



SOVEREIGN RARITIES LTD

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SECOND LONDON AUCTION

10AM TUESDAY 24 SEPTEMBER 2019

32 ST GEORGE STREET, LONDON, W1S 2EA

**SALE INFORMATION**

Date of Sale	<b>Tuesday</b>	<b>24 September 2019, 10am</b>	<b>Lots 1-405</b>
Venue	<b>32 St George Street, London, W1S 2EA</b>		
Viewing by appointment	Thursday	19 September, 10am to 4pm	
	Friday	20 September, 10am to 4pm	
Public viewing	Monday	23 September, 10am to 4pm	

**ORDER OF SALE**

Ancient British	<b>Lots 1-12</b>
British Hammered including Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Gallic	<b>Lots 13-133</b>
British Milled Gold	<b>Lots 134-195</b>
British Milled Silver	<b>Lots 196-263</b>
<b>Break</b>	
British Modern Coin Issues	<b>Lots 264-302</b>
World Coins	<b>Lots 303-360</b>
Ancient Coins	<b>Lots 361-405</b>

**BIDDING**

Please refer to our full terms and conditions.

Floor bidding:	Bid in person by attending the auction on the day.
Absentee bidding:	Complete and return the enclosed commission bid form.
Telephone bidding:	Availability is limited therefore by prior arrangement only.
Internet bidding:	Internet bidding is available on the following platforms:

**BUYER'S PREMIUM**

Buyer's Premium is charged at 20% + VAT

Lots marked † will be subject to 5% import VAT on the hammer price in addition to the buyer's premium.

Lots marked *g* are sold under the investment gold scheme.

Bidding through the-saleroom.com incurs a 4.95% (plus VAT) surcharge.

**PAYMENT**

Successful bidders will receive an invoice.

Sterling cheques should be drawn on UK banks only and made payable to Sovereign Rarities Ltd.

Bank transfers should be made to the account stated on the invoice. Please use your name and invoice number as the payment reference, and pay any transfer charges.

Non-EU credit and debit cards, and all corporate cards will be subject to a surcharge of 3%.

Cash payments are accepted, subject to certain restrictions.

Please refer to our website for full details.

**SPECIALISTS FOR THIS AUCTION**

**Steve Hill**  
**Julie Lecoindre**  
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**Sovereign Rarities and The Royal Mint** are pleased to present their second joint London auction.

The catalogue contains over 400 lots spanning nearly 2,500 years of world coinage.

We start with a section of ancient British that includes many rare pieces. This is followed by Anglo Saxon before moving to Anglo Gallic. Again, there are some very rare pieces included in these sections.

The English section starts with one of the earliest and rarest hammered gold coins of all. An Edward III Helm, only issued during the first half of 1344. With just five pieces recorded and this being the finest of the two to come through auction, it is a rare opportunity to purchase a coin that is missing from virtually every English hammered gold collection. We then move on through the centuries with many high quality and rare hammered gold coins, such as the finest graded (MS64) Henry VI Pinecone Mascle Noble, a lovely and rare Tower mint Elizabeth I gold Ryal of 15s, an excessively rare James I gold Halfcrown of which we have only traced 3 examples and one of the finest known James I Spur Ryals graded MS63. A solid section of Charles I gold includes Triple Unites struck in 1642, 1643 and 1644.

From lot 134, we move on to milled English gold coinage. This is dominated by a large number of good quality Five Guineas, Two Guineas, Guineas and Half Guineas. The William III 1701 'Fine work' Guinea being a particularly difficult coin to come by. The milled section also includes a George III 1820 Two Pound in PF62 Ultra Cameo, a Victoria 1887 proof Five Pound in PF63 Ultra Cameo, a George IV 1826 proof Two Pound in PF63 Cameo, one of the rarest sovereigns of all, the rarity 6, Victoria 1880 young head proof Sovereign graded PF61 Cameo and a large George VI 1937 gold Coronation medal. The silver section also contains many high quality and rare English pieces with a nice run of Crowns, including the Charles II 1663 'Reddite' Crown, with a provenance dating back well over 100 years. The Halfcrown and Shilling sections also contain many rarities (listed in ESC R2, R3, R4 and R5), including the Dorrien & Magens 1798 Shilling. The copper and bronze section contains many pieces that are practically as struck.

Lot 264 starts the modern British with many high-grade proof Five Pound, Crowns in gold, gold Pounds and gold 50 Pence pieces, such as the Kew Gardens 2009.

From lot 303 onwards, we cover World coins, from Australia, Honduras, BWA and this section includes a rare Great Mongols, Chingiz Khan gold Dinar, an extremely rare Ilkhanid Muhammad Khan, Dinar, al-Jazira that is unrecorded by Diler, a rare Ottoman Empire, Mehmet II gold Sultani dated 883h, coins from Ceylon, Comoros, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Isle of Man, Jamaica, Jersey and the Straits settlements.

Finally, the ancient section starts at lot 361 with a Lucania, Thurium, silver Stater ex Bunker Hunt, a wonderful Alexander III, The Great, Tetradrachm, ex Prospero and goes on to include many high-grade ancient Greek, Roman and Byzantine.

Online bidding is FREE through our [www.sovr.co.uk](http://www.sovr.co.uk) platform or alternatively, you can bid through [www.the-saleroom.com](http://www.the-saleroom.com) for an additional charge of 4.95% + VAT.

We hope that you all enjoy browsing the catalogue and can make it to the auction. We wish you well with your bidding.

Ian Goldbart



BRITISH COINS



1



2



3

ANCIENT BRITISH

- 1 **Gallic War Period (from 50 B.C.),** Ambiani, gold Stater, Gallo-Belgic type E, blank obverse, *rev.* disjointed horse right, large pellet below, exergue off flan, weight 6.11g (VA 50-01; ABC 16; S.11). *Some weakness to lower half, otherwise toned very fine.* **£400-600**
- 2 **Regni (c.60-20 B.C.),** uninscribed silver Unit, “Sussex Lyre” type, diademed head right with curled hair, *rev.* horse to right with zig zag tail, wheel above, lyre instrument below, weight 1.27g (VA -; ABC 647; S.-). *Toned, obverse off-centre, reverse well centred, good very fine.* **£300-400**
- 3 **Regni and Atrebates (c.60-50 B.C.),** uninscribed gold Quarter-Stater, Remic type Qc, “Selsey Dahlia – mane” variety, crude representation of wreathed head right, *rev.* horse right with beaded mane, sun above, spoked wheel below, pellet in beaded annulet behind, weight 1.29g (VA 222-01; ABC 500; S.48). *A little flatness probably in strike towards the rims in places, a few tiny rim nicks, otherwise good very fine and rare.* **£500-600**

Provenance:  
Ex Geoff Cottam Collection, Spink Coin Auction, 2nd December 2015, lot 57.



4



5

- 4 **Regni and Atrebates, Tincomarus, (c.25 B.C. – 10 A.D.),** gold Stater, TINC raised letters on sunken tablet, *rev.* classical style horseman with javelin right, star above to rear, C below, weight 5.36g (VA 376-1; ABC 1061; S.75). *Obverse a little off-centre, reverse well centred and pleasing, with usual rim splits, almost extremely fine, and very rare.* **£1,200-1,500**
- 5 **Regni and Atrebates, Verica (10-40 A.D.),** silver Unit, “Verica smiley” variety, COM.F across centre, crescent moon above and below with pellet, pellet in annulet in each outer angle, beaded circle surrounding all, *rev.* boar right, star above, VIRI below in exergue, weight 1.24g (VA 470-1; ABC 1220; S.131). *Obverse a little off-centre, reverse well centred and pleasing, toned, almost extremely fine.* **£600-800**

Provenance:  
Ex Geoff Cottam Collection, Spink Coin Auction, 2nd December 2015, lot 158.



6



7

- 6 Regni and Atrebates, Verica (10-40 A.D.),** silver Unit, “Verica Tiberius” variety, naked male holding a curved wand in lower hand, bunch of grapes in raised hand, COM to lower left, MIF to lower right, beaded circle surrounding, *rev.* Tiberius style bust right, VERI CA legend surrounding, weight 1.28g (VA 533-1; ABC 1250; S.136). *Quite well centred both sides, with good detail on the Roman style portrait and attractive toning, almost extremely fine and rare this nice.* **£400-500**

Provenance:

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Mail-bid Sale, 5th June 1991, lot 892.

Ex Geoff Cottam Collection, Spink Coin Auction, 2nd December 2015, lot 167.

- 7 Catuvellauni and Trinovantes (c.80-50 B.C.),** uninscribed gold Stater, Westerham North type, crude Apollo style wreathed head right, *rev.* dis-jointed horse left, ellipse like sun below, weight 6.46g (VA 200; ABC 2430; S.21). *Some flan imperfections and splits around rim, otherwise almost extremely fine.* **£700-900**

Provenance:

Ex Geoff Cottam Collection, Spink Coin Auction, 2nd December 2015, lot 280.



8



9



10

- 8 Catuvellauni, Tasciovanus (c.20-15 B.C.),** gold Stater, warrior type, series B, three pellets in line at centre between crescents, pellets and annulets forming stylised faces around, *rev.* horseman right with carnyx in raised arm, wheel behind, wheel in front of head, T AS C surrounding, weight 5.41g (VA 1732-01; ABC 2565; S.217). *Some small rim-splits, toned good very fine and a lovely depiction of horseman.* **£1,200-1,500**

Provenance:

Ex Spink Coin Auction, 2nd December 2010, lot 848.

- 9 Catuvellauni and Trinovantes (c.80-50 B.C.),** Cunobelin, gold Stater, wild type, corn ear dividing CA MV, *rev.* horse with braided tail right, branch and raindrop pellet above, pellet in annulet below, CVNO off flan below, weight 5.42g (VA 1933; ABC 2783; S.283). *Struck a little short of flan, with some small rim splits as usual, otherwise toned very fine, reverse stronger.* **£800-1,000**

Provenance:

Ex Spink Coin Auction, 22nd September 2015, lot 365.

- 10 North Eastern Region, Corieltauvi (45-50 AD),** gold Stater, Domino type, weak wreath and crescents, *rev.* rectangle containing four pellets above horse left, weight 5.42g (VA 829; ABC 1758; S.393). *Some light flan imperfections, toned with usual weak obverse, good very fine.* **£500-600**



11



12

- 11 East Wiltshire Region, (c.50-35 B.C.),** uninscribed base gold Stater, Savernake Forest variety, type Mb, plain obverse, *rev.* horse right, large wheel below, pellets around, weight 3.58g (VA 1526; ABC 2091; S.37). *Some light score marks on plain obverse, toned very fine.* **£250-350**
- 12 Kent Region, Cantiaci (c.120-100 B.C.),** gold Quarter-Stater, trophy variety, type P, blank obverse with some raised lines around rim, *rev.* plant like trophy at centre, decorated rectangle either side, pellets in annulets surrounding, weight 1.33g (VA 145-01; ABC 189; S.47). *Toned a few rim imperfections, a bold very fine and rare.* **£350-450**

ANGLO-SAXON



13



14



15



16

- 13 Early Anglo-Saxon Period (600-775),** silver Sceat, Primary Phase (c.680-c.710), series BIIIA, type 27a, diademed head right with elongated nose, *rev.* bird on cross, annulet either side, trio of pellets each side, serpent beaded ring surrounding, weight 1.05g (Metcalf p.158-165; N.126; S.777A). *Toned, almost extremely fine.* **£300-400**
- Provenance:  
Ex Spink Coin Auction, 2nd December 2015, lot 904.
- 14 Early Anglo-Saxon Period (600-775),** silver Sceat, Secondary Phase (c.710-c.760), series J, York, type 85, diademed head right, saltire cross in front of mouth, beaded circle surrounding, *rev.* bird on cross, four pellets by head of bird, annulet either side, trio of pellets each side, serpent beaded ring surrounding, weight 1.14g (Abramson Th 2, Series 18-20, var. 20, p.87; Metcalf p. 293-295; N.126; S.802). *Toned, extremely fine and very pleasing.* **£400-500**
- Provenance:  
Ex Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 145, 13th March 2018, lot 104.
- 15 Early Anglo-Saxon Period (600-775),** silver Sceat, Secondary Phase (c.710-c.760), series Q, variety III, quadruped left with pellet decoration around, *rev.* bird left, cross before, pellets surrounding, weight 0.99g (Abramson 65, p.159; Metcalf p.496; N.139; S.810). *Toned, good very fine and rare.* **£250-350**
- 16 Kings of Mercia, Coenwulf (796-821),** silver Penny, portrait type, Canterbury group III, moneyer Deor-mod, diademed portrait right extending to bottom of coin, linear circle surrounds head, legend and toothed border surrounding, +COENVVLF REX M, *rev.* inverted die axis, pellet at centre of pincer cross, wedges in each outer angle, legend and toothed border surrounding, +DIOMOD MONETA, weight 1.34g (Naismith C39.1; N.347; S.916). *Once cleaned, with residual colour, small flan split at top of reverse, base of obverse, just a touch weak in striking in chin area of portrait and on corresponding part of reverse, otherwise very fine and very rare.* **£1,800-2,000**

Provenance:  
Found Lincolnshire 2015, Early Medieval Corpus 2015.0111.  
Ex Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 131, 10th June 2015, lot 53.



THE ONLY KNOWN EXAMPLE OF THIS UNIQUE REVERSE TYPE AND MONEYSER UNDER EADWIG



17

- 17 Kings of all England, Eadwig (955-959)**, silver Penny, two-line type, moneyer Frithumund, small cross pattée, linear circles and legend surrounding, outer beaded border around all both sides, +EADVIG REX, *rev.* three cross pattées across centre, scroll ornament above and below moneyer name in two lines, FRÐEM / VND MO, the final M inverted, weight 1.43g (cf.N.724; cf.S.1122). *Outer rim chipped, otherwise lightly toned, good very fine and the only known example of this new reverse type and moneyer for this reign.* **£2,500-3,000**

The moneyer Frithumund is not listed in North for this reign or this variety of the two-line penny with the scroll ornament top and bottom and is the earliest appearance of this moneyer name on coinage. Frithumund is a known moneyer in the succeeding reigns of Eadgar and Aethelred II up to the first-hand issue (979-985), so if this is the same moneyer he was quite long lived in his profession at this time in history.

Provenance:

Found Medstead, Hampshire 2013, Early Medieval Corpus 2013.0022, illustrated on website.

Coin Register 2014, no.82 listed as a new reverse type, illustrated plate 10 British Numismatic Journal, volume 84, 2014.

## MEDIEVAL ANGLO-GALLIC GOLD COINS

### THE SECOND FINEST GRADED GOLD LEOPARD D'OR OF KING EDWARD III



18

- 18 Edward III (1327-77)**, gold Leopard d'Or, third issue (July 1357), crowned lion walking left, within tressure of ten arcs, mullet in one spandrel, pierced quatrefoils in other spandrels and on cusps, beaded circles and legend surrounding, legend and beaded borders surrounding with double pierced quatrefoil stops, initial mark cross pattée, EDWARDVSxx DEIxx GRAXx ANGLIExx FRANCIExx REX, *rev.* six pellets in central compartment of floreated ornamental cross, lions over pierced quatrefoils in angles, all within cartouche, voided quatrefoils in spandrels, legend and beaded borders surrounding, +XP'Cxx VInCITxx XPCxx REGHATxx XPCxx IMPERAT, weight 3.61g (Elias 39a; cf.Schneider 14; AGC 44 dies 4/b; S.8039). *Fully struck, a few light surface marks on obverse, a little weaker to rear of lion, otherwise crisp and almost extremely fine, has been graded and slabbed by PCGS as AU58, the second highest of three currently graded, very rare.* **£16,000-18,000**

PCGS certification 516754.58/34312618.

We know from surviving Aquitaine Mint reports that the first issue of the gold Leopard d'Or was in September of 1355 which was at the weight standard of 4.54g. This standard was reduced through the subsequent issues to the third issue as we have here at 3.63g issued in July of 1357 at a tariff of 40 Sterlings. The weight coupled with the fact this coin also carries the French title dates this coin firmly into the third issue and before the fourth issue of 1361 minted after the Treaty of Bretigny of October 1360, thenceforth from which the French title was dropped.

King Edward III of England was also the Duke of Aquitaine and the Count of Ponthieu from 1325.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin, Auction 69, 3rd May 2011, lot 597 where catalogued as second issue.



19

- 19 Edward the Black Prince (1362-72), gold Leopard d'Or** (issued from 1362), crowned lion walking left, within tressure of eleven arcs, mullet in one spandrel, pierced quatrefoils in other spandrels and on cusps, beaded circles and legend surrounding, legend and beaded borders surrounding with double pierced quatrefoil stops, initial mark cross pattée, EDxx PmOxx GnSxx REGISxx ANGLIExx PnCEPSxx AQITAnIE, *rev.* six pellets in central compartment of floreated ornamental cross, lions over pierced quatrefoils in angles, all within cartouche, voided quatrefoils in spandrels, legend and beaded borders surrounding, +XP'Cxx VInCISxx XPCxx REGNATxx XPCxx IMPERAT, weight 3.51g (Elias 140; cf.Schneider 31; AGC 150 dies 1/a; S.8121). *Some slight weakness to high points, a little undulating, good very fine and rare.* **£12,000-14,000**

This seems to be the very first issue of gold coinage under Edward the Black Prince who became Prince of Aquitaine on 19th July 1362. Prince Edward's father Edward III, had also issued Leopard d'Or in his penultimate issue of coinage just after the Treaty of Bretigny was signed on 24th October 1360. However, this seems a little at odds as Edward III had latterly issued gold Guyennois d'Or from November 1361, and it seems Edward the Black Prince's second issue was also a Guyennois d'Or though accurate dating for the Black Prince coinage is not definitively known at this time. The Leopard is however, a short-lived and therefore rare issue as the more common Pavillon d'Or officially referred to as a Noble Guyennois type coin swiftly supplanted both these early gold coins by some time in 1362.

Provenance:

Ex Commander Gerhardt, Spink Auction 215, 4th December 2012, lot 133.



20

- 20 Edward the Black Prince (1362-72), gold Fort or Chaise d'Or, Bordeaux Mint** (c. late 1366-7), robed Prince seated on large Gothic throne, holding sceptre, flowers in hair, linear and beaded circles surrounding, legend and beaded border surrounding with cinquefoil stops, +ED\*PO\* GnS\* REGIS\* AnGLIE\* PnS\* AQITAnIE, *rev.* cinquefoil at centre of ornate cross fleury, lis and lion in angles, all within cartouche, cinquefoils in spandrels, legend and outer beaded border surrounding, +DEVs\* IVDEX\* IVSTVS\* FORTIS\* PACIENS B, weight 3.48g (Elias 143a; Schneider 34-5; AGC 173a dies 1/a; S.8127). *Struck on a broad flan a little off-centre, a bold very fine to good very fine and rare.* **£14,000-16,000**

Though the most common issue of the Black Prince was the Pavillon d'Or officially known as the Noble Guyennois evolving through varying types of design and different weight issues, the last of which came in early January of 1366. These coins were seemingly being replaced by late 1366 by the gold Fort d'Or, which is first mentioned in Mint records in November of that year. Such gold coins would still have circulated together until 1368 when a monetary reform occurs on the 1st May revising the denominations.



- 21 Edward the Black Prince (1362-72), gold Noble Guyennois à la Rose or Pavillon d’Or, first issue (c.1362-3), Bordeaux Mint, robed Prince standing over two opposing lions, pointing finger and holding upright sword, four feathers surrounding bending right, all within Gothic portico and tressure of arcs, legend and beaded borders surrounding, double voided quatrefoil stops, ED’\*\* PO\*\* Gn’S\*\* REG’ A nGL\*\* PnPS\*\* AQIT, rev. cinquefoil at centre of cross quernée, lion and lis in angles, large trefoils in spandrels, legend and beaded borders surrounding, +DnS\*\* AIVTO\*\* Z\*\* PTECIO\*\* Me\*\* Z\*\* IIPO\*\* SPAVIT\*\* COR\*\* mEVm\*\* B, weight 5.30g (Elias 149a; Schneider 39/41; AGC 154B 9/f; S.8123). *A little uneven in shape, weak in parts of legend, otherwise very fine and very rare.* **£10,000-12,000****

The gold Noble Guyennois à la Rose to give it its full official title, was the most prolific of the Edward the Black Prince gold coins and perhaps one of the most Gothic and beautiful in its design with the pavillon around the King on the reverse such coins were formerly known as Pavillons d’Or. Four ostrich feathers surround the Prince which is symbolic to the Black Prince’s adoption of the ostrich feather as his crest, as he was also Prince of Wales. The story of how the ostrich feather was adopted harks back to the Battle of Crecy in 1346 when the 16 year old Prince commanding the English forces met the French Army under John “The Blind” (1310-46) with 500 of his best knights from Bohemia and Luxembourg. The French suffered very heavy losses and upon hearing of this rather than retreat, John commanded his knights to link their horses together with his in one last ditch charge at the English. The whole troop bar two survivors were slaughtered and legend relates the following day the surviving rider-less horses were found still tied together. Edward was so impressed as a 16 year old commander by this heroic chivalric action, that he adopted John The Blind’s ostrich feather crest as his own.

This is thought to have inspired the origin of the crest of the Prince of Wales today, which has three ostrich feathers with the German motto “ich dien” meaning I serve.

- 22 Edward the Black Prince (1362-72), gold Noble Guyennois à l’E or Pavillon d’Or, second issue (c.1363-4), Bordeaux Mint, robed Prince standing over two opposing lions, flowers in hair, pointing finger and holding upright sword, four feathers surrounding bending right, all within Gothic portico and tressure of arcs, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding, double voided quatrefoil stops, additional voided quatrefoil at start of legend, \*ED’\*\* PO\*\* Gn’S\*\* REG’ AnGL’\*\* PnCS\*\* A\*, rev. Gothic E at centre of cross quernée, lis and lion in angles, large trefoils in spandrels, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding, +Dn’S\*\* AIVTO\*\* Z\*\* PTECIO\*\* Me\*\* Z\*\* IIPO\*\* SPAVIT\*\* COR\*\* mEVm\*\* B, weight 4.50g (Elias 154b; cf.Schneider 53; AGC 161A 1/c; S.8126). *Rim a little uneven, toned, almost extremely fine and very rare variety with the stop after P in SPAVIT.* **£10,000-12,000****

The gold Noble Guyennois à l’E was the most prolific of the Edward the Black Prince gold coins and perhaps one of the most Gothic and beautiful in its design with the pavillon around the King on the reverse such coins were formerly known as Pavillons d’Or. Four ostrich feathers surround the Prince which is symbolic to the Black Prince’s adoption of the ostrich feather as his crest, as he was also Prince of Wales. The story of how the ostrich feather was adopted harks back to the Battle of Crecy in 1346 when the 16 year old Prince commanding the English forces met the French Army under John “The Blind” (1310-46) with 500 of his best knights from Bohemia and Luxembourg. The French suffered very heavy losses and upon hearing of this rather than retreat, John commanded his knights to link their horses together with his in one last ditch charge at the English. The whole troop bar two survivors were slaughtered and legend relates the following day the surviving rider-less horses were found still tied together. Edward was so impressed as a 16 year old commander by this heroic chivalric action, that he adopted John The Blind’s ostrich feather crest as his own.

This is thought to have inspired the origin of the crest of the Prince of Wales today, which has three ostrich feathers with the German motto “ich dien” meaning I serve.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin, Fixed Price List, Summer 2014, item GAL001.



23

- 23 Edward the Black Prince (1362-72), gold Noble Guyennois à l'E or Pavillon d'Or, second issue (c.1363-4), Bordeaux Mint, robed Prince standing over two opposing lions, flowers in hair, pointing finger and holding upright sword, four feathers surrounding bending right, all within Gothic portico and tressure of arcs, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding, double voided quatrefoil stops, additional voided quatrefoil at start of legend, \*ED\*\* PO\*\* Gn'S\*\* REG ANGL\*\* PnCS\*\* A\*, rev. Gothic E at centre of cross quernée, lis and lion in angles, large trefoils in spandrels, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding, +Dn'S\*\* AIVTO\*\* Z\*\* P.TECIO\*\* mE\*\* Z\*\* l'IPo\*\* SPAVIT\*\* COR\*\* mEVm\*\* B, weight 4.49g (Elias 154b; Schneider 53; AGC 161A 1/a; S.8126). *Lightly toned, well centred though a tad weak in parts, otherwise good very fine and rare.* **£8,000-10,000****

The gold Noble Guyennois à l'E was the most prolific of the Edward the Black Prince gold coins and perhaps one of the most Gothic and beautiful in its design with the pavilion around the King on the reverse such coins were formerly known as Pavillons d'Or. Four ostrich feathers surround the Prince which is symbolic to the Black Prince's adoption of the ostrich feather as his crest, as he was also Prince of Wales. The story of how the ostrich feather was adopted harks back to the Battle of Crecy in 1346 when the 16 year old Prince commanding the English forces met the French Army under John "The Blind" (1310-46) with 500 of his best knights from Bohemia and Luxembourg. The French suffered very heavy losses and upon hearing of this rather than retreat, John commanded his knights to link their horses together with his in one last ditch charge at the English. The whole troop bar two survivors were slaughtered and legend relates the following day the surviving rider-less horses were found still tied together. Edward was so impressed as a 16 year old commander by this heroic chivalric action, that he adopted John The Blind's ostrich feather crest as his own.

This is thought to have inspired the origin of the crest of the Prince of Wales today, which has three ostrich feathers with the German motto "ich dien" meaning I serve.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin, Fixed Price List, Summer 2013, item GAL012.

VERY RARE GOLD HARDI D'OR OF LA ROCHELLE MINT OF EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE



24

- 24 Edward the Black Prince (1362-72), gold Hardi d'Or, La Rochelle Mint (c. early 1368), facing half-length robed figure of Prince, pointing finger and holding upright sword, flowers in hair, within tressure of 16 arcs, legend and beaded border surrounding with cinquefoil stops, +ED\* PO\* GnS\* REGIS\* ANGLIE\* PnS\* AQVITA, rev. voided quatrefoil at centre of cross quernée, lis and lion in angles, all within tressure of 16 arcs, legend and beaded border surrounding, + AUXLLIVm \* mEVm\* A\* DOMInO\*R, chevron barred A, last R possibly over F, weight 4.03g (Elias 164; Schneider 67; AGC 181 dies 6/c; S.8128). *Some striking weakness both sides, very fine and very rare, has been graded and slabbed by PCGS as AU55.* **£14,000-16,000****

PCGS certification 34312657.

The gold Hardi d'Or is the final issue of gold coin under Edward the Black Prince, released shortly before a monetary reform on 1st May 1368, and is a design that endures into the reign of the Black Prince's son, the 10 year old Richard II. These charming coins feature the most close-up portrait of the Black Prince and were minted at Bordeaux, Limoges, Poitiers and La Rochelle.



25

- 25 Henry VI, King of England and France (1422-53),** gold Salut d'Or, Amiens Mint, second issue from 6th September 1423, standing figures of Virgin Mary and Angel Gabriel behind shields of France and England, sun rays above, AVE on scroll upwards between, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding, initial mark paschal lamb, saltire stops, hE'RICVSxx DEIxx GRAXx FRACORVxx Zxx AGLIExx REX, *rev.* Latin cross, lis to left, lion to right facing left, h below, tressure of ten arcs surrounding, lis on each cusp, Latin legend and beaded border surrounding, initial mark fleur de lis, rosette stops, XPC\*VINCIT\* XPC'\* REGHAT\* XPC'\* IHPERAT, weight 3.49g (Elias 265b; Schneider 93; AGC 380A dies 5/c; S.8164). *Toned, good very fine and very rare.* **£4,000-5,000**

The gold Salut d'Or was struck through two issues under King Henry VI as King of England and France, the first from February to September of 1423 which is heavier and has a hand of Benediction above the scroll on the obverse. The much more prolific and common lighter second issue has the divine radiance above the scroll and is what is usually encountered like we have here. Issued from 6th September 1423 it was issued at 70 pieces to the mark. It was issued from the Mints of Amiens, Auxerre, Châlons-sur-Marne, Dijon, Le Mans, Paris, Rouen, St Lô, St Quentin and Troyes.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd, purchased circa 2006.



26

- 26 Henry VI, King of France (1422-53),** gold Salut d'Or, Rouen Mint, initial mark leopard, pellet in annulet under last letter of legend on both sides, outside inner circle on obverse, inside inner circle on reverse, Virgin Mary and Angel stand behind shields of France and England, sunburst above, AVE on scroll downwards between, hENRICVS: DEI: GRA: FRACORV: z: AGLIE: REX, *rev.* Latin cross with h below, lis to left, lion to right facing left, within tressure of ten arcs, lis on cusps, legend with mullet stops surrounding, XPC'\* VINCIT\* XPC\* REGNAT\* XPC'\* ImPERAT, weight 3.48g (Elias 270c; Schneider 112; AGC 386F-1/b; S.8164). *Toned, almost extremely fine.* **£1,500-2,000**

The gold Salut d'Or was struck through two issues under King Henry VI as King of England and France, the first from February to September of 1423 which is heavier and has a hand of Benediction above the scroll on the obverse. The much more prolific and common lighter second issue has the divine radiance above the scroll and is what is usually encountered like we have here. Issued from 6th September 1423 it was issued at 70 pieces to the mark. It was issued from the Mints of Amiens, Auxerre, Châlons-sur-Marne, Dijon, Le Mans, Paris, Rouen, St Lô, St Quentin and Troyes.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd, purchased circa 2007.



- 27 Henry VI, King of France (1422-53),** gold Salut d'Or, Rouen Mint, initial mark leopard, pellet in annulet under last letter of legend on both sides, outside inner circle on obverse, inside inner circle on reverse, Virgin Mary and Angel stand behind shields of France and England, sunburst above, AVE on scroll downwards between, HENRICVS: DEI: GRA: FRACORV: z: AGLIE: REX, *rev.* Latin cross with h below, lis to left, lion to right facing left, within tressure of ten arcs, lis on cusps, legend with mullet stops surrounding, XPC' \* VINCIT \* XPC' \* REGNAT \* XPC' \* IMPERAT, 3.47g (Elias 270c; Schneider 112; AGC 386F-1/b; S.8164). *Lightly toned, almost extremely fine.* **£1,500-2,000**

The gold Salut d'Or was struck through two issues under King Henry VI as King of England and France, the first from February to September of 1423 which is heavier and has a hand of Benediction above the scroll on the obverse. The much more prolific and common lighter second issue has the divine radiance above the scroll and is what is usually encountered like we have here. Issued from 6th September 1423 it was issued at 70 pieces to the mark. It was issued from the Mints of Amiens, Auxerre, Châlons-sur-Marne, Dijon, Le Mans, Paris, Rouen, St Lô, St Quentin and Troyes.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd, purchased circa 2007.

- 28 Henry VI, King of England and France (1422-53),** gold Salut d'Or, St Lô Mint, second issue from 6th September 1423, standing figures of Virgin Mary and Angel Gabriel behind shields of France and England, sun rays above, AVE on scroll downwards between, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding, initial mark fleur de lis, HENRICVS: DEI: GRA: FRACORVm: Z: AGLIE: REX, *rev.* Latin cross, lis to left, lion to right facing left, h below, tressure of ten arcs surrounding, lis on each cusp, Latin legend and beaded border surrounding, initial mark fleur de lis, mullet stops, XPC' \* VINCIT \* XPC' \* REGNAT \* XPC' \* IMPERAT, weight 3.48g (Elias 271; Schneider 121; AGC 387A dies 2/a; S.8164). *Light tone, extremely fine.* **£1,500-2,000**

The gold Salut d'Or was struck through two issues under King Henry VI as King of England and France, the first from February to September of 1423 which is heavier and has a hand of Benediction above the scroll on the obverse. The much more prolific and common lighter second issue has the divine radiance above the scroll and is what is usually encountered like we have here. Issued from 6th September 1423 it was issued at 70 pieces to the mark. It was issued from the Mints of Amiens, Auxerre, Châlons-sur-Marne, Dijon, Le Mans, Paris, Rouen, St Lô, St Quentin and Troyes.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd, purchased circa 2007.

- 29 Henry VI, King of England and France (1422-53),** gold Salut d'Or, St Lô Mint, second issue from 6th September 1423, standing figures of Virgin Mary and Angel Gabriel behind shields of France and England, sun rays above, AVE on scroll downwards between, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding, initial mark fleur de lis, HENRICVS: DEI: GRA: FRACORVm: Z: AGLIE: REX, *rev.* Latin cross, lis to left, lion to right facing left, h below, tressure of ten arcs surrounding, lis on each cusp, Latin legend and beaded border surrounding, initial mark fleur de lis, mullet stops, XPC' \* VINCIT \* XPC' \* REGNAT \* XPC' \* IMPERAT, weight 3.49g (Elias 271; Schneider 121; AGC 387A dies 2/a; S.8164). *Light tone, extremely fine.* **£1,500-2,000**

The gold Salut d'Or was struck through two issues under King Henry VI as King of England and France, the first from February to September of 1423 which is heavier and has a hand of Benediction above the scroll on the obverse. The much more prolific and common lighter second issue has the divine radiance above the scroll and is what is usually encountered like we have here. Issued from 6th September 1423 it was issued at 70 pieces to the mark. It was issued from the Mints of Amiens, Auxerre, Châlons-sur-Marne, Dijon, Le Mans, Paris, Rouen, St Lô, St Quentin and Troyes.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd, purchased circa 2006.



30

- 30 Henry VI, King of England and France (1422-53),** gold Salut d'Or, St Lô Mint, second issue from 6th September 1423, standing figures of Virgin Mary and Angel Gabriel behind shields of France and England, sun rays above, AVE on scroll downwards between, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding, initial mark fleur de lis, annulet under R, hERICVS: DEI: GRA: FRACORVm: Z: AGLIE: REX, *rev.* Latin cross, lis to left, lion to right facing left, h below, tressure of ten arcs surrounding, lis on each cusp, Latin legend and beaded border surrounding, initial mark fleur de lis, mullet stops, annulet under first C, XPC' \*VINCIT\* XPC' \* REGNAT \* XPC' \* IMPERAT, weight 3.52g (Elias 271a; Schneider 122; AGC 387B dies 1/a R2; S.8164). *Light tone, good extremely fine and a rare variety.* **£2,000-2,500**

The gold Salut d'Or was struck through two issues under King Henry VI as King of England and France, the first from February to September of 1423 which is heavier and has a hand of Benediction above the scroll on the obverse. The much more prolific and common lighter second issue has the divine radiance above the scroll and is what is usually encountered like we have here. Issued from 6th September 1423 it was issued at 70 pieces to the mark. It was issued from the Mints of Amiens, Auxerre, Châlons-sur-Marne, Dijon, Le Mans, Paris, Rouen, St Lô, St Quentin and Troyes.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd, purchased circa 2006.

EXTREMELY RARE ANGELOT D'OR OF KING HENRY VI STRUCK AT ROUEN



31

- 31 Henry VI, King of England and France (1422-53),** gold Angelot d'Or of 2/3 Salut, Rouen Mint, (issued from 24th May 1427), standing figure of Angel Gabriel with outstretched wings behind shields of France and England, legend and beaded borders surrounding, initial mark lion, hENRICVS: FRANCORV: ET: ANGLIE: REX, *rev.* struck en medaille, Latin cross, lis to left, lion to right facing left, legend and beaded border surrounding, initial mark lion, mullet stops, XPC: VINCIT: XPC': REGNAT: XPC': IMPERAT, weight 2.33g (Elias 276; Schneider 133; AGC 393A dies 1/a; S.8165). *A superb example, fully round and struck, extremely fine and thus extremely rare.* **£25,000-30,000**

The gold Angelot of 2/3 Salut face value was first ordered to be issued on the 24th May 1427. It was minted at Châlons, Le Mans, Paris, Rouen, St Lô, and Troyes. Interestingly no coin of Châlons seems to have survived or perhaps even been minted, though it is known dies to strike coins were delivered there on the 14th February 1429. It is an extremely rare denomination especially when compared to how common the full Salut coins are.

Provenance:

Ex F. R. Künker, Germany, Auction 201, February 2012, lot 20.



EXTREMELY RARE ANGELOT D'OR OF KING HENRY VI STRUCK AT ST LÔ



- 32 Henry VI, King of England and France (1422-53), gold Angelot d'Or, St Lô Mint (issued from 24th May 1427), standing figure of Angel Gabriel with outstretched wings behind shields of France and England, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding, initial mark fleur de lis, hENRICVS: FRANCORV: ET: ANGLIE: REX, rev. Latin cross, lis to left, lion to right facing left, Latin legend and beaded border surrounding, initial mark fleur de lis, mullet stops, XPC: VINCIT: XPC': REGNAT: XPC': IMPERAT, weight 2.33g (Elias 277; Schneider 134; AGC 394 dies 2/a R2; S.8165). A very pleasing example, practically extremely fine and very rare. **£20,000-25,000****

The gold Angelot of 2/3 Salut face value was first ordered to be issued on the 24th May 1427. It was minted at Châlons, Le Mans, Paris, Rouen, St Lo, and Troyes. Interestingly no coin of Châlons seems to have survived or perhaps even minted, though it is known that dies to strike coins were delivered there on the 14th February 1429. It is an extremely rare denomination especially when compared to how common the full Salut coins are.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin, Fixed Price List, Summer 2014, item GAL007.



ENGLISH HAMMERED

33 Not lot.



34

**34 Edward III (1327-77)**, gold Noble of Six Shillings and Eight Pence, Tower Mint London, Fourth Coinage, Pre-Treaty series C (1351-52), King standing in ship sailing right, with upright sword and quartered shield, legend and beaded circles surrounding, with annulet stops both sides, E DWARD'o DElo GRAo REXo ANGLo Z FRoANC'o Do hYB', rev. large E at centre of ornamental cross with lis terminals, crowns over lions in angles, fleur de lis by upper right lion, all within a beaded and linear tressure, fleurs in spandrels, legend +lhCo AVTEmo TRANCIENSo Po mEDIVmo ILLORVmo IBAT, weight 7.79g (Schneider 16; N.1144; S.1486). *Light red tone, fully round and well-centred, just a touch weak in places, otherwise extremely fine and rare.* **£6,000-8,000**

The Pre-Treaty type C gold coins are dated into the Fourth Coinage of King Edward III along with types A and B, the accounting period for which starts from the 24th June 1351. Series C is thought to be the one that transgresses from 1351 into 1352, with the later D series taking over in 1352. Therefore, the actual amount of coin struck of series C was only for a few months perhaps relating only to the accounting period of the 25th October 1351 until 4th March 1352 and perhaps not much later. What is known is that for this period of four months £24,836 worth of Nobles, halves and quarters were struck which is a very small proportion of the Pre-Treaty coinage which becomes much more plentiful in the later series E to G.

Provenance:

Ex U.B.S., Switzerland, Sale 58, 27th January 2004, lot 2116.



35

**35 Edward III (1327-77)**, gold Noble of Six Shillings and Eight Pence, Tower Mint London, Treaty Period (1361-69), Group b, King standing in ship with upright sword and quartered shield, large pellets on castles of ship, beaded circle surrounding, annulet before legend, oED WARDxx DElxx GRAXx REXxx AnGLxx DnSxx hYB'xZx AQ T, rev. E at centre of ornamental cross with lis terminals, crowns over lions in angles, all within a beaded and linear tressure, fleurs in spandrels, legend +lh'Cxx AVTEmxx TRANSIEnSxx PERxx mEDIVxx ILLORVmx IBAT, only last A of legend barred, 7.74g (cf.Doubleday 222; cf.Schneider 86-7; N.1232; S.1503). *Lightly toned, a little double-struck in the fine detail and a little-off-centre both sides, otherwise good very fine, reverse stronger.* **£3,500-4,000**

This coin was struck in the period of the Treaty of Bretigny ratified on the 24th October 1360, at which point Edward III relaxed his claim to the French throne, so that he no longer styled himself as King of France in the Latin titles upon the coinage. This all changed in 1369 when the captive King John II died and his son became King Charles V of France continuing the 100 years War.

Provenance:

Ex St James Auction 11, 8th May 2009, lot 27.



36

- 36 Edward III (1327-77)**, gold Half-Noble of Three Shillings and Four Pence, Tower Mint London, Treaty Period (1361-69), Group a, King standing in ship with upright sword and quartered shield, legend and beaded circle surrounding, saltire before legend (1363-69) with saltire stops, xED WARDxx DElxx Gxx-REXxx AnGLxx D'x hyBxZx AQ T, *rev.* E at centre of ornamental cross with lis terminals, crowns over lions in angles, all within a beaded and linear tressure, fleurs in spandrels, legend surrounding, +DomInExx nExx Inxx FVRORExx TVOxx ARGVAS mE, weight 3.84g (cf.Schneider 77; N.1238; S.1506). *Toned, well struck, just a tad off-centre, good very fine and rare this well preserved.* **£2,000-3,000**

These gold Half-Nobles were struck after the Treaty of Bretigny of 24th October 1360, which from thenceforth the coinage of Edward III dropped the claim to the French throne until 1369. The issue with a saltire cross before the E of Edward is thought to date from the 1363-69 period, a time in which some £200,000 of face value of gold was struck at the London Tower Mint in all three denomination of Noble, Half-Noble and Quarter Noble.

Provenance:

Ex U.B.S., Switzerland, Sale 58, 27th January 2004, lot 2118.



37

- 37 Richard II (1377-99)**, gold Noble of Six Shillings and Eight Pence, Calais Mint, type 2a, no French title in legend, armoured King standing in ship with upright sword and quartered shield, flag at stern of ship for Calais Mint, legend and beaded borders surrounding, double saltire stops in legend, RIC AR-Dxx DElxx GRAXx REXxx AnGLxx DnSxx hIBxx Zx AQ, *rev.* R at centre of ornate cross with lis terminals, crown over lion in each angle, all within a tressure of eight arcs, fleurs in spandrels, legend and beaded border surrounding, initial mark cross pattée, lhCxx AVTEmxx TRANSIEnSxx PERxx mEDIVxx ILLORVmx IBAT, weight 7.67g (Schneider 146; N.1306; S.1661). *Striking a little blundered in places as per usual for Richard II gold, weak at face, otherwise a full coin, pleasing, good very fine, rare.* **£7,000-9,000**

This Noble was struck at the Calais Mint in France when it was an English possession denoted by the flag flying in the stern of the ship. The Calais Mint operates throughout this reign apart from a 3 year period of closure from January 1384 to January 1387. This coin belongs to the type 2a classification which omits the French title in the legend and is of a cruder style. It is not known how the types fit the chronology of the mint output, and Calais output was to say the least quite erratic reflecting the way gold and silver would have flowed in or out of the Continent to England according to their market values.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin, Auction 44, 2nd May 2006, lot 752.



38

39

- 38 Richard II (1377-99)**, gold Noble of Six Shillings and Eight Pence, Tower Mint London, type 2b, French title omitted, King standing in ship with upright sword and quartered shield, trefoil of pellets over sail, legend and beaded circle surrounding, RIC ARDxx DElxx GRAXx REXxx AnGL DnSxx hIBxx Zxx AQT, *rev.* R at centre of ornamental cross with lis terminals, crowns over lions in angles, all within a beaded and linear tressure, fleurs in spandrels, legend surrounding, +IhCxx AVTEmxx TRANsIEnSxx PERxx mEDIVxx ILLORVxx 'IBAT, weight 7.65g (Schneider 150; N.1304; S.1655). *One light crease in lower half of coin, otherwise good very fine and pleasing.* **£5,000-6,000**

This Noble was struck at the Tower of London and belongs to the type 2b classification which omits the French title in the legend and is of a more robust style. There is a trefoil of pellets depicted over the sail of the ship. It is not known how the types fit the chronology of the mint output and the earlier accounting periods are very long as the output is small. It is more likely this issue belongs to a later period in the reign probably in the mid 1380s-1390 when the output averaged some £25,000 of face value per year across the gold denominations.

Provenance:

Ex U.B.S., Switzerland, Sale 58, 27th January 2004, lot 2121.

#### EXTREMELY RARE TYPE IV GOLD NOBLE OF HENRY IV

- 39 Henry IV (1399-1413)**, gold Noble of Six Shillings and Eight Pence, light coinage (1412-13), Tower Mint London, type IV, King standing in ship with upright sword and shield, three lis in upper left quarter of shield, pellet on rudder, trefoil on hull, legend and beaded border surrounding both sides, saltire stops, hEn RICx Dlx GRAX REX 'ANGLxx Zxx FRAC'x DnSxx hIBx Z AQ', *rev.* h at centre of cross with ornamental lis terminals, lions in angles, trefoil behind lion in second quarter, all within linear and beaded tressure of eight arcs, fleurs in spandrels, double saltire stops in legend surrounding, +IhCxx AVTEmxx TRANsIEnSxx PERxx mEDIVxx ILLORVmx IBAT, weight 7.69g (Schneider 201; N.1355; S.1715). *Weakly struck on castles of ship and King's head, otherwise a full coin, with clearest pellet on the rudder of the three known examples, about very fine and extremely rare.* **£8,000-10,000**

The reign of Henry IV though relatively short at some 14 years shows quite sporadic outputs of gold coinage at the Mint. The very rare heavier coinage gold is produced earlier in the reign, the first couple of years producing some £22,000 worth with succeeding years much smaller to as little as some £1,500 worth in 1403-04. To encourage more metal to flow into the mint for coinage the weights of the Noble and its fractions was adjusted probably from Easter 1412 to a new lighter weight which kick-started minting again to a much higher degree, calling in the older heavier standard weight pieces to be recoinced at the new light weight, and any left in circulation no doubt to become the victim of clipping down to the lighter weight standard. Some £288,000 worth of the light coinage gold was produced towards the end of the reign of Henry IV and are so identified by the presence of a trefoil on the hull and three lis in the upper left quarter of the King's shield. The type IV of the light coinage is further defined by the presence of a pellet on the rudder of the ship. Such privy marks are there to no doubt show what accounting period and/or workers the coinages belong to, and this type is thought to be the last of the reign.

Provenance:

Ex Spink Coin Auction, 28th September 2005, lot 1372.

Ex A. H. Baldwin, Fixed Price List, Winter 2011, item BH007.



40

41

- 40 Henry V (1413-22)**, gold Noble of Six Shillings and Eight Pence, Tower Mint London, class C, King standing in ship with upright sword and quartered shield, broken annulet on hull of ship and on rudder, legend and beaded circle surrounding, h EnRIC'x DI'xGRA'x REX'x AnGL' xZx FRAnC'x DnSx hYB'x, rev. h at centre of ornamental cross with lis terminals, crowns over lions in angles, quatrefoil by head of lion in second quarter of reverse, all within a beaded and linear tressure, fleurs in spandrels, initial mark pierced cross, legend surrounding, +IhC'x AVTEmxx TRAnSIEnSxx PERxx mEDIV'x ILLORV'x IBAT, weight 6.99g (cf.Schneider 232; N.1371; S.1742). *Toned, a few light nicks and marks, die flaw on head, otherwise good very fine.* **£4,000-5,000**

Though Henry V's reign only lasted some eight years, the chronology of the coinage has not yet been reliably worked out into dated periods, though there has been as many as nine classes of coin assigned to this reign over these years by George C Brooke. He latterly reduced this to seven classes A to G, of which this is class C, which related to IVa to Va in his earlier classification. Class C coins like that herewith, are defined by the broken annulet on the hull of the ship and a quatrefoil over the lion's head on the upper right quarter of the reverse.

Just over £500,000 worth of gold was struck throughout this reign at the Tower Mint.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin and sons Ltd, purchased September 2006 the coin having been sourced at the A.N.A. World's Fair of Money, Denver USA.

- 41 Henry VI, first reign (1422-61)**, gold Noble of Six Shillings and Eight Pence, Tower Mint London, Annulet Issue (c.1422-30), King standing in ship with upright sword and quartered shield, annulet by sword arm, lis after King's name, small trefoils stops in legend surrounding, h EnRIC+ DI:. GRA':. REX:. AnGL':. Z:. FRAnC':. DnS:. hYB', rev. h at centre, ornate cross with lis terminals, crown over lion in angles, all within beaded and linear tressure of eight arcs, annulet in upper right spandrel, large fleurs in other spandrels, initial mark fleur de lis, annulet stops in abbreviated Latin legend +Ih'C\*AVT'o TRAnSIEnSo PERo mEDIVmo ILLORV'o IBAT, weight 6.99g (Schneider 275; N.1414; S.1799). *Toned, almost extremely fine.* **£4,000-5,000**

The Tower Mint in London issued just over half a million pounds worth of face value gold in the eight-year period of the annulet issue of coins. The issue so defined because of the annulet featured by sword arm of the King and annulet stops in legend. Gold was struck in Noble, Half-Noble and Quarter Noble denominations, with the lion's share no doubt being in the senior denomination. The peak of the output was at the start of this period of activity from 30th March 1422 – 29th September 1424 when over these 30 months £329,115 worth of gold was issued.

Provenance:

Ex Arnaud Trampitsch Collection, Monaco, Jean Vinchon, 13th November 1986, lot 262.

Ex U.B.S., Switzerland, Sale 58, 27th January 2004, lot 2124.



RARE YORK MINT GOLD NOBLE OF KING HENRY VI



42

- 42 Henry VI, first reign (1422-61),** gold Noble of Six Shillings and Eight Pence, Annulet issue (1422-30), York mint, King standing in ship holding sword and shield, annulet by sword arm, lis at stern and after King's name, legend surrounding, h EnRIC'+ DI; GRA; REX: AnGL; Z: FRAnC; DNS; hYB', rev. initial mark lis, h at centre, ornate cross with lis terminals, crown over lion in each angle, within beaded and linear tressure of eight arcs, fleurs in spandrels, annulet in upper right spandrel, beaded circle surrounding, annulet stops in legend, +lh'C\* AVTo TRANSIEnSo PERo mEDIVmo ILLORV'o IBAT, outer beaded border both sides, weight 6.83g (Schneider 302A; N.1416; S.1804). *A touch flat in places both sides, but with an excellent depiction of the King, good very fine / very fine and rare.* **£7,000-9,000**

The York Mint struck gold coins for the first time ever in this reign from 12th August 1423 to 14th August 1424, to a total weight of 2,538 pounds of gold which would have had a face value of circa £42,310. By comparison London Tower Mint issued circa £57,767 face value in the following 12-month period after York ceased striking gold, but by contrast London issued just over £500,000 worth of face value gold in this issue.

These York Mint pieces feature a fleur de lis over the stern of the ship and being only struck for a year are quite rare today.



43

- 43 Henry VI, first reign (1422-61),** gold Half Noble of Three Shillings and Four Pence, Tower Mint, Annulet Issue (c.1422-30), King standing in ship with upright sword and quartered shield, annulet by sword arm, lis after King's name, small trefoils stops in legend, h EnRIC+ DI:. GRA':. REX:.. AnGL':. Z:.. FRAnC':., rev. h at centre, ornate cross with lis terminals, crown over lion in angles, all within beaded and linear tressure of eight arcs, annulet in upper right spandrel, large fleurs in other spandrels, initial mark fleur de lis, annulet stops in legend surrounding, +DomInE\* nEo Ino FVROREo AVOO ARGVAso mE, weight 3.45g (Schneider 293; N.1417; S.1805). *Toned, a bold very fine.* **£2,500-3,000**

The Tower Mint in London issued just over £500,000 worth of face value gold in the eight-year period of the annulet issue of coins. The issue so defined because of the annulet featured by sword arm of the King and annulet stops in legend. Gold was struck in Noble, Half-Noble and Quarter Noble denominations, with the lion's share no doubt being in the senior denomination. The peak of the output was at the start of this period of activity from 30th March 1422 – 29th September 1424 when over these 30 months £329,115 worth of face value gold was issued.



## THE FINEST GRADED PINECONE MASCLE ISSUE NOBLE OF KING HENRY VI



- 44 Henry VI, first reign (1422-61), gold Noble of Six Shillings and Eight Pence, Tower Mint, Pinecone-Mascle Issue (1431-32), King standing in ship with upright sword and quartered shield, annulet by sword arm, pinecone stops in legend, mascle after REX in legend surrounding, h EnRIC. DI. GRA. REX<> AnGL Z FRAnC. DnS. hyB, rev. h at centre, ornate cross with floriate lis terminals, crown over lion in angles, lis above lion's head in second quarter, all within beaded and linear tressure of eight arcs, large fleurs in spandrels, initial mark fleur de lis, pinecone stops with mascle after PER in abbreviated Latin legend, +lhC'.AVT. TRAnCIEnS. PER<> mEDIVm. ILLORVm. IBAT, weight 6.99g (Schneider 322; N.1457; S.1824). Well struck, attractively toned, has been graded and slabbed by PCGS as MS64, the finest graded of this variety, extremely rare. **£18,000-22,000****

PCGS certification 895123.64/36045655.

The "Pinecone-Mascle Issue" of gold and silver denominations is so-named on account of the use of these symbols in the stops of the legend upon these coins both sides which feature nearly always one mascle (diamond shaped device) and small pinecones with stalks. From the latest estimation based on contemporary and hoard evidence, this issue was minted for perhaps less than a year, from some time in 1431 until September of 1432, from which surviving accounts show certainly less than 2,500 pound weight of gold was coined of which this was a proportion meaning the coinage was very small, certainly when compared to the vast "Annulet Issue" coinage of 1422-30.

Provenance:

Ex NGSa 30th Anniversary Sale, Switzerland, 3rd December 2018, lot 244.



45

SCARCE BRISTOL MINT GOLD RYAL OF KING EDWARD IV

- 45 Edward IV, first reign (1461-70), gold “Rose” Ryal of Ten Shillings, light coinage (1465-70), Bristol Mint, King standing in ship holding sword and shield, B in waves below for Bristol, E on flag at stern, rose on hull, legend and beaded borders surrounding, trefoil stops both sides, initial mark crown on reverse only (1466-69), ED WARD’. DI: GRA’. REX. AnGL’. Z FRAnC’. DnS’. I.B., rev. rose at centre on sunburst, over cross with floriate and lis terminals, crown over lion in each angle, all within beaded and linear tressure of eight arcs, fleurs in spandrels, beaded circle surrounding, lhC’. AVT’. TRAnSIEnS. PER. mEDIVm. IL-LORVm: I.BAT, note stop after last I, weight 7.74g (Schneider 419; N.1550; S.1954). Toned, some lacquer at top of obverse and on corresponding part of reverse, one area both sides with scrape mark, otherwise good very fine. **£5,000-6,000****

The mint mark of crown was only used from 1466 to 1469 during the first reign of King Edward IV at the Bristol, London and York mints. Unfortunately, most of the accounts do not survive from this circa 50 month period at the current time. Accounts at Bristol immediately following this mint mark period do survive however and show a mere £3,201 of gold being struck the year following from 30th September 1469 to 29th September 1470. The next 7 months after are also missing, but the final account over 14 months from 1st May 1471 until the Bristol Mint closure on 23rd July 1472 do survive and show only another £2,638 output of gold. These are very small outputs especially compared to London where known outputs are always five figure sums and often 10 to 20 times more.

Provenance:  
 Ex Spink Numismatic Circular, July-August 1962, item 6885.  
 Ex Clarendon Collection, part I, Bonhams, 28th March 2006, lot 596.



46

VERY RARE COVENTRY MINT GOLD RYAL OF KING EDWARD IV

- 46 Edward IV, first reign (1461-70), gold “Rose” Ryal of Ten Shillings, light coinage (1465-70), Coventry Mint, King standing in ship holding sword and shield, C in waves below for Coventry, E on flag at stern, rose on hull, legend and beaded borders surrounding, trefoil stops both sides, initial mark sun on reverse only (1465-66), ED WARD’. DI: GRA’. REX. AnGL’. Z FRnC’. DnS’. I.B., rev. rose at centre on sunburst, over cross with floriate and lis terminals, crown over lion in each angle, all within beaded and linear tressure of eight arcs, fleurs in spandrels, beaded circle surrounding, nS of legend struck over Sn, \*lhC’. AVT’. TRAnSIEnS: PER: mEDIVm: ILLORVm. IBAT, weight 7.65g (Schneider 421; N.1551; S.1955). Nice broad striking, weak in parts of legend both sides, otherwise very fine and a very rare Mint. **£8,000-10,000****

The mint mark of sun was only used from 1465 to 1466 during the first reign of King Edward IV at the Bristol, London and York mints. Unfortunately, only the accounts for London survive from this period at the current time and show a large output of gold of £278,774 in the accounting period 1st September 1464 to 29th September 1466. Judging by the scant amount of survivors of the Coventry Mint in commerce today, the unknown mintage of this provincial mint must have been but a mere fraction of what was produced in London.

Provenance:  
 Ex Sotheby, 6th May 1981, lot 323.  
 Ex Thos H Law Collection, Stacks Bowers Ponterio, Auction 176, 13th August 2013, lot 20034.



47

- 47 Edward IV, first reign (1461-70),** gold Quarter Ryal of Two Shillings and Sixpence, Tower Mint, quartered shield, rose to left, sun to right, E above, all within four arc tressure, trefoils in spandrels, legend and beaded borders surrounding, saltire stops, initial mark long cross fitchée (1469-70) both sides, +EDWARD'x Dix GRAX REXx AnGLx Zx, *rev.* sunburst over cross ends with lis terminals, all within tressure of eight arcs, legend and beaded borders surrounding, trefoil stops, +EXALTABITVR. In. GLO-RIA., weight 1.88g (cf.Schneider 416; N.1560; S.1966). *Waterworn and a little crimped with associated surface marks, otherwise good fine and the rarest mint mark for the denomination.* **£800-1,000**

The mint mark of cross fitchée was only used in the last full year of the first reign of King Edward IV at the London Tower Mint, and could be represented by as little as £51,512 of face value of gold issued from 30th September 1469- 29th September 1470, but perhaps a little more as £46,001 worth was struck the full year before which would have encompassed the previous mint mark. Three denominations would have been struck, the full gold Ryal, Half-Ryal and the smaller denomination of the Quarter Ryal which typically would be expected to be struck in a smaller quantity than the larger coins from these totals. The totals of this period are a small proportion of what had already been struck previously under other mint marks in Edward IV's first reign.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin, Auction 44, 2nd May 2006, lot 756.

#### RARE GOLD ANGEL FROM THE REIGN OF HENRY VI RESTORED



48

- 48 Henry VI, restored (October 1470-April 1471),** fine gold Angel of six shillings and eight pence, St Michael slaying dragon right, legend and beaded border surrounding on both sides, trefoil stops both sides, .hEnRIC; DI. GRA; REX. AnGL; Z. FRAnC;., *rev.* ship sailing right with high forecastle, quartered shield at centre, h and lis above either side of cross, initial mark cross pattée, + PER. CRVCE' TVA; SALVA. nOS. XPC; REDETOR, weight 5.00g (Schneider 434; N.1613; S.2078). *Toned, with long crack perforating through centre showing both sides, a little graffiti in upper right reverse field, a couple of nicks, with good detail on obverse, especially on St Michael, good very fine and rare.* **£1,500-2,000**

None of the contemporary accounts of the gold output of Angels and Half-Angels from this short restoration survive. All we do know is that an indenture was made towards the end of the reign on 6th March 1471 with Sir Richard Tunstall who had previously been the Master Moneyer for King Henry when he was deposed in 1461. The same standards of coinage were to be maintained as previous coinage.

Provenance:

Ex L. A. Lawrence Collection, Glendining, 17th May 1950, lot 48 sold for £14.

Ex A. H. Baldwin, Auction 70, 28th September 2011, lot 368.

Ex A Collection of Angels, Half-Angels and Quarter-Angels, A. H. Baldwin, Fixed Price List, Summer 2015, item ANG001.



49

- 49 Edward IV or V (1483)**, silver Groat of Fourpence, type XXII, Tower Mint London, facing crowned bust within double tressure of nine arcs, fleur on each cusp except at neck, beaded circles and legend surrounding, saltire stops, initial mark halved sun and rose both sides (1483), EDWRDx Dlx GRAX REXx AnGL'x Z FRAnCx, *rev.* long cross pattée, tri-pellets in each inner angle, beaded circles and double concentric legends surrounding, CIVI TAS LOn DOn inner legend, +POSVI DEVM A DIVTOR E' mEVm, weight 3.10g (N.1631; S.2146A). *Toned, clipped around rim, otherwise very fine and very rare.* **£3,500-4,000**

The chronology of the gold coinage across the transition of the reigns of Edward IV and the "Prince in the Tower" King Edward V have been worked out from documentary pipe-roll evidence at source.

However, it is not clear cut with the silver coinage, and a chronology cannot be accurately worked out as to what belongs in the reign of late Edward IV or the short three month reign of Edward under his Uncle Richard. The mint mark halved sun and rose certainly relates to this time period, and there are two varieties of obverse which either have or do not have a pellet under the bust. However, no documents seem to survive to tell us if this difference is significant to dating the coins to one reign or the other.

Provenance:

With an old A. H. Baldwin stock ticket priced at £4/15/-  
Ex Wolfshead Gallery, New Jersey, USA, circa 2007.

### RARE GOLD ANGEL OF KING RICHARD III



50

- 50 Richard III (1483-85)**, gold Angel of Six Shillings and Eight Pence, Tower Mint London, Type 2b/3 mule, St Michael slaying dragon right, legend and beaded border surrounding on both sides, initial mark boar's head (1483-85), saltire stops, RICARDx Dlx GRAX REXx AnGLx Z FRAnCx x, *rev.* ship sailing right, quartered shield at centre, R and rose above with cross, initial mark halved sun and rose 2, PER CRVCE'x TVAx SALVA nOS XPCx REDEDmT, weight 5.11g (Schneider 495; N.1677; S.2151/2152). *Toned, a little weak in parts, otherwise good very fine and rare.* **£12,000-15,000**

The gold coinage of Richard III has been studied in depth and a sequence of dies worked out, though an exact chronology cannot be given to fit the long accounting periods over what is a short reign. Across a near 26 month reign, there are three types of gold Angel of which one type sub-divides into two, and there is sharing of dies between the types to further cloud the chronology, giving muling of mint marks of which there are two basic types which are divided into five further sub-types. This coin is of class 2b/3 a mule between the two types of mint mark sun and rose (type 2) and boar's head. The Richard III gold is rare and just under £30,000 worth was struck of the Angel and Half-Angel only during his reign.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd, purchased circa 2006.



51

- 51 Henry VII (1485-1509)**, gold Angel of Six Shillings and Eight Pence, type V, St Michael slaying dragon, beaded circle and Latin legend surrounding, initial mark downward pheon (1505-09) both sides, saltire stops and legend both sides, hEnRIC'xx DI'xx GRA'x REXx AGLIE' xZx FR'x, the letter Rs seemingly struck over Bs, *rev.* ship sailing right, quartered shield upon hull, cross above, h to left, rose to right, PERxx CRVCE'x TVA'x SALVax nOSx XPE'x RED'xx, weight 5.02g (Schneider 543; N.1698; S.2187). *Toned, with a good depiction of the Angel, hairline scratch to right of mast, good very fine.* **£2,500-3,500**

The mint mark pheon gold coins date towards the end of the reign of King Henry VII and form part of what is a very large issue and are perhaps the easiest to find of the Angels of this reign. Some £325,000 worth of gold was struck in the November 1505-April 1509 period in which this coin falls across all denominations in gold from Sovereign to Half Angel. These were struck under the last joint masters of the reign Robert Fenrother and William Rede from an indenture signed on 22nd November 1505.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd, purchased Coinex 2006.

EXTREMELY RARE FIRST TYPE GOLD HALF ANGEL OF KING HENRY VII



52

- 52 Henry VII (1485-1509)**, gold Half Angel of Three Shillings and Four Pence, class I, St Michael slaying dragon right, legend and beaded border surrounding both sides, initial mark lis upon sun and rose both sides, King's name struck over Ricard, hEnRICx DIx GRAx REXx AnGL, *rev.* ship sailing right, quartered shield upon hull, cross above, h to left, rose to right, xxOxx CRVXxx AVExx SPESxx VnICA, weight 2.53g (Schneider 506; N.1699; S.2189). *Well struck, just a little short of flan around perimeter, otherwise good very fine and extremely rare, six to eight examples only thought to be extant.* **£6,000-8,000**

The first indenture of the reign of Henry VII was dated 4th November 1485 with Edward IV's last Master Sir Giles Daubeney as Robert Brackenbury had died at Bosworth Field. The initial issue to which this coin dates was issued only to the Summer of 1487 and the mintages were only small with perhaps some 500-600 pound weight of gold issued, perhaps c.£14,000 worth across all gold denominations. When this coin was last transacted just after it was found in the ground in 1999, it was the sixth piece known, perhaps one more has emerged for sale since then, it is an extremely rare issue.



53

- 53 Henry VII (1485-1509)**, silver Groat, Profile Issue, crowned bust in profile right, treble band to crown, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, initial mark downward pheon (1505-09), hEnRIC?x VII?x DIX GRAX REXx AGLx Zx F, *rev.* long cross fourchée over quartered shield of arms, POSVI DEVx A DIVTOR E'x MEV', weight 2.73g (N.1747; S.2258). *Attractively toned, struck a little off centre, some light old deposit around part of rim, otherwise practically extremely fine with a lovely portrait.* **£800-1,000**

Provenance:

Ex St James Auction 35, 9th February 2016, lot 29.



54



55

- 54 Henry VIII (1509-47)**, fine gold Angel of Six Shillings and Eight Pence, first coinage (1509-26), St Michael slaying dragon, halo breaks inner beaded circle, legend and beaded border surrounding, initial mark crowned portcullis with chains (c.1513-26) both sides, hEnRIC9x VIII9x DI'x GRA'x REX'x AGL'x Zx FR'xx, *rev.* ship sailing right, quartered shield of arms at centre, h and rose either side of cross above, legend and beaded borders surrounding, PERx CRVCE'x TVA'x SALVAX nOSx XPE'x REDE', weight 5.19g (Schneider 562; N.1760; S.2265). *Toned lightly, weak in one part both sides, otherwise a bold very fine.* **£2,000-2,500**

The portcullis mint mark was used for some 12-13 years during the second coinage period of King Henry VIII and for the gold coinage appears mainly on the Angels and Half-Angels of which most of the coinage output was struck. From the 30th September 1513 until 29th September 1526 some £350,000 plus of gold was struck, perhaps more as some four years of accounts of the Tower Mint are missing from this period.

Provenance:

Ex St James Auction 1, 13th October 2004, lot 421.

- 55 Henry VIII (1509-47)**, debased silver Testoon of Twelve Pence, Tower Mint, third coinage (1544-47), facing crowned bust of King in ruff, legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, cross on crown breaks inner border both sides, initial mark pellet in annulet both sides, lombardic lettering with slipped trefoil stops, hEnRIC; 8; D; G; AGL'. FRA': Z; hIB; REX;, annulet on inner circle under R of REX, *rev.* crowned Tudor rose, crowned h to left, crowned R to right, POSVI; DEVm; ADIVTORIVm; mEVM; annulet on inner circle under E of MEVM, weight 7.03g (N.1841; S.2366). *Usual weak strike with a couple of short flan splits around edge, green tinged tone to reverse, otherwise with a clear lower half to the portrait, very fine for issue.* **£3,000-4,000**

The silver Testoons of King Henry VIII circulated at a one shilling face value but became more and more debased as the issue progressed earning Henry the nickname "Old Copper-nose" as the first place base metal would show in the alloy from the everyday wear and tear of circulation was on the high point of the portrait on these pieces. Despite this the portrait was of a truly artistic style just like the famous Hans Holbein portrait of him painted earlier than these coins. The engraver of the coin could well have been inspired by and/or produced the likeness of the King from the portrait rather than from life. The original of the Holbein portrait painting was destroyed in the great Palace of Whitehall fire in 1698, but fortunately is well known enough to survive in contemporary copies evident today. The debased silver Testoon is perhaps the only form in which a collector can own an object more or less contemporary with and directly resembling the Holbein artistry of that time.

Provenance:

Ex Lloyd Bennett, Monmouth, purchased September 2005 via Noble Investments plc.



VERY RARE POSTHUMOUS ISSUE GOLD HALF SOVEREIGN OF KING HENRY VIII  
UNDER HIS SON EDWARD VI



- 56 Henry VIII (1509-47),** Posthumous issue (1547-51) under Edward VI (1547-53), gold Half-Sovereign of Ten Shillings struck in 20 carat gold, Southwark Mint, facing crowned robed figure of boy King Edward on ornate throne, with orb and sceptre, rose below, 8 type legend in name of his late father, with Roman lettering and beaded border surrounding, initial mark E (April 1547- January 1549), HENRIC; 8; DEI; GRA; AGL; FRA; Z. HIB; REX., *rev.* crowned quartered shield of arms, with crowned lion and dragon supporters, E below shield, HR on banner below, legend with Roman lettering and beaded borders surrounding, saltire stops, initial mark retrograde E, IHS; AVTE; TRANSIENS; PER; MEDIVM; ILLOR; IBAT., weight 5.55g (Schneider 666; N.1866; S.2394). *Red tinged tone, weakly struck in parts otherwise very fine and very rare with DEI GRA legend.* **£6,000-8,000**

By the time the boy King Edward VI came to the throne the coinage was in such a poor state after suffering the ravages of his father's debasement, that Edward refused to put his name or at first his portrait to the coinage. Only subtle changes to lettering styles and punctuation coupled with the mint marks reveals the sequence of the posthumous coinage in the name of Henry VIII. The 20 carat gold Half-Sovereign herewith does carry the full seated portrait of the boy King and due to the continuing demand for gold, a great number of coins still needed to be struck providing work for two mints within the Tower of London and Southwark which had opened in September 1545 where this coin emanates from.

Sir John York was the Under-Treasurer at Southwark Mint and the E mark was the initial letter of his surname in Latin which is Eboraci for York. Accounting records show that £153,285 worth of gold was struck with this mark.

Once Edward's name appears back on the gold coinage the fineness had also been restored to 22 carat for Half-Sovereigns and the Southwark Mint subsequently shuts in August 1551.

Provenance:

Ex Ira and Larry Goldberg, Hollywood USA, Auction 32, 19th September 2005, lot 2884.



PLEASING PORTRAIT BUST OF THE BOY KING EDWARD VI



- 57 Edward VI (1547-53)**, gold Half-Sovereign of Ten Shillings struck in 22 carat gold, second period (January 1549 - April 1550), Tower I Mint, crowned bust right, linear circle and legend surrounding, Roman style lettering with lozenge and sleeve stops, initial mark swan both sides, EDWARD. VI. D'. G'. AGL'. FRA'. Z: HIB. REX, *rev.* quartered shield of arms in crowned frame, E to left, R to right, linear circle and legend surrounding, rosette stops, SCVTVM\* FIDEI\* PROTEGET\* EVM\*, 5.26g (Schneider 674; N.1911; S.2438). *Some light hairline scratches in obverse field and light crease, otherwise with a good portrait, good very fine.* **£8,000-10,000**

The second period of coinage under King Edward VI shows a confident return to the 22-carat standard for a gold Half-Sovereign struck in "crown gold" in the name of the boy King showing a crowned head and shoulder effigy facing right. The mint mark of swan is representative of the activity at the Tower I Mint under Sir Martin Bowes the Under-Treasurer. Along with the mintmark of arrow the swan mark relates to the accounting time period 24th January 1549-18th December 1550. Mint marks arrow and swan account for an output of some £48,246 worth of gold coinage.

Provenance:  
Ex A. H. Baldwin, Fixed Price List, Summer 2014, item BH050.



- 58 Edward VI (1547-53),** gold Sovereign of Twenty Shillings, struck in 22 carat gold, third period (1550-53), Tower I Mint, half-length, crowned armoured figure of king right, holding orb and sword, legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, initial mark y both sides, :EDWARD; VI: D; G; AGL': FRAn Z: hIB; REX., rev. crowned quartered shield of arms, with crowned lion and dragon supporters, ER on banner below, y. Ihs'. AVTEm: TRAnCI; PER MEDI; ILLOR'; IBAT, weight 11.17g (Schneider 690; N.1928; S.2451). *Lightly toned, raised die flaw by orb, weak strike on elbow and lion supporter, otherwise well-centred, a bold very fine.* **£15,000-20,000**

The third period of coinage under King Edward VI struck in "crown gold" in the name of the boy King showing a crowned and armoured half-length figure of King facing right holding an orb and sword. The mint mark of y is representative of the activity at the Tower I Mint after Southwark had closed and Sir John York had transferred there the Under-Treasurer hence mint mark Y. Along with the mintmark of tun, the Y mark relates to the accounting time period 18th December 1550- 6th July 1553, of which not all the original records survive, though it is estimated some £24,000 worth of gold coinage was produced across all the denominations.

Provenance:  
Ex Spink Coin Auction, 26th September 2006, lot 25.



VERY IMPOSING SILVER CROWN OF KING EDWARD VI OF THE EARLIEST DATE



59

- 59 Edward VI (1547-53)**, silver Crown of Five Shillings, 1551, Fine Silver issue, King on horseback right, date below in Arabic numerals, wire line and beaded inner circles surrounding with legend and beaded border around both sides, initial mark y both sides, :EDWARD'. VI: D'G'. AGL': FRA': Z: hIB': REX:., rev. quartered shield over long cross fourchée, wire line and beaded inner circles, :POSVI. DEVm: A DIVTOR E':mEV'., weight 30.83g (Lingford dies G/7; N.1933; S.2478). *Some very light flan striations in field, otherwise attractively toned, almost extremely fine on obverse, good very fine on reverse with some surface marks, seemingly the finest of this die variety, very rare as such.* **£12,000-15,000**

The 1551 dated crown is the first English coin to have the date displayed in our modern familiar way rather than in Roman numerals as some of the preceding coins of Edward of 1547-50 had displayed. This is also the first occasion an English Crown had been issued in silver having been exclusively a gold denomination up to this time. The gold Crowns continue as a concurrent issue until the last hammered issue of Charles II in circa 1662. The dated silver Crowns of our familiar format continue until 1553 whereupon there is not another until the 1642 issues at the Provincial mints of Charles I at Shrewsbury and Oxford. Page 8 of the Herbert M Lingford Collection part I sale catalogue lists all the die varieties of this interesting series of silver crowns (Glendining, 24th October 1950).

Provenance:

Ex Captain H.E.G. Paget Collection, Glendining, 25th September 1946, lot 1.

Ex W.B. and R.E. Montgomery Collection Triton XIV, Classical Numismatic Group, 8th January 2008, lot 1682.



60

- 60 Edward VI (1547-53)**, silver Crown of Five Shillings, 1551, Fine Silver issue, King on horseback right, date below in Arabic numerals, wire line and beaded inner circles surrounding with legend and beaded border around both sides, initial mark y both sides, :EDWARD'. VI: D'G'. AGL': FRAnC': Z: hIBER': REX:., rev. quartered shield over long cross fourchée, large fleur de lis, wire line and beaded inner circles, :POSVI DEVm: A DIVTOR E':mEV'., weight 30.99g (Lingford dies J/8; N.1933; S.2478). *Some flan striations on reverse, otherwise toned, with excellent detail to the armoured boy King, good very fine, the reverse a little weaker, scarce die variety, very rare as such.* **£6,000-8,000**

The 1551 dated crown is the first English coin to have the date displayed in our modern familiar way rather than in Roman numerals as some of the preceding coins of Edward of 1547-50 had displayed. This is also the first occasion an English Crown had been issued in silver having been exclusively a gold denomination up to this time. The gold Crowns continue as a concurrent issue until the last hammered issue of Charles II in circa 1662. The dated silver Crowns of our familiar format continue until 1553 whereupon there is not another until the 1642 issues at the Provincial mints of Charles I at Shrewsbury and Oxford. Page 8 of the Herbert M Lingford Collection part I sale catalogue lists all the die varieties of this interesting series of silver crowns (Glendining, 24th October 1950).

Provenance:

Purchased from Noble Investments plc, Winter 2004.



MAGNIFICENT FINE GOLD SOVEREIGN OF MARY TUDOR DATED 1553



- 61 Mary (1553-54)**, fine gold Sovereign of Thirty Shillings, 1553, full-length seated figure of Queen facing on throne, holding orb and sceptre, lis headed pillars to throne each sides, portcullis below, surrounded by tressure, beaded circles with legend surrounding, date in Roman numerals at end of legend, annulet stops and mint mark pomegranate after Queen's name, mARIA:p D': G': ANG'. FRA Z: hIB': REGInA: m:D:LIII:, rev. quartered shield at centre of Tudor rose, linear circles and legend surrounding, A: DnO'. FACTV'. EST: ISTV'. Z: EST: mIRA'. In: OCVL': nRIS'., weight 15.39g (Schneider 704; N.1956; S.2488). *A well struck broad flan with good detail apparent, a little weak in parts on some of the high points, good very fine.* **£30,000-35,000**

The Roman numeral dated fine gold Sovereign of Mary Tudor is the first dated gold Sovereign ever produced. The companion gold 15 Shilling Ryal - the Half-Sovereign is also dated as such but that is not the first of that denomination. The only other dated British gold coin before 1553, is an extremely rare, Durham House Mint gold Half-Sovereign of King Edward VI (Durham House was situated along the Strand in London). Early accounts of the output of the coinage in the reign of Mary are missing, but based on the contemporary estimate of writers Challis and Harrison (1973) it would seem some £30,000 of face value of fine gold was produced with mint mark pomegranate, which was divided between the fine Sovereign, Angel and extremely rare Half Angel.

Provenance:

Ex U.B.S., Switzerland, Sale 67, 5th September 2006, lot 2957.



62

- 62 Mary (1553-54),** fine gold Angel of Ten Shillings, class I, St Michael spearing dragon right, linear circle and legend surrounding with annulet stops both sides, mint mark pomegranate after Queen's name, mARIAo+o D; G; AnG; FRA; Z: hIB; REGI; retrograde z, *rev.* quartered shield of arms on flat decked ship sailing right, M and rose above shield, Ao DnO; FACTV; EST; ISTVD? Z. EST: mIRABI', weight 5.17g (Schneider 711; N.1958; S.2490). *Toned, weaker strike on reverse with a fully struck reverse, good very fine and rare.* **£7,000-9,000**

The pomegranate was the family badge of Aragon, and as Mary Tudor was the daughter of Henry VIII's first wife Catherine of Aragon, no doubt its use as a mint mark on her coinage seemed most apt.

The class I Angels of Mary Tudor feature gothic style lettering with annulet punctuation. Early accounts of the output of the coinage in this reign are missing, but based on the contemporary estimate of writers Challis and Harrison (1973) it would seem some £30,000 of face value of fine gold was produced with mint mark pomegranate which was divided between the fine Sovereign, Angel and extremely rare Half Angel.



63

- 63 Mary (1553-54),** silver Groat, crowned bust of Queen left, mint mark pomegranate both sides, legend with annulet stops surrounding, MARIAo+o Do Go ANGo FRAo Zo hIBo REGI'o, beaded outer border both sides, *rev.* quartered shield of arms on long cross fourchée, legend surrounding, VERITA S+ TEM PORIS FILIA, weight 2.07g (N.1960; S.2492). *Toned, a little weakly struck on Queen's neck and shoulder but with good facial detail, good very fine.* **£800-1,000**

Provenance:

Ex Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 58, 24th June 2003, lot 430.



EXTREMELY RARE PHILIP AND MARY GOLD ANGEL



- 64 Philip and Mary (1554-58)**, fine gold Angel of Ten Shillings, class IV, St Michael slaying dragon right, smaller wing variety, inner linear circle surrounding, legend and beaded border surrounding on both sides, initial mark lis (August 1557-58) both sides, pellet stops, .PHILIP; Z: MARIA: D; G; REX. Z. REGINA. A', rev. flat decked ship sailing right, large quartered shield at centre, P and M above with cross, legend surrounding, A'. DNO. FACTVM: EST: ISTVD: Z. EST. MIRABILE, weight 5.05g (Schneider 727; N.1965; S.2496). *Toned, lightly creased otherwise very fine and rare, highly desirable.* **£20,000-25,000**

Gold Angels of Philip and Mary represent the largest gold coin that can be obtained of this joint reign and are very rare today. It seems that still less than 50 examples of these gold coins exist as a denomination and it is not known what the output level of this and the exceedingly rare gold Half-Angel were in the first place as records do not survive. The example offered here has the linear inner circle coupled with the flat decked ship on the reverse of which perhaps half of the known examples are of this variety.

Provenance:

Ex Glendining, 13th March 1975, lot 58.

Ex St James Auction 10, 6th November 2008, lot 682.



65

- 65 Philip & Mary (1554-58)**, silver Shilling of Twelve Pence, 1554, issue with full titles, profile busts facing each other, crown above, date either side, legend and beaded border surrounding, PHILIP. ET. MARIA. D. G. R. ANG. FR. NEAP. PR. HISP., *rev.* crowned quartered shield of arms, value either side of crown, legend and beaded border surrounding, .POSVIMVS. DEVM. ADIVTOREM. NOSTRVM., weight 6.41g (N.1967; S.2500). *Hairline short scratch between portraits, toned, almost very fine, reverse better.* **£1,200-1,500**

The Philip and Mary Shilling represents the largest English coin on which the King and Queen have portraits that face each other. The first coin to ever depict a King and Queen together is the extremely rare King Stephen and Queen Matilda Penny (S.1315) dating from the mid-12th Century. Philip of Spain and Mary Tudor are not depicted together in the gold coinage and it is only the silver Shilling and smaller Sixpence where their facing busts can be found depicted.

There is an exceedingly rare larger pattern silver Halfcrown of Philip and Mary but this depicts one monarch each side, so the Shilling is the largest denomination with the King and Queen facing.

The only other occasions on which joint rulers have appeared on the English coinage is in the reign of William and Mary where their conjoined busts face the same direction. Additionally the current Queen has appeared with Prince Philip conjoined on commemorative Five Pound coins dated 1997, 2007 and 2017 for their wedding anniversaries.

Provenance:

Ex Spink Coin Auction, 28th September 2005, lot 1400 part.



66



## ATTRACTIVELY TONED FINE GOLD SOVEREIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH I



- 66 Elizabeth I (1558-1603)**, fine gold Sovereign of Thirty Shillings, sixth issue (1583-1600), full facing robed figure of Queen seated on large throne, lis headed pillar either side, throne back of pellets in hatching, four pellets up each side of throne back, portcullis below Queen, tressure and beaded border surrounding, legend and outer beaded border on both sides, initial mark escallop (1584-86), +ELIZABETH: D; G; ANG; FRA; ET HIB; REGINA: :, rev. quartered shield at centre of ornate rose, beaded circle and legend surrounding, A. DNO; FACTV; EST. ISTVD. ET. EST. MIRAB; OCVLIS. NRS, weight 15.13g (Schneider 780; N.2003; S.2529). *A decent full round well-struck coin with a red tinged tone, some very light surface marks and a hint of weakness in parts both sides, otherwise good very fine, rare this well preserved.* **£28,000-32,000**

The fine gold Sovereign of Elizabeth I was a highly respected coin at the time of issue and revered in the acting world contemporary with William Shakespeare, as the coin of choice to be honoured with should the Queen attend a performance personally. Traditionally the Queen would honour the playwright and the star of the show with her favour reflected in the presenting of a fine gold Sovereign. We have such evidence of this in the will of the Gentleman Actor Augustine Phillips of Mortlake Surrey who was one of the first to rise to such a social status in his profession. From his will dated 13th May 1605 we can see fine gold Sovereign presented described thus "I give and bequeath to my fellow William Shakespeare a XXXs piece in gould, To my fellow Henry Condell one other xxxs piece in gould." Such a coin of honour being highly revered and not to be spent in the lifetime of the recipient.

The mint mark escallop was used from 1st February 1584/5 till 31st January 1586/7, and represents the largest issue of fine gold in this reign which would have included Angels and their fractions. A total of £56,562 worth of fine gold was produced over the two years, year one with £33,481 worth and the following year with the balance of £20,451. The Escallop mint mark Sovereign has understandably the largest surviving population of examples extant today but the survival is still a fractional percentage of what would have been originally produced.



- 67 Elizabeth I (1558-1603)**, fine gold Sovereign of Thirty Shillings, sixth issue (1583-1600), full facing robed figure of Queen seated on large throne, lis headed pillar either side, throne back of pellets in hatching, four pellets up each side of throne back, portcullis below Queen, tressure and beaded border surrounding, legend and outer beaded border on both sides, initial mark escallop (1584-86), +ELIZABETH: D; G; ANG; FRA; ET HIB; REGINA: :, rev. quartered shield at centre of ornate rose, beaded circle and legend surrounding, A. DNO; FACTV; EST. ISTVD. ET. EST. MIRAB; OCVLIS. NRS, weight 15.06g (Schneider 780; N.2003; S.2529). *Well-centred and struck on a nice broad flan, lightly toned, some light nicks and surface marks both sides, two light parallel short scratches on lower half of Queen's robes, a little double-struck in parts including on face, otherwise good very fine.* **£22,000-25,000**

The fine gold Sovereign of Elizabeth I was a highly respected coin at the time of issue and revered in the acting world contemporary with William Shakespeare, as the coin of choice to be honoured with should the Queen attend a performance personally. Traditionally the Queen would honour the playwright and the star of the show with her favour reflected in the presenting of a fine gold Sovereign. We have such evidence of this in the will of the Gentleman Actor Augustine Phillips of Mortlake Surrey who was one of the first to rise to such a social status in his profession. From his will dated 13th May 1605 we can see fine gold Sovereign presented described thus "I give and bequeath to my fellow William Shakespeare a XXXs piece in gould, To my fellow Henry Condell one other xxxs piece in gould." Such a coin of honour being highly revered and not to be spent in the lifetime of the recipient.

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Provenance:

Ex Roderick Richardson, Numismatist, Spring 2018 Circular, item 2.



NICE EXAMPLE OF THE ELABORATE BUST OF ELIZABETH I ON A GOLD POUND



- 68 Elizabeth I (1558-1603)**, gold Pound of Twenty Shillings, struck in 22 carat “crown” gold, sixth issue (1583-1600), finely engraved crowned bust in ruff left, crown breaks inner beaded circle, legend and beaded border surrounding, initial mark woolpack (1594-96) both sides, ELIZABETH; D; G; ANG; FRA; ET. HI; REGINA., *rev.* crowned quartered shield of arms, E to left, R to right, legend and beaded borders surrounding, annulet stops, SCVTVMo FIDEIo PROTEGETo EAMo, weight 11.20g (Schneider 799; Brown and Comber 2, F6; N.2008; S.2534). *Light red tone with a few hairlines, one small rim chip, otherwise practically extremely fine.* **£15,000-20,000**

The 22-carat issue of the gold Pound was issued over a ten-year period from 1593-1603. The mint mark of woolpack relates to the accounting period from 1594 to January of 1597 and amounts to some £42,739 worth of gold across four crown gold denominations.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd, July 1946 sold for £22/10/- with ticket in the hand of Garth D. Doubleday.



## EXTREMELY RARE GOLD FIFTEEN SHILLING RYAL OF QUEEN ELIZABETH I



- 69 Elizabeth I (1558-1603)**, fine gold Ryal of Fifteen Shillings, Tower Mint, sixth issue (1583-1600), Queen Elizabeth standing in Tudor warship sailing left, holding orb and sceptre, rose on hull, E on banner at bow, legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, ELI ZAB; D; G; ANG; FR; ET. h IB REGInA., rev. rose on sun with sixteen rays at centre, cruciform cross fleury ends with lis terminal surrounding, crown over lion in each angle, all within a tressure of eight arcs, small trefoils in spandrels, initial mark escallop (1584-86), lhS; AVT; TRAnSIEnS. PER. mEDIV; ILLORVm. IBAT., weight 7.54g (Schneider 785; Brown and Comber B6; Thompson O1/R2,R3; N.2004; S.2530). *Toned, a little weakly struck in stern portion of boat and sea and corresponding part of reverse, one light crease, otherwise good very fine and extremely rare.* **£60,000-80,000**

The Gold "ship" Ryal or Rose Noble of Queen Elizabeth I of Fifteen Shillings face value is one of the rarest and most desirable coins of this reign. The denomination represents one of the last coins struck in the mediæval design styled with full Lombardic lettering. These coins were issued by order of a Privy Seal Warrant of the 20th April 1584 authorising the striking of fine gold Nobles of Fifteen Shillings (Ryals) and Double-Nobles of Thirty Shillings (Sovereigns) in order to help finance the Earl of Leicester's expedition to the Netherlands in 1585. By the 31st January 1586/7 a total of £27,936 worth of these two denominations had been struck of which only 3,000 were Nobles like we have offered here. They are extremely rare today and Brown and Comber only traced twelve examples extant to collectors in their article of 1989, to which not many more can be added since.

Provenance:

Ex Spink Coin Auction 161, 14th November 2002, lot 123.

Ex Mark Rasmussen Numismatist, List 8, item 124 and list 11 (2006) item 46.



## VERY RARE FIRST ISSUE ANGEL OF QUEEN ELIZABETH I



70

- 70 Elizabeth I (1558-1603)**, fine gold Angel of Ten Shillings, first to fourth issue (1559-78), St Michael slaying dragon right, head breaks inner wire line circle, initial mark small lis (1559-60) both sides, legend and beaded outer border surrounding, pellet stops, ELIZABETH: D'.G'. ANG'. FRA' Z. HIB'. REGI'., end of legend double struck giving I over G, *rev.* ship sailing right, large quartered shield upon hull, cross above, E to left, rose to right, crows nest of ship beyond inner wire line circle, legend and outer beaded border surrounding, lozenge stops, A. DNO'. FACTVM. EST ISTVD. Z. EST.MIRABI', weight 4.98g (Schneider 732/-; Brown and Comber C4; N.1979; S.2513). *Rim a little ragged in part, one light crease, otherwise, good very fine and rare.* **£8,000-10,000**

The mint mark of lis was current on the gold coinage from 1st January 1559 until the 31st July 1560 initiated by a commission of the 31st December 1558 to Sir Edmund Peckham, High Treasurer and others allowing for three fine gold denominations of Sovereign, Angel and Half-Angel which totalled some £23,685 worth of fine gold.

Provenance:

Ex Clarendon Collection, part 2, Bonhams, 17th October 2006, lot 981.



71

- 71 Elizabeth I (1558-1603)**, gold Half-Pound of Ten Shillings, second issue (1560-61), struck in 22 carat "crown" gold, crowned bust left within beaded inner circle, legend and beaded border surrounding, initial mark coronet, +ELIZABETH: D; G; ANG; FRA; ET. HI; REGINA, *rev.* crowned quartered shield of arms, E to left, R to right, legend surrounding, +SCVTVM: FIDEI: PROTEGET: E AM, weight 5.50g (Schneider 738; Brown and Comber G7; N.1982; S.2520). *Weak on parts of portrait, attractively toned, very fine, reverse stronger.* **£5,000-6,000**

The "crown" gold issues were much larger than the fine gold issues generally speaking, as crown gold was used more regularly in trade being for the smaller gold denominations. Therefore, the mintage of cross crosslet mint mark gold is estimated to be quite large at £106,278, which is borne out by the frequency of which these early Half Pound coins are met.

Provenance:

Ex Serooskerke Hoard, Middelburg, Netherlands, found 1964.

Ex J. Schulman Auction 244, Amsterdam, 15th November 1966, lot 713.

Ex Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 63, 7th October 2004, lot 277.



A SUPERB EXAMPLE OF THE SILVER CROWN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH I



- 72 Elizabeth I (1558-1603)**, silver Crown of Five Shillings, ornate crowned bust left, holding orb and sceptre, crown breaks inner beaded circle, initial mark 1 (1601), legend and beaded border surrounding, ELIZABETH: D: G: ANG: FRA: ET: HIBER: REGINA:1:, *rev.* long cross fourchée under quartered shield of arms, legend and beaded borders surrounding, :1: POSVI: DEVM: AD IVTORE M: MEVM:, weight 29.87g (Cooper dies C/4; N.2012; S.2582). *Struck on a full flan, well centred, with tiny surface marks both sides, evenly toned with good detail in striking, good very fine to almost extremely fine.* **£10,000-15,000**

The silver Crowns were struck right near the end of the reign of Elizabeth I in the last issue of her coinage. They are dated by the mint marks which are 1 for 1601, or 2 for 1602 in the Julian calendar in use at that time. F. R. Cooper studied the coinage in depth throughout the 1960s and produced his synopsis of the coinage, published through the Spink Numismatic Circular in June 1971.

Provenance:

Ex Baldwin Auction 77, 27th September 2012, lot 2701.

Ex A. H. Baldwin, Fixed Price List, Winter 2012, item BH063.



EXTREMELY RARE OBTVERSE DIE VARIETY OF THE  
QUEEN ELIZABETH I CROWN UNKNOWN TO COOPER



- 73 Elizabeth I (1558-1603)**, silver Crown of Five Shillings, ornate crowned bust left, holding orb and sceptre, sceptre points to I of legend, three fingers on handle, crown breaks inner beaded circle, initial mark 1 (1601), legend and beaded border surrounding, ELIZABETH: D; G; ANG; FRA; ET: HIBER; REGINA:1:, rev. long cross fourchée under quartered shield of arms, legend and beaded borders surrounding, :1: POSVI: DEVM: AD IVTORE M: MEVM:, weight 30.09g (Cooper dies D variety/6; N.2012; S.2582). *Struck on a full flan just a little uneven in shape, well centred, with tiny surface marks and striations both sides, more so with flaws on reverse, evenly toned with good detail in striking, good very fine, an unpublished variety of the obverse die not in Cooper, only two pieces thus far known coupled with the sixth reverse, very rare.* **£5,000-6,000**

The silver Crowns were struck right near the end of the reign of Elizabeth I in the last issue of her coinage. They are dated by the mint marks which are 1 for 1601, or 2 for 1602 in the Julian calendar in use at that time. F. R. Cooper studied the coinage in depth throughout the 1960s and produced his synopsis of the coinage, published through the Spink Numismatic Circular in June 1971. However, this die study did not illustrate or define this obverse die variety and was not listed until as late as 2005, when a piece turned up in the Alan Barr Collection of Crowns sold in 2005, but this piece was coupled with reverse 1. Since that time three more examples have turned up with this obverse coupled with reverse 1. However, only this piece herewith and one other sold at a French auction in 2018 have turned up coupled with reverse 6.

Provenance:

Ex Roderick Richardson, Numismatist, Spring 2018 Circular, item 59.



## EXTREMELY RARE MINT MARK 2 (1602) SILVER CROWN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH I



- 74 Elizabeth I (1558-1603)**, silver Crown of Five Shillings, ornate crowned bust left, holding orb and sceptre, crown breaks inner beaded circle, initial mark 2 (1602), Latin legend and beaded border surrounding, ELIZABETH: D: G: ANG: FRA: ET: HIBER: REGINA:2: *rev.* long cross fourchée under quartered shield of arms, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding, :2: POSVI: DEVM: AD IVTORE M: MEVM: weight 29.94g (N.2012; S.2582A). *Toned, a few light short striations in the metal around face and on cheek and a few on reverse, one weak area in strike around chin and the upper left quarter of arms on reverse, otherwise almost extremely fine and a very pleasing example of this the final and rarest mint mark for the Elizabethan Crown, at least twenty times rarer than the mint mark 1, very rare with an excellent provenance.* **£20,000-25,000**

The silver Crowns were struck right near the end of the reign of Elizabeth I in the last issue of her coinage. They are dated by the mint marks which are 1 for 1601, or 2 for 1602 in the Julian calendar in use at that time. This is also evidenced by F. R. Cooper who studied the coinage in depth throughout the 1960s and produced his synopsis of the coinage, published through the Spink Numismatic Circular in June 1971. In his article he states that it seems only one pair of dies were used for the mint mark 2 issue, whereas he records 5 obverse dies and 6 reverses which are used in varying combinations for mint mark 1, of which a sixth obverse has since been discovered. The mint mark 2 Crowns like we have for sale here, are therefore thought to be at least twenty times rarer than the companion mint mark 1 pieces.

Provenance:

Ex Herbert Whitley, Glendining, 11th April 1956, lot 143, sold for £38.

Ex Commander Robert Gerhardt, Spink Auction 215, 4th December 2012, lot 118.

Ex A H Baldwin, Fixed Price List, Summer 2014, item BH112.

Former owner of this coin Herbert Whitley (c.1886-1955) was a renowned botanist-zoologist and the Proprietor of the Paignton Zoological and Botanical Gardens in Devon.



75

76

## RARE PORTCULLIS MONEY FOUR TESTERNS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH I

- 75 Elizabeth I (1558-1603)**, silver Four Testerns, trade coinage “Portcullis Money”, crowned quartered shield of arms, crowned E to left, crowned R to right, beaded circles and legend surrounding, initial mark O, O:ELIZABETH. D:G: ANG: FRA: ET. HIB; REGINA., *rev.* inverted die axis, crowned portcullis with chains, beaded circles and legend surrounding, initial mark O, O:POSVI. DEVM. ADIVTOREM. MEVM., weight 13.35g (Pridmore 2; S.2607B). *Evenly toned and well struck, scratches at base of portcullis, otherwise very fine and rare.* **£7,000-9,000**

The four denominations of Eight, Four, Two and One silver Testern were an attempt at producing a trade coinage sponsored by the newly formed East India Company to be used in overseas trade principally in the Far East. However, the competition against the Spanish Eight Reales and its fractions was too much at this time and ultimately the coinage did not succeed rendering the surviving coins a rarity. The surviving coins probably all being coins retained in London as souvenirs at the time.

Provenance:

Ex Clarendon Collection, part 2, Bonhams, 17th October 2006, lot 1113.

## PLEASEING EXAMPLE OF THE 1562 MILLED SIXPENCE OF QUEEN ELIZABETH I

- 76 Elizabeth I (1558-1603)**, silver Sixpence, 1562, milled issue by E. Mestrelle, elaborate crowned bust left, small rose in field behind, initial mark star both sides, outer beaded circle and legend surrounding both sides, cross on crown below centre of E, ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FRA. ET. HIB. REGINA, *rev.* long cross fourchée over quartered shield of arms, date above between pellets, left pellet below V of legend, POSVI DEVM. AD IVTORE M. MEVM, weight 3.11g (Borden and Brown 27, O1/R1; N.2027; S.2596). *Toned, with underlying brilliance, extremely fine for issue and rare and highly desirable this nice.* **£1,200-1,500**

Elloye Mestrelle likely arrived from Paris with his family in 1559, and along with his sibling Philip was already a skilled engraver. It is thought that he came to England to sell his skills to the Mint, as the Queen was concentrating her energy into the recoinage, having ascended the throne the year before. He may well have lost employment engraving in France, as the first mention of him is in a pardon by Queen Elizabeth of 24th March 1561 where he is forgiven for any treasons, felonies or offences before his arrival at the Mint dating before 1st March 1559. He seems to have secured a contract during 1560 at the Mint, and the first fruits of his experimental machine-made labour appear in late 1561. To make such milled coins metal ingots were first cast and then a cutter was employed to cut individual blanks, which turned out to be 10% overweight. Therefore, the individual blank flans had to be adjusted by hand cranking through roller presses to flatten them out. The eventual coins were struck by a screw press method and the first denominations were the undated silver Shilling, Groat and Half-Groat, and a limited number of gold Half-Pounds and Crowns perhaps produced to celebrate the Queen’s visit to the Mint in July 1561. The silver at least features in a Pyx trial of October 1561, but not the gold. These silver denominations were then dropped in favour of new silver Sixpences, Threepences, Three-Halfpence and Three-Farthings, as of a new Proclamation issued 15th November 1561, all featuring the rose behind the bust, and Elloye was awarded £25 from the Queen.

Elloye worked within the Mint for the next eight years, but fortunes changed on 1st September 1568 when his brother Philip was arrested for counterfeiting Burgundian Crowns and Elloye was implicated in the crime. Philip was subsequently hanged after his conviction of 12th January, and Elloye though once again pardoned on 2nd May 1569 returned to the Mint in 1570; but not in as much favour as previously as he now had only limited access to letter punches for engraving. The Under-Treasurer Stanley suddenly died in December 1571 and the change in master-ship to John Lonison meant changes were afoot. It was decided the experimental machinery would be put to the test against the hammermen in 1572, and its production rate of a mere 22 blank Sixpence sized flans an hour could not compete with the hammermen’s 280 in the same timeframe and theirs were more accurately hewn. Therefore, Lonison denied Elloye further access to the Minting area in the Tower though he remained in lodgings with his family, and not much more is known for the succeeding years and months. That is until in October 1577 when Elloye is arrested in London and later appears at the Norfolk Assizes charged with counterfeiting and is convicted. His possessions and family are evicted from the Tower, and alas it seems he met the same fate as his brother Philip in Spring 1578.

For further reading see the article in the British Numismatic Journal 1983, volume 53, “The Milled Coinage of Elizabeth I” by D. G. Borden and I. D. Brown

Provenance:

Ex St James Auction 35, 9th February 2016, lot 40.



## VERY RARE GOLD SOVEREIGN OF KING JAMES I



- 77 James I (1603-25), gold Sovereign of Twenty Shillings, first coinage (1603-04), struck in "crown" gold of 22 carat fineness, first crowned armoured half-length figure of King right, holding orb and sceptre, legend and beaded borders surrounding, initial mark thistle (21st May 1603 to 22nd May 1604) both sides, .IACOBVS. D; G; ANG; SCO; FRAN; ET. HIB; REX. rev. crowned quartered shield of arms, I to left and R to right, legend and beaded borders surrounding, .EXVRGAT. DEVS. DISSIPENTVR. INIMICI. weight 11.11g (Schneider 1; N.2065; S.2608). Lightly toned with a copper red tinge, with a well-defined portrait, tiny nick by eye and a few other very light marks, otherwise good very fine, very rare. £30,000-40,000**

The first indenture for coinage in the reign is dated 21st May 1603 and allows for a "crown" gold 22 carat Sovereign of twenty shillings, the only fine gold being the Angel and its fractions. The short-lived first issue features a legend mentioning England and Scotland separately, which only occurs in the first coinage of this King before he styles himself King of Great Britain from the second coinage onwards. The second bust mint mark lis coinage is a short-lived issue within this coinage only being issued for four and a half months, but alas there is no breakdown of output between the first mint mark of thistle and that of the lis. What we do know is only £31,609 of crown gold was made for all crown gold denominations across the first coinage which is only a small amount when compared with other later outputs in the other coinages.

Provenance:

Ex David Dupree Collection, purchased by Spink 1989.

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular, February 1991, catalogued as superb EF.

Ex Thos H Law Collection, Stacks Bowers Ponterio, Auction 176, 13th August 2013, lot 20124.



## THE RAREST TYPE OF GOLD HALFCROWN OF THE REIGN OF KING JAMES I



- 78 James I (1603-25)**, gold Halfcrown or Eighth Sovereign, struck in 22 carat “crown” gold, first coinage (1603-04), first crowned bust right within beaded circles and legend, initial mark thistle (21st May 1603 to 22nd May 1604) both sides, IACOBVS. D: G: AN: SC: FR: ET. HI; REX., rev. crowned quartered shield of arms, I to left of crown, R to right, .TVEATVR. VNITA DEVS., weight 1.34g (Schneider 5; N.2069; S.2612). *Toned, practically extremely fine, a superb example, extremely rare, we can only trace three examples in commerce.* **£10,000-12,000**

The total output of “crown” gold in this initial coinage of the reign of King James I is a mere £31,609 from 21st May 1603 until 10th November 1604 which is the smallest output for any 18 month period in the reign. The only accounting period that is smaller is one of only four months duration in 1619. The small gold Halfcrown was one of four denominations which was produced from this small amount of gold which covers the first two mint marks of the reign of thistle and lis. Generally speaking the small denominations account for less of the output in quantity of coin compared to the larger denominations and are extremely rare in commerce today. In fact this piece, Schneider’s and the Lingford coin cited below are the only ones we can trace as appearing previously for sale.

Looking back to one of the most complete collections of James I coin ever sold at auction, that of Herbert M Lingford in June 1951, an example of this very mint mark of the first gold Halfcrown sold for £52 hammer (lot 879), an amazing result when compared to the mere £44 hammered for an example of the largest denomination, the gold Sovereign (lot 873). The coin herewith comes from the celebrated Lockett Collection of English coins, lot 2070, and in 1956 this coin sold for £85, whereas the two examples of the gold Sovereign sold for £70 and £72 respectively, showing just how rare this denomination really is.

Provenance:

Ex Richard Cyril Lockett, English part II, Glendining, 16th October 1956, lot 2070, sold for £85.

Ex St James Auction 10, 6th November 2008, lot 704.

Ex A H Baldwin, Fixed Price List, Winter 2013, item BH040.



IMPRESSIVE GOLD ROSE RYAL OF KING JAMES I



- 79 James I (1603-25),** fine gold Rose Ryal of Thirty Shillings, second coinage (1604-19), King in robes seated facing on throne within tressure, holding orb and sceptre, portcullis below, initial mark mullet (1611-12), struck over coronet both sides, beaded circles and legend surrounding, .IACOBVS. D; G; MAG; BRIT FRAN; ET. HIBER; REX., pellet and contraction mark stops both sides, *rev.* quartered shield upon large rose, within beaded circle, legend surrounding, .A. DNO; FACTVM. EST. ISTVD. ET. EST. MIRAB; IN. OCVLIS. NRIS., weight 13.71g (Schneider 9; Stewartby C/f; N 2079; S.2613). *Toned with some raised die flaws on reverse, a bold very fine and a pleasing example of this rare mint mark with a great provenance.* **£15,000-20,000**

Such large gold coins were struck in 23 and a third carat "fine" gold and the mullet mint mark was in use from the 1st April 1611 until 31st March 1612. Fine gold struck of this mark totalled some £1,486 worth and included the Rose Ryal, Spur Ryal and Angel, therefore the mintage was very small and the coins are subsequently rare to say the least.

The dies for these coins were studied in an article "Rose Ryals of James I 1605-17" by Lord Stewartby, British Numismatic Journal, Volume 71, 2005.

Provenance:

Ex Sir Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan, Sotheby, 17th June 1935.

Ex Herbert M. Lingford, part II, Glendining, 20th June 1951, lot 886 sold for £34 to Baldwin.



## VERY RARE GOLD "SHIP" RYAL OF FIFTEEN SHILLINGS OF KING JAMES I



- 80 James I (1603-25),** fine gold Spur-Ryal of Fifteen Shillings, second coinage (1604-19), King standing in warship sailing left, large quartered shield and sword, rose on hull, I on banner at bow, initial mark escallop (1606-07), legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, .IACOBVS D; G; MAG; BRIT; FRAN; ET. HIB; REX., *rev.* rose on sun with sixteen rays at centre, cruciform cross fleury ends with lis terminal surrounding, crown over lion in each angle, all within a tressure of eight arcs, small trefoils in spandrels, .A. DNO; FACTVM. EST. ISTVD ET. EST. MIRABILE., weight 6.83g (Schneider -; N.2080; S.2614). *Toned, fully round, one slight rim split at start of obverse legend, weak strike at mint mark and rose on hull, hairline crack filled in Victorian era on obverse at 2 o'clock to stern of ship, otherwise a pleasing good very fine, this mint mark not represented in the Schneider Collection for this denomination, very rare.* **£38,000-42,000**

James I was the first King of both Scotland and England, and therefore the first to style himself as King of Great Britain. The fine gold denominations of the second coinage of James I were ordered by an indenture of 16th July 1605, specifying the gold Spur-Ryal at Fifteen Shillings face value. The mint mark of Scallop was in use from 11th July 1606 until the 30th June 1607. This output falls into a two year accounting period at the Mint from 1st June 1605 until 31st March 1607 which also covers the mint mark of Rose. In this time period £8,916 worth face value of gold was produced, much of it perhaps the larger Rose Ryal pieces of Thirty Shillings as they seem to have survived in larger numbers today. The fine gold Spur Ryals are perhaps the hardest denomination to find of this reign, as this coin has been previously housed in some of the greatest collections of the past and of course the current Schneider Collection of British gold does not have an example of this mint mark.

Provenance:

Ex William Brice, collection purchased en bloc by Hyman Montagu, 1887.

Ex Hyman Montagu, Sotheby, 16th-20th November 1897, lot 298 plate coin showing crack filled.

Privately transacted by Spink from private collection, c.1915.

Ex V.J.E. Ryan, part I, Glendining, 28th-30th June 1950, lot 365, sold for £74.



VERY RARE UNPIERCED EXAMPLE OF THE GOLD ANGEL OF KING JAMES I



81

- 81 James I (1603-25)**, fine gold Angel of Eleven Shillings, second coinage (1604-19), St Michael slaying dragon right, Latin legend and beaded border surrounding on both sides, initial mark trefoil (1613) both sides, struck over tower over mullet on obverse, struck over tower on reverse, pellet stops, IACOBVS. D' G' MAG' BRIT' FRA' ET. HI' REX., *rev.* flat decked ship sailing, no bowsprit, large quartered shield at centre, I to left of mast, cinquefoil to right, beaded circles and legend surrounding, .A. DNO. FACTVM. EST. ISTVD., weight 4.64g (Schneider -; N.2081; S.2615). *Lightly toned, fully round, good very fine, especially rare in unpierced state, we note that there is no example of this mint mark present in the Schneider Collection for this denomination.* **£8,000-10,000**

The output of fine gold for this period was £1,925, which covered four denominations from the impressive large gold Ryal to the small Half Angel. The Angel was struck quite sparingly as evidenced by the reuse of the obverse and reverse dies from previous mint mark periods. The obverse seems to have started life as a mint mark Mullet piece dating to 1611-12; it was then over-stamped with mint mark Tower for the period (1612-13) and then again with Trefoil for the remainder of 1613, good longevity for this time. The reverse was also used for mint mark Tower then over-stamped for use as mint mark Trefoil.

Provenance:

Ex James Perley Storer, Spink Coin Auction 111, 21st November 1995, lot 162.



82

83

- 82 James I (1603-25)**, gold Unite of Twenty Shillings, second coinage (1604-19), third crowned armoured half-length bust right, holding orb and sceptre, beaded circles and legend surrounding, initial mark coronet (1607-09) both sides, .IACOBVS. D;G; MAG; BRIT; FRA; ET. HI; REX, *rev.* crowned quartered shield of arms, I to left, R to right, legend surrounding, FACIAM. EOS. IN. GENTEM. VNAM., weight 9.73g (Schneider 25A; N.2084; S.2619). *Lightly toned, a little softly struck otherwise good very fine.* **£1,500-2,000**

The original pyx trial records show that £126,819 of 22 carat crown gold was struck for this mint mark from 12th November 1607 until 17th May 1609, which is one of the lower mintages when compared across the mint marks of the second coinage.

Provenance:

Patrick Finn, List 12, 1998, item 16

- 83 James I (1603-25)**, gold Crown of Five Shillings, struck in 22 carat "Crown" gold, second coinage (1604-19), third crowned bust right within beaded circles and legend, initial mark trefoil (1613), .IACOBVS; D; G; MAG; BRI; FRA; ET; HI; REX., *rev.* crowned quartered shield of arms, I to left of crown, R to right, .HENRICVS. ROSAS. REGNA. IACOBVS, weight 2.50g (Schneider -; N.2091; S.2625). *A little weakly struck in parts both sides, perhaps once cleaned, now lightly toned, otherwise very fine and a mint mark not present in the Schneider Collection.* **£300-400**



## THE FINEST GRADED GOLD SPUR RYAL OF KING JAMES I WITH A SUPERB PROVENANCE



- 84 James I (1603-25)**, fine gold Spur-Ryal of Fifteen Shillings, third coinage (1619-25), crowned facing lion supporting quartered shield of arms, holding sceptre, value either side, X to left, V to right, legend and beaded borders surrounding, initial mark spur rowel (1619-20) both sides, IACOBVS D: G: MAG: BRIT: FRA: ET HI: REX., *rev.* rose on sun with sixteen rays at centre, cruciform crowned fleur de lis, crown over lion in each angle, all within a tressure of eight arcs, pellet in each spandrel, A DNO : FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRABI:, weight 6.26g (Schneider 79; N.2109; S.2634). *Crisply struck with appealing copper red tone, a superb example, one tiny short hairline to right of top lis on reverse field otherwise practically as struck, extremely rare this well preserved, has been graded and slabbed by PCGS as MS63.* **£100,000-125,000**

PCGS certification 792971.63/36045672.

James I was the first King of both Scotland and England, and therefore was the first to style himself as King of Great Britain. It is thought the lion design of this Spur-Ryal was inspired by the earlier coinage of the James VI Scottish lion Noble of 1584-88.

The fine gold denominations of the third coinage of James I were ordered by an indenture of 20th August 1619 specifying the gold Spur-Ryal at Fifteen Shillings face value, the example offered herewith being of the first mint mark of the issue. We note the fine gold output for this mint mark for all denominations was only £1,047 of which the Spur-Ryal was a proportion. This is the second smallest output amongst the mint marks of James I's third coinage.

Provenance:

Ex Bridgewater House Collection, Sotheby, 15th June 1972, lot 86.

Ex Spink Coin Auction 30, 3rd June 1983, lot 580.

Ex A. L. Lloyd Collection, Spink Coin Auction 160, 9th October 2002, lot 1067.

Ex Davissons Auction 19, Minnesota, 1st May 2003, lot 14.

Ex Goldberg Auction 59, Hollywood USA, 1st June 2010, lot 3081.

Ex Clearwater Collection of Exceptional English and Ancients, Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 312, 9th October 2013, lot 32.

Ex NGS, 30th Anniversary Sale, Auction 10, Switzerland, 3rd December 2018, lot 247.



85

- 85 James I (1603-25)**, gold Laurel of Twenty Shillings, third coinage (1619-25), fourth laureate and draped bust left, straight ties at rear of bust, value behind, legend and beaded borders surrounding on both sides, initial mark trefoil (1624), .IACOBVS D. G. MA. BRI. FRA. ET. HIB. REX., *rev.* long cross fourchée over crowned quartered shield of arms, terminal mark trefoil, no stops in legend surrounding, FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM VNAM, weight 9.05g (Schneider -; N.2114; S.2638B). *Lightly toned, weak on chin and corresponding part of reverse, very fine, this bust and mint mark combination not present in the Schneider Collection.*

**£1,500-2,000**

The trefoil mint mark was the final mint mark of the reign and original pyx trial records show that £925,429 of 22 carat crown gold was struck for this mint mark from 1st April 1624 until 7th July 1625.

Provenance:

Ex F. R. Künker, Germany, Auction 100, 21st June 2005, lot 146.

#### EXTREMELY RARE GOLD PATTERN UNITE BY ABRAHAM VAN DER DORT FOR KING CHARLES I

(illustrated opposite)

- 86 Charles I (1625-49)**, Pattern gold Unite of Twenty Shillings, cast by Abraham Van Der Dort (circa 1625), bare head bust left in lace collar, legend and toothed border surrounding, initial mark lis, .CAROLVS. D; G; MAG; BRIT; FR; ET. HI; REX. *rev.* struck en medaille, crowned quartered shield of arms, crowned C to left, crowned R to right, terminal mark lis, legend surrounding, .FLORENT. CONCORDIA. REGNA. edge, plain, weight 10.06g (Brooker 1239; Farquhar BNJ V, 1908, p.178; Mii 374/269; WR 22 R5; N.2655 VR). *Cast and chased, smoothed in fields, though of the same full weight standard as the gold Unite, otherwise good very fine, reverse a touch stronger, and very rare.*

**£20,000-25,000**

It is interesting that this piece has been made the same weight specification as the circulation gold Unite of Twenty Shillings as Wilson and Rasmussen pitch the weight of those pieces usually encountered at a lower than currency level.

Abraham Van Der Dort was a Dutchman and medallist, who became a favourite of the King, and who ultimately became the curator of Charles I's various collections. Much of his work is unidentified but it is known that he was appointed to provide patterns for the coinage after the King's accession from April of 1625, which is from whence these rare high relief pattern pieces are thought to emanate. One of Van Der Dort's four posts within the Royal household was "Master Imbosser or Maker of Medals (for life) and Provider of Patterns" on £40 salary a year. Lord Conway wrote to the Commissioners on the 26th November 1625 to instruct the making of new patterns of some new stamps of coin made by Van Der Dort. The Mint worked throughout December and wrote back on 7th January 1626, to say the high relief was causing them trouble in the striking of £1, £3 and £5 pieces, of which the coin herewith is the lowliest denomination. They went on to say the problems of striking in this minting, would cause a detrimental effect to the rate of production if such high relief coinage was to go ahead, however, if his Majesty wanted a few pieces of these denominations for his pleasure, then that will not hinder Mint activity.

This is perhaps why such pieces are so rare today as full-scale production was just not possible with the minting machinery of the time. It would also seem striking just "a few pieces of each for pleasure" was not that easy either as the coin exists in struck and cast format, with the cast like we have here being more common than the struck version, though all are very rare. Perhaps casting a number for his Majesty's pleasure, was easier than trying to strike such pieces in high relief, and this piece weighs the same as a Twenty Shilling Unite.

Van Der Dort remained in Westminster and is mentioned in papers throughout the 1630s and clearly was becoming more intimate with the King especially in later years. Van Der Dort eventually finished by the 15th October 1639, his hand-written Catalogue of the Royal Collection at Whitehall. Not long after this though, Van Der Dort took his own life by hanging, as he had lost one of the King's favourite miniature paintings for which he was Curator. He had secreted the piece so well he could not find it, and the embarrassment of losing such a fine piece was too much to bear. Ironically the missing piece was found not long after Van Der Dort died. A portrait of him hangs in the Hermitage in St Petersburg, Russia.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin, Auction 57, 23rd September 2008, lot 652.

Ex A. H. Baldwin, Fixed Price List, Summer 2014, item BH 104.



86



87

88

- 87 Charles I (1625-49), "crown" gold Unite of Twenty Shillings, Tower Mint, group B, second crowned bust left, class Ia/1b, bust 2a, value XX in field behind, Latin legend and beaded border surrounding, initial mark castle (1627-28) both sides, .CAROLVS. D; G; MAG; BR; FR; ET. HIB; REX., rev. crowned quartered shield of arms, legend and beaded border surrounding, .FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA., only stops at start and end of legend, weight 9.02g (Brooker 39/38; cf.Schneider 123; N.2148; S.2687). Lightly toned, well centred, just a tad weak of strike on base of bust and corresponding part of reverse, a bold very fine. **£2,500-3,000****

The original pyx trial records show that £234,915 of 22 carat crown gold was struck for this mint mark from 1st April 1627 until 31st March 1628.

- 88 Charles I (1625-49), "crown" gold Unite of Twenty Shillings, Tower Mint, group D, fourth crowned bust left, class II, bust 5, unjewelled crown, value XX in field behind, legend and beaded border surrounding, initial mark portcullis (1633-34), CAROLVS. D; G; MA; BR; FR; ET. HIB; REX., rev. crowned quartered oval shield of arms, crowned C to left, crowned R to right, legend and beaded border surrounding, terminal mark crown, .FLORENT. CONCORDIA. REGNA., weight 9.04g (Brooker 85 this coin; Schneider 149; N.2153; S.2692). Lightly toned, well centred, just a tad weak of strike in upper left of obverse and corresponding part of reverse, good very fine. **£1,800-2,200****

The original pyx trial records show that £85,155 of 22 carat crown gold was struck for this mint mark from 11th July 1633 until 27th June 1634.

Provenance:

Ex John G. Brooker Collection, Coins of Charles I, dispersed by Spink and Son Ltd from 1980.

Ex St James Auction 6, 8th June 2007, lot 139.

Ex St James Auction 11, 8th May 2009, lot 82.



RARE AND PLEASING MILLED GOLD HALF UNITE OF KING CHARLES I BY NICHOLAS BRIOT



89

- 89 Charles I (1625-49)**, gold Double Crown or Half-Unite of Ten Shillings, Nicholas Briot's first milled issue, (1631-32), crowned draped bust left, crown with plain double arches, value .X. behind, all within inner beaded circle, initial mark diamond above B, lozenge stops in legend and outer toothed border surrounding, CAROLVS. D:G. MAG. BRITAN. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX., *rev.* struck en medaille, crowned garnished quartered shield, crowned C and lozenge to left, crowned R and lozenge to right, inner beaded circle surrounding, lozenge stops in legend and outer toothed border surrounding, terminal mark .B. to left of crown, CVLTORES. SVI. DEVS. PROTEGIT., weight 4.54g (Schneider 281; Brooker 712 this coin; N.2296; S.2720A). *Some light hairline marks, lightly toned, good very fine and pleasing, with a great provenance.* **£15,000-20,000**

Nicholas Briot the Engraver general to the mints of France, introduced his mechanised mill press to the Tower Mint in 1631, and produced at the 22 carat standard two small issues of gold coins in 1631 and 1638, concurrent with the regular hammered issues. The milled issues were engraved to a very fine quality by Briot, like the coin offered here. Briot had gained the King's favour in 1626 after having moved to England in 1625, the King wanting to improve the artistic merit of the nation's coinage, which led to Briot's official appointment as mint engraver in 1634.

Provenance:

Ex Bridgewater House Collection, Sotheby, 15th June 1972, lot 108.  
 Ex J. G. Brooker, SCBI 33:712, collection sold through Spink 1978-83.  
 Ex Dix, Noonan and Webb, Auction71, 28th September 2006, lot 610.



90

- 90 Charles I (1625-49)**, silver Halfcrown of Two Shillings and Sixpence, Nicholas Briot's first milled Issue (1631-32), armoured King on horseback left, crowned holding sword with flowing sash, rough groundline, beaded circle and legend surrounding, initial mark B and flower, CAROLVS. D:G: MAGN. BRITAN. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX, *rev.* inverted die axis, crowned quartered shield of arms in frame, crowned C and lozenge to left, crowned R and lozenge to right, beaded circle and legend surrounding, CHRISTO. AVSPICE. REGNO. weight 14.97g (Bull 468; Brooker 715; N.2299; S.2853). *Toned practically very fine.* **£2,000-2,500**

Nicholas Briot the Engraver general to the mints of France, introduced his mechanised mill press to the Tower Mint in 1631. The milled issues were engraved to a very fine quality by Briot, like the coin offered here. Briot had gained the King's favour in 1626 after having moved to England in 1625, the King wanting to improve the artistic merit of the nation's coinage, which led to Briot's official appointment as mint engraver in 1634.

Provenance:

Ex Mark Rasmussen Numismatist, October 2003.  
 Ex Colin Adams Collection of Halfcrowns, Spink Coin Auction 177, 1st December 2005, lot 144.



91

- 91 Charles I (1625-49)**, silver Halfcrown of Two Shillings and Sixpence, York Mint, type 7, armoured King on horseback left, with sword and flowing scarf, horse tail between legs, EBOR below, tiny letter B inside O, beaded borders with legend surrounding, initial mark lion both sides (1643-44), .CAROLVS. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX., *rev.* round quartered shield of arms, with lion skin garniture, legend surrounding, .CHRISTO. AVSPICE. REGNO. weight 13.49g (Brooker 1087; Bull 559; N.2315; S.2869). *Toned, raised die flaw on reverse, almost very fine.* **£800-1,000**

King Charles I's second Capital City was York where he first went after fleeing London in January of 1641/2. A year later in early January of 1642/3 the King commanded the French engraver Nicholas Briot, at no doubt great danger to himself, to travel to York and Oxford secretly for meetings in relation to coinage. Later in the month a Mint at York became operational in the house of Sir Henry Jenkins in Minster Yard and operated until the 16th July 1644.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd. May 1944.

Ex Herbert M. Lingford, portion of English collection purchased by A H Baldwin 1951.

Ex Colin Adams Collection of Halfcrowns, Spink Coin Auction 177, 1st December 2005, lot 158.



92

- 92 Charles I (1625-49)**, silver Halfcrown of Two Shillings and Sixpence, 1642, Shrewsbury Mint, armoured King on horseback left, crowned holding sword, with flowing sash, legend and beaded borders surrounding, initial mark Shrewsbury plume, CAROLVS: D: G: MAG: BRIT: FR: ET: HIB: REX:, *rev.* Declaration in two lines at centre between ruled lines RELIG: PROT: LEG / ANGL: LIBER: PARL, three Shrewsbury plumes above, date below, legend and beaded borders surrounding, initial mark nine pellets, EXVRGAT. DEVS. DISSIPENTVR. INIMICI:, weight 15.08g (Bull 588/11; Brooker 825/815; N.2378/2372; S.2934). *Unevenly shaped in striking with some weakness and double striking, the eleven-pellet reverse seems to be the product of a 9 pellet double strike, toned good very fine though as struck and rare.* **£1,800-2,200**

King Charles I arrived in Shrewsbury on the 20th September 1642 and ordered Thomas Bushell to move the Royalist Mint from the town of Aberystwyth where much silver was mined, to Shrewsbury. The Mint was moved and operational by early the following month, but activity only lasted there for 9-10 weeks, as by the 29th October King Charles was ordering Bushell to once again move the Mint to the City of Oxford. The move this time was much slower and it was not till the 3rd January 1642/3 that Thomas Bushell arrived with his by now quite mobile Mint in Oxford, where it was set up in New Inn Hall.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd. October 1946.

Ex Herbert M. Lingford, portion of English collection purchased by A H Baldwin 1951.

Ex Colin Adams Collection of Halfcrowns, Spink Coin Auction 177, 1st December 2005, lot 170.



GOLD TRIPLE UNITE FROM THE FIRST PAIR OF DIES USED AT OXFORD  
AS DEPICTED IN THE MERCURIUS AULICUS NEWSPAPER OF 1642



- 93 Charles I (1625-49)**, gold Triple-Unite of Three Pounds, dated 1642, Oxford Mint, half-length crowned armoured figure of King left, holding sword and palm branch, bust intrudes inner beaded circle surrounding at bottom and touches circle at sword tip and cross on crown, Oxford plumes in field behind, legend and outer toothed border surrounding, initial mark Oxford plumes, CAROLVS: D: G: MAG: BRIT: FR: ET: HIB: REX, *rev.* Declaration inscription in three wavy lines at centre, RELIG: PROT / LEG: ANG / LIBER: PAR, date below, three Oxford plumes over .III. value above, legend commences upper left within beaded and toothed border surrounding, initial mark four pellets, ..EXVRGAT: DEVS: DISSIPENTVR: INIMICI, weight 26.96g (Beresford-Jones dies I / S1; Schneider 284; Brooker 830; N.2381; S.2724). *Struck on a full broad flan, a touch double-struck on sword, a little weak on elbow and crown, otherwise with a clear portrait and a pleasant colouration, good very fine.* **£60,000-80,000**

The gold Triple Unite represents the largest hammered gold denomination ever produced in the English series of coinage at a face value of Three Pounds. Such coins were produced at a time of duress, when the King had moved his Capital from London after the Battle of Edgehill, to the Royalist Universities of the City of Oxford, where he made a state entrance on 29th October 1642. The King lived at Christ Church, with the Queen installed at Merton; the Royalist Parliament met in the Upper Schools and Great Convocation House; the Privy Council at Oriel; and the Mint worked at New Inn Hall from the 3rd January 1642/3. These magnificent gold coins were struck for only three dates, 1642, 1643 and 1644 with some variation as there are 24 different varieties of obverse and reverse across these three dates, plus an extremely rare 1642 piece struck in Shrewsbury. Today, it is estimated the 25 different combinations exist in a mere surviving sample of some 250 pieces.

When the Triple Unite was introduced as currency it was more than double the value of any previous English coin produced, and would have been seen as a magnificent piece of propaganda against the Puritan cause, to show that though the King had moved from London, Oxford was a rich alternative City. Perhaps the King was inspired by similar large extremely rare Scottish coins produced some 70 years earlier by his father, King James VI of Scotland in 1575-6. The King had introduced the first regular newspaper printed in Oxford the "Mercurius Aulicus" from the 1st January 1642/3 (1642 old calendar style), and the introduction of the new Triple Unite as currency is featured in the edition produced around the 18th February 1642/3, and features a woodcut illustration of the new denomination (dies 1/S1 combination like we have offered herewith). This is thought to be the first ever illustration of a current coin of the realm in contemporary print. As the new year in the old calendar style commenced on the 25th March this means all the 1642 dated coins were produced in only a very limited time from mid-February to probably April at latest when 1643 dated pieces were no doubt produced. It seems the issue of this great coin ceased with the great fire of Oxford as reported in the same newspaper of 6th October 1644, as there are only three reverse types known of 1644.

Provenance:

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular, November 1947, item 52703 offered as VF/EF for £110.

Ex A. H. Baldwin, Fixed Price List, Winter 2014, item BH048.



## THE EX LOUIS ELIASBERG EXAMPLE OF THE THIRD OBVERSE TYPE OF 1642 GOLD TRIPLE UNITE



- 94 Charles I (1625-49)**, gold Triple-Unite of Three Pounds, dated 1642, Oxford Mint, half-length crowned armoured figure of King left, holding sword and palm branch, Oxford plumes in field behind, all within beaded circle, legend and outer toothed border surrounding, initial mark Oxford plumes, CAROLVS: D: G: MAG: BRIT: FRAN: ET: HI: REX, *rev.* Declaration inscription in three wavy lines at centre, RELIG: PROT / LEG: ANG / LIBER: PAR, date below, three Oxford plumes over .III. value above, legend commences upper left within beaded and toothed border surrounding, initial mark five pellets, :EXVRGAT: DEVS: DISSIPENTVR: INIMICI:, weight 27.05g (Beresford-Jones dies III / S2; Schneider 286; N.2381; Brooker 832; S.2724). *Struck on a full broad flan, toned, a little weak on elbow hands and crown, otherwise good very fine.* **£60,000-80,000**

The gold Triple Unite represents the largest hammered gold denomination ever produced in the English series of coinage at a face value of Three Pounds. Such coins were produced at a time of duress, when the King had moved his Capital from London after the Battle of Edgehill, to the Royalist Universities of the City of Oxford, where he made a state entrance on 29th October 1642. The King lived at Christ Church, with the Queen installed at Merton; the Royalist Parliament met in the Upper Schools and Great Convocation House; the Privy Council at Oriel; and the Mint worked at New Inn Hall from the 3rd January 1642/3. These magnificent gold coins were struck for only three dates, 1642, 1643 and 1644 with some variation as there are 24 different varieties of obverse and reverse across these three dates, plus an extremely rare 1642 piece struck in Shrewsbury. Today, it is estimated the 25 different combinations exist in a mere surviving sample of some 250 pieces.

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Provenance:

Ex Louis Eliasberg Sr., American Numismatic Rarities, New Hampshire, USA, 18-19 April 2005, lot 367.

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular, April 2008, item HS3351.



ONE OF THE RAREST DIE PAIRINGS OF THE 1643 GOLD TRIPLE UNITE OF CHARLES I  
EX CLARENDON COLLECTION FRONT COVER COIN



- 95 Charles I (1625-49)**, gold Triple Unite of Three Pounds, dated 1643, Oxford Mint, crowned armoured half-length figure of King left, holding upright sword and palm branch, Oxford plumes with bands in field behind, legend and beaded borders surrounding, initial mark Oxford plumes, CAROLVS. D: G. MAGN: BRIT: FRAN: ET: HIB: REX.:, *rev.* legend commences upper left on continuous scroll, toothed outer border surrounding, no initial mark, EXVRGAT: DEVS: DISSIPENTVR: INIMICI:, running into Declaration inscription on three line scroll at centre, RELIG: PROT / LEG: ANG / LIBER: PAR, date below, three Oxford plumes over III value above, weight 26.78g (Beresford-Jones dies VI / L4; Schneider 298; N.2384; Brooker -; S.2727). *Once cleaned, now lightly toned, a few tiny marks and nicks with hairlines both sides, otherwise almost very fine and a very rare die combination not present in Brooker, was the front cover coin of part two of the Clarendon Collection.* **£40,000-50,000**

The gold Triple Unite represents the largest hammered gold denomination ever produced in the English series of coinage at a face value of Three Pounds. Such coins were produced at a time of duress, when the King had moved his Capital from London after the Battle of Edgehill, to the Royalist Universities of the City of Oxford, where he made a state entrance on 29th October 1642. The King lived at Christ Church, with the Queen installed at Merton; the Royalist Parliament met in the Upper Schools and Great Convocation House; the Privy Council at Oriel; and the Mint worked at New Inn Hall from the 3rd January 1642/3. These magnificent gold coins were struck for only three dates, 1642, 1643 and 1644 with some variation as there are 24 different varieties of obverse and reverse across these three dates, plus an extremely rare 1642 piece struck in Shrewsbury. Today, it is estimated the 25 different combinations exist in a mere surviving sample of some 250 pieces.

When the Triple Unite was introduced as currency it was more than double the value of any previous English coin produced, and would have been seen as a magnificent piece of propaganda against the Puritan cause, to show that though the King had moved from London, Oxford was a rich alternative City. Perhaps the King was inspired by similar large extremely rare Scottish coins produced some 70 years earlier by his Father, King James VI of Scotland in 1575-6. The King had introduced the first regular newspaper printed in Oxford the "Mercurius Aulicus" from the 1st January 1642/3 (1642 old calendar style), and the introduction of the new Triple Unite as currency is featured in the edition produced around the 18th February 1642/3, and features a woodcut illustration of the new denomination (dies 1/S1 combination). This is thought to be the first ever illustration of a current coin of the realm in contemporary print. As the new year in the old calendar style commenced on the 25th March this means all the 1642 dated coins were produced in only a very limited time from mid-February to probably April at latest when 1643 dated pieces were no doubt produced. It seems the issue of this great coin ceased with the great fire of Oxford as reported in the same newspaper of 6th October 1644, as there are only three reverse types known of 1644.

Provenance:

Ex Clarendon Collection, part two, Bonhams, 17th October 2006, lot 1275 and front cover coin.



## EXTREMELY RARE CHARLES I SMALLER MODULE GOLD TRIPLE UNITE OF 1644



- 96 Charles I (1625-49)**, gold Triple Unite of Three Pounds, dated 1644, Oxford Mint, struck on a smaller module flan, crowned smaller armoured half-length figure of King left, holding upright sword and palm branch, mostly within inner beaded circle, Oxford plumes with bands in field behind, legend and beaded borders surrounding, initial mark Shrewsbury style plumes, lozenge stops on obverse, CAROLVS. D: G: MAG: BRI: FRA: ET. HIBER: REX., *rev.* legend commences upper left on continuous scroll, toothed outer border surrounding, no initial mark, pellet stops, EXVRGAT. DEVS. DISSIPENTVR. INIMICI., running into Declaration inscription on three line scroll at centre, RELIG: PROT: / :LEG: ANG: / LIBER: PAR:, date below between stops, OXON below date, three Oxford plumes over III value above scroll, weight 26.72g (Beresford-Jones dies VIII / L8; Schneider 304; N.2385; Brooker 842; S.2729). *Struck from the rocker press machinery of that time with associated weakness in strike evident mainly in legend at right side of obverse and corresponding part of reverse, small flan flaw on reverse under XV of legend and light rim bruise on edge above, otherwise lightly toned with an excellent portrait of the King, excellent facial detail, an extremely fine portrait though with the striking weakness a good very fine coin overall, with only seven or eight examples extant one of the rarer die combinations, extremely rare. £50,000-60,000*

The gold Triple Unite represents the largest hammered gold denomination ever produced in the English series of coinage at a face value of Three Pounds. Such coins were produced at a time of duress, when the King had moved his Capital from London after the Battle of Edgehill, to the Royalist Universities of the City of Oxford, where he made a state entrance on 29th October 1642. The King lived at Christ Church, with the Queen installed at Merton; the Royalist Parliament met in the Upper Schools and Great Convocation House; the Privy Council at Oriel; and the Mint worked at New Inn Hall from the 3rd January 1642/3. These magnificent gold coins were struck for only three dates, 1642, 1643 and 1644 with some variation as there are 24 different varieties of obverse and reverse across these three dates, plus an extremely rare 1642 piece struck in Shrewsbury. Today, it is estimated the 25 different combinations exist in a mere surviving sample of some 250 pieces.

When the Triple Unite was introduced as currency it was more than double the value of any previous English coin produced, and would have been seen as a magnificent piece of propaganda against the Puritan cause, to show that though the King had moved from London, Oxford was a rich alternative City. Perhaps the King was inspired by similar large extremely rare Scottish coins produced some 70 years earlier by his Father, King James VI of Scotland in 1575-6. The King had introduced the first regular newspaper printed in Oxford the "Mercurius Aulicus" from the 1st January 1642/3 (1642 old calendar style), and the introduction of the new Triple Unite as currency is featured in the edition produced around the 18th February 1642/3, and features a woodcut illustration of the new denomination (dies 1/S1 combination). This is thought to be the first ever illustration of a current coin of the realm in contemporary print. As the new year in the old calendar style commenced on the 25th March this means all the 1642 dated coins were produced in only a very limited time from mid-February to probably April at latest when 1643 dated pieces were no doubt produced. It seems the issue of this great coin ceased with the great fire of Oxford as reported in the same newspaper of 6th October 1644, as there are only three reverse types known of 1644. Strangely the 1644 issue all feature a Shrewsbury style initial mark in the obverse legend, though the plumes in the field are true Oxford style with the double bands.

Provenance:

Ex Roderick Richardson Circular, Summer 2003, no.9.

Ex Roderick Richardson Circular, Spring 2018, no.3.



## SCARCE OXFORD MINT UNITE OF KING CHARLES I DATED 1643



- 97 **Charles I (1625-49)**, gold Unite of Twenty Shillings, dated 1643, Oxford Mint, crowned armoured half-length figure of King left, holding upright sword and palm branch, value XX in field behind, legend and beaded borders surrounding, initial mark Oxford plumes, CAROLVS. D: G. MAG: BR: FR: ET. HIBER: REX, *rev.* abbreviated Declaration inscription on three line scroll at centre, RELIG: PROT / LEG: ANG / LIBER: PAR, date below, three Oxford plumes above, legend commences upper left within beaded and toothed border surrounding, EXVRGAT. DEVS. DISSIPENTVR. INIMICI:, weight 9.03g (Beresford-Jones dies VIII / 12; Schneider 317; N.2389; Brooker 851; S.2734). *Weak in one part of rim both sides, light wear to high points, toned, a bold very fine.* **£8,000-10,000**

Such coins as the gold Unite were produced at a time of duress, when the King had moved his Capital from London after the Battle of Edgehill, to the Royalist Universities of the City of Oxford, where he made a state entrance on 29th October 1642. The King lived at Christ Church, with the Queen installed at Merton; the Royalist Parliament met in the Upper Schools and Great Convocation House; the Privy Council at Oriel; and the Mint worked at New Inn Hall from the 3rd January 1642/3. These Twenty Shilling gold coins were struck for five consecutive dates, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, and 1646 with a number of variations in obverse and reverse dies, which were most fully defined by R Duncan Beresford-Jones in his article "The Oxford Mint 1642-46 Unites and Half-Unites" in volume 28 of the British Numismatic Journal dated 1955.

Provenance:

With an old A. H. Baldwin & Sons ticket dating from 1957.



## VERY RARE GOLD OXFORD MINT HALF UNITE OF KING CHARLES I



- 98 Charles I (1625-49)**, gold Half-Unite or Double-Crown of Ten Shillings, dated 1643, Oxford Mint, crowned bust of King in lace collar left extending to bottom of coin, value X in field behind, beaded and linear circle around, legend and outer linear and beaded border surrounding, CAROLVS. D: G: M: BR: FR: ET. HI: REX., *rev.* abbreviated Declaration inscription in three wavy lines at centre, RELIG. PROT. / LEG. ANGL. / .LIBER. PAR., date below, three Oxford plumes above, legend commences upper left within beaded and toothed border surrounding, initial mark pellet, .EXVRGAT DEVS. DISSIPENT-VR. INIMICI., weight 4.54g (Beresford-Jones dies III/5; Brooker 858; Schneider 332; N.2395; S.2742). *Attractively toned, a little double struck with a little weakness in striking on the high points, good very fine and very rare.* **£10,000-12,000**

Such coins as the gold Double Crown or Half-Unite were produced at a time of duress, when the King had moved his Capital from London after the Battle of Edgehill, to the Royalist Universities of the City of Oxford, where he made a state entrance on 29th October 1642. The Mint was set up to work at New Inn Hall from the 3rd January 1642/3. These Ten Shilling gold coins were struck for only three consecutive dates, 1642, 1643, and 1644, with a few variations in obverse and reverse dies, which were most fully defined by R Duncan Beresford-Jones in his article "The Oxford Mint 1642-46 Unites and Half-Unites" in volume 28 of the British Numismatic Journal dated 1955. They are much rarer than the companion Twenty Shilling piece.

## Provenance:

Purchased from A. H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd, Autumn 2007.



## THE LARGEST HAMMERED SILVER COIN EVER PRODUCED, THE OXFORD POUND



- 99 Charles I (1625-49)**, silver Pound of Twenty Shillings, dated 1642, Oxford Mint, King on horseback left, walking over arms and militaria, Oxford plumes behind to upper right, beaded circles and legend surrounding, initial mark Oxford plumes, CAROLVS: D: G: MAGNI: BRITANI: FRANC: ET: HIBER: REX, *rev.* two line Latin motto at centre, RELIG. PROT. LEG / ANG. LIBER. PAR, three oxford plumes over value of .XX. above, date below, beaded circles and legend surrounding, legend commences at left, initial mark seven pellets, EXVRGAT: DEVS: DISSIPENTVR: INIMICI, weight 119.73g, diameter 53mm, thickness 5mm (Brooker 861; North 2399; S.2939). *Toned the obverse double struck with some flan imperfections around rim and usual hammered edge, tiny letter C punch marked into edge, the reverse well struck by the double strike of the obverse, just a couple of tiny black digs to upper right rim and some other superficial digs in places, otherwise good very fine for this incredibly hard to strike largest hand-made silver coin in the British series, rare.* **£6,000-8,000**

The Latin legends translate as on the obverse "Charles, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland." On the reverse the outer legend translates as "Let God arise and let His enemies be scattered." A Psalm from the Bible (Psalm 68.1). The motto across the centre translates as "The religion of the Protestants, the laws of England, the liberty of Parliament."

The tiny letter C stamped in the edge is thought to indicate that the coin was once in the collection of Count Emeryk Hutten-Czapaski (1828-96) of Krakow, Poland, who sold his collection of some 900 Russian coins to Grand Duke George Mikhailovich of Russia (1863-1919), the sale of which financed the collecting of further world coins, perhaps including the piece herewith.

Provenance:

Ex St James Auction 26, 5th March 2014, lot 21.

Ex A. H. Baldwin, Fixed Price List, Summer 2015, item BH025.

Ex Baldwin of St James, Auction 10, 22nd September 2017, lot 3037.



## SPECTACULAR OXFORD MINT CHARLES I SILVER POUND OF 1643



- 100 Charles I (1625-49), silver Pound of Twenty Shillings, dated 1643, Oxford Mint, armoured King on horseback left with upright sword of good style, walking over arms and armour, Oxford plumes behind flowing scarf of King, beaded circles and legend surrounding, initial mark Oxford plumes, :CAR-OLVS: D: G: MAG: BRIT: FRA: ET: HIBER: REX:, rev. two line Latin motto at centre, RELIG: PROT: LEG / ANG: LIBER: PAR, three oxford plumes over value of .XX. above, date below, beaded circles and legend surrounding, legend commences at left, initial mark seven pellets, EXVRGAT: DEVS: DISSIPENT-VR: INIMICI, weight 119.95g (Morrison A-2; Brooker 863; North 2397; S.2938). *Toned well struck obverse, double struck reverse, some light striations from the striking in the fields, one small rim bruise on reverse, otherwise good very fine / very fine and an impressive piece of the art of coinage from the Civil War period.***

**£60,000-70,000**

This silver Twenty Shillings or silver Pound was struck at the Oxford Mint where Charles I had moved his capital from London after the Battle of Edgehill, to the Royalist Universities of the City of Oxford; where he made a state entrance on 29th October 1642. The King lived at Christ Church, with the Queen installed at Merton; the Royalist Parliament met in the Upper Schools and Great Convocation House; the Privy Council at Oriel; and the Mint worked at New Inn Hall from the 3rd January 1642/3.

These coins are the largest British hammered coin ever made weighing in at near 120 grams and were made from donated silver plate from the colleges and silver mined at Aberystwyth. This large denomination, and its smaller companion denominations were used to pay the Army to boost morale, with certain denominations being given to the various ranks within the army hierarchy. Regular soldiers would have received a Halfcrown, their superiors a silver Crown, the next rank up a silver Half-Pound and finally the highest ranks of the army the silver Pound. The costs of war were huge and Charles let it be known that the pay for his army was greater than that of the Parliamentarians, as cavalymen for Parliament received two shillings a day, whereas Royalist cavalymen received a Halfcrown, (Maurice Bull, Charles I Halfcrowns volume III, page 5).

As a further morale booster, if the viewer of the coin was literate and knew their Latin, the abbreviated legends translate as on obverse "Charles by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland," and on the reverse the cartouche Declaration, as Charles I gave to the Privy Council at Wellington, Shropshire on 19th September 1642 as "The Religion of the Protestants, the Laws of England, the Liberty of Parliament" which when shown in full Latin should read "Religio Protestantium Leges Angliae Libertas Parlamenti," the outer legend translates as "Let God arise and let his enemies be scattered," a Psalm from the Bible. OX for the City of Oxford is shown below the date.

At Oxford there were five different obverse varieties across the three years of issue 1642-44 of which this is the most ornate and life-like; there are two reverses for each year of 1642 and 1643 which are all similar, and one more ornate reverse with the Declaration in a cartouche for 1644. These are all detailed by Col. H W Morrieson in his article "The Coinage of Oxford 1642-46" which featured in the British Numismatic Journal, volume 16, 1921-22.

Provenance:

Ex F Willis Collection, part I, Glendining, 5th June 1991, lot 278.  
Ex Triton IV, Classical Numismatic Group, 5th December 2000, lot 1003.  
Ex A. H. Baldwin, Fixed Price List, Summer 2014, item BH108.

An illustration of this coin is featured in the new coin publication "In the Money" by Dominic Chorney.



## THE EXTREMELY RARE CARTOUCHE REVERSE SILVER CHARLES I POUND OF 1644



- 101 Charles I (1625-49)**, silver Pound of Twenty Shillings, dated 1644, Oxford Mint, King on horseback left with raised sword and flowing scarf, spirited horse trampling over arms and armour, Oxford plume in field behind, all within beaded circle, legend and outer beaded circle surrounding, initial mark Oxford plume, CAROLVS D: G: MAG: BRIT: FRA: ET HIBER: REX, *rev.* Declaration in three lines in lion headed cartouche, RELIG: PROT / :LEG: ANG: / LIBER: PAR:, value and Oxford plumes above, date and OX below, beaded circles and legend surrounding, .EXVRGAT. DEVS. DISSIPENTVR. INIMICI, smaller lettering than obverse side, weight 117.81g (Brooker 865; Morrieson A-1; N.2402; S.2943). *Triple struck on obverse side with associated weaknesses, but consequently giving a very well-defined strike of the cartouche side, a few light rim nicks and bruises, metal impurity flaw in obverse field with pleasing dark tone and a good provenance, good very fine but practically as struck, very rare, has been graded and slabbed by PCGS as XF40.* **£50,000-60,000**

PCGS certification 868426.40/35764244 with "Ex J.J. Pittman Coll." cited on label.

This silver Twenty Shillings or silver Pound was struck at the Oxford Mint where Charles I had moved his capital from London after the Battle of Edgehill, to the Royalist Universities of the City of Oxford; where he made a state entrance on 29th October 1642. The King lived at Christ Church, with the Queen installed at Merton; the Royalist Parliament met in the Upper Schools and Great Convocation House; the Privy Council at Oriel; and the Mint worked at New Inn Hall from the 3rd January 1642/3.

These coins are the largest British hammered coin ever made weighing in at near 120 grams and were made from donated silver plate from the colleges and silver mined at Aberystwyth. This large denomination, and its smaller companion denominations were used to pay the Army to boost morale, with certain denominations being given to the various ranks within the army hierarchy. Regular soldiers would have received a Halfcrown, their superiors a silver Crown, the next rank up a silver Half-Pound and finally the highest ranks of the army the silver Pound. The costs of war were huge and Charles let it be known that the pay for his army was greater than that of the Parliamentarians, as cavalymen for Parliament received two shillings a day, whereas Royalist cavalymen received a Halfcrown, (Maurice Bull, Charles I Halfcrowns volume III, page 5).

As a further morale booster, if the viewer of the coin was literate and knew their Latin, the abbreviated legends translate as on obverse "Charles by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland," and on the reverse the cartouche Declaration, as Charles I gave to the Privy Council at Wellington, Shropshire on 19th September 1642 as "The Religion of the Protestants, the Laws of England, the Liberty of Parliament" which when shown in full Latin should read "Religio Protestantium Leges Angliae Libertas Parliamenti," the outer legend translates as "Let God arise and let his enemies be scattered," a Psalm from the Bible. OX for the City of Oxford is shown below the date.

Provenance:

Ex Cumberland Clark, Charles I coins and Medals, Sotheby, 22nd January 1914, lot 61, sold for £11/10/-.

Ex Lt. Col. Henry Walters Morrieson, Sotheby, 20th November 1933, lot 405, sold for £25.

Ex Seaby Coin and Medal Bulletin, March 1951 offered at £55.

Ex John Jay Pittman Collection, David Akers of Florida, 6-8th August 1999, lot 3738.



## OXFORD MINT SILVER CROWN WITH A SUPERB DEPICTION OF CHARLES I ON HORSE-BACK



- 102 Charles I (1625-49)**, silver Crown of Five Shillings, dated 1642, Oxford Mint, Shrewsbury obverse, armoured King on horseback left, crowned holding sword, plain groundline, Shrewsbury plume in field behind, legend and beaded borders surrounding, initial mark pellet, .CAROLVS: D: G: MAG: BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIBER. REX, *rev.* Declaration in two lines at centre between ruled lines RELIG: PROT: LEG / ANG: LIBER: PAR, three Oxford plumes above, over value .V., date below, legend and beaded borders surrounding, initial mark two pellets, :EXVRGAT: DEVS: DISSIPENTVR: INIMICI, weight 30.24g (Brooker 869; Morrieson A-1; N.2405; S.2946). *Toned, slightly double struck in parts, reverse with a few hairline marks and striations, otherwise almost extremely fine, with an excellent provenance and depiction of the King, rare.* **£10,000-15,000**

This silver Crown was struck at the Oxford Mint where Charles I had moved his capital from London after the Battle of Edgehill, to the Royalist Universities of the City of Oxford, where he made a state entrance on 29th October 1642. The King lived at Christ Church, with the Queen installed at Merton; the Royalist Parliament met in the Upper Schools and Great Convocation House; the Privy Council at Oriel; and the Mint worked at New Inn Hall from the 3rd January 1642/3.

Provenance:

Ex Spink / Glendining, 27-28th November 1974, lot 597.

Ex U.B.S., Switzerland, 14-16th September 1999, lot 1521.

Ex E. D. J. Van Roekel collection, Spink Auction 156, 15th November 2001, lot 64.

Ex Dr Riccardo Ferrari collection, Spink Auction 189, 27th June 2007, lot 57.

Ex A. H. Baldwin, Auction 77, 27th September 2012, lot 2170.



## VERY RARE WORCESTER MINT SILVER HALFCROWN OF KING CHARLES I



- 103 Charles I (1625-49)**, silver Halfcrown, Worcester Mint (1644-45), tall armoured King on horseback left, with sword and flowing scarf, beaded border with legend surrounding, initial mark pellet with annulet stops on obverse, .CAROLVS D: G: MAG: BR: FRAN: ET HI: REX., *rev.* oval quartered shield of arms in crowned frame, beaded border with legend surrounding, rosette stops, CHRISTO\* AVSPICE\* REGNO, weight 14.09g (Brooker 1149; Allen C-17; Bull 669/17; N.2592; S.3100). *Toned, uneven in shape, short hairline scratch by horse's mouth, good very fine and pleasing, very rare.* **£4,000-5,000**

The Worcester Mint was originally assumed to be Weymouth in Dorset, after being first suggested for the W mint mark coins by the Victorian numismatist T. F. Dymock in the Numismatic Chronicle of 1861, page 185. Victorian numismatists accepted this due to lack of contemporary evidence as there are no coinage commissions for any Mints in Dorset or Wiltshire and the subject continued to be debated into the 20th Century. Therefore the Weymouth attribution was listed as such for over 100 years, even as late as the 1983 Seaby Standard Catalogue, as it was not until the early 1980s that the attribution was acceptably changed to what it is still today, based on an article by George Boon then Curator of the National Museum of Wales, "Provincial and Civil War Issues" featured in the John G. Brooker Sylloge "Coins of Charles I" published in 1984.

The Worcester attribution is based mainly on the subsequent hoard evidence of where such coins have been found geographically, for instance a number turned up in the Telford Hoard in 1982. Also contemporary surviving evidence from the Ordinance Agent Captain Strachan at Weymouth in 1643-44 demonstrated a distinct lack of cash, as he was continually writing to the King's Capital at Oxford; which would mean if coins were struck there, it would have been after his letters ceased complaining about cash shortfall, and before the town fell to the Parliamentarians on 17th June of 1644, an incredibly short space of two and a half months.

Therefore the Halfcrowns are today all attributed to Worcester, and the smaller silver denominations of Shilling, Sixpence, Groat, Threepence and Half-Groat to Worcester or Salopia. The Halfcrowns either feature a W under the horse or no mark other than a pellet as we have here-with for sale, the defining feature being the tall horseman style coupled with the rosette stops on the reverse. Other varieties have mint mark of a helmet or castle and some feature lis or lions in their legends.

Derek Allen formerly of the British Museum wrote the definitive article categorising this series of coins as long ago as 1938, when the guarded assumption was still that these coins were Weymouth, and the Salopia mint mark SA was assumed to mean Salisbury. His article referenced above appeared in the British Numismatic Journal, volume 23, pages 97-119.

To put a historical perspective on these issues it is known that King Charles I passed through Worcester with his troops in the early part June of 1644, having left Oxford on the night of the 3rd June with 7,000 men and first passing through Northleigh, Burford, Bourton-on-the-Water and Evesham.

Provenance:

Ex Roderick Richardson, Numismatist, Spring 2018 Circular, item 13.



104

- 104 Charles I (1625-49)**, silver Newark siege Shilling of Twelve Pence, dated 1645, Royal crown, C to left, R to right, denomination XII below in Roman numerals, beaded border both sides, *rev.* three line inscription and date, OBS: / NEWARK / 1645, weight 5.73g (Brooker 1225; N.2640; S.3143). *Weakly struck on left portion both sides, otherwise lightly toned, about very fine.* **£1,800-2,000**

Newark in Nottinghamshire was besieged a number of times in the Civil War and the siege pieces were issued with dates of 1645 and 1646, the Shilling being the first denomination to appear with a crude ovoid crown design and with an E on the end of the town name styling it as "Newarke."

The next denomination issued was the Ninepence in unison with the Shilling after a revision of the crown style. Later in 1645 the Halfcrown appears when all three of the denominations are styled with the town name as "Newark" like we have demonstrated herewith.

Finally, the Sixpence appears for use dated 1646 and is consequently the rarest of the denominations. The letters OBS: are an abbreviation of the word obsidional which means "of the siege."

Newark surrendered to the Parliamentarians on the 6th May 1646.



105

- 105 Charles I (1625-49)**, silver Newark siege Shilling of Twelve Pence, dated 1645, Royal crown, C to left, R to right, denomination XII below in Roman numerals, beaded border both sides, *rev.* three line inscription and date, OBS: / NEWARKE / 1645, weight 5.15g (Brooker 1224; N.2640; S.3142). *Weakly struck in parts, otherwise lightly toned, about very fine.* **£1,500-1,800**

Newark in Nottinghamshire was besieged a number of times in the Civil War and the siege pieces were issued with dates of 1645 and 1646, the Shilling being the first denomination to appear with a crude ovoid crown design and with an E on the end of the town name styling it as "Newarke."

The next denomination issued was the Ninepence in unison with the Shilling after a revision of the crown style like we have demonstrated herewith. Later in 1645 the Halfcrown appears when all three of the denominations are styled with the town name as "Newark".

Finally, the Sixpence appears for use dated 1646 and is consequently the rarest of the denominations. The letters OBS: are an abbreviation of the word obsidional which means "of the siege."

Newark surrendered to the Parliamentarians on the 6th May 1646.



106

- 106 Charles I (1625-49)**, silver Newark siege Shilling of Twelve Pence, dated 1646, Royal crown, C to left, R to right, denomination XII below in Roman numerals, beaded border both sides, *rev.* three line inscription and date, OBS: / NEWARK / 1646, weight 5.62g (Brooker 1225; N.2640; S.3143). *Toned, a little double struck on reverse, about very fine.* **£2,000-2,500**

The silver Newark siege pieces were issued with dates of 1645 and 1646, the Shilling being the first denomination to appear with a crude ovoid crown design and with an E on the end of the town name styling it as "Newarke."

The next denomination issued was the Ninepence in unison with the Shilling after a revision of the crown style. Later in 1645 the Halfcrown appears when all three of the denominations are styled with the town name as "Newark."

Finally, the Sixpence appears for use dated 1646 and is consequently the rarest of the denominations. The letters OBS: are an abbreviation of the word obsidional which means "of the siege."

The dated coins of 1646 as the final date are rare, as the new year at that time did not commence till the 25th March. Therefore 1646 dated coins could really only have been issued from the 25th March till the 6th May maximum when Newark surrendered, but probably for a slightly shorter time in reality. Probably for only 40 days or less, a very short-lived issue and subsequently rare.

Provenance:

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular, December 1979, item 11351.

Ex Spink Coin Auction, 15th April 2004, lot 245.



107

- 107 Charles I (1625-49)**, silver Newark siege Ninepence, dated 1646, Royal crown, C to left, R to right, denomination IX below in Roman numerals, beaded border both sides, *rev.* three line inscription and date, OBS: / NEWARK / 1646, weight 4.56g (Brooker 1224; N.2640; S.3142). *Struck on a small flan, though of good weight, toned, a bold very fine.* **£2,000-2,500**

As the new year at that time did not commence till the 25th March, the 1646 dated coins could really only have been issued from the 25th March till the 6th May maximum when Newark surrendered. Though issue of 1646 coins was probably for a slightly shorter time than this in reality, perhaps only for 40 days or less, a very short-lived final siege issue.

Provenance:

Ex Clarendon Collection, part 2, Bonhams, 17th October 2006, lot 1493.



CITY UNDER SIEGE, THE OCTAGONAL PONTEFRACT SHILLING OF 1648



- 108 Charles I (1625-49)**, silver Pontefract siege Shilling of Twelve Pence, dated 1648, struck on an octagonal flan, crown above C.R at centre, legend and toothed border surrounding, DVM: SPIRO. SPERO, *rev.* Pontefract Castle gateway, date below, OBS vertically upward to left, hand holding sword to right, flag on central tower above, P to left, C to right, weight 5.36g (Brooker 1231; N.2646; S.3148). *Toned, a little weak in parts, long hairline scratch on reverse, very fine for issue.* **£6,000-8,000**

Pomfret Castle otherwise known as Pontefract in West Yorkshire was seized for the Crown on the 2nd June 1648 by a colonel John Morris or Maurice in the forces of Sir Marmaduke Langdale, who disguised as a peasant along with a few of his soldiers overcame the small garrison within and seized this key strategic point in the North. From then onward Pontefract resisted all attack by the Cromwellian forces and only surrendered on March 22nd 1649 some two months after Charles I had been executed.

During this period of time, three types of regnal titling of the Pontefract siege Shilling were issued, the first type like we have here in the name of Charles I whilst he was alive in 1648. The second type in the name of his son "Charles the Second" and the final type as "King Charles II after the death of his Father." There is also variation of the castle gateway and the shape of the shilling flans as the weights vary considerably. Flans can be round, lozenge shape or octagonal like we have herewith.

Provenance:  
Ex Spink Coin Auction, 15th April 2004, lot 246.



109

- 109 Commonwealth (1649-60)**, gold Unite of Twenty Shillings, 1651, English shield within laurel and palm branch, legends in English language, initial mark sun, .THE. COMMONWEALTH. OF. ENGLAND., rev. English and Irish shields, value .XX. above, beaded circle and legend surrounding, date at top,.GOD. WITH. VS., weight 9.04g (Schneider 339; N.2715; S.3208). *Lightly toned, two small digs on obverse, small patch of scratches in upper right quadrant of obverse shield, otherwise well centred and struck on a broad flan, good very fine.* **£8,000-10,000**

This is the largest denomination gold coin of the Commonwealth, with all hammered coins of this period being the first British coins to have legends in plain English. The gold of the initial accounting period of the Commonwealth totalled £31,570 from 16th May 1649 until Christmas Day 1651. British trade had been helped by the First Navigation Act of 1651 which prohibited the importation of foreign goods except in British ships or in the ships of the country of origin of the good carried. This helped English trade but led to a sea war later with the Dutch. This boost to English trade no doubt stimulated the production of English gold coin in the latter half of 1651 and onward.

Provenance:

Purchased from Noble Investments plc, Winter 2005.



110

- 110 Commonwealth (1649-60)**, gold Unite of Twenty Shillings, 1653, English shield within laurel and palm branch, legends in English language, initial mark sun, .THE. COMMONWEALTH. OF. ENGLAND., rev. English and Irish shields, value .XX. above, beaded circle and legend surrounding, date at top,.GOD. WITH. VS., weight 9.13g (Schneider 341; N.2715; S.3208). *Lightly toned, good very fine.* **£8,000-10,000**

This is the largest denomination gold coin of the Commonwealth, with all hammered coins of this period being the first British coins to have legends in plain English. The mint accounts from 26th December 1651 to 30th November 1653 show £38,010 worth of gold denominations were struck. Oliver Cromwell had taken over as Lord Protector from April 1653 ruling through an executive council and taking power away from the Members of Parliament. Not long after Cromwell waged war on the Dutch, a costly exercise and he began to look for ways to raise money, one of which was to try to seize Spanish treasure being transported back from the New World to the mother country and her allies in the Spanish Netherlands. The first opportunity came in late 1652 when five ships carrying bullion were captured and taken to Woolwich, and eventually the treasure from these ships were coined from mid-1653 to mid-1654 which would account for a proportion of the gold to make Unites like we have herewith.

Provenance:

Ex Baldwin Auction 40, 3rd May 2005, lot 245.



111

- 111 Commonwealth (1649-60)**, gold Half-Unite or Double Crown of Ten Shillings, 1650, English shield with laurel and palm branch, legends in English language, initial mark sun, .THE. COMMONWEALTH. OF. ENGLAND., *rev.* English and Irish shields, value .X. above, beaded circle and legend surrounding, date at top, .GOD. WITH. VS., weight 4.53g (Schneider 349; N.2717; S.3210). *Tiny dig to left of obverse shield, otherwise well centred, toned, good very fine.* **£8,000-12,000**

This is the mid-denomination gold coin of the Commonwealth, with all hammered coins of this period being the first British coins to have legends in plain English. It is interesting that at the start of the Commonwealth a new indenture had to be drawn up as Sir Robert Harley the master-worker refused to be involved with this coinage. A pyx trial was held at Harley's expense and a new indenture drawn up with Dr Aaron Guerdain MD which also allowed for fine gold denominations from the Sovereign down, as well as the 22 carat crown gold like we see with the Unites, Double Crowns and Crowns like we have offered herewith. It is thought that fine gold denominations were never struck!

Provenance:

Purchased from a Mr Sugden, 14th September 1940.

Ex Glenister Collection part II, Spink Auction 223, 26th March 2014, lot 1619.



112

- 112 Commonwealth (1649-60)**, gold Half-Unite or Double Crown of Ten Shillings, 1651, English shield with laurel and palm branch, legends in English language, initial mark sun, .THE. COMMONWEALTH. OF. ENGLAND., *rev.* English and Irish shields, value .X. above, beaded circle and legend surrounding, date at top, .GOD. WITH. VS., weight 4.50g (Schneider 350; N.2717; S.3210). *Attractively toned, with underlying brilliance, well centred, one light vertical crease otherwise good very fine.* **£10,000-12,000**

This is the mid-denomination gold coin of the Commonwealth, with all hammered coins of this period being the first British coins to have legends in plain English. The accounting periods of this time period were long and all the gold output is known only as a total over a 30 month period from 16th May 1649 until Christmas Day 1651, which amounted to £34,505.

Provenance:

Ex St James Auction 22, 1st October 2012, lot 425.



113

- 113 Commonwealth (1649-60)**, gold Crown of Five Shillings, 1650, 50 struck over 49, English shield within laurel and palm branch, legends in English language, initial mark sun, THE. COMMONWEALTH. OF. ENGLAND., the left limb of last A overlapping L, rev. English and Irish shields, value .V. above, beaded circle and legend surrounding, date at top, GOD. WITH. VS., weight 2.30g (cf.Schneider 358; N.2719; S.3212). *Attractively toned, well struck, one light crease, almost extremely fine and very rare.* **£9,000-11,000**

This is the smallest gold coin of the Commonwealth, and this example demonstrates the alteration of the date to 1650 utilising an old 1649 die. All Commonwealth period hammered English coins have legends in plain English. It is interesting that at the start of the Commonwealth a new indenture had to be drawn up as Sir Robert Harley the master-worker refused to be involved with this coinage. A pyx trial was held at Harley's expense and a new indenture drawn up with Dr Aaron Guerdain MD which also allowed for fine gold denominations from the Sovereign down, as well as the 22 carat crown gold like we see with the Unites, Double Crowns and Crowns like we have offered herewith. It is thought that fine gold denominations were never struck!

Provenance:

Ex St James Auction 2, 11th May 2005, lot 144.



114

- 114 Commonwealth (1649-60)**, gold Crown of Five Shillings, 1651, 51 struck over 50 in turn struck over 49, English shield within laurel and palm branch, legends in English language, initial mark sun without stops either side, THE. COMMONWEALTH. OF. ENGLAND., rev. English and Irish shields, value .V. above, beaded circle and legend surrounding, date at top, GOD. WITH. VS., legend appears to be struck over a smaller version of itself, G of GOD over retrograde D (cf.Schneider 359; N.2719; S.3212). *Attractively toned, with underlying brilliance, has been graded and slabbed by PCGS as MS62, very rare.* **£9,000-11,000**

PCGS certification 788433.62/34511826.

This is the smallest gold coin of the Commonwealth, and this example demonstrates the two successive alterations of the date to 1651 from 1650, which itself had originated from an old 1649 die. All Commonwealth period hammered English coins have legends in plain English. It is interesting that at the start of the Commonwealth a new indenture had to be drawn up as Sir Robert Harley the master-worker refused to be involved with this coinage. A pyx trial was held at Harley's expense and a new indenture drawn up with Dr Aaron Guerdain MD which also allowed for fine gold denominations from the Sovereign down, as well as the 22 carat crown gold like we see with the Unites, Double Crowns and Crowns as offered herewith. It is thought that fine gold denominations were never struck!

Provenance:

Ex Thos H. Law Collection, Stacks Bowers Ponterio, Auction 176, 13th August 2013, lot 20188.

Ex Baldwins of St James, Auction 23, 28th September 2018, lot 2070.



VERY RARE AND BROADLY STRUCK COMMONWEALTH SILVER CROWN  
OF THE SECOND DATE OF DENOMINATION



115

- 115 Commonwealth (1649-60)**, silver Crown, 1651, English shield within laurel and palm branch, legends in English language, initial mark sun, .THE. COMMONWEALTH. OF. ENGLAND., all Ns struck over inverted Ns, *rev.* English and Irish shields, value .V. above, beaded circle and legend surrounding, date at top, .GOD. WITH. VS., weight 29.80g (Bull 3 R4; ESC 3 R4; N.2721; S3214). *Attractively toned, struck on a broad flan as usual for this rare date, good very fine and extremely rare.* **£10,000-12,000**

The Commonwealth coins were the first in the British series to carry English language legends. Surprisingly the first 18 month period of the Commonwealth from 16th May 1649 until Christmas Day of 1651, shows a smaller output of silver than it does for gold strikings of coins with a mere £31,570 of silver compared, to £34,505 worth of gold. The largest silver coins the crowns of 1649 and 1651 are the rarest silver issues of these years, with no Crowns in silver being produced at all dated 1650.

Provenance:

Ex St James Auction 10, 6th November 2008, lot 437.

Ex St James Auction 24, 23rd September 2013, lot 102 when graded by NGC as XF 45.

Ex A H Baldwin, Fixed Price List, Winter 2013, item BH077.



116

- 116 Commonwealth (1649-60)**, silver Crown, 1656, second 6 of date struck over 4, thin date figures, English shield within laurel and palm branch, legends in English language, initial mark sun, .THE. COMMONWEALTH. OF. ENGLAND., the last N struck over an inverted N, *rev.* English and Irish shields, value .V. above, beaded circle and legend surrounding, date at top, GOD. WITH. VS., weight 30.07g (cf. Bull 13; ESC 9; N.2721; S3214). *Toned, almost extremely fine.* **£8,000-10,000**

This coin does not have the inverted A for V on the reverse as per the Bull entry. The Commonwealth coinage was the only to have legends in English language until the 1953 Crown of Queen Elizabeth had an edge inscription in English.

The total output of silver coins from the 1st December 1653 until the 30th November 1657 a full four year period was £334,929 which averages at £83,732 a year.

Provenance:

Ex A H Baldwin, Fixed Price List, Summer 2014, item BH124.



THE CURRENT SPINK STANDARD CATALOGUE PLATE COIN, EX SLANEY COLLECTION



117

- 117 Commonwealth (1649-60)**, silver Halfcrown, 1651, English shield within laurel and palm branch, legends in English language, initial mark sun, .THE. COMMONWEALTH. OF. ENGLAND., rev. English and Irish shields, value .II.VI. above, beaded circle and legend surrounding, date at top, .GOD. WITH. VS., weight 15.12g (Bull 17 R2; ESC 426; N.2722; S3215 this coin illustrated). *Toned, well centred and struck on a broad flan, some light flan striations on reverse from annealing of the blank before striking, small flaw at centre of obverse, hairline scratch to right of shields on reverse, otherwise very attractive, good very fine to almost extremely fine with a good provenance, illustrated as the current Standard Catalogue plate coin.* **£3,000-4,000**

The total output of silver coins from 15th May 1649 until Christmas Day 1651 was £31,570, and coins actually dated 1651 may well have been struck into 1652 when the next accounting period shows a massive increase in production to £351,727 of silver until 30th November 1653.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin, purchased 1943 for £5/5/-.

Ex Slaney Collection, part II, Spink Coin Auction, 14th May 2015, lot 361.

Ex A. H. Baldwin, Fixed Price List, Summer 2017, item 143.

Spink Standard Catalogue 2019, plate coin for type, illustrated page 328.



118

- 118 Commonwealth (1649-60)**, silver Shilling, 1660, English shield within laurel and palm branch, legends in English language, initial mark anchor, .THE. COMMONWEALTH. OF. ENGLAND., rev. English and Irish shields, value .XII. above, beaded circle and legend surrounding, date at top, legend surrounding, .GOD. WITH. VS., weight 5.80g (Bull 170 R3; ESC 1001; N.2725; S.3218). *Toned, good fine.* **£1,500-2,000**

Struck at the very end of the Commonwealth period under the second Lord Protector Richard Cromwell such final date 1660 Shillings are very rare, and carry the anchor mint mark current from the 1st December 1657 till 31st May 1660. The last Commonwealth accounting period that will cover this date of the Shilling shows £20,739 worth of silver struck. All hammered coins of this period have legends in plain English.

Provenance:

Ex Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 67, 28th September 2005, lot 694.



119

- 119 Commonwealth (1649-60)**, silver Sixpence, 1658, 8 struck over 7, English shield within laurel and palm branch, legends in English language, initial mark anchor, .THE. COMMONWEALTH. OF. ENGLAND., *rev.* English and Irish shields, value .VI. above, beaded circle and legend surrounding, date at top, legend surrounding, .GOD. WITH. VS., weight 3.06g (Bull 210 R3; ESC 1495; N.2727; S.3220). *Toned, a little weak around rim otherwise almost extremely fine and very rare.* **£3,000-3,500**

All Commonwealth period hammered British coins have legends in plain English. The mint mark of anchor was mainly used under the tenure of Richard Cromwell as the second Lord Protector. The mint mark was used from the 3rd December 1657 till the end of the Commonwealth period. His father Oliver Cromwell the first Lord Protector had died on the 3rd September 1658. The silver output of anchor mark silver for the accounting period 1st December 1657 until 30th September 1659 shows £12,989 worth struck.

Provenance:

Ex Clarendon Collection, part 2, Bonhams, 17th October 2006, lot 1558.



120

- 120 Commonwealth (1649-60)**, silver Sixpence, 1660, English shield within laurel and palm branch, legends in English language, initial mark anchor, .THE. COMMONWEALTH. OF. ENGLAND., *rev.* English and Irish shields, value .VI. above, beaded circle and legend surrounding, date at top, legend surrounding, .GOD. WITH. VS., weight 3.00g (Bull 215 R3; ESC 1497; N.2727; S.3220). *Toned, double struck giving the impression that GOD reads GOOD, a bold very fine and very rare.* **£1,500-2,000**

Struck at the very end of the Commonwealth period under the second Lord Protector Richard Cromwell such final date 1660 Sixpences are very rare and carry the anchor mint mark current from the 1st December 1657 till 31st May 1660. The last Commonwealth accounting period that will cover this date of the Sixpence shows £20,739 worth of silver struck. All hammered coins of this period have legends in plain English.

Provenance:

Ex A Collection of Sixpences, A. H. Baldwin, Auction 43, 11th October 2005, lot 2349.



121

- 121 Charles II (1660-85)**, gold Unite of Twenty Shillings, second hammered gold issue (1661-62), laureate and draped bust left, mark of value XX in field behind, legend and toothed border surrounding both sides, initial mark crown on obverse only, CAROLVS. II. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX, rev. crowned quartered shield of arms, C to left, R to right, .FLORENT. CONCORDIA. REGNA., weight 9.03g (Schneider -, class II O7/R15; N.2754; S.3304). *A little weakly struck in parts with a doubled profile to bust, lightly toned, very fine and a die combination that is not present in the Schneider Collection.* **£8,000-10,000**

The second issue of the hammered gold displaying the mark of value was ordered in November 1660 despite the fact that Twenty Shilling pieces had risen in value to 21 Shillings and Fourpence in the August preceding. The last hammered gold coins were struck in October 1662 so about eleven months of production in total produced just over £31,000 worth of gold across three denominations.

There are many die varieties in this coinage and they were examined carefully by Herbert Schneider in his article "The Hammered Gold Coins of Charles II" in the British Numismatic Journal Volume 36 1967, pages 122-168.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd, purchased 2006.



122

123

- 122 Charles II (1660-85)**, silver Halfcrown of Thirty Pence, third hammered issue (1661-62), crowned bust left, value XXX in field behind, legend and toothed borders surrounding both sides, initial mark crown both sides, no stops either side of mint mark on obverse, CAROLVS. II. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX, rev. long cross fourchée over quartered shield of arms, .CHRISTO. AVSPICE. REGNO., weight 14.62g (Bull 301; ESC 456; N.2761; S.3321). *Toned, flan uneven in shape with large ingress and split at bottom of obverse probably from time of striking, raised die flaw on reverse and hairline scratch by Irish harp, otherwise very fine, reverse stronger.* **£300-400**

Provenance:

Purchased from Spink and Son Ltd, circa 2012 with ticket priced at £395.

- 123 Charles II (1660-85)**, silver Halfcrown of Thirty Pence, third hammered issue (1661-62), crowned bust left, value XXX in field behind, legend and toothed borders surrounding both sides, initial mark crown both sides, no stops either side of mint mark on obverse, CAROLVS. II. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX, rev. long cross fourchée over quartered shield of arms, .CHRISTO. AVSPICE. REGNO., weight 14.76g (Bull 301; ESC 456; N.2761; S.3321). *Toned, well centred, some flan flaws on obverse, a bold to good fine.* **£200-300**

Provenance:

Purchased from B A Seaby Ltd, Winter 1976 for £60.



124



125

- 124 Charles II (1660-85)**, silver Halfcrown of Thirty Pence, third hammered issue (1661-62), crowned bust left, value XXX in field behind, legend and toothed borders surrounding both sides, initial mark crown both sides, .CAROLVS. II. D. G. MAG: BR: FR: ET. HIB: REX., *rev.* long cross fourchée over quartered shield of arms, .CHRISTO. AVSPICE. REGNO., weight 14.76g (Bull 302; cf.ESC 456; N.2761; S.3321). *Lightly toned, uneven in shape with one flan split at bottom of obverse, hairline scratch in hair, otherwise good fine.* **£200-300**

- 125 Charles II (1660-85)**, silver Shilling, first hammered issue (1660-61), crowned bust left, plain field, legend and outer toothed border surrounding both sides, initial mark crown, CAROLVS. II. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FR. ET. HIB. REX, *rev.* long cross fourchée over quartered shield of arms, .CHRISTO. AVSPICE. REGNO., weight 6.03g (Bull 273; ESC 1009; N.2762; S.3308). *Toned, a little double-struck in parts, some light hairlines, rim chip on reverse, otherwise very fine and scarce.* **£1,500-2,000**

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin, Auction 77, 27th September 2012, lot 2716.



126



127

- 126 Charles II (1660-85)**, silver Shilling, third hammered issue (1661-62), crowned bust left, value XII in field behind, legend and toothed borders surrounding both sides, initial mark crown both sides, .CAROLVS. II. D. G. MAG: BRI: FRA: ET. HIB: REX., *rev.* long cross fourchée over quartered shield of arms, .CHRISTO. AVSPICE. REGNO., weight 6.18g (Bull 307 R2; ESC 1015; N.2764; S.3322). *Toned, some dark patches on rim, some annealing striations and blank file adjustment marks visible in left portion of obverse, otherwise good very fine and rare reading of legend.* **£300-400**

Provenance:

Purchased from B A Seaby Ltd, April 1977.

- 127 Charles II (1660-85)**, silver Shilling, third hammered issue (1661-62), crowned bust left, value XII in field behind, legend and toothed borders surrounding both sides, initial mark crown both sides, .CAROLVS. II. D. G. MAG: BRI: FRA: ET. HIB: REX., *rev.* long cross fourchée over quartered shield of arms, .CHRISTO. AVSPICE. REGNO., weight 5.98g (Bull 307 R2; ESC 1015; N.2764; S.3322). *Toned, a little uneven in shape with one flan split, double struck in parts, weak on King's breast and corresponding part of reverse, otherwise good very fine and rare reading of legend.* **£300-400**

Provenance:

Ex Davissons, Cold Spring Minnesota, Auction 35, 3rd February 2016, lot 35.



128



129

- 128 Charles II (1660-85)**, silver Shilling, third hammered issue (1661-62), crowned bust left, value XII in field behind, legend and toothed borders surrounding both sides, initial mark crown both sides, no stops either side of mint mark on obverse, CAROLVS. II. D: G: MAG: BRI: FRA: ET. HIB: REX, *rev.* long cross fourchée over quartered shield of arms, .CHRISTO. AVSPICE. REGNO., weight 5.87g (cf. Bull 307 R2; cf. ESC 1017; N.2764; S.3322). *Toned, a little weakly struck on obverse, about very fine, reverse stronger, the lack of stops at obverse mint mark with this reading unrecorded.* **£300-400**

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin, Fixed Price List, Summer 2015, item BH065.

- 129 Charles II (1660-85)**, silver Shilling, third hammered issue (1661-62), crowned bust left, value XII in field behind, larger legend and toothed borders surrounding both sides, initial mark crown both sides, no stops either side of mint mark on obverse, CAROLVS. II. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FR. ET. HIB. REX, *rev.* long cross fourchée over quartered shield of arms, .CHRISTO. AVSPICE. REGNO., weight 5.74g (Bull 308 R3; ESC 1016; N.2764; S.3322). *Toned, a little uneven in shape, more weakly struck on left portion of obverse and corresponding part of reverse, otherwise a bold very fine with clear readings and variety, very rare.* **£300-400**

Provenance:

Ex Seaby Coin and Medal Bulletin, April 1977, item E690.



130



131

- 130 Charles II (1660-85)**, silver Shilling, third hammered issue (1661-62), crowned bust left, value XII in field behind, legend and toothed borders surrounding both sides, initial mark crown both sides, no stops either side of mint mark on obverse, CAROLVS. II. D: G: MAG: BR: FR: ET. HI: REX, *rev.* long cross fourchée over quartered shield of arms, .CHRISTO. AVSPICE. REGNO., IC of middle word struck over CE, weight 6.05g (cf. Bull 315 R; cf. ESC 1021; N.2764; S.3322). *Toned, some digs on obverse, otherwise very fine, interesting over-punching error on reverse in AVSPICE, the C and E clearly visible below the I and C even making the word resemble "AVSPIEE," this also coupled with the lack of stops at obverse mint mark with this reading unrecorded.* **£400-600**

Provenance:

Ex William Harber Collection, Morton and Eden, Auction 42, 20th May 2010, lot 147.

- 131 Charles II (1660-85)**, silver Shilling, third hammered issue (1661-62), crowned bust left, value XII in field behind, legend and toothed borders surrounding both sides, initial mark crown both sides, no stops either side of mint mark on obverse, CAROLVS. II. D: G: MAG: BR: FR: ET. HI: REX, *rev.* long cross fourchée over quartered shield of arms, .CHRISTO. AVSPICE. REGNO., IC of middle word struck over CE, weight 5.79g (cf. Bull 315 R; cf. ESC 1021; N.2764; S.3322). *Toned, some light surface marks both sides, otherwise very fine, interesting over-punching error on reverse in AVSPICE, this also coupled with the lack of stops at obverse mint mark with this reading unrecorded.* **£300-400**

Provenance:

Purchased from Spink and Son Ltd, 8th November 1977.



132

- 132 Charles II (1660-85)**, silver Sixpences (2), second hammered issue (1661), crowned bust left, value VI in field behind, no inner circles, legend and outer toothed border surrounding both sides, initial mark crown on obverse without stops, CAROLVS. II. D: G: MAG: BRI: FR: ET. HIB: REX, *rev.* long cross fourchée over quartered shield of arms, CHRISTO. AVSPICE. REGNO., weight 2.87g (Bull 294 R5 this coin illustrated; ESC 1508; N.2766; S.3315). *Creased in two places, toned, very fine for issue and extremely rare; third hammered issue (1661-62), crowned bust left, value VI in field behind, legend and toothed borders surrounding both sides, initial mark crown both sides, no stops either side of mint mark on obverse, CAROLVS. II. D: G: MAG: BRI: FRA: ET. HIB: REX, rev. long cross fourchée over quartered shield of arms, .CHRISTO. AVSPICE. REGNO., weight 2.80g (Bull 316; ESC 1510, N.2767; S.3323). Toned, weakly struck in one quarter both sides, very fine. (2)* **£1,500-2,000**

First coin Provenance:

Ex W. D. Ferguson Collection, B A Seaby Coin and Medal Bulletin, September 1960, item 970.

Ex Harrington E. Manville Collection, Spink Coin Auction 154, 12th July 2001, lot 71.

Ex S. Alfred Bole Collection of Sixpences, part I, Dix Noonan Webb Auction 89, 29th September 2010, lot 1650.

Ex Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 132, 15th September 2015, lot 537.

Plate coin in Bull English Silver Coinage as an example of the Second Hammered Issue Sixpence.



133

- 133 Charles II (1660-85)**, silver Half-Groat of Twopence, third hammered issue (1661-62), crowned bust left, value II in field behind, legend and toothed borders surrounding both sides, initial mark crown both sides, no stops either side of mint mark on obverse, CAROLVS. II. D: G: MAG: BRI: FRA: ET. HIB. REX, *rev.* long cross fourchée over quartered shield of arms, .CHRISTO. AVSPICE. REGNO., weight 0.92g (Bull 326; ESC 2165; N.2772; S.3326), *toned, a little ragged with scratch across obverse, poor to fair;* silver Pennies (4), first issue, no inner circles or mark of value or mint mark, with stops in legend both sides, CAROLVS. II. D: G: M: BR. F. ET. H. REX., *rev.* long cross fourchée over quartered shield of arms, CHRISTO. AVSPICE. REGNO., weight 0.40g (cf. Bull 282; ESC 2265; N.2773; S.3312), *double struck toned, very fine; third issue (3), with mint mark crown and inner circles, first without stops at obverse mint mark, reads CAROLVS II D: G: M B F ET HIB REX, rev. similar, weight 0.44g (Bull 334; ESC 2267; N.2775; S.3327), some light scratches on obverse, uneven tone, a bold very fine; second piece with fully punctuated legend, reads CAROLVS. II. D: G: M. B. F. ET. HIB. REX., rev. similar, weight 0.49g (cf. Bull 335-6; ESC 2267; N.2775; S.3327), attractively toned, weak on high points with one rim chip, a bold very fine; third piece no stops at obverse mint mark, seems to read CAROLVS II D. G: MAG B F ET HIB REX, rev. similar, weight 0.49g (Bull 338; ESC 2267; N.2775; S.3327), attractive dark tone, a little off-centre, good very fine; with base metal silvered jetton for Coronation, undated, crowned pair of interlinked Cs within laurel wreath, *rev.* a seeded rose within laurel wreath, weight 0.45g (Mli 477/85), *base metal showing through on the high points, toned almost extremely fine. (6)* **£200-300***

Provenance:

Last piece ex Baldwin of St James Auction 21, 26th September 2018, lot 529 part.



## BRITISH MILLED GOLD

## GOLD BROAD OF TWENTY SHILLINGS

## HIGHLY DESIRABLE PORTRAIT OLIVER CROMWELL GOLD TWENTY SHILLING BROAD 1656



- 134 Oliver Cromwell (d.1658)**, gold Broad of Twenty Shillings, 1656, engraved by Thomas Simon, laureate head left, legend and toothed border surrounding, OLIVAR. D. G. R. P. ANG. SCO. ET. HIB. &c PRO. rev. crowned quartered shield of arms of the Protectorate, date either side of top crown, .PAX. QVÆRITVR. BELLO., edge, straight grained, weight 9.04g (Schneider 367; WR 39 R2; Lessen A2; N.2744; S.3225). *Some light hairline marks in the fields, a little wear to the high points otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine.* **£20,000-25,000**

The milled portrait Twenty Shilling gold pieces and companion thicker Fifty Shilling pieces, with lettered edges that carry Oliver Cromwell's portrait as Lord Protector, along with the silver Halfcrown are the first currency pieces of a non-Royal personage on the British coins dated 1656. Thomas Simon's masterly engraving in miniature of the coins of Cromwell were rightly considered one of the finest examples of the art of die engraving; and were still being used as a model and an inspiration to young die engravers of what could be achieved right up until the Victoria era, when a young Leonard Wyon produced a pattern Crown imitating the Cromwell portrait by Simon.

These Twenty Shilling gold pieces represent the only gold coin that most collectors will be able to obtain, as the thicker Fifty Shilling and the gold pattern Half-Broad are extremely rare, and very seldom seen for sale. They were struck on new machinery set up in Drury House on the Strand, by the French engraver Pierre Blondeau who had invented the edge lettering process with his castaing machine, which he had demonstrated previously in the Commonwealth period in two competitions with the hammered workers in 1651 and 1656. Competition was so rife against the Corporation of Moneyers, that to avoid sabotage the machinery could not be set up in the Tower of London, hence why it was in the Strand, and in late 1656 £2,000 of gold and silver, mostly if not all from another captured Spanish treasure was allocated to Blondeau to make his milled coins such as we have demonstrated here. The Oliver Cromwell portrait coins revert back to the use of Latin in their legends unlike the regular hammered Commonwealth coinage with their legends in plain English.

## Provenance:

Ex Spink Coin Auction 147, 4th October 2000, lot 368.

Ex Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 61, 17th March 2004, lot 588.



## FIVE GUINEAS



135

- 135 Charles II (1660-85)**, gold Five Guineas, 1682, second laureate head right, legend and toothed border surrounding, CAROLVS. II. DEI. GRATIA, *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles, four inter-linked Cs at centre, date either side of top crown, legend and toothed border surrounding, .MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB REX., edge inscribed in raised letters, +.DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO. REGNI. TRICESIMO. QVARTO+., weight 41.80g (Schneider -; MCE 25; S.3331). *A few light surface marks and nicks both sides, one light rim bruise, otherwise toned, almost extremely fine, we note this date is not present in the Schneider Collection.* **£20,000-25,000**

"The Rarity of Five Guinea Pieces – An Analysis" appeared in the preface of the Samuel King Collection of Highly Important English Gold Coins sold at Spink on 5th May 2005 co-written by the present cataloguer. The analysis showed that over a 45-year period preceding 2005, since 1960 that 50 examples of the Five Guineas dated 1682 plain below bust had been bought or sold in numismatic commerce, which put it in 5th place amongst the Charles II dates most frequently traded. This demonstrates some degree of good survival from that period when the King Analysis figures are compared to gold outputs of the reign of Charles II as there was only £183,535 worth of gold struck in the calendar year 1682 which is the 8th largest output of the reign. Though of course we do not know how the output would be broken down between the gold denominations nor how long a date on a coin die would have lasted into a following calendar year.

Provenance:

Ex Noble Investments plc, purchased 2004.



136

- 136 James II (1685-88)**, gold Five Guineas, 1688, second laureate head left, legend and toothed border surrounding, IACOBVS. II. DEI. GRATIA, *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles, date either side of top crown, legend and toothed border surrounding, .MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB REX., edge, inscribed in raised letters, +.DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO. REGNI. QVARTO+., weight 41.51g (MCE 119; S.3397A). *A number of surface marks and nicks both sides, toned good fine, we note this date is not present in the Schneider Collection.* **£10,000-15,000**

"The Rarity of Five Guinea Pieces – An Analysis" appeared in the preface of the Samuel King Collection of Highly Important English Gold Coins sold at Spink on 5th May 2005 co-written by the present cataloguer. The analysis showed that over a 45-year period preceding 2005, since 1960 that 126 examples of the Five Guineas dated 1688 plain below bust had been bought or sold in numismatic commerce, which put it in a very close 2nd place after the date 1687 for most frequently traded of James II. This demonstrates a lower survival rate for 1688 than 1687 when the figures of gold output are compared with the King Analysis for the reign of James II. £561,309 worth of gold for calendar year 1688 compared to £401,301 of gold in 1687, though of course we do not know how the output would be broken down between the gold denominations nor how long a date on a coin die would have lasted into a following calendar year. At this time the Guinea was officially a Five Pound Piece.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin, Auction 40, 3rd May 2005, lot 260.



137

- 137 William and Mary (1688-94),** gold Five Guineas, 1693, conjoined busts right, legend surrounding, GVLIELMVS. ET. MARIA. DEI. GRATIA, second L of legend struck over M, toothed border around rim both sides, *rev.* crowned quartered shield of arms with scalloped frame, Lion of Nassau as an escutcheon at centre, date either side of crown, MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. ET. REGINA., edge inscribed in raised letters, inverted orientation to obverse, +DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO. REGNI. QVINTO. +., weight 41.58g (Schneider 462; MCE 140; S.3422). *Once cleaned, now lightly toned, with surface marks, some nicks on portraits, otherwise good fine.* **£10,000-15,000**

“The Rarity of Five Guinea Pieces – An Analysis” appeared in the preface of the Samuel King Collection of Highly Important English Gold Coins sold at Spink on 5th May 2005 co-written by the present cataloguer. The analysis showed that over a 45-year period preceding 2005, since 1960 that 91 examples of the Five Guineas dated 1693 plain below bust, had been bought or sold in numismatic commerce, which places it 3rd out of the four dates and eight varieties of these large coins. £55,698 worth of gold for calendar year 1693 which is the third lowest for gold production in the six years of dates in this reign, though of course we do not know how the output would be broken down between the gold denominations nor how long a date on a coin die would have lasted into a following calendar year.

Provenance:  
Ex Noble Investments plc, purchased 2004.

RAREST WILLIAM III FIVE GUINEA OF 1699 WITH ELEPHANT AND CASTLE PROVENANCE MARK



138

- 138 William III (1694-1702),** gold Five Guineas, 1699, elephant and castle below first laureate head right, legend and toothed border surrounding, GVLIELMVS. III. DEI. GRA., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles, Lion of Nassau at centre, date either side of top crown, legend and toothed border surrounding, .MAG BR.FRA ET.HIB. REX., edge inscribed in raised letters, upright orientation to obverse, +DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO. REGNI. UNDECIMO., weight 41.67g (Schneider 479; MCE 170; S.3455). *Two short hairline scratches in obverse field, one other short hairline mark in reverse field, lightly toned with underlying brilliance, good very fine.* **£30,000-35,000**

There are only three years that are possible to collect for the Five Guineas of William III and four varieties in total, 1699 is the earliest with two varieties, either with or without the elephant and castle below. This is the provenance mark of the Royal African Company of England as it had been named since refinancing in 1672, and the issue of the largest denomination of the Five Guinea was a rare occurrence by this time there not being any since the reign of William and Mary. This is in fact the final Five Guineas to have ever been minted with this provenance mark and sporadic issues afterward are of the Guinea or smaller. “The Rarity of Five Guinea Pieces – An Analysis” appeared in the preface of the Samuel King Collection of Highly Important English Gold Coins sold at Spink on 5th May 2005 co-written by the present cataloguer. The analysis showed that over a 45-year period preceding 2005, since 1960 that only 29 examples of the Five Guineas dated 1699 with elephant and castle below bust had been bought or sold in numismatic commerce, making it the rarest and most seldom seen of the four varieties of these large coins. £141,377 worth of gold for calendar year 1699 which is the third lowest for gold production in the seven years of dates in this reign, though of course we do not know how the output would be broken down between the gold denominations nor how long a date on a coin die would have lasted into a following calendar year.

Provenance:  
Ex Noble Investments plc, purchased 2004.



139



140



### THE IMPRESSIVE "FINE WORK" GOLD FIVE GUINEAS OF KING WILLIAM III

- 139 William III (1694-1702)**, gold Five Guineas, 1701, fine work style with plain sceptres on reverse, laureate head right, legend and toothed border surrounding, GVLIELMVS. III. DEI. GRA., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, plain sceptres in angles, Lion of Nassau at centre, date either side of top crown, legend and toothed border surrounding, .MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX., edge inscribed in raised letters, upright orientation to obverse, +DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO. REGNI. DECIMO. TERTIO+, weight 41.80g (Schneider 480; MCE 172; S.3456). *Attractively toned, some light hairlines, has been graded and slabbed by NGC as MS61.* **£30,000-40,000**

NGC certification 4862557-001.

The "Fine Work" gold Five Guineas is one of the most desirable on the merit of its design and execution, though it is in fact the most commonly encountered Five Guinea piece of the series with the highest number present on "The Rarity of Five Guinea Pieces – An Analysis" which appeared in the preface of the Samuel King Collection of Highly Important English Gold Coins sold at Spink on 5th May 2005 co-written by the present cataloguer, with 256 examples traced at that time. This is also because gold output was very high in 1701 at £1,190,019 worth of gold coins produced across the four denominations of that year. Sir Isaac Newton was by now the Master Worker of the Mint since 1699 and had applied his mind to the problem of circulating foreign gold coin in the UK which was prevalent at this time with French Louis d'Or and Spanish Pistoles both circulating in commerce at 17/6d each when compared to a freshly minted Guinea at 21/6d. Newton tested the worn foreign coin and typically found it to be worth 17/1d and emphasised to the Treasury secretary that such coin was merely bullion and not official coin of the realm. A resulting Proclamation of 5th February 1701 brought the value of the foreign coin down to 17 Shillings, with the consequence that many were sent to the Mint for converting to current coin, and some £1,400,000 worth accounted for more or less the whole coinage of 1701 and 1702 like the Five Guinea piece herewith.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd, purchased Autumn 2011.

- 140 Anne (1702-14)**, gold Five Guineas, 1706, Post-Union type, first draped bust left, legend and toothed border surrounding, ANNA. DEI. GRATIA., *rev.* crowned emblematic Post-Union cruciform shields, rose at centre, emblematic sceptres in angles, date either side of top crown, legend and toothed border surrounding, .MAG. BRI. FR. ET. HIB. REG., edge inscribed in raised letters, of upright orientation to obverse, DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN ANNO. REGNI. QVINTO, all letter Ns on edge inverted, weight 41.86g (Schneider 529; MCE 200; S.3566). *Unusually the cross and stop at start of the edge inscription absent, probably due to collar slippage in striking, otherwise with a number of light surface marks both sides, an area of light wispy brushing on cheek and shoulder, now lightly toned with underlying brilliance, interesting variety in that the Ns on edge inscription are upside down, otherwise almost extremely fine, reverse stronger.* **£30,000-35,000**

The highest survival rate of Five Guinea from the reign of Queen Anne is the Post-Union variety of England and Scotland gold Five Guineas dated 1706 with 94 examples traced in "The Rarity of Five Guinea Pieces – An Analysis" which appeared in the preface of the Samuel King Collection of Highly Important English Gold, a survey of 45 years of dealer sales lists and auction catalogues from 1960-2005. The Post-Union variety shows in two opposing positions the English and Scottish arms dimidiated. Though the actual agreement of Union did not take place till the 1st May 1707, strangely these Five Guinea coins appeared dated 1706 (there is also a Pre-Union reverse variety dated 1706 which is much rarer), and is the only coin denomination of the date 1706 with this reverse arrangement, all other denominations that depict a Post-Union reverse are dated correctly 1707 or later.

Provenance:

Ex Noble Investments plc, purchased Summer 2004.



141



142



- 141 George II (1727-60), gold Five Guineas, 1741, the 4 struck over a 3 in date, young laureate head left, GEORGIVS.II. DEI.GRATIA., rev. crowned quartered shield of arms, date either side of crown, 11 strings to Irish harp, M.B.F. ET. H. REX. F.D. B.ET. L. D. S. R. I. A. T ET. E., edge inscribed in raised letter and dated of upright orientation to obverse, DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN ANNO. REGNI. DECIMO. QVARTO, weight 41.87g (Schneider 563 obv.7 / rev.7; MCE 284; S.3663A). Lightly toned, some light hairlines both sides with digs and small surface marks on and around bust, dig at end of obverse legend, some light rim nicks, otherwise good very fine. **£25,000-30,000****

According to "The Rarity of Five Guinea Pieces – An Analysis" which appeared in the preface of the Samuel King Collection of Highly Important English Gold, a survey of 45 years of dealer sales lists and auction catalogues from 1960-2005, a total of 107 examples of this date of Five Guinea were traced in commerce which is the second highest figure across the 8 possible dates of the reign. Herbert Schneider also analysed the gold Five Guinea and Two Guinea coins of George II in his Spink Numismatic Circular article "The Five Guinea and Two Guinea Pieces of George II" in February 1957, but gives the 11 string harp reverse as the non-overdate when the 4 of this coin is clearly over a 3. The output of gold for the calendar year of 1741 was quite low at £25,232 worth, about ten times less than normal and there was no output of any gold or silver in 1742. As surviving examples number relatively high perhaps this means that 1741 dated coins were being prepared during 1740 as the output that year was £196,245.

Provenance:

Ex Numisor, Switzerland, 21st October 2016, lot 249.  
Ex Baldwin of St James, Auction 16, 17th April 2018, lot 314.  
Ex London Coins, Auction 161, 2nd June 2018, lot 1527.  
Ex London Coins, Auction 164, 2nd March 2019, lot 969.

- 142 George II (1727-60), gold Five Guineas, 1741, the 4 struck over a 3 in date, young laureate head left, GEORGIVS.II. DEI.GRATIA., rev. crowned quartered shield of arms, date either side of crown, 11 strings to Irish harp, M.B.F. ET. H. REX. F.D. B.ET. L. D. S. R. I. A. T ET. E., edge inscribed in raised letter and dated of upright orientation to obverse, DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN ANNO. REGNI. DECIMO. QVARTO, weight 41.73g (Schneider 563 obv.7 / rev.7; MCE 284; S.3663A). Toned with light surface marks evident on both sides, good fine to almost very fine. **£8,000-12,000****

According to "The Rarity of Five Guinea Pieces – An Analysis" which appeared in the preface of the Samuel King Collection of Highly Important English Gold, a survey of 45 years of dealer sales lists and auction catalogues from 1960-2005, a total of 107 examples of this date of Five Guinea were traced in commerce which is the second highest figure across the 8 possible dates of the reign. Herbert Schneider also analysed the gold Five Guinea and Two Guinea coins of George II in his Spink Numismatic Circular article "The Five Guinea and Two Guinea Pieces of George II" in February 1957, but gives the 11 string harp reverse as the non-overdate when the 4 of this coin is clearly over a 3. The output of gold for the calendar year of 1741 was quite low at £25,232 worth, about ten times less than normal and there was no output of any gold or silver in 1742. As surviving examples number relatively high perhaps this means that 1741 dated coins were being prepared during 1740 as the output that year was £196,245.

Provenance:

Ex Herman Selig Collection, part III, Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 58, 25th June 2003, lot 24.



143



144



### STRUCK FROM "LIMA" GOLD TREASURE, THE 1746 GOLD FIVE GUINEAS

- 143** **George II (1727-60)**, gold Five Guineas, 1746, LIMA. below older laureate head left, GEORGIVS.II. DEI. GRATIA, *rev.* crowned quartered shield of arms, date either side of crown, M.B.FE. ET. H. REX. F.D. B.ET. L. D. S. R. I. A. T ET. E., edge inscribed in raised letter and dated, DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO. REGNI. DECIMO NONO., weight 41.95g (Schneider 564; MCE 285; S.3665). *Some light surface marks, lightly toned, otherwise a bold to good very fine.* **£20,000-25,000**

The Lima gold coinage struck in 1746 was seemingly all struck from gold sourced from a Royal Family funded consortium of ships under the command of James Talbot and John Morecock, who captured French treasure ships carrying gold in the North Atlantic in mid-1745. Another French ship that escaped them was later captured at Louisbourg by the English Navy, that was also rich in gold treasure which also contributed towards the LIMA marked gold coinage. A total of £474,492 worth of gold was struck in the calendar year of 1746. A wonderful medallion was produced which shows the capture of the French treasure by Talbot and Morecock on the obverse, with the reverse depicting their busts and the procession of the treasure in wagons below being transported to the Mint for coining.

According to "The Rarity of Five Guinea Pieces – An Analysis" which appeared in the preface of the Samuel King Collection of Highly Important English Gold, a survey of 45 years of dealer sales lists and auction catalogues from 1960-2005, a total of 105 examples of this date of Five Guinea were traced in commerce which is the joint third highest figure across the 8 possible dates of the reign. Herbert Schneider also analysed the gold Five Guinea and Two Guinea coins of George II in his Spink Numismatic Circular article "The Five Guinea and Two Guinea Pieces of George II" in February 1957. This coin is the largest gold coin to carry the LIMA provenance mark.

- 144** **George II (1727-60)**, gold Five Guineas, 1748, older laureate head left, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIVS.II. DEI. GRATIA, *rev.* crowned quartered shield of arms, date either side of crown, M.B.F. ET. H. REX. F.D. B.ET. L. D. S. R. I. A. T ET. E., edge inscribed in raised letters of upright orientation to obverse, DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO. REGNI. VICESIMO. SECVNDO., weight 41.93g (Schneider obv.9 / rev. 3; MCE 286; S.3666). *Some light surface marks both sides, dig under the bust, some very fine wispy brush marks on cheek and neck area, otherwise practically extremely fine.* **£25,000-30,000**

No silver coins were struck in 1748 so the Mint concentrated on producing gold coin only of which £338,523 worth was produced in the calendar year across the four gold denominations. A new indenture was made on 7th February 1748 with a new Master Worker William Chetwynd on the same terms as the previous to do with the coinage.

This is the penultimate currency Five Guinea piece with the last year being 1753. Herbert Schneider analysed the gold Five Guinea and Two Guinea coins of George II in his Spink Numismatic Circular article "The Five Guinea and Two Guinea Pieces of George II" in February 1957.

No currency Five Guineas were struck in the reign of George III though there were three different dates of patterns produced. According to "The Rarity of Five Guinea Pieces – An Analysis" which appeared in the preface of the Samuel King Collection of Highly Important English Gold, a survey of 45 years of dealer sales lists and auction catalogues from 1960-2005, a total of 105 examples of this date of Five Guinea were traced in commerce which is the joint second highest figure across the 8 possible dates of the reign.

Provenance:

Ex Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 67, 28th September 2005, lot 820.



TWO GUINEAS

THE IMPRESSIVE "FINE WORK" GOLD TWO GUINEAS OF KING WILLIAM III



145

- 145 William III (1694-1702)**, gold Two Guineas, 1701, fine work style with ornamental sceptres on reverse, laureate head right, abbreviated Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, GVLIELMVS. III. DEI. GRA., some stops weak, *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, ornamental sceptres in angles, Lion of Nassau at centre, date either side of top crown, abbreviated Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, .MAG BR.FRA. ET.HIB. REX., edge milled, weight 16.72g (Schneider 482; MCE 173; S.3457). *Toned with some very light surface marks, has been graded and slabbed by NGC as AU58 which at time of writing is the second finest graded at that service.* **£10,000-12,000**

NGC certification 4862558-004.

The gold output was very high in 1701 at £1,190,019 worth of gold coins produced across the four denominations of that year. Sir Isaac Newton was by now the Master Worker of the Mint since 1699 and had applied his mind to the problem of circulating foreign gold coin in the UK which was prevalent at this time with French Louis d'Or and Spanish Pistoles both circulating in commerce at 17/6d each when compared to a freshly minted Guinea at 21/6d. Newton tested the worn foreign coin and typically found it to be worth 17/1d and emphasised to the Treasury secretary that such coin was merely bullion and not official coin of the realm. A resulting Proclamation of 5th February 1701 brought the value of the foreign coin down to 17 Shillings, with the consequence that many were sent to the Mint for converting to current coin, and some £1,400,000 worth accounted for more or less the whole coinage of 1701 and 1702 like the Two Guinea piece herewith.

Provenance:

Ex U.B.S. Switzerland, Auction 67, 5th September 2006, lot 2983.

Ex St James Auction 10, 6th November 2008, lot 799.

Ex Michael Gietzelt Collection, Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 151, 14th November 2018, lot 59.



146

- 146 George I (1714-27)**, gold Two Guineas, 1726, laureate head right, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIVS. D.G. M.B.FE. ET. HIB. REX. F.D., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, incorporating the Arms of Hanover, sceptres in angles, garter star at centre, date either side of top crown, BRVN ET. L. DVX S.R.I.A.TH ET. EL., edge, diagonally grained, weight 16.78g (Schneider 543; MCE 244; S.3627). *Once cleaned with some light smoothing on cheek and in legend at "OR" of King's name, otherwise very fine.* **£5,000-6,000**

1726 is the final year for the gold Two Guineas of George I, and the calendar year output of gold was £872,963 which was the fourth highest of the reign. Sir Isaac Newton was still Master Worker at this time but died the year after this coin was produced. Newton was the first to officially call the gold coinage the "guinea" in a report made in the Mint papers of 1717. The gold coins had been called Guineas colloquially since the time that gold dust and metal began to be imported from the African country of Guinea, during the reign of Charles II.

Provenance:

Ex Sotheby, 19th April 1923 sold for £4/4/-.

Ex Robinson Collection, St James Auction 1, 13th October 2004, lot 216.



147

- 147 George II (1727-60),** gold Two Guineas, 1739, intermediate laureate head left, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIVS. II. DEI. GRATIA., *rev.* crowned quartered shield of arms, incorporating the Arms of Hanover, date either side of crown, M.B.F. ET. H. REX. F.D. B. ET. L. D. S.R.I.A.T. ET. E., edge, curved graining, weight 16.80g (Schneider 576 obv.7 rev.7; MCE 293; S.3668). *Light haymarking and hairlining each side, almost extremely fine, reverse stronger.* **£3,000-4,000**

The intermediate head was first introduced in 1739 for the gold Two Guinea and Guinea coins, but not in time for the Half Guinea where the bust first appears in 1740. £283,854 worth of gold was coined in calendar year 1739 and there were two different busts used on the Two Guinea of which the intermediate is the latter in use. Herbert Schneider analysed the gold Five Guinea and Two Guinea coins of George II in his Spink Numismatic Circular article "The Five Guinea and Two Guinea Pieces of George II" in February 1957.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd, purchased Summer 2006.



148

- 148 George II (1727-60),** gold Two Guineas, 1740, 40 struck over 39, intermediate laureate head left, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIVS. II. DEI. GRATIA., *rev.* crowned quartered shield of arms, incorporating the Arms of Hanover, date either side of crown, M.B.F. ET. HIB. REX. F.D. B. ET. L. D. S.R.I.A.T. ET. E., edge curved chevron graining, weight 16.71g (Schneider 577 obv. 8/ rev. 8 edge B; MCE 294; S.3668). *Slight surface marks both sides, with some flecking, toned, almost very fine.* **£2,000-2,500**

The total output of gold in the calendar year of 1740 at the Mint was £196,245 of which the largest denomination was the gold Two Guineas as we have herewith.

Provenance:

Ex Spink Coin Auction, 24th September 2008, lot 1003.



## GUINEAS



149

- 149 James II (1685-88),** gold Guinea, 1687, second laureate head left, legend and toothed border surrounding both sides, IACOBVS. II. DEI. GRATIA, *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, emblematic sceptres in angles, date either side of top crown, .MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB REX., weight 8.26g (Schneider 457; MCE 128; S.3402). *Lightly toned, practically extremely fine.* **£6,000-8,000**

The Dutch Roettier family were the engravers of the dies used for James II's coinage, and the Master Worker was Thomas Neale who signed a new indenture on 23rd July 1686 for the gold Twenty Shilling piece as it was then, along with the half, double and the "piece of £5" as the Five Guinea piece was known at that time. For the calendar year of 1687 some £401,301 worth of gold was struck as coin.

## Provenance:

Ex Spink and Son Ltd, purchased 1978 by Herman Selig.

Ex Herman Selig Collection, part III, Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 58, 24th June 2003, lot 14.



150

- 150 James II (1685-88),** gold Guinea, 1688, second laureate head left, legend and toothed border surrounding both sides, IACOBVS. II. DEI. GRATIA, *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, emblematic sceptres in angles, date either side of top crown, .MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB REX., weight 8.34g (Schneider -; MCE 130; S.3402). *Some light haymarking and pitting both sides, otherwise practically extremely fine, we note this variety is not present in the Schneider Collection.* **£4,000-5,000**

There was £561,309 worth of gold struck in the calendar year of 1688 which was the second highest output of the three year reign, with highest being 1686 on £617,411, and the lowest 1687 perhaps because silver production was high that year at £401,301 of gold output across the denominations of which the Guinea was a Twenty Shilling piece.

## Provenance:

Ex Noble Investments plc, purchased 2004.



STRUCK FROM ROYAL AFRICAN COMPANY OF ENGLAND GOLD, THE 1691 GUINEA



151

- 151 William and Mary (1688-94),** gold Guinea, 1691, elephant and castle below conjoined busts right, legend surrounding, GVLIELMVS. ET. MARIA. DEI. GRATIA., toothed border around rim both sides, *rev.* crowned quartered shield of arms, date either side of crown, MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. ET. REGINA., weight 8.30g (Schneider 470; MCE 153; S.3427). *Lightly toned with some flecking both sides and underlying mint brilliance, a bold to good very fine and rare.* **£7,000-9,000**

James and Norbert Roettier, the sons of John who was about to retire to Brussels, were the engravers of the coinage and expected to take over his position as Chief(s), however perhaps because they were Roman Catholic, the position of Chief went to George Bowers at Michaelmas 1689, but he later died on 1st March 1690. As the Chief position then went to the Engraver of Seals, Henry Harris, and as he did not have coin die work experience he arranged for the Roettier brothers to work on the coin dies right through till 1697 whereupon a similar arrangement was taken up with John Croker.

For 1691 gold output was the second lowest of this joint reign at £54,497 for the calendar year across all the denominations, the highest output being in 1689 at £128,442 worth and the lowest in 1690 at £48,772. This coin is struck from gold supplied by the Royal African Company of England which is defined by the elephant and castle provenance mark below the bust.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd, purchased Autumn 2009.

THE RARE AND IMPRESSIVE “FINE WORK” GOLD GUINEA OF KING WILLIAM III



152

- 152 William III (1694-1702),** gold Guinea, 1701, fine work style, third laureate head right, legend and toothed border surrounding, GVLIELMVS. III. DEI. GRA., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, ornamental sceptres in angles, Lion of Nassau at centre, date either side of top crown, legend and toothed border surrounding, .MAG BR.FRA ET.HIB REX., weight 8.38g (Schneider 513; MCE 188; S.3465). *With copper red tone, a few light surface marks, has been graded and slabbed by NGC as AU50, very rare.* **£10,000-12,000**

NGC certification 4862557-005

The “Fine Work” Guinea though produced in the bumper gold out put year of 1701 remains a very rare coin indeed as it seems most of the Mint output of gold must have been of the Five and Two Guinea denominations to use the gold supply quicker. The massive output of £1,190,019 worth of gold in calendar year 1701 was caused by the vast influx of foreign gold being cleansed from commerce, by the new Proclamation of 5th February 1701 crying down the face value of such gold by a Sixpence to 17 Shillings, when the gold value was fractionally above typically at 17/1d, as had been noted by new Master Worker Sir Isaac Newton who was instrumental in the Proclamation being issued by the Treasury.

Provenance:

Ex Noble Investments plc, purchased 2004.



153

- 153 Anne (1702-14)**, gold Guinea, 1713, Post-Union, third draped bust left, legend surrounding, ANNA. DEI. GRATIA, no stop at end of legend, toothed border around rim both sides, *rev.* Post-Union crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles, garter star at centre, date either side of top crown, .MAG BRI. FR ET. HIB REG., weight 8.40g (Schneider 537; MCE 225; S.3574). *Proof-like, attractively toned, with some red colour in obverse field, as struck, good extremely fine and rare this nice and without the final stop on obverse.* **£6,000-8,000**

The Mint output of gold in 1713 was £584,597 which was more than quadruple the year, before but dwarfed by the year of 1714 straight after where production more than doubled this figure. This was all under the tenure-ship of Sir Isaac Newton as the Master-Worker of the Mint.

Provenance:

Purchased from A. H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd, Autumn 2006.



154

- 154 Anne (1702-14)**, gold Guinea, 1714, Post-Union, third draped bust left, legend surrounding, ANNA. DEI. GRATIA., toothed border around rim both sides, *rev.* Post-Union crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles, garter star at centre, date either side of top crown, .MAG BRI. FR ET. HIB REG., weight 8.34g (Schneider -; MCE 226; S.3574). *Two light parallel hairline scratches on obverse, deeper short scratch in field near Queen's name, a few other tiny marks, otherwise with mint brilliance, practically extremely fine, reverse better, the date not represented in the Schneider Collection.* **£4,000-5,000**

This gold Guinea dates to the period when Sir Isaac Newton was the Master of the Mint, and John Croker was the Chief Engraver of the coinage. Queen Anne died on the 1st August 1714 though the output of gold during this year was the largest of the reign with a calendar year output for the whole of 1714 of £1,313,907.



155

- 155 George I (1714-27)**, gold Guinea, 1726, fifth laureate head right, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIVS D G M BR FR. ET HIB REX. F.D, some stops absent, *rev.* crowned cruciform broad shields, incorporating the Arms of Hanover, ornamental sceptres in angles, garter star at centre, date either side of top crown, legend and toothed border surrounding, .BRVN ET L. DVX S.R.I.A.TH ET. EL., edge obliquely grained, weight 8.39g (Schneider 549; MCE 261; S.3633). *Toned practically extremely fine.* **£5,000-6,000**

For the calendar year 1726, £872,963 worth of gold was produced into coin at the mint. Many of them would have been gold Guineas like we have herewith.

Provenance:

Ex F. R. Künker, Germany, Auction 100, 21st June 2005, lot 163.



156

- 156 George I (1714-27)**, gold Guineas (2), both 1726, fifth laureate head right, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIUS D G M BR FR. ET HIB REX. F.D, some stops absent, *rev.* crowned cruciform broad shields, incorporating the Arms of Hanover, first coin with 7 string Irish harp, second with 6 strings, first coin with smaller lis in French arms, ornamental sceptres in angles, garter star at centre, date either side of top crown, legend and toothed border surrounding, .BRVN ET L. DVX S.R.I.A.TH ET. EL., first coin with smaller lettering on reverse, weights 8.28g and 8.15g respectively (MCE 261; S.3633). *First coin with surface marks and nicks fine to bold fine, second coin smoothed and probably from a mount, fair, the small lettering and lis not noted in the published works.* (2) **£1,600-2,000**



157



158

- 157 George II (1727-60)**, gold Guinea, 1731, second young laureate head left, legend small lettering both sides of coin, GEORGIUS.II. DEI.GRATIA., *rev.* second crowned quartered shield of arms, date either side of crown, M.B.F. ET. H. REX. F.D. B.ET. L. D. S. R. I. A. T ET. E., weight 8.33g (Schneider 584; MCE 303; S.3672). *Toned with plenty of mint bloom, extremely fine, reverse good extremely fine and very rare this well preserved, has been graded and slabbed by PCGS as AU58, the only example graded.* **£10,000-12,000**

PCGS certification 779639.58/85165531

This 1731 Guinea is the only example graded on the PCGS population report where it features as the illustration for this date. NGC have only graded two examples of this date, one better, one worse, all in a very rare date.

The Master of the Mint at this time was John Conduitt in office since the death of Sir Isaac Newton in 1727, until 1737. Interestingly the indenture for the reign of George II signed as late as 1732 also provided for Quarter Guineas to be struck but alas they were never required. John Croker was the by now aged Chief Engraver at the Mint since the time of Queen Anne and remained in his post until 1741. However, many of his day to day duties were being undertaken by the highly skilled John Sigismund Tanner. Output of gold for the calendar year of 1731 totalled £305,768 which also included that coinage provenance marked from the East India Company.

- 158 George II (1727-60)**, gold Guinea, 1745, intermediate laureate head left, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIUS. II. DEI. GRATIA., *rev.* crowned quartered shield of arms, date either side of crown, abbreviated Latin legend, M.B.F.ET.H. REX. F.D.B.ET.L.D.S.R.I.A.T.ET.E, weight 8.34g (Schneider 590; MCE 319; S.3678). *Toned, some short hairline scratches on face, very fine.* **£1,500-2,000**

The Mint output of gold in 1745 was £292,866 which was nearly thirty times the year before as the latter part of the year was boosted by the LIMA coinage from captured treasures from the New World, however those coins were marked with LIMA below the bust and the non LIMA coins like we have here dated 1745 are just as difficult to find. William Chetwynd was the new Master-Worker at this time since the year before this coin was made and John Sigismund Tanner was the Chief Engraver.

Provenance:  
Purchased from A. H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd, Spring 2007



STRUCK FROM "LIMA" GOLD TREASURE, THE 1745 GOLD GUINEA



159

- 159 George II (1727-60)**, gold Guinea, 1745, LIMA. below intermediate laureate head left, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIUS.II. DEI.GRATIA., *rev.* crowned quartered shield of arms, nine hearts to Hanoverian Arms, seven strings to Irish harp, date at top, .M.B.F. ET.H.REX.F.D.B. ET.L.D.S.R.I.A.T. ET.E., edge, curve grained, weight 8.38g (Schneider 591; MCE 320; S.3679). *Flaw in 5 of date, black spot on shield, otherwise with considerable brilliance, has been slabbed and graded by NGC as AU58.* **£12,000-15,000**

NGC certification 4862558-005.

The Lima gold coinage struck in 1746 was seemingly all struck from gold sourced from a Royal Family funded consortium of ships under the command of James Talbot and John Morecock, who captured French treasure ships carrying gold in the North Atlantic in mid-1745. Another French ship that escaped them was later captured at Louisbourg by the English Navy, that was also rich in gold treasure which also contributed towards the LIMA marked gold coinage. A total of £474,492 worth of gold was struck in the calendar year of 1746. A wonderful medallion was produced which shows the capture of the French treasure by Talbot and Morecock on the obverse, with the reverse depicting their busts and the procession of the treasure in wagons below being transported to the Mint for coining.

Provenance:

Ex Samuel King Collection, Spink Auction 173, 5th May 2005, lot 175.



160



161

- 160 George III (1760-1820)**, gold Guinea, 1795, fifth laureate head right, GEORGIUS .III. DEI.GRATIA, *rev.* spade shaped crowned quartered shield of arms, date below, legend reads in abbreviated Latin commencing lower left M.B.F. ET. H. REX. F.D. B.ET. L. D. S. R. I. A. T ET. E., weight 8.37g (Schneider -; MCE 399; S.3729). *Light surface marks in fields both sides with a few flecks, otherwise lightly toned, almost extremely fine, scarce date.* **£800-1,000**

The total output of gold in the calendar year of 1795 at the Mint was £493,416 across the two denominations of Guinea and Half-Guinea. This is the third smallest output of the 1790s after 1799 and 1795. Over £2.5million worth of gold had been struck the year before this coin.

Provenance:

Ex St James Auction 20, 18th November 2011, lot 109.

- 161 George III (1760-1820)**, gold "Military" Guinea, 1813, sixth laureate head right, legend surrounding, GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA, *rev.* quartered shield of arms within crowned garter, French legend on garter HONI. SOIT. QUI. MAL. Y. PENSE, date below, legend commences upper right, BRITANNIARUM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR, weight 8.40g (Schneider 613; MCE 404; S.3730). *Light tone with underlying brilliance, practically extremely fine / extremely fine.* **£4,000-5,000**

The 1813 Guinea is the last year the denomination was struck for currency and represents a new design since the previous spade type Guinea some 14 years earlier. It was termed the "military" Guinea as it was produced to help pay the English soldiers advancing into France, and interestingly an extra 7,455 pounds weight of gold was minted in London this year into Anglo-Hanoverian Five Thaler pieces, for the use of the King's electorate at Brunswick Luneberg in the process of being liberated by the British forces which occurred by 1815. A total of £519,722 worth of gold Guineas, Half-Guineas and Third-Guineas were struck in this calendar year which was the largest output since 1804, and there was no gold output at all in 1807 or 1812.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin, Fixed Price List, Summer 2013, item BM027.



162

- 162 George III (1760-1820),** gold “Military” Guinea, 1813, sixth laureate head right, legend surrounding, GEORGIVS III DEI GRATIA, *rev.* quartered shield of arms within crowned garter, French legend on garter HONI. SOIT. QUI. MAL. Y. PENSE, date below, legend commences upper right, BRITANNIARUM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR, weight 8.43g (Schneider 613; MCE 404; S.3730). *Attractively toned with red hue, some light hairline scratches to portrait, almost extremely fine.* **£4,000-5,000**

The 1813 Guinea is the last year the denomination was struck for currency and represents a new design since the previous spade type Guinea some 14 years earlier. It was termed the “military” Guinea as it was produced to help pay the English soldiers advancing into France, and interestingly an extra 7,455 pounds weight of gold was minted in London this year into Anglo-Hanoverian Five Thaler pieces, for the use of the King’s electorate at Brunswick Luneberg in the process of being liberated by the British forces which occurred by 1815. A total of £519,722 worth of gold Guineas, Half-Guineas and Third-Guineas were struck in this calendar year which was the largest output since 1804, and there was no gold output at all in 1807 or 1812.

Provenance:

Ex Morton and Eden, Auction 14, 25th May 2005, lot 729.

## HALF-GUINEA

### SUPERB GOLD HALF-GUINEA DATED 1691 OF WILLIAM AND MARY, EX NORWEB COLLECTION



163

- 163 William and Mary (1688-94),** gold Half Guinea, 1691, second conjoined busts right, legend surrounding, GVLIELMVS. ET. MARIA. DEI. GRATIA, toothed border around rim both sides, *rev.* second crowned quartered shield of arms, date either side of crown, MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. ET. REGINA. weight 4.19g (Schneider 476; MCE 163; S.3430). *Lightly toned with underlying brilliance, has been slabbed and graded by NGC as MS62.* **£8,000-10,000**

NGC certification 4862558-006

The year 1691 represents the second lowest calendar year output of gold coin across all the denominations that year and was perhaps a result of a fluctuating gold and silver price level as war had broken out with France in 1689. The total output for the year was £54,497. The Roettier brothers James and Norbert, were responsible for the engraving of the coin dies and the joint portrait of William III and Mary II facing right together.

Provenance:

Ex Mrs E. M. H. Norweb Collection, part 2, Spink Coin Auction 48, 13th November 1985, lot 463.

Ex Samuel King Collection, Spink Auction 173, 5th May 2005, lot 133.



## THIRD-GUINEA



164

- 164 g George III (1760-1820)**, gold Third Guinea, 1810, third type, second laureate head right, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIVS III DEI GRATIA, rev. large crown, date below, legend surrounding commencing top, \* BRITANNIARUM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR, weight 2.80g (Schneider 626; MCE 460; S.3740). *Toned, a few tiny black flecks each side, some hairlines on bust, otherwise extremely fine.* **£300-400**

The total output of gold in the calendar year of 1810 at the Mint was £316,936 across the two denominations of Half-Guinea and Third-Guinea.

**Provenance:**

Ex B. A. Seaby Ltd, London, 3rd September 1963, purchased for £6/10/-.  
Ex Spink Coin Auction, 26th June 2008, lot 835.

## COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL



165

- 165 George VI (1937-1952)**, Coronation 1937, large gold Medal by P Metcalfe, crowned and draped bust left, GEORGE VI CROWNED 12 MAY 1937, rev. bust left, QUEEN ELIZABETH 12 MAY 1937, 57mm, 122g, in original red leather case of issue (Eimer 2046a; BHM 4314). *Light hairlines, good extremely fine.* **£5,000-6,000**

From a very small mintage of only 274 medals struck.



## FIVE POUNDS



166

**166 g Victoria (1837-1901)**, gold Proof Five Pounds, 1887, Jubilee type crowned bust left, J.E.B. initials on truncation, legend surrounding, VICTORIA D: G: BRITT: REG: F: D:, *rev.* St George and dragon right, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right of exergue, weight 39.75g (WR 285; S.3864). *Brilliant, with just a few light hairlines, has been graded and slabbed by NGC as PF63 ULTRA CAMEO.* **£20,000-25,000**

NGC certification 4862558-001.

Mintage only 797 pieces.

The Proof coins of 1887 were struck for the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria and a total of only 797 proof sets were produced for sale to the public, which is where the constituent coins like we have herewith come from. The gold Five Pounds is the largest coin and carries the Jubilee portrait by Joseph Edgar Boehm which proved to be later most unpopular with the public forcing a change to a new coinage design by Thomas Brock from 1893.

Provenance:

Ex A.H. Baldwin, Fixed Price List, Winter 2012-13, item BM016.



167

**167 g Victoria (1837-1901)**, gold Five Pounds, 1887, Jubilee type crowned bust left, J.E.B. initials on truncation, legend surrounding, VICTORIA D: G: BRITT: REG: F: D:, *rev.* St George and dragon right, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right of exergue, weight 39.98g (S.3864). *Some light surface marks and blemishes, mainly in the toning, one light short hairline on cheek, with underlying brilliance, good extremely fine.* **£2,500-3,000**

Calendar year mintage of 53,844.

The 1887 gold Five Pounds was the first currency piece ever so produced with all previous incarnations being proof only issues (1820, 1826, 1839), and was minted to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of Victoria's reign.



168

**168 g Victoria (1837-1901)**, gold Five Pounds, 1887, Jubilee type crowned bust left, J.E.B. initials on truncation, legend surrounding, VICTORIA D: G: BRITT: REG: F: D:, *rev.* St George and dragon right, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right of exergue, weight 39.98g (Schneider 653; S.3864). *Some light surface marks and hairlines, a pleasing extremely fine.* **£2,200-2,600**

Calendar year mintage of 53,844.

The 1887 gold Five Pounds was the first currency piece ever so produced with all previous incarnations being proof only issues (1820, 1826, 1839), and was minted to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of Victoria's reign.

Provenance:

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular, April 2006, MG1646.



169

**169 g Victoria (1837-1901)**, gold Five Pounds, 1887, Jubilee type crowned bust left, J.E.B. initials on truncation, legend surrounding, VICTORIA D: G: BRITT: REG: F: D:, *rev.* St George and dragon right, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right of exergue, weight 39.97g (Schneider 653; S.3864). *Some light surface marks and hairlines, a couple of short scratches, lightly toned with underlying brilliance, otherwise extremely fine.* **£1,500-2,000**

Calendar year mintage of 53,844.

The 1887 gold Five Pounds was the first currency piece ever so produced with all previous incarnations being proof only issues (1820, 1826, 1839), and was minted to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of Victoria's reign.



170

**170 g Victoria (1837-1901)**, gold Five Pounds, 1887, Jubilee type crowned bust left, J.E.B. initials on truncation, legend surrounding, VICTORIA D: G: BRITT: REG: F: D:, *rev.* St George and dragon right, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right of exergue, weight 39.99g (Schneider 653; S.3864). *Toned, some light surface marks and hairlines, a couple of short scratches, otherwise almost extremely fine.* **£1,500-2,000**

Calendar year mintage of 53,844.

The 1887 gold Five Pounds was the first currency piece ever so produced with all previous incarnations being proof only issues (1820, 1826, 1839), and was minted to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of Victoria's reign.



171

**171 g Victoria (1837-1901)**, gold Five Pounds, 1893, crowned and veiled bust left, T.B. initials below truncation for engraver Thomas Brock, legend and toothed border surrounding, VICTORIA· DEI· GRA· BRITT· REGINA· FID· DEF· IND· IMP·, *rev.* St George and dragon right, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right of exergue, weight 40.03g (Schneider 657; S.3872). *Some light scuffs and digs with surface marks, toned, extremely fine.* **£4,000-5,000**

Calendar year mintage of 20,405.

Due to the unpopularity of the Jubilee bust coinage by Boehm with its barely credible "toy crown" perched on the head of Victoria, it was only six years before the coinage design was changed again to the older "Widow" type obverse by Thomas Brock. Proof sets were produced as well as currency coins from the large gold Five Pounds herewith to the bronze Farthing. As only the second currency gold Five Pounds ever produced, mintages were much lower than the Jubilee issue of 1887 probably because it was not directly connected to a celebration like a Jubilee, rendering them rarer today.

Provenance:

Ex St James Auction 1, 13th October 2004, lot 539.



172

**172 g George V (1910-36)**, gold Proof Five Pounds, 1911, bare head left, with raised BM for Bertram Mackennal on truncation, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIVS V DEI GRA: BRIT: OMN: REX F. D. IND: IMP:, rev. St George and dragon right, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right of exergue, edge milled (Schneider 665; L&S 17; WR 414; S.3994). *Toned over underlying proof brilliance, practically as struck, has been graded and slabbed by NGC as PF64 CAMEO.* **£10,000-12,000**

NGC certification 4862558-002.

Mintage 2,812 pieces.

By the time of the Coronation of George V the brilliant proof finish was back in fashion and the "long" gold proof sets of his coinage contained the largest portrait in gold upon the Five Pounds by the Australian sculptor Bertram MacKenna.

Provenance:

Purchased from A. H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd, Autumn 2012.



173

**173 g George VI (1936-52)**, gold Proof Five Pounds, 1937, bare head left, initials HP below neck for Humphrey Paget, GEORGIVS VI D:G: BR: OMN: REX F: D: IND: IMP:, rev. St George and dragon right, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right of exergue, edge plain, weight 40.08g (Schneider 670; L&S 1; WR 435; S.4074). *A few light hairlines, practically as struck, has been slabbed and graded by NGC as PF63+ ULTRA CAMEO.* **£6,000-8,000**

NGC certification 4862558-003.

Mintage 5,501 pieces.

Thomas Humphrey Paget was the engraver and designer of the Coronation gold proof coins of King George VI, hastily prepared in the light of the December 1936 abdication of King Edward VIII. The new gold coins of King George VI were ready for release by the time of the Coronation on 12th May 1937; and were officially gold Patterns as they had a plain edge as opposed to a milled edge like on the currency coins. They were only released as part of the four-coin proof sets of which 5,501 were produced.

Provenance:

Purchased from A. H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd, Autumn 2012.



## TWO-POUNDS

ONLY SIXTY PIECES STRUCK, THE VERY RARE PATTERN GOLD 1820 TWO POUNDS



**174 g George III (1760-1820)**, gold Pattern Two Pounds, 1820, laureate head right by Benedetto Pistrucci, date below, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIUS III D: G: BRITANNIARUM REX F: D:, rev. inverted die axis, St George and dragon right, initials W.W.P. raised on ground below broken lance for Mint Master William Wellesley Pole, B.P. to upper right of exergue, edge inscribed in raised letters, DECUS ET TUTAMEN\* ANNO REGNI LX\*, weight 15.90g (Hawkins 134; WR 179 R3; S.3784). *Some light surface marks, has been slabbed and graded by NGC as PF62 Ultra Cameo, very rare, one of only sixty struck.* **£45,000-55,000**

NGC Certification 4862557-006.

With only sixty pieces struck, the gold Pattern Two Pounds is one of the hardest of this denomination to obtain for a collector, and highly coveted as a magnificent example of the work of Benedetto Pistrucci, in a last swansong coin for the reign of King George III, under the Master of the Mint William Wellesley Pole, who was the brother of the Duke of Wellington. A gold Five Pounds and Two Pounds had been in gestation since 1816 when ideas for the new "recoinage" which reintroduced the Sovereign as a denomination were coming to fruition.

However, it was not till 1819-20 that the physical manifestation of the gold Five Pounds and Two Pounds came to exist.

Edward Hawkins writing in his article "Gold Coins of England" in volume 13 of the Numismatic Chronicle 1850-51, page 170 talks of the workers at the Mint preparing the gold patterns of the Five Pound and Two Pound piece, and working through the night when the death of George III was expected hourly. The coins were literally finished as the King passed away on 29th January 1820 and only 25 pieces of each had been officially ordered. However, by some misunderstanding, 60 examples of the gold Two Pounds were physically struck, perhaps because it became readily apparent that the King had passed away, and that such pieces would become some sort of "memento mori" in memory of his long reign.

Provenance:

Purchased from A. H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd, Spring 2007.



## IMPRESSIVE GOLD PROOF TWO POUNDS OF GEORGE IV DATED 1826



175

**175 g George IV (1820-30)**, gold Proof Two Pounds, 1826, bare head left, date below, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIUS IV DEI GRATIA, rev. quartered shield of arms with an escutcheon of the Arms of Hanover upon crowned ermine mantle, legend and toothed border surrounding, BRITANNIARUM REX FID: DEF:, edge, inscribed in raised letters and dated, DECUS ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI SEPTIMO, weight 16.03g (WR 228 R2; S.3799). *Toned, has been slabbed and graded by NGC as PF63 Cameo, rare.* **£10,000-15,000**

NGC Certification 4862557-007.

The fourth date ever produced of the gold Two Pounds as a denomination was 1826, though by then only one date 1823 had actually been issued as currency, the others all being patterns or proof (1820, 1825, 1826). The 1826 proof issue was to go towards a magnificent proof set by William Wyon showing all his designs from the gold Proof Five Pounds to the copper Farthing of which circa 400 sets were issued in the latter part of the reign. The next Two Pounds was that issued for the gold proof set of William IV to coincide with his Coronation in 1831.

Provenance:

Ex Noble Investments plc, purchased Winter 2005.



176



177

**176 g Victoria (1837-1901)**, gold Two Pounds, 1887, Jubilee type crowned bust left, J.E.B. initials on truncation, legend surrounding, VICTORIA D: G: BRITT: REG: F: D:, rev. St George and dragon right, smaller date in exergue, small B.P to upper right of exergue, weight 15.97g (Dyer 2c/3a; cf.Schneider 654; S.3865). *Tone, rim bruise on reverse, almost extremely fine.* **£800-1,000**

Calendar year mintage of 91,345.

The 1887 gold Two Pounds was only the second currency piece ever produced, with the previous being that dated 1823 in the reign of George IV; and was minted to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of Victoria's reign. There was a detailed article "Two-Pound Pieces of 1887" by Dyer and Lubbock in "Numismatics: Witness to History - Essays to Commemorate the 35th Anniversary of the I.A.P.N." published 1986.

**177 g Victoria (1837-1901)**, gold Two Pounds, 1887, Jubilee type crowned bust left, J.E.B. initials on truncation, legend surrounding, VICTORIA D: G: BRITT: REG: F: D:, rev. St George and dragon right, small break in lower strand of streamer from helmet, taller date in exergue, larger B.P to upper right of exergue, weight 15.98g (Dyer 2c/3b; Schneider 654; S.3865). *Toned almost extremely fine.* **£800-1,000**

Calendar year mintage of 91,345.

The 1887 gold Two Pounds was only the second currency piece ever produced, with the previous being that dated 1823 in the reign of George IV; and was minted to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of Victoria's reign. There was a detailed article "Two-Pound Pieces of 1887" by Dyer and Lubbock in "Numismatics: Witness to History - Essays to Commemorate the 35th Anniversary of the I.A.P.N." published 1986.



178

**178 g Victoria (1837-1901)**, gold Two Pounds, 1887, Jubilee type crowned bust left, J.E.B. initials on truncation, legend surrounding, VICTORIA D: G: BRITT: REG: F: D:, rev. St George and dragon right, small break in lower strand of streamer from helmet, taller date in exergue, larger B.P to upper right of exergue, weight 15.98g (Dyer 2c/3b; Schneider 654; S.3865). *Lightly toned, with underlying brilliance, extremely fine.* **£1,000-1,200**

Calendar year mintage of 91,345.

The 1887 gold Two Pounds was only the second currency piece ever produced, with the previous being that dated 1823 in the reign of George IV; and was minted to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of Victoria's reign. There was a detailed article "Two-Pound Pieces of 1887" by Dyer and Lubbock in "Numismatics: Witness to History - Essays to Commemorate the 35th Anniversary of the I.A.P.N." published 1986.



179



180

**179 g Edward VII (1901-1910)**, gold Two-Pounds, 1902, Coronation year, bare head right, De S. below truncation for engraver George W De Saulles, legend and toothed border surrounding, EDWARDVS VII DEI GRA: BRITT: OMN: REX FID: DEF: IND: IMP:, rev. St George slaying the dragon with sword, broken lance to lower left, tiny B.P. in exergue for engraver Benedetto Pistrucci, edge milled, weight 16.01g (Schneider 662; S 3967). *Toned, some tiny nicks and digs both sides, scratch in reverse field behind horse tail, otherwise a pleasing extremely fine.* **£1,500-2,000**

Calendar year mintage 45,807.

**180 g Edward VII (1901-1910)**, Matt Proof gold Two Pounds, 1902, Coronation year, bare head right, De S. below truncation for engraver George W De Saulles, legend and toothed border surrounding, EDWARDVS VII DEI GRA: BRITT: OMN: REX FID: DEF: IND: IMP:, rev. St George slaying the dragon with sword, broken lance to lower left, tiny B.P. in exergue for engraver Benedetto Pistrucci, edge milled, weight 16.01g (cf. Schneider 662; WR 406; S 3968). *Toned, good extremely fine.* **£1,500-2,000**

Mintage 8,066 pieces.

The Matt Proof finish was perfected by George W De Saulles when he first worked upon the Diamond Jubilee medallions produced in 1897 for Queen Victoria, and the matt look rather than brilliant proof seems to have been very much the new innovation and in vogue when it came to producing the commemorative Coronation coins dated 1902 for King Edward VII. These gold Two Pound coins were only included in the "long" gold proof sets of this celebration.

Provenance:

Ex Glendining, 20th March 1991, lot 321.

Ex Mark Rasmussen List 13, Autumn 2007, item 268.



181

**181 g George V (1910-36)**, gold Proof Two Pounds, 1911, bare head left, with raised BM for Bertram Mackennal on truncation, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIVS V DEI GRA: BRITT: OMN: REX F. D. IND: IMP.; *rev.* St George and dragon right, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right of exergue, edge milled, weight 16.01g (Schneider 666; WR 4145; S.3995). *Toned over underlying proof brilliance, some light hairlines in fields both sides, practically as struck, good extremely fine.* **£1,500-2,000**

Mintage 2,812 pieces.

By the time of the Coronation of George V the brilliant proof finish was back in fashion and the “long” gold proof sets of his coinage contained the largest portrait in gold upon the Five Pounds by the Australian sculptor Bertram MacKenna.



182



183

**182 g George VI (1936-52)**, gold Proof Two Pounds, 1937, bare head left, initials HP below neck for Humphrey Paget, GEORGIVS VI D:G: BR: OMN: REX F: D: IND: IMP.; *rev.* St George and dragon right, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right of exergue, edge plain, weight 16.03g (Schneider 671; WR 437; S.4075). *Quite hairlined in obverse field, rim nicks on obverse, lighter hairlining on reverse, good extremely fine.* **£800-1,000**

Mintage 5,501 pieces.

Thomas Humphrey Paget was the engraver and designer of the Coronation gold proof coins of King George VI, hastily prepared in the light of the December 1936 abdication of King Edward VIII. The new gold coins of King George VI were ready for release by the time of the Coronation on 12th May 1937; and were officially gold Patterns as they had a plain edge as opposed to a milled edge like on the currency coins. They were only released as part of the four-coin proof sets of which 5,501 were produced.

**183 g George VI (1936-52)**, gold Proof Two Pounds, 1937, bare head left, initials HP below neck for Humphrey Paget, GEORGIVS VI D:G: BR: OMN: REX F: D: IND: IMP.; *rev.* St George and dragon right, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right of exergue, edge plain, weight 16.03g (Schneider 671; WR 437; S.4075). *Lightly hairlined, brilliant, good extremely fine.* **£1,000-1,500**

Mintage 5,501 pieces.

Thomas Humphrey Paget was the engraver and designer of the Coronation gold proof coins of King George VI, hastily prepared in the light of the December 1936 abdication of King Edward VIII. The new gold coins of King George VI were ready for release by the time of the Coronation on 12th May 1937; and were officially gold Patterns as they had a plain edge as opposed to a milled edge like on the currency coins. They were only released as part of the four-coin proof sets of which 5,501 were produced.



SOVEREIGNS

RARE ASCENDING COLON RARITY OF THE GEORGE III 1818 GOLD SOVEREIGN



**184 g George III (1760-1820)**, gold Sovereign, 1818, ascending colon in legend, first laureate head right, date below, Latin legend commences lower left GEORGIUS III D: G: BRITANNIAR: REX F:D: *rev.* St George and dragon right, incuse BP below broken lance at lower left for designer and engraver Benedetto Pistrucci, garter motto surrounding, buckle with incuse WWP for Master of the Mint William Wellesley Pole, French motto HONI. SOIT. QUI. MAL. Y. PENSE. edge milled (Bentley 384; Marsh 2A; S.3785A). *Lightly toned with underlying mint brilliance, has been slabbed by NGC as MS62.* **£5,000-6,000**

NGC certification 4862870-001.

Calendar year mintage 2,347,230.



**185 g George III (1760-1820)**, gold Sovereign, 1820, second laureate head right with more wiry hair, date below with open 2, legend commences lower left GEORGIUS III D: G: BRITANNIAR: REX F:D:, *rev.* St George and dragon right, incuse BP below broken lance at lower left for designer and engraver Benedetto Pistrucci, garter motto surrounding, buckle with incuse WWP for Master of the Mint William Wellesley Pole, French motto HONI. SOIT. QUI. MAL. Y. PENSE., edge milled, weight 7.99g (Bentley 942; Marsh 4; S.3785C). *Lightly toned, dig on neck, almost very fine, housed in a modern Royal Mint capsule and wooden box with card outer box and certificate of authenticity.* **£600-800**

Calendar year mintage 931,994.



**186 g George IV (1820-30)**, gold Sovereign, 1821, first laureate head left, B.P. for Benedetto Pistrucci below neck, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIUS IIII D: G: BRITANNIAR: REX F:D:, *rev.* die axis slightly off-centre, St George and dragon right, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right of exergue for designer and engraver Benedetto Pistrucci, raised WWP on ground line below lance for Master of the Mint William Wellesley Pole, weight 8.01g (Schneider 632; Bentley 12; Marsh 5; S.3800). *A few tiny marks, toned with much brilliance, good extremely fine.* **£2,500-3,000**

Calendar year mintage 5,356,787.

The 1821 Sovereign is the first to carry what has become one of the most long-lived depictions of St George and the dragon on the gold Sovereign, and with little change still issued till the present day. The 1821 issue was an update on the previous depiction under George III 1817-20 and though it was only issued till 1825 at first the design made a welcome return from 1871 onwards in currency format.

Provenance:  
Ex Noble Investments plc, purchased Winter 2005.



187



188



189

**187 g George IV (1820-30)**, gold Sovereign, 1825, first laureate head left, B.P. for Benedetto Pistrucci below neck, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIUS IIII D: G: BRITANNIAR: REX F:D:, *rev.* St George and dragon right, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right of exergue for designer and engraver Benedetto Pistrucci, raised WWP on ground line below lance for Master of the Mint William Wellesley Pole, edge milled, weight 7.99g (Schneider 636; Bentley 952; Marsh 9 R3; S.3800). *With considerable mint brilliance though with some very light surface marks, tiny nick on cheek and another nick near sword, otherwise good extremely fine and very rare, has been graded and slabbed by PCGS as MS61.* **£6,000-8,000**

PCGS certification 206895.61/36046642.

Calendar year mintage 4,200,343.

There is no known split in the calendar year mintage to tell how many of the Sovereigns struck dated 1825 were of the much rarer laureate head, or of the more common second bare head. It is assumed that the first head was used up till around Easter 1825 meaning a third to a quarter of the year production is perhaps of this bust type, it being very rare.

**188 g George IV (1820-30)**, gold Sovereign, 1826, second bare head left, date below neck, legend and toothed border surrounding, .GEORGIUS IV DEI GRATIA., *rev.* crowned quartered shield of arms, BRITANNIARUM REX FID: DEF:, edge, milled, weight 8.00g (Schneider -; Bentley 19; Marsh 11; S.3801). *Surface marks both sides, practically extremely fine, the date not present in the Schneider Collection.* **£2,000-3,000**

Calendar year mintage 5,724,046.

This was the second year for the bare head portrait of George IV coupled with the shield reverse design that lasted until the end of the reign.

Provenance:

Ex Noble Investments plc, purchased Winter 2005.

**189 g William IV (1830-37)**, gold Sovereign, 1831, first bare head right, nose points to second N in legend with rounded ear, W.W. incuse on truncation, legend surrounding, GULIELMUS IIII D: G: BRITANNIAR: REX F: D:, toothed border around rim both sides, *rev.* crowned quartered shield of arms in frame, ANNO 1831 below, weight 8.00g (Schneider -; Bentley 25; Marsh 16 R2; S.3829). *A few light bagmarks, otherwise extremely fine and rare the date not present in the Schneider Collection.* **£3,000-4,000**

Calendar year mintage 598,547.

The so-called first bust depiction of William IV was only used on Sovereigns of 1831 and 1832 with its rounded top to the ear and a differing position of the bust compared to the legend surrounding. The "second" bust though used concurrently with the first bust, lasted much longer in use till the end of the reign in 1837.

Provenance:

Ex Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction, 28th September 2005, lot 977.



190

**190 g William IV (1830-37)**, gold Sovereign, 1832, second bare head right, nose points to second I in legend with flat top ear, W.W. incuse on truncation, GULIELMUS IIII D: G: BRITANNIAR: REX F: D:, toothed border around rim both sides, rev. crowned quartered shield of arms in frame, ANNO 1832 below (Bentley 28; Marsh 17; S.3829B). *Toned, with patch of colour and fine tooling marks in field before face, a few other lines on cheek, has been graded by NGC as obverse repaired, otherwise the detail of this coin renders it extremely fine.* **£1,200-1,500**

The calendar year mintage of Sovereigns for 1832 totals 3,737,065.

Provenance:

Ex Baldwin of St James, Auction 20, 26th September 2018, lot 30.

EXTREMELY RARE GOLD PROOF SOVEREIGN WITH ST GEORGE REVERSE DATED 1880  
EX BENTLEY COLLECTION



191

**191 g Victoria (1837-1901)**, gold Proof Sovereign, 1880, young head left of third style, with double fillet, ponytail complete, WW buried in thin truncation in relief meets field, engraved after William Wyon, legend surrounding, VICTORIA D: G: BRITANNIAR: REG: F: D:, rev. struck with inverted die axis, St George slaying dragon with sword, horse with long tail, broken lance on ground-line to left, WWP in relief under lance, date in exergue, tiny B.P. to upper right, after Benedetto Pistrucci, edge milled, 7.97g (Bentley 1222 this coin; WR 325 R6; Murdoch 514; Nobleman -; Douglas-Morris -). *Well defined strike from quite yellow gold with a nice cameo contrast between design and field, has been slabbed and graded by NGC as PF61 Cameo and of the highest rarity.* **£25,000-30,000**

NGC certification 4862557-008.

The extremely rare proof St George reverse Sovereign dated 1880 was perhaps struck by order of the Melbourne Mint in Australia as they wanted to display examples of all the Royal Mint coinage at the International Exhibition in 1880 and would need to show an obverse and a reverse at least. Charles W Fremantle the Deputy Master in London certainly supplied two specimen proofs of this coin as well as two each of the other UK coins in proof to go towards this event in Australia. The coins were sent to the Deputy Master at Melbourne Mr V Delves Broughton during 1879 and the rims exhibit a bevelled finished to round them off nicely for display. For further reading see the journal of the Australian Numismatic Society, volume 2, 1986, article "the Numismatic Collection of the Museum of Victoria" by John Sharples.

Provenance:

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular, December 1992, item 7602.

Ex An Important Collection of Gold Sovereigns 1816-2000, offered as one lot, Sotheby, 16-17th November 2000, lot 525 (part).

Ex Bentley Collection, part III, Baldwin Auction 78, 8th May 2013, lot 1222.



192

**192 g George V (1910-36)**, gold Sovereign, 1926 P, Perth Mint, Australia, bare head left, B.M. on truncation, GEORGIVS V D.G. BRITT: OMN: REX F.D. IND: IMP:, *rev.* struck en médaille, St George slaying dragon with sword, WWP under lance, Mint letter P at centre of ground-line, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right of exergue, weight 8.00g (Bentley 872; Marsh 265 R; S.4001). *Toned, good extremely fine.* **£800-1,000**

Calendar year mintage 1,313,578.

The Latin legends translates on obverse as "George the Fifth by the Grace of God, King of all the Britons, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India."

### HALF-SOVEREIGNS



193



194



195

**193 g George IV (1820-30)**, gold Half-Sovereign, 1825, first laureate head left, B.P. for Benedetto Pistrucci below neck, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIUS IIII D: G: BRITANNIAR: REX F:D: *rev.* second crowned quartered shield of arms, with a crowned escutcheon of the Arms of Hanover, emblems below, ANNO to left, 1825 to right, weight 3.99g (Marsh 406; S.3802). *Lightly toned, nick in obverse field near chin, hairlined fields on reverse, otherwise extremely fine.* **£600-800**

Calendar year mintage of 761,150.

**194 g William IV (1830-37)**, gold Half-Sovereign, 1835, bare head right, legend and toothed border surrounding, GULIELMUS IIII D: G: BRITANNIAR: REX F: D:, *rev.* crowned quartered shield of arms in frame, ANNO 1835 below, edge milled, weight 3.98g (Marsh 411; S.3831). *Toned reverse has been heavily scuffed and polished on obverse with surface marks and digs, otherwise very fine.* **£250-350**

Calendar year mintage of 772,554.

**195 g George V (1910-36)**, gold Proof Half-Sovereign, 1911, bare head left, with raised BM for Bertram Mackennal on truncation, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIVS V DEI GRA: BRITT: OMN: REX F. D. IND: IMP:, *rev.* St George and dragon right, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right of exergue, edge milled, weight 4.00g (Schneider -; WR 418; S.3996). *Toned, one small blemish in obverse field, otherwise practically as struck, good extremely fine.* **£600-800**

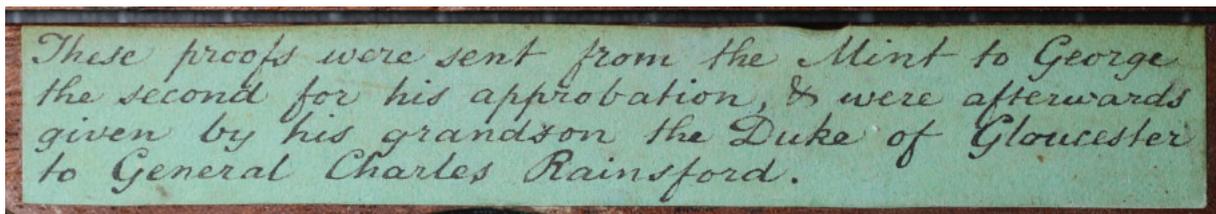
A total of 3,764 gold proof Half-Sovereigns were issued in the Coronation gold proof sets for 1911.



BRITISH MILLED SILVER

PROOF SET

RARE 1746 SILVER PROOF SET WITH AN INTRIGUING PROVENANCE



- 196 George II (1727-60), silver Proof Set, 1746, consisting of Crown, Halfcrown, Shilling, Sixpence, older laureate and draped bust left, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIVS. II. DEI. GRATIA. rev. crowned cruciform shields, garter star at centre, date either side of top crown, M.B.FE. ET. H. REX. F.D. B.ET. L. D. S. R. I. A. T ET. E., edge inscribed in raised letters and dated on Crown and Halfcrown, DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO. REGNI. VICESIMO., Shilling and Sixpence with grained edges, weights Crown 29.73g, Halfcrown 15.23g, Shilling 6.33g, Sixpence 3.30g (Bull 1669, 1691, 1727, 1759; ESC 127, 608, 1208, 1619; S.3690, 3696, 3704, 3711). Toned with matching colour and some light speckling, coins with lightest of handling marks only, have all been graded and slabbed by NGC, Crown=PF61+, Halfcrown=PF62, Shilling=PF62, Sixpence=PF62. **£20,000-25,000****

NGC certification 4862896-001, 002, 003, 004 respectively.

A superb presentation set in old, though not contemporary wooden box, old green label with fountain pen provenance "These Proofs were sent from the Mint to George the second for his approbation, & were afterwards given by his grandson the Duke of Gloucester to General Charles Rainsford." If this provenance is correct then these coins were perhaps seen by George II himself. His grandson was His Royal Highness Prince William Henry of Hanover born Leicester House, Leicester Square London, 25th November 1743, younger brother of George III. He died 25th August 1805 at Gloucester House, Weymouth age 61.

General Charles Rainsford was equerry to the Duke of Gloucester from 1766-80 so perhaps this was a gift to him towards the end of that service, and he died on 24th May 1809, buried at St Peter Ad Vincula, Tower of London.

Provenance:

Ex Spink and Son Ltd c.1985.

Ex Mr K. Kohma Collection, Tokyo, Japan.

Ex A. H. Baldwin, Fixed Price List, Summer 2012, item PF001.



CROWNS



197

**197 Oliver Cromwell (d.1658)**, silver Crown, 1658, 8 in date struck over 7, laureate and draped bust left, raised die flaw at mid-stage, legend and toothed border surrounding, OLIVAR. D.G.R.P. ANG. SCO. HIB &c PRO, rev. crowned quartered shield of arms of the Protectorate, date above, PAX QVÆRITVR BELLO, edge inscribed in raised letters, \*.HAS. NISI. PERITVRVS. MIHI. ADIMAT. NEMO., weight 30.12g (N.2745; L&S 1; Bull 240; ESC 10; S.3226). *Attractively toned, two tiny nicks in obverse field, a couple of other tiny marks on reverse, die flaw with contemporary adjustment, otherwise extremely fine.* **£8,000-10,000**

The largest portrait coin of Oliver Cromwell is the magnificent silver Crown engraved by Thomas Simon. However, not long after striking commenced a crack started to emerge on the lower left side of the obverse die, progressing across the horizontal of the neck of Cromwell. This crack in the die manifests on the struck coins as a raised die flaw across the obverse, which would have been a major problem upon the freshly struck coins at the time. It is thought that many of the coins were worked upon with fine tooling to have the die flaw adjusted as much as possible, to then make them perhaps suitable for presentation. The inscription on the edge produced using the new technology of Pierre Blondeau and his casting machine was a safeguard against the illegal practice of clipping, and was severe in its intent as the Latin translates as "Let no one remove these from me under penalty of death."

Provenance:  
Ex Noble Investments plc, purchased 2004.



198



## THE EXTREMELY RARE "REDDITE" PATTERN CROWN DATED 1663 BY THOMAS SIMON



- 198 Charles II (1660-85)**, silver Pattern "Reddite" crown, 1663, engraved and signed by Thomas Simon, struck from the same dies as the famed "Petition" crown, "fine work" laureate and draped bust right, Simon italic below, legend and toothed border surrounding, CAROLVS II. DEI. GRA, *rev.* struck en medaille, crowned cruciform emblematic shields, interlinked Cs in angles, St. George and dragon in ruled Garter in centre, French inscription in garter, HONI. SOIT. QVI. MAL. Y. PENSE, date either side of top crown, legend and toothed border surrounding, .MAG BRI. FR ET. HIB REX. edge inscribed in raised letters, last two words half size font, REDDITE . QVÆ . CÆSARIS . CÆSARI & CT. POST, followed by depiction of the sun appearing out of a cloud, weight 31.39g (L&S 7; Bull 431 R5; ESC 73 R5; S.3354B). *Peppered with light surface marks, some nicks both sides, short scratch from eyebrow along junction with hair, toned, more attractive on reverse, otherwise about very fine / a bold very fine, has been graded and slabbed by PCGS as SP35, extremely rare.* **£70,000-90,000**

This is the actual coin illustrated in the 1974 edition of 'English Silver Coinage'. PCGS certification 34313450.

The Latin legends translate as on the obverse "Charles the second by the grace of God" and on the reverse "King of Great Britain, France and Ireland." The French words on the garter translate as "Evil to him who evil thinks."

The Latin inscription on the edge is what gives this pattern its name and translates as "Render to Caesar, the things which are Caesar's," with the smaller font abbreviation for "POST NUBILA PHOEBUS" meaning "After the storm, the sun shines" alluding to the Restoration of the monarchy after the Commonwealth period.

Celebrated Victorian numismatist J. B. Bergne published the whereabouts of ten examples of the Reddite crown in silver in his 1854 article in the Numismatic Chronicle, three of which were institutionalised and seven in theory still privately held if they all survive till today. Four examples of these seven have appeared in the last forty years for sale whether privately or through auction. The other three have either not surfaced since Victorian times, or may have been last offered over 90 years ago, and are all examples that are apparently in lower grade. The choices of Reddite Crowns available to the market are few and far between, and the finest one from the Glenister collection, hammered at auction for £330,000 in March 2014, representing a total price including premium of £399,000.

It is interesting to note that Bergne recorded the whereabouts of fifteen examples of the companion "Petition" Crown piece in 1854, and at least one though perhaps as many as three may have emerged since then of this more highly coveted piece. In summary these "Reddite" Crowns are much rarer than the "Petition" crown with only ten examples known as of 1854 and seemingly less known today.

Provenance:

Ex Sir John Evans Collection, portion sold to J P Morgan.  
Ex J. P. Morgan Collection portion sold privately with first offer to British Museum and secondly R C Lockett 1915.  
Ex Richard Cyril Lockett, Sotheby, 28 May 1927, lot 55.  
Ex T.B. Clarke-Thornhill, Glendining, 27 May 1937, lot 605.  
Ex H.E.G. Paget, Glendining, 25 September, 1947, lot 230.  
Ex Seaby Coin and Medal Bulletin, March 1948, item CR79.  
Ex G.R. Blake, Seaby Coin and Medal Bulletin, June 1957.  
Transacted privately by Spink to Norweb family, USA July 1962.  
Ex Mrs E.M.H. Norweb, Spink Coin Auction 48, 13 November 1985, lot 442.  
Ex Spink Numismatic Circular, March 1990, no. 1107.  
Ex Dr. D. Rees-Jones, Spink Coin Auction 117, 19 November 1996, lot 118.  
Transacted privately by Noble Numismatics of Australia to Mr Rowley Butters.  
Ex Rowley Butters, St James Auction 9, 18th June 2008, lot 334.



199

- 199 Charles II (1660-85)**, silver Crown, 1679, third laureate and draped bust right, legend and toothed border surrounding, CAROLVS. II. DEI. GRATIA, *rev.* crowned cruciform emblematic shields, interlinked Cs in angles, garter star at centre, date either side of top crown, eight strings to Irish harp, legend and toothed border surrounding, MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX., edge inscribed in raised letters, .+ DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO... REGNI. TRICESIMO. PRIMO+, weight 30.28g (Bull 403; ESC 56; S.3358). *Toned, with some light haymarking mainly on obverse, almost extremely fine.* **£4,000-5,000**

The year 1679 marks the transitional period for two years of the changeover of bust from the third to the fourth types. Both busts exist on the Crowns of 1679 and 1680 though one does not seem to be particularly rarer than the other. The gold Five Guineas had also made a bust transition the year before in 1678.

Provenance:

Ex Mason Collection of Crowns and Halfcrowns, A. H. Baldwin, Auction 37, 4th May 2004, lot 898.



200

- 200 James II (1685-88)**, silver Crown, 1687, second laureate and draped bust left, legend and toothed border surrounding, IACOBVS. II. DEI. GRATIA, *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, garter star at centre, date either side of top crown, MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX., edge inscribed in raised letters, +.DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. . ANNO. REGNI. TERTIO.+ , weight 30.08g (Bull 743; ESC 78; S.3407). *Lightly toned, just a hint of weakness and adjustment marks, otherwise extremely fine.* **£4,000-5,000**

A major influx of silver came into the mint for coinage during 1687, as a successful sea salvage operation of a treasure from the Spanish ship the Nuestra Senora de la Concepcion had occurred off the East Coast of North America. Remarkable in that the ship had sank some forty years before and had broken up over the Ambrosia Bank Shoal. William Phips was in charge of the successful recovery and delivery of some 25 tonnes of silver, which was made to the Mint in June 1687. Two commemorative medallions were produced in connection with the event, the "Silver Shoals" medal depicting on the reverse the wrecked hull of the ship and the salvagers approaching, and a second medal depicting Lord Albemarle whose Treasure hunting company had financed the expedition, with Neptune on the reverse. Perhaps this is why much of the silver coinage of James II often shows haymarking and flaws, as the silver used had been immersed in saltwater for some 40 years before, refining, annealing and striking.

The coins were also rushed in their production as 25 tonnes of silver amounting to £205,536 of coin, was to be processed making weaknesses prevalent across the larger denominations. This input from the salvage was four fifths of the silver output in coin for 1687.

Provenance:

Ex Northeast Numismatics, from Denver World's Fair of Money 2006 via A H Baldwin and Sons Ltd.



201

- 201 William and Mary (1688-94)**, silver Crown, 1692, 2 of date struck over inverted 2, conjoined busts right, legend surrounding, GVLIELMVS. ET. MARIA. DEI. GRATIA., toothed border around rim both sides, *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, WM monogram in angles, Lion of Nassau at centre, date surrounding, MAG. BR FR. ET. HI. REX. ET REGINA., edge, inscribed in raised letters and dated, +.DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO. REGNI. QVINTO.+ the G struck over an E on edge, weight 30.19g (Bull 825; ESC 85A; S.3433). *Toned, double struck a little off-centre, otherwise practically extremely fine, unusual variety on edge.* **£5,000-6,000**

The conjoined busts of William and Mary together appear on this the largest silver coin engraved by the Roettier brothers, James and Norbert. The silver coins of this reign are unusual in that the date reads around the central device of the reverse. With this variety the engraver at first put in the 2 of the date upside down by mistake then corrected it over the top with it the right way around. Additionally the G in the Regnal inscription on the edge appears to be struck over a letter E.

Provenance:

Ex Mason Collection, A. H. Baldwin, Auction 37, 5th May 2004, lot 914.



202

- 202 William III (1694-1702)**, silver Crown, 1700, third laureate and draped bust variety right, legend and toothed border surrounding, GVLIELMVS. III. DEI. GRA., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, eight strings to Irish harp of third type, Lion of Nassau at centre, date either side of top crown, .MAG. BR.FRA. ET.HIB. REX., edge inscribed in raised letters and dated, +.DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO. REGNI. DVODECIMO., weight 30.09g (Bull 1010; ESC 97; S.3474). *Lightly toned around periphery, light surface marks, some flecking on reverse where there is a light trace of blank filing marks, otherwise practically extremely fine.* **£2,000-2,500**



## THREE GOOD EXAMPLES OF THE QUEEN ANNE SILVER CROWNS STRUCK FROM THE VIGO TREASURE



203

- 203 Anne (1702-14)**, silver Pre-Union Crown, 1703, VIGO. below draped bust left, legend and toothed border surrounding, ANNA.DEI. GRATIA., rev. Pre-Union crowned cruciform shields, garter star at centre, date either side of top crown, .MAG BR. FRA. ET. HIB REG., edge inscribed in raised letters, .+ DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO. REGNI. TERTIO, no stop after cross at start of legend, weight 30.02g (Bull 1340; ESC 99; S.3576). *Attractively toned, some light flecking, light adjustment marks around centre of reverse, otherwise extremely fine.* **£6,000-8,000**

The most intrepid of stories lays behind the capture of the Vigo treasure as opposed to the other companies or privateers who had their mark placed upon the coins in other reigns. The Battle of Vigo Bay occurred on 23rd October 1702 and it was after the Battle that the treasure largely of silver with a tiny proportion of gold, was captured and transported back to Southampton on the south coast of England. From there the treasure was brought with great pomp and ceremony to London, overseen by the Mint Master himself, one Mr Isaac Newton, to then be turned into coinage at the Royal Mint in the Tower of London. The treasure consisted of absolutely thousands of pounds in weight of silver, but a mere seven pounds and eight ounces of gold.

## Provenance:

Ex Frederick Willis (1889-1978) coin dealer of Hall Street Works, West Bromwich, private purchase 1974.  
Ex Baldwin of St James, Auction 18, 7th June 2018, lot 222.



204

- 204 Anne (1702-14)**, silver Pre-Union Crown, 1703, VIGO. below draped bust left, legend and toothed border surrounding, ANNA.DEI. GRATIA., rev. Pre-Union crowned cruciform shields, garter star at centre, date either side of top crown, .MAG BR. FRA. ET. HIB REG., edge inscribed in raised letters, .+ DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO. REGNI. TERTIO, weight 30.05g (Bull 1340; ESC 99; S.3576). *Toned, edge flaw where edge inscription collar meets, light adjustment marks on shoulder and on Scottish shield, otherwise extremely fine.* **£5,000-6,000**

The most intrepid of stories lays behind the capture of the Vigo treasure as opposed to the other companies or privateers who had their mark placed upon the coins in other reigns. The Battle of Vigo Bay occurred on 23rd October 1702 and it was after the Battle that the treasure largely of silver with a tiny proportion of gold, was captured and transported back to Southampton on the south coast of England. From there the treasure was brought with great pomp and ceremony to London, overseen by the Mint Master himself, one Mr Isaac Newton, to then be turned into coinage at the Royal Mint in the Tower of London. The treasure consisted of absolutely thousands of pounds in weight of silver, but a mere seven pounds and eight ounces of gold.

## Provenance:

Ex Bonhams, London, 11th July 2006, lot 592.



205

- 205 Anne (1702-14)**, silver Pre-Union Crown, 1703, VIGO. below draped bust left, legend and toothed border surrounding, ANNA. DEI. GRATIA., rev. Pre-Union crowned cruciform shields, garter star at centre, date either side of top crown, .MAG BR. FRA. ET. HIB REG., edge inscribed in raised letters, .+ DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO. REGNI. TERTIO, no stop after cross at start of legend, weight 29.96g (Bull 1340; ESC 99; S.3576). *Attractively toned, some light flecking on both sides, hairline in cheek, light adjustment marks around French arms on reverse, dark flan flaw in metal on crown band of English arms, otherwise good very fine.* **£4,000-5,000**

The most intrepid of stories lays behind the capture of the Vigo treasure as opposed to the other companies or privateers who had their mark placed upon the coins in other reigns. The Battle of Vigo Bay occurred on 23rd October 1702 and it was after the Battle that the treasure largely of silver with a tiny proportion of gold, was captured and transported back to Southampton on the south coast of England. From there the treasure was brought with great pomp and ceremony to London, overseen by the Mint Master himself, one Mr Isaac Newton, to then be turned into coinage at the Royal Mint in the Tower of London. The treasure consisted of absolutely thousands of pounds in weight of silver, but a mere seven pounds and eight ounces of gold.

Provenance:

Ex Spink Coin Auction, 30th October 2018, lot 210.



206

- 206 Anne (1702-14)**, silver Pre-Union Crown, 1707, draped bust left, legend and toothed border surrounding, ANNA. DEI. GRATIA., rev. Pre-Union crowned cruciform shields, garter star at centre, roses and plumes in alternate angles, date either side of top crown, legend and toothed border surrounding, .MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REG., edge, inscribed in raised letters, .+.DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO. REGNI. SEXTO., weight 30.07g (Bull 1343; ESC 102; S.3578). *Attractively toned, though a little uneven, some light flecking on both sides, otherwise very pleasing, extremely fine.* **£4,000-5,000**

1707 is the year that the Union of England and Scotland occurs on the 1st May of that year. Scotland unlike England was already on the Gregorian calendar since 1600, with the year running January to December. England did not follow suit till September 1752 when 11 days were omitted from the calendar as of the 2nd September. Therefore when this coin was struck, the new year still began on the 29th March in 1707 England. Therefore, these Pre-Union reverse 1707 dated coins like this Crown were in theory struck between the end of March and start of May only, literally 33 days.

Provenance:

Ex Mason Collection, A. H. Baldwin, Auction 37, 5th May 2004, lot 928.



207



208



- 207 George I (1714-27)**, silver Crown, 1720, with 20 struck over 18 in date, laureate and draped bust right, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIVS. D. G. M. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. F. D., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, eleven strings to Irish harp, garter star at centre, large roses and plumes in alternate angles, date either side of top crown, legend and toothed border surrounding, .BRVN. ET. L. DVX S.R.I.A:TH ET. EL., edge inscribed in raised letters, note use of letter U in edge wording, +.DECUS. ET. TUTAMEN ANNO. REGNI. SEXTO., weight 30.05g (Bull 1543 R; ESC 113; S.3639). *Toned, good very fine, a rare overdate.* **£2,000-2,500**

- 208 George II (1727-60)**, silver Crown, 1736, young laureate and draped bust left, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIVS. II. DEI. GRATIA., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, garter star at centre, roses and plumes in alternate angles, date either side of top crown, legend and toothed border surrounding, M.B.F. ET. H. REX. F.D. B.ET. L. D. S. R. I. A. T ET. E., weight 29.98g (Bull 1664; ESC 121; S.3686). *Toned, with tiny flecks and a couple of digs both sides, edge rim nick both sides, good very fine.* **£1,000-1,200**

SUPERB EXAMPLE OF THE 1743 GEORGE II SILVER CROWN  
LAST SOLD ON THE SEABY BULLETIN OF 1948



209

- 209 George II (1727-60)**, silver Crown, 1743, older laureate and draped bust left, legend surrounding, GEORGIUS.II. DEI.GRATIA., toothed border around rim both sides, *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, roses in angles, garter star at centre, legend surrounding, M.B.F.ET.H. REX. F.D.B. ET.L.D.S.R.I.A.T ET.E., edge inscribed in raised letters, DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO REGNI. DECIMO. SEPTIMO, weight 30.13g (Bull 1667; ESC 124; S.3688). *Toned, extremely fine with a sharp portrait.* **£5,000-6,000**

Provenance:

Ex B. A. Seaby, Coin and Medal Bulletin, 1948, list number 4973, priced at £7/15/-.



210

- 210 George II (1727-60)**, silver Crown, 1751, older laureate and draped bust left, legend surrounding, GEORGIUS.II. DEI.GRATIA., toothed border around rim both sides, *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, garter star at centre, legend surrounding, M.B.F.ET.H. REX. F.D.B. ET.L.D.S.R.I.A.T ET.E., edge inscribed in raised letters, .DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO REGNI. VICESIMO QVARTO, weight 30.18g (Bull 1671; ESC 128; S.3690). *Series of old light parallel scratches on face, possibly flan adjustment marks, otherwise toned extremely fine and a rare date.* **£3,000-4,000**

The 1751 silver Crown was the last such currency piece struck for this reign and for the next 65+ years as no proper currency Crown of Five Shillings was struck again till near the end of the reign of George III in 1818. There was an attempt to fill the void for larger silver by overstriking Spanish dollars at a similar value around the turn of the Centuries, and the Bank of England Dollar of 1804 but face value fluctuated based on gold and silver prices through the Napoleonic War period. The 1751 Crowns typically have flans with adjustment marks often around the bust like that demonstrated herewith.

PLEASEING GEORGE III OVAL COUNTERMARK ON A MEXICAN SPANISH EMPIRE EIGHT REALES



211

- 211 George III (1760-1820)**, oval countermark upon Spanish Eight Reales of King Charles III (1788-1808), 1793 FM, struck in Mexico City, Mexico, small oval hallmark of George III right at centre of obverse, bust of Spanish King laureate and draped right, date below, legend and toothed border surrounding, CAROLVS.IIIII. DEI. GRATIA, *rev.* crowned quartered shield of arms, pillar with ribbon motto either side PLUS ULTRA, legend surrounding, .HISPAN. ET IND. REX. M. 8R.F.M., weight 26.66g (Bull 1852; ESC 129; S.3765A). *Toned, host coin and countermark good very fine.* **£800-1,000**

These emergency countermarked coins were struck in relation to a crisis with the silver coinage at the end of the 18th Century where the supply of silver in commerce and for the Mint had dwindled due to the Wars in France after the Revolution in 1797. From March 1797 the Bank of England therefore released stocks of its Spanish dollars each with an oval countermark valued at 4s and 9d for currency. They did not really alleviate the problem of smaller change and were issued on an off with the oval countermark until a more complex larger octagonal mark replaced them from January to May 1804, as the oval pieces were being counterfeited. Eventually the octagonal replacements were also copied widely and the ultimate solution was to have the Soho Mint totally overstrike the Spanish Dollars with the Bank of England design.

The initials F and M at the end of the reverse legend represent the names of the Mint Assayers who were Francisco Arance Cobos and Mariano Rodriguez.



212

- 212** **George III (1760-1820)**, silver Bank of England Dollar, 1804, struck by the Soho Mint entirely over a Spanish Empire Eight Reales, laureate and draped bust right, C.H.K on truncation for engraver by C H Kuchler, top leaf points to upright of letter E, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA REX., *rev.* Britannia seated left with spear and shield, K in relief under shield, holding olive branch, cornucopia below, beehive of industry to left, all within castellated garter, English legend on garter FIVE SHILLINGS DOLLAR, and surrounding with toothed border, BANK OF ENGLAND, date at bottom, weight 27.04g (Bull 1925; ESC 144 dies A/2; S.3768). *Perhaps once lightly cleaned, brilliant fields, with bright high points, some light hairline marks and traces of undertype, otherwise extremely fine.* **£600-800**

The Bank of England Dollar was the successor to the emergency countermarked coins that were struck in relation to a crisis with the silver coinage at the end of the 18th Century, where the supply of silver in commerce and for the Mint had dwindled due to the Wars in France after the Revolution in 1797. From March 1797 the Bank of England therefore released stocks of its Spanish dollars and halves each with an oval countermark. They did not really alleviate the problem of smaller change and were issued on an off with the oval countermark, until a more complex larger octagonal mark replaced them from January to May 1804, as the oval pieces were being counterfeited. Eventually the octagonal replacements were also copied widely and the ultimate solution was to have the Soho Mint totally overstrike the remaining stocks of Spanish Dollars with the Bank of England design like we have offered here.

Provenance:

Ex Roderick Richardson, Numismatist, Spring 2018 Circular, item 76.



213

- 213 †** **George III (1760-1820)**, silver Bank of England Dollar, 1804, struck by the Soho Mint entirely over a Spanish Empire Eight Reales, laureate and draped bust right, C.H.K on truncation for engraver by C H Kuchler, top leaf points to centre of letter E, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA REX, no stop after REX, *rev.* Britannia seated left with spear and shield, K in relief under shield, holding olive branch, cornucopia below, beehive of industry to left, all within castellated garter, English legend on garter FIVE SHILLINGS DOLLAR, and surrounding with toothed border, BANK OF ENGLAND, date at bottom, weight 27.15g (Bull 1951; ESC 164 dies E/2; S.3768). *Attractively toned, a hint of undertype visible with a few light hairline surface marks and raised die flaws, practically extremely fine.* **£950-1,100**



214

- 214 George III (1760-1820),** Pattern copper Dollar, 1811, struck by W J Taylor after W Philp, laureate and draped bust left, \*. \* on ruled truncation, first leaf to upright of D in legend, five berries in laurel wreath, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA REX., *rev.* struck en medaille, four line inscription within oak wreath, BANK / TOKEN / 5S. 6D. / 1811, wreath tied at bottom, I.P. below, first stop higher than last (Bull 1996; ESC 206A; L&S 126). *Toned, has been graded and slabbed by NGC as PF64 BN.* **£2,000-2,500**

NGC certification 4864282-005.

RARE NO STOPS ON EDGE VARIETY OF THE GEORGE III SILVER CROWN



215

- 215 George III (1760-1820),** silver Crown, 1819 LIX, variety without stops on edge, laureate head right, PISTRUCCI below truncation, date below, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIUS III D: G: BRITANNIARUM REX F: D:;, *rev.* St George and dragon right, PISTRUCCI in exergue, Order of the Garter motto in French surrounding, .HONI . SOIT. QUI. MAL . Y. PENSE., most letters struck over smaller versions of themselves, edge inscribed in raised letters, DECUS ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI LIX, weight 28.33g (cf. Bull 2011 R3; Davies 6; ESC 215A R3; S.3787). *Has once been polished, with a few light digs both sides, extremely fine and a very rare variety, the garter variety only noted in Bull for an 1820 LX piece.* **£1,000-1,200**

Provenance:

Ex London Coins, Auction 148, 28th February 2015, lot 1694 when graded CGS 70 by CGS UK.



RARE GEORGE III 1820 SILVER CROWN WITH OVERDATE



216

**216 † George III (1760-1820)**, silver Crown, 1820 LX, the 20 of date struck over 19, laureate head right, PISTRUCCI below truncation, date below, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIUS III D: G: BRITANNIARUM REX F: D:, *rev.* St George and dragon right, PISTRUCCI in exergue, Order of the Garter motto in French surrounding, .HONI . SOIT. QUI. MAL . Y. PENSE., edge inscribed in raised letters, DECUS ET TUTAMEN\* ANNO REGNI LX\*, weight 28.27g (Bull 2018 R3; Davies 12; ESC 220A R3; S.3787). *Toned, with underlying brilliance especially on reverse, some blemishes and streaks of tone, otherwise extremely fine and a rare variety.* **£800-1,000**



217

**217 George IV (1820-30)**, silver Crown, 1822, laureate head left, B.P. for Benedetto Pistrucci below, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIUS IIII D: G: BRITANNIAR: REX F:D:, *rev.* St George and dragon right, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right of exergue, WWP on ground line below lance for William Wellesley Pole, edge inscribed in raised letters and dated, DECUS ET TUTAMEN. ANNO REGNI TERTIO., weight 28.24g (Bull 2320; ESC 252; Davies 135; S.3805). *Once cleaned with associated hairlines, now lightly toning, otherwise extremely fine.* **£700-900**

The total Calendar year mintage of 1822 Crowns for both possible edge years is 124,929 which is less than half those of 1821.



A VERY NICE EXAMPLE OF THE GEORGE IV 1826 SILVER PROOF CROWN



218

- 218 George IV (1820-30)**, silver Proof Crown, 1826, bare head left, date below, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIUS IV DEI GRATIA, *rev.* inverted die axis, crowned and crested helmet over quartered shield of arms, with a crowned escutcheon of the Arms of Hanover, French language motto on banner below DIEU ET MON DROIT, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, BRITANNIARUM REX FID: DEF:, edge inscribed in raised letters, DECUS ET TUTAMEN\* ANNO REGNI SEPTIMO, weight 28.27g (L&S 27; Bull 2336; ESC 257; Davies 151; S.3806). *Attractively toned, with only a few tiny flecks and spots and the lightest of hairlining, has been graded and slabbed by NGC as PF63. £12,000-15,000*

NGC certification 2722101-001.

The new Chief Engraver William Wyon produced his first proof designs for the 1825-26 coinage of which this Crown is an example of the mastery of his engraving technique. Such coins would have constituted the largest silver coin in the full proof set dated 1826, of which it is thought no more than circa 400 were released.

Provenance:

Ex Spink Coin Auction, 26th September 2006, lot 209.



219

- 219 George IV (1820-30)**, silver Proof Crown, 1826, bare head left, date below, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIUS IV DEI GRATIA, *rev.* inverted die axis, crowned and crested helmet over quartered shield of arms, with a crowned escutcheon of the Arms of Hanover, French language motto on banner below DIEU ET MON DROIT, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, BRITANNIARUM REX FID: DEF:, edge inscribed in raised letters, DECUS ET TUTAMEN\* ANNO REGNI SEPTIMO (L&S 27; Bull 2336; ESC 257; Davies 151; S.3806). *Toned with some degree of wear and surface marks, has been graded and slabbed by PCGS as PR53. £4,000-6,000*

PCGS certification 206397.53/21064606.

The new Chief Engraver William Wyon produced his first proof designs for the 1825-26 coinage of which this Crown is an example of the mastery of his engraving technique. Such coins would have constituted the largest silver coin in the full proof set dated 1826, of which it is thought no more than circa 400 were released.

Provenance:

Heritage, New York Signature Sale, 3rd January 2010, lot 21845.

Ex St James Auction 14-15, 30th September 2010, lot 261.



## VERY UNUSUAL PATTERN ISSUE IN WHITE METAL OF KING GEORGE IV



- 220** **George IV (1820-30)**, Pattern or Trial Piece for a medallion Crown, undated, struck in white metal, engraved by Merlen, obverse after Pistrucci, laureate head left, legend and linear raised rim surrounding, GEORGIUS III D: G: BRITANNIAR: REX F:D:, rev. struck en medaille, quartered shield of arms at centre with a crowned escutcheon of the Arms of Hanover, within Order of the Garter with legend HONI. SOIT. QUI. MAL. Y. PENSE., Royal helmet and plumes of ostrich feathers above, crowned lion rampant at left, unicorn with chain and crown at right, emblematic banner scroll below with legend DIEU ET MON DROIT, Gothic M below for engraver Merlen, weight 16.02g (Bull 2353 R6; L&S 43; ESC 265A R6). *One dig in obverse field, rim bruise on reverse, toned, extremely fine and extremely rare.* **£2,000-2,500**

The reason for striking these rare white metal pieces is not known but is assumed to be from the end of the reign of George IV rather than the start as the bust type would perhaps usually suggest. There is at least one commemorative medallion by Merlin that exists with this obverse coupled with a different localised reverse, and the high medallion rim and die axis perhaps suggest more of a medallion use. The numismatists of Victorian times highly regarded these pieces and at one time only one of each reverse type (there is another pattern of differing design without the M below) was known, which resulted in the high rarity rating as given in English Silver coinage. Since Victorian times a few more have appeared for sale and a fairer rating would perhaps be R5 now for this intriguing piece.

Jean Baptiste Merlen (c.1769-1844) was of Flemish origin and had worked under the First Empire in France before coming to England at the request of Benedetto Pistrucci. He was appointed Assistant Engraver at the Royal Mint in February 1820 under William Wellesley Pole in a temporary capacity, and was therefore paid weekly rather than on an annual salary until his retirement in 1844 aged 75, as he was not of British origin. He worked on most of the reverses of the English coins in the period 1820-44 including the reverse of the William IV 1831 Crown.

Provenance:

Ex Heritage, New York Signature Sale, 6th January 2013, lot 20912.  
Ex London Coins, Auction 147, 6th December 2014, lot 2053.  
Ex London Coins, Auction 148, 28th February 2015, lot 1782.



THE CORONATION SILVER PROOF CROWN OF KING WILLIAM IV



- 221 William IV (1830-37)**, silver Proof Crown, 1831, engraved by William Wyon, bare head right, W.W. incuse on truncation, legend surrounding, GULIELMUS IIII D: G: BRITANNIAR: REX F: D:, toothed border around rim both sides, *rev.* inverted die axis, quartered shield of arms with a crowned escutcheon of the Arms of Hanover, within Order of the Garter upon crowned robed mantle, date below, ANNO 1831, edge plain, weight 27.73g (Bull 2462; L&S 1; ESC 271 R2; S.3833). *Attractively toned, some surface marks, has been slabbed and graded by NGC as PF60, rare.* **£15,000-20,000**

NGC certification 4862557-009

The magnificent silver Proof Crowns of King William IV are the largest portrait coins readily available of him. William Wyon produced them to go towards the complete proof sets dated for the year of his Coronation of which some 120+ sets were produced. There were no doubt extra proof coins to sell singly at the time and the Crown exists in two main varieties, the first that had Wyon's name spelt out in full in raised letters on the truncation as Pistrucci had once done in the reign of George III. It seems this initial pattern was not accepted as the coin to go towards the proof set as the die was altered to read merely W.W. incuse on the truncation as we have herewith for the bulk of the coins that exist today. Some very rare transitional pieces show a trace of the W.WYON with lines ruled over the top to erase it on the struck coins and the W.W. incuse to the left, but most show merely the W.W. incuse.

Provenance:

Ex Noble Investments plc, purchased Winter 2005.



222

223

**222 Victoria (1837-1901)**, silver Crown, 1845, young filleted head left, W WYON. R A raised on truncation, date below, legend and toothed surrounding, VICTORIA DEI GRATIA, *rev.* crowned quartered shield of arms within wreath, emblems below, BRITANNIARUM REGINA FID: DEF:, edge inscribed with incuse lettering and cinquefoil stops, DECUS ET TUTAMEN\* ANNO REGNI VIII\* (Bull 2562; Davies 433; ESC 281; S.3882). *Once cleaned with a few light nicks and surface marks, otherwise good very fine.* **£400-600**

**223 Victoria (1837-1901)**, silver Crown, 1845, young filleted head left, W WYON. R A raised on truncation, date below, legend and toothed surrounding, VICTORIA DEI GRATIA, *rev.* crowned quartered shield of arms within wreath, emblems below, BRITANNIARUM REGINA FID: DEF:, edge inscribed with incuse lettering and cinquefoil stops, DECUS ET TUTAMEN\* ANNO REGNI VIII\* (Bull 2562; Davies 433; ESC 281; S.3882). *Toned with a few light nicks and surface marks, otherwise good very fine.* **£400-600**



224

**224 Victoria (1837-1901)**, silver Proof Gothic Crown, 1847, engraved by William Wyon, crowned gothic style bust left, small ww incuse on truncation, trefoil and arc border, legend in lower case Gothic lettering both sides, "Victoria dei gratia britanniar. Reg: f: d.", *rev.* inverted die axis, crowned cruciform shields, emblems in angles, garter star at centre, w incuse on inner border either dies of top crown, date in roman numerals in lower right of legend which commences in upper left quarter, "tueatur unita deus anno dom mdccclvii", edge inscribed in raised letters with rose and crown stops "decus. et. tutamen. anno. regni. undecimo.", weight 28.31g (Bull 2571; L&S 57; ESC 288; S.3883). *Toned with some light surface marks, extremely fine.* **£3,500-4,500**

One of the most spectacular designs for a silver coin in the entire British Milled series the Proof Gothic Crowns with lettered edge were limited to a mintage of only 8,000 pieces. William Wyon (1795-1851) was the Royal Academy engraver responsible and was at the peak of his career having also designed the equally impressive gold "Una and the Lion" Five Pound pieces dated 1839 also in Roman numerals.

The Latin legends translates on obverse as "Victoria by the Grace of God, Queen of the Briton's, Defender of the Faith," and on the reverse as "May God guard these united, in the year of our Lord 1847."

The legend on the edge translates as "An ornament and a safeguard in the eleventh year of her reign."



## RARE PLAIN EDGE SILVER PROOF VICTORIA GOTHIC CROWN OF 1847



- 225 Victoria (1837-1901),** silver Proof Gothic Crown, 1847, plain edge, struck in sterling silver, engraved by William Wyon, crowned gothic style bust left, small ww incuse on truncation, trefoil and arc border, legend in lower case Gothic lettering both sides, Victoria dei gratia britanniar. Reg: f: d. rev. inverted die axis, crowned cruciform shields, emblems in angles, garter star at centre, w incuse on inner border either dies of top crown, date in roman numerals in lower right of legend which commences in upper left quarter, U over inverted n in second word, m over inverted m in dom, tueatur unita deus anno dom mdcccxlvii, edge plain, weight 27.97g (Bull 2578/2579; Davies 471; L&S 58; ESC 291; S.3883). *Toned, with a few spots and some hairlines, has been slabbed and graded by NGC as PF60.* **£5,000-6,000**

NGC certification 4862558-007 – the label suggests the coin is pure silver because of the U over n, but this coin was specific gravity tested before it was slabbed and it was sterling silver content.

One of the most spectacular designs for a silver coin in the entire British Milled series the Proof Gothic Crowns with lettered edge were limited to a mintage of only 8,000 pieces. The plain edge pieces were struck in a much more limited quantity and either in sterling silver as we have herewith or pure silver. The plain edge version is rare compared to the common lettered edge. William Wyon (1795-1851) was the Royal Academy engraver responsible and was at the peak of his career having also designed the equally impressive gold "Una and the Lion" Five Pound pieces dated 1839 also in Roman numerals.

Provenance:

Ex Ira and Larry Goldberg, USA, Auction 11, 1st October 2001, lot 1665.



## EXTREMELY RARE VICTORIA SILVER PROOF GOTHIC CROWN DATED 1853



- 226 Victoria (1837-1901)**, silver Proof Gothic Crown, 1853, engraved by William Wyon, crowned gothic style bust left, small ww incuse on truncation, trefoil and arc border, legend in lower case Gothic lettering both sides, "Victoria dei gratia britanniar. Reg: f: d.", *rev.* inverted die axis, crowned cruciform shields, emblems in angles, garter star at centre, w incuse on inner border either dies of top crown, date in roman numerals in lower right of legend which commences in upper left quarter, "tueatur unita deus anno dom mdcccxlirii", edge inscribed in raised letters with rose and crown stops "decus. et. tutamen. anno. regni. decimo. septimo.", weight 28.22g (Bull 2584 R3; L&S 69; ESC 293 R3; S.3884). *Toned with some light surface nicks and hairline scratches on obverse, trace of old thumbprint in field, two light rim bruises, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine and very rare.* **£25,000-30,000**

Produced six years after the much more common 1847 dated Gothic Crown of which 8,000 were struck, the 1853 Gothic Crown was struck only in a very limited number specifically for the proof set dated that year. The quantity is unknown but it seems proof sets of coins sold slowly in those days and were only available to order through the official agents of that time Hunt and Roskell as the public were not permitted to deal directly with the Mint. The 1853 sets were not struck for any specific occasion but perhaps could be more viewed as the vanity project of the new Master of the Mint as of 1851, the astronomer Sir J. F. W. Herschel. Upon arrival he totally reorganised the Mint clean sweeping away the multiple departments in favour of a centralised office modus operandi with the Master in charge. By 1851-52 period all the older stock of 1839 proof sets had at last been sold, and so the new Master insisted that new sets of all the denominations in proof quality be produced for sale to the public through the official agents on demand, and it seems sets were then sold on a sporadic basis for years afterward. The Gothic Crown was the key piece of the silver and the largest physical coin to feature in the set dated 1853. It is arguably one of the finest designs in the entire milled series and along with the 1839 Una and the Lion gold Five Pounds one of the most coveted designs by Royal Academy Member William Wyon.



227

- 227 † George V (1910-36)**, 0.500 silver Wreath Type Crown, 1933, bare head left, BM raised on truncation for engraver Bertram Mackennal, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIVS V DEI GRA: BRIT: OMN: REX, *rev.* Imperial crown, date above, emblematic wreath surrounding of roses, shamrocks and thistles, small K.G. to right of lowest rose for engraver Kruger Gray, denomination in words at bottom, Latin legend surrounding, .FID. .DEF. .IND. .IMP., weight 28.28g (Bull 3644; ESC 374 R2; Davies 1636; S.4036). *Lightly toned, some light bagmarks around high points, extremely fine, 7,132 examples struck.* **£200-300**

## HALFCROWNS

### VERY RARE 1656 DATED SILVER HALFCROWN OF OLIVER CROMWELL



228

- 228 Oliver Cromwell (d.1658)**, silver Halfcrown, 1656, laureate and draped bust left, legend and toothed border surrounding, OLIVAR. D.G.R.P. ANG. SCO. HI & c PRO., *rev.* crowned quartered shield of arms of the Protectorate, date above, legend and toothed border surrounding, PAX QVÆRITVR BELLO, edge inscribed in raised letters, +.HAS. NISI. PERITVRVS. MIHI. ADIMAT. NEMO. weight 14.64g (N.2746; Bull 251 R3; ESC 446 R3; S.3227). *Toned, fine and very rare.* **£4,000-5,000**

These silver Halfcrowns dated 1656 were the first silver coins struck with Oliver Cromwell's portrait as Lord Protector. They were struck on new machinery set up in Drury House on the Strand, by the French engraver Pierre Blondeau who had invented the edge lettering process with his castaing machine, which he had demonstrated previously in the Commonwealth period in two competitions with the hammered workers in 1651 and 1656. In late 1656 £2,000 of gold and silver, mostly if not all from another captured Spanish treasure was allocated to Blondeau to make his milled coins such as we have demonstrated here. The inscription on the edge produced using the new technology which was a safeguard against the illegal practice of clipping, was severe in its intent as the Latin translates as "Let no one remove these from me under penalty of death."

The Halfcrowns of 1656 are much rarer than the more prolific 1658 dated issue, and often see distinct signs of circulation. They also have a different obverse legend to the more common 1658 issue, which were more likely to have been kept as mementos of the Lord Protector.

Provenance:

Ex Noble Investments plc, purchased late 2005.



229

- 229 Oliver Cromwell (d.1658)**, silver Halfcrown, 1658, laureate and draped bust left, legend and toothed border surrounding, OLIVAR. D.G.R.P. ANG. SCO. ET. HIB &c PRO, *rev.* crowned quartered shield of arms of the Protectorate, date above, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, PAX QVÆRITVR BELLO, edge inscribed in raised letters, +.HAS. NISI. PERITVRVS. MIHI. ADIMAT. NEMO., weight 15.05g (N.2746; Bull 252; ESC 447; S.3227A). *Attractively toned with full proof-like underlying brilliance, small short scratch on reverse after E of legend, extremely fine / good extremely fine and pleasing.* **£6,000-8,000**

Provenance:

Ex Spink Coin Auction, 28th March 2012, lot 970.

Ex Roderick Richardson, Numismatist, Spring 2018 Circular, item 19.



230

231

- 230 William and Mary (1688-94)**, silver Halfcrown, 1689, first conjoined laureate and draped busts right, legend and toothed border surrounding, GVLIELMVS. ET. MARIA. DEI. GRATIA, *rev.* first crowned quartered shield of arms with an escutcheon of the Lion of Nassau, caul and interior frosted with pearls on crown band, date either side of crown, .MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. ET. REGINA., edge inscribed in raised letters, +. DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO. REGNI. PRIMO., weight 14.78g (Bull 826; ESC 503; S.3434). *Toned with some flecking both sides, otherwise a pleasing very fine.* **£300-400**

- 231 William III (1694-1702)**, silver Halfcrown, 1700, first laureate and draped bust right, legend surrounding, GVLIELMVS. III. DEI. GRA., toothed border around rim both sides, *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, plain angles, Lion of Nassau at centre, date surrounding, .MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX., edge inscribed in raised letters and dated, +DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO. REGNI. DVODECIMO., weight 14.97g (Bull 1044; ESC 562; S.3494). *Attractively toned, a couple of small digs on cheek and a light hairline or two on reverse, otherwise extremely fine, good extremely fine with underlying mint bloom, especially on reverse.* **£1,000-1,200**

This turn of the century Halfcrown dated 1700 is the earlier kind struck that year as there are two different regnal years that appear on the edges of these coins. This piece is struck in the 12th regnal year, the later version is the 13th regnal year.

Provenance:

Ex Colin Adams, Collection of Halfcrowns, Spink Coin Auction, 1st December 2005, lot 482.



VERY RARE WILLIAM III 1701 ELEPHANT AND CASTLE PROVENANCE MARKED SILVER HALFCROWN



232

- 232 William III (1694-1702)**, silver Halfcrown, 1701, elephant and castle below first laureate and draped bust right, legend surrounding, GVLIELMVS. III. DEI. GRA., toothed border around rim both sides, *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, plain angles, Lion of Nassau at centre, date surrounding, .MAG BR. FRA ET. HIB REX., edge inscribed in raised letters and dated, +DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO. REGNI. DECIMO. TERTIO+, weight 14.64g (Bull 1050 R4; ESC 566; S.3494). *Metal flan flaw on neck and other light striations and flecks, toned fine and very rare.* **£2,000-3,000**

The elephant and castle provenance mark is indicative of being issued by the “Royal African Company of England” as it had been so reconstructed by the Duke of York from 1672. The “R.A.C.” was quite a success trading with Africa and the New World through the 1670s and 1680s, but from 1692 onwards things became more problematic. The Nine Years War with France did not help, as well as competition from other traders over the African monopoly the company seemed to hold along with the East India Company for the Far East. In 1697 a compromise agreement was reached allowing others to trade in Africa as long as they paid a 10% tariff to the R.A.C. This meant that less gold was actually being brought back to the UK to coin and the issues were subsequently small. Some silver was also produced like the Halfcrown herewith, likely struck from foreign silver accrued in the R.A.C.’s activities or as a principal impure by-product in the refining of the gold that was coming in. The issue is subsequently very rare indeed.

Provenance:  
Ex Noble Investments plc, purchased 2004.



233

- 233 Anne (1702-14)**, silver Halfcrown, 1706, draped bust left, legend and toothed border surrounding, ANNA. DEI. GRATIA., *rev.* Pre-Union type crowned cruciform shields, garter star at centre, roses and plumes in alternate angles, date either side of top crown, legend and toothed border surrounding, .MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REG., edge inscribed in raised letters, .+DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO. REGNI. QVINTO., weight 14.94g (Bull 1361; ESC 572; S.3582). *Attractively toned, a few light surface marks and light flecks, otherwise almost extremely fine.* **£1,200-1,500**

The roses and plumes devices in the angles of the reverse are thought to be a direct reflection of the source of the metal that struck the coin, being a mixture of silver mined in England (rose) and Wales (plumes).

Provenance:  
Ex Colin Adams, Collection of Halfcrowns, Spink Coin Auction, 1st December 2005, lot 495.



VERY RARE PATTERN SILVER HALFCROWN OF KING GEORGE III DATED 1817



- 234** **George III (1760-1820)**, Pattern silver Halfcrown, 1817, small laureate head right, top right leaf points to upright of E, date below, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA, *rev.* struck en medaille, crowned escutcheon of the Arms of Hanover at centre of crowned quartered shield of arms with garnished frame, WWP incuse on left garnish for Mint Master William Wellesley Pole, W incuse on right garnish for engraver Thomas Wyon Jnr., buckled garter motto surrounding in French, HONI. SOIT. Q MAL. Y. PENSE., legend and toothed border surrounding commences bottom left, BRITANNIARUM REX FID: DEF:, edge milled, weight 14.12g (Bull 2108 R4; ESC 627 R4; Davies 65). *Attractively toned, a few tiny spots, practically as struck, extremely rare, has been graded and slabbed by NGC as PF63.* **£5,000-6,000**

NGC certification 2722100-009.

These pattern Halfcrowns carry the small head obverse engraved by Thomas Wyon Junior of which the retouched version by Benedetto Pistrucci first appeared in currency this year. The reverse is a more heavily garnished proposal being tried out for this new version of the Halfcrown engraved by Thomas Wyon Junior (a cousin of William Wyon) who had showed a lot of promise as a young engraver at the Mint and became Chief Engraver at only 23 years of age in 1815. His career was tragically cut short by consumption to which he succumbed in September 1817.

Provenance:

Ex Harrington E Manville, collection of patterns and proofs, purchased by Spink and Son Ltd 1984.

Ex Herman Selig Collection, part II, Coins of George III, Spink Coin Auction 131, 2nd March 1999, lot 1214.

Ex Nihon Coin Auction, Tokyo, Japan, March 2009, lot 2047.



THE EXTREMELY RARE PATTERN SILVER HALFCROWN DATED 1824 OF KING GEORGE IV



- 235** **George IV (1820-30)**, silver Pattern Halfcrown, 1824, struck from polished dies, bare head facing left, date below, small letter legend and toothed border surrounding, . GEORGIUS IV DEI GRATIA ., rev. off-centre die axis, crowned and crested helmet over quartered shield of arms, heavily garnished, with a crowned escutcheon of the Arms of Hanover, French language motto on banner below DIEU ET MON DROIT, small letter Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, BRITANNIARUM REX FID: DEF:, edge milled, weight 14.17g (Bull 2385; ESC 639A R4; Davies 190; S.3809). *Attractively toned, practically as struck, has been slabbed and graded by NGC as PF63+, the only example so far graded at both PCGS and NGC, of the highest rarity.* **£12,000-15,000**

NGC certification 4862861-002.

Provenance:

Ex L. M. Noad Collection, Mark Rasmussen Numismatist, List 30, Spring 2017, item 218 featured on front cover.



236



237

- 236 George IV (1820-30)**, silver Proof Halfcrown, 1825, bare head left, date below, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIVS IV DEI GRATIA, *rev.* crowned helm with garnish over quartered shield of arms, incorporating the Arms of Hanover as an escutcheon, garter motto on banner below, DIEU ET MON DROIT, legend surrounding, BRITANNIARUM REX FID: DEF:, weight 14.16g (Bull 2372; Davies 191; ESC 643; S.3809). *Has been brightly cleaned, with associated light hairline marks, some residual tone in borders, otherwise good extremely fine and rare.* **£2,000-2,500**

Provenance:

Ex Hatton 1825 Collection, Baldwin of St James, Auction 10, 22nd September 2017, lot 3066 when previously graded and slabbed by CGS UK as CGS78.

- 237 George IV (1820-30)**, silver Proof Halfcrown, 1826, bare head left, date below, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIVS IV DEI GRATIA, *rev.* crowned helm with garnish over quartered shield of arms, incorporating the Arms of Hanover as an escutcheon, garter motto on banner below, DIEU ET MON DROIT, legend surrounding, BRITANNIARUM REX FID: DEF:, weight 14.23g (Bull 2376; Davies 192; ESC 647; S.3808). *Attractively toned, just a few very light hairlines, practically as struck, has been graded and slabbed by NGC as PF63.* **£2,800-3,200**

NGC certification 2722138-002.

The new Chief Engraver William Wyon produced his first proof designs for the 1825-26 coinage of which this Halfcrown is an example of the mastery of his engraving technique. Such coins would have constituted the second largest silver coin in the full proof set dated 1826, of which it is thought no more than circa 400 were released.



238

- 238 George IV (1820-30)**, silver Proof Halfcrown, 1826, bare head left, date below, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIVS IV DEI GRATIA, *rev.* crowned helm with garnish over quartered shield of arms, incorporating the Arms of Hanover as an escutcheon, garter motto on banner below, DIEU ET MON DROIT, legend surrounding, BRITANNIARUM REX FID: DEF:, weight 14.16g (Bull 2376; Davies 192; ESC 647; S.3808). *Attractively toned, just a few very light hairlines, practically as struck, good extremely fine.* **£2,500-2,800**

The new Chief Engraver William Wyon produced his first proof designs for the 1825-26 coinage of which this Halfcrown is an example of the mastery of his engraving technique. Such coins would have constituted the second largest silver coin in the full proof set dated 1826, of which it is thought no more than circa 400 were released.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin, 1945 for £1/1-

Ex Slaney Collection, part I, Spink Coin Auction, 15th May 2003, lot 255.



FLORIN



239

- 239 Victoria (1837-1901)**, silver Florin, 1885, Gothic type, crowned Gothic type bust left, Latin legend in Gothic letters with linear and 33 longer arched border surrounding, date in legend in Roman numerals, Victoria d: g: britt: reg: f: d: mdccclxxxv, *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, emblems in alternate angles, quatrefoil at centre, denomination legend, One florin in upper half, one tenth of a pound in lower half, toothed border and rim surrounding, weight 11.30g (Bull 2909; Davies 777 dies 9+B; ESC 861; S.3900). *Attractively toned, extremely fine.* **£100-150**

SHILLINGS



240



241

- 240 Oliver Cromwell (d.1658)**, silver Shilling, 1658, laureate and draped bust left, raised die flaw at top of forehead, legend and toothed border surrounding, OLIVAR. D.G.R.P. ANG. SCO. HIB &c PRO, *rev.* crowned quartered shield of arms of the Protectorate, date above, PAX QVÆRITVR BELLO, weight 6.02g (N.2747; Bull 254; ESC 1005; S.3228). *Toned, hint of wear to the highest points only, a pleasing extremely fine.* **£4,000-5,000**

The silver Shillings of the Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell were also not immune from cracking of the dies upon striking, as very early on the die cracks to the left of the top of the laurel wreath upon the head of Oliver Cromwell, giving a raised flaw in this area towards the legend. Oliver had passed away from a fever on the 3rd September 1658 at Whitehall and so many of these milled portrait coins were no doubt kept as souvenirs by his supporters.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin, Fixed Price List, Winter 2012, item BM106

- 241 George III (1760-1820)**, silver Shilling, 1763, so-called Northumberland type, young laureate and draped bust right, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIVS. III DEI. GRATIA., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, garter star at centre, date either side of top crown, legend and toothed border surrounding, M.B.F. ET. H. REX. F.D. B.ET. L. D. S. R. I. A. T ET. E., weight 6.05g (ESC 1214; Bull 2124; S.3742). *Toned, one short scratch on throat, otherwise extremely fine.* **£1,300-1,500**

The Northumberland Shilling is so called because the Earl of Northumberland as the new Lord Lieutenant of Dublin in 1763 distributed £100 worth of these new coins, some two thousand pieces whilst parading on the streets of Dublin in Ireland.

An old ticket accompanies this piece written in the hand of one of the earlier generations of the Baldwin family (early 20th Century) mentioning the £100 worth given out, and falsely giving the impression that £100 worth was the sum total issued, when in fact the calendar year of 1763 represented an output of 2,629 pounds in weight of silver for coinage. The coinage of 1763 consisted of Maundy denominations and Shillings only, and probably means that circa 100,000 Shillings plus would have been issued which is still a very small figure as annual mintage goes.



## THE EXTREMELY RARE "DORRIEN AND MAGENS" SILVER SHILLING DATED 1798



- 242** **George III (1760-1820)**, silver Shilling, 1798, so-called Dorrien and Magens type, older laureate and cuirassed bust right, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIVS III DEI GRATIA., *rev.* cruciform emblematic shields, garter star at centre, crowns in angles, date at bottom with stop either side, continuous legend and toothed border surrounding, M.B.F. ET. H. REX. F.D. B.ET. L. D. S. R. I. A. T ET. E., weight 6.04g (ESC 1227 R5; Bull 2139 R5; S.3742). *Attractive even toning, good extremely fine and very rare, one of the key coins in the currency Shilling series.* **£25,000-30,000**

The story of the Dorrien and Magens Shilling has been more fully written up in the past in volumes like John Craig's "The Mint" and a specific article by G P Dyer and P P Gasper in the British Numismatic Journal in 1982, volume 52 from which this footnote is sourced.

Silver had been in short supply during the years of the Napoleonic Wars, and the Mint price that was paid to coin silver supplied was 62 Shillings for each pound of weight, with bankers and others having the right to bring silver in to sell at this level. As the price of silver generally remained higher than this coinage rate naturally no silver came in to the Mint, but around January to February of 1798 the price of silver fluctuated and dipped as low as 60 shillings a pound; so a group of bankers decided to exercise their right, and 9,895 pound weight of silver was physically presented to the Mint in tranches over the next few months, enough to produce over 600,000 Shillings. The vociferous spokesperson of the group was Mr Magens Dorrien-Magens of 22 Finch Lane, who was a partner of the banking firm Dorrien-Magens, Mello, Martin and Harrison; who also sent some silver (perhaps in a private capacity) with the banker Mr Hoare. Other bankers that sent in silver were Barclay, Binn, Wood, Barnett, Robarts, Devaynes, Prescott and Hankey. Work started at the Mint to convert the bullion to silver Shillings dated 1798, as per the coin offered herewith; however the activity did not go un-noticed by the Committee on Coin, and a stop on more silver bullion coming in was made, with the issue of the coins effectively embargoed as of the 9th May 1798, when some 4,500 pound weight of the 9,895 pound total was still un-assayed. The exact reasons for stoppage are not specifically recorded, but Lord Liverpool the head of the committee and others were worried about the impact of a release of the Shillings upon the flow of gold, which would no doubt be exchanged for the new silver to then be melted down as gold bullion, and leave the country at this difficult time of war.

The bankers protested with Magens Dorrien-Magens as their spokesman in a petition of 28th June 1798, (Dorrien-Magens was in fact the earliest to deposit silver of the group of bankers), and payment was eventually granted as exchequer bills after the 20th July 1798 by which time the bankers were out of pocket from the loss of interest on the money tied up in the embargoed silver, with eventual payment of the same settled later by the 24th August 1798. As to the silver, the un-assayed portion was melted, along with perhaps as many as 34,000 of the coins and reformed as bars, but did not find its way to the Bank of England vault until an instruction of June 1799, with physical delivery in July.

Dyer and Gaspar estimate that as much as 550 pounds weight of the silver may have been available as finished coin (c.34,000) by the 9th May 1798 but probably less (their estimate c.30,000). The quantity of this coin survived in the care of the Mint for up to 12 months before eventual melting to bars and sending to the Bank of England. There is a record MINT 9/212 dating from 1799 highlighting a discrepancy in the quantity of inferior silver that is equivalent to 4 pounds, 7 ounces and 8 penny weights of standard silver, compared to what it was on the 9th May 1798, indicating that perhaps up to 285 pieces had gone astray in the months the coins had laid idle. This would be a maximum number that escaped, and survival rates till present time are usually a very small percentage of what was available contemporarily at the time. When Dyer and Gaspar wrote their article in 1982 they traced only 14 examples which would indicate a survival of 5% of the maximum that could have escaped (still a high number compared to other currency coin survival rates). Today we can add some more to this number and there are perhaps just over twenty examples now known, eight being institutionalised in museums. This Shilling represents what is the ultimate currency Shilling date for the reign if not the series, with such an interesting story of economic and social history for an issue that was to be circulated in great quantity, but was embargoed and then the vast majority melted. This coin represents an extremely rare opportunity to covet such an example as it seems only four examples including this have been available in the last ten years.

Provenance:

Ex Chelsea Coins (Dimitri Loulakakis), London, purchased 15th July 2002.



243



244

RARE GEORGE III 1817 SHILLING WITH R STRUCK OVER E IN GEOR

- 243** **George III (1760-1820)**, silver Shilling, last coinage, 1817, with first R over E in obverse legend, laureate head right, date below, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEOR: III D: G: BRITT: REX F: D:, *rev.* crowned quartered shield of arms, within buckled garter, French motto HONI. SOIT. Q MAL. Y. PENSE., initials of William Wellesley Pole “WW P” incuse on left shield border, incuse W on right shield border for engraver Thomas Wyon (Bull 2148 R3; ESC 1232A R3; Davies 82; S.3790). *Darkly toned, has been slabbed and graded by NGC as MS63 with the R/E variety noted, very rare.* **£400-500**

NGC certification 2007284-008.

VERY RARE PATTERN SILVER SHILLING OF GEORGE IV WITH SMALLER LION DATED 1825

- 244** **George IV (1820-30)**, silver Pattern Shilling, 1825, second bare head left, date below, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIUS IV DEI GRATIA, *rev.* inverted die axis, small crowned lion standing left on large crown over emblems, legend commences lower left, BRITANNIARUM REX FID: DEF:, edge milled, weight 5.64g (Bull 2417 R5 plate coin; Davies 241; ESC 1264 R5). *Darker tone, a little patchy in places, otherwise practically as struck, extremely rare, has been graded and slabbed by NGC as PF62.* **£4,000-5,000**

NGC certification 2722100-006

These “small lion” patterns carry the same obverse as the currency shilling but the reverse not only differs in the sizing of the lion but also in the large crown below it, and the wording of the legend which has more abbreviated Latin than that adopted for the currency piece.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin, Auction 44, 2nd May 2006, lot 979.



245

VERY RARE FIRST A OF GRATIA UNBARRED SILVER SHILLING DATED 1858

- 245 † Victoria (1837-1901)**, silver Shilling, 1858, second A in legend unbarred, second young head left, legend VICTORIA DEI GRATIA BRITANNIAR: REG: F: D:, toothed border around rim both sides, 13 border teeth from A to A of GRATIA, first I of legend to border bead, upright of B to bead and second I in Britanniar to space, *rev.* inverted die axis, ONE / SHILLING in two lines at centre of crowned laurel and oak wreath, date below with unusual second 8 in date, edge milled, weight 5.65g (cf. Bull 3011; Davies 873 dies 2+A; ESC 1306; S.3904). *Toned, good extremely fine with a clear error with effectively an inverted V for A, presumably rare.* **£280-350**



246

**246 † Victoria (1837-1901)**, silver Shillings (4), 1868 die number 36, 1871 die number 34, 1872 die number 106, 1874 die number 27, third young head left, plain truncation, legend VICTORIA DEI GRATIA BRITANNIAR: REG: F: D: toothed border around rim both sides, *rev.* ONE / SHILLING in two lines at centre of crowned laurel and oak wreath, date with die number below, weights 5.67g, 5.64g, 5.68g, 5.68g (Bull 3036, 3039, 3042, 3044; Davies 896, 899, 900, 902; ESC 1318, 1321, 1324, 1326; S.3906A). *All attractively toned, extremely fine to good extremely fine.* (4) **£700-800**

SIXPENCES

VERY RARE "DUTCH VERSION" OF THE OLIVER CROMWELL SILVER SIXPENCE DATED 1658



247

**247 Oliver Cromwell (d.1658)**, silver "Dutch" Sixpence, 1658, engraved after Thomas Simon's design, struck in the Low Countries c.1700, laureate and draped bust left, legend and toothed border surrounding, OLIVAR. D. GR. P. ANG. SCO. HIB. PRO, *rev.* inverted die axis, crowned quartered shield of arms of the Protectorate, date either side of top crown, legend surrounding, PAX. QVÆRITVR. BELLO edge, plain, weight 5.98g (N.2748ii; ESC 1506; Bull 263 R4; Lessen M41; N.2748ii; S.3229 note). *Some light hairline marks in the fields, toned extremely fine, very rare; has been graded and slabbed by NGC as AU55.* **£8,000-10,000**

NGC certification 2722134-003 labelled as "Tanner's copy" suggesting a 1738 production date.

Lessen gives an estimate of less than fifty examples in existence and only 7 pieces are currently listed on the NGC census. Lessen goes on to say that some of these are early (mostly?) 17th Century Dutch struck pieces, and it is possible that some were struck at the Royal Mint circa 1738 from dies purchased from the Dutch. The weights of the known coins can vary a lot from 51 to 102 grains perhaps suggesting lighter coins are from one source and heavier from another. This piece weighs about 98 grains at the heavier end of the range.

Provenance:

Ex The New York Sale, 10th January 2018, lot 1101.



248

- 248 James II (1685-88)**, silver Sixpence, 1687, laureate and draped bust left, legend and toothed border surrounding, IACOBVS. II. DEI. GRATIA, *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, later shields engraved over early type shields, garter star at centre, date either side of top crown, legend and toothed border surrounding, .MAG BR. FRA ET. HIB REX., weight 3.00g (ESC 1526C R2; Bull 778; S.3413). *Toned just a little weak at French arms, otherwise extremely fine.* **£1,000-1,200**

This silver Sixpence dated 1687 demonstrates the unusual variety of an overstriking of the tops of the shields on the reverse. The earlier shields being overstruck have an incurved top towards the interior, the later shields have the top of the shield curving outward. This unusual reverse die only occurs on some 1687 dated coins.

Provenance:

Ex Lucien La Riviere, Spink Coin Auction, 30th March 2006, lot 1013.

## MAUNDY SET



249

- 249 George V (1910-36)**, half-silver Maundy set, 1932, Four, Three, Two and One Pence, each with modified bare head of King left, with raised BM for Bertram Mackennal on right of truncation, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIUS V D: G: BRITT: OMN: REX F: D: IND: IMP:, *rev.* re-engraved design of crowned mark of value with date either side all within oak wreath (Bull 3993; ESC 2549; S.4043). *Toned, generally extremely fine, black mark on eye of Twopence, housed in red oblong fitted case of issue accompanied by the original programme for the 1932 service at Westminster Abbey and contemporary explanatory pamphlet priced at one shilling, both in good condition the programme with a longitudinal crease.* **£200-250**

The mintage for all four denominations for 1932 would produce 1,835 Maundy sets. The majority of the mintage would have been given out at the annual service organised by the Royal Almonry on Maundy Thursday held at Westminster Abbey London on the 24th March 1932. The programme runs to 8 printed pages, the pamphlet with compliments slip from the Royal Almonry Office runs to 16 printed pages in card covers.



COPPER AND BRONZE

PENNIES



250

**250** **George IV (1820-30)**, copper Penny, 1826, laureate head left, date below, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIUS IV DEI GRATIA, *rev.* Britannia seated right with trident and shield, emblems in exergue, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, BRITANNIAR: REX FID: DEF:, weight 18.79g (Peck 1422; S.3823). *Toned, with a hint of lustre, extremely fine.* **£150-200**

This is the second year for the copper Penny in this reign, the first being dated 1825. These were the first copper Pennies produced in 17 years, since the 1807 dated issue of George III.



251

**251 † Victoria (1837-1901)**, copper Penny, 1841, young filleted head left, date below, W.W. incuse on truncation, legend and toothed border surrounding, VICTORIA DEI GRATIA, *rev.* Britannia seated right with ornamental trident and shield, emblems in exergue, legend and toothed border surrounding, BRITANNIAR: REG FID: DEF:., colon further from DEF, no colon after G, weight 18.70g (Peck 1484; S.3948), *toned unevenly, with considerable underlying lustre, good extremely fine*; Victoria (1837-1901), bronze Penny, 1892, "bun" type laureate and draped bust left, legend and toothed border surrounding, VICTORIA D: G: BRITT: REG: F: D:., *rev.* Britannia seated right on rock with trident and shield, lighthouse to left, ship to right, date in exergue, denomination in words and toothed border surrounding, weight 9.37g (Fr.134; S.3954), *nearly full lustre, some tiny spots and marks in light toning, uncirculated.* (2) **£350-450**



252

- 252 Victoria (1837-1901)**, bronze Penny, 1868, laureate “bun style” bust left, legend and toothed border surrounding, VICTORIA D: G: BRITT: REG: F: D:, rev. Britannia seated right with trident and shield, denomination in words surrounding, date in exergue, weight 9.54g (Fr.56, dies 6+G; S.3954). *Dusky tone, a little uneven, otherwise with some lustre, good extremely fine.* **£600-800**

The calendar year mintage for the 1868 Penny was 1,182,720 pieces which is actually less than the very rare year 1869 though of course some 1868 dated pennies may have been minted into 1869 when the calendar mintage was 2,580,480 pennies. The mintage figure for 1868 is actually the lowest of all the regular Tower Mint “bun” type pieces with only the 1871 issue being a close second. The only other lower figure published is the Heaton mint issues of 1875.

Provenance:  
Ex Noble Investments plc, purchased Winter 2005.



253

- 253 † Victoria (1837-1901)**, bronze Penny, 1874 H, Heaton Mint, laureate “bun” type bust left, 17 leaves and 6 berries in wreath, legend and toothed border surrounding, VICTORIA D: G: BRITT: REG: F: D:, rev. Britannia seated right with trident and shield, ship sailing to right, lighthouse to left, date in exergue, H below, denomination above, weight 9.77g (Peck 1697; Fr.73 dies 7+H; S.3955), *nearly full lustre, some tiny spots and marks in light toning, good extremely fine*; **George V (1910-36)**, bronze Penny, 1912 H, Heaton Mint, bare head right, BM on truncation for engraver Bertram Mackennal, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIVS V DEI GRA: BRITT: OMN: REX FID: DEF: IND: IMP:, rev. Britannia seated right with shield and trident, date in exergue, H to upper left, denomination in words above, weight 9.56g (Fr.173; S.4052), *toned with plenty of lustre, some ghosting of obverse onto reverse, good extremely fine.* (2) **£300-400**



VERY RARE TRIO OF HEATON MINT SPECIMEN STRIKES OF 1876



254

**254 Victoria (1837-1901)**, Specimen strike bronze Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing with normal 6, all dated 1876 with H below, Heaton Mint, laureate “bun” type bust left, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, VICTORIA D: G: BRITT: REG: F: D:, *rev.* Britannia seated right with trident and shield, ship sailing to right, lighthouse to left, date in exergue, H below, denomination of each coin above, weights 9.47g, 5.62g, 2.81g respectively (Peck 1708, 1816, 1894; Fr.89 dies 8+K, 329 dies 14+M; 534 dies 5+C; S.3955, 3957, 3959). *A matching toned group with light Victorian lacquer both sides, a few tiny spots and marks on all coins, well struck with sharp rims, good extremely fine, practically as struck, very rare.* (3) **£1,200-1,500**

Ralph Heaton and Sons of Birmingham were contracted to help the Mint meet targets of UK bronze coin output needed for circulation, and their production was marked with a raised H under the date. Specimen strikes like those herewith would have been produced for very important people who may have visited the Mint at the time.

Provenance:

Ex Joanna Tansley Collection of Patterns, Proofs and Coining Trials, Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 67, 28th September 2005, lot 369.

VERY RARE HEATON MINT VICTORIA PROOF PENNY OF 1881



255

**255 † Victoria (1837-1901)**, bronze Proof Penny, 1881 H, Heaton Mint, “bun” type laureate and draped bust left, four berries in wreath, legend and finely toothed border surrounding, *rev.* struck en medaille, Britannia seated right on rock with trident and shield, lighthouse to left, ship to right, date in exergue with H below, denomination in words and toothed border surrounding (Fr.109 dies 11+M; S.3958). *Toned, streaky on reverse, with underlying lustre and brilliance, practically as struck, very rare.* **£1,800-2,200**



## HALFPENNIES



256

**256 † William and Mary (1688-94)**, copper Halfpenny, 1694, conjoined laureate and cuirassed bust right, legend and toothed border surrounding, GVLIELMVS. ET. MARIA., *rev.* Britannia seated left on globe with shield, holding spear and branch, single exergue line below, legend and toothed border surrounding, BRITAN NIA., weight 11.14g (Peck 602; S.3452). *Toned, struck slightly off-centre, some light flecking mainly on reverse, otherwise practically extremely fine.* **£400-600**

## VERY RARE PROOF HALFPENNY DATED 1868 OF QUEEN VICTORIA



257

**257 † Victoria (1837-1901)**, bronze proof Halfpenny, 1868, laureate “bun style” bust left, legend and toothed border surrounding, VICTORIA D: G: BRITT: REG: F: D:, *rev.* struck en medaille, Britannia seated right with trident and shield, denomination in words surrounding, date in exergue (Fr.303, dies 7+G; S.3956). *Toned, has been slabbed and graded by NGC as PF 65RB, very rare.* **£650-750**

NGC certification 3504369-018

## Provenance:

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular, October 1997, item 5143.

Ex A. H. Baldwin, Auction 70, 28th September 2011, lot 220.

Ex Heritage, New York Signature Sale, 20th January 2014, lot 28507.



## FARTHINGS AND FRACTIONALS



258

- 258 † George II (1727-60)**, copper Farthing, 1754, laureate and cuirassed bust left, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIVS. II. REX., *rev.* Britannia seated left on globe with spear and olive branch, date in exergue, weight 4.84g (Peck 892; S.3722), toned, with a lustre in legend, a bold extremely fine; **George IV (1820-30)**, copper Half-Farthing, 1830, laureate head left, date below, legend and toothed border surrounding, GEORGIUS IV DEI GRATIA, *rev.* Britannia seated right with trident and shield, trident prongs intrude legend, emblems in exergue, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, BRITANNIAR: REX FID: DEF:, weight 2.37g (Peck 1450 *rev.*A; S.3826), *lightly toned with a hint of lustre on obverse, a few tiny flecks, extremely fine.* (2) **£250-350**

## UNUSUAL SPECIMEN STRIKING OF THE VICTORIA 1860 TOOTHED BORDER FARTHING



259

- 259 † Victoria (1837-1901)**, bronze Specimen strike Farthing, 1860 TB, “bun” type laureate and draped bust left, four berries in wreath, legend and toothed border surrounding, *rev.* inverted die axis, Britannia seated right on rock with trident and shield, lighthouse to left, ship to right, date in exergue, denomination in words and toothed border surrounding, weight 2.84g (cf.Fr.500 dies 2+B; S.3958). *Uneven tone with some lustre, the obverse proof-like and seemingly struck from the proof die, the reverse of a currency type with lustre and struck with an inverted die axis rather than upright, hence designation as a specimen, otherwise good extremely fine.* **£650-750**



VERY RARE HEATON MINT VICTORIA PROOF FARTHING OF 1874



260

**260 † Victoria (1837-1901)**, bronze Proof Farthing, 1874 H, Heaton Mint, “bun” type laureate and draped bust left, four berries in wreath, legend and toothed border surrounding, *rev.* struck en medaille, Britannia seated right on rock with trident and shield, lighthouse to left, ship to right, date in exergue with H below, denomination in words and toothed border surrounding, weight 2.87g (Fr.526 dies 4+C; S.3959). *Toned with underlying lustre and brilliance, good extremely fine, practically as struck, very rare.* **£800-1,000**

VERY RARE HEATON MINT VICTORIA PROOF FARTHING OF 1876



261

**261 † Victoria (1837-1901)**, bronze Proof Farthing, 1876 H, Heaton Mint, “bun” type laureate and draped bust left, four berries in wreath, legend and toothed border surrounding, *rev.* struck en medaille, Britannia seated right on rock with trident and shield, lighthouse to left, ship to right, date in exergue with H below, denomination in words and toothed border surrounding, weight 2.96g (cf.Fr.526 dies 5+C; S.3959). *Toned with underlying lustre and brilliance, good extremely fine, practically as struck, very rare.* **£800-1,000**



VERY RARE HEATON MINT VICTORIA PROOF FARTHING OF 1881



262

**262 † Victoria (1837-1901)**, bronze Proof Farthing, 1881, “bun” type laureate and draped bust left, three berries in wreath, legend and toothed border surrounding, *rev.* struck en medaille, Britannia seated right on rock with trident and shield, lighthouse to left, ship to right, date in exergue, denomination in words and toothed border surrounding, weight 2.80g (Fr.547 dies 7+E; S.3958). *Toned, streaky on reverse, with underlying lustre and brilliance, good extremely fine, practically as struck, very rare.* **£800-1,000**



263

**263 † Victoria (1837-1901)**, copper Half-Farthings (2), 1844, with E struck over an N in REGINA, 1851, the 5 struck over a high 5 or 0, young head left, legend and toothed border surrounding, VICTORIA D: G: BRITANNIAR: REGINA F: D:, *rev.* crown over three line inscription with date, emblems curving below, weights 2.22g, 2.37g respectively (Peck 1595, cf.1597; S.3951). *Both toned with some lustre, more so on the second piece, both extremely fine to good extremely fine and rare varieties.* (2) **£160-200**



## MODERN COIN ISSUES

## GOLD PROOF SETS



264

**264 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold three-coin Proof Set, 1989, gold Two Pounds, Sovereign, Half-Sovereign, for the 500th Anniversary of the Sovereign, designed by Bernard Sindall, Queen enthroned facing, seated in King Edward's Chair, holding Sceptre and Rod, all within beaded circle, legend in Gothic letters with trefoil stops and raised rim surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. DEI. GRA. REG. FID. DEF, *rev.* crowned Shield of the Royal Arms upon a double Rose, beaded circle surrounding, legend in Gothic letters with trefoil stops and raised rim surrounding, ANNIVERSARY. OF. THE. GOLD. SOVEREIGN. 1489-1989, the D in legend a retrograde Gothic E, edge milled, weights 15.98g, 7.98g, 3.99g respectively (S.PGS11). *Good extremely fine, practically as struck, some clouding and tone spots on Half Sovereign, lighter blemishes on other coins, housed in original Royal Mint box with certificate of authenticity numbered 02343 of 7936 three coin sets issued, gold block lettering on case a little faded.* (3) **£1,200-1,500**

**265 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold thirteen-coin proof Set, 2002, struck for the Golden Jubilee of the Reign, the current denominations all struck in 22 carat gold, proof Golden Jubilee Five Pounds, 2002, crowned bust of Queen right enrobed, IRB on truncation for designer by Ian Rank Broadley, denomination below, *rev.* Queen enrobed on horseback left, IRB incuse below rear hoof, date in exergue either side of Order of the Garter, two lines of legend surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. DEI. GRA. REGINA. FID. DEF / .AMOR. POPULI PRÆSIDIIUM REG, edge milled, weight 39.94g; gold proof Two Pounds, 2002, crowned head left, IRB below for designer Ian Rank Broadley, beaded circles and legend surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. DEI. GRA. REG. FID. DEF, *rev.* concentric symbols to depict the advance of technology from the Iron Age to the Internet, incuse italic BR in stripe on right side for designer Bruce Rushin, denomination and date surrounding, edge milled, weight 15.97g; gold Proof One Pound, 2002, similar obverse to previous coin without beaded inner circle, *rev.* three heraldic lions left, denomination below, modelled by Norman Sillman, edge milled and inscribed with incuse letters DECUS ET TUTAMEN, weight 19.61g; gold proof Fifty Pence, 2002, struck on heptagonal flan, similar obverse, *rev.* Britannia seated right with trident shield and lion, holding spray of leaves, 50 in exergue, FIFTY PENCE above, designed by Christopher Ironside, weight 15.58g; gold proof Twenty Pence, 2002, struck on heptagonal flan, similar obverse, legend incuse on raised border, *rev.* crowned rose, date either side, denomination at stem 20 below, TWENTY PENCE incuse on raised border, designed by William Gardner, weight 9.74g; gold proof Ten Pence, 2002, similar obverse to One Pound, *rev.* crowned lion prancing left, 10 below, TEN PENCE above, designed by Christopher Ironside, edge milled, weight 12.65g; gold proof Five Pence, 2002, similar obverse, *rev.* crowned thistle, 5 below, FIVE PENCE above, designed by Christopher Ironside, edge milled, weight 6.32g; gold proof Two Pence, similar obverse, *rev.* Prince of Wales plumes with motto, 2 below, TWO PENCE above, designed by Christopher Ironside, edge plain, weight 13.96g; gold proof One Penny, 2002, similar obverse, *rev.* crowned portcullis with chains, 1 below, ONE PENNY above, designed by Christopher Ironside, edge plain, weight 6.98g; gold proof Maundy Set, Four, Three, Two and One New Pence, each with young laureate head of Queen right designed by Mary Gillick, legend and beaded border surrounding, +ELIZABETH.II. DEI. GRATIA. REGINA. F:D:, *rev.* crowned mark of value with date either side all within oak wreath, weights 3.16g, 2.37g, 1.58g, 0.79g respectively (S.PGJS1-2002). *As struck, lustrous mint state with some coins toning, in original Royal Mint box and card outer with certificate of authenticity numbered 1221 of 2002 sets issued.* (13) **£5000-6000**



266

**266 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold four-coin Proof Set, 2003, Five-Pounds, Two-Pounds, Sovereign, Half-Sovereign, crowned head right, IRB initials below for designer Ian Rank-Broadley, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. DEI. GRA REGINA. FID. DEF, *rev.* St George and dragon right, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right of exergue for designer Benedetto Pistrucchi, edge milled, weights 39.94g, 15.97g, 7.98g, 3.99g (S.PGS38). *As struck, lustrous mint state, with original Royal Mint box and certificate of authenticity numbered 0661 of 2,050 sets issued.* (4) **£1,800-2,200**



267

**267 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold five-coin Proof Sets of fourth and fifth portraits, Five-Pounds, Two-Pounds, Sovereign, Half-Sovereign, Quarter-Sovereign, 2015, boxed five-coin gold proof set with obverse by Ian Rank Broadley, with boxed five-coin gold proof set by Jody Clark, all housed in a larger box together as “The Sovereign 2015 Five-Coin Set Fourth and Fifth Portrait Collection”, fourth crowned head right for Five-Pounds to Quarter-Sovereign, initials IRB below for designer Ian Rank Broadley, legend and raised rim surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. DEI. GRA REGINA. FID. DEF, *rev.* St George and dragon right, date in exergue, BP initials to upper right on smaller denominations, PISTRUCCI in full to upper left of exergue on the Five Pounds, fifth crowned head right for Five-Pounds to Quarter-Sovereign, initials J.C below for designer Jody Clark, legend and raised rim surrounding starting from top, ELIZABETH II. DEI. GRA REGINA. FID. DEF., *rev.* similar to the fourth portrait set, edged milled, weights 39.94g, 15.97g, 7.98g, 3.99g, 1.99g respectively across both sets (S.PGS73, PGS76). *As struck, lustrous mint state, each set housed in original Royal Mint wooden cases and card outer, with booklets and certificate of authenticity, fourth portrait numbered 199 of 507 sets issued, fifth portrait numbered 244 of 507 sets issued, all housed in larger card case, a rare dual set.* **£6,000-8,000**



GOLD PROOF FIVE POUNDS AND COMMEMORATIVES



268

**268 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold Proof Five Pounds, 1994, crowned bust right, RDM incuse on truncation for designer Raphael Maklouf, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, ELIZABETH II DEI. GRA. REG. F. D, rev. St George and dragon right, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right of exergue for designer Benedetto Pistrucci (S.SE3). *Lustrous mint state, in NGC holder graded PF69 ULTRA CAMEO.* **£1,500-1,800**

NGC Certification 4555193-023.

The Latin legend translates as "Queen Elizabeth the second, by the grace of God, Defender of the Faith."



270

271

**269 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold Proof Five Pounds, 1995, crowned bust right, RDM incuse on truncation for designer Raphael Maklouf, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, ELIZABETH II DEI. GRA. REG. F. D, rev. St George and dragon right, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right of exergue for designer Benedetto Pistrucci (S.SE3). *Lustrous mint state, in NGC holder graded PF69 ULTRA CAMEO.* **£1,500-1,800**

NGC Certification 4555193.016.

The Latin legend translates as "Queen Elizabeth the second, by the grace of God, Defender of the Faith."

**270 g Elizabeth II (1952-),** gold Proof Five Pounds, 1999, Diana Princess of Wales Memorial Coin struck in 22 carat gold, fourth crowned head right, initials IRB below for designer Ian Rank Broadley, legend and raised rim surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. D. G. REG. F. D. 1999., rev. head of Diana Princess of Wales right with birth and death years to right, 1961 / 1997, designed by David Cornell, denomination below FIVE POUNDS, legend surrounding IN MEMORY OF DIANA PRINCESS OF WALES, edge milled, issue weight 39.94g (S.L6). *FDC as issued with box, outer presentation card case with booklet and certificate of authenticity number 0699, of a total edition limit of at 7500 pieces, a popular and highly desirable modern gold proof coin, scarce.* **£2,000-3,000**



271



272



**271 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold Proof Five Pounds, 1999, Millennium Issue 1999-2000 struck in 22 carat gold, crowned bust right, IRB below for designer Ian Rank Broadley, legend surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. D. G REG. F. D. 1999, *rev.* struck en medaille, dial of a clock with land mass of UK to upper right, the clock hands aligned at 12 o'clock, JM monogram at bottom for designer Jeffrey Matthews, legend and outer border of pellets to represent clock time surrounding, 1999 2000 in upper half, FIVE POUNDS in lower half, edge inscribed in raised letters, WHAT'S PAST IS PROLOGUE +, weight 39.94g (S.L7). *As struck, lustrous mint state, in original Royal Mint box with certificate of authenticity numbered 0731 of 2500 pieces issued.*

**£1,250-1,500**

**272 g Elizabeth II (1952-),** gold Proof Five Pounds, 2000, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother 100th Birthday Commemorative struck in 22 carat gold, fourth crowned head right, initials IRB below for designer Ian Rank Broadley, legend and raised rim surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. D. G REG. F. D. 2000., *rev.* crowned head of Queen Mother left, her signature raised below, joyous crowd with flags in background to left and right, IRB for designer Ian Rank Broadley to upper left of exergue line, legend surrounding in outer and inner lines, QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER / 1900-2000 FIVE POUNDS, edge milled, issue weight 39.94g (S.L8). *FDC as issued with box, card outer box with some inked words, with certificate of authenticity number 1142, of a total edition limit of at 3000 pieces, a popular figure to feature on a modern gold proof coin, scarce.*

**£1,250-1,500**



273



274



**273 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold Proof Five Pounds, 2001, struck in 22 carat gold, the Victorian Anniversary Crown, crowned bust right, IRB below for designer Ian Rank Broadley, legend surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. D. G REG. F. D. 2001, *rev.* small coroneted bust of Victoria left in upper half as used on the Penny Black stamp after Wyon, dates above 1901\*2001, all enclosed in a V for Victoria in form of railway lines, denomination 5 / POUNDS to lower left, iron framework to represent the Crystal Palace from the Great Exhibition of 1851 either side, cypher of designer Mary Milner-Dickens in window on lower right, edge milled, weight 39.94g (S.L9). *FDC as issued with box and card outer, some inked words on card outer box, with booklet and certificate of authenticity number 1301, of a total edition limit of at 2098 pieces, a popular figure to feature on a modern gold proof coin, scarce.*

**£1,250-1,500**

**274 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold Proof Five Pounds, 2003, crowned head right, IRB initials below for designer Ian Rank-Broadley, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. DEI. GRA REGINA. FID. DEF, *rev.* St George and dragon right, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right of exergue for designer Benedetto Pistrucci (S.SE7). *Lustrous mint state, in NGC holder graded PF70 ULTRA CAMEO.*

**£1,800-2,000**

NGC Certification 4696578-003.



275

**275 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold Proof Five Pounds, 2004, crowned head right, IRB initials below for designer Ian Rank-Broadley, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. DEI. GRA REGINA. FID. DEF, *rev.* St George and dragon right, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right of exergue for designer Benedetto Pistrucci (S.SE7). *Lustrous mint state, in NGC holder graded PF70 ULTRA CAMEO.* **£1,800-2,000**

NGC Certification 4696578-005.

The Latin legend translates as "Queen Elizabeth the second, by the grace of God, Defender of the Faith."



276

**276 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** boxed pair of gold Proof Five Pounds, 2005, 200th Anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar 21st October 1805 and Lord Nelson, struck in 22 carat gold, crowned bust right, IRB below for designer Ian Rank Broadley, legend surrounding, ELIZABETH. II D. G. REG. F. D, with FIVE POUNDS at bottom, *rev.* Trafalgar reverse by Clive Duncan, British ships Victory and Temeraire at sea as viewed through a French telescope, incuse legend around .1805. .2005. TRAFALGAR, edge inscribed incuse letters, ENGLAND EXPECTS THAT EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY, weight 39.94g; Nelson reverse by James Butler, facing bust of Lord Nelson, 1805 to left, 2005 to right, HORATIO NELSON above, edge inscribed incuse letters, ENGLAND EXPECTS THAT EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY, weight 39.94g (S.L14, L15). *As struck, brilliant mint state, in original Royal Mint box and card outer, with booklet and certificates of authenticity numbered 0236 and 0732 respectively for each coin, presented as such from the mintage issued of 1805 and 1760 respectively.* **£5,000-8,000**



**277 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold Proof Five-Pounds, 2006, crowned head right, IRB initials below for designer Ian Rank-Broadley, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. DEI. GRA REGINA. FID. DEF, *rev.* St George and dragon right, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right of exergue for designer Benedetto Pistrucci (S.SE7). *Lustrous mint state, in NGC holder graded PF70 ULTRA CAMEO. £1,000-2,000*

NGC Certification 4555194.027.

The Latin legend translates as “Queen Elizabeth the second, by the grace of God, Defender of the Faith.”

**278 g Elizabeth II (1952-),** gold Proof Five Pounds, 2006, struck to celebrate the Queen’s 80th Birthday in 22 carat gold, crowned head right, IRB initials below for designer Ian Rank-Broadley, denomination “FIVE POUNDS” below, legend and raised rim surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. D. G. REG. F. D., *rev.* three regal trumpets with heraldic flags below, initials DSW raised in field to right for designer Danuta Solowiej-Wedderburn, edge inscribed with incuse letters, DUTY SERVICE FAITH, weight 39.94g (S.L11). *Lustrous mint state, in original case and packaging with Royal Mint certificate number 0748 of 2750 issued. £1,250-1,500*



**279 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold Proof Five-Pounds, 2007, crowned head right, IRB initials below for designer Ian Rank-Broadley, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. DEI. GRA REGINA. FID. DEF, *rev.* St George and dragon right, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right of exergue for designer Benedetto Pistrucci (S.SE7). *Lustrous mint state, in NGC holder graded PF70 ULTRA CAMEO. £1,800-2,000*

NGC Certification 4696578-006.

The Latin legend translates as “Queen Elizabeth the second, by the grace of God, Defender of the Faith.”

**280 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold Proof Five Pounds, 2007, struck in 22 carat gold to commemorate The Queen and Prince Philip’s Diamond Wedding Anniversary, obverse designed by Ian Rank Broadley, conjoined busts of Queen and Prince Philip right, IRB incuse on truncation, legend and raised rim surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. DEI. GRA. REG. F. D. PHILIP. PRINCEPS, *rev.* struck en medaille, depiction of the Rose Window of Westminster Abbey, designed by Emma Noble, raised border with incuse legend surrounding, in upper half, \*TVEATVR VNITA DEVS\*, lower half 1947\* FIVE POUNDS \* 2007, followed by e.n. designer initials, edge inscribed with incuse letters, MY STRENGTH AND STAY, weight 39.94g (S.L17). *As struck, lustrous mint state, in original Royal Mint box and card case with certificate of authenticity numbered 0402 of 2380 issued. £1,250-1,500*

The Queen and Prince Philip were married at Westminster Abbey on 20th November 1947.



281

**281 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold Proof Five Pounds, 2008, crowned head right, IRB initials below for designer Ian Rank-Broadley, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. DEI. GRA REGINA. FID. DEF, *rev.* St George and dragon right, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right of exergue for designer Benedetto Pistrucci (S.SE7). *Lustrous mint state, in NGC holder graded PF70 ULTRA CAMEO.* **£1,800-2,000**

NGC Certification 2733183-019.

The Latin legend translates as “Queen Elizabeth the second, by the grace of God, Defender of the Faith.”



282

283

**282 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold Proof Five Pounds, 2011, crowned head right, IRB initials below for designer Ian Rank-Broadley, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. DEI. GRA REGINA. FID. DEF, *rev.* St George and dragon right, date in exergue, PISTRUCCI in full to upper left of exergue, for designer Benedetto Pistrucci, broader rim (S.SE11). *Lustrous mint state, in NGC holder graded PF70 ULTRA CAMEO.* **£1,800-2,000**

NGC Certification 4555194-014.

*This reverse design revived that used for the earliest modern Five Pound piece issued as a memorial to King George III dated 1820. That particular piece had a mintage of only 25 lettered edge pieces and today is one of the top five most valuable British coins.*

The Latin legend translates as “Queen Elizabeth the second, by the grace of God, Defender of the Faith.”

**283 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold Proof Five Pounds, 2017, crowned head right, JC initials below for designer Jody Clark, Latin legend and toothed border surrounding, ELIZABETH II. DEI. GRA. REG. FID. DEF., date at end of legend, *rev.* St George and dragon right, within garter inscribed with motto HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, BP initials on ground line below horse for designer Benedetto Pistrucci (S.SE15). *Lustrous mint state, in NGC holder graded PF70 ULTRA CAMEO.* **£3,000-3,500**

NGC Certification 4514729-118.

Limited edition of these Five-Sovereign pieces struck to celebrate the 200th Anniversary of the modern Sovereign, it is also the only series featuring the garter reverse.

The Latin legend translates as “Queen Elizabeth the second, by the grace of God, Defender of the Faith.”



GOLD PROOF TWO POUNDS



284

**284 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold Proof Two Pounds, 1989, for the 500th Anniversary of the Sovereign, designed by Bernard Sindall, Queen enthroned facing, seated in King Edward's Chair, holding Sceptre and Rod, all within beaded circle, legend in Gothic letters with trefoil stops and raised rim surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. DEI. GRA. REG. FID. DEF, *rev.* crowned Shield of the Royal Arms upon a double Rose, beaded circle surrounding, legend in Gothic letters with trefoil stops and raised rim surrounding, ANNIVERSARY. OF. THE. GOLD. SOVEREIGN. 1489-1989, the D in legend a retrograde Gothic E, edge milled, weight 15.98g (S.SD3). *Lustrous mint state as struck.* **£600-800**

Total Mintage 14,936

GOLD PROOF ONE POUND COMMEMORATIVES



285



286



287

**285 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold Proof One Pound Coin, 2004, struck in 22 carat gold, crowned bust right, IRB below for designer Ian Rank Broadley, legend surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. D. G REG. F. D. 2004, outer beaded border surrounding, *rev.* struck en medaille, the Forth Railway Bridge, Scotland, tiny incuse back to back Es at lower right of design for designer Edwina Ellis, denomination below, outer border to represent railway track surrounding, edge milled with woven cable pattern incuse, weight 19.61g (S.J18). *As struck, lustrous mint state, in original Royal Mint box and card case with certificate of authenticity numbered 0071 of 2618 issued, a low number certificate.* **£600-800**

**286 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold Proof One Pound Coin, 2005, struck in 22 carat gold, crowned bust right, IRB below for designer Ian Rank Broadley, legend surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. D. G REG. F. D. 2005, outer beaded border surrounding, *rev.* struck en medaille, the Menai Bridge Wales, tiny incuse back to back Es at lower left of design for designer Edwina Ellis, denomination below, outer border of arcs and linear circle surrounding to represent bridges and paths, edge milled with woven cable pattern incuse, weight 19.61g (S.J19). *As struck, lustrous mint state, in original Royal Mint box and card case with certificate of authenticity numbered 1010 of 1195 issued.* **£600-800**

**287 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold Proof One Pound Coin, 2006, struck in 22 carat gold, crowned bust right, IRB below for designer Ian Rank Broadley, legend surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. D. G REG. F. D. 2006, outer beaded border surrounding, *rev.* struck en medaille, the Egyptian Arch Bridge County Down, tiny incuse back to back Es at lower left of design for designer Edwina Ellis, denomination below, outer border of arcs and linear circle surrounding to represent bridges and paths, edge milled with woven cable pattern incuse, weight 19.61g (S.J19). *As struck, lustrous mint state, in original Royal Mint box and card case with certificate of authenticity numbered 1010 of 1195 issued.* **£600-800**



288



289

**288 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold Proof One Pound Coin, 2007, struck in 22 carat gold, crowned bust right, IRB below for designer Ian Rank Broadley, legend surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. D. G REG. F. D. 2007, outer beaded border surrounding, *rev.* struck en medaille, the Gateshead Millennium Bridge, tiny incuse back to back Es at lower right of design for designer Edwina Ellis, denomination below, outer toothed border surrounding, edge milled with woven cable pattern incuse, weight 19.61g (S.J20). *As struck, lustrous mint state, in original Royal Mint box and card case with certificate of authenticity numbered 0109 of 1500 edition limit.* **£600-800**

**289 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold Proof One Pound Coin, 2008, struck in 22 carat gold, crowned bust right, IRB below for designer Ian Rank Broadley, legend and beaded border surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. D. G REG. F. D. 2008, outer raised rim surrounding, *rev.* struck en medaille, crowned helm upon quartered shield of arms within garter, crowned lion supporter to left, unicorn to right, both standing on banner motto, denomination below, ONE POUND, designed by Eric Sewell, edge milled with incuse inscription in italic script, + DECUS ET TUTAMEN, weight 19.61g (S.J13). *As struck, lustrous mint state, in original Royal Mint box and card case with certificate of authenticity numbered 0244 of 674 issued.* **£600-800**



290



291

**290 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold Proof One Pound Coin, 2008, struck in 22 carat gold, crowned bust right, IRB below for designer Ian Rank Broadley, legend surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. D. G REG. F. D. 2008, outer raised rim surrounding, *rev.* struck en medaille, Royal shield of quartered arms, denomination around, ONE POUND, designed by Matthew Dent, edge milled with incuse inscription, + DECUS ET TUTAMEN, weight 19.61g (S.J27). *As struck, lustrous mint state, in original Royal Mint box and card case with certificate of authenticity numbered 0543 of 860 issued.* **£600-800**

**291 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold Proof One Pound Coin, 2009, struck in 22 carat gold, crowned bust right, IRB below for designer Ian Rank Broadley, legend surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. D. G REG. F. D. 2009, outer raised rim surrounding, *rev.* struck en medaille, Royal shield of quartered arms, denomination around, ONE POUND, designed by Matthew Dent, edge milled with incuse inscription, + DECUS ET TUTAMEN, weight 19.61g (S.J27). *As struck, lustrous mint state, in original Royal Mint box and card case with certificate of authenticity numbered 0136 of 540 issued.* **£600-800**

**292 g Elizabeth II (1952-),** gold Proof One Pound Coin, 2010, in presentation picture frame with plaster cast of the London reverse designed by Stuart Devlin, fourth crowned head right, IRB initials below for designer Ian Rank-Broadley, legend and raised rim surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. D. G REG. F. D. 2010, *rev.* City of London Corporation flag with sword in upper left quarter, three circles below, left circle with rampant dragon left with flag and plant, central circle with sailing ship below bells, right circle with castle gateway, denomination surrounding over raised curving lines, LONDON in space above, edge inscribed DOMINE DIRIGE NOS meaning "Lord deliver us", weight 19.61g (S.J28). *FDC as issued in capsule in framed presentation with booklet and certificate number 066 of an edition limit of 100 so packaged, we note that a total of 950 gold examples were issued, rare.* **£700-900**



- 293 g Elizabeth II (1952-),** gold Proof One Pound Coin, 2010, in presentation picture frame with plaster cast of the Belfast reverse designed by Stuart Devlin, fourth crowned head right, IRB initials below for designer Ian Rank-Broadley, legend and raised rim surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. D. G REG. F. D. 2010, *rev.* sailing ship below bells, three circles below, left circle with castle gateway, central circle with City Arms, right circle with rampant dragon left with flag and plant, denomination surrounding over raised curving lines, BELFAST in space above, edge inscribed PRO TANTO QUID RETRIBUAMUS meaning “What shall we give in return for so much”, weight 19.61g (S.J31). *FDC as issued in capsule in framed presentation with booklet and certificate number 066 of an edition limit of 100 so packaged, we note that a total of 585 gold examples were issued, rare.* **£700-900**
- 294 g Elizabeth II (1952-),** gold Proof One Pound Coin, 2011, in presentation picture frame with plaster cast of the Edinburgh reverse designed by Stuart Devlin, fourth crowned head right, IRB initials below for designer Ian Rank-Broadley, legend and raised rim surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. D. G REG. F. D. 2011, *rev.* castle gateway on rock at centre within circle, three circles below, left circle with City Arms, central circle with rampant dragon left with flag and plant, right circle sailing ship below bells, denomination surrounding over raised curving lines, EDINBURGH in space above, edge inscribed with Latin, NISI DOMINUS FRUSTRA meaning “It is vain without the Lord”, weight 19.61g (S.J30). *FDC as issued in capsule in framed presentation with booklet and certificate number 066 of an edition limit of 100 so packaged, we note that a total of 499 gold examples were issued, rare.* **£700-900**
- 295 g Elizabeth II (1952-),** gold Proof One Pound Coin, 2011, in presentation picture frame with plaster cast of the Cardiff reverse designed by Stuart Devlin, fourth crowned head right, IRB initials below for designer Ian Rank-Broadley, legend and raised rim surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. D. G REG. F. D. 2011, *rev.* Welsh dragon at centre with flag and leek plant within circle, three circles below, left circle sailing ship below bells, central circle with castle gateway, right circle with City Arms, denomination surrounding over raised curving lines, CARDIFF in space above, edge inscribed with Welsh language, Y DDRAIG GOCH DDYRY CYCHWYN meaning “The Red Dragon shall lead”, weight 19.61g (S.J31). *FDC as issued in capsule in framed presentation with booklet and certificate number 066 of an edition limit of 100 so packaged, we note that a total of 524 gold examples were issued, rare.* **£700-900**

## GOLD PROOF FIFTY PENCE



- 296 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold Proof Fifty-Pence, 1998, struck in 22 carat gold for the 25th Anniversary of the UK’s membership of the European Union and Presidency of the Council of Ministers, crowned bust right, IRB below for designer Ian Rank Broadley, legend surrounding, ELIZABETH II D. G. REG. F. D. 1998, *rev.* celebratory pattern of twelve stars reflecting the European flag with the dates 1973 and 1998 and the letters E U, value 50 PENCE below, designer John Mills, weight 15.50g (S.H9). *As struck, lustrous mint state, in original Royal Mint case with certificate of authenticity number 131 of 1177 issued.* **£500-700**



297

**297 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold Proof Fifty-Pence, 2003, struck in 22 carat gold for the 100th Anniversary of the Suffragette Movement, crowned bust right, IRB below for designer Ian Rank Broadley, legend surrounding, ELIZABETH II D. G. REG. F. D.2003, rev. design by Mary Milner Dickens of a suffragette chained to railings and holding a banner on which appear the letters WSPU, to the right a ballot paper marked with a cross and the words GIVE WOMEN THE VOTE, to the left 50 PENCE, and below and to the right 1903 and 2003, 15.5g (S.H12). *As struck, lustrous mint state, in original Royal Mint box with certificate of authenticity numbered 0318 of 942 pieces issued.* **£500-700**



298

299

**298 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold Proof Fifty-Pence, 2004, struck in 22 carat gold for the 50th Anniversary of the four minute mile, crowned bust right, IRB below for designer Ian Rank Broadley, legend surrounding, ELIZABETH II D. G. REG. F. D.2004, rev. design by James Butler of the legs of a running athlete with a stylised stopwatch in the background and 50 PENCE below, 15.5g (S.H13). *As struck, lustrous mint state, in original Royal Mint box with certificate of authenticity numbered 0506 of 644 issued.* **£500-700**

**299 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** gold Proof Fifty-Pence, 2005, struck in 22 carat gold for the 250th Anniversary of publication of Samuel Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language, crowned bust right, IRB below for designer Ian Rank Broadley, legend surrounding, ELIZABETH II D. G. REG. F. D.2005, rev. design by Tom Phillips of Entries from Samuel Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language for the words 'FIFTY' and 'PENCE', with the figure '50' above, and the inscription 'JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY 1755' below, 15.5g (S.H14). *Cloudy patch of tone on reverse, otherwise lustrous mint state, in original Royal Mint box with certificate of authenticity number 0191 of 584 issued.* **£500-700**



300

**300 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** boxed pair of gold Proof Fifty-Pence, 2006, Victoria Cross,"The Award" and "The Heroic Acts" issues, struck in 22 carat gold for the 150th Anniversary of the institution of the Victoria Cross, crowned bust right, IRB below truncation for designer Ian Rank-Broadley, legend surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. D. G REG. F. D. 2006, rev. The Award design by Claire Aldridge, a depiction of the obverse and reverse of a Victoria Cross with the date '29 JAN 1856', 'VC FIFTY PENCE' to the right, weight 15.5g; The Heroic Acts design by Clive Duncan, a soldier carrying a wounded comrade within a silhouette of a Victoria cross with saltire of light beams behind, denomination incuse FIFTY PENCE, weight 15.5g (S.H15, H16). *As struck, brilliant mint state, in original Royal Mint box and with booklet and certificates of authenticity numbered 0281 and 0211 respectively for each coin, the first we have seen as an original boxed pair, and presented as such from the mintage issued of 866 and 804 respectively.* **£1,000-1,200**



301

**301 g Elizabeth II (1952 -),** boxed pair of gold Proof Fifty-Pence, 2006, Victoria Cross, “The Award” and “The Heroic Acts” issues, struck in 22 carat gold for the 150th Anniversary of the institution of the Victoria Cross, crowned bust right, IRB below truncation for designer Ian Rank-Broadley, legend surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. D. G REG. F. D. 2006, *rev.* The Award design by Claire Aldridge, a depiction of the obverse and reverse of a Victoria Cross with the date ‘29 JAN 1856’, ‘VC FIFTY PENCE’ to the right, weight 15.5g; The Heroic Acts design by Clive Duncan, a soldier carrying a wounded comrade within a silhouette of a Victoria cross with saltire of light beams behind, denomination incuse FIFTY PENCE, weight 15.5g (S.H15, H16). *As struck, brilliant mint state, in leatherette Royal Mint box with booklet and presented as such from the mintage issued of 866 and 804 respectively.* **£1,200-1,500**



302

**302 g Elizabeth II (1952-),** gold Proof Fifty Pence, 2009, 250th Anniversary of Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew Commemorative, struck on a heptagonal flan, fourth crowned head right, initials IRB below for designer Ian Rank Broadley, legend and raised rim surrounding, ELIZABETH. II. D. G. REG. F. D., denomination below FIFTY PENCE, *rev.* Kew Gardens Chinese pagoda entwined with plants, “Kew” italic raised on base of pagoda, dates 1759 2009 as legend, designed by Christopher Le Brun, issue weight 15.50g (S.H19). *FDC as issued in original box with low certificate number of “0289”, edition limit of 1,000, though we note the Spink Catalogue gives a figure of 629 actually issued, the most popular fifty pence reverse to collect.* **£1,500-2,000**

## WORLD COINS

## AUSTRALIA



303

304

**303 g Australia, Victoria (1837-1901)**, gold Sovereigns (3), Sydney Mint, 1866, 1868, 1870, second type, second filleted head with a wreath of banksia left, date below, legend surrounding, *rev.* AUSTRALIA at centre, crown and laurel wreath surrounding, SYDNEY MINT above, ONE SOVEREIGN below, weights 7.96g, 7.94g, 7.95g respectively (Bentley 648, 651, 653; Marsh 371, 373, 375; KM.4; Fr.10). *First coin good fine to almost very fine, others poor to fair with associated surface marks.* (3) **£750-850**

**304 g Australia, Victoria (1837-1901)**, gold Sovereigns (3), Imperial type St George reverse, Melbourne Mint, 1883, 1886, Sydney Mint, 1887, mint letter below young head left, 1883 with WW buried in truncation, others with W.W. clear and raised, legend surrounding, *rev.* St George and dragon right, date in exergue, all with small B.P. to upper right of exergue, the last with no stops in BP, weights 7.99g, 8.01g, 7.99g (Bentley 777, 785, 693; Marsh 105, 108, 124; S.3857B, 3857C, 3858E). *Generally toned with some light bagmarks, good very fine or better.* (3) **£750-850**

## BRITISH HONDURAS



305

**305 † British Honduras, George VI (1936-52)**, silver Proof 10-Cents, 1939 (KM 23). *Superb proof, formerly in NGC holder graded Proof 64, now removed from holder.* **£450-500**

Formerly NGC 4446206-013 now removed from holder.

Ex Richard Stuart Collection, Baldwin's of St James, 21 September 2017, lot 2231, hammer price £420.



BRITISH WEST AFRICA



306



307

**306 † British West Africa, George V (1910-36), silver Threepence, 1915H (KM 10).** *Good extremely fine, said to be a specimen strike.* **£450-500**

**307 † British West Africa, Elizabeth II (1952 – present), bronze Proof 1/10-Penny, 1954 (KM 32).** *Exceptional proof with cobalt patina.* **£150-180**

CENTRAL ASIA

EXTREMELY RARE GOLD DINAR OF CHINGIZ KHAN



308

**308 Great Mongols, Chingiz Khan (AH 603-624 / 1206-1227 AD), gold Dinar, Kalima and al-Nasir ed-Din Allah/Amir al-muminin in Arabic in four lines across field; tendrils to left and right, “Umayyad Second Symbol” (Quran 9.33) in outer margin, *rev.* Khan of Khans, the Just, the Most Mighty, Chingiz Khan in Arabic in four lines across field, tendrils to left and right, mint and AH date in outer margin, 4.83g (A 1964).** *Rare, about extremely fine and with clear name.* **£7,000-9,000**

Approximately 200 dated Chingiz coins are known, making them great rarities of the early medieval world.



RARE ILKHANID GOLD DINAR UNRECORDED BY DILLER



309

**309 Ilkhanid, Muhammad Khan (AH 737-738), gold Dinar, al-Jazira AH 737, 4.89g (type unrecorded by Diller). Extremely fine and extremely rare. £12,000-15,000**

Upon the accession of Muhammad Khan, the mint of al-Jazira (Jazira ibn 'Umar) issued a coinage bearing both the names of the pre-Islamic prophets, Nuh (Noah), Ibrahim (Abraham), Musa (Moses) and 'Isa (Jesus), and the four Orthodox Caliphs as well as his own, Sultan Muhammad. The choice of this rare type for this particular mint is perhaps appropriate because the town is located close to the Jebal Judi (or Judi Dagh), which was the traditional Mesopotamian site where Noah's ark grounded after the flood.

CEYLON



310

**310† Ceylon, Victoria (1837-1901), bronze Proof ¼-Cent ; ½-Cent; Cent and 5-Cents, 1870 (KM 90; 91; 92; 93). The ¼-Cent formerly PCGS PR65BN 393183.65/12257074 now removed from holder; the ½-Cent said to be ex-PCGS PF65BN; the Cent said to be ex-PCGS PR64BN; the 5-Cents formerly PCGS PR63BN 172845.63/12257080 now removed from holder. (4) £2,250-2,750**



311

**311 † Ceylon, Victoria (1837-1901), off-metal strike silver three-coin Proof Set, ¼-Cent; ½-Cent and Cent, 1870 (KM 90a; 91a; 92a). Light surface marks otherwise uncirculated. (3) £2,800-3,200**

Ex Arielle Collection, Baldwin's Auction 86, 6 May 2014, lot 321



312

**312 † Ceylon, Victoria (1837-1901),** bronze four-coin Proof Set, ¼-Cent; ½-Cent; Cent and 5-Cents, 1891 (KM 90; 91; 92; 93). *The ¼-Cent with dark patina, generally extremely fine proofs.* (4) **£1,800-2,200**



311

**313 † Ceylon, Victoria (1837-1901),** off-metal strike silver four-coin Proof Set, ¼-Cent; ½-Cent; Cent and 5-Cents, 1892 (KM 90a; 91a; 92a; 93a). *A few hairlines to the ¼-Cent, the 5-Cents toned; uncirculated proofs.* (4) **£5,750-6,250**

Ex Arielle Collection, Baldwin's Auction 86, 6 May 2014, lot 328



314

**314 † Ceylon, Victoria (1837-1901),** off-metal strike silver ¼-Cent, 1898 (KM 90a). *Extremely fine.* **£300-400**



COMOROS



315

- 315 Comoros, French overseas territory, Said Ali b. Said Omar (1886-1912), silver 5-Francs, AH 1308 A, flags of France and the Comoros, rev. dagger, sword, canon, gun, bow and arrows within legend (KM-3, Dav-9, Lec-10). Lightly cleaned, in NGC holder graded AU DETAILS. £1,200-1,500**

NGC Certification number 4862501-001

CYPRUS



316



317

- 316 Cyprus, George V (1910-36), bronze 1/4-Piastre, 1926 (Pr. 92; KM 16). Very fine. £80-100**

- 317 Cyprus, George V (1910-36), silver 9-Piastres, 1919 (Pr. 13; KM 13). Good very fine. £80-100**



318



319



320

- 318 Cyprus, George V (1910-36), silver 9-Piastres, 1919 (Pr. 13; KM 13). Good very fine. £80-100**

- 319 Cyprus, George V (1910-36), silver 9-Piastres, 1919 (Pr. 13; KM 13). Extremely fine. £100-120**

- 320 Cyprus, George V (1910-36), silver 9-Piastres, 1921 (Pr. 14; KM 13). About extremely fine. £80-100**



321



322

**321** Cyprus, George V (1910-36), silver 18-Piastres, 1921 (Pr. 5; KM 14). *Fine.* **£80-100**

**322** Cyprus, George V (1910-36), silver 18-Piastres, 1921 (Pr. 5; KM 14). *Edge-nick, otherwise good very fine.* **£80-100**



323



324

**323** Cyprus, George V (1910-36), silver 18-Piastres, 1921 (Pr. 5; KM 14). *Good very fine.* **£80-100**

**324** Cyprus, George V (1910-36), silver 45-Piastres, 1928 (Pr. 1; KM 19). *Extremely fine.* **£80-100**



325



326

**325** Cyprus, George V (1910-36), silver 45-Piastres, 1928 (Pr. 1; KM 19). *Light hairlines, about extremely fine.* **£80-100**

**326** Cyprus, George VI (1936-52), silver 4½-Piastres, 1938, 2.83g (Pr. 21; KM 24). *In NGC holder graded MS61.* **£120-150**

NGC certification 4862896-005



GIBRALTAR



327

**327 † Gibraltar, Victoria (1837-1901), bronze Proof ½-Quart, 1861 (KM 1).** *Superb proof with old-collection tone.* **£1,000-1,200**

A rare proof-only date.



328

**328 † Gibraltar, Victoria (1837-1901), bronze Proof Quart, 1861 (KM 2).** *Light handling-marks, uncirculated proof.* **£1,000-1,200**

A rare proof-only date.



329

**329 † Gibraltar, Victoria (1837-1901), bronze Proof 2-Quarts, 1861 (KM 3).** *Formerly in NGC holder graded PF64BN now removed from holder.* **£5,250-5,750**

Formerly NGC certification 3834900-005 now removed from holder.

A rare proof-only date.



GUERNSEY



330

**330 † Guernsey, Victoria (1837-1901)**, bronze Specimen Set, 1885 H, Heaton Mint strikings of Eight Doubles, Four Doubles, Two Doubles and One Double, Arms of Guernsey, with laurel wreath on Eight Doubles both sides, all with beaded outer borders, *rev.* inverted die axis, each with denomination date and H mint mark, weights 9.50g, 4.83g, 3.58g, 2.18g respectively (Pridmore 19A, 41A, 59A, 75A; KM.PS.1; cf.S.7206, 7207, 7208, 7209). *All with considerable lustre and underlying brilliance, a pleasing quartet, practically as struck and very rare.* (4) **£2,000-2,500**



331



332

**331 † Guernsey, George V (1910-36)**, bronze Specimen Strike Eight Doubles, 1934 H, Heaton Mint, Arms of Guernsey, laurel wreath below, *rev.* inverted die axis, denomination and date in three lines with laurel wreath surrounding, H mint mark below, weight 9.73g (Pridmore 30 “burnished flan”; KM.14; S.7214A). *With considerable lustre and underlying brilliance, practically as struck and rare.* **£200-250**

**322 † Guernsey, George VI (1936-52)**, bronze Specimen Strike Eight Doubles 1938 H, Heaton Mint, Arms of Guernsey, laurel wreath below, *rev.* inverted die axis, denomination and date in three lines with laurel wreath surrounding, H mint mark below, weight 9.72g (Pridmore 31; KM.14; S.7218). *With considerable lustre and underlying brilliance, practically as struck and rare.* **£250-300**

Provenance:

Ex Arielle Collection, A. H. Baldwin, Auction 86, 6th May 2014, lot 82 part.



333

- 333 † Guernsey, George VI (1936-52)**, cupro-nickel Pattern Eight Doubles, 1945 H, Heaton Mint, officially cancelled by piercing at centre, Arms of Guernsey, laurel wreath below, *rev.* inverted die axis, denomination and date in three lines with laurel wreath surrounding, H mint mark below, weight 9.48g (cf. Pridmore 32; cf.KM.14; cf.S.7218). *Toned, good extremely fine as made and officially cancelled, perhaps unique and of the highest rarity as a pattern off-metal trial.* **£2,500-3,000**

Provenance:

Ex A. L. T. McCammon Collection of Channel Islands, A. H. Baldwin, Auction 20, 11th October 1997, lot 160.  
Ex Arielle Collection, A. H. Baldwin, Auction 86, 6th May 2014, lot 83.

## HONG KONG



334

- 334 Victoria (1837-1901)**, silver Dollar, 1868, crowned bust left, *rev.* value in English and Chinese, 26.66g (KM 10). *Very fine.* **£600-800**

## INDIA



335

- 335 India, Gupta Empire, Kumaragupta I (414-455)**, gold Dinar, horseman type, legend around nimbate king riding right on caparisoned horse, *rev.* Ajitamahendrah, goddess seated left on wicker stool holding flower and feeding grapes to a standing peacock, 8.26g (BMC pl XIII, 2). *Extremely fine.* **£1,500-2,000**



336

- 336 India, Sultans of Dehli, Muhammad bin Tughluq (AH 725-52 / 1325-51 AD),** gold Tanka, Hadrat Dehli, AH 732, fi ahd Mohammad bin Tughluq, in centre, mint and date in outer margin, *rev.* wa allah al-ghani wa antum al-fuqara, 11.02g (GG D347 this date not listed). *Edge-marks thus perhaps removed from a mount, otherwise extremely fine.* **£500-600**



337



338

- 337 India, Mughal Empire, Shah Jahan (AH 1037-1068 / 1628-1658 AD),** gold Mohur, Surat, Year 2, month of Azar, 10.96g (KM 255.6). *In NGC holder graded MS66.* **£2,000-25,00**

NGC certification 4862860-002

Provenance:

Ex Akola Hoard. The hoard was found along a riverbank near the city of Akola and is believed to represent the entire mintage for this issue. It is thought that the coins were being transported to pay for military action near Golkanda but never arrived. Whether a sudden monsoon flood drowned the couriers, or something more nefarious took place, the coins remained lost for nearly 350 years until their discovery in 1974.

- 338 India, Mughal Empire, Shah Jahan (AH 1037-1068 / 1628-1658 AD),** gold Mohur, Surat, Year 2, month of Azar, 10.95g (KM 255.6). *In NGC holder graded MS65.* **£2,000-2,500**

NGC certification 4862860-003

Provenance:

Ex Akola Hoard.



339



340

- 339 † India, Bikanir, Victoria (1837-1901),** silver restrrike Proof Rupee, 1892 (KM 72). *Minor surface marks on this proof restrrike.* **£700-900**

- 340 India, Bikanir, Ganga Singh (1887-1942),** silver restrrike Proof Rupee VS1994 (1937), commemorating the 50th anniversary of Singh's reign, bust facing, *rev.* crowned monogram (KM X M1). *In NGC holder graded PF63, the highest grade awarded to this coin.* **£800-1,000**

NGC certification 4675316-001



341



342



343

- 341 India, Cooch Behar, Jagaddipendra Narayan (1922-49),** medallic silver Nazarana ½-Rupee, CB413 (1923), arms of the state supported by lion and elephant, rev. Śrī Śrī Jagaddipendra Nārāyana Bhup Rāja Śakā 413 (KM X M11). *In NGC holder graded MS64, only one example graded higher by NGC at MS65.* **£1,000-1,200**

NGC certification 4862500-001

- 342 India, Dhar State, Victoria (1837-1901),** copper 1/12-Anna, 1887 (KM 11). *In NGC holder graded AU55BN.* **£150-180**

NGC certification 4862502-009

- 343 India, East India Company, Bengal Presidency, silver ¼-Rupee,** Murshidabad (Calcutta), 1793 to 1818 issue (Pr 159; Stevens 2017, 4.22). *In NGC holder MS66+, the highest graded by NGC, an exceptionally high-grade coin with iridescent, cartwheel patina.* **£200-250**

NGC certification 2737130-031



344



345

- 344 India, British India, Victoria (1837-1901),** copper restrrike Proof ½-Pice, 1899 C, obverse bust A with four panels in jabot (Pr 804; KM 484; SW6.668). *In NGC holder graded PF63RD.* **£250-350**

NGC certification 4862502-006

- 345 India, British India, Victoria (1837-1901),** silver 1/2-Rupee, 1893B, four panels in jabot, rev. curved spikes with incuse B, 5.84g (Pr 303; SW 6.220). *Lightly toned, extremely fine.* **£250-300**



346



347

- 346 India, British India, Victoria (1837-1901),** gold Mohur, 1888C, young bust, type A (Pr 22; SW 6.15). *In NGC holder graded MS61. Surface-marks in the field determine this grade while elsewhere the coin shows hardly any signs of wear.* **£2,800-3,200**

NGC certification 4862416-001

- 347 India, British India, George V (1910-36),** copper-nickel Anna, 1916 B (Pr 946; KM 513; SW8.285). *In NGC holder graded MS63.* **£180-220**

NGC certification 4862417-010



IRAQ



348

- 348 Republic**, 50th anniversary of the Iraqi army, gold proof 5-Dinars, 1971, armed soldiers with anniversary dates, *rev.* denomination and dates in Arabic, 13.59g (KM 134). *In PCGS holder graded PR68DCAM.* **£700-900**

PCGS certification 147101.68/37656740

IRELAND



349

- 349 † Ireland, George III (1760-1820)**, copper proof Halfpenny, 1805, laureate and draped bust right, legend and toothed border surrounding both sides, *rev.* crowned harp, date below, weight 8.79g (DF 597; S.6621). *Attractively toned, some light marks and hairlines, otherwise good extremely fine and rare.* **£300-400**

ISLE OF MAN



351

- 350 † Isle of Man, James Stanley, 10th Earl of Derby (1702-36)**, copper Pattern Halfpenny, 1723, Stanley family crest of eagle over child in wicker basket, above the cap of maintenance with frosted interior, date below, legend with pellet stop, SANS. CHNAGER, *rev.* inverted die axis, triskeles, legend surrounding, QVOCVNQVE . GESSERIS . STABIT., edge plain, weight 5.30g (Pridmore 27; KM 5a; S.7408). *Toned very fine and very rare.* **£1,200-1,500**



351

**351 † Isle of Man, George III (1760-1820),** copper Proof Penny, 1798, restrike in copper on a thin flan, laureate and draped bust right, raised rim surrounding with incuse legend both sides, date below, GEORGIUS III. D. G. REX., *rev.* inverted die axis, triskeles, incuse legend surrounding, QVOCVNQVE IECERIS STABIT, weight 14.77g (Pridmore 18A; S.7415). *Toned with a little lustre, a few small spots both sides, otherwise good extremely fine and extremely rare.* **£400-600**

## JAMAICA



352

**352 † Jamaica, Elizabeth II (1952 – present),** nickel-brass Proof Halfpenny and Penny, 1955, *rev.* arms without supporters variety (KM 36; 37). *Mint state proofs.* (2) **£500-600**

## JERSEY



353

**353 † Jersey, Victoria (1837-1901),** Pattern One Twelfth of a Shilling, 1877, struck in cupro-nickel on a heavy flan at the Royal Mint, coronetted head left with oak leaf decoration, seven pointed star below, legend and toothed border surrounding, VICTORIA D. G. BRITANNIAR: REGINA F.D., *rev.* struck en medaille, Arms of Jersey, date either side, legend and toothed border surrounding, STATES OF JERSEY in upper section, ONE TWELFTH OF A SHILLING in lower section, weight 12.16g (Pridmore 12D; S.7006). *Brilliant, practically as struck, of the highest rarity, only two pieces purported to be known.* **£4,000-5,000**

### Provenance:

Ex A. L. T. McCammon Collection of Channel Islands, A. H. Baldwin, Auction 20, 11th October 1997, lot 198.  
Ex Arielle Collection, A. H. Baldwin, Auction 86, 6th May 2014, lot 128.



354

**354 † Jersey, Victoria (1837-1901),** Pattern One Twelfth of a Shilling, 1877, struck in cupro-nickel at the Royal Mint, coronetted head left with oak leaf decoration, seven pointed star below, legend and toothed border surrounding, VICTORIA D. G. BRITANNIAR: REGINA F. D., *rev.* struck en medaille, Arms of Jersey, date either side, legend and toothed border surrounding, STATES OF JERSEY in upper section, ONE TWELFTH OF A SHILLING in lower section, weight 9.15g (Pridmore 12D; S.7006). *Brilliant, evidence of double striking of obverse, practically as struck, of the highest rarity, only two pieces purported to be known.* **£3,000-4,000**

Provenance:

Ex R. J. Ford Collection, part one, Spink Coin Auction 79, 15th October 1990, lot 298.

Ex A. L. T. McCammon Collection of Channel Islands, A. H. Baldwin, Auction 20, 11th October 1997, lot 199.

Ex Arielle Collection, A. H. Baldwin, Auction 86, 6th May 2014, lot 127.



355

**355 † Jersey, George VI (1936-52),** bronze proof 1/12th of a Shilling, with 1/24th of a Shilling 1937, crowned head left, legend surrounding, *rev.* Arms of Jersey with date either side, legend surrounding, Elizabeth II (1952-), bronze proof 1/12th of a Shilling, 1954 issue dated 1945 for Liberation, crowned bust right, legend surrounding, *rev.* Arms of Jersey with denomination around lower half, legend surrounding with Liberation date, weights 9.42g, 5.63g, 9.33g respectively (Pridmore 25A, 49A, -; KM.18, 17, 20; S.7017, 7018, 7023). *All toned, the last more so than the others with light thumbprint, with underlying brilliance and lustre, all practically as struck, the earlier pieces very rare.* (3) **£700-800**



OTTOMAN EMPIRE



356

- 356 Ottoman Empire, Mehmet II (second reign AH 855-886 / 1451-1481), gold Sultani, Constantinople, AH 883, honourific titles, mint and date, 3.53g (Pere 80; Album 1306). Rare and extremely fine. £2,500-3,000**

This is the first gold coinage (second issue) that Mehmet II struck in Constantinople after overthrowing the Byzantine Empire. It was based on the weight of the Venetian Ducat.

RUSSIA



357



358

- 357 g Nicholas II (1894-1917), gold 5-Roubles, 1898-AF, St Petersburg mint (Bit. 20; Fr 180). One good fine only, other two very fine. (3) £650-700**

- 358 g Nicholas II (1894-1917), gold 5-Roubles 1899-Φ3, 1902-AP, 1904-AP, St Petersburg mint (Bit. 24, 29, 31; Fr. 180). Good fine to very fine. (3) £650-700**

Provenance:  
1899 ex Hess Divo Auction 2, 23-24 May 2011, lot 753 (part).  
1902 ex Hess Divo auction 3, 21-22 May 2012, lot 1105 (part).  
1904 ex Sincona auction 6, 23-25 May 2012, lot 2225.



STRAITS SETTLEMENTS



359



360

- 359 Straits Settlements, Victoria (1837-1901),** silver 5-Cents 1879H, 8 over sideways 8 (KM 16 for type). *Choice uncirculated and rare.* **£2,200-2,500**

Very rare type with 8 in date overstruck on a sideways 8.

- 360 Straits Settlements, Edward VII (1901-10),** silver 20-Cents, 1902 (KM 22). *In NGC holder graded MS63.* **£300-400**

NGC Certification 4862502-015

ANCIENT COINS

ANCIENT GREEK WORLD



361

- 361 Lucania, Thurium (c. 350 B.C.),** silver Stater, head of Athena facing right, wearing a crested Attic helmet decorated with Scylla hurling a rock, *rev.* ΘΟΥΓΙΩΝ, a bull charging right, ΣΙΜ above, a fish to right in exergue, 8.00g, 5h (SNG ANS 1090 (these dies); HN Italy 1843). *Perfectly centred, with the full crest of the helmet visible, of very attractive style, beautiful old cabinet tone, extremely fine.* **£3,000-4,000**

Provenance:

Ex Nelson Bunker Hunt Collection, Sotheby's New York, 19-20 June 1991, lot 41.



362

- 362 Kingdom of Macedon, Alexander III, The Great (336-323 B.C.),** gold Stater, mint of Amphipolis, struck c. 330-320 B.C., head of Athena facing right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet ornamented with a snake, *rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing left, holding a wreath, trident-head below, 8.60g, 11h (Price 175; Müller -). *Well centered, lustrous, extremely fine.* **£4,000-5,000**

## ALEXANDER TETRADRACHM WITH PROSPERO PEDIGREE



363

- 363 Kingdom of Macedon, Alexander III, The Great (336-323 B.C.),** silver Tetradrachm, mint of Memphis, lifetime issue, struck c. 332-323 B.C., head of young Herakles facing right, wearing a lion's skin, rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus, naked to waist, enthroned left, holding an eagle in his outstretched right hand and a sceptre in his left, a ram's head with Isis-crown above on left, a monogram below throne, 17.21g, 10h (Price 3964; Müller 1517). *Perfectly centered and struck on a broad flan with beautiful iridescent toning, an exceptional example, extremely fine.* **£8,000-10,000**

Provenance:

Purchased from Spink &amp; Son, London, 1985.

Ex Prospero Collection, New York Sale XXVII, 4 January 2012, lot 303.



364

- 364 Persia, Achaemenid Empire time of Xerxes II to Artaxerxes II c.420-375 BC,** gold Daric Persian king right, in kneeling-running stance, holding spear in right hand and bow in left, rev. oblong incuse punch, 8.34g (BMC Arabia pl. XXV; Carradice Type IIIb, group c, 42 [same reverse die-punch]). *About extremely fine.* **£1,500-2,000**



ANCIENT ROME



365

- 365 Q. Pomponia Musa (66 B.C.),** silver Denarius, mint of Rome, diademed head of Apollo right, hair in ringlets tied with band, Q. POMPONI MVSA, *rev.* Hercules standing right, wearing lion's skin and playing lyre, a club in lower right field, HERCVLES MVSARVM, 3.88g, 12h (Cr. 410/1; Babelon Pomponia 8; Syd 810 R4). *Well struck on a large flan, lightly toned, extremely fine, a scarce piece of exceptional quality and style.* **£4,500-4,800**

Provenance:

Ex Robert Couet collection, cgb e-Auction 2, 31 March 2015 lot 45.

The elegant classical profile of Apollo, and the gracious elongated features of Hercules Conductor of the Muses, are reminiscent of the Greek ideals of beauty and harmony. By playing lyre the strong hero of all times Hercules depicts his sensitive side. This piece is featured in the book "Apollo to Apollo, The hunt for the divine and eternal beauty" by Henrik Bo Andersen.

This item will be accompanied by its French Export Certificate.



366

- 366 L. Hostilius Saserna (48 B.C.),** silver Denarius, mint of Rome, head of a Gallic captive right (Vercingetorix?), his hair flowing back, pointed plaited beard and a chain around his neck, Gallic shield behind, *rev.* two Gallic warriors in fast biga driven right, one standing facing backward, holding a shield and brandishing a spear, the other driving the biga, a whip in left hand, reins in right hand, L-HOSTILIVS SASERN around, 4.11g, 9h (Cr. 448/2a; Babelon Hostilia 2; Syd 952). *A wild portrait of superb style and sharp details, lightly toned, extremely fine and well centred with a full depiction of the reverse scene, rare thus.* **£4,500-4,800**

First references of Caesar's victories in the Gallic wars (58-51 BC), depictions of a Gallic figure were used to increase his reputation. Vercingetorix leader of the Gallic tribes surrendered to the Roman troops lead by Caesar at the Battle of Alesia in 52 BC, was held prisoner for five years, paraded through the streets of Rome in the first of Cesar's four Triumphs (46 BC) and executed shortly after.

This item will be accompanied by its French Export Certificate.



366

- 367 L. Hostilius Saserna (48 B.C.),** silver Denarius, mint of Rome, bare head of Gallia with long hair right, Gallic trumpet behind, *rev.* Diana of Ephesus standing facing, laureate, her hair falling down her shoulders, holding spear in left hand and prancing stag by its antlers in right hand, L. HOSTILIVS SASERNA around, 3.63g, 6h (Cr. 448/3; Babelon Hostilia 4; Syd 953). *Well centred, an emotional depiction of Gaul and elaborate long flowing robes of Diana, extremely fine with an iridescent tone.* **£2,000-2,200**

First references of Caesar's victories in the Gallic wars (58-51 BC), depictions of a Gallic figure were used to increase his reputation. The Greeks introduced the cult of Artemis of Ephesus (Diana) in the newly founded city of Massalia, city captured by Caesar in 49 BC.

This item will be accompanied by its French Export Certificate.



368

- 368 Mark Antony & Octavian,** silver Denarius, travelling mint, struck 41 B.C., M ANT IMP AVG III VIR R P C M BARBAT Q P, bare head of Antony facing right, *rev.* CAESAR IMP PONT III VIR R P C, bare head of Octavian facing right, 3.87g, 12h (Cr. 517/2; Sydenham 1181). *Attractive dark cabinet toning, good portraits, about extremely fine.* **£2,000-2,500**



369

370

- 369 Marcus Aurelius (A.D. 161-180),** gold Aureus, mint of Rome, AD 161, IMP CAES M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG, draped and cuirassed bust with bare head right, *rev.* CONCORDIAE AVGVSTOR TR P XV, Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus standing facing each other and clasping hands, in exergue COS III, 7.25g, 12h (RIC 9; Cohen 71; Calico 1823). *Underlying lustre, light mark between portraits on the reverse, otherwise extremely fine.* **£4,000-6,000**

- 370 Faustina Jnr. (daughter of Antoninus Pius and wife of Marcus Aurelius),** gold Aureus, mint of Rome, struck under Antoninus Pius, circa AD 147-150, FAVSTINA AVG PII AVG FIL, draped bust left with hair waved and coiled on the back of the head, *rev.* CONCORDIA, dove standing right, 7.33g, 6h (RIC III 503b (Pius); Cohen 60; BMCRE 1090; Calico 2044c). *A superb portrait in very high relief, residual lustre around legend in obverse, light cabinet wear to high points, extremely fine, scarce.* **£6,000-8,000**

Variety with left-facing bust.



371

- 371 Trajan Decius (A.D. 249-251)**, gold Aureus, mint of Rome, IMP. C. M. Q. TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG., laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right, *rev.* VBERITA AVG, Uberitas standing left, holding purse and cornucopia, 4.34g, 6h (RIC IV part 3, 28 R2). *Good extremely fine, and rare.* **£4,000-5,000**

Provenance:

Ex Timeline Auctions Auction 1 &amp; 2, 19/03/2010, Lot 126.



372

- 372 Probus (A.D. 276-282)**, gold Aureus, mint of Siscia, IMP C M AVR PROBVS P F AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right, *rev.* SECVRITAS SAECVLI, Securitas seated left, holding sceptre and raising hand to head, 6.21g, 6h (RIC V, part 2, 593). *Choice extremely fine.* **£8,000-10,000**

Provenance:

Ex Timeline Auctions Auction 77, 10/12/2016, Lot 2793.



373

- 373 Constans (A.D. 337-350)**, gold Solidus, mint of Treveri, struck A.D. 347-8, CONSTANS AVGVSTVS, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust facing right, *rev.* VICTORIAE DD NN AVGG, two Victories standing facing each other, supporting between them a wreath inscribed VOT / X / MVLT X X, TR in exergue, 4.49g, 6h (RIC 129I; C 171). *Residual lustre, good extremely fine.* **£2,500-3,000**



373



374

- 374 Constantius II (A.D. 337-361)**, gold Solidus, mint of Antioch A.D. 347-350, mint mark Δ, FL IVL CONSTANTIVS PERP AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right, *rev.* GLORIA REI PVBLICAE, Roma, her head facing and right hand below shield, and Constantinopolis enthroned, VOT XX MVLT XXX, 4.41g, 6h (RIC VIII, 81 R2). *Light surface mark in front of portrait, otherwise extremely fine.* **£800-1,000**

Provenance:

Ex Warrick & Warrick Auction 760, 18/02/2015, Lot 661.

- 375 Theodosius I (A.D. 379-395)**, gold Solidus, mint of Constantinople, struck A.D. 388-92, D N THEODOSIVS P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust facing right, *rev.* CONCORDIA AVGGG A, Constantinopolis seated facing, head right, her right foot resting on a prow, holding a sceptre and a shield inscribed VOT / X / MVLT / XV, CONOB in exergue, 4.49g, 6h (RIC 71b; C 11). *Tiny mark on obverse, extremely fine.* **£2,500-3,000**



376



377



378

- 376 Theodosius II (A.D. 402-450)**, gold Solidus, mint of Constantinople, struck A.D. 430-40, D N THEODOSIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, slightly inclined to the right, holding a spear and shield, *rev.* VOT XXX MVLT XXXX H, Constantinopolis enthroned left, her left foot resting on a prow, holding a globus cruciger and a sceptre, a star on right, CONOB in exergue, 4.47g, 6h (RIC 257; Hahn 25b). *Lustrous, extremely fine.* **£1,000-1,200**

- 377 Theodosius II (A.D. 402-450)**, gold Solidus, mint of Thessalonica, struck c. A.D. 424-30, D N THEODOSIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, slightly inclined to the right, holding a spear and shield, *rev.* GLOR ORVIS TERRAR, emperor standing facing, holding a labarum and a cross on globe, TESOB in exergue, 4.33g, 6h (RIC 362; Depeyrot 51/1). *Broad flan, extremely fine.* **£1,000-1,200**

- 378 Theodosius II (A.D. 408-450)**, gold Solidus, mint of Constantinople A.D. 441-450, DN THEODOSI-VS PF AVG, bust almost facing, *rev.* IMP XXXXII COS XVII P P without punctuation, in exergue COMOB, Constantinopolis enthroned, 4.49g, 6h (RIC 321 R4). *About extremely fine/extremely fine.* **£600-800**

Provenance:

Ex Spink Auction 8006, 26/03/2008, Lot 926.



379



380

- 379 Leo I (A.D. 457-474)**, gold Solidus, mint of Constantinople A.D. 462-466, D N LEO PE-RPET AVG, bust almost facing, *rev.* VICTORI – AAVGGG H, in exergue CONOB, 4.50g, 6h (RIC X, 605). *Good extremely fine.* **£500-600**

Provenance:

Ex St. James's Auction 34, 21/09/2015, Lot 8.

- 380 Zeno (A.D. 474-491)**, gold Solidus, mint of Constantinople, D N ZENO PERP AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, slightly inclined to the right, holding a spear and shield, *rev.* VICTORIA AVGGG B, Victory standing left, holding a long cross, a star on right, CONOB in exergue, 4.23g, 6h (RIC 910; Hahn 2a). *Light double-striking, extremely fine.* **£700-900**

## BYZANTINE EMPIRE



381



382



383

- 381 Anastasius I (A.D. 491-518)**, gold Solidus, mint of Constantinople, D N ANASTASIVS PP AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, slightly inclined to the right, holding a spear and shield, *rev.* VICTORIA AVGGG H, Victory standing left, holding a long staff surmounted by Chi-Rho, a star on left, CONOB in exergue, 4.48g, 6h (S 4; MIB 6a). *Well-struck and of good style, good extremely fine.* **£800-1,000**

- 382 Justin I (A.D. 518-527)**, gold Solidus, mint of Constantinople, D N IVSTINVS P P AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, slightly inclined to the right, holding a spear and shield, *rev.* VICTORIA AVGGG I, Victory standing left, holding a long rho-headed cross, a star on left, CONOB in exergue, 4.43g, 6h (S 55; DO 1h). *A few light scratches, otherwise extremely fine.* **£600-800**

- 383 Justinian I (A.D. 527-565)**, gold Solidus, mint of Constantinople, D N IVSTINIANVS PP AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, slightly inclined to the right, holding a spear and shield, *rev.* VICTORIA AVGGG Δ, Angel standing facing, holding a long cross and a globus cruciger, a star on right, CONOB in exergue, 4.46g, 6h (S 137; MIBE 5). *Lustrous, extremely fine.* **£1,000-1,200**



384



385



386

**384 Tiberius II Constantine (A.D. 578-582)**, gold Solidus, mint of Carthage, Tib CONSTANT PP AV, crowned and cuirassed bust facing, holding a globus cruciger and a shield, *rev.* VICTORIA AVGG S, cross potent on four steps, CONOB in exergue, 4.41g, 6h (S 462; MIB 13). *Well-struck, lightly toned, extremely fine.* **£700-900**

**385 Maurice Tiberius (A.D. 582-602)**, gold Solidus, mint of Constantinople, struck A.D. 583/4, D N MAVRC Tib PP AVG, Maurice, as Consul, enthroned facing, wearing a crown and consular robes, holding a mappa and a cross, *rev.* VICTORIA AVGG Δ, Angel standing facing, holding a rho-headed cross and a globus cruciger, CONOB in exergue, 4.36g, 6h (S 474; MIB 2). *Extremely fine, rare.* **£5,000-7,000**

**386 Maurice Tiberius (A.D. 582-602)**, gold Solidus, uncertain mint (Constantinople / Antioch?), O N MAVIC Tib PP AVI, draped and cuirassed bust facing, wearing a plumed helmet and holding a globus cruciger, *rev.* VICTORIA AVGG H, Angel standing facing, holding a long rho-headed cross and a globus cruciger, CONOB in exergue, 4.49g, 6h (S 524; DO 149). *Broad flan, lustrous, extremely fine.* **£600-800**



387



388



389

**387 Maurice Tiberius (A.D. 582-602)**, gold Solidus, mint of Constantinople, O N MAVRC Tib PP AVI, draped and cuirassed bust facing, wearing a plumed helmet and holding a globus cruciger, *rev.* VICTORIA AVGG I, Angel standing facing, holding a long rho-headed cross and a globus cruciger, a star on right, CONOB in exergue, 4.17g, 6h (S -; DO -; MIB -). *Extremely fine, apparently unpublished with this reverse legend.* **£1,000-1,200**

**388 Maurice Tiberius (A.D. 582-602)**, gold Solidus, mint of Carthage, D N MAVRIC Tb PP AN I E, draped and cuirassed bust facing, wearing a plumed helmet and holding a globus cruciger, *rev.* VICTORIA AVGG I E, Angel standing facing, holding a long rho-headed cross and a globus cruciger, CONOB in exergue, 4.46g, 6h (S 549; DO 226ff.). *Lustrous, extremely fine.* **£800-1000**

**389 Focas (A.D. 602-610)**, gold Solidus, mint of Constantinople, officina E, DN FOCAS PERP AVC bust facing, holding globus cruciger, *rev.* VICTORI [A] – AVCU E, angel standing facing, holding long cross and globus cruciger, in exergue, CONOB, 4.45g, 6h (Sear 618). *Extremely fine.* **£300-400**

Provenance:  
Ex Lockdales Auction 64, 27/01/2008, Lot 230.



390



391



392

**390 Heraclius & Heraclius Constantine (A.D. 613-641)**, gold Solidus, mint of Constantinople, DD NN HERACLIUS ET hERA CONS PP AVG, crowned busts of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine facing, each wearing a chlamys, a cross above, *rev.* VICTORIA AVGU Δ, cross potent on three steps, CONOB in exergue, 4.45g, 6h (S 749; MIB 29). *A few light marks, residual lustre, about extremely fine.* **£500-600**

**391 Heraclonas (A.D. 641)**, gold Solidus, mint of Constantinople, figures of Heraclius, Heraclius Constantine and Heraclonas standing facing, each wearing a chlamys and holding a globus cruciger, *rev.* VICTORIA AVGU Z (retrograde), cross potent on three steps, a monogram on left, E on right, CONOB in exergue, 4.45g, 6h (S 770 var.; MIB 53). *Residual lustre, extremely fine.* **£500-600**

**392 Constans II (A.D. 641-668)**, gold Solidus, mint of Constantinople, D N CONSTANTINUS PP AVG, crowned bust facing, wearing a chlamys and holding a globus cruciger, *rev.* VICTORIA AVGU S, cross potent on three steps, CONOB in exergue, 4.43g, 6h (S 956; DO 19). *Residual lustre, extremely fine.* **£500-600**



393



394



395

**393 Constans II & Constantine IV (A.D. 654-668)**, gold Solidus, mint of Constantinople, O N CONSTANTINUS C CONSTAN, crowned busts of Constans II and Constantine IV facing, each wearing a chlamys, a cross between their heads, *rev.* VICTORIA AVGU Θ, cross potent on three steps, CONOB in exergue, 4.35g, 7h (S 959; DO 25). *Well-struck, residual lustre, extremely fine.* **£600-700**

**394 Constantine IV (A.D. 668-685)**, gold Solidus, mint of Constantinople, P CONSTANUS PP A, pearl-dia-demed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, slightly inclined to the right, holding a spear and shield, *rev.* VICTORA AVGU A, cross potent on three steps, CONOB in exergue, 4.19g, 6h (S 1157; DO 12). *Of fine style, lustrous, extremely fine.* **£1,800-2,200**

**395 Justinian II (A.D. 685-695)**, gold Solidus, mint of Constantinople, D IUSTINIANUS PE AV, crowned bust facing, wearing a chlamys, holding a globus cruciger, *rev.* VICTORIA AVGU B, cross potent on three steps, CONOB in exergue, 4.31g, 6h (S 1246; MIB 6). *Residual lustre, good extremely fine.* **£1,500-1,800**



396

- 396 Justinian II & Tiberius (A.D. 705-711)**, gold Solidus, mint of Constantinople, O N IHS CHS REX REGNANTIUM, facing bust of Christ, a cross behind head, wearing a pallium and colobium, raising right hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels, *rev.* D N IUSTINIANUS ET TIBERIUS PP A, half-length figures of Justinian and Tiberius facing, each wearing crown, divitision and chlamys, holding between them a cross potent on two steps, 4.32g, 6h (S 1415; DO 2b). *Lustrous, good extremely fine.* **£2,500-3,000**



397

- 397 Anastasius II (A.D. 713-715)**, gold Solidus, mint of Constantinople, O N APTEMIUS ANASTASIUS MUL, crowned bust facing, wearing chlamys, holding a globus cruciger and akakia, *rev.* VICTORIA AVGU I, cross potent on three steps, CONOB in exergue, 4.49g, 6h (S 1463; DO 2). *Excellent portrait, lustrous, good extremely fine, rare.* **£3,000-4,000**



398

- 398 Leo III & Constantine V (A.D. 720-741)**, gold Solidus, mint of Syracuse, CNO LEO P A MUL, crowned bust of Leo III facing, wearing a chlamys, holding globus cruciger and akakia, *rev.* C N CO[NSTAN]TINU, crowned bust of Constantine V facing, wearing a chlamys, holding a globus cruciger and akakia, 3.85g, 6h (S 1524; DO 45). *Well-struck, extremely fine, rare.* **£1,500-1,800**



399

- 399 Nicephorus I (A.D. 802-811)**, gold Solidus, mint of Constantinople, ΝΙΚΗΦΩΡΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, crowned bust facing, wearing a chlamys, holding cross potent and akakia, *rev.* ΙΗΣΟΥΣ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ ΝΙΚΑ Χ, crosspotent on three steps, 4.40g, 6h (S 1603; DO 1b). *Area of minor soft striking, otherwise extremely fine, very rare.* **£3,500-4,000**



400

- 400 Nicephorus I & Stavracious (A.D. 803-811)**, gold Solidus, mint of Constantinople, ΝΙΚΗΦΩΡΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, crowned bust facing, wearing a chlamys, holding cross potent and akakia, *rev.* ΣΤΑΥΡΑΚΙΣ ΟΥΣΠΟΙ Χ, crowned bust of Stauracius facing, wearing a chlamys, holding a globus cruciger and akakia, 4.42g, 6h (S 1604; DO 2c). *Good portraits, extremely fine.* **£2,500-3,000**



401

- 401 Theophilus (A.D. 829-842)**, gold Solidus, mint of Constantinople, ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, crowned bust facing, wearing a chlamys, holding a patriarchal cross and akakia, *rev.* + ΜΙΧΑΗΛ Σ ΚΟΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ, crowned busts of Michael II and Constantine facing, each wearing a chlamys, a cross between their heads, 4.45g, 6h (S 1653; DO 3). *About extremely fine.* **£800-1,000**



402



403

- 402 Constantine VII & Romanus II (A.D. 945-949)**, gold Solidus, mint of Constantinople, + IHS XPS REX REGNANTIUM, bust of Christ facing, wearing a nimbus cruciger, a pallium and colobium, raising right hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels, rev. CONSTANT CE ROMAN AUGG b R, crowned busts of Constantine VII, wearing a loros, and Romanus II, wearing a chlamys, facing, holding between them a long patriarchal cross, 4.41g, 6h (S 1751; DO 15). *About extremely fine.* **£800-1,000**

- 403 Basil II & Constantine VIII (A.D. 975-1025)**, gold Histamenon, mint of Constantinople, + IHS XIS REX REGNANTINM, facing bust of Christ, wearing a nimbus cruciger, pallium and colobium, raising right hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels, rev. + BASIL C CONSTANT b R, facing busts of Basil, wearing loros, and Constantine, wearing chlamys, both crowned, holding between them a long cross, 4.42g, 6h (S 1800; DO 6). *Well-struck, extremely fine.* **£1,000-1,200**



404



405

- 404 Romanus III (A.D. 1028-1034)**, gold Histamenon, mint of Constantinople, + IHS XIS REX REGNANTINM, Christ enthroned facing, wearing a nimbus cruciger, pallium and colobium, raising right hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels, rev. ΘCE bOHΘ RWMANW, The Virgin, nimbate, and Romanus, standing facing, with Her right hand crowning the emperor, he holds a globus cruciger, 4.41g, 6h (S 1819; DO 1). *Extremely fine.* **£500-700**

- 405 Constantine IX (A.D. 1042-1055)**, gold Histamenon, mint of Constantinople, + IHS XIS REX REGNANTINM, facing bust of Christ, wearing a nimbus cruciger, pallium and colobium, raising right hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels, rev. + IHS XIS REX REGNANTINM, crowned bust of emperor facing, holding a long cross and a globe surmounted by a pelleted cross, 4.43g, 6h (S 1830; DO 3). *Extremely fine.* **£450-500**

**END OF SALE**



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### Terms of Business for Buyers

The highest bidder accepted will be the buyer of the lot at the hammer price and any dispute will be resolved at the auctioneer's absolute discretion. We reserve the right to reject any bid. Every bidder will be deemed to be acting as principal unless Sovereign Rarities Limited (SRL) provides advance written acknowledgement that the buyer is acting as agent on behalf of a named third party. Bidders must show proof of identification and be registered before the auction. SRL may require a reference or guarantee.

#### 2. Minimum increment

The auctioneer has the right to refuse any bid, which is not at least 5% higher than the previous bid or any other proportion at the sole discretion of the auctioneer. SRL reserve the right not to accept bids at below 80% of the low estimate.

#### 3. Buyer's premium and the-saleroom.com surcharge

A buyer's premium of 20 per cent excluding Value Added Tax (VAT) will be added to the hammer price, and the buyer will pay this to SRL as part of the total amount due. The buyer agrees that SRL may also receive vendor's commission in accordance with Condition 15. Bidding through the-saleroom.com incurs a 4.95% (plus VAT) surcharge.

#### 4. Taxation

The buyer's premium is subject to VAT at the prevailing rate for EU residents. Lots marked with an 'x' are also subject to import duty of 5 per cent on the hammer price unless re-exported outside the EU. Any lots marked with a 'G' are classified as Investment Gold, so a VAT-registered trader can submit a claim to HMRC to recover the VAT.

#### 5. Payment

On the fall of the hammer the contract between the vendor and the buyer is concluded. The buyer is obliged to make immediate payment to SRL for the total amount due (unless credit terms have been agreed with SRL in advance). Please note that we do not accept cash payments in excess of £8,000 in settlement for purchases in any one auction.

6. SRL may, at its absolute discretion, agree terms with the buyer in advance whereby the buyer may take possession of lots up to a predetermined value ahead of full payment at a predetermined future date. No title passes to the buyer until full payment of the total amount due in Pounds Sterling is received by SRL.

7. All payments to SRL made by a buyer, may be applied to any outstanding amounts owed by the buyer, regardless of the express or implied instructions of the buyer or his/her agent.

#### 8. Collection of Purchases

The buyer will at his/her own expense collect the lots purchased within 5 working days of the date of the auction, once payment in full has been made, unless prior credit terms have been agreed.

9. The buyer will be responsible for any removal, storage and insurance charges five working days after the auction.

SRL, as a courtesy to clients, may pack and handle purchased lots but in the case of fragile goods only at SRL's discretion. Under no circumstances will SRL be liable for damage howsoever caused after the auction.

10. The buyer is responsible for loss or damage to the purchased lots from time of collection, or five working days after the auction, whichever is sooner. SRL, its employees and representatives are not responsible for any loss or damage, whatever the cause, while lots are in its custody after this point.

#### 11. Remedies for late or non-payment for lots.

If the buyer fails to pay in full and collect the purchases, or fails to fulfil his obligations in any way, SRL acting as the vendor or vendor's agent may, in addition to and without prejudice regarding other legal remedies, exercise one or more of the following remedies

- a. to proceed against the purchaser for damages for breach of contract.
- b. to rescind the sale and that of any other lots sold to the same buyer in the same or any other auction.
- c. to resell the lot either at public auction or by private sale and pursue the buyer for any deficiency in proceeds and to cover the costs and expenses and commissions due on both the original and the subsequent sale. Any surplus generated will belong to the vendor.

d. to remove, store and insure the lot at the buyer's expense. The lots will be either at SRL premises or elsewhere.

e. to impose a late payment charge not exceeding 3 per cent per month on the total payment due from the date of the auction, if the amount owing is unpaid five working days after the auction.

f. to hold back the lot and any other lot sold to the buyer at the same or any other auction until the total amount due is paid.

g. to reject any bids made by or on behalf of the defaulting buyer at any subsequent auctions, or requesting a deposit before allowing them to bid.

h. to apply the proceeds of any sales by the buyer towards settlement of the total amount due, and to exercise a lien on the property of the defaulting buyer which SRL is holding for any purpose.

#### 12. Liability of SRL and the Vendors

a. Buyers are advised to view the items or request further details regarding the condition prior to the sale. Buyers must satisfy themselves that the description is accurate. Lots are sold by description and the description will take precedence over any images. SRL does not warrant that any of its lots will achieve any particular grade by third party grading services, and if the grading company does not reach a conclusion regarding authenticity then the opinion of SRL shall stand. Lots encapsulated in slabs from NGC, PCGS or other third-party grading companies cannot be returned for any reason. Any dispute over authenticity of encapsulated lots must be taken up with the grading company involved. Subject to the obligations accepted by SRL, neither the vendor, nor SRL, its employees or representatives bear liability for errors in description or authentication of any lot. No express or implied warranty is given by SRL, its employees or representatives in respect of any lot.

b. An auction sale is not an approval sale. All claims of misdescription and all claims of return, except claims of lack of authenticity, must be made within 5 days of receipt of the lot. Any lot which is found to be a 'deliberate forgery' may be returned to SRL by the buyer, in the same condition as when possession was taken, accompanied by a statement of defects, the lot number and date of the auction. If SRL is satisfied that the item is a 'deliberate forgery' and the buyer can transfer good and marketable title back to SRL, free from third party claims, the item can be returned for a full refund, save where:

i. The description in the catalogue was in line with the generally prevailing view of scholars and experts or indicated that there were conflicting views about the authenticity.

ii. At the time of publication of the catalogue the scientific processes for authentication used to discredit the lot were not in general use or were unreasonably expensive or cumbersome.

c. Any claim by the buyer under this condition is limited to the total price paid, there is no further liability accepted for any loss, expenses or damage caused.

d. This condition only applies to the buyer of the lot and cannot be assigned to any third party. For the purposes of this condition the buyer is deemed to be the person or entity to whom the original SRL invoice is made.

#### Terms of Business for Vendors and Consignors

#### 13. Warranty of title and availability

The vendor warrants to SRL and to the buyer that they are the true owner of the lot, or they are fully authorised by the owner to sell the lot on their behalf. The vendor must be able to effect the transfer of good and marketable title to the buyer free from any third party claims. The vendor will indemnify SRL, its employees and representatives and the buyer against any loss or damage suffered as a result of any breach on the part of the vendor.

#### 14. Reserves

Prior to the auction the vendor is entitled to place a reserve on any lot with a minimum value of £100, being the minimum value at which the lot may be sold. Any reserve must be reasonable and SRL reserve the right to decline to offer a lot with an unreasonable reserve. Once a reserve has been placed it cannot be changed without SRL's consent. SRL has the right to sell a lot at a 'hammer price' below the reserve, but in such cases the sale proceeds to which the vendor is entitled will be the same as if the lot had sold at its reserve price. Where a reserve price has been placed, only the auctioneer has the right to bid on the vendor's behalf, and only up to the level of the reserve.



**15. Authority to deduct commission and expenses**

SRL has the right to deduct commission at the agreed rate from the 'hammer price', VAT where applicable and 'expenses' and the vendor acknowledges the right of SRL to retain the buyer's premium.

**16. Rescission of contract**

If the buyer makes a claim to rescind the contract for good cause before the sales proceeds have been remitted to the vendor, SRL is authorised to rescind the sale and refund the buyer in full.

**17. Payment of sale proceeds**

SRL will remit the 'sale proceeds' to the vendor within 45 days of the auction, but if SRL has not yet received the 'total amount due' from the buyer, SRL will remit the money within 5 business days of receipt of the funds. If SRL has agreed credit terms with the buyer, SRL will remit the proceeds within 45 days of the auction unless otherwise agreed by the vendor.

18. If the buyer fails to pay SRL within 28 days of the auction, SRL will seek to inform the vendor and take their instructions regarding the appropriate course of action. So far as is practicable SRL will assist the vendor to recover the 'total amount due' from the buyer. If SRL is unable to contact the vendor due to unforeseen circumstances, the vendor authorises SRL, at the vendor's expense, to agree special terms for payment of the 'total amount due', to remove, store and insure the sold lot, to act on the vendor's behalf against the buyer on such terms as SRL deems fit, and take necessary steps to collect the 'total amount due'.

19. If the buyer fails to pay SRL the 'total amount due' within 28 days of the auction SRL may, at its sole discretion, remit the 'sale proceeds' to the vendor at which point title of the goods passes to SRL.

**20. Withdrawn lot.**

Where a vendor withdraws a lot from the sale after being catalogued, SRL reserves the right to charge a fee of 15 per cent commission based on the middle of SRL's estimate of the auction price. This commission is subject to VAT if the vendor is an EU resident. There may also be charges for expenses incurred.

**21. Rights to photographs.**

The vendor gives SRL the right to photograph any lot and to use such photographs or photographs provided by the vendor at any time and at its absolute discretion.

**22. Unsold lots.**

Where any lot is unsold SRL will notify the vendor accordingly. The vendor will make arrangements to collect the lot or re-offer the lot for sale. SRL reserves the right to negotiate the sale of the lot by private treaty at or above the reserve price by close of business, two working days after the day of the auction. In the event of such a sale the vendor is liable to pay the same charges as if the lot had been sold at auction, and the same terms and conditions apply.

23. SRL reserves the right to charge commission at up to half the 'stated rates' based on the 'bought in price', and also to charge 'expenses' in relation to unsold lots. VAT will be applied where appropriate.

**General Terms and Conditions**

24. SRL acts as agent for the vendor and as such is not responsible for any default by vendor or buyer. SRL may also act as the principal of auction lots.

25. Any representation or statement by SRL, in any catalogue as to authorship, attribution, authenticity origin, date, age, provenance, condition or estimated selling price is a statement of opinion only. Any prospective buyer should exercise and rely on his or her own judgement as to such matters and neither SRL nor its employees or representatives bears liability for the correctness of such opinions.

26. Whilst the interests of prospective buyers are best served by attendance at the auction, SRL will, if so instructed, execute bids on their behalf. Neither SRL nor its employees or representatives are responsible for any neglect or default in doing so or for failing to do so.

27. SRL has the right, at its discretion, to refuse admission to its premises or attendance at its auctions by any person.

28. SRL has absolute discretion, without giving any cause, to refuse any bid, to divide any lot, to combine any two or more lots, to withdraw any lot from the auction and in case of dispute to re-auction any lot.

29. a. Any indemnity under these Conditions extends to all actions, proceedings, costs, expenses, claims and demands howsoever incurred or suffered by the person entitled to the benefit of the indemnity.

b. SRL declares itself to be a trustee for its relevant employees and representatives of the benefit of every indemnity under these Conditions to the extent that such indemnity is expressed to be for the benefit of its employees and representatives.

30. Any notice by SRL to a vendor, consignee, prospective bidder or buyer may be sent by first class mail or airmail and if so given shall be deemed to have been duly received by the addressee 48 hours after posting. They may alternatively be sent by email and shall be deemed to have been received 24 hours after sending.

31. These Conditions will be governed by and construed in accordance with English law. All transactions to which these Conditions apply and all matters connected therewith shall also be governed by English law. SRL hereby submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts and all other parties concerned hereby submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts.

**32. In these conditions:**

a. 'catalogue' includes any advertisement, brochure, estimate, price list or other publication;

b. 'hammer price' means the price at which a lot is knocked down by the auctioneer to the buyer;

c. 'total amount due' means the 'hammer price' in respect of the lot sold together with any premium, VAT chargeable and any additional charges and expenses due in pounds sterling;

d. 'deliberate forgery' means an imitation made with the intention of deceiving as to authorship, origin, date, age, period, culture or source which is not shown to be such in the description in the catalogue and which at the date of sale had a value materially less than it would have had if it had been in accordance with that description;

e. 'sale proceeds' means the net amount due to the vendor being the 'hammer price' of the lot sold less commission at the 'stated rates', 'expenses' and any other amounts due to SRL by the vendor in whatever capacity and howsoever arising;

f. 'stated rate' means SRL published rates of commission for the time and any VAT thereon;

g. 'expenses' in relation to the sale of any lot means SRL charges and expenses for insurance, illustration, photography, special advertising, storage, packing and freight of that lot and any VAT thereon;

h. 'bought in price' means 5 per cent more than the highest bid received below the reserve.

**33. Vendors' commission on sales**

A commission of 15 per cent is payable by the vendor on the hammer price on lots sold.

**34. VAT**

Commission, buyer's premium, storage, shipping, illustrations, insurance and advertising are subject to VAT if the vendor or buyer is a European Union resident.

**35. Data protection.**

SRL will use information supplied by the bidders or otherwise obtained lawfully by SRL for the provision of auction related services, client administration, marketing and otherwise required by law.

36. By agreeing to these conditions of business, the bidder agrees to the processing of their personal information and to the disclosure to 3rd parties world-wide for the purposes outlined in conditions 35 and to vendors, to disclose the buyer's details to enable legal proceedings for non-payment.

**Bankers:**

Natwest Bank  
Piccadilly Branch  
PO Box 2AG  
63 Piccadilly  
London, W1A 2AG  
Sort Code: 50-41-01  
Account No. 46059326  
Swift Code: NWBKGB2L  
IBAN: GB43NWBK50410146059326