 33, gold example in Royal Collection; cf. Foley 539), very fine with minute piercing at top, extremely rare

£4000-6000

Believed 15-20 examples extant.
2098. **James I**, silver oval portrait medal, by Simon van de Passe (1595-1647), c. 1616, in imitation of engraving, signed ‘SP (in monogram) fe’, in border cartouches to l. and r., bust of the king three-quarters r. wearing high lace ruff and Collar of the Garter over ermine robe, in cartouche above a crown dividing I - R and on scroll below ‘Jacobs DG Mag Britt Fra & Hybe Rex’, rev. crowned Royal shield with lion and unicorn supporters, helm crested with crown and lion above, motto in scroll below, BEATI PACIFICI legend, IACOVVS DEI GRATIA MAGNÆ BRITANNÆ FRANCIÆ ET HYBERNIÆ REX, 56 x 43.5mm. (MI.214/61, pl. XVI, 1; Farquhar I, 159; Hill & Pollard, pl. 27, 10; BDM.IV, pp.396-400; Eimer 94, note; cf. Foley 163), contained in oval, silk-lined red leather case, deeply toned, extremely fine and very rare £5000-8000

Believed fewer than 20 examples extant.

**COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS**
2099. **Charles, Prince of Wales**, silver oval portrait medal, by Simon van de Passe (1595-1647), 1616, in imitation of engraving, signed ‘Si: Pa: fec.’ on reverse, armoured bust of the Prince three-quarters r. wearing lace ruff, sash and Garter badge on ribbon, ‘Carolus Princeps wallie’, rev. crowned shield within Garter, ILLUSTRISS ET POTEN P, CAROLUS PRINCEPS WALLIE DUX CORN YOR ET ALB ET, 55.5 x 43mm. (ML.216/66, pl. XVI, 4; BDM.IV, pp.396-400; Check p.46, fig 35; Eimer 94, note; cf. Foley 165), contained in oval, velvet-lined red leather, **dark tone, extremely fine, and very rare** £5000-8000

Believed 20 examples extant.

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**COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS**
2100. Charles I, Birth of Prince Charles, gold medal, 1630, attributed to Nicolas Briot, four pointed cruciform shields joined at base, HACTENVS ANGLORVM NVLLI, rev. legend within square tablet with decorative scrolled surround, HONOR PRIN MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB NAT 29 MAI ANN 1630, wt. 6.8gms., 29.5mm. (MI.253/34; Eimer 115; Platt, type A, p.127; cf. Foley 208), extremely fine, the obverse with a beautiful bloom, very rare in gold
£1500-2000
Sold with unidentified cost ticket of £35.

2101. Charles I and Henrietta Maria, a silver counter box containing a set of silver gaming counters of the ‘Sovereigns of England’, c. 1632, by or from the workshops of Simon and Willem de Passe; the box of open- or fretwork design, the lid with King’s crowned bust r., after Thomas Rawlins, with scrolls to either side, the side with two panels each showing a human-headed griffin amidst scrolls, the base with bust of Henrietta Maria l., her hair tied back, within scrolled border; the complete set of 36 counters and duplicates (3), in imitation of engraving, of monarchs from Edward the Confessor, each depicting a standing figure and reverses with arms and details of the reign and place of burial; the numbers complemented with others of European royalty related to James I, box 29.5mm. tall by 31mm. wide, counters mostly 27mm. (MI.379/281, for details of set), the box generally in very good order, though period repairs to base; the counters fine to very fine, a few better (lot)
£2500-3500
2102. **Charles I, uniface silver portrait medal**, by Thomas Rawlins, c. 1640s, perhaps intended for a Royalist badge, crowned bust r., wearing lace collar, ermine robes and the Garter Collar and Badge, signed TR in monogram below bust, legend around, CAROLVS. D.G. MA. BRI. FRA. ET. HIB. REX., beaded border, 42mm. (ML369/256, illus., plate XXXIII, 7; Platt I, type C, p. 165), in old shagreen fitted case, the colour a little uneven, extremely fine, exceedingly rare £2000-3000

The cataloguers can find no record of another example for sale in the major auctions of historical medals throughout the 20th century and to date. The portrait is similar to that on several oval Royalist badges. The reverse has an old and indistinct inscription in ink.
2103. **James II, Execution of James Scott, Duke of Monmouth and Archibald Campbell, 9th Earl of Argyll**, Dutch silver medal, 1685, by Regnier Arondeaux, laureate, draped and armoured bust of King on pedestal, set with crowned arms and crossed sceptres, sea beyond with ships and Neptune in sea-chariot, IACOBVS II G.G. MAG. BRI. FRAN. ET. HIB REX, rev. Justice stands over decapitated bodies of Monmouth and Argyle, their heads on blocks to either side, AMBITIO MALESUADA RUIT, 61.5mm. (MI.615/27; Eimer 281; vL.III 307), sharp extremely fine £1000-1400

2104. **London, Greenwich Park**, a George II oval copper pass and key, the pass set into the key’s finial, the pass: Royal crown dividing GR, rev. GREENWICH PARK * 1733 No 450 (the number stamped); the key of steel, 150mm. (for pass see D&W.320/4; MG.717-8; Withers 1130), in excellent condition and an extremely rare survivor £300-400
2105. **Sir Robert Walpole** (1676–1745), statesman and first Prime Minister of Great Britain, copper portrait medal [1741], by Lorenz Natter, dr. bust r. in high relief, ROBERTUS WALPOLE ORD PERISCELIDIS EQVES, rev. statue of Cicero, MTC [Marcus Tullius Cicero] below, REGIT DICITIS ANIMOS, the edge engraved with scroll and legend, REGIT NVMMIS ANIMOS ET NVMMIS REGITVR IPSE, 49.5mm. (MI.563/195 [562/193]; Eimer 562; Nau fig. 15 & p.35), extremely fine and extremely rare with the edge legend £250-350

Walpole served as Great Britain’s first Prime Minister, 1721-1742, having been a Whig MP since 1701; he was created a Knight of the Garter in 1726 and created 1st Earl of Orford, Viscount Walpole and Baron Walpole of Houghton in the County of Norfolk, on 6 February 1742 at the time of his resignation. The portrait is after the 1726 marble bust by John Michael Rysbrack (1694-1770), at Houghton Hall, Walpole’s country house, whilst the statue of Cicero seems to be that now in the Ashmolean Museum collected by Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel.

It is recorded that the medallist, Lorenz Natter (1705-1763), was dining with Count Adam Gottlob Greve Moltke (1710-1792, courtier, statesman and Prime Minister of Denmark) in Denmark when the Walpole medal was discussed and how one version of it had the reverse legend altered to REGIT NVMMIS ANIMOS (MI 562/194). Some wit then suggested that REGIT NVMMIS ANIMOS ET NVMMIS REGITVR IPSE [He governs minds by money and by money is himself governed] would be more suitable. The British Museum has an example of the medal in silver with this inscription.

2106. **George III, the King’s recovery from illness**, gold and enamel badge, 1789, crowned G III R cypher, within open wreath, REGI AMATO REDVCI – VIVAT – MART X MDCCLXXXIX, 35.75mm., of hollow, slightly convex construction, with plain reverse, small suspension loop, with section of thin blue silk ribbon attached, in old maroon leather case, a superb example without damage, mint state and very rare £800-1200

These badges come in two varieties of which this carries the date of 10 March, 1789, the day Parliament presented addresses of congratulation to the King. The Royal Collection archives believe the badges to have been commissioned by Queen Charlotte for presentation to individual courtiers who would have worn them at Court or at the Service for Thanksgiving at St. Paul’s Cathedral. The second variety is slightly larger, undated and has the legend LONG LIVE THE KING.
2107. **Victoria, a Royal Presentation Medal**, silver, c. 1840 - 1860, unsigned, in the style of the Indian Chief Medals, diademed bust of the Queen l., VICTORIA DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARUM REG: FID: DEF, **rev.** the Royal arms, lion on crowned helm above, Lion and Unicorn supporters, national flowers and motto below, ball and ring loop attached to Prince of Wales plumes, flanked by acanthus leaf scrolls, 63.5mm. (BHM.-: Jamieson -), contained in fitted maroon leather case with double-opening lid with gilt clasp, *choice, virtually mint state and extremely rare*

£800-1200

There is no indication as to where or why this beautiful medal was struck. However it is the same size as the rare 1840 Indian Chief medal, a medal that was adapted, by the addition of his Plumes and date engraved in the obverse field, for presentation by the Prince of Wales on his Royal Tour of Canada in 1860.
A GROUP OF MEDALS FOR VISITS TO
THE ROYAL MINT AND RELATING PIECES

2108. **Princess Victoria, Royal visit to the Soho Mint**, Birmingham, bronzed copper medal, 1830, Britannia (from a penny die by Conrad Küchler), seated to l., on rocks, with trident and shield, holding olive branch, SOHO on rock, ship to left, BRITANNIA, rev. VICTORIA MAGNAE SPES ALTERA BRITANNIÆ. SOHO. 6. AUG. 1830, plain edge, 34mm. (BHM.1435; Peck KP32, p. 368), in official case for a George IV Coronation medal, virtually mint state, choice and extremely rare £200-300

For another see Baldwin Auction, 24 April 2007, The Gregory Collection (lot 260), this with the error date of 5. AUG.; and Morton and Eden Auction 2, 13 November 2002 (lot 275), this in white metal.

The eleven year-old Princess Victoria visited the Soho Mint with her mother, the Duchess of Kent, for whom there is a similar medal (BHM.1436). Showell's *Dictionary of Birmingham*, states ‘Princess Victoria, and her mother the Duchess of Kent, who on August 4, and 5, 1830, inspected some of our principal manufactories’.

2109. **Victoria, Visit of the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia to the Royal Mint**, silver medal, 1839, by William Wyon, bare head of Queen Victoria l., her hair tied back, without legend, rev. legend in 6 lines, VISITED HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MINT XVI MAY MDCCCXXXIX, lettered edge, *ALEXANDER CESAREWITCH H. GRAND DUKE OF RUSSIA*, 36.5mm. (cf. BHM.1887; cf. W&E.183; Diakov –), in maroon leather fitted case, nearly extremely fine, unpublished and exceedingly rare £400-600

The lettering on the edge is the same as that first used for naming on the Waterloo Medal. William Wyon produced medals with similar portraits but differing arrangements of her hair, both being published by Storr & Mortimer.

The Grand Duke Alexander (1818-1881) was to be Tsar Alexander II from 1855 on the death of his father, Nicholas I.
2110. **Victoria, Visit of Prince Henry of the Netherlands to the Royal Mint**, silver medal, 1839, by William Wyon, the companion to the previous medal, bare head of Queen Victoria l., her hair tied back, without legend, *rev.* legend in 6 lines, VISITED HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MINT XVI MAY MDCCCXXXIX, lettered edge, *HIS R. HIGHNESS PRINCE HENRY OF THE NETHERLANDS, 36.5mm. (BHM.1887, R4; W&E.183), in modern card case, extremely fine and extremely rare* £300-500

Prince William Frederick Henry of the Netherlands (1820-1879) was the third son of King William II of the Netherlands and his wife, Grand Duchess Anna Pavlovna of Russia. He was appointed Governor of Luxembourg in 1850 and served until his death.

2111. **Victoria, Visit of the Archduke Frederick of Austria to the Royal Mint**, silver medal, 1842, by William Wyon, diaimed bust of Queen Victoria l., VICTORIA D:G: BRITANNIARUM REGINA F:D:, *rev.* legend below crown and within wreath, H.I.H. ARCHDUKE FREDERICK OF AUSTRIA VISITED THE ROYAL MINT NOV 26 1842, 45.5mm. (BHM.2052, R4; W&E.381), in square maroon leather case of issue, *extremely fine and extremely rare* £300-500

The obverse was intended for the rare Sea Gallantry Medal for Foreign Services and was also used on a personal medal for presentation by Queen Victoria. It appears again on a medal for the laying of the foundation stone of the new Royal Exchange.

Archduke Friedrich Ferdinand Leopold of Austria (1821-1847) followed a career in the Austrian navy. In 1840 Friedrich directed the assault on Sidon and Beirut, whilst during the assault on Acre he led a landing party. In 1844 he was promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral with the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Austrian Navy. He died of jaundice in Venice in 1847.
2112. Victoria, Visit of the Princes of Oude to Birmingham and the works of G. R. Collis, gilt-silver medal, 1857, by G. R. Collis, bust of the Queen l., her hair tied back, rev. legend in 19 lines, STRUCK AT THE WORKS OF G. R. COLLIS TO COMMEMORATE THE VISIT OF THEIR HIGHNESSES, PRINCE ALUM NASSER … HEIR APPARENT TO THE THRONE OF OUE AND HIS UNCLE, PRINCE MEERZA SECUNDER … TO BIRMINGHAM BY INVITATION OF THE MAYOR JOHN RATCLIFF, ESQR MARCH 31, 1857, 73.5mm. (BHM.2595, R4; Pudd.857.5, R4), in velvet-lined maroon case of issue, with gilt crown on lid, choice mint state and extremely rare £600-800

The visit was, in retrospect, oddly timed. In 1856 the East India Company had annexed the state and the Indian Mutiny was to break out in less than two months after the Birmingham visit. Following the siege of Lucknow, which was relieved on 27 November 1857, and the recapture of Cawnpore in December, Oude [Oudh, Awadh] reverted to British Imperial rule.

George Richmond Collis had acquired the works or manufactory of Sir Edward Thomason in the mid 1830s and the company name continued up to 1888. Collis was much involved in Birmingham life and was honorary consul for a number of foreign countries. He advertised that button and medal dies ‘cut, and medals … completed, in a few day’s notice, in gold, silver and bronze’. Also that ‘The extensive works are always open to the inspection of persons visiting them, and the whole processes may be seen from the raw material to the finish’.

2113. Victoria, Visit of the Duchess of Albany to the Royal Mint, silver medal, 1890, by L. C. Wyon, diademed and veiled head of Victoria l., rev. legend within a wreath of national flowers, H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY VISITED THE ROYAL MINT 14 AUGUST 1890, 36mm. (BHM.3392, R4; cf. Eimer 1762, note), in fitted Wyon of Regent Street case, toned, obverse about extremely fine, reverse choice extremely fine £150-200

Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pyrmont (1861-1922), later Duchess of Albany. She married Queen Victoria’s youngest son, Prince Leopold on 27 April 1882. Leopold, a haemophiliac, died from a fall in 1884 when Helena was pregnant with their second child.

The obverse was that of the Egypt Campaign Medal (1882-89), also used in 1883 to commemorate the visits of the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen and Don Carlos, later Carlos I of Portugal, to the Mint and again in 1890 for the visit of Prince Henry of Battenberg.
2114. **Victoria, Visit of the Duke of York to the Royal Mint**, crown-size silver medal, 1894, by Thomas Brock, diademed and veiled bust of Victoria I., rev. legend below crown and within open wreath, H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G. VISITED THE ROYAL MINT 25 APRIL 1894, plain edge, 38.5mm. (BHM.3465, R4; only a single medal recorded; Eimer 1787), in case, lightly toned, struck with a prooflike surface, choice mint state and exceedingly rare £600-800

Prince George (1865-1936) was created Duke of York in 1892, on the death of his elder brother. He ascended the throne as George V in 1910.

The surface of the medal would indicate that the obverse was struck from the proof die of the 1893 crown, designed by Sir Thomas Brock RA, KCB, PRBS, HRSA (1847-1922). The obverse had been used again on a medal the following year, when Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands visited the mint. BHM records the medal from a single specimen in the Royal Mint collection.

2115. **Edward VII, Visit of Princess Ena of Battenberg to the Royal Mint**, crown-size silver medal, 1905, by George William de Saulles, bare head r., as on the crown, rev. legend within oak and olive wreath, H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ENA OF BATTENBERG VISITED THE ROYAL MINT 4 JULY 1905, plain edge, 38mm. (BHM.3913, R4; C&W 4876), in case, lightly toned, struck with a prooflike surface, choice mint state and exceedingly rare £600-800

The seventeen year-old Princess Ena - Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg (1887 – 1969) - was born at Balmoral. She was to become Queen of Spain on marrying Alfonso XIII in 1906, having first met at a dinner at Buckingham Palace.

The surface of the coin is not matt as, perhaps, one might expect, but is similar to the old head coinage proofs. The 4th July saw Princess Henry, Prince Leopold and Princess Ena of Battenberg visit the Royal Mint, together with Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. A medal was struck for each of them and BHM records each of them from a single specimen in the Royal Mint collection. In 1906 similar medals were struck for visits by Prince Albert of Wales, Prince Edward of Wales and, in 1908, Prince Arthur of Connaught.

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COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS
2116. **India, the Calcutta Hunt**, gold medal, c. 1830-1840, two mounted huntsmen and hounds in full cry l., across an Indian landscape, CALCUTTA HUNT, *rev.* the end of the chase, three mounted huntsmen and hounds walk homeward to r., the sun seen behind distant mountain, wt. 17.43gms.; 42.5mm. (Pudd -), made of two halves united by a rim, small suspension loop, matt surface, a little scuffed but extremely fine, rare and seemingly unpublished

In the *Sporting Review: A Monthly Chronicle of the Turf, the Chase, etc.*, Vol. 6, 1841, a writer signing himself ‘Toho’, writes from Dum Dum and gives an account of the hunt. The hounds were imported every year, ‘The foxes … are very small but run very fast and double, more like a hare.’ English horses were too valuable to be used for hunting and a locally-bred full sized arab was recommended. The season commences in December and runs to about May. Toho complains that there is no time for breakfast before starting at daybreak. The only huntsman named by ‘Toho’ is a ‘W. Frith, Esq., a keen sportsman’.

**FOREIGN MEDALS**
2117. **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. **DECENNALIA AVG**, 66mm., wt. 129.06gms. (Sokolov 39; cf. Hcz.2523), *a sharply struck medal, extremely fine with ‘chocolate’ brown patination, very rare* £4000-4500

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.
2118. **Portugal, The Unique Serpa Pinto Society of Pernambuco Gold Medal**, presented to Alexandre Alberto da Rocha de Serpa Pinto, Viscount of Serpa Pinto, by King Luis, 16th June 1879, for his Expedition from the Atlantic Gold Coast of Angola to the Indian Ocean Coast of Mozambique, November 1877 to March 1879, in gold, with gold wreath surround, set alternately with twelve diamonds and twelve natural pearls, the whole surmounted by gold openwork Portuguese crown, with alternate red and green enamel lozenges, engraved to obverse (Trinuto Ao Merito Ao Intrepi Do Explorador Portugal Serpa Pinto), reverse engraved (A Sociedade Portugueza Serpa Pinto Em Pernambuco), light surface marks, extremely fine £5500-6500

‘Having covered 3,400 miles he was the first explorer to cross from west to East Africa’

Alexandre De Serpa Pinto was born at Poldaras Castle, Cinfaes, 10 April 1846, and in 1856 he entered the Colegio Militar. Following his graduation in 1864 he held various military commands both in Portugal and Africa, seeing combat in the lower Zambezi area and rising to the rank of Major.

Following his service in Africa, Serpa Pinto proposed a scientific expedition to explore Africa between the Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique. His proposed expedition was to be a scientific survey, noting the geographical, and astronomical details and the flora and fauna of the region.

From 1876-1877 he studied the astronomy and geography of currently known Africa. On 25 May 1877 the government approved and funded an expedition to map the Congo and Zambezi which was to be led by Serpa Pinto and accompanied by the Naval Captain Capello and Lieutenant Roberto Ivens.

The expedition left Bihe, Angola on 12 November 1877. Capello and Ivens remained behind in order to gather more porters and intended to join Serpa Pinto once this had been achieved; instead, however they decided they would explore North Eastern Angola, thus abandoning the expedition, which Serpa Pinto discovered by letter a few days later. Undeterred by this Serpa Pinto spent the next seventeen months overcoming mutinous porters, hostile tribes, rivers in full spate, dangerous animals, venomous snakes, persistent fevers and virtual starvation. Despite these obstacles he kept daily measurements, accompanied by drawings, of geographical, geological, meteorological, astronomical, anthropological, zoological and botanical data which he carefully logged. He finally reached the coast of Mozambique on 19 March 1879 having covered 3,400 miles and was the first explorer to cross from west to East Africa.

On his return he travelled extensively in Europe and Brazil presenting his findings to various geographical societies, fellow scientists and members of the public. In 1881 his book describing the journey ‘How I crossed Africa’ was published in London. It was an immediate success and was soon republished in two popular editions. It is still considered a classic of its genre and was last republished in 2012. In 1881 he was honoured with the Founder’s Medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

During his tour of Portugal King Luis presented him with this medal in the Trindade Hall in Lisbon. The city of Pernambuco had been home to his family and he had spent some time there as a child. The medal was designed by the noted artist Bordalo Pinheiro and manufactured by Brazilian jewellers.

From 1881 Serpa Pinto served in various parts of Africa and in 1884 he was appointed Portuguese consul to Zanzibar. Until 1889 he continued to explore the various unknown regions to the west of Mozambique toward Lake Nyassa and the Shire Highlands. After his accession King Carlos, based on Serpa Pinto’s expeditions, laid claim to all previously unknown lands between Angola and Mozambique - this was ultimately to lead to a clash with Britain over the territories now known as Malawi and Zambia, resulting in an ignominious climb-down by the Portuguese government.

He was subsequently appointed Brigadier General and A.D.C. to King Carlos in 1894 and on 24 January 1899 the king honoured Serpa Pinto with the title of Viscount. He died on 28 December 1900 laden with honours from all over the globe. He was also honoured by having various places named after him and his image has also been placed on postage stamps and banknotes. He is still remembered as a major figure in the golden age of African exploration.
2119. **Russia, Alexander III** (1845-1881-1894), Medal for Zeal, silver, by A. Griliches, bearded bust r., signed on truncation, rev. legend within four-lined border, 50.5mm. (Diakov 896.4, R3), integral suspension loop, obverse very fine, reverse better, rare £800-1200

2120. **Russia, Order of St Anne**, Cross, 1st Class with Imperial Crown, silver, 84 x 44.3mm., unmarked, European, possibly Austrian manufacture, early 20th century, black enamel, gilt, the hinged crown suspension fitted with hanger on reverse, very fine £1200-1500
USA, Kittanning Destroyed, silver medal, 1756, an early 19th century restitution by Thomas Halliday, after Edward Duffield, arms of the Corporation of Philadelphia, THE GIFT OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, rev. Colonel Armstrong’s militia destroys a Native American village, houses burn and, to r., a Native American is shot and falls into a river, KITTANNING DESTROYED BY COL1. ARMSTRONG, in ex. SEPTEMBER 8. 1756, 43.5mm. (Betts 400; Julian MI-33; Tancred pp.45-46; cf. La Riviere, lot 2075; cf. John J. Ford XIV, lots 19-21), suspension loop, lightly toned, extremely fine and rare, a particularly pleasing example £1500-2500

The original medal was engraved by Edward Duffield (1730-1805) of Philadelphia and struck by the silversmith Joseph Richardson (1711-1784) in 1757. According to Betts, each of the commissioned British officers involved in the raid was awarded one of these medals struck in silver. It was the first military medal to be struck in North America. Lieutenant Colonel John Armstrong (1717-1795) was an Irish-born engineer who came to America in about 1740. He served throughout the British, French and Indian War, rising to the rank of Brigadier General in the Continental Army and as a Major General in the Pennsylvania Militia during the Revolutionary War.

The destruction of Kittanning was a reprisal to raids carried out by Native American war parties and was hailed a great victory at the time, but Armstrong’s force recovered only seven captives. However the raid was brutal and did much to destroy old established links with the Native American tribes.

End of Sale

FOREIGN MEDALS