



ALDERMAN HORACE HIRD



An Important Collection
of Tudor, Stuart, and Commonwealth Gold Coins and Patterns

SPINK

LONDON

28 SEPTEMBER 2021

How It All Started

The coins described in this catalogue form the first portion to be offered for sale from the Collection which was formerly the property of Alderman H. Hird, M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.A.

Mr. Hird has been an enthusiastic and discriminating Collector of Coins for some forty years, and he has never been satisfied with acquiring coins of inferior quality. Consequently, the coins here to be sold are of a very high standard of condition, and it has been decided to illustrate every coin in the plates accompanying this catalogue. Many of the coins have been in well-known collections of the past, as will be seen from the pedigrees.

Another feature of this Collection is the number of coins having special points of interest to the student collector: many of these smaller varieties are very rare and are the result of years of careful study and examination on the part of Mr. Hird, who has always been a keen student as well as an ardent collector. In particular, he made a speciality of the reign of Elizabeth I, and his Collection of the coins of this reign is one of the most complete in private hands. Approximately one third of the coins in this catalogue belong to this series.

There are many rarities in this Collection, but perhaps special mention should be made of the following pieces, which are so difficult to find:—

Henry VI Half Angel.

Edward VI Pattern Crown.

Mary Sovereign dated 1554.

Mary Ryal.

Elizabeth I Ryal.

James I Ship Ryal, 2nd coinage.

James I Spur Ryal, 3rd coinage.

The Cataloguers will be pleased to supply any further information regarding the coins on request. Further Sales of Coins from this important Collection will take place later.

SPINK & SON, LTD.

THE HORACE HIRD COLLECTION OF TUDOR, STUART AND COMMONWEALTH COINS AND PATTERNS

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Sale Details | Tuesday 28 September 2021 at 7.00 p.m.
| When sending commission bids or making enquiries,
this sale should be referred to as **STEEPLEJACK - 21064**

Viewing of Lots | at Spink London (in line with government guidelines)
Monday 27 September 2021 at 10.00 a.m. – 5.00 p.m.
Tuesday 28 September 2021 at 10.00 a.m. – 2.00 p.m.
| Private viewing by appointment only

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"This book is designed to contemplate the past but in its small compass it is impossible to deal with all the queries which may arise, let alone to provide all the answers"

Horace Hird, 1968

A keen Yorkshireman more popularly known by his interchangeable sobriquets 'Alderman' and 'Steeplejack', Horace was born on 7 December 1899 to Marshall and Frances Hird of Bradford, West Yorkshire. Leaving school at 13, Horace embraced the nascent family steeplejack business, the success of which would last until its voluntary dissolution in 1964.

"Half the factories of the North of England are only in successful operation because the famous firm he controls sweeps their chimneys."

A H Smith, Warden of New College, Oxford, 1953

Horace would lose his father shortly after the cessation of Great War hostilities, his own absence from which came from his 'reserved occupation' status granted in February 1918 as well as his Wesleyan faith. In June 1925, he married Alice Hartley, the daughter of a Sub-Postmaster at Eastbrook Hall. The couple had three daughters at the family home in North Bierley: Alys Audrey (b. 1928), Freda (b. 1930) and Pauline (b. 1933). In July 1939, Horace removed his family to Canada on business, travelling by Cunard White Star Liner 'RMS Andania' to Montreal and Quebec. Twelve months later the same ship, now requisitioned for war service, was torpedoed and sunk by a German U-Boat 110 kilometres south of Reykjavík.

Upon his return to North Park Road, Hird's first recorded numismatic forays came at the local Bradford Numismatic Exhibition of 16 June 1942. His personal wartime experiences would differ from most, as he sought fellowship of the Royal Numismatic Society in 1943, and then membership of the British Numismatic Society in March 1944. In December of that year, Hird lectured on behalf of the Halifax Antiquarian Society on the Token Coinage at Bank Field Museum, a subject for which he has been rightly lauded in the decades since his 1957 bequest of Par anumismatica to the University of Leeds. This same year, he would be elected to the City of Bradford Council for the Heaton Ward, a position that would gain him the affection of colleagues, and prompted his further elevation to Alderman in 1949, and finally Mayor of the City for 1951-1952.

Despite the significant increase in his civic and numismatic responsibilities, Horace exhibited 'ten rare Yorkshire tokens' at the 16 May 1945 ordinary meeting of the British Numismatic Society. As he honed his cabinet yet further, his meteoric rise in numismatic spheres continued throughout 1946. Firstly in his election as President of the Yorkshire Numismatic Society, and then as Councillor for the British Numismatic Society. In May 1947, a further personal exhibition occurred of his Gold Medals for Charles I's *Return to London after his Scottish Coronation* (1633), the *Scottish Rebellion* (1639), and the 1649 Memorial Medal, which provides substance to our glowing festschrift penned in May 1961 and reproduced in the inside cover of this catalogue. By 1949, Hird was an Honorary Vice President of the newly-established British Association of Numismatic Societies, playing host to its first sojourn away from London in 1951.



Hird's first Scottish Collection has found its own place in numismatic lore. Having been refused an Honorary MA from the University of Leeds in 1953 in return for his cabinet of 327 Scotch Coins, six gold Medals and 197 early English banknotes, Hird found the University of Oxford to be far more accommodating. Curator Humphrey Sutherland, dubbed affectionately by his contemporaries as *'the country's finest beggar'*, would obtain this cabinet and in so doing quadruple the number held at the Ashmolean to become the finest collection in existence at that time. It is thought that an offer of a doctorate may very well have secured the accession of the entirety of Hird's collection, including most of those presented today. Needless to say, Leeds did not make the same mistake in 1957!

"This collection represents 30 years of absolutely indefatigable work done in a very scholarly way, and includes items of the greatest rarity and some that are unique."

Dr. Humphrey Sutherland, 1953

During his Mayoralty, Hird would champion the charitable causes for the deaf and dumb, with his love for numismatics a suitable avenue through which to fundraise. The Bradford Observer, noted for his last Civic Bazaar in March 1952: *"Brisk bidding at an auction conducted by Mr C A Gadie raised almost £200. A pedigree pig given by Coun. Harold Ambler went to Mr Cyril Bunney for 35gns, and Coun. Ambler himself bought a ton of cement for £8.10s. Three gold coins - a Henry VIII and an Elizabethan Angel, and a Charles I sovereign, brought £20 each, and an electric razor went for £7."* His community engagement would continue long after his tenure ended, not only in a benevolent grant to restore a unique Caxton work held at Ripon Cathedral Library, but also in a most notable incident that made headlines in August 1962. 'BANNED BY BRADFORD' recorded the removal of three artworks by Hird from the Bradford Art Gallery for portraying *'lascivious nudity...and oddly only of the female form.'* Despite protestation from Secretary General Williams of the Arts Council, Hird remained steadfast in his censorship, unless *'the Arts Council remove their insistence about the display of nude portraits - and if so why not also male portraits - perhaps one of Sir William Emrys Williams himself?'* In the event, the Committee voted 9 to 5 against his actions, opting for an apology to the Arts Council over Hird's own resignation. In the last years of his life, Hird concentrated on local history, publishing at least three books on the subject.

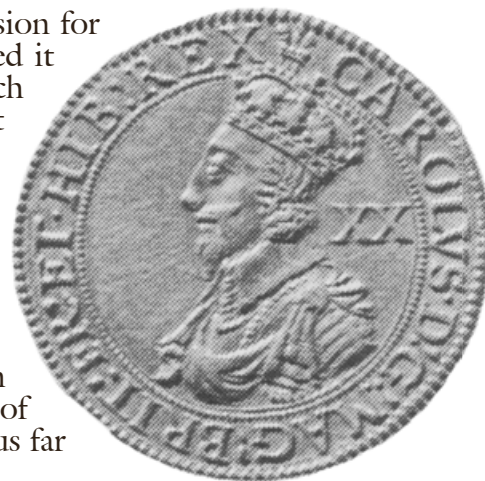


The first hints of his exceptional cabinet of English Hammered Gold would begin to materialise following his associations with C A Whitton, and his academic publications on the coinage of Henry VIII and Edward VI. This acquaintance would expose him to the wider collections of Richard Cyril Lockett, a cabinet he would later thoroughly enjoy cherry-picking for its most prestigious, choice and rare specimens as testified in the pages to follow. It would also enable him to acquire the previously-unpublished variety of Henry VIII Bristol Sovereign reported by 'Fred' Baldwin to the British Numismatic Society in 1944, but still within the family collection until at least the publication of Whitton's thesis.

The finest coins to be found overleaf were acquired in the years following these initial contacts, including the 'Armada' Ship Ryal, the only example traced in private ownership that possesses the crescent pyx mark (*fl.* 1 June 1587-31 January 1590). This nationally-significant object from a unique die-marriage (Thompson 4/4) portrays one of a very few surviving images of the Virgin Queen in the year of her Kingdom's greatest peril. Arguably it is the most significant 'document' to appear since the Greenwich Portrait was saved for the nation in 2016; and to be offered since the *'Veni Vide Vire'* gold Medal was sold at Spink on 16 November 1988 (lot 496). Similarly the presentation of four Elizabethan 'Double Rose Nobles' or 'Sovereigns' charting the entirety of the Anglo-Dutch Revolt (1585-1587) provide a significant opportunity to explore the disastrous military campaign of Royal favourite, Robert Dudley. Equally important are the Jacobean Ship and 'Lion séjant' Spur Ryals, which illustrate excessively rare or even unique privy marks that contribute to our understanding of the English economy in the early 17th Century. They inform us about the irregular flow of gold bullion into the Mint in the decade following the Gunpowder Plot, and provide hard evidence of the complicated retariffing of the specie in 1612.

The ‘Vanderdoort’ Pattern Unite offers a final jewel from Hird’s cabinet. Each division auctioned since 1964 has featured one of the six known varieties. These enigmatic ‘High Relief’ issues famously reach their zenith with the unique ‘Bishop Juxon’ Five-Unite Piece, said to have been *‘gifted on the scaffold’* and later secured by Spink for the nation for a then world record (£770.0.0). Hird’s three varieties, besides providing us an important window into the thought process behind the original 1960 partition, also place his cabinet into an highly exclusive list. It can be stated now with confidence that only three collectors have ever matched or exceeded this impressive achievement, an observation that elevates Hird to the exalted company of only Hyman Montagu and John Gloag Murdoch.

Hird’s enthusiastic and discerning nature was driven by his passion for the unusual and the curious vagaries of the die, or as he phrased it *“lively souvenirs of bygone days”*. This was a relatively novel approach at the time, but has proved a founding basis for subsequent research amongst modern numismatists such as Walter Wilkinson and Christopher Comber, both of whose collections have been sold in recent years, sadly largely posthumously. However as a ‘founding father’ of specialism in Elizabethan gold coinage, it is unsurprising to see the dominance of Hird’s coins within the reference specie for the period even today; indeed no fewer than sixty-one of his original cabinet are already accessioned directly into the Schneider collection to date. Even still, there remains in the present parcel from this series, and that of the Bristol emissions of William Sharrington, coins that have thus far eluded the greatest English gold cabinets held today.



There can be no greater testament to Hird’s character than his reaction to the infamous burglary at Spink’s King Street premises on 25 January 1962. Thirty-three gold coins including reference examples from the Schneider collection, bullion Sovereigns and other hammered silver coins would be reported stolen from three locked safes. Two further auctions had been muted by Hird following his triumphant 1961 sale, but one would be discontinued as he elected to offer his own coins by private treaty in June 1962 to help replenish those not recovered. A further robbery occurred at Seaby’s premises in February, after which two successful prosecutions would be made: one of a 29-year old meat porter caught in possession of 71 coins on 26 January, and one of well-known coin dealer who was found in possession of 213 coins secreted in a cigar box under the passenger seat of his car. He would strenuously deny the allegation, but was ultimately sentenced to three years in jail. In 2014, two of these coins resurfaced in our London rooms having been relinquished in lieu of the replacements sourced from Hird. Other collectors would benefit from Hird’s initial generosity, including the likes of Dabney-Thompson, Strauss and Dupree, the last of whom famously missed out on the Lockett collection by mere weeks. It is by sheer good fortune that the recent renovations at our London Headquarters have unearthed further evidence of this unfortunate chapter in numismatic history in the form of a rare dealer’s log from the period. The ‘Amstell Archive’ provides a previously unpublished account of some of these private sales conducted at Spink, and through which Hird’s collection and his benevolence shine brightly.

Hird would excel as a numismatist and collector without the benefit of the internet, and without the need to forsake either quality or pedigree in the coins he acquired. No doubt, he would be bemused by the dominance of third-party grading in today’s market place, but equally horrified by its binary adjudication and condemnation of otherwise entirely collectable coins. What he would not have critiqued however, is the accessibility this service promotes in the dissemination of numismatics: a truly open invitation to hobbyists and numismatists old and young alike to discuss the subjectivity of grading or the merits of a coinage on a truly global scale. As such, the opportunity to present this unique 1960s time capsule reflects both the distant past and the very current and prevailing interests of today. Therefore, in collaboration with the Numismatic Guaranty Corporation, customised third-party holders have been commissioned to elevate Hird’s already undeniable legacy to every corner of the 21st Century marketplace, a debt we feel we owe to our outstanding numismatic forebear.

Consequently whether his coins are deemed 'numerical finest' as you will not most are, or characteristically 'detailed', they will forever remain Hird cabinet pieces, and provide honest reflections of the finest examples money could buy at the time of the landmark dispersals of Ryan, Lingford, Lockett and Raynes.

As a permanent legacy, Spink has commissioned a virtual reconstruction of Hird's cabinet, reproduced in the opening pages of this work and to a degree of complexity and completeness previously familiar only to Horace himself. This we have achieved with the benefit of a comprehensive series of plate images from his sales between 1961 and 1989, and exhaustive pedigree work revealed by the revelations found in our archives and the Amstell notes. The author wishes to put on record his own gratitude to all parties for their permission in allowing this knowledge to be shared for the benefit of future numismatic study.

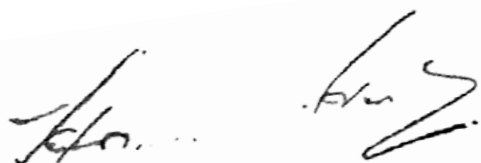
You will note those illustrated in colour are offered for sale today, whereas those in black and white have been sold as part of previous dispersals. The 'virtual cabinet' count of 264 coins (hereafter termed AHH) is almost one hundred short of the largest Hird number (HCN 350) noted by Horace for the 1656 Gold Unite, so it is entirely possible that further attributions will be made as a result of publication.

"It was hard to know whether to admire more the greatness of the gift or the donor who made it. I should like the University to know he is a scholar with a fine sense of scholarship and, within his field, he has an exactness and learning which few could rival."

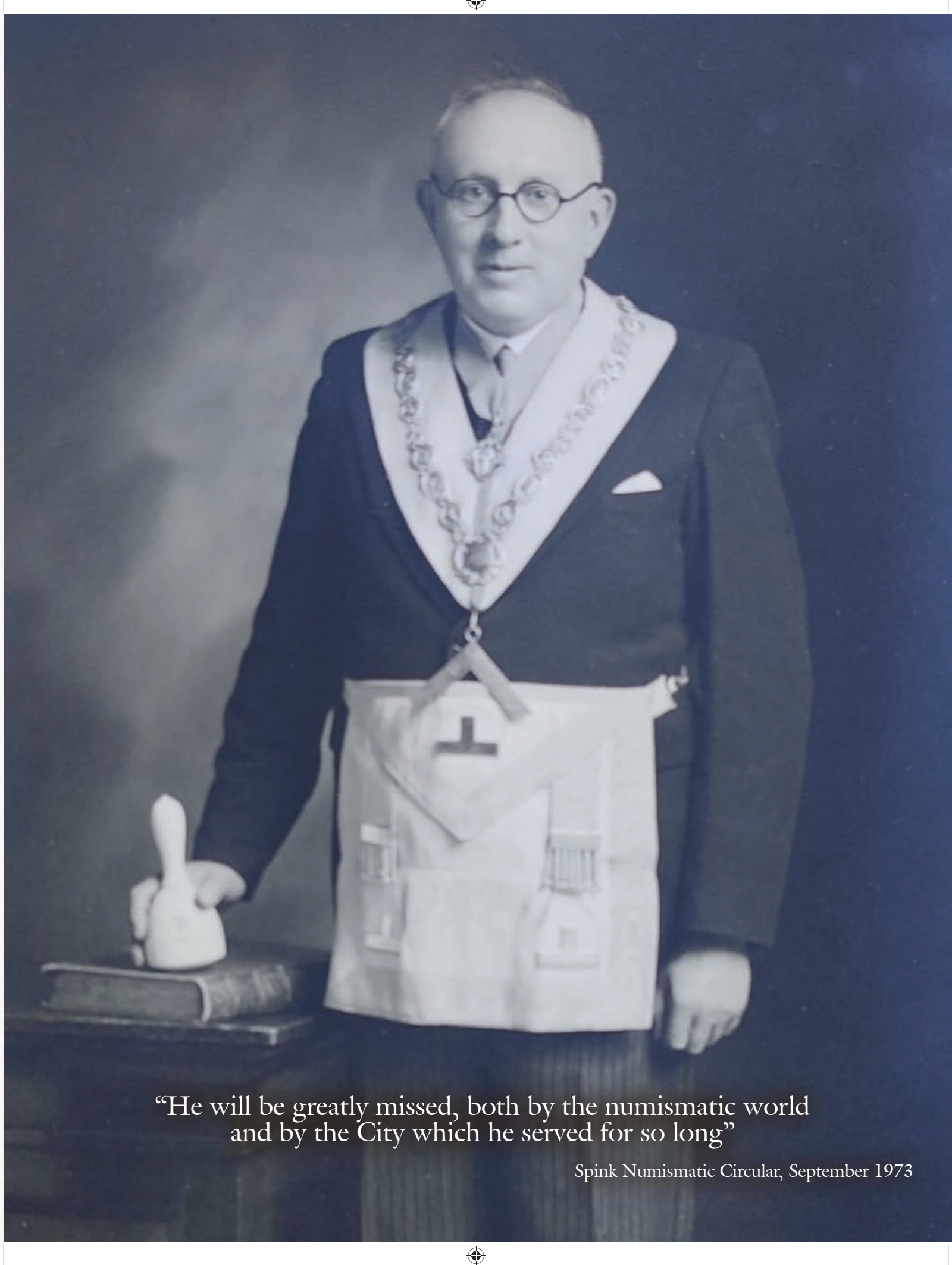
A H Smith, Warden of New College, Oxford, 1953

Spink has the rich and distinct privilege to present this 'lost parcel' of 52 English coins; the largest to appear from Horace's cabinet since the first sale in May 1961. Those familiar with Hird will be aware of his other auction parcels, including the 39 coins sold anonymously in December 1964; his second Scottish collection and other coins and medals in 1974; the 27 coins dispersed at Sotheby in 1988, and finally the remarkable and unique Pontefract gold Unite consigned and auctioned by Spink colleague Richard Bishop at Christie's in 1989. Then, as now, the contents of this latest parcel have remained unchanged, and untouched by his descendants since originally gifted. They provide an astonishing and rare glimpse into the numismatic market of post-war Britain, and the opportunity to acquire some of the greatest rarities of Tudor, Stuart and Commonwealth England unseen in salesrooms for seventy years or more - the very definition of 'once-in-a-lifetime'. But for any other twist of fate, these coins may very well have been the representative specimens housed in public institutions today.

Whence came we? As Horace once invited us to consider our own place in history, Spink now invites you to consider the 'second lives' of his remarkable coins, as they seek their next chapter in a new cabinet. The sale begins on page 39.

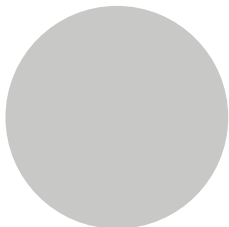
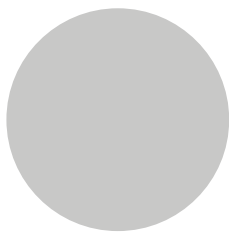


Gregory Edmund



“He will be greatly missed, both by the numismatic world
and by the City which he served for so long”

Spink Numismatic Circular, September 1973



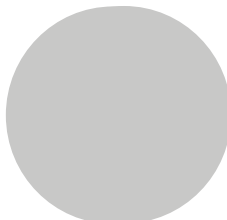
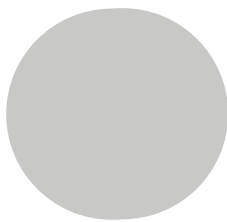




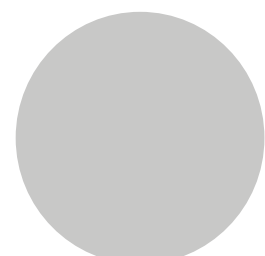
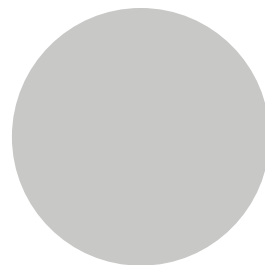










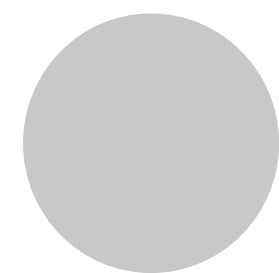
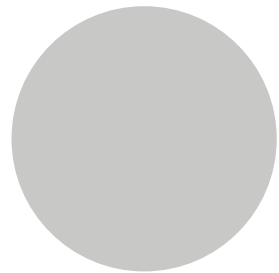


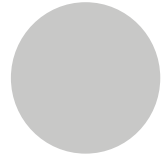












The Virtual Hird Cabinet

AHH		Weight		Schneider
	Edward IV, First Reign (1461-1470)			
	Half-Ryal, York, p.m. -/sun (Whitton VI/1, Pl. IX)			
1	<i>From the Lockett (1538), O'Hagan (46); Nunn (272); Egmont-Bieber (32), Brice Duplicates (16), and Bergne (461) Collections</i>	1961.1		424
	Half-Ryal, York, m.m. lis (Whitton VII/3)			
2	<i>From Spink, 29 April 1963, ex Lockett (II, 1540* - £19.0.0) Collection Sold Spink, 29 June 1964 - £90.0.0</i>	AA		425
	Half-Ryal, York, m.m. sun over crown			
3	<i>From the Ryan (80 - £13.0.0) Collection</i>	PS		
	Quarter-Ryal, York, m.m. lis (Whitton VII/17)			
4	<i>From the Lockett (II, 1549* - £23.0.0) Collection</i>	PS		
	Quarter-Ryal, York, m.m. sun over crown, trefoil stops			
5	<i>From the Ryan (94* - £5.15.0) Collection</i>	PS		
	Henry VI, Restored (1470-1471)			
6	Angel , reads HENRIC and CRVSE REDETOR (Whitton 1/2)	1961.2		427
7	Angelet , reads HENRICVS and AVESPECE (Whitton 3/3) <i>From the Ryan (65) Collection</i>	1961.3		445 this coin
	Richard III (1483-1485)			
8	Angel , Type 2b/3 mule, m.m. BH2 / SR2 <i>Bt. Spink, 6 June 1962 - £275.0.0 / [Spink 151, 15 March 2001, lot 541]</i>	79.0	AA	495
9	Angel , Type 3, reads RIC[A]D (Winstanley 15) <i>From the Dr Cassel (224), Walters (261) and Rashleigh (748) Collections</i>	1961.4		498
10	Angelet , m.m. boar's head 2 [(TWW, dies 2/3) <i>From the Huth (28) and Gibbs Collections</i>	39.6	PS	493 this coin
	Henry VII (1485-1509)			
11	Sovereign , Type IV, m.m. lis/cross crosslet (Whitton Pl. I, no. 1)	1961.5		551
12	Sovereign , Type Vb, m.m. lis/pheon	235.1	2021.42	551/-
	Henry VIII (1509-1547)			
	First Coinage			
13	Sovereign , m.m. crowned portcullis <i>From the Thellusson (31) Collection</i>	237.3	PS	554 this coin
	Second Coinage			
14	Sovereign , m.m. lis over sun/lis (Whitton 1d/4)	1961.6		569
15	Crown of the Double Rose , crowned hK/-, m.m. rose <i>From the Wertheimer Collection</i>	1961.7		579-582
16	Crown of the Double Rose , crowned hK/hK, m.m. lis	56.3	1964.2	584
	Crown of the Double-Rose , m.m. arrow			
17	<i>From the Lockett (1774) Collection. Whitton [BNJ], 1950, pp. 173, Fig. 1 - this coin]</i>	56.3	1988.697	589-590

18	Crown of the Double Rose , crowned hI/hI, m.m. arrow		1961.8	591-592
19	Halfcrown , REX AGL Z FRA / SPINA, no initials, m.m. rose		1961.9	598 this coin
20	Halfcrown , REX AGL Z / SPIA, -/hK, m.m. rose		1961.10	599-600
21	Halfcrown , R' AGL Z FRA / SPINA, hI/hI, m.m. arrow	28.9	2021.9	606
Third Coinage				
22	Sovereign , Type IIa, Tower, m.m. lis (Whitton B/b) <i>From the Ryan (139) Collection</i>		1961.11	608
23	Sovereign , Type IIa, Tower, m.m. annulet/lis <i>From the Ryan (140*), Colonel Taylor 1931, Bruun (553*) and Murdoch (I, 410) Collections</i>	191.2	1964.1	610
24	Sovereign , Southwark, Type IIb, m.m. E/S <i>From the Shand (77) Collection</i>	188.5	2021.43	-
25	Sovereign , Southwark, Type IIb, m.m. S <i>From the Hamilton and Dr Heath (1937, lot 13) Collections</i> Bt. Spink, 6 June 1962 - £550.0.0 / [Spink 164, 23 July 2003, lot 401]	187.0	PS	611
26	Half-Sovereign , Tower, m.m. pellet-in-annulet (Whitton Pl. IV, no 3) <i>From the Oppenheimer Collection</i>		1961.12	615-616
27	Half-Sovereign , Southwark, m.m. S (Whitton Pl. V, no 2)		1961.13	621
28	Crown , Tower, HR/HR, m.m. pellet in annulet <i>Bt. Spink, 6 June 1962 - £100.0.0 / [Spink, 12 July 2001, lot 142]</i>		PS	631-635
29	Halfcrown , m.m. pellet in annulet, trefoil stops <i>From the Ryan (182*) Collection</i>	24.2	PS	637 this coin
30	Sovereign , Bristol, Lombardic lettering, HIBERN, m.m. WS/- (Whitton Pl. XXIII, no. 1) <i>From the Ryan (142*) Collection</i>		1961.14	-
31	Sovereign , Bristol, Roman lettering, HIB, m.m. WS (Whitton Pl. XXIII, no. 3) <i>From the Baldwin Family Collection</i>	194.3	2021.44	-
32	Half-Sovereign , Bristol, m.m. WS/- (Whitton variant 2)	94.0	2021.26	-
33	Crown of the Double Rose , Bristol, m.m. -/WS (Whitton Pl. XXIII no. 7)		1961.15	640
34	Crown of the Double Rose , Bristol, m.m. -/WS	46.8	2021.13	640
Edward VI (1547-1553)				
First Coinage				
35	Half-Sovereign , Southwark, m.m. -/E (Whitton Pl. VII no. 4)		1961.16	665-666
36	Crown , m.m. -/K <i>From the Commander J B Spurgin (7) Collection (Brooke Supplement)</i>	46.8	1961.17	661 this coin
37	Halfcrown , reads HB RE, m.m. arrow		1961.18	654 this coin
Second Coinage				
38	Half-Sovereign , Tower, uncrowned, m.m. arrow		1961.19	670



39	Half-Sovereign , Tower, uncrowned, m.m. 6 <i>From the Lockett (1861*) Collection</i>	81.8	1964.3	671 this coin
40	Half-Sovereign , Tower, crowned, m.m. arrow		1961.22	672 this coin
41	Half-Sovereign , Tower, crowned, m.m. swan/arrow <i>From the Dr Carter Collection</i>	83.2	PS	673 this coin
42	Half-Sovereign , Tower, crowned, m.m. swan <i>From the Dr Carter Collection</i>	83.3	1964.4	675 this coin
43	Crown , Tower, uncrowned, m.m. arrow/- <i>From the Lockett (II, 1863*), Mann (287), Bliss (270), O'Hagan (84), Clark (136), Rostron (132), Montagu (III Duplicates, 195) and Brice Collections</i>	41.1	2021.14	676
44	Crown , Tower, crowned, m.m. arrow/- <i>From the Capt R D Wills (50*) Collection</i>	40.7	2021.15	677
45	Pattern Crown , uncrowned, m.m. rose/- <i>From the Raynes (106*) and Clarke-Thornhill (67*) Collections</i>		1961.21	-
46	Halfcrown , crowned, m.m. arrow/- <i>From the Raynes (94*) Collection</i>		1961.24	679
47	Halfcrown , Tower, ER omitted, m.m. arrow	21.4	1964.5	680 this coin
48	Half-Sovereign , Tower II, crowned, m.m. grapple <i>From the Dr Carter Collection</i>	83.1	2021.27	681
49	Half-Sovereign , Tower II, crowned, m.m. martlet		1961.23	682
50	Crown , Southwark, uncrowned, m.m. y/-		1961.20	688
Third Coinage				
51	Sovereign , m.m. tun		1961.25	692
52	Half-Sovereign <i>Bt. Spink, 6 June 1962 - £135.0.0 / Sold Spink, June 1963 - £140.0.0</i>		AA	693-697
53	Half-Sovereign , m.m. tun		1961.26	694-697
54	Half-Sovereign , TRANSIE...ILLO IBAT, m.m. tun	87.2	2021.28	696
55	Crown , m.m. tun <i>From the Lockett (1879*), Dudman, Clarke, and Rostron Collections</i>	42.5	1988.698	698
56	Halfcrown , m.m. tun <i>From the Lockett (1880) and Brand Collections</i>	22.3	1988.699	699
57	Angel , Southwark, m.m. ostrich head Mary, Sole Reign (1553-1554)	78.9	PS	703 this coin
58	Fine Sovereign , MDLIII [1553], p.m. pomegranate	234.4	PS	704 this coin
59	Fine Sovereign , MDLIII [1553] <i>From the Lockett (1923*) and Vaughan-Morgan (23*) Collections</i>	237.0	1964.6	707 this coin
60	Fine Sovereign , MDLIII [1554]		1961.28	705

61	Ship Ryal of 15-Shillings, MDLIII [1553] <i>From the Bruun (622* and Hilton-Price (125*) Collections</i>		1961.27	709	
	Philip and Mary (1554-1558)				
62	Angel, m.m. lis - *the finest known* <i>From the Ziegler, Montagu (II, 14*), Brice, and Bergne (574) Collections</i>	78.9	1964.7	726-728	
	Elizabeth I (1558-1603)				
	30-Shillings				
63	Fine Sovereign, 1560-1561, m.m. lis. <i>(114*) Collection</i>	<i>From the Raynes</i>	239.1	PS	729 this coin
64	Fine Sovereign, 1560-1561, m.m. cross-crosslet <i>From the Lockett (1949*) Collection</i>		1961.29		730
65	Fine Sovereign, 1560-1561, m.m. cross crosslet		235.6	1964.8	730
66	Fine Sovereign, 1584-1585, m.m. A		235.4	2021.45	778
67	Fine Sovereign, 1585-1587, m.m. escallop over A		237.3	1964.9	779
68	Fine Sovereign, 1585-1587, m.m. escallop over A		237.2	2021.46	-/779
69	Fine Sovereign, 1585-1587, m.m. escallop			1961.30	780
70	Fine Sovereign, 1585-1587, m.m. escallop		233.7	PS	780 this coin
71	Fine Sovereign, 1585-1587, m.m. escallop <i>From the Lockett (3274) and Briggs (5*) Collections</i>		237.7	1988.700	780
72	Fine Sovereign, 1585-1587, m.m. escallop <i>From the Lockett (3275*) Collection</i>		234.7	2021.47	780
73	Fine Sovereign, 1585-1587, m.m. crescent over escallop <i>From the Lockett (4089*) Collection</i>		236.1	2021.48	-
74	Fine Sovereign, 1587-1590, m.m. crescent over escallop <i>From the Raynes (118) and Browne (72) Collections</i>		236.4	1988.701	-
75	Fine Sovereign, 1590-1592, m.m. hand			1961.31	782
76	Fine Sovereign, 1590-1592, m.m. hand		235.7	1988.702	782
77	Fine Sovereign <i>Bt. Spink, 6 June 1962 - £250.0.0 / Spink, November 1963 - £350.0.0</i>				
	15-Shillings				
78	Rose Noble or Ryal, 1584-1585, m.m. -/A <i>From the Hilton-Price (137*) and John Spink (21*) Collections</i>			1961.32	784
79	Continental Imitation Ryal, Gorcum, m.m. -/A, (Thompson 8/7) <i>From the Lockett (1955*) Collection</i>		116.6	1988.703	889 this coin
80	Rose Noble or Ryal, 1587-1590, m.m. -/crescent <i>From the Ryan (276*) and Carlyon-Britton Collections</i>		116.0	2021.33	-
	10-Shillings				
81	Angel, 1559-1560, 1st Issue, reads MIRABILE, m.m. lis <i>From the Lockett (1956*) and Mann (314) Collections</i>			1961.33	732
82	Angel, 1561-1562, m.m. cross crosslet		76.8	1964.10	733

83	Angel , 1567-1570, reads HIB / MIRABI, m.m. coronet <i>From the Ryan (281) and Carlyon-Britton Collections</i>		1961.35	734
84	Angel , 1572-1573, reads HI / MIRABI, m.m. ermine <i>From the Ryan (282) and Huth (82) Collections</i>		1961.34	-
85	Angel , 1572-1573, ship left, m.m. ermine	77.3	1964.11	-
86	Angel , 1573-1574, ship left, m.m. acorn over ermine	77.6	2021.5	765
87	Angel , 1578-1580, m.m. Greek Cross <i>Bt. Spink, 6 June 1962 - £85.0.0 / [Spink, 25 January 1971- £125.0.0]</i>		PS	-
88	Angel , 1580-1581, m.m. long cross	78.6	PS	768 this coin
87	Angel , February - November 1583, m.m. bell	78.4	1964.12	786
88	Angel , February - November 1583, m.m. bell over sword	78.0	2021.6	786
89	Angel , 1583-1585, reads HIB / MIRABI, m.m. A		1961.36	787
90	Angel , 1585-1587, reads HIB / MIRABI, m.m. escallop <i>From the Lockett (1965) Collection</i>		1961.37	788
91	Angel , 1587-1590, reads HI / MIRABI, m.m. crescent	77.9	2021.7	789
92	Angel , 1592-1594, reads HI / MIRABI, m.m. tun	79.2	2021.8	-
93	Angel , 1599-1600, m.m. anchor <i>From the Lockett (1967) and Brand Collections</i>	78.9	1988.704	-
94	Angel , 1600-1601, reads HI / MIRABI, m.m. tun	79.0	1988.705	822
95	Angel , 1601-1602, reads HIB / MIRABI, m.m. 1 <i>From the Ryan (295) Collection</i>	78.1	1961.38	823 this coin
96	Angel , 1602-1603, m.m. 2 <i>From the Ryan (296), Hamilton-Smith (20), and Talbot-Ready (604) Collections</i> 5-Shillings	75.6	PS	824
97	Angelet , 1561-1562, E and Rose transposed, m.m. cross crosslet <i>From the Lockett (3283*) Collection</i>	37.7	2021.3	-
98	Angelet , 1567-1570, reads HI / MIRA, m.m. coronet <i>From the Ryan (298) and Carlyon-Britton Collections</i>	37.8	1961.39	-
99	Angelet , 1572-1573, reads HI / MIRA, m.m. ermine <i>From the Lockett (4094*) Collection</i>	39.4	2021.4	-
100	Angelet , 1574-1578, no bowsprit, m.m. eglantine	39.9	PS	771 this coin
101	Angelet , 1581-1582, ship left, m.m. sword <i>From the Ziegler Collection</i>		1961.40	774
102	Angelet , February - November 1583, m.m. bell <i>Bt. Spink, 6 June 1962 - £85.0.0 /</i>		AA	791
103	Angelet , 1585-1587, ship right, m.m. escallop over A		1961.41	-
104	Angelet , 1590-1592, m.m. hand <i>From the Ryan (306) Collection</i>	38.2	1964.13	-
105	Angelet , 1596-1599, m.m. key over woolpack <i>From the Lockett (3285) Collection</i>	38.7	1988.706	-

2.5 Shillings

106	Quarter-Angel , 1573-1574, m.m. acorn	19.9	2021.1	-
107	Quarter-Angel , 1574-1578, m.m. eglantine <i>From the Raynes (139) and Clarke-Thornhill (115pt.) Collections</i>	19.8	1961.42	775 this coin
108	Quarter-Angel , 1580-1581, m.m. Latin cross over Greek cross	19.0	2021.2	776
109	Quarter-Angel , 1582-1583, m.m. cross/sword	20.0	1964.14	777(A)
110	Quarter-Angel , 1583-1585, m.m. A over bell <i>From the Lord Grantley Collection</i>	19.2	1961.43	794 this coin
111	Quarter-Angel , 1587-1590, m.m. crescent		1961.44	-
112	Quarter-Angel , 1590-1592, m.m. hand <i>From the Ryan (311) Collection</i>	19.4	1988.707	795
113	Quarter-Angel , 1596-1599, m.m. key <i>From the Raynes (144*) and Clarke-Thornhill (118*) Collections</i>	21.1	1964.15	825
Crown Gold: Pounds				
114	Pound , 1593-1594, m.m. lion and tun <i>From the Sir F S Bardsley-Powell 1929, Horton Old Hall and Archbishop Sharp Collections</i>		1961.45	797
115	Pound , 1594-1596, m.m. woolpack	168.9	1964.16	799
116	Pound , 1594-1596, m.m. woolpack		1961.46	799
117	Pound , 1596-1599, m.m. key over woolpack <i>From the Lockett (1983) Collection</i>		1961.47	800
118	Pound , 1596-1599, m.m. key over woolpack	172.3	PS	801 this coin
119	Pound , 1599-1600, m.m. anchor over key	174.0	2021.36	803
120	Pound , 1600-1601, m.m. O <i>From the Lockett (1984) Collection</i>		1961.48	804
121	Pound , 1600-1601, m.m. O	171.2	2021.37	804
122	Pound , 1601-1602, m.m. 1	171.1	1988.708	805
123	Pound , 1602-1603, m.m. 2	171.9	PS	806 this coin
Half-Pounds				
124	Half-Pound , wire lines, bust 1B, m.m. lis	83.2	PS	736
125	Half-Pound , m.m. cross crosslet [?] Bt. Spink, 6 June 1962 - £175.0.0 /		PS	
126	Milled Pattern Half-Pound , 1561-1566, m.m. star <i>From the Lockett (2038); Pierpont-Morgan and Sir John Evans Collections</i>	94.0	PS	756 this coin
127	Half-Pound , 1566-1567, m.m. portcullis <i>From the Dr Carter Collection</i>	85.9	1964.17	742 this coin
128	Half-Pound , 1567, m.m. lion <i>From the Ryan (325) Collection</i>		1961.49	743-744
129	Half-Pound , 1567-1570, reads SCVTV, m.m. coronet		1961.50	746
130	Half-Pound , 1592-1594, reads REGIN', m.m. tun		1961.51	808/809
131	Half-Pound , 1592-1594, reads REGIN', m.m. tun <i>From the Dr Carter Collection</i>	85.5	1988.709	809

132	Half-Pound , 1594-1596, REGINA, m.m. woolpack <i>From the Sangorski Collection</i>	1961.52	810
133	Half-Pound , 1596-1599, m.m. key <i>From the Raynes (155) and Clarke-Thornhill (92) Collection</i>	1961.53	811
134	Half-Pound , 1599-1600, m.m. anchor over key <i>From the Lockett (3293*), Mann (309), Bliss (300), Murdoch (I, 595), Dillon (68) and Welby Collections</i>	83.3	2021.29 -
135	Half-Pound , 1601-1602, m.m. 1 over 0 <i>From the Ryan (333*) Collection</i>	85.4	2021.30 -
136	Half-Pound , 1602, m.m. 2 <i>Bt. Spink 6 June 1962 - £225.0.0, From the Ryan (334), Brand, and Talbot-Ready (599) Collections. [Spink, 30 September 2005, lot 464]</i>	84.9	PS 812
Crowns			
137	Crown , 1561-1565, reads HI, m.m. cross-crosslet	1961.54	748
138	Crown , 1561-1565, m.m. cross crosslet <i>Bt. Spink, 6 June 1962 - £100.0.0 /</i>	AA	748
139	Crown , 1565-1566, smaller flan, m.m. portcullis <i>From the Ryan (337) Collection</i>	43.1	1961.55 750 this coin
140	Milled Crown , 1567-1568, m.m. lis <i>From the Dr Carter Collection</i>	43.7	PS 762 this coin
141	Crown , 1567-1570, smaller flan, m.m. coronet <i>From the Ryan (338) Collection</i>	43.6	2021.16 751
142	Crown , 1570-1571, smaller flan, m.m. castle <i>From the Dr Carter Collection</i>	40.4	2021.17 751
143	Crown , 1592-1594, reads REGI, m.m. tun <i>From the Dr Carter Collection</i>	42.6	1988.710 813
144	Crown , 1594-1596, m.m. woolpack	1961.56	814
145	Crown , 1600-1601, reads HI, m.m. O	1961.57	815
146	Crown , 1601-1602, reads REGI and EA m.m. 1 <i>From the Lockett (1995*) Collection</i>	38.9	1964.18 816 this coin
147	Crown , 1602-1603, m.m. 2 <i>From the Ryan (343) and Vaughan-Morgan (52) Collections</i>	41.5	PS 817 this coin
Halfcrowns			
148	Halfcrown , 1561-1565, SCVTAM, m.m. cross-crosslet <i>From the Dr Carter Collection</i>	1961.58	753
149	Halfcrown , 1561-1565, SCVTVM, m.m. cross-crosslet	20.7	2021.10 753
150	Halfcrown , 1565-1566, SCVTVM, m.m. rose	1961.59	-
151	Halfcrown , 1566-1567, m.m. portcullis <i>From the Raynes (161) and Clarke-Thornhill (96) Collections</i>	1961.60	754 this coin
152	Halfcrown , 1567, reads AN, m.m. lion <i>From the Raynes (162) and Clarke-Thornhill (97) Collections</i>	1961.61	-
153	Halfcrown , 1592-1594, m.m. tun <i>Bt. Spink, 6 June 1962 - £185.0.0 /</i>	PS	818

154	Halfcrown , 1594-1596, m.m. small woolpack <i>From the Dr Heath (46) Collection</i>	21.2	2021.11	-
155	'Finework' Halfcrown , 1594-1596, m.m. woolpack <i>From the Dr Carter Collection</i>	22.0	2021.12	-
156	Halfcrown , 1596-1599, m.m. key over woolpack <i>From the Lockett (3297*), Sir Augustus Prevost (76), Montagu III (60), and Egmont-Bieber (91) Collections</i>	21.8	1964.19	820
157	Halfcrown , 1600-1601, m.m. O <i>From the Napier (23) Collection</i>	21.9	PS	821 this coin
158	Halfcrown , 1602-1603, m.m. 2 <i>From the Lockett (4102*), Pierpont-Morgan and Sir John Evans Collections</i>		1988.711	-
	James I (1603-1625) Second Coinage			
159	Rose Ryal , 1605-1606, m.m. rose, <i>Bt. Spink, 6 June 1962 - £275.0.0 /</i>		PS	6
160	Rose-Ryal , 1609-1610, m.m. key over coronet <i>From the Lingford (885*) Collection</i>		1961.62	-
161	Rose-Ryal , May - October 1613, m.m. trefoil over tower [over mullet over coronet on obv.] <i>From the Lingford (888*) Collection</i>	210.1	2021.49	10
162	Spur or Ship Ryal , 1605-1606, m.m. rose <i>From the Lockett (2076*) and Sir John Evans (2623*) Collections</i>	103.7	1964.21	11
163	Spur or Ship Ryal , 1611-1612, m.m. mullet over key <i>From the Lingford (893*), Murdoch (I, 686), Montagu (III, 136), Addington, Forster (98) and Cuff (1112) Collections</i>	104.3	2021.34	-
164	Spur or Ship Ryal , 1612-1613, m.m. tower <i>From the Lingford (894*) and Clarke-Thornhill (123*) Collections</i>		1961.63	-
165	Spur or Ship Ryal , 1613-1615, m.m. cinquefoil <i>From the Lingford (895*) Collection</i>	105.9	1988.712	13
166	Angel , 1606-1607, m.m. scallop over rose <i>From the Lingford (897*) Collection</i>	70.2	PS	15 this coin
167	Angel , 1613, m.m. trefoil <i>From the Lingford (904), Fletcher (115), Vaughan-Morgan (72), and Mann (328) Collections</i>		1961.64	-
168	Double-Crown , fifth bust, 1613-1615, m.m. cinquefoil		1974.202	
169	Angelet , 1616-1617, m.m. book over cinquefoil	34.6	PS	20 this coin
170	Britain Crown , 1605-1606, m.m. rose		1961.65	45
171	Britain Crown , 1607, m.m. grapes <i>From the Lingford (998*) and Drabble (177) Collections</i>		1961.66	47 this coin
172	Britain Crown , 1607, m.m. grapes	39.0	1964.23	47
173	Britain Crown , 1609-1610, m.m. key	38.3	PS	49
174	Britain Crown , 1615-1616, m.m. tun	38.7	PS	53 this coin
175	Britain Crown , 1616-1617, m.m. book		1961.67	55

176	Britain Crown, 1618-1619, m.m. plain cross <i>From the Montagu III (162), Brice and Bergne (646) Collections</i>	38.1	1961.68	56 this coin
177	Thistle Crown, 1603-1604, m.m. lis		1961.73	57
178	Thistle Crown, 1605-1606, m.m. rose	30.5	1964.25	58
179	Thistle Crown, 1606-1607, m.m. scallop <i>From the Dr Carter Collection</i>	30.8	1961.74	59 this coin
180	Thistle Crown, 1610-1611, m.m. bell over key <i>From the Lingford (II, 1037) and Carlyon-Britton Collections</i>	28.8	2021.19	-
181	Thistle Crown, 1612-1613, no IR, m.m. tower <i>From the Dr Carter Collection</i>	30.1	PS	61 this coin
182	Thistle Crown, 1612-1613, with IR, m.m. tower <i>From the Lingford (1039) Collection</i>	29.6	1988.713	61
183	Thistle Crown, 1616-1617, m.m. book <i>From the Lingford (1044) Collection</i>	26.6	PS	64 this coin
184	Thistle Crown, 1617-1619, m.m. crescent <i>From the Lingford (1043) Collection. cf. Brooke Supplement</i>	28.4	1961.75	65 this coin
185	Halfcrown, 1603-1604, m.m. lis		1961.69	66
186	Halfcrown, 1607, m.m. grapes over escallop <i>From the Lingford (1019) and Clarke-Thornhill (107pt.) Collections</i>	20.2	1961.70	69 this coin
187	Halfcrown, 1609-1610, m.m. key over coronet		1961.71	71
188	Halfcrown, 1611-1612, m.m. mullet [over bell on obv.]	19.5	1988.714	-
189	Halfcrown, 1613-1615, m.m. cinquefoil <i>From the Ryan (407pt.) Collection</i>	19.3	1964.26	74
190	Halfcrown, 1615-1616, m.m. tun		1961.72	75
	Third Coinage			
191	Rose Ryal, 1619-1620, m.m. spur rowel <i>From the Sangorski, Fitch, Lady Buckley (19*), Montagu Duplicates III (266) and Brice Collections</i>	193.3	1964.20	77
192	Rose Ryal, '3rd Coinage, good very fine' <i>Bt. Spink, 6 June 1962 - £550.0.0 /</i>		AA	77-78
193	Rose Ryal, 1621-1623, m.m. thistle		1961.76	-
194	Spur Ryal, 1619-1620, m.m. spur rowel		1961.77	79
195	Spur Ryal, 1621-1623, m.m. thistle	96.4	2021.35	-
196	Spur Ryal, 1624, m.m. trefoil <i>From the Lingford (1053) Collection</i>	97.2	PS	80 this coin
197	Angel, 1621-1623, m.m. thistle <i>From the Lingford (1057*) Collection</i>	63.8	1964.22	81
198	Quarter-Laurel, 1620-1621, m.m. rose		1961.78	94
199	Quarter-Laurel, 1621-1623, m.m. thistle	33.5	1961.79	95 this coin
200	Quarter-Laurel, 1623-1624, m.m. lis	34.0	1964.24	98
201	Quarter-Laurel, 1624, m.m. trefoil <i>From the Dr Carter Collection</i>		1961.80	99

202	Quarter-Laurel , 1624, m.m. trefoil Charles I (1625-1649) Tower	35.0	2021.20	99
203	Angel , 1627-1628, m.m. castle and head / castle (<i>Schneider dies O-2a/R-4a</i>)	64.3	1961.81	102 this coin
204	Angel , 1634-1635, m.m. bell [over portcullis over harp on rev.] <i>From the Arnold, Dr Heath (79*), Dr Cassel (354), Watters (375), Murdoch II (70), Montagu III (277) and Egmont-Bieber (138) Collections</i>	64.2	1988.715	-
205	Unite , Group B, 1628-1629, m.m. anchor [rounded flukes] <i>From the Lockett (4127*) Collection</i>		2021.38	124
206	Unite , Group B, 1629-1630, m.m. heart <i>From the Lockett (4128) Collection</i>		1961.82	127-128
207	Unite , Group C, 1630-1631, m.m. plume <i>From the Hamilton and Vaughan-Morgan (99) Collections</i>	139.8	1964.27	129-139
208	Unite , Group D, 1635-1636, Type 2a, m.m. crown <i>From the Lockett (4134) Collection</i>		1961.83	153-154
209	Unite , Group D, 1636-1638, Class IIa, Tower, m.m. tun	140.2	1988.716	156
210	Unite , Group E, 1641-1643, m.m. triangle-in-circle <i>From the Vaughan-Morgan (105) and Talbot-Ready (636) Collections</i>	141.1	PS	164 this coin
211	Double Crown , 1633-1634, m.m. portcullis over harp	69.4	1964.28	197
212	Gold Crown , Group A, 1625, m.m. lis	35.9	1964.29	219-221
213	Gold Crown , Group B, 1625, m.m. cross-calvary <i>B over G in MAG to read MA • BR</i>	31.6	2021.21	225-226
214	Gold Crown , Group B, 1626-1627, m.m. head		1961.84	227
215	Gold Crown , Group B, 1627-1628, m.m. castle <i>From the Dr Carter Collection</i>		1961.85	228
216	Gold Crown , Group B, 1629-1630, m.m. heart		1961.86	233-235
217	Gold Crown , Group B, 1630-1631, m.m. plume [over heart on rev.]		1961.87	238
218	Gold Crown , Group B, 1630-1631, m.m. plume		1974.203	
219	Gold Crown , Group D, 1633-1634, m.m. portcullis		1974.204	244
220	Gold Crown , Group D, 1633-1634, m.m. portcullis	35.3	2021.22	244
221	Gold Crown , Group D, 1635-1636, m.m. crown	34.2	1964.30	246
222	Gold Crown , Group E, 1638-1639, m.m. anchor	34.5	2021.23	266
223	Crown , Group D, 1641, m.m. star over triangle <i>From the Dr Carter 1950 Collection</i>	36.4	1988.717	253
224	Crown , Group D, 1643-1644, m.m. (P) <i>From the Lockett (2243) and Vaughan-Morgan (119pt.) Collections</i>		1961.88	256
225	Crown , Group D, 1645, m.m. eye	35.2	PS	260 this coin
226	Crown , Group D, 1645-1646, m.m. sun <i>From the Dr Carter Collection</i>	35.0	1988.718	261-262

Patterns				
227	Unite, 1625, by Vanderdoort, uncrowned, no value, m.m. lis <i>From the Oppenheimer (447), Hilton-Price II (113*), Murdoch II (286), Egmont-Bieber (189); Halliburton-Young (278), and Wigan Collections</i>	150.6	1964.33	-
228	Unite, 1630, by Vanderdoort, uncrowned, value, m.m. plume <i>From the Pierpont-Morgan and A D Clarke (248) Collections</i>	140.4	2021.52	-
229	Unite, 1631, by Vanderdoort, crowned, m.m. plumes. <i>From the Brand, Murdoch (II, 283), and Duchess of Beaufort (117) Collections</i>	174.0	1988.721	268 this coin
Briot's Coinage				
230	Unite, Briot's Coinage, m.m. anemone and B <i>From the J P Heseltine 1935 (11) and Lord Hastings (377) Collections</i>		1961.89	271
231	Half-Unite, Briot's Coinage, m.m. daisy and B Oxford		1961.90	279
232	Triple-Unite, 1642 (B-J III/L.1) <i>From the Lockett (IV, 4193*) and Butler (625*) Collections</i>	413.2	2021.50	286-9/297
233	Triple-Unite, 1644 (B-J 7/S.11)	417.2	1964.31	302-304
234	Unite, 1642, no m.m. (B-J III/4)	139.6	2021.39	308
235	Unite, 1643 (B-J 7/8) <i>From the Ziegler and Shepherd (349) Collections</i>	138.6	1964.32	311-312
236	Unite, 1644, m.m. plume (B-J X/18)	139.8	2021.40	325
237	Half-Unite, 1643 (B-J III/5) <i>From the Rev. Gantz and Yorke-Thomson Collections</i>	70.6	1988.719	332
Bristol				
238	Unite, 1645, inverted 4, Bristol <i>From the Ryan (526*), Carlyon-Britton, Murdoch II (41*), Montagu Duplicates III (350), Addington 1883, Murchison (274), Dymock (344), and Brumell (618) Collections</i>	137.8	1988.720	334 this coin
Pontefract Besieged				
239	Unite, 1648, from Shilling dies <i>From the Dr Carter, Brand, Murdoch (II, 603), Montagu (III, 626), Geary Milner Gibson Cullum, Sir Thomas G. Cullum, and Trinity College Cambridge (FHT Barnwell) Collections</i>	138.5	1989.38	-
Commonwealth (1649-1660)				
240	Unite, 1649, m.m. sun		1961.91	337 this coin
241	Unite, 1650, m.m. sun <i>From the Lockett (3534*) and Brand Collections</i>	139.9	1964.34	338
242	Unite, 'extremely fine' <i>Bt. Spink, 6 June 1962 - £85.0.0 / [Sold, Spink June 1963 - £90.0.0]</i>		AA	
243	Unite, 1653, m.m. sun		1961.92	341 this coin
244	Unite, 1656, m.m. sun	139.5	2021.41	344
245	Unite, 1657, m.m. anchor		1961.93	345 this coin
246	Unite, 1660, reads ENGAND, m.m. anchor <i>From the Dangar (132) Collection</i>	132.0	1988.72	347

247	Half-Unite, 1649, m.m. sun <i>From the Vaughan-Morgan (149) Collection</i>		1961.94	348 this coin
248	Half-Unite, 1651, reads COMMONWEALTH m.m. sun	70.2	2021.31	350
249	Half-Unite, 1660, m.m. anchor	68.2	1964.35	356
250	Gold Crown, 1650, reads ENGLAN, m.m. sun		1961.95	358 this coin
251	Gold Crown, 1652 over 0, reads ENGLAN, m.m. sun	34.2	1964.36	360
252	Gold Crown, 1653, no stops on obverse, m.m. sun	34.5	1988.723	361
253	Gold Crown, 1654, m.m. sun		1961.96	362 this coin
254	Gold Crown, 'extremely fine +' <i>Bt. Spink, 6 June 1962 - £110.0.0 /</i>		AA	
255	Gold Crown, 1657, m.m. sun		1961.97	365 this coin
256	Gold Crown, 1658, reads ENGLAN, m.m. anchor over sun Charles II (1660-1685)	36.2	2021.25	366
257	Pattern Broad, 1660 First Hammered Issue	119.8	1964.37	-
258	Unite, 1660-1662, m.m. crown		1961.98	368-381
259	Half-Unite, 1660-1662, m.m. crown		1961.99	382-388
260	Gold Crown, 1660-1662, m.m. crown		1961.100	389
261	Gold Crown, 1660-1662, m.m. crown <i>From the Raynes (283*), Hamilton-Smith (53*) and Maish (386*) Collections</i> Second Hammered Issue	34.2	1964.38	389
262	Half-Unite, 1660-1662, m.m. crown	69.9	1964.39	413-417
263	Gold Crown, 1660-1662, m.m. crown <i>From the Dr Carter Collection</i>	34.6	PS	419 this coin



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Order of Sale

Tuesday 28 September 2021

Commencing at 7:00 p.m.

	LOT
QUARTER-ANGELS	1-2
ANGELETS	3-4
ANGELS	5-8
HALFCROWNS	9-12
CROWNS	13-25
HALF-SOVEREIGNS	26-31
GEORGE NOBLE	32
ROSE NOBLE (SHIP RYAL)	33
SPUR RYALS	34-35
POUNDS AND UNITES	36-41
DOUBLE RYALS AND SOVEREIGNS	42-49
TRIPLE UNITE OR THREE-POUND	50
PATTERNS	51-52

ELIZABETH I (1558-1603)

'FINE GOLD'

QUARTER-ANGELS

SECOND 'RESTORATION' COINAGE

Lot 1



2:1

AU58

Third and Fourth Issue, 1 November 1573 - 25 May 1574, Tower



ELIZABETH : D : G ANG : FRANCIE

St. Michael vanquishing Dragon



ET : HIBERNIE : REGINA : FIDEI :

Ship surmounted by square-topped shield and crucifix mast dividing E
and Rose, twisted rigging 2/1, with bowsprit, waves lapping below

1.30g [19.9grns], 10h, m.m. acorn

(Brown & Comber E4; North 1993; Spink 2518)

*a trace of stubble rash under magnification, otherwise a pleasantly neat round coin, especially
for this seldom encountered miniscule fraction, very fine, the central devices handsomely bold,
extremely rare and a comfortable superior to the recently offered Comber specimen*

PROVENANCE

Lockett (III, 3286*) - £50.0.0

Bruun (659 part) - £4.7.6

£2,000 - £3,000

The Royal diary reveals a scandal at the heart of Elizabethan court early in this pyx period. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester is alleged to have become secretly betrothed to widow Lady Sheffield. It is reported that he swore his confidants to secrecy: *'For if the Queen should know of it, I [would be] undone and disgraced, and cast out of favour for ever.'* Elizabeth however would be distracted by the sudden death of the Mother of the Maids in her presence, causing her to flee out of fear she had been exposed to the plague.

Happily, Christmas passed quietly at Whitehall Palace with a notable New Year's gift from the Earl of Ormond, namely *'a jewel of gold, containing divers kinds of stones, as rubies, emeralds, and diamonds...The back side is a blue crystal, under it certain verses, every of them beginning with the letters E.L.I.Z.A.B.E.T.H.'* That February, Francis Walsingham would inform the French Ambassador that: *'he had never seen the Queen so well disposed to marriage as at present....the Queen's heart is a strong castle which might boldly [be] carried by storm.'*

On Lady's Day 1574, the Queen wrote to Richard Martin, Warden of the Mint, ordering Derick Anthony *'to make two signets of gold, graven with our arms and scriptures, one greater than the other; like those which he had made at our entry to our Crown, whereof he has Patterns, and deliver them to Secretary Walsingham.'*



Tyssen	-
Cuff	-
Bergne	-
Montagu	V, 292a
Murdoch	-
Carlyon-Britton	-
Raynes	138
Ryan	-
Lockett	3286 this coin
HCN	125
Schneider	
Comber	17
Brown & Comber	11
(SCMB & SNC, 1937-1983)	
CoinArchives	1
(1997-2021)	
Pyx Output	£8,143

This coin would be issued mere weeks after an alarming earthquake that struck the Dover Straits in Easter Week, 1580. It was reported that: *"the great Bell of Westminster tolled of itself; Whitehall shook, stones fell off Paul's church, and a piece of Dover Castle fell into the sea."* In a kingdom still bitterly divided between Protestant and Catholic factions, the recriminations were unsurprising as both sought to blame each other for their 'wicked living'.

However this pyx period would be dominated by Court chatter about the potential marriage of the Queen to the Duke of Alençon. Matters came to ahead on 11 November 1581 when the Duke refused to leave his apartments in England *"until she tells him clearly the Yes or No of the marriage. When they are alone, she pledges herself to him to his heart's content, and as much as any woman could to a man, but she will not have anything said publicly."*

"On 22 November, at eleven in the morning, the Queen and Alençon were walking together in a gallery, Leicester and Walsingham being present, when the French Ambassador entered and said that he wished to write to his master. She replied: *"You may write this to the King: that the Duke of Alençon shall be my husband."* At the same moment she turned to Alençon and kissed him on the mouth, drawing a ring from her own hand and giving it to him as a pledge. Alençon gave her a ring of his own in return and shortly afterwards the Queen summoned the ladies and Gentleman from the Presence Chamber to the gallery, repeating to them in a loud voice what she had previously said.

Upon the news, Leicester, Hatton and Walsingham, *"fretted as if the Queen, the Realm and Religion were now undone."* The following morning, the Queen summoned the Duke for a private audience in which she reneges on her promise of marriage. Eventually the Duke withdrew to his quarters, being seen to cast off the ring and heard to quip about *"the lightness of women and the inconstancy of islanders."*



Tyssen	1748b
Cuff	-
Bergne	-
Montagu	-
Murdoch	I, 617, <i>same obv. die</i>
Carlyon-Britton	-
Raynes	140-142
Ryan	308
Lockett	1978 this coin
HCN	128
Schneider	I, 776
Comber	119
Brown & Comber	6
(SCMB & SNC, 1937-1983)	
CoinArchives	3
(1997-2021)	
Pyx Output	£33,517

Lot 2



2:1

AU55

Fifth Issue, 1 June 1580 - 31 December 1581, Tower

† ELIZABETH : D : G : ANG : FRANCIE

St. Michael vanquishing Dragon

† ET • HIBERNIE • REGINA • FIDEI •
the G re-entered over a lower G

Ship surmounted by square-topped shield and crucifix mast dividing E
and Rose, twisted rigging 2/1, with bowsprit, waves lapping below

1.24g [19.0grns], 4h, m.m. Latin Cross [over Greek Cross on obv. only]

(Brown & Comber E7; North 1993; Spink 2528)

*a bright but compact striking, the peripheries uniformly sharp,
near very fine, very rare*

PROVENANCE

Lockett (II, 1978*) - £16.0.0

£2,000 - £3,000



ANGELETS OR HALF-ANGELS

FIRST 'TENTATIVE' COINAGE

Lot 3



2:1

AU53

First Issue, 1 January 1561 - 31 October 1562, Tower

✠ ELIZABETH • D • G • ANG • FRA • ET • HIB • REGINA

St. Michael vanquishing Dragon

✠ A • DNO • FACTVM • EST • ISTVD • ET • EST • MIRA •

Ship surmounted by square-topped shield and crucifix mast dividing E [over rose]
and Rose [over E], twisted rigging 2/1, with bowsprit, waves lapping below

2.44g [37.7grns], 10h, m.m. cross-crosslet

(Brown & Comber D2; North 1980; Spink 2517)

*a hint of creasing, otherwise a broad striking on a full flan, the die-sinker's error with
reversed cognizances delightfully clear, good fine / almost very fine, excessively rare*

PROVENANCE

Lockett (III, 3283*) - £60.0.0

£1,200 - £1,800

On 6 March 1561, William Blunt, an official of the Mint, was granted an allowance for the charges of Eloy Mestrelle, including for 'colours bought for Eloy at his sending for to Richmond to have drawn the Queen's picture' (29 July - 3 August 1560), and for 'setting up of his engines'.

On 10 July, Elizabeth elected to visit her Mint to observe first-hand the "conversion of the base monyes to the prestinat state of sterlings". She arrived 'by water unto the Tower of London by 10 o'clock, until 5 at night;...[where] they gave the Queen certain pieces of gold, and....the Lord of Hunsdon [Henry Carey, the Queen's Cousin] had one, and my Lord Marquis.' She witnessed the work of Mestrelle, and trod the gravel for which Thomas Sparrow and John Cottis had been paid a shilling each per load laid for her visit. A year later, Venetian Alessandro Magno noted the marvel of this 'novel and very skilful way of minting coins by means of several wheels turned by one horse' and also observed a custom at the Royal Menagerie of each monarch having donated a Lion in their own name, and thus were present: 'a Henry, a Philip, a Mary and an Elizabeth'.



On 13 October 1562, William Cecil, Principal Advisor to the Queen was frantically summoned to Hampton Court. The Queen was sick. On the 15th, she wrote to Mary, Queen of Scots: "the hot fever upon me prevents me writing more at present." By the following day, Elizabeth had 'lost speech'. That nightfall it was reported that "the palace people were all mourning for her as if she were already dead. The Council were all present.... they settled to exclude the Queen of Scots." A later 17th Century account records the treatment of the Queen by a Dr Burcot, of Lord Hunsdon's service, banished on 10 October 'for foolishly diagnosing the pox'. It is said that his first words upon return to the Queen were: "Almost too late, my liege." He then bathed her in 'remnant of scarlet, save for one hand which he would have to be out, and laid her before the fire.' When the Queen addressed the red spots on her exposed hand, Burcot responded 'tis the pox', causing consternation from the Queen who particularly loathed the disfiguring disease. Burcot quipped back: "By God's pestilence, which is better, to have the pox in the hands and in the face, or have them in the heart and kill the whole body?" Upon her recovery, as the fanciful account concludes, a grateful Queen is reported to have gifted Dr Burcot 'a pair of gold spurs that had belonged to King Henry VII, and land in Cornwall worth £100.0.0'.

A more reliable eyewitness is found in De Quadra, writing to King Philip II on 25 October, who states that: 'the Council had met twice on the 17 October to discuss the succession, factions being split on declaring Lady Catherine Grey heiress, or the Earl of Huntingdon, a descendant of Edward III'. He continued: "The most moderate and sensible tried to dissuade the others from being in such a furious hurry, and said they would divide and ruin the country. During this discussion, the Queen improved and begged her Council to make Lord Robert, Protector of the Kingdom with a title and income of £20,000 per annum" [more than was spent on her Coronation]. As the account concludes: "Everything she asked was promised, but will not be fulfilled. On the 20 October, Dudley and the Duke of Norfolk were admitted to the Privy Council. The Queen protested that although she loved and had always loved Lord Robert dearly, as God was her witness nothing improper had ever passed between them. She then ordered a Groom of the Chamber called John Tamworth, who sleeps in Lord Robert's room to be granted an income of £500.0.0 a year."



An anonymous letter arrived to Lord Burghley on 4 January 1572 and warned of a plan to 'slay you with a shot upon the terrace or else in coming late from the court with a pistol.' This was just another threat in a year of conspiracies at Tudor Court, that had begun with the discovery of the Rudolphi plot in April 1571. The plan to install the Queen of Scots on the English throne heightened suspicions everywhere, even amongst the Queen's own kin. By August, concern had focused on her cousin, Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk. On 29th, Norfolk's secretaries had entrusted a Shrewsbury draper to carry a 'bag of silver coins' to another official in the North of England. However the draper had become suspicious about the bag's contents, and discovered 600 pounds of gold from the French Ambassador destined for Mary Stuart upon opening it. On 7 September, the Queen signed a warrant conveying Norfolk to the Tower. As assassination threats engulfed Elizabethan court, new plans were discovered for Norfolk's jailbreak. On 16 January, Howard was brought to Westminster Hall to stand trial.

'At the exaltation of the Moon, the lion shall be overthrown; then shall the lion be joined with the lioness, and their whelps shall have the kingdom.'



Tyssen	1783c
Cuff	-
Bergne	-
Montagu	III, 68 same obv. die
Murdoch	-
Carlyon-Britton	-
Raynes	-
Ryan	299
Lockett	4094 this coin
HCN	342
Schneider	-
Comber	-
Brown & Comber	8
(SCMB & SNC, 1937-1983)	
CoinArchives	0
(1997-2021)	
Pyx Output	£22,022

Howard was convicted of High Treason and scheduled for execution on 21 January. However the unwavering Queen then blinked. The execution was countermanded, and Howard's grovelling pleas as 'your Highness' sorrowful dead servant and subject' were granted. She would even permit his 'poor unfortunate brats' [seven young children] to be adopted by Lord Burghley. Burghley would write to Walsingham on 12 February:

"I cannot write you what is the inward cause of the stay of the Duke of Norfolk's death, only I find her Majesty diversely disposed, sometime when she speaketh of her Majesty's danger she concludeth that justice should be done; another time when she speaketh of his nearness of blood, of his superiority of honour, she stayeth."

Execution dates in January, February and April were all issued and countermanded by the Queen, until 2am on the morning of April 11, she wrote directly to Burghley. 'My lord methinks that I am more beholding to the hinder part of my head than well dare trust the forwards side of the same, and therefore send to the Lieutenant and the Sheriff the order to defer this execution till they hear further. Your most loving Sovereign, Elizabeth R.' The MP for Maidstone, Nicholas St. Leger raised the issue again on 30 May, stating: "My conscience urgeth and pricketh me to speak and move this House to be in hand with her Majesty with the execution of the roaring Lion, I mean the Duke of Norfolk." On 1 June, the Queen visited the Tower 'between 8 and 9 in the evening' whereupon Norfolk was told to 'prepare himself to receive justice.' On Monday, 2 June 1572, Thomas Howard was beheaded, 'praying for her Majesty, to his end.'

SECOND 'RESTORATION' COINAGE

Lot 4



2:1

MS64

Third and Fourth Issue, 19 April 1572 - 30 October 1573, Tower

✠ ELIZABETH : D . ' G . ' AN . ' FR . ' ET • HI . ' REGINA

St. Michael vanquishing Dragon

✠ A : DNO • FACTVM • EST • ISTVD . ET : EST : MIRA' •

Ship surmounted by square-topped shield and crucifix mast dividing E and Rose,
twisted rigging 2/1, with bowsprit, waves lapping below

2.55g [39.4grns], 2h, m.m. ermine

(Brown & Comber D5, and Pl. IX **this coin**; North 1992/1; Spink 2517)

*minor surface scuffs to peripheries and a faint scratch in obverse field, otherwise a most
handsome, uniform and lustrous example, extremely fine or very near so and extremely
rare, especially in this most appealing state of preservation*

PROVENANCE

Lockett (IV, 4094*) - £105.0.0

£3,000 - £4,000



ANGELS
SECOND 'RESTORATION' COINAGE

Lot 5



1.75:1

Third and Fourth Issue, 1 November 1573 - 25 May 1574, Tower

ELIZABETH : D ' G ' ANG ' FR ' ET : HI ' REGINA

St. Michael vanquishing Dragon

A : DNO : FACTVM : EST : ISTVD : ET : EST : MIRABI :

Ship sailing left, surmounted by square-topped shield and crucifix mast dividing

E and Rose, twisted rigging 2/3, with bowsprit, waves lapping below

5.02g [77.6grns], 7h, m.m. acorn [over ermine]

(Brown & Comber C12; North 1991/2; Spink 2515)

*a small graffiti mark between rigging in left field, otherwise a pleasingly uniform,
residually lustrous and lightly toned coin, a bolder very fine, an extremely rare variety,
in NGC 'Horace Hird' holder, graded UNC Details ~ Reverse Graffiti*

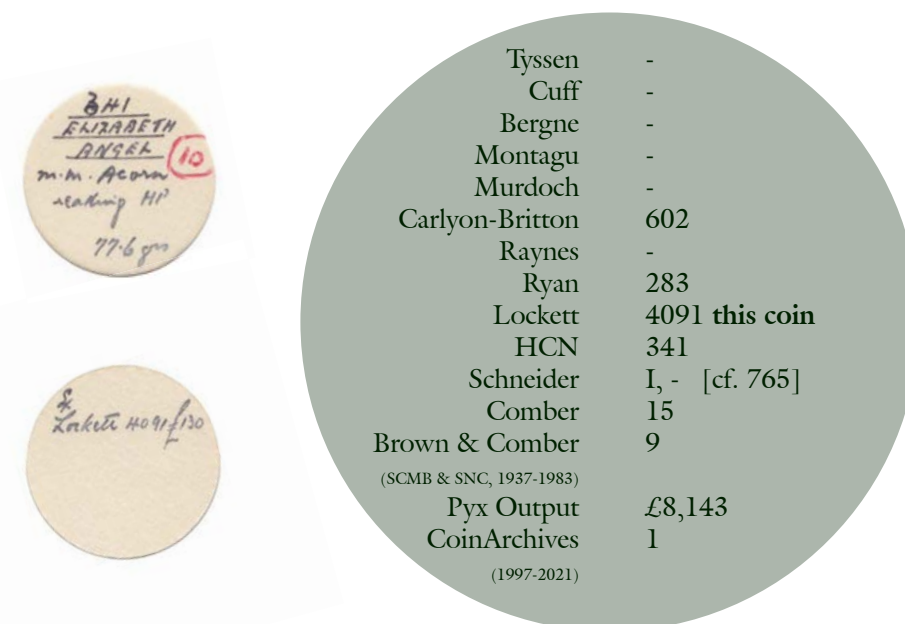
PROVENANCE

Lockett (IV, 4091*) - £130.00

£3,000 - £4,000

At the annual Maundy Service on 8 April 1574, the Queen, accompanied by her Almoner Edmund Freake, Bishop of Rochester, is recorded as gifting 20 Shillings in a red purse, and 40d in a white purse to each of 40 poor women. Like with her coronation carpet, it is probable that an eager souvenir hunter managed to purloin an extra memento that day, for the Court roll documents: *"On the same day: Lost from her Majesty's back, one pair of aglets enamelled white from a gown of black wrought velvet with a guard set with tufts of murrey silk and silver."*

On 10 May 1574, the Queen would grant the first Royal Patent to a company of adult actors, and players for the Earl of Leicester. She directed all public officials to license and authorise them *"to use, exercise, and occupy the art and faculty of playing comedies, tragedies, interludes, stage plays as well as for recreation of our loving subjects as for our solace and pleasure when we shall think good to see them, within our city of London and liberties of the same, as also within the liberties and freedoms of any our cities, towns, boroughs whatsoever...throughout our Realm of England."*



James Burbage, John Perkin, John Laneham, William Johnson and Robert Wilson, named in said patent, had previously entertained her Majesty at Kenilworth in 1566 and 1572, but following the grant would entertain her Court throughout the following winter and upon her return visit to Kenilworth in July 1575. The 18-day long performances of *'The Delivery of the Lady of the Lake'* would likely have been seen by an inquisitive 11-year old boy from neighbouring Stratford-upon-Avon, later inspiring him to immortalise the scene of Arion on the Dolphin's back in his own work *Twelfth Night*.

Burbage would further lay the groundwork for Shakespeare's success by establishing England's first commercial public theatre in Shoreditch in 1576, the success of which would lead to a Royal patronage and the founding of the 'Lord Chamberlain's Men' in 1594. Two years after Burbage's death in 1597, the Globe Theatre would be constructed for them to perform.

This pyx period began with the 'setting of young elms in St. James' Park for a walk to be made for her Majesty'. 210 saplings were sourced from around the country for which the workmen were paid £15.4.0 for the 21 days work. The beauty spot acquired by her father for hunting deer in 1532 was repurposed by Elizabeth I as much for fetes and pageants. In November 1561, it is even documented that Elizabeth participated in an Archery match in the park with Lord Robert and Lord Windsor [Edward, 3rd Baronet], whereupon she informed Lord Robert, that he was "beholden unto her, for that she had passed the pikes for his sake. It seemeth his favour began but now." Tudor England is however more infamously known for its love of blood sports, Elizabeth appointing a 'Master of Her Majesty's Game at Paris Garden' from 1573. One such tragedy there would be still fresh in the memory as her trees were planted. On Sunday 13 January 1583, the scaffold seating collapsed at the bear-baiting arena there during a fight. As Dr. John Dee recorded, 'eight were killed, more hurt, and all amazed.' The venue was already an anathema to Puritan commentators, who saw the disaster as God's judgement on those for 'wickedness there of having spent the Sabbath.' It was also well known haunt for foreign ambassadors to meet their agents. Sergeant-at-Law, William Fleetwood noted: 'at night it was so dark and obscured by trees that a man needed cat's eyes to see'. Samuel Pepys would visit in August 1666 and condemn it as 'a rude and nasty pleasure'. Sadly Pepys' time would also witness a redesign of St James' Park and leave little remnant of the original Elizabethan vista. The tragic irony being that her chosen flora have been latterly devastated by the blight of an insidious fungal disease colloquially known by where it was first identified - Dutch Elm.



Tyssen	1784c
Cuff	1066a
Bergne	594
Montagu	Duplicates II, 132
Murdoch	I, 609
Carlyon-Britton	604
Raynes	127
Ryan	287
Lockett	1963 this coin
HCN	105
Schneider	1, 786
Comber	122
Brown & Comber	20
(SCMB & SNC, 1937-1983)	
CoinArchives	0
(1997-2021)	
Pyx Output	£34,977

Court events would also soon overtake her 'Capability Brown' flourishes, as 'one of her maids lost a cipher sent by Allard, servant of the King of Sweden, by inadvertently burning it amongst other waste papers.' The court faux-pas would soon be followed by distressing news about the health of Elizabeth's one-day fiancé, Francis, Duke of Alençon. Still raw from his military defeat at Antwerp in January, Alençon was reported to be suffering from malaria. During an evening visit to Walsingham's resident, Elizabeth called out to Scottish Agent James Hudson, asking over his condition, to which the response came in Greek: "He will die a violent death." He succumbed to the illness, aged 29, in June 1584. Similar concern was building at home. Nicholas Faunt, Clerk of the Signet wrote: "It is feared that there will be a great mortality among us this summer, for that the infection is already very great both in the city and country, especially in all great towns throughout the realm. And I hear of certainty that the sweating sickness is on foot in London, or some such like contagious and pestiferous disease. But of hot fevers, that be little better, all the world complaineth already, so as her Majesty will not long sojourn so near London."

Elizabeth's spies would uncover further Catholic plots against her at this time. Thomas Wilkes reported on 7 November that John Somerfield, his father-in-law Edward Arden, and the priest Hugh Hall were all implicated in the Arden-Somerfield plot. It is evident however the threats of regicide came from unsound minds, rather than of serious malice, nevertheless all were imprisoned at the Tower. Similarly on 16 November, on the eve of Accession Day celebrations whereupon St Benet's Gracechurch peeled for the Queen, Sir Francis Throckmorton would be apprehended on a similar, but most serious plot involving a Franco-Spanish invasion headed by the Duke of Guise. His confiscated effects included papers documenting principal English ports and Catholic sympathisers therein. His capture and execution in July 1584 would lead to the expulsion of the Spanish Ambassador from England and a significant deterioration in Anglo-Spanish relations. English society now firmly regarded Catholics as fifth columnists.

THIRD 'RESTORATION' COINAGE

Lot 6



1.75:1

MS63

Sixth Issue, 1 February - 29 November 1583, Tower



ELIZABETH : D ' . G ' . ANG ' . FR ' . ET : HI ' REGINA

St. Michael vanquishing Dragon



A : DNO : FACTVM : EST : ISTVD : ET : EST : MIRABI ' .

Ship sailing left, surmounted by square-topped shield and crucifix mast dividing

E and Rose, twisted rigging 3/2, without bowsprit, waves lapping below

5.05g [78.0grns], 6h, m.m. bell [over sword ?]

(Brown & Comber C25; North 2005; Spink 2531)

a bright coin with a superficial marks to Angel's left wing and on Dragon's body, a mysterious doodled privy mark 'bell' beside the official pyx mark on reverse, otherwise on a broad and neat round flan, very fine, the central devices better still, rare

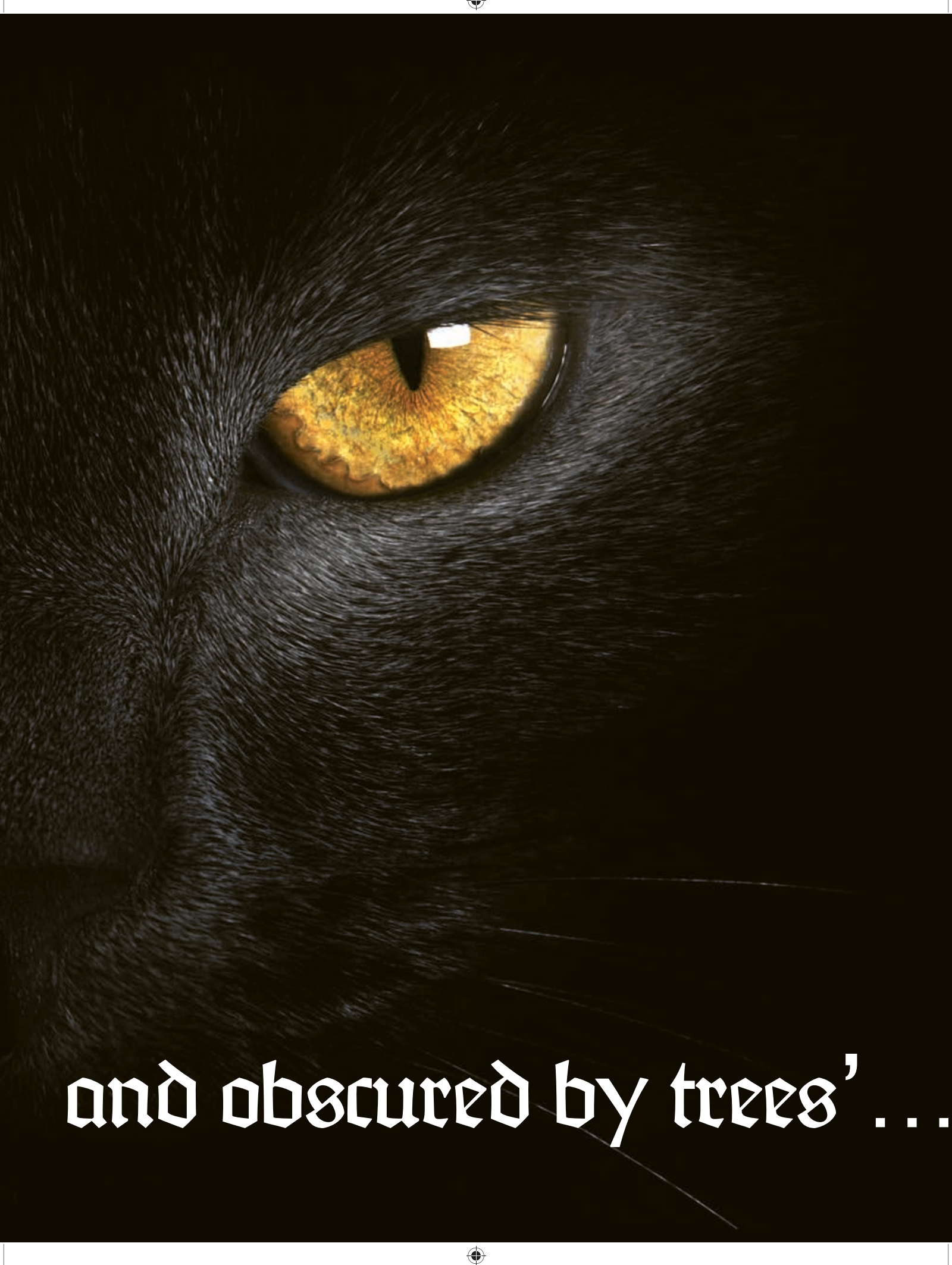
PROVENANCE

Lockett (II, 1963) - £14.0.0

£2,000 - £3,000

A close-up, high-contrast photograph of a black cat's face. The cat's fur is dark and textured. One eye is prominently featured, glowing with a bright, golden-yellow light. The pupil is a small, dark slit. The background is dark, making the eye the central focus.

‘...so dark..



and obscured by trees'

Lot 7



1.75:1

AU58

Sixth Issue, 1 June 1587 - 31 January 1590, Tower

● ELIZABETH : D . ' G ' ANG . ' FR ' ET • HI ' REGINA •

St. Michael vanquishing Dragon

● A • DNO : FACTVM : EST : ISTVD ET : EST : MIRABI :'

Ship surmounted by square-topped shield and crucifix mast dividing E and Rose,
twisted rigging 3/2, with bowsprit, waves lapping below

5.06g [77.9grns], 9h, m.m. crescent

(Brown & Comber C35; North 2005; Spink 2531),

*traces of creasing resulting in a minor crack below trailing leg of Dragon, otherwise hints of
reddish tone, a bolder fine, and an historic rarity struck at the time of the Spanish Armada*

£800 - £1,200

On 1 June 1587, Lord Wharton reported that *‘the King of Spain hath 400 ships at sea ready furnished for England, with whom also are joined many Italians and Frenchmen, which forces he thinketh will unite themselves with Scotland, and so work wonders.’* The report whilst alarming, was met with resolute calm by the Queen, who at the time was commissioning John Spilman, Goldsmith of the Jewels of the Household, *‘to provide all sorts of gold, jewels, diamonds, pearls, rubies and other precious stones, and to take up diamond cutters, ruby cutters, agate cutters, and other workmen at her Majesty’s prices.’*

However a more personal matter would deflect the Queen’s attention later that month as spies working in Spain reported the story of Arthur Dudley, a man presenting himself as her progeny with the Earl of Leicester, reputedly conceived at Hampton Court in 1561. He claimed that he was delivered into the hands of a Mr Southern from an Astley, and was provided a miller’s wife as a wet nurse. He claimed thence to have been brought up in Worcester or Shropshire *‘with learning and qualities’*. Startling De Quadra writes to King Philip II on 22 January 1561 recording:

“Today I was visited by Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Robert Dudley’s brother-in-law, who spoke of ‘how much inclined’ the Queen was to marry Dudley. I well know the state of this affair and the feelings of the people, and I am certain that if she does not obtain your Majesty’s consent she will not dare to publish the match, and if she finds herself unable to obtain your Majesty’s favour, that she may throw herself to the bad and satisfy her desires. Things have reached such a pitch that her Chamberlain has left her, and Axele of the Privy Chamber [John Astley], is in prison for having babbled.”



Tyssen	1779a
Cuff	-
Bergne	-
Montagu	-
Murdoch	-
Carlyon-Britton	608
Raynes	-
Ryan	-
Lockett	4092
HCN	108
Schneider	1,789
Comber	26
Brown & Comber	34
(SCMB & SNC, 1937-1983)	
CoinArchives	17
(1997-2021)	
Pyx Output	£46,973

However Dudley was treated with great suspicion by the Spaniards, who permitted him a daily allowance of six crowns whilst under house arrest. In September 1588, a priest wrote from France to Walsingham to confirm that Arthur was *‘now in Madrid on two crowns a day, but still unable to go anywhere without his keeper.’* By 1590, he was described as a prisoner at Alcantara and there must have died soon after, his story never truly believed. This accords with De Quadra’s own verdict in 1561:

“I must not omit to say that the common opinion, confirmed by certain physicians is that this woman is unhealthy, and it is believed certain she will not have children, although there is no lack of people who say she has already had some, but of this I have seen no trace and do not believe it.”

On 19 February 1592, Elizabeth I wrote to the Duke d'Épernon, Jean Louis de Nogaret de La Valette bemoaning: *"Owning neither the East nor the West Indies, we are unable to supply the constant demands upon us; and although we have the reputation of being a good housewife, it does not follow that we can be a housewife for all the world."*

However the following month, she would write again to France, this time directly scolding King Henri IV's failure to drive the Spaniards out of Brittany, and warning that Dieppe now may be besieged: *"I am astonished that your eyes are so blinded as not to see this danger. Remember, my dear brother, that it is not only France that I am aiding, nor are my own natural realms of little consequence to me. Believe me, if I see that you have no more regard to the ports and maritime places nearest to us, it will be necessary that my prayers should serve you in place of any other assistance, because it does not please me to send my people to the shambles where they may perish before having rendered you any assistance. Pardon my simplicity as belonging to my own sex wishing to give a lesson to one who knows better, but my experience in government makes me a little obstinate in believing that I am not ignorant of that which belongs to a king, and I persuade myself that in following my advice you will not fail to conquer your assailants."*

Within days of this letter, Elizabeth would be forced to commit troops to France *'with such speed as the like has seldom been seen, being performed within twenty days, sending also a nobleman of her own realm to conduct them'*. Sir Henry Unton wrote to Lord Burghley on 15 March, elaborating on the desperation of Henri IV's position:



Tyssen	-
Cuff	-
Bergne	-
Montagu	-
Murdoch	-
Carlyon-Britton	610
Raynes	-
Ryan	293
Lockett	- [cf. 3281]
HCN	110
Schneider	-
Comber	125
Brown & Comber	12
(SCMB & SNC, 1937-1983)	
CoinArchives	7
(1997-2021)	
Pyx Output	£12,000 [?]

"The poor king must be miraculously defended by God, or else he cannot long subsist. He wanteth means and has need of miracles, and without her Majesty's upholding would quickly perish. She only giveth life to his actions and terror to his enemies".

Sir Robert Cecil instructed Thomas Wilkes, Diplomat in France to *"Know that no place in all France was of more importance to be recovered than Rouen and Newhaven [Le Havre]."* However the inexperienced French ruler *"took another course to seek other towns and places, and permitted her Majesty's forces to remain about Dieppe almost two months without any use but to spend her Majesty's money and to waste her people, and instead of besieging of Rouen, suffered it to be victualled, manned, and fortified...and of this error hath followed the opportunity of the Duke of Parma's entering with so mighty an army, and the King's professed disability to fight with him"*

Domestically, the Queen would be infuriated by revelations about the secret wedding of Sir Walter Raleigh to 'Bess' Throckmorton, her lady-in-waiting. Placing him under house arrest on the eve of voyage to the Indies, Raleigh would only be reprieved by the success of his Admiral Sir John Burgh. On 3 August 1592, Burgh captured the *Madre de Dios*, a Portuguese carrack off the Azores thereby seizing an unprecedented *'treasure of jewels, pearls, spices, gold, silver and ebony'*. When the haul was landed at Stepney on 12 September, it translated to an £80,000 payment to the Queen against her original £3,000 investment, sufficient to pay off the entirety of the national debt.

Lot 8



1.75:1

MS62

Sixth Issue, 1 February 1592- 8 May 1594, Tower

● ELIZABETH : D . ' G . ' ANG . ' FR ' • ET • HI . ' REGINA

St. Michael vanquishing Dragon

● A : DNO : FACTVM : EST : ISTVD : ET : EST ' MIRARI '

Ship surmounted by square-topped shield and crucifix mast dividing E and Rose,
twisted rigging 3/2, with bowsprit, waves lapping below

5.13g [79.2grns], 10h, m.m. tun

(Brown & Comber C42; North 2005; Spink 2531)

*staining at 11 o'clock and a minor hint of die clashing in legends, otherwise lustrous and
attractively cabinet toned, a most handsome and neat round coin, the legend reading
unusual, a really good very fine, very rare thus*

PROVENANCE

Baldwin, 31 August 1959 - £18.0.0

£3,000 - £4,000

HENRY VIII AND JANE SEYMOUR



3:1





HALFCROWNS

Lot 9

Second Coinage, Halfcrown, 30 May 1536 - 24 October 1537, Tower

† HENRIC' + S + DI' + G' + R' + AGL' + Z + FRÆ'

single saltire stops, crowned shield dividing h • I •

† : RVTILANS : ROSA : SINE : SPINA :

double saltire stop, crowned Tudor Rose dividing h • I •

1.87g, [28.9grns], 1h, p.m. arrow

(Whitton IV, 2 and Pl. X, nos. 5-6; North 1795; Spink 2287)

a trace of sharp die rust, otherwise a magnificent example of this seldom encountered coinage, beautifully uniform, the fields and legends further accentuated by mint bloom, much as struck, extremely rare, especially in this exemplary condition

£3,000 - £4,000



Alderman Horace Hird

MS66+



CROWN GOLD FIRST 'TENTATIVE' COINAGE

Lot 10

First Issue, Halfcrown [2.5 Shillings], 1 January 1561 - 31 August 1565, Tower

✠ ELIZABETH : D' . G' . AN' . FR . I' ET : HI' . REGINA

crowned bust 3F left

✠ SCVTVM • FIDEI • PROTEGET • EAM

crowned square-topped shield dividing E-R

1.35g [20.7grns], 7h, m.m. cross-crosslet

(Brown & Comber J5; North 1984; Spink 2524)

*a spot of toning in second quarter of reverse and a hint of peripheral striking softness,
otherwise a beautiful example, the portrait exceptionally bold, near extremely fine and very rare*

£4,000 - £6,000



Alderman Horace Hird

MS63

ELIZABETH I (1558-1603)



4:1

4:1

By being a Willow, not an oak

William Paulet, 1st Marquess of Winchester

Observe and remain silent...

THIRD 'RESTORATION' COINAGE



4:1



Lot 11

Sixth Issue, Halfcrown [2.5 Shillings], 9 May 1594 - 13 February 1596, Tower

ELIZAB . D . G . ANG . FR . ET • HIB . REGI' ■

crowned bust 7D left

■ SCVTVM • FIDEI • PROTEGET • EAM

crowned square-topped shield dividing E-R

1.37g [21.2grns], 10h, m.m. small woolpack

(Brown & Comber J16; North 2011; Spink 2537)

a slightly oval flan with a hint of die clashing, otherwise truly choice, the central devices wonderfully bold, extremely fine and equally rare, particularly in this beautiful state of preservation

PROVENANCE

Dr Heath (46*) - 'a perfectly struck example, in mint state' - £10.0.0

£4,000 - £6,000



Lot 12

Sixth Issue, 'Finework' Halfcrown [2.5 Shillings], 9 May 1594 - 13 February 1596, Tower

■ ELIZAB . D . G . ANG . FR . ET • HIB . REGI'

crowned bust 7D left

■ SCVTVM : FIDEI : PROTEGET : EAM •

crowned square-topped shield dividing E-R

1.43g [22.0grns], 12h, m.m. large woolpack

(HCN 184; Brown & Comber J15; North 2011; Spink 2537)

*an unquestionable presentation striking on a perfectly round flan with medalllic alignment, further accentuated with
flares of rich colourful cabinet toning, the dies more neatly prepared than the last, a pleasingly good extremely fine,
of the highest rarity*

PROVENANCE

Dr Carter

£6,000 - £8,000



This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes...

A 'FINEWORK' HALFCROWN



4:1



Alderman Horace Hird

MS62

CROWNS
HENRY VIII (1509 - 1547)

Lot 13



1.75:1

**Third Coinage, Crown of the Double Rose, 1546-1547,
Bristol Castle, William Sharrington (Under-Treasurer)**

hENRIC' 8 * ROSA : + : SINE : + : SPINE : ✚ :

double saltire stops, crowned Tudor Rose, dividing crowned **h - R**

: W : D : G : ANGLIE : + : FRÆ : ' Z : hIB' . REX :

double saltire stops, crowned squared-topped shield dividing crowned **h - R**

3.03g [46.8grns], 7h, p.m. -/WS

(HCN 36; Lockett 4344; Whitton variant 2; Schneider I, 640;

North 1836; Spink 2310)

a slightly irregular flan, otherwise lustrous and handsomely uniform,

a really good very fine, very rare

in NGC 'Horace Hird' holder, graded UNC Details ~ Reverse Spot Removed

£2,000 - £3,000

The Tudor Mint at Bristol is remarkable on two counts. Not only did it break the monopoly of striking gold coinage hitherto produced in London, but furthermore utilised the talents of a local die-engraver Giles Evenet, rather than solely relying on matrices produced at the Tower. As Whitton noted, it is probable that the work of Evenet is distinguishable by his use of Lombardic lettering, whilst those from emanating from London resorted to Roman lettering as witnessed on the Tower and Southwark issues. This ultimately created curious hybrids when combined at the Bristol mint, heightening interest in this highly curious and incredibly short-lived series.

Further differences have been noted in the abbreviations adopted for the Royal titles, London dies recording England as 'AGL' or 'AGLIE' whereas Evenet, as testified with the present coin restores the N to provide ANGLIE. This same artistic freedom is expressed in the sinking of the legends, with a confident and assured use of an elaborate range of devices including roses, lis, crosses, saltires, annulets, pellets, and as in this case, trefoils. Whilst no study has yet explained the thematic arrangement of this wide variety of legend stops, the development of the letter A-form suggests a likely progression from the London template to solely Bristol interpreted motifs.



The operation at Bristol would however be short-lived. By 1548, Sharrington had begun issuing Groats deliberately light, and additionally by minting Testoons despite their being no official sanction to do so. He hid his transgressions for a time by falsing mint records. However he would soon become embroiled in the misguided attempts of Thomas Seymour, Baron Sudeley, by offering to provide him a financial backing to his plot to overthrow Somerset's Regency. At Sudeley's trial, the following count for High treason was read:

"Yt is also objected and laied unto your charge that having knowledge that Sir William Sharrington, knight, had committed treason, and otherwise wonderfully defrauded and deceiv'd the Kinges Majestie, nevertheless you both by your self, and by seeking Counsel for him, and by all means you could, did aid, assist, and beare hym, contrarie to your dewtie and Allegiance to the Kinges Majestie, and the good laws and orders of the realm. Yt is objected and laied unto your charge that where you owed to the said Sir William Sharrington, knight, a great sum of Mony, yet to abet, beare and cloake the great falshood of the said Sharrington you were not afraid to saye and affirm, before the Lord Protector and the Council, that the said Sharrington did owe you a great sum of Mony, viz. 2800l. and to conspire with him in that falshood, and take a Bill of that feigned debt into your custody."

By Proclamation of 24 January 1549, *'the King decrees to the intent that money might be more plentifully and richly made, had caused certain new coins to be struck, namely the 20s, 10s or Edward royall, 5s, and 2s6d. In gold, shillings and half-shillings in silver.'*

As a result of this decree, two distinct iconographic varieties appear for the Second Period gold specie, the first with a bare-headed Edward, and the second with his rightful crown. This sequence is further complicated by the transposition of Royal legends on the first type, with an apparent 'rectification' in time for production of the second. This change has been interpreted as a simple Mint error, the 'mistake' however appears on multiple denominations and must surely indicate a concerted action by mint officials. Indeed, within months of the King's recoinage, a new commission would be sent to the Tower to deal with the public disquiet over the similarity of the 40grn Fourpenny-Groat and the 60grn Shilling in circulation. Consequently a revised standard was adopted for these coins resulting in production of 80grn Shillings of reduced fineness. Iconographically both the privy marks and letter punches of the uncrowned gold coinages match this problematic first silver issue, with Potter concluding: *'there can be little doubt that the uncrowned bust series was the first issue, corresponding to the type 1 of the Shillings, and the crowned profile the second issue following the amending order of the 12 April 1549.'*⁵

1549 would prove to be one of the most politically tumultuous in the short reign of the Boy King. It began with his uncle Edward Seymour, 1st Duke of Somerset as leader of his Council of Regency, and concluded with John Dudley, 1st Duke of Northumberland as the de facto head of state. Somerset had begun the reign with success at the Battle of Pinkie in September 1547, but his ultimate aim of uniting the English and Scottish realm proved wholly unrealistic and eventually proved a costly failure once the Scots allied with France.



Domestically, disquiet over the imposition of the Common Prayer Book in English combined with a dispute about the encroachment of Landlords on common grazing land. Within court the actions of Seymour's own brother Thomas, 1st Baron Sudeley would come to ahead. His smuggling of pocket money to the King and requests for him to *'throw off the Protectorate within two years, to bear rule as other kings do, lest you be a beggarly king'* proved an influence too far. Sudeley had married Catherine Parr in secret in 1547 and moved into her residence at Chelsea Manor. There he had disgraced himself by showing inappropriate affection to the King's half-sister, the Lady Elizabeth. He was noted to *'tickle her, slap her buttocks and enter her bedroom whilst in his night clothes'*. When confronted, Sudeley retorted: *'By God's precious soul, I mean no evil, and I will not leave it'*. During her pregnancy Catherine thought it suitable to send Elizabeth away to live with Anthony Denny, her father's last Groom of the Stool.

On 16 January 1549, for reasons that remain unclear, Sudeley attempted to break into the King's private residence at Hampton Court. Upon entering the Privy Garden, he awoke one of the King's pet spaniels, which proceeded to bark. To silence the alarm, he killed the dog but was swiftly apprehended outside the King's bedroom with a loaded pistol. All connections to Sudeley were investigated, including Lady Elizabeth. Her trial revealed the sordid details of his improper flirtations, for which she would be found to be entirely innocent. Sudeley would be beheaded on 20 March 1549. With the dust barely settled on this Royal scandal, it is tempting to think the revised portrait and legend devices sought to reflect the transition of Edward's rule in the eyes of his people from Protectorate to King-in-waiting

EDWARD VI (1547-1553)

Lot 14



1.75:1

AU53

Second Period, First Issue, Crown, 24 January 1549 - 12 April 1549, Tower

EDWARD : VI : D : G : AGL : FR • Z • HIB : REX

crowned oval and elaborately garnished shield, dividing E-R

SCVTVM : FIDEI • PROTEGET : EVM :

youthful bare head and cuirassed bust right, double lozenge stops

2.66g [41.1grns], 9h, p.m. -/arrow

(HCN 48; Potter 1(b); Lockett 1863 **this coin**;

Schneider I, 676 *same dies*; North 1913; Spink 2441)

adjustment marks to peripheries and a hint of creasing, somewhat bright, the portrait otherwise bold, especially amongst the finer hair detailing, near very fine, extremely rare, and with a wonderful pedigree

PROVENANCE

Lockett (II, 1863*) - £100.0.0

Mann (287) - £8.15.0

Bliss (270) - £10.0.0

O'Hagan (84) - £5.2.6

Clark (136) - £7.0.0

Rostron (132) - £

Montagu (III Duplicates, 195) - £7.10.0

Brice

£4,000 - £6,000

Lot 15



1.75:1

XF45

Second Period, Second Issue, Crown, 12 April 1549 - April 1550, Tower

• **EDWARD : VI : D : G : AG : FRA : Z : HIB : REX** •

youthful crowned and cuirassed bust right, double lozenge stops

• **SCVTVM : FIDEI : PROTEGET : EVM** :

crowned oval and elaborately garnished shield, dividing **E-R**

2.63g [40.7grns], 9h, m.m. arrow

(HCN 58; Potter 2(a); Montagu II, 798 *same dies*; Murdoch I, 473 *same dies*; Lockett -; Schneider I, 677 *same dies*; North 1914; Spink 2442)

faint creases and die clashing as usual for type, otherwise attractively toned with orange-red hues accentuating lustre in recesses, almost very fine for issue, extremely rare

PROVENANCE

Captain Wills (50*) - £8.5.0

£4,000 - £6,000

On 8 July 1549, rebels began destroying fences erected around Wymondham, Norfolk. One of the principal targets was Yeoman, Robert Kett. Surprisingly, instead of resisting the rebels, he elected to lead their crusade and agreed to their demands. Joined by recruits from Norwich, and also now by pieces of ordnance, the rebel forces numbering some 16,000 camped on Mousehold Heath to the north-east of the city. Fearing starvation, Kett opted on 29 July to storm the city. Its subsequent capture was followed on 1 August by Kett defeating a Royal Army 1,500-strong led by the Marquess of Northampton.

A list of twenty nine grievances was sent from the camp to Somerset, Lord Protector, beseeching: *'We pray your grace that where it is enacted for enclosing, that it be not hurtful to such as have enclosed saffren grounds, for they be greatly chargeable to them, and that from henceforth no man shall enclose any more.'* The rebels would further ask *'that all bondmen may be made free, for God made all free, with his precious blood shedding'* which was undoubtedly in grievance to the 1547 Act for the Punishment of Vagabonds, which made it legal to enslave a discharged servant who did not find a new master within three days.

In response, the Earl of Warwick returned with a force of 14,000-men including Welsh, German and Spanish mercenaries. On 24 August, Warwick entered the City via St. Stephen's and Brazen gates. The rebels retreated through the streets, setting fire to houses as they fled. However in the confusion, the Royal baggage train carrying all the artillery entered the City and almost passed right into the hands of the rebels. A fierce skirmish ensued around Bishopgate that lasted long into the night. At first light, the rebels once more attacked the north of the city and for a brief time recaptured it. Later the same day a counter-attack forced them once more to withdraw.



The arrival of German *'landsnechts'* (hand gunners and pikemen) on the 26 August forced Kett to prepare for open battle. The following morning, the opposing forces met at Dussindale. The professional army predictably routed the rebel force with reports of some 3,000 killed to only 250 of Warwick's men. Kett was captured the following evening, transported to the Tower of London to await trial for treason. He would be hanged from the walls of Norwich Castle on 7 December 1549.

Despite extinguishing the uprising, the damage had been done to Somerset's government. One commentator wrote to him that summer: *"Every man of the council have misliked your proceedings ... at the first stir you had followed the matter hotly, and caused justice to be ministered in solemn fashion to the terror of others"*. Fearing a coup d'etat, Somerset rushed the King to Windsor under cover of darkness. Like the foolish actions of his brother, his move to secure the King's person, resulted in the loss of the King's favour, with Edward reportedly stating: *"Me thinks I am in prison"*. On 11 October, Somerset was arrested and charged by the King with *"ambition, vainglory, entering into rash wars in mine youth, negligent looking on Newhaven, enriching himself of my treasure, following his own opinion, and doing all by his own authority"*. By February 1550, the hero of Dussindale became the new de facto Regent of England.

They fish with hooks of gold...

This pyx period began with frantic messages between the English and Scottish Court about the Scottish ferment following the capture of Mary, Queen of Scots at the Battle of Carberry Hill on 15 June. A month later, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton would write to the Queen: *"There is a disposition of the Queen of Scots to retire into England or France. If she comes into England without the French King's consent she will lose her dowry; and if she goes to France she may be an instrument to work some new unquietness."* Four days later, he would add: *"She is in very great peril of her life. It is public speech amongst all the people that their Queen hath no more liberty nor privilege to commit murder, nor adultery, than any other private person, nor by God's law, nor by the laws of the realm."* Sir William Cecil confirmed wider fears at Elizabethan court about the inadequacy of the response in a private letter to Sir Henry Sidney, in which he references the future King James VI. *"We are at secret contention with the French, who shall get the Prince of Scotland. They fish with hooks of gold, and we but with speech."*

On 24 July 1567, whilst imprisoned at Loch Leven, Mary Queen of Scots was forced to abdicate in favour of her son, thereby establishing a Regency under the Earl of Moray. James VI's tutors would subject him to regular beatings in an effort to instil a god-fearing piety. However before his second birthday, Mary would escape her captors and kickstart an internecine conflict that raged *"like an intestine war in the bowels of the commonwealth."* At the time of the escape, Elizabeth's court would be in discussions with the Regent Moray to purchase the Queen of Scots' jewels. Elizabeth would describe them as *"of unparalleled beauty"* and *"would have them at any sum named by a jeweller."* Several Italian merchants were sourced and quoted a price of 12,000 crowns (£4,000), which Elizabeth duly honoured. In May 2021, Mary's personal jewellery would again be making headlines, but sadly for all the wrong reasons, as her gold rosary was stolen from Arundel Castle.

Regency forces would face off against Mary's army lead by the 5th Earl of Argyll at Langside on 13 May 1568. Both sides met in a 'push of pike', one eyewitness proclaiming that the spears became so interlocked that *"if the forces behind threw their discharged pistols at the enemy, the weapons simply rested on the shafts as a carpet"*. However after 45 minutes, a charge by Regency forces broke the Marian line at the loss of 100 of their men, to only one of Moray's. Within days Mary would flee south of the border and be intercepted by Richard Lowther at Carlisle Castle. She would never return to Scottish soil.



....the weapons simply rested on the shafts as a carpet

ELIZABETH I (1558-1603)
CROWN GOLD
FIRST 'TENTATIVE' COINAGE

Lot 16



1.75:1

MS62+

Third and Fourth Issue, Crown, 1 July 1567 - 28 February 1570, Tower

ELIZABETH : D . I I G • I I A N : F R • E T : H I : R E G I N A

crowned bust 4C left

SCVTVM : FIDEI : PROTEGET : EAM

crowned square-topped shield dividing E-R

2.82g [43.6grns], 5h, m.m. coronet

(HCN 167; Brown & Comber H11; North 1995; Spink 2522A)

some partial striking softness with an irregular edge between 3 and 5 o'clock and superficial mark behind bust, otherwise a pleasingly bold very fine, very rare, a more wholesome example than the recently offered Comber coin

PROVENANCE

Ryan (I, 338) - £15.0.0

£3,000 - £4,000

Lot 17



1.75:1

AU55

Third and Fourth Issue, Crown, 1 March 1570 - 15 December 1571, Tower

ELIZABETH : D . ' G . ' ANG . ' FR . ' ET : HI . ' REGINA

crowned bust 4C left

SCVTVM : FIDEI : PROTEGET : EAM

crowned square-topped shield dividing **E-R**

2.61g [40.4grns], 12h, m.m. castle

(HCN 169; Brown & Comber H12; North 1995; Spink 2522A)

a trace of doubling and faint crimping, otherwise handsomely cabinet toned, a really bold very fine, an extremely rare privy mark, especially in this most pleasing condition

PROVENANCE

Dr Carter

£3,000 - £4,000

In woman's apparel there is much vanity...

Thomas Drant, Vicar of St Giles Cripplegate would provide the Queen with a rousing sermon at Windsor Castle as part of her New Year celebrations, 1570.

"Correct a wise man with a nod, and a fool with a club. It is infallibly true that no perfect Papist can be to any Christian Prince a good subject...let them in God's good name feel the punishment of a club, a hatchet, or a halter." He then turned his ire to 'fast fashion': As for apparel, 'what have I left myself to speak of?...In women's apparel there is much vanity. The prophet Isaiah reckoneth up their bracelets, mufflers, headbands, bonnets, ear-rings, nose-jewels, veils, wimples, stomachers....many new names might be added in these days. But I will show them of a better new apparel, better than all the gorgeous wardrobes that be here in our Queen's court. Clad yourselves with the silk of sincerity, with the satin of sanctity, with the purple of probity..."



By July 1570, Elizabeth would report another medical issue, condemning her to *'dress as an invalid'* whilst a suppurating wound above her ankle *'prevented her from walking'*. On 19 July, she removed her Court to the Earl of Bedford's estate at Chenies, where like Hatfield House still stands an Elizabethan Oak. So unexpected was the visit that Bedford was away and had to hire forty labourers *'to make clean the said house by the space of three days at a cost of 53s4d.'*

He would write an apology to Sir William Cecil: *"I understand her Majesty's coming to Chenies where if the house was sweet, and the lodgings commodious, I shall be glad thereof. But as to the soil and seat thereof, as no art nor diligence can amend Nature's doings...I heartily pray you give your advice, that I make some present or some demonstration of my good meaning to welcome her Majesty to that old house and barren soil."* During her stay, Cecil confirmed that whilst *"The Queen's foot doth amend, though slowly. We talk of no removing from hence."*

Her Court would remain at Chenies on account of the Queen's immobility and the news of *'sudden death of certain persons very near houses on her progress'* until early August. The fear of plague, which had prompted a ban on all visitors from London to Court at Chenies from 28 July, also forced the Queen to show clemency to the Duke of Norfolk. On 4 August, she permitted his release from the 'infectious Tower', but Walsingham and the French Ambassador La Mothe remained in London engaged in the Peace talks of St Germain-en-Laye which provided Huguenots *'freedom of conscience and public exercise of their faith in certain places'*.

no art nor diligence can amend nature's doings...

JAMES I (1603-1625)

Lot 18



1.75:1

AU55

Second Coinage, Britain Crown [5 Shillings and Sixpence], 1613-1615, Tower

❖ • IACOBVS • D • G • MAG • BRI • FRA • ET • HI • REX

fifth crowned and cuirassed bust right

❖ HENRICVS • ROSAS • REGNA • IACOBVS

crowned square-topped shield dividing I-R

2.46g [37.9grns], 8h, m.m. cinquefoil

(HCN 221; Schneider II, 52-56, [cf. 51 for m.m.]; North 2092; Spink 2626)

flan filed at 3 o'clock, otherwise on a broad and slightly wavy flan, a really bold very fine,

a rare privy mark for bust type

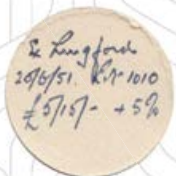
PROVENANCE

Lingford, (II, 1010*) - 'full flan, extremely fine and rare with this bust' - £5.15.0 [with his ticket]

Spink, April 1934



£400 - £600



Lot 19



1.75:1

MS62

Second Coinage, Thistle Crown [4-Shillings], 1610-1611, Tower

IA ' D ' G ' MAG ' BR ' F ' ET ' H ' REX

crowned bust 4C left

TVEATVR • VNITA • DEVS •

annulet stops, crowned thistle dividing I-R

1.89g [28.8grns], 7h, m.m. bell over key

(HCN 234; Schneider II, 57-60, *m.m. unrepresented*; North 2096; Spink 2627)

slightly irregular flan, otherwise good very fine

PROVENANCE

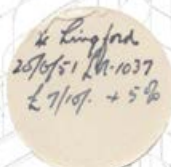
Lingford, (II, 1037) - 'good very fine and very rare' - £7.10.0 [with his ticket]

SCMB, New Year, 1938 ~ sold prior to list

Carlyon-Britton



£400 - £600



Lot 20



1.75:1

AU58

Third Coinage, Quarter-Laurel [5-Shillings], 1624, Tower

✚ IACOBVS D : G : MAG : BRI : FR : ET HI : REX

laureate, draped and cuirassed bust left, value behind

HENRIC • ROSAS • REGNA ✚ • IACO ?

crowned square-topped shield over cross fourchée, beaded inner circles both sides

2.27g [35.0grns], 6h, m.m. trefoil

(HCN 229; Schneider II, - [cf. 99-100]; North 2119; Spink 2642B)

a delightful example of this common coin, however seldom encountered so uniformly struck, further accentuated with lustre in recesses, toned, almost extremely fine / good very fine

£400 - £600



CHARLES I (1625-1649)

Lot 21



1.75:1

AU53

Group B, Crown, 1625-1626, Tower [under King]

† CAROLVS • D • G • MA • BR • FR • ET • HI • REX

B over G in MAG to read MA • BR, wire line inner circle

crowned, draped and cuirassed bust left, wearing ruff, value behind

CVLTORES • SVI • DEVS • PROTEG : †

crowned square-topped and lightly garnished shield, wire line inner circle

2.05g [31.6grns], 7h, m.m. cross calvary

(HCN 259; Brooker 188; Schneider II, 225ff, cf. 1959, 7; North 2181; Spink 2711)

*some partial striking weakness, otherwise an interesting die pairing, the obverse on
account of the unusual die sinker's correction, the reverse on account of careful
sinking, lightly toned, very fine / good very fine, scarce*

£400 - £600



Lot 22



1.75:1

MS 62

Group D, Crown, 1633-1634, Type 3, Tower [under King]

☞ CAROLVS • D • G • MA • BR • FR • ET • HI • REX

fourth crowned, draped and cuirassed bust left, falling lace collar,

value behind, beaded inner circle

CVLTORES • SVI • DEVS • PROTEGIT ☞

crowned oval garnished shield, dividing crowned C-R, beaded inner circle

2.30g [35.3grns], 4h, m.m. portcullis

(HCN 267; Brooker 207; Schneider II, 244; North 2185; Spink 2715)

*superficial scuffs in fields, on an irregular flan with traces of doubling to reverse,
otherwise attractively toned, a really pleasingly good very fine, rare in this condition*

PROVENANCE

Baldwin, 1959 - £6.15.0

Dr Carter

£400 - £600



Lot 23



1.75:1

AU58

Group E, Crown, 1638-1639, Tower [under King]

→ CAROLVS • D • G • MA • BR • FR • ET • HI • REX

fifth 'Aberystwyth' crowned, draped and cuirassed bust left, falling lace collar,
value behind, beaded inner circle

CVLTORES • SVI • DEVS • PROTEGIT ‡

crowned oval garnished shield, dividing crowned C-R, beaded inner circle

2.23g [34.5grns], 8h, m.m. anchor

(HCN 271; Brooker 227-228; Schneider II, 266; North 2188; Spink 2715)

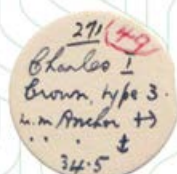
*irregular flan, otherwise pleasantly toned with flares of lustre in recesses, a pleasingly
good very fine, scarce in this condition*

PROVENANCE

Baldwin, 1959 - £7.10.0

Dr Carter

£400 - £600



Lot 24



1.75:1

AU58

Group D, Crown, 1639-1640, Tower [under King]

△ CAROLVS • D • G • MAG • BRI • FR • ET • HI • REX

fourth crowned, draped and cuirassed bust left, falling lace collar,
value behind, beaded inner circle

CVLTORES • SVI • DEVS • PROTEGIT △

crowned oval garnished shield, dividing crowned C-R,
beaded inner circle

2.25g [34.7grns], 5h, m.m. triangle

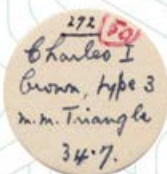
(HCN 272; Brooker 214-215; Schneider II, 252; North 2185; Spink 2715)

lightly toned with rub to portrait, a pleasing very fine

PROVENANCE

Dr Carter

£400 - £600





Serenissimus Princeps, Carolus D: G: Angliæ,
Scotiæ, & Hiberniæ, REX, etc. ∞



Lot 25



• THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAN •

English shield within palm and laurel wreath

• 1658 • GOD • WITH • VS

conjoined shields of England and Ireland

2.35g [36.2grns], 2h, m.m. anchor [over sun]

(HCN 307; BM E.1448; Montagu III, 677 = Murdoch II, 384; Schneider II, 366; North 2720; Spink 3213)

*small scratches on English shield, otherwise a pleasingly round coin with a light but handsome cabinet tone,
a bolder very fine, an excessively rare date*

PROVENANCE

Capel Henry Berkeley Reynolds-Moreton, 5th Earl of Ducie (39) - £18.10.0

Tortworth Court Estate, catalogued by W S Lincoln, 1883

Thomas Reynolds-Moreton, 1st Earl of Ducie († 1840)

Arabella Bettesworth († 1805)

John Bettesworth, Chancellor of the Diocese of London († 1779)

Dr John Bettesworth († 17 December 1751)



COMMONWEALTH (1649-1660)

Gold Crown, 1658



4:1

£6,000 - £10,000

BEYOND THE REACH OF
MONTAGU, MURDOCH, LOCKETT



25.
Henry 8 (3)
Half Sovereign ?
BRISTOL mint
WS obs only
94 grs

3:1

L Ryan 150



HALF-SOVEREIGNS HENRY VIII (1509 - 1547)

Lot 26

MS60

Third Coinage, Half-Sovereign, 1546-1547, Bristol Castle,

William Sharrington (Under-Treasurer)

W HENRICVS: D'G' AGL' FRANCIE: Z: HIB' REX:

King enthroned holding orb and sceptre

HS: AVTE: TRANSIENS: PER MEDI: ILLO: BAT

crowned squared-topped shield flanked by Royal supporters,

HR in cartouche beneath, trefoil stops

6.11g [94.0grns], 10h, p.m. WS/-

(HCN 25; Kenyon 98/20; Whitton, Part IV, pp. 317-318, Pl. XXIII, 2 *same dies*;

Schneider I, -; North 1829; Spink 2298)

*striking weakness as usual for series, otherwise on a neat round flan, a pleasing very fine, of
the highest rarity and known from only one pair of dies*

PROVENANCE

Ryan, (I, 150) - *very fine and rare* - £27.0.0

Probably

SCMB M286, New Year 1938, J14/3 - *VE, extremely rare* - £12.10.0

Carlyon-Britton

£4,000 - £6,000



EDWARD VI (1547-1553)

Lot 27

AU50

Second Period, Half-Sovereign, 1549, Tower II

☞ EDWARD • VI • D • G • AGL • FRA • Z HIB • REX *

youthful bare head and cuirassed bust right, rosette stops

☞ SCVTVM • FIDEI • PROTEGET • EVM •

crowned oval and elaborately garnished shield, dividing E-R

5.37g [83.1grns], 8h, m.m. grapple

(HCN 55; Potter 2(a); Schneider I, 681; North 1911; Spink 2438)

*brighter fields with superficial scratches, otherwise the central devices handsomely bold, good
very fine, rare in this condition*

PROVENANCE

Lockett, (II, 1868*) - £34.0.0

Clarke-Thornhill (I, 65*) - £10.10.0

£4,000 - £6,000





EDWARD VII
Half-Sovereign
Crowned Head
m.m. Gropfle & S
(2055) (66)
82.9 gm

3:1

2
Blake-Thomson
Loken 1868





20.64
 Edward VI
 Half Pr: 4
 last issue
 m.m. Turn
 872 ps.



Lot 28

Third Period, Half-Sovereign, 1551-1553, Tower

 EDWARD ' VI : D ' G ' AGL ' : FRA ' : Z : HIB ' : REX :

crowned and cuirassed three-quarter length bust right, colon stops

 IHS ' AVTEM : TRANSIE : PER MEDI ' ILLO ' IBAT •

crowned square-topped shield dividing E-R, interior frosted

5.68g [87.2grns], 1h, m.m. tun

(HCN 64; Lockett 4364; Schneider I, 696; North 1928; Spink 2451)

*some creasing and tiny lamination flaws with hints of smoothing, otherwise on a neat round
flan, residually lustrous and lightly toned, strictly a bolder very fine, markedly above average
for this notoriously difficult and seldom encountered issue, very rare thus,
in NGC 'Horace Hird' holder, graded AU Details ~ Cleaned*

£4,000 - £6,000

Lot 29

MS 64

Sixth Issue, Half-Pound [10-Shillings], 8 February 1599 - 30 April 1600, Tower



ELIZABETH : D . ' G . ' ANG . ' FRA ' . ET : HI . ' REGINA

crowned bust 8B left



SCVTVM • FIDEI • PROTEGET • EAM •

crowned square-topped shield dividing E-R

5.42g [83.3grns], 10h, m.m. anchor over key

(HCN 160; Brown & Comber G29; Schneider I, 808-812 *this m.m. unrepresented*;

North 2009; Spink 2535A)

*flashed but lustrous, otherwise near extremely fine,
the anchor mintmark of the highest rarity for this denomination*

PROVENANCE

Lockett, (III, 3293*) - £90.0.0

Mann (309) - £4.12.0

Bliss (300) - £3.5.0

Murdoch (I, 595), '*unpublished*' - £3.10.0

16th Viscount Dillon (68)

Welby-Gregory, 4th Baronet

Denton Hall Collection

Welby, 2nd Baronet Denton († 1852)

£6,000 - £10,000

THE MURDOCH EXAMPLE



160 ¹⁵
 ELIZABETH
 Half-Sovereign
 mm. Anchor under key
 87.3 gm

3:1

2
 Wilby,
 Lord Dillon,
 Murdoch,
 Bliss
 Lockett, 2293, £90





3:1



Lot 30

Sixth Issue, Half-Pound [of 10-Shillings], 29 July 1601 - 14 May 1602, Tower

 **ELIZABETH : D . ' G . ' ANG . ' FRA ' . ET : HI . ' REGINA**

crowned bust 8B left, hair slips into legend

1 : SCVTVM • FIDEI • PROTEGET • EAM •

crowned square-topped shield dividing **E-R**

5.55g [85.4grns], 7h, m.m. 1 [over 0 on obverse]

(HCN 162; Schneider I, 808-812 *this m.m. unrepresented*; Brown & Comber G31

albeit overmark not noted; North 2009; Spink 2540)

some die clashing above crown and some superficial scratches behind head, otherwise

residually toned, a handsome coin, a really good very fine, extremely rare,

in NGC 'Horace Hird' holder, graded UNC Details ~ Obverse Scratched

PROVENANCE

Ryan, (I, 333) - £18.10.0

Possibly

SCMB M285, February 1938, F17/18 - *EF RRR* - £7.10.0

Carlyon-Britton (*Catalogue 1914-1918, no. 595*) *weighs 84.0grns*

£6,000 - £10,000

HALF-UNITE COMMONWEALTH (1649 - 1660)

MS62

Double-Crown or Half-Unite, 1651, Tower



• THE • COMMONWEALTH • OF • ENGLAND •

English shield within palm and laurel wreath

• 1651 • GOD • WITH • VS

conjoined shields of England and Ireland

4.56g [70.2grns], 4h, m.m. sun

(HCN 297; Manville & Gaspar, 1991, pp. 137; Vaughan-Morgan 150 = Lockett
4245 = Schneider II, 350 *same dies*; EGC 37 [R5]; North 2717; Spink 3210)

*traces of doubling to strike, otherwise a magnificent example of the fabled
COMMONWEALTH error reading, choice, much as struck and excessively rare,
the finest of the three specimens known*

PROVENANCE

Spink, 5 April 1955 - £32.10.0

£6,000 - £10,000



Lot 31

SPINK



3.1

MM



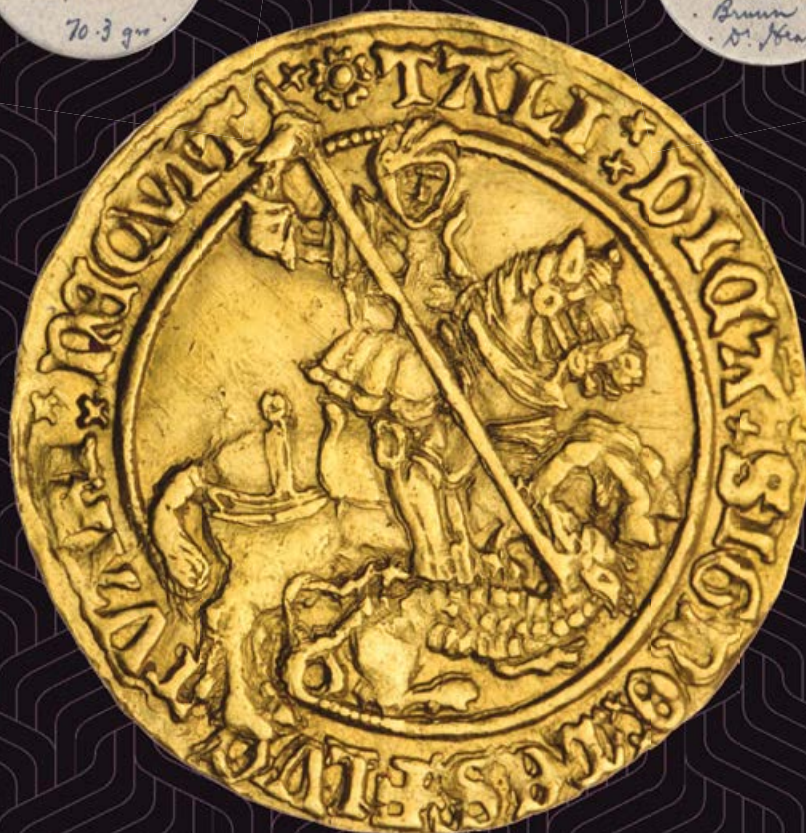
Lot 32



26.
Henry VIII
George Noble
as Henry 8o. t.
70.3 gr.

3:1

2 Martin
Shepherd
Richardson
H. Clarke
Hendrick
Brewer
Dr. Heath



THE MURDOCH PLATE COIN



HENRY VIII (1509-1547)

GEORGE NOBLE



AU53

Second Coinage, George Noble [of 6-Shillings and 8 Pence], 5 November 1526 - 1529, Tower

✿ HENRIC? DI 'G' R' AGL' Z FRANC' DNS' HIBERNI

Ship surmounted by rose and crucifix mast dividing H and K, twisted rigging 2/1,

with bowsprit, waves lapping below

✿ TALL: DICA: SIGNO: MES' FLVCTVARI: NEQVIT'

St George lancing Dragon

4.57g [70.3grns], 6h, m.m. rose

(Stewartby III, 977 *same reverse die*; Schneider I, 576; North 1785; Spink 2270)

faintly crimped and doubled in legend around hIBERNI, otherwise a beautifully centred and uniform example, amongst the finest known of this iconic Tudor talisman, nearly extremely fine, very rare and with an exemplary pedigree encapsulated with deposits of rex wax in recesses

PROVENANCE

Dr F O Arnold

Dr Heath (29*) - £100.0.0

Bruun (563*) - £66.0.0

Murdoch (I, 415*) - *exceedingly fine and extremely rare* - £34.10.0

Clark (123*) - £34.0.0

Richardson (113) - £30.0.0

Shepherd (210) - £40.0.0

Martin (146) - £20.10.0

For further discussion on the pedigree of this remarkable coin prior to 1859, please see overleaf

*penes Nobiliss. Comitissam
de Ponte Fracto.*

£40,000 - £60,000

This unique issue has long been regarded as an idol for any connoisseur of the Tudor coinage. Perhaps only sixty examples had survived to appear through major public auctions since 1742, including one found beneath a fish shop at Granby Street, Leicester in May 1854. Only twelve of these have actually appeared for sale since 1950, with this coin the apparent finest of the dozen, and the first fresh coin to be offered since the lauded discovery of the 'Lost Pattern' sold at Sotheby's in 1981. To date 10 obverse dies (Ship) and seven reverse dies (St George) have been noted, with the British Museum holding at least seven examples from these various die pairings including that Pattern (O10/Rv), as well as the Half George Noble acquired from the Ryan sale in 1950; one of the very few occasions where Hird himself lost at auction.

By proclamation of 22 August 1526 at Hampton Court '*prices should be fixed on current coin to prevent foreign export to the continent*' (Harl. MS. 442, fol. 68), temporarily absencing an 80-pence unit present in the English economy since 1344. The revised indenture to Cardinal Wolsey on 5 November confirmed the revaluation of the gold Angel to 7-Shillings and Sixpence and also the introduction of '*Another coin, called the George noble, to pass for 6s. 8d., "as the angel noble was accustomed, with its half."*' (Calig. B. VI. 79). The opportunity for a new design was not lost on Henry, and ultimately demonstrates a masterclass of his cognizance.

The coin conceived is a most naked statement of Englishness: her patron Saint vanquishes the imagery of St. Michael, like the Archangel had himself the Dragon on the previous incarnation of the 6s8d coin. However the legends are now transposed, Henry's name reflected alongside an allegorical Tudor Galleon, St. George alongside Prudentius' 4th Century Hymn. TALI DICATA SIGNO MENS FLVCTVARE NESCIT - '*the sign of the cross seals thy brow and the place where lies thy heart*'. In reality both are allegories of this Tudor principate. In one respect it represents his nascent military might, in the other it displays a deeply personal emblem reflective of his divine right to Kingship as of Accession Day, 23 April 1509. This date would also be seven years exactly since he had buried his elder brother Prince Arthur and become the heir-in-waiting. The final symbolism of the coin is granted by the appearance of the patron saint, the 'Faithful Defender of Good', an allusion to Henry's title 'FIDEI DEFENSOR' received directly from Pope Leo X in 1521. A title he would proudly proclaim across the entirety of Wolsey's recoinage.

So potent was this iconography to Henry that he recreated it across his tournament armour worn for his jousts. Sadly this skilled horseman would fall foul in such a bout in January 1536. Although his competing days and his second marriage were tragically ended, his chosen imagery would forever endure in the hearts and minds of his subjects. As such the coin came to adopt a pseudo-mythic status not just for numismatists, but also amongst passive observers. It may even provide us the earliest evidence for a 'collectable' English coin. John Husee writing to Lady Lisle on 10 February 1538 (29 Hen. VIII) '*Today process is appointed to be had against Bell. I hope to get the travers that came last over. I gave "him" one George noble, with which he was well pleased, and said my Lord of Norfolk [Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke] had offered 3l. for it. I offered 3l., and I think it might be had under 4l.*' This account directly underlines the exclusivity of this coin in circulation, and even how it was perceived by the uncle of two of Henry VIII's wives. Indeed Howard's affinity with the symbolism is particularly poignant in the downfall of Thomas Cromwell following the disastrous marriage of Anne of Cleves, Howard being recorded as '*personally tearing the St George from his neck*' following his charge of High Treason. A generation later, at the height of Spanish invasion fears in 1588, at least one vessel of 120-tons and 10-guns is known from the London Reserve Squadron, flying under the ensign of the 'George Noble' commanded by Nicholas Gorges. Similarly a 120-ton ship from Weymouth termed '*The Golden Ryall*' saw action in the Armada, its owner Thomas Middleton claiming damage for one of the guns in the action. Even a publican is known to have chosen Henry's design for his Inn sign at the George Hotel in Ashford (Kent). Furthermore, should one be fortunate enough to walk the hallowed halls of the Bank of England, one may even step on their mosaic floor similarly inspired by the coin. Horace would be equally mesmerised. At the Royal Numismatic Society meeting on 21 December 1955, he would present a short paper on '*St George and the English Coinage*', and no doubt share this example to a captivated audience, entrancing a new generation like his coin had its past owners Bruun, Murdoch, Shepherd and Martin before them.

However the most surprising element of Henry's regular coinage is the repeated inclusion of his wives, the only English monarch to do so until our present Queen. Ironically Henry VIII is now best remembered for having had the most consorts of any English Royal, and thus his series can be starkly delineated by the shifting sands of his own favour. From Katharine of Aragon as emblazoned here, to the beloved Jane Seymour who died soon after childbirth on the handsome Halfcrown (lot 9), the protagonists at the heart of Tudor government would play out as much at Hampton Court as they did in people's pockets. Evidently the marital changes proved most complicated for Mint officials, and hybrid issues of Aragon and Boleyn and indeed Boleyn and Seymour are well documented within Hird's original cabinet (see plates). Remarkably these errors would occur despite all official emblems of Boleyn being consciously expunged from the walls of the Royal Palaces even as the sword still dripped with her blood on Tower Green. Seymour, however, would not suffer the same *damnatio memoriae*, as her likeness would be posthumously included in the 'Family Portrait' hung at the Presence Chamber at Whitehall Palace from 1545, on account of her giving Henry his son and heir. Fortunately like the present coin, both survive to this day for us to humbly admire.

Postscript:

Accompanying this enchanting coin is a scarcely-believable discovery made at the eleventh hour as this catalogue went to press. Little did the compiler realise the ultimate significance of the Husee-Lisle communiqués until he sourced an illustration from the archives of the Royal Society for 1739. He can trace only three coins with certainty from this highly distinctive die pairing (O3/Ri) - the only one to read SIGNO and where St George's head rests on the inner circle of the design rather than breaking through it. He has deduced fifteen such die marriages from his study of the at least twenty-six known surviving George Nobles in 2021. Snelling's mythical reading [TALI DICAIT...FLVCTVARE] actually aids this pursuit, as this misleading transcription would be erroneously perpetuated across journals and publications long beyond Ruding in 1840. Consequently the odds of the subsequent line engraving being drawn so accurately from any other coin than that presently offered becomes in his view vanishingly small. Particular notice may be given to the apparent recreation of 'doubling' by HIBERNI in the legend, that is simply not visible on the other two known coins (BM E.38; and Roth, last seen in 1954). Whilst not conclusive, the potential pedigree for the Hird coin is in his view irrefutably compelling, and - in short - potentially **truly** outstanding.



Miss Hicks, collection purchased en bloc by Cureton, 1849 - £400.0.0
The Athenaeum lamented, the cabinet is 'now irrevocably dispersed'

Thomas William Fermor, 4th Earl of Pomfret (d. 1833)

Illustrated in *Metallographia Britannica* for the Royal Society, Plate I.56, 1739

Composed by Heneage Finch FSA, 5th Earl of Winchelsea (d. 1726) and Martin Folkes [his example read DICATA]

Thomas Fermor, 1st Earl of Pomfret, Master of Horse to Queen Caroline

~ Conceivably ~

Thomas Hall Esq, King's Clerk of the Royal Mint (d. 1718)

Financial investment portfolio and estate handled personally by Sir Isaac Newton on behalf of his son Francis, including investing in the infamous South Sea Company. The probate for Thomas Hall's estate was granted by John Bettesworth providing a tantalising clue for the origins of his collection represented in other lots today

Sir Heneage Finch, 3rd Earl of Winchelsea (d. 1689), by private treaty with Sir Isaac Newton for Thomas Hall, 1696

Arundel House, collection purchased en bloc by Finch, c.1683
 ~ thence by descent ~

Thomas Howard, 14th Earl of Arundel, "Father of Vertu in England" (d.1646), his son, art and antiquities collector, who spent at least £10,000 on "medals"

~ Circumstantially ~

Philip Howard, 13th Earl of Arundel (d. 1595), his only son and inheritor

Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk ~ titles and lands forfeit to the Crown 2 June 1572 ~

Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of Norfolk (d. 1554), title passed to grandson

Sir Thomas Bell, Mayor of Gloucester, by private treaty to Howard, 1538 - £3.0.0

John Husee, Agent of Arthur Plantagenet, Lord Deputy of Calais, 1533-1540

Apparently, sourcing this coin proved problematic, as an earlier letter attests:

(29. Hen VIII, 29 January 1538) John Husee to Lady Lisle:
'I have this day a letter from your Ladyship, but no George noble, unless you mean that which James brought. I have no hope yet for travers, nor of a gentlewoman that will suit you.'

Documentary evidence survives sufficiently to substantiate this circumstantial pedigree chain through the hands of the Earls of Pomfret; the King's Clerk of the Royal Mint for the Great Recoinage in 1696; Sir Isaac Newton; the Howard dynasty via the disgraced 4th Duke of Norfolk, and lastly to John Husee, the Agent for the uncle of King Henry VIII himself.

ELIZABETH I (1558-1603)

'FINE GOLD'

RYALS

SECOND 'RESTORATION' COINAGE

Lot 33

AU58+

Sixth Issue, Rose Noble or 'Ship Ryal' [of 15-Shillings], 1 June 1587 - 31 January 1590, Tower

ELI ZAB . ' D . ' G . ' ANG . ' FR . ' ET . ' HI B REGINA ♡

Queen holding orb and sceptre, seated three-quarters facing in Tudor Galleon, set with double-rose, ornaments -1 | 1-1, ropes 3/3, sails 2/4, E on standard and sails on bowsprit, calm waters lap below

☾ IHS • AVT . ' TRANSIENS • PER • MEDIV . ' ILLORVM • IBAT •

rose upon radiant sun, alternating crowned Leopards and floriate cross terminals in angles, small trefoils in spandrels

7.52g [116.0grns], 7h, m.m. crescent (reverse only)

(HCN 90; Durlacher 144; Thompson [1941], Group C, no. 8, dies O4/R4 [recté] **this coin**;

Schneider I, 784-785 *this m.m. unrepresented*; North 2004; Spink 2530)

slight rim furling at 4 o'clock with a corresponding privy mark ghosting through to obverse legend, otherwise a most handsome example of this elusive and exclusive Tudor rarity, one of only three recorded with the historic 'Armada' pyx symbol, and the only example to appear since Hird's acquisition in 1950, the other accessioned into the National collection, or otherwise lost in the 19th Century

PROVENANCE

Ryan (I, 276) - *extremely fine and very extremely rare* - £130.0.0

Carlyon-Britton

Regrettably, the prior provenance is incorrect on account of the Montagu specimen being accessioned into the British Museum in 1896. However an example remains untraced from the Duke of Devonshire collection sold in 1844.

£40,000 - £60,000

THE MURDER EXAMPLE



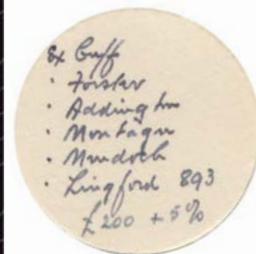
95.90.
Elizabeth
Royal
m.m. Crescent
115.8 gr

3:1

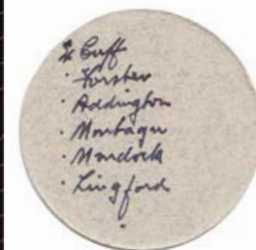
St. Louis
"Lady in the Water"
Rivie
Montagne
Barlym. Buiton
Ryan 276



HER FINEST HOUR



3.1



THE MONTAGU - MURDOCH MARVEL

JAMES I (1603-1625)

Lot 34

MS64★

Second Coinage, 'Ship Noble' or Spur Ryal, 1611-1612, Tower

★ IACOBVS • D • G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • ET • | HIB • REX

King holding sword and Royal shield, standing three-quarters facing in Galleon, double-rose set atop lower of two gun decks, ropes 3/3, I on standard, plain masts, choppy waters lap below

★ A • DNO • FACTVM • EST • ISTVD • ET • EST • MIRABILE

(the colon over the key)

rose upon radiant sun, alternating crowned leopards and floriate cross terminals in angles, small trefoils in spandrels

6.76g [104.3grns], 10h, m.m. mullet [over key]

(HCN 205; Montagu III, 136 = Murdoch I, 686 = Lingford II, 893 **this coin**;

BM 1935.0401.6994 *same dies*; Schneider II, 12-13, *same obverse die*; North 2080; Spink 2614)

a brighter specimen with a faint hint of doubling to reverse legends, otherwise a truly awe-inspiring example of this classic Stuart rarity, highly befitting of the revered 19th and 20th Century cabinets it has formerly graced, beautifully round with flares of residual lustre, a most captivating extremely fine, of the highest rarity and once thought unique by Montagu and Murdoch, now one of three recorded with this privy mark, and still the finest known either in public or private hands with an outstanding pedigree

PROVENANCE

Lingford (II, 893*) - 'in beautiful state and extremely rare' - £200.0.0

Douglas Liddell noted: 'a lovely specimen', evidently sorely missed by Beresford-Jones for whom Spink conducted underbidding

Murdoch, (I, 686) - 'exceedingly fine and believed to be unique with this mint mark' - £28.0.0

Montagu, (III, 136) - 'extremely fine and an extremely rare m.m.' - £40.0.0

Addington

Forster (98) - £32.0.0

Cuff (1112) - £25.10.0

£50,000 - £80,000

MS 62

Third Coinage, 'Lion' Ryal or Spur Ryal [of 15-Shillings], 1621-1623, Tower

IACOBVS D : G : MAG : BRIT : FRA : ET HI : REX | • •

Lion séjant-affronté or 'combatante' holding unified Royal Shield of England and Scotland, dividing X-V

• A DNO : FACTVM EST IUSTVD ET EST MIRABI :

no stops, except colons after **DNO** and **MIRABI**, rose upon radiant sun,
alternating crowned Leopards and floriate cross terminals in angles, small trefoils in spandrels

6.25g [96.4grns], 7h, m.m. thistle

(HCN 209; Kenyon -; "*Unpublished Gold Coins of James I*" [1887] -; [1889] -; Devonshire -; Durrant -;
Cuff -; Montagu -; Murdoch -; Schneider II 79-80 *this m.m. unrepresented*; North 2109; Spink 2634)

*subtly crimped to peripheries, otherwise deceptively bold for strike, a pleasingly good very fine thus, and of the
highest rarity with this privy mark, the only example traced
in public or private hands*

PROVENANCE

Lingford (II, 1052) - *very fine and excessively rare* - £165.0.0

Lyddon (40)

Rashleigh (859) - *'unpublished with this mint mark'*

£20,000 - £30,000

Lot 35

SPINK



200.209.
James I
Spur Ryal
(2nd Type)
in m. Thistle
Believed Unique
96.4 gr.

3:1



2
Rashleigh June 1909
Lot 859
S.G. Lyden 8/11/57.
Lot 40
Lingford .. 1052
#265 + 5%

RASHLEIGH'S UNIQUE LION

H M Grueber, writing for the Numismatic Chronicle in 1907, has advanced the idea that little-known pioneer William Holle was responsible for the drastic redesign of the Jacobean coinage in the final six years of his reign, following his appointment as '*head Sculptor of Irons for the Money*' on 29 May 1618. His employment as *Cuneator* brought to an end the tenure of the Anthony family monopoly, the first of whose clan - Derick is best known for his attractive Pattern Sixpence and Threepence strikings for 1574 and 1575, as well as the majestic bejewelled portraiture adopted for the Sixth and Seventh issues of Elizabeth I seen earlier in this catalogue.

Indeed, Farquhar (1908) writing in response to Grueber's paper, appended a warrant of 30 December 1619:

'For the Warders of the Mint to make reasonable allowance to John Holle, Engraver of the Mint for Patterns made by him of the King's gold moneys, &c, and for the labours of other gravers and workers employed by him.'

Curiously however, both the christian name and indeed Holle's title in omitting 'Chief', differ from William's authorised standing at the Mint. Nevertheless Grueber's proposition remains outwardly attractive. Holle is known to have been the first engraver of music on copper-plate in England, as well as the talented author of notable illustrations of the period, including but not limited to Martin Billingsley's *The Pen's Excellencie* (1617) and Michael Drayton's *Poly-Olbion* (1612, 1622) in which most significantly his rendering of Henry, Prince of Wales and a laureate Drayton himself appear.

The stylistic similarities between the distinct 'third coinage' and these renderings are obvious. Indeed, no official portraiture depicting James I wearing a laurel wreath survives, but it is evident how this contemporary line engraving alongside the wider usage of Roman apparel upon the contemporary issues of Holy Roman Emperors Rudolf II and Matthias could have served as a canon for the re-design. Similarly a prototype for the Lion séjant-affronté can be sourced from the heraldry of leading nobleman, including in the cognizance of John Maitland, 1st Earl of Lauderdale, later President of the Scottish Parliament during the English Civil War.

Nevertheless, the significance of the King's portraiture reversing from facing to the right prior to 1619, to now facing left for the remainder of his reign is frustratingly lacking in scholarly debate, despite it being perhaps the most overt aspect of the redesign. Farquhar did attempt an explanation for the varied nature of the King's visage on the new 20-Shilling coin and its fractions, proposing that Holle must only have responsible for the new Rose and Spur Ryals and Angels on account of his death in September 1624, whilst subordinate 'gravers' worked on the new Laurels, stylistic details of which would extend into the reign of Charles I.

This leaves only a purely practical explanation for this artistic 'volte face'. The retarrifing of all gold specie on 23 November 1611 rendered the Ship Ryal commoditised at 16 Shillings and Sixpence (as witnessed in the previous lot); a hopelessly inconvenient value in general commerce.

The proclamation of 31 July 1619 sought to address this issue, with a total redesign ensuring that there could be no confusion between the old and new coinage (compare lots 18 and 20), especially as both were still expected to circulate together. Furthermore marks of value across the coinage to illustrate the new standards. As William Camden noted, as soon as the new coinage entered circulation on 3 September of that year, they '*got the name of laurels among the vulgar*.'

With the death of William Holle recorded in the state papers for September 1624, the responsibility for engraving the King's coinage would fall to John Gilbert and Edward Green, both of whom operated into the reign of Charles I.





142. (39)
ELIZABETH
Pound Sovereign
m.m. Archer
174 gms

3:1

R. D. Barker



POUNDS ELIZABETH I (1558-1603)

THIRD 'RESTORATION' COINAGE

'CROWN GOLD'

MS65

Sixth Issue, Pound Sovereign [of 20-Shillings], 8 February 1599 - 30 April 1600, Tower



ELIZABETH : D . ' G . ' ANG ' FRA . ' ET : HIB . ' REGINA •

crowned and elaborately decorated bust 8A left



SCVTVM : FIDEI : PROTEGET : EAM •

crowned square-topped and lightly garnished shield dividing E-R

11.29g [174.0grns], 2h, m.m. anchor over key

(HCN 142; Schneider II, 803; Comber II, 135; Brown & Comber F21; North 2008; Spink 2534)

slightly doubling in obverse legend, otherwise a lovely example of this seldom-seen privy mark, handsomely cabinet toned, almost extremely fine and equally rare

PROVENANCE

Dr Carter

Probably

SCMB M285, February 1938, F17/18 - EF, RRR - £7.10.0

Carlyon-Britton (*Catalogue 1914-1918, no. 569*) documents an example of this exact weight

Baldwin, 31 December 1913 - £17.3.6, and therefore presumably

Dudman (80) - £2.12.0

£15,000 - £25,000

MS61

Sixth Issue, Pound Sovereign [20-Shillings], 8 February 1599 - 30 April 1600, Tower

○ **ELIZABETH • D . ' G . ' ANG . ' FRA . ' ET • HIB . ' REGINA •**

crowned and elaborately decorated bust 8A left

○ **SCVTVM • FIDEI • PROTEGET • EAM •**

crowned square-topped and lightly garnished shield dividing **E-R**

11.09g [171.2grns], 5h, m.m. O [small size cypher]

(HCN 144; Brown & Comber F22; Schneider II, 804; North 2008; Spink 2534)

*flushed with some surface marks behind bust, otherwise on a neat round flan, a really bold very fine with
hints of residual reddish tone in recesses*

£4,000 - £6,000



144
ELIZABETH
Pound Sovereign
m. m. 0 small size
144
171.2 gm

3:1



Lot 38

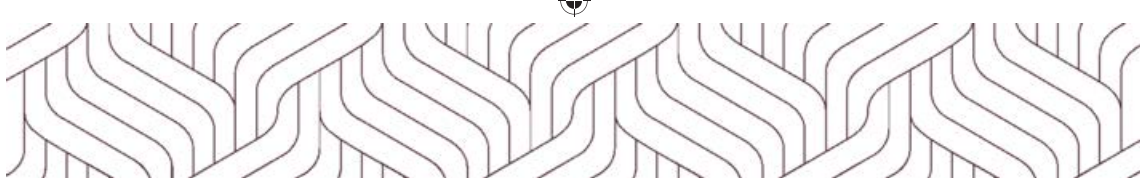


343
 Charles I (21)
 Unica m. Anchor
 H. 1a. Sol. Grop. B.
 141.1 gm

3:1

Lockite 4127 f. 32.





UNITES
CHARLES I (1625-1649)

MS63+

Group B, Unite [of 20-Shillings], 1628-1629, Tower



• CAROLVS D : G : MAG : BR : FR : ET HI : REX •

second crowned bust left, wearing ruff, XX behind,

FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA



no stops in legend

crowned, square-topped and lightly garnished shield

9.14g [141.1grns], 10h, m.m. anchor [upright A / upright B, both with rounded flukes]

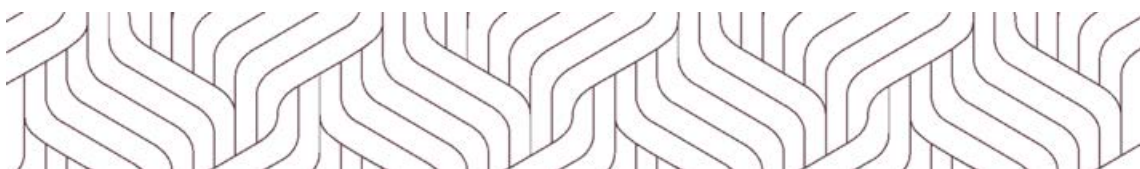
(HCN 343; cf. Schneider II, 124; North 2148; Spink 2687)

*bright and residually lustrous, otherwise an exceptionally uniform and bold example on a neat compact
flan, almost extremely fine for type, rare thus*

PROVENANCE

Lockett, (IV, 4127*) - £32.0.0

£2,000 - £3,000





CIVIL WAR ISSUES

MS64

Royalist Oxford, Unite [of 20-Shillings], 1642

• CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRIT : FR : ET : HIB : REX •

crowned and armoured three-quarter length bust left, holding dumpy sword and olive branch,

XX behind

: EXVRGAT : DEVS : DISSIPENTVR : INIMICI

three even plumes with bands above,

RELIG : PROT : LEG | ANG : LIBER : PAR in two-lined scroll, **1642** below

9.04g [139.6grns], 11h, no m.m.

(HCN 279; Beresford-Jones, dies III/4; Brooker 845 *same dies*; Schneider II, 308 *same dies*;

North 2386; Spink 2731)

*handsomely uniform and softly cabinet toned on a most pleasingly neat round flan, almost extremely fine,
and very seldom seen in this wonderful state of preservation*

PROVENANCE

Dr F O Arnold

Ziegler

Rashleigh (879) - *extremely fine and rare, and a very round piece*

£8,000 - £12,000



Lot 39



279
CHARLES I
OXFORD UNITE
1642
25 26
139-6

3:1

FR. HIB
R. Rostbigh
Ziegler
L. Ammer



Lot 40

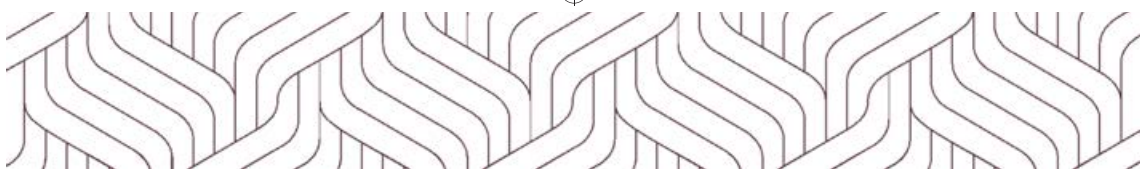


281 *48*
 CHARLES I
 OXFORD UNITE
 1644
 ox
 Scroll continues and
 in three lines
 139.8

3:1

*Ex D. Carter
 B. 1179/59 L45.*





MS66

Royalist Oxford, Unite [of 20-Shillings], 1644



CAROLVS • D : G : MAG : BRI : FR : ET • HIB : REX

neat crowned and armoured bust left, holding long sword and olive branch, XX behind

•EXVRGAT DEVS • DISSIPENTVR • INIMICI •

RELIG : PROT : | LEG : • ANG : | LIBER : PAR in continuous three-lined scroll,

three even plumes with bands above, **1644 OX** in two lines below

9.06g [139.8grns], 9h, p.m. plume

(HCN 281; Beresford-Jones, dies X/18; Brooker 853 *same dies*;

Schneider II, 325 *same dies*; North 2389; Spink 2735)

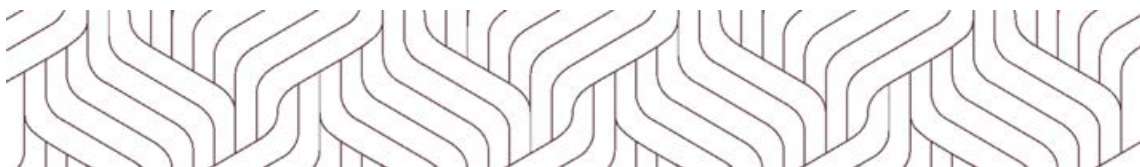
some partial striking softness to peripheries, otherwise a beautiful example, handsomely uniform with hints of ochre-orange tone accentuating underlying mint lustre, a most pleasing extremely fine and much as issued, very rare thus

PROVENANCE

Baldwin, 15 September 1959 - £45.0.0

Dr Carter

£8,000 - £12,000



COMMONWEALTH (1649-1660)

MS64

Unite [of 20-Shillings], 1656



• THE • COMMONWEALTH • OF • ENGLAND •

English shield within palm and laurel wreath of fifteen leaves

• GOD • WITH • VS

conjoined shields of England and Ireland

9.04g [139.5grns], 10h, p.m. sun

(HCN 350; EGC 27 [R5]; Schneider II, 344 *albeit 15 leaves*, cf. 343 [1655]

same obverse die; North 2715; Spink 3208)

*of slightly waterworn appearance with further traces of metal stressing below shields,
nevertheless residually lustrous, an especially bold very fine, and an extremely rare date of
issue, with the recent discovery of the '15-leaf variety, the demonstrably scarcer type*

PROVENANCE

Baldwin, Spring 1960 - £40.0.0

von Thielau - EE, a rare date - DG320

£4,000 - £6,000

Lot 41



350.
Commonwealth
UNITED 1656
Rare date
Vr £40 (51)

3:1

ep 112 65
in Thielan Colln
Amsterdam
March 1960.





339
HENRY VII
SOVEREIGN
Ruske Class IIc.
m.m. Obs. Lio
R. 9 Leon
235/1 g⁹⁰

3:1

In John Evans Collection
Lockett 4039 1/2 680



SOVEREIGNS HENRY VII (1485-1509)

XF40

'Double Ryal' or Sovereign [of 20-Shillings], Type Vb, 1 December 1505 - April 1509, Tower

✚ HENRICVS ✚ DEI ✚ GRACIA ✚ REX | ANGLIE ✚ ET ✚ FRANC ✚ DNS ✚ HIB ✚

King seated on narrow throne simplistically ornamented with fine lattice work and pellet

✚ IHESVS ✚ AVTEM ✚ TRANSIENS ✚ PER ✚ MEDIVM ✚ ILLORVM ✚ IBAT ✚✚

crosslet stops with four at terminus of legend, Royal shield set on Tudor Rose inside ornate floral tressure
with 'bunches of grapes' terminals, spandrels otherwise plain

15.24g [235.1grns], 8h, m.m. Lis II/pheon

(HCN 339; BM 1935.0401.817 *same dies*; BM 1866.0713.1 = Carlyon-Britton [1925], pp. and Pl. V, no. 82 *same dies*; Potter & Winstanley Vb = Lockett 4039 *this coin mentioned*; SCBI Ashmolean 83; Schneider I, 551/- *same obverse die, but the rev. m.m. unrepresented*; North 1692/2; Spink 2176)

on a slightly concave and bright flan, otherwise a pleasingly uniform and broad strike, near very fine, extremely rare with only six examples known to Potter and Winstanley, two of those in Museums; yet the National Collection not acquiring a comparative example until 1935, and only the Dr Carter example resurfacing in recent commerce

PROVENANCE

Lockett (IV, 4039*) - *'very fine and very rare'* - £680.0.0

Pierpont-Morgan

Sir John Evans

£20,000 - £30,000

Henry VII's decision to issue a new gold pound coin in October 1489 has long captivated English numismatics, not least because of its unprecedented size and value in contemporary English commerce. Most surprising is the fact the coin is not actually native in origin at all, but entirely borrowed from the European prototype 'Real d'Or' struck by Emperor Maximilian in 1487. Consequently like with the failed 'Florin Coinage' a century before, the new English coin entirely loaned itself to international expectation. Unsurprisingly Henry VII was keen to exert his authority, especially as doubts remained about his admittedly extremely tenuous connection by blood to the throne. He therefore chose to adorn this new coin with a highly personal branding that sought to expel any doubt both domestically or internationally as to who was the rightful heir to the Kingdom.

This fear was not without just cause. Less than two years into his reign, Henry had faced down a rival claim from John de la Pole, 1st Earl of Lincoln who was reputed to be guardian of Edward Plantagenet, 17th Earl of Warwick. Crushing the Yorkist claim at the Battle of Stoke in June 1487, Henry allowed Edward, who in reality was the pretender Lambert Simnel to work in his employ, considering a rival claimant was best kept under his thumb, rather than running amok in his Kingdom. Soon after his first Sovereigns were struck, a second threat arose from Perkin Warbeck, a fresh pretender claiming to be Richard of Shrewsbury who landed in Ireland in 1491. As doubts persisted over the fate of the 'Princes in the Tower', Warbeck maintained his support throughout his multiple failed beachings in England. Eventually he would be captured at Hampshire in 1497, but it is estimated to have cost Henry over £13,000 in pursuing this would-be usurper. Consequently the dramatic evolution in design witnessed across Henry's Sovereign coinage from the enlarged and embattled portrait witnessed on his earlier issues to the more refined and relaxed regal stylings of his later coinages may be reflective of Henry's mood. Unlike the contemporary Angel coinage that had remained largely unchanged since its first issued under Edward IV, it is evident the personalisation Henry sought to impress on his subjects with his new coin continued to be addressed throughout his reign.

Indeed A E Packe, writing for the Royal Numismatic Society has adduced a relationship between the coinages and important events in the rule of England's first Tudor. The first issue perhaps deliberately coincided with the elevation of his eldest son Prince Arthur to Knight of the Bath and Prince of Wales, in November 1489. The second issue Packe equated to the agreement of the Peace at Etaples in November 1492 and the subsequent issues interconnected with the elevation of Prince Henry to heir-apparent following the death of Prince Arthur in 1502. Whilst an appealing and convenient theory, it is most evident that Henry VII suffered the same problems that have plagued Kings and Queens for time immemorial - how to protect their coin from counterfeiting and debasement. Indeed Henry's statute for his last recoinage, of which the present specimen is an example stipulates: "*all manner of gold thereafter to be coined should have the whole scripture about every piece of the same gold without lacking of any part thereof, to the intent that the King's subjects thereafter might have perfect knowledge by that circle or scripture when the same coin were clipped or impaired.*"

Alongside the obvious practical necessity of maintaining the standard, Packe's 'moments of pride' may also be conversely viewed as Henrician moments of greatest suspicion. In 1503, Elizabeth of York would die in childbirth, aged just 37. In one moment, Henry would lose not only a genuinely loving partner, but also the mainstay of his claim to the English throne. The final years of his rule would therefore be alone, and now challenged by many who had previously expressed loyalty to him, simply out of deference to his choice of Queen. All Sovereigns of Henry VII are extremely rare, however most of the few extant are attributable to this last issue subsequent to Elizabeth's death. Whitton could only trace six examples like the present specimen, from only one pair of dies, so it is evident, if such were needed beyond mere economic inference that few were ever struck. Particularly as the die matrices were also employed to create the enigmatic 'Double-Sovereigns' or piedfort strikings for which only one example is extant from these dies (BM 1866.0713.1). Confounding matters in recent years is the misattribution of this issue to the Second Coinage of Henry VIII by Kenyon, explaining why the examples appearing in the Montagu and Murdoch catalogues are mis-identified.

Opposite: 'Family of Henry VII', *Flemish School, c.1503 -1509*;
The Haunted Gallery, Hampton Court Palace
(Royal Collections Trust)





HENRY VIII (1509-1547)

THIRD COINAGE

'20CT. FINENESS'

Type IIb, Small Module, Sovereign [of 20-Shillings], June 1545 - April 1547, Southwark

 **HENRIC . ' 8 . ' DI . ' GRA . ' AGL . ' FRANCIE . ' Z . ' HIB . ' REX . '**

double sleeve or 'hook' stops mature Holbeinesque portrait of King holding orb and sceptre, seated on throne, very fine lattice work and pellet backing, flanked by pillars, Tudor Rose below

 **IHS : AVTEM : TRANSIENS : PER : MEDIVM : ILLOR : IBAT**

double trefoil stops crowned Royal shield flanked by supporters, HR in cartouche below

12.19g [188.5grns], 11h, m.m. E/S

(HCN 18; Whitton 14 **this coin**, dies F/ff; Schneider I, - [cf. 611]; North 1825; Spink 2291)

some very faint parallel scoring across bust, otherwise with attractive reddish tone

and unusually uniform for strike, a bold very fine, presumed UNIQUE,

in NGC 'Horace Hird' holder, graded AU Details ~ Obverse Scratched

PROVENANCE

Whitton [BNJ, 1949], pp. 75-76, no. 14 **this coin**

Shand (77)

£10,000 - £15,000



18. ②
HENRY 8
Last Coinage
SOVEREIGN.
obv. & reverse
& S Trefil "
188.5 gm.

3:1

& Shave
Mar 8/49
Lot 77.
Unique



Rarely does a coinage so accurately reflect our mental image of a ruler. However Henry VIII's last coinage seen with the present coin and subsequent lot resonates the macho-tyranny our mind's eye immediately conjures whenever we think of this 16th Century magnate. Like with the Royal person himself in later life, limited care was taken over the outward appearance of this issue, most examples encountered having softness at the peripheries or across the central devices resulting from the exhaustion of heavily overused dies. To find a wholesomely uniform example is notoriously rare, to find an entirely unrecorded pair of dies for the coinage, almost unheard of. However Hird managed both of these impressive feats when he spotted this coin at the Shand dispersal in March 1949. Despite no accompanying plate image, and hampered by incorrect cataloguing, Hird deduced the significance of this coin immediately, and within two months of acquiring it, was sending casts to the President of the British Numismatic Society announcing its discovery.

'By the President on behalf of Mr. H. Hird (25 May 1949): Cast on an unpublished sovereign of the last coinage of Henry VIII, with obverse i.m. Lombardic E, reverse S. The stops on obverse are 'sleeves' which Brooke calls "books", and on the reverse trefoils. This coin forms the long-looked-for complement to the sovereign in the B.M. which has obv. i.m. S and rev. Lombardic E. The reverse die of the new coin also, with i.m. S, is new, previously all S coins known were found to be struck from the same pair of dies.'

His growing relationship with Whitton, garnered further special mention in his thesis: *"The following is a list of fourteen London Sovereigns of types I and II, all from the British Museum save not. 2, 8 and 14. No. 2 is in the collection of Dr E C Carter; no. 8 in the Ashmolean Museum, both showing reverse dies absent from the National Collection, while no. 14, a recent discovery with obverse i.m. E, reverse S (also two new dies) formed lot 77 in the Shand sale (Glendining, March 1949), where it was misdescribed in the catalogue. The obverse dies are described by capital letters A, B, C, D, E, and F and the reverse dies by small letters a, aa, b, c, d, e, ee, f, ff, and g.'*



Opposite: Sir William Sharrington, Under-Treasurer of Bristol Mint



Lot 44



19 (28)
HENRY. 8
BRISTOL MINT
SOVEREIGN.
L.M. W. both sides
Rosette stops
194.3 gm

3:1



HENRY VIII

POSTHUMOUS ISSUES (1547-1549)

TEMP. EDWARD VI

AU55

Sovereign, 1547-1549, Bristol Castle, William Sharrington (Under-Treasurer)

W * HENRIC * 8 * DEI * GRA * AGL * FRAN * Z * HIB * REX *

rosette stops, mature Holbeinesque portrait of King holding orb and sceptre, seated on ornamented throne with very fine lattice work and pellet backing, flanked by pillars, Tudor Rose below

W IHS : AVTEM : TRANSIENS : PER : MEDIVM : ILLOR : IBAT

rosette stops, crowned Royal shield flanked by supporters, HR in cartouche below, Roman lettering

12.60g [194.3grns], 8h, m.m. WS

(HCN 19; Montagu II, 709 *same dies*; Murdoch -; Lockett - [cf. 1754]; BM E.7 *same dies*; BM 1920.0816.259 *same dies*; BNJ, Vol. 24 (1942-1944), pp. 147 and Pl. II, no. 22 **this coin**; Whitton, Pl. XXIII, no. 3 *same dies*; Schneider - [cf. II, 639A]; North 1864; Spink 2390)

a hint of smoothing to edge with a very subtle flan wave, otherwise on a neat round flan, lustrous with a trace of residual tone, a pleasing very fine and a remarkable transitional issue struck late in the lifetime of the indomitable Tudor monarch or early in the reign of his son, excessively rare and unrepresented in the Murdoch, Lockett, Schneider or Tyrant collections

PROVENANCE

Fred Baldwin, private treaty to Hird, 1949

~ BNS, Ordinary Meeting, 23 April 1947: "Mr Albert Baldwin exhibited for Mr Whitton's paper a Bristol Sovereign of Henry VIII, with i.m. WS both sides and Roman lettering, wt. 195grns."

'An Exhibition of Coins of Henry VIII', BNJ (1942-1944), and Pl. II, no. 22 **this coin**

Baldwin Family Collection

£15,000 - £25,000

The opportunity to explore the causes behind the Spanish Armada are seldom if ever played out across the pages of a coin catalogue. However Hird has helpfully compiled for us a sequential series of Fine Sovereigns that document the period of the Anglo-Dutch Revolt. This little-recalled conflict was borne out of an Elizabethan policy of bankrolling proxy wars that maintained Protestant ruling interests in Europe, in a direct campaign of stemming the militant tide of Catholicism from lapping once more at English shores whilst also continuing to profit from the lucrative wool trade with Antwerp. For a time the policy worked, as this enlightening contemporary painting shows. Elizabeth feeds the Dutch Bull, as King Philip of Spain digs his spurs into its stomach attempting to bring it to heel. However like in the Summer of 1914, a 'Gavrilo Princip' moment at Delft would ignite the touch paper that forced a reluctant deployment of English forces in Europe. The assassination of William 'the Silent' on 10 July 1584 by Balthasar Gérard, would cost a unified Netherlands its figurehead, and leave an open door for the Spanish forces under the Duke of Parma to quell remaining Dutch dissent.





Elizabeth was fearful that such control would leave the Low Countries as an effective launch pad by which King Philip or other Catholic sympathisers could carry out the effective *fatwā* on her as proclaimed by the Pope. Her *persona non grata* status had existed in the eyes of the Spanish since birth, the Ambassador famously denouncing her mother as a 'whore' for deposing Catharine of Aragon, and bemoaning that the baptismal waters which christened the Lady Elizabeth were 'not hot enough.' As history fatefully tells us, the Ambassador's own words would come back to haunt him in 1588.

ELIZABETH I (1558-1603)

SECOND 'RESTORATION' COINAGE

'FINE GOLD'

AU55

Sixth Issue, Double Rose Noble or 'Fine Sovereign' [of 30-Shillings], 20 April 1584 - 13 February 1585, Tower

ELIZABETH : D . ' G . ' ANG . ' | FRA . ' ET : HIB . ' REGINA : ✠ :

Queen seated on ornamented throne with very fine latice work and pellet backing, holding orb and sceptre, flanked by pellet-adorned pillars, Portcullis below atop ornate tressure through which it and only her crown breaks

✠ • A • DNO • FACTV . ' EST • ISTVD • ET • EST • MIRAB . ' IN . OCVLIS . NRS •

Royal Shield set atop Tudor Rose, spandrels plain

15.26g [235.4grns], 6h, m.m. A

(HCN 77; Brown and Comber A9 [Type i b]; Schneider I, 778 *same dies*; North 2003; Spink 2529)

old superficial marks on portrait, otherwise sumptuously cabinet toned with an imposing reddish appearance, a most pleasing very fine, rare thus

PROVENANCE

Dr Carter



£20,000 - £30,000



Lot 45



2:1



Lot 46



2:1



MS62+

Sixth Issue, Double Rose Noble or 'Fine Sovereign' [of 30-Shillings], 14 February 1585 - 30 May 1587, Tower

ELIZABETH • D. • G. • ANG. • | FRA. • ET • HIB. • REGINA •  •

Queen seated on ornamented throne with very fine lattice work and pellet backing, holding orb and sceptre, flanked by double-pellet and annulet-adorned pillars, Portcullis below atop ornate tressure through which it and only her crown breaks

 A • DNO • FACTV. • EST • ISTVD ET • EST • MIRAB. • IN • OCVLIS • NRS •

Royal Shield set atop Tudor Rose, spandrels plain

15.37g [237.2grns], 9h, m.m. scallop [over A on reverse (?)]

(HCN 81; Brown and Comber A10 [Type i d]; Lockett 1951 *same obverse die*; Schneider I, -/779; North 2003; Spink 2529)

a faint crimp line through knee and some doubling to reverse legends, otherwise a gloriously full and uniform strike accentuated by residual mint flare in recesses, finely incised detailing attractively struck up, extremely fine thus, and amongst the finest known for type



£30,000 - £40,000

MS63

Sixth Issue, Double Rose Noble or 'Fine Sovereign' [30-Shillings], 14 February 1585 - 30 May 1587, Tower

ELIZABETH • D • G • ANG • | FRA • ET • HIB • REGINA •

Queen seated on ornamented throne with very fine lattice work and annulet backing, holding orb and sceptre, flanked by double-pellet and lys-adorned pillars, Portcullis below atop ornate tressure through which it and only her crown breaks

A • DNO • FACTV • EST • ISTVD ET • EST • MIRAB • IN • OCVL • NRS •

Royal Shield set atop Tudor Rose, spandrels plain

15.18g, m.m. scallop [234.7grns], 4h

(HCN 83; Brown and Comber A16 [Type ii f]; Schneider I, - [cf. 779-781]; North 2003; Spink 2529)

the surfaces bright and probably flashed, otherwise a pleasingly bold very fine, a very rare variety

PROVENANCE

Lockett (III, 3275*) - £170.0.0



£15,000 - £25,000



Lot 47



Lot 48



2:1



AU53

Sixth Issue, Double Rose Noble or 'Fine Sovereign' [of 30-Shillings], 1 June 1587 - 31 January 1590, Tower

ELIZABETH • D • G • ANG • | FRA • ET • HIB • REGINA •

Queen seated on ornamented throne with very fine latice work and annulet backing, holding orb and sceptre, holding orb and sceptre, flanked by double-pellet and annulet-adorned pillars, Portcullis below atop ornate tressure through which it and only her crown breaks

A • DNO • FACTV • EST • ISTVD ET • EST • MIRAB • IN • OCVL • NRS •

Royal Shield set atop Tudor Rose, spandrels plain

15.30g [236.1grns], 8h, m.m. crescent over scallop

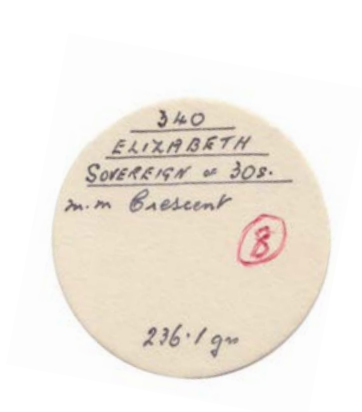
(HCN 340; Brown and Comber A20 [Type ii d]; Lockett 4089 **this coin**; Schneider I, -

[cf. 779-783] *this m.m. unrepresented*; North 2003; Spink 2529)

the portrait struck soft, otherwise an attractive old cabinet tone, almost very fine, a rare variety and an historic issue, current for the year of the Spanish Armada

PROVENANCE

Lockett (IV, 4089) - £300.0.0



£10,000 - £15,000



JAMES I (1603-1625)

MS63

Second Coinage, Rose Ryal [of 33-Shillings], May - October 1613, Tower



IACOBVS • D • G • MAG • BRIT | FRAN • ET • HIBER • REX •

King seated on plain throne with small volutes, holding orb and sceptre, flanked by pillars,
Portcullis below atop plain tressure through which it and the throne breaks



• A • DNO • FACTVM • EST • ISTVD ET • EST • MIRAB • IN • OCV • NRIS •

Royal Shield set atop Tudor Rose, spandrels plain

13.61g [210.1grns], 10h, m.m. trefoil over tower [over mullet over coronet on obverse]
(HCN 199; BM 12-13; Stewartby [2001], dies C/j; Lingford 888 **this coin**; Lockett 2077 *same*
dies; Schneider II, 10 *same dies albeit late marks overpunched*; North 2079; Spink 2613)

*a splendid example for type with attractively uniformity for strike, almost extremely fine, with hints of red
wax in recesses, rare in this condition, five recorded by Stewartby, with three of those institutionalised*

PROVENANCE

Lingford (II, 888*) - *extremely fine and rare* - £46.0.0

Vaughan-Morgan (65*) - £21.10.0

£20,000 - £30,000



2:1

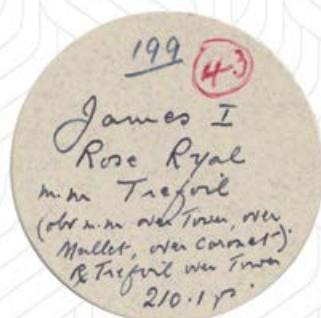


This emphatic portrait of the first ruler of the unified Kingdoms of England and Scotland is heavily reminiscent of its Tudor forebear introduced by the 'Winter King' Henry VII in 1489. The Royal Shield set atop a Tudor rose attempts to reassure the viewer of the stability by which the House of Tudor had transitioned into the new House of Stuart, despite the two having been sworn enemies of the killing grounds of Flodden exactly a century before this coin was struck.

The Jacobean imagination reinterprets the traditional with flourishes of 17th Century design that imbue as much a sense of modernity as they do the novelty of James I's unprecedented reign. Far removed from the Gunpowder Plot of the previous decade, or indeed the Royal paranoia about witchcraft that had overtaken the last decade of his reign in Scotland, he found in the English Royal Court an unexpected finery and intellectualism that required initially his emulation and then his leadership.

The restoration of the volute scrolls to the Royal chair is a clear demarcation from the Gothic stylings of St Edward's Coronation throne upon which he sat in 1603,] and indeed that had inspired his predecessor Elizabeth's comparable 30-Shilling piece. Instead it harks back to the imagery of Henry VIII, still regarded at least then with his now long-forgotten epithet 'The Great' and as depicted on his final coinage (see lot 44). The overexpression of these elaborate scrolls are not mere artistic licence, but a clear demonstration of the extent to which Classical revival had seeped across Europe and into England throughout the 16th Century, ultimately culminating in James' final portraiture reflecting him not merely as a King of the English or the Scottish, but a modern day Roman Emperor.

Stripped back however is the overwhelming finery of the Catholic tradition, in its place an austere and plain-backed throne from which the countenance of the monarch leaps forward. As too do the three symbols of state: the Orb, the Royal Sceptre and the Portcullis of the Royal Houses of Parliament, a motif that would take on a profound status after the thwarted events of November 5, 1605. The pyx- mark is however perhaps the most evocative imagery of all. Depicting a trefoil, viewers would associate the symbol with the Christian trinity, perhaps even with perpetuity or even that the three leaves embody the past, the present and the future.





346
Charles I (24)
Oxford Triple Unite
1642
Legend on obverse
shows with forked end
413.2 gm.

In Public Collection
Sale at Sotheby's
July 1911 Lot 625
Lockett 4193 L 380
Morris on B.4.



2:1



Charles I.
Three pound Piece
1642. i m plume
BRITAN ET HI
Rev. continuuorum
m. k. forked end

Chas. Butler
Sale. Sotheby's
July 1911 Lot 625
Morris on B.4

Lot 50

CHARLES I (1625-1649)
TRIPLE UNITE
CIVIL WAR ISSUES

AU58

Royalist Oxford, Triple-Unite [of 60-Shillings] or Three Pound Piece,

3 January - 24 March 1642, New Inn Hall



CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRIT : FRAN : ET : HI : REX

small crowned and armoured 'Shrewsbury' bust left, holding long sword and olive branch, plume
with band behind

•EXVRGAT : DEVS : DISSIPENTVR : INIMICI RELIG : PROT : |
LEGI : ANG | LIBER : PAR

in continuous three-lined scroll, three even plumes with bands and III above, 1642 below

26.80g [413.2grns], 4h, p.m. plume

(HCN 346; Morrieson B-4; Beresford-Jones III/L.1; Durlacher 279 *same dies*; Montagu III, 468
= O'Hagan 147 *same dies*; Murdoch II, 2 = Watters 377 = Brooker 834 = Magnus 946 *same
dies*; Vaughan-Morgan 235 = Barnes 170 = Burford 32260 *same dies*; Lockett 4193 **this coin**;
Schneider II, 286-89/297 *same dies*; North 2382; Spink 2724)

*somewhat bright, with an additional scuff to reverse 9 o'clock, otherwise the usual die flaws for issue,
handsomely uniform, almost extremely fine for strike, a very rare die combination not found in the
Schneider collection and represented by perhaps only eight examples of this short-lived 'Cavalier' coinage
in private hands*

PROVENANCE

Lockett (IV, 4193) - £130.0.0 [with his ticket]

Butler (625*) - a very rare variety - £12.15.0

£30,000 - £40,000

PATTERNS
ELIZABETH I (1558-1603)

THE 'DISTRESS RELIEVED' MEDALLET

IN GOLD

MS61

Seventh Issue, Gold Pattern, for a Groat [?], 1601, after Nicholas Hilliard, Tower [?]

• VNVM • A • DEO • DVOBVS • SVSTINEO *

crowned three-quarter facing bust with richly ornamented and bejewelled bodice,
wearing expansive ruff

AFFLICTORVM CONSERVATRIX

crowned ELIZABETH monogram, dividing 1601

4.34g [66.8grns], 6h, edge plain, p.m. sexfoil [six-pointed star]

(Tyssen 2589a = Grieve 30 = Whitehead = Huth 565 = Vaughan-Morgan 42 =
Lockett 2042 *same dies*; Ducie 28 **this coin**; Montagu [1885], pp. 1, no. 1 ['Half
Groat']; BMC [Peck] 7; North 2050; Brown and Comber P7; MI 177/177)

*a breathtaking canon of Tudor portraiture and most enchanting image of the Elizabethan
form, struck on coin alignment with a light ochre tone overlying quite brilliant fields,
extremely fine, of the highest rarity with only two recorded in gold, a truly momentous
occasion being the first appearance at public auction since October 1956 and a Gold
pattern that has evaded even the finest Numismatic cabinets both past and present*

PROVENANCE

Capel Henry Berkeley Reynolds-Moreton, 5th Earl of Ducie (38) - £135.0.0

Tortworth Court Estate, catalogued by W S Lincoln, 1883

Thomas Reynolds-Moreton, 1st Earl of Ducie († 1840)

Arabella Bettsworth († 1805)

John Bettsworth, Chancellor of the Diocese of London († 1779)

Dr John Bettsworth († 17 December 1751)

£10,000 - £15,000

Lot 51




98.93.
ELIZABETH
Pattern Great in Gold
only one other known
1601 (24)
66.8 gms

4:1

£
End of Dine's Sale
at Glendinning's
Oct 5. 1949. Lot 28





Confounding numismatists and historical observers since first publication in Evelyn's *Numismata* in 1697, these attractive objects have long been presumed to be of English manufacture. Recent scholarship has furthered this attribution by identifying the Mestrelle press as the likely workshop; that machinery having been left over from the production of the attractive milled currency coinage in the 1560s. However their exact purpose has never been adequately explained, despite their apodeictic relationship to the series of 'Pledge' and 'Pattern' Pennies and Halfpennies also dated to 1601.

The complexity of the Elizabethan currency system is well-noted, as to is an appreciation for the constant need for small change in commerce. However from 1600, and as testified by the paucity of surviving examples in the previous pages, Royal Mint production had largely focused on the overseas coinages. The order for billon 'Harp' issues for Ireland was met, alongside the production of the handsome 8, 4, 2 and 1 Testern issues as rival silver specie to the Spanish 8-Reales for use in the East Indies. This period also saw the reintroduction of the Silver Crown and Halfcrown to English pockets, absent since the reign of her half-brother Edward VI half-a-century before. The nightmare of debasement under her father had finally been ended at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, but at least two gold standards remained in circulation at this time. The hangover of Medieval 'Fine Gold' specie slowly would give way to the Tudor 'Crown Gold' standard that would dominate by the onset of the English Civil War. Incredibly, a visitor to Elizabethan England in 1601 could therefore receive 5-Shillings as a single payment in any one of three local coins! The final three years of Elizabeth's reign would have been seen both by contemporaneous observers as a powerful demonstration of her 'Golden Age' for England, and the impact her presence was having on the global stage. From Virginia in the New, to muscle-flexing over the spice trade in the Old, her influence transformed England from a 'weak and feeble' state, to one where its wealthiest inhabitants could truly have the stomach of kings, the minds of playwrights, and now the lungs of smokers too.

The backdrop to this enigmatic series is therefore an age of the flaunted Royal prerogative, but also one of legacy-building. Two highly significant events would occur in 1601, the first would directly challenge Elizabeth herself, the second would lay the foundation for well-known English charity towards its neediest and most destitute neighbours. Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex, successor to Royal favourite Robert Dudley would disgrace himself, as his step-father had done, whilst on military campaign. Firstly Essex agreed to a truce with the Queen's enemy, the Earl of Tyrone, and secondly in abandoning his military post, both times expressly against Royal command. His illicit return to England prompted him to be barred from Court, with the further punishment of his monopoly on sweet-wines being removed in November 1600. Desperate, and now on the brink of financial ruin, Devereux sought to take Court favour back by force. His fateful plan involved a performance of Shakespeare's Richard II, a highly provocative play which had been banned from Elizabeth's court on account of her self-identification as the lamentable King Richard. Under fear of reprisal, the Lord Chamberlain's Men only agreed to the 7 February performance on receipt of '40-Shillings above the ordinary'. Elizabeth was wise to the plan and summonsed Essex to Court to answer for himself, but he refused. Instead, he elected to spread rumours that Court planned to murder him and sell out the City of London to Spain. Now out of time, Essex hastily arranged the uprising, hoping his ground support in London would force Elizabeth to reconsider. By 10am, on 8 February, a Court memorandum had been circulated to the Lord Mayor denouncing Essex as a 'traitor'. The impact of such immediately dashed Devereux's ambitions, and forced him to retreat to his residence at Essex House. By nightfall he was in irons, and within a fortnight condemned for treason. Despite being a former court favourite, Elizabeth concluded that he was simply too dangerous to be pardoned, the sentence being carried out by the executioner's axe within Tower walls on 25 February 1601.

Essex's dramatic fall from grace and the swift actions of Elizabeth undoubtedly enabled her striking three-quarters portrait to survive so proudly emblazoned on this 17th Century jewel. However the recognition of the Julian calendar renders this event's candidacy out of contention as the New Year fell on 25 March, a month after Devereux's execution. Consequently the reverse legend provides the greatest clue: 'AFFLICTORVM CONSERVATRIX' - 'Preserver of the Afflicted' - a direct allusion to Elizabeth's most memorable quotes from her largely-forgotten 'Golden Speech' at Parliament on 30 November 1601. Members of the House of Commons, citing grievances over the widespread abuse of monopolies requested Her Majesty's attendance at Parliament to address the issue. In true Elizabethan style, her subsequent speech, fortunately documented by Anthony Blagrave, turned 141 wavering Members once more into loyal subjects:

"Mr Speaker, we perceive by you, whome we did constitute the mouth of our Lower House, howe with even consent they are fallen into the due consideration of the precious gift of thankfulness, most usually least esteemed, where it is best deserved. And therefore we charge you tell them how acceptable such sacrifice is woorthily received of a loving King, who doubteth much whether the given thanks can be of more poise [i.e. weight] then the owed is to them: and suppose that they have done more for us, then they themselves beleve. And this is our reason: Who keeps their Sovereigne from the lapse of error in which, by ignorance, and not by intent, they might have fallen; what thanks they deserve, we know, though you may gesse. And as nothing is more deere unto us then the loving conservation of our subjects hearts, what an undeserved doubt might we have incurred, if the abusers of our liberality, the thrallers of our people, the wringers of the poore, had not bene tolde us! Which, ere our heart or hand should agree unto, we wish we had neither: and do thanke you the more, supposing that such griefes touch not some amongst you in particular. We trust there resides, in their conceits of us, no such simple cares of their good, whome we so deerly prize, that our hand should passe ought that might injure any, though they doubt not it is lawfull for our kingly state to grant gifts of sundry sorts of whom we make election, either for service done, or merit to be deserved, as being for a King to make choise on whom to bestow benefits, more to one then another. You must not beguile your selves, nor wrong us, to thinke that the glosing lustre of a glistering glory of a Kings title may so extoll us, that we thinke all is lawfull what we list, not caring what we doe: Lord, how farre should you be off from our conceits! For our part we vow unto you, that we suppose Physicians aromaticall favours, which in the top of their potion they deceive the Patient with, or gilded drugges that they cover their bitter sweet with, are not more beguilers of senses, then the vanting [vaunting] boast of a kingly name may deceive the ignorant of such an office. Igrant, that such a Prince as cares but for the dignity, nor passes not how the raines be guided, so he rule, to such a one it may seeme an easie businesse. But you are cumbred (I dare assure) with no such Prince, but such a one, as lookes how to give account afore another Tribunal seat then this world affords, and that hopes, that if wee discharge with conscience what he biddes, will not lay to our charge the fault that our Substitutes (not being our crime) fall in. We thinke our selves most fortunately borne under such a starre, as we have bene inabled by Gods power to have saved you under our reigne, from forreigne foes, from Tyrants rule, and from your owne ruine; and doe confesse, that wee passe not so much to be a Queene, as to be a Queene of such Subjects, for whom (God is witnesse, without boast or vaunt) wee would willingly lose our life, ere see such to perish. I blesse God, he hath given me never this fault of feare; for he knowes best, whether ever feare possest me, for all my dangers: I know it is his gift; and not to hide his glory, I say it. For were it not for conscience, and for your sake, I would willingly yeeld another my place, so great is my pride in reigning, as she that wisheth no longer to be, then Best and Most would have me so. You know our presence can not assist each action, but must distribute in sundrie sorts to divers kindes our commands. If they (as the greatest number bee commonly the worst) shoulde (as I doubt not but some doe) abuse their charge, annoy whom they should helpe, and dishonour their king, whom they should serve: yet we verely beleve, thatall you will (in your best judgement) discharge us from such guilts. Thus we commend us to your constant faith, and your selves to your best fortunes."

Elizabeth I's 'Golden Speech', 30 November 1601

The Queen's Speech championed the 'Act for the Relief of the Poor', a significant milestone in English society's response to poverty, and a concerted shift away from denigrating paupers outright, to attempting to identify the causes behind their destitution. This foresight, three Centuries before the discoveries of Rowntree, aimed to challenge the problems of seasonal unemployment as well as individual incapacity on the grounds of military service, particularly in recognition of ex-servicemen who had served in the triumphant Royal Navy in recent decades. By no means an universal solution, its parochial approach sought to champion the role of local commissioners to oversee responsibility for their own communities. As with the widespread introduction of birth, marriage and burial records in the first decade of her reign, these laws provide tangible evidence for Elizabeth's bold claims - they are backed by real action for her subjects. The employment of her personal signet as seen on this and shared on the reverse of the awe-inspiring 'Phoenix Jewel' (c. 1570-1580) suggest both were made by the personal approval of the Queen herself, rather than merely any Court sycophant as demonstrated by the Earl of Ormond's 1574 New Year's Gift. The obvious further inference being that as medallic coins, those few examples struck off in Gold were gifts to her most esteemed Royal subjects and courtiers, and like the jewel, were likely transferred in her personal capacity. As Evelyn himself added, the Earl of Leicester had caused gold medals in his likeness to be struck off to be personally gifted to his friends, much to the disquiet of the Queen. Not only does this satisfactorily identify these curious patterns as contemporary witnesses to the twilight years of Elizabeth's reign, but also identify her immense personal pride in actioning laws for the benefit of her people - in effect, 'Elizabeth's Magna Carta'. This also helps contextualises those struck issues known in silver and copper, as well as the Pennies and Halfpenny pledges previously recorded. For a trial coinage in essence it failed economically because the regular production of a base metal English coinage was not brought under Royal control until the reign of Charles II, some three-quarters of a century later. However the not inconsiderable corpus of surviving examples does suggest a concerted effort was made to diffuse this important Royal message. Not only did the 'Pledge of a Penny' pave the way for the widespread use of fiat coinage in our modern world, but on a very personal level it would have resonated with the English speaking poor struggling on the bread-line - VNVM A DEO DVOBVS SVSTINEO - 'I bear one thing from God, for two' - your Queen hears you.

Lot 52



Charles I
Pattern Sov.
Snell. VI. 4. m-m.
Hums. Value. XX
Florent
Very fine
35
24/61

Charles I
Pattern (with
crowned bust, but
not a crown)
Dark 24/8
Johannes 275
m/f/- ©



CHARLES I (1625-1649)

THE KING'S 'HIGH RELIEF' CANON

AU58

'High Relief' Pattern Unite [of 20-Shillings], 1630, by Abraham van der Doort [?], Tower

 CAROLVS • D.' G.' MAG.' BRI.' FR.' ET • HIB.' REX ••

uncrowned and draped bust left, with falling lace collar

• FLORENT • CONCORDIA • REGNA •  •

crowned oval garnished shield dividing uncrowned cyphers

9.08g [140.4grns], 1h, m.m. plume

(HCN 284; Montagu III, 354; Murdoch II, 285; Lockett 4137 = Brooker 1241 same dies;
North 2656; Allen iv)

*a truly captivating example of this shortlived pattern, nearly extremely fine with wondrous underlying
brilliance, and an equally illustrious pedigree, extremely rare and a magnificent contemporary of the
unique 'Juxon' Medal acquired by Spink for the British Museum in 1897*

PROVENANCE

Pierpont-Morgan, collection dispersed, c. 1915

"Bought from Spinks, 6 June 1895" - £35.0.0

Spink, Piccadilly Monthly List, June and July 1893, P44 and Plate 1, no. 2 - £27.10.0

A D Clarke (248) - £20.0.0



£15,000 - £25,000

This remarkable coin is accompanied by an equally prestigious reported provenance trail but few coin tickets. Hird himself notes this coin as having been 'bought from Spinks by Pierpont-Morgan on June 6th 1895' and having previously been in Arthur Doveton Clarke's sale held at Christie's in 1891 (lot 248).

Whilst the world-famous financier is well-known to have invested his fortune on a creative whim across a broad spectrum of the art and antiquities market, it is generally considered that his interest in coins was confined to the bloc purchase of Sir John Evans magnificent collection in 1909, and a further series of classical coins offered by Wayte-Raymond in 1953. With an earlier enigmatic clipped ticket the only apparent evidence from which to work, one would be forgiven therefore for being incredulous at Hird's assertions, not only as to his attribution of the purchaser, but also the accuracy of date and location of sale. However, quite extraordinarily, significant independent supporting documentation for Hird's claim can be found not just in the Spink archive, but equally in the newspapers of the day, neither of which he could possibly have had access.

The Cork Constitution confirms on Thursday 30 May 1895 that: *"Mr Pierpont-Morgan is about to leave New York for London for the purpose of directing a movement 'calculated to inspire greater confidence in Americans'."* He is listed as a first-class passenger aboard the White-Star Liner SS Germanic, a ship conducting only its second voyage since a major reconstruction and engine refit earlier that year. The ship's log confirms docking at Cork, Ireland at 7:13pm on Wednesday 5 June, before proceeding on to Liverpool at 7:40pm that evening.

Unfortunately for Pierpont-Morgan, and in the long-established practice of the British rail industry, the planned interconnecting London North West Railway Service from Liverpool Riverside to London Euston was closed, and would not make its inaugural journey for another week (12 June 1895). However with the recorded 193.5 mile journey time for Prince Albert (later King Edward VII) to return to London from Liverpool upon news of the death of the Duke of Albany in March 1884 at 234 minutes, it is entirely conceivable that Pierpont-Morgan arrived at his London townhouse by late morning on Thursday 6 June 1895. Perhaps he would even have time to glance at the St James and Pall Mall Gazette in which Spink advertising featured heavily. The Sketch provides further confirmation as to the end of his trip on 12 June 1895, by stating: *"Mr. Pierpont-Morgan who has been on a visit to London, has just started for New York again, and as soon as he arrives he will take the Northern Pacific [Railroad] matter in hand"*.

Completing this astonishing 19th Century pedigree is a distressed and otherwise unassuming grey dealer's ticket that confirms only a Clark (lot 248) connection. It also unusually mentions a Duchess of Beaufort coin (a sale conducted anonymously in May 1890), at which that coin fetched £95.0.0, but that it was 'no rarer' than the coin here. A search of the Spink archives reveals a little known supplement to the Numismatic Circular that ran briefly alongside its monthly distribution in the Summer of 1893. Termed the 'Piccadilly List', it contains as we believe the earliest known photographs of coins on a fixed price list in existence, being distributed a full three years before the Montagu catalogue plates were illustrated from wax moulds. Most importantly it includes a listing of a similar coin, also appended with an allusion to the Duchess of Beaufort example, as well as a subsequent illustration of the S. R. Bolan & Co. collotype plate. If more conclusive evidence were still required, it is to be found in the mere fact that both ticket and plate reference 'no. 2' for their coin.

Consequently not only does Hird's bold assertion now stand up to the most rigorous of modern scientific scrutiny, but rather poetically even 50 years after his death, he still has the ability to 'school' us with research 'breadcrumbs' that have lead to a major discovery. Even if the Pierpont-Morgan connection remains debated, we are still presented with incontrovertible evidence of one of the earliest certifiable Spink tickets in existence conclusively dated to June 1893 (cf. Eaglen, Mitchell & Pagan, 2001, D24A); a mere six months after the birth of this celebrated numismatic company's most famous fixed priced periodical. Sadly the only thing remaining lost to the mists of time is the reason behind Pierpont-Morgan starting his unofficial diplomatic trade mission to win over the 'hearts and minds' of the British people at Spink!

END OF SALE

JUNE, 1893.

PL. I.



S. R. HOLDS & CO., COLLOTYPE PRINTERS, 11, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR BUYERS

These conditions set out the terms on which we (**Spink and Son Limited** of 69 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury London WC1B 4ET (company no. 04369748)) contract with you (**Buyer**) either as agent on behalf of the Seller or as principal if we are the Seller. You should read these conditions carefully.

1 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply in these conditions:

Margin Scheme and Auctioneers' Scheme Buyer's Premium Certificate of Authenticity Expert Committee Forgery

means VAT schemes as defined by HM Revenue & Customs;
means the charge payable by you as a percentage of the Hammer Price, at the rates set out in clause 5.1 below;
means a certificate issued by an Expert Committee confirming the authenticity of a Lot;
means a committee of experts to whom a Lot may be sent for an extension in accordance with clause 3.4.3;
means a Lot constituting an imitation originally conceived and executed as a whole with a fraudulent intention to deceive as to authorship, origin, age, period, culture or source where the correct description as to such matters is not reflected by the description in the catalogue and which at the date of the auction had a value materially less than it would have had if it had been in accordance with the description in the catalogue. Accordingly, no Lot shall be capable of being a Forgery by reason of any damage and/or restoration work of any kind (including re-enamelling);
means the amount of the highest bid accepted by the auctioneer in relation to a Lot;
means any item deposited with us for sale at auction and, in particular, the item or items described against any Lot number in any catalogue;
the amount below which we agree with the Seller that the Lot cannot be sold;
means the owner of the Lot being sold by us;
Spink and Son Limited, our subsidiaries and associated companies.
value added tax chargeable under VAT and any similar replacement or additional tax; and
means the symbols detailing the VAT status of the Lot details of which are set out at the back of the catalogue.

Hammer Price Lot

Reserve Seller Spink Group VAT VAT Symbols

2 SPINK'S ROLE AS AGENT

- 2.1 All sales undertaken by us either at auction or privately are undertaken either as agent on behalf of the Seller or from time to time, as principal if we are the owner of the Lot. Please note that even if we are acting as agent on behalf of the Seller rather than as principal, we may have a financial interest in the Lot.
- 2.2 The contract for the sale of the Lot will be between you and the Seller.
- 2.3 The Seller's sale of the Lot to you is subject to any terms and conditions, disclaimers or exclusions included with any promotional material or catalogue descriptions for the Lot, or otherwise notified to you by the Seller or us on their behalf.

3 BEFORE THE SALE

3.1 Examination of goods

You are strongly advised to examine personally any goods in which you are interested, before the auction takes place. Condition reports are usually available on request. We provide no guarantee to you other than in relation to Forgeries, as set out in clause 5.13 of these Terms and Conditions.

3.2 Catalogue descriptions

3.2.1 Statements by us in the catalogue or condition report, or made orally or in writing elsewhere, regarding the authorship, origin, date, age, size, medium, attribution, genuineness, provenance, condition or estimated selling price of any Lot are merely statements of opinion, and are not to be relied on as statements of definitive fact. Catalogue and web illustrations are for guidance only, and should not be relied on either to determine the tone or colour of any item. No lot shall be rejected on the grounds of inaccurate reproduction. No lot illustrated in the catalogue and online shall be rejected on the grounds of cancellation, centring, margins, perforation or other characteristics apparent from the illustration. Estimates of the selling price should not be relied on as a statement that this price is either the price at which the Lot will sell or its value for any other purpose.

3.2.2 Many items are of an age or nature which precludes their being in perfect condition and some descriptions in the catalogue or given by way of condition report make reference to damage and/or restoration. We provide this information for guidance only and the absence of such a reference does not imply that an item is free from defects or restoration nor does a reference to particular defects imply the absence of any others.

3.2.3 Other than as set out in clause 5.13, and in the absence of fraud, neither the Seller nor we, nor any of our employees or agents, are responsible for the correctness of any statement as to the authorship, origin, date, age, attribution, genuineness or provenance of any Lot nor for any other errors of description or for any faults or defects in any Lot. Every person interested should exercise and rely on his own judgment as to such matters.

3.3 Your Responsibility

You are responsible for satisfying yourself as to the condition of the goods and the matters referred to in the catalogue description.

3.4 Extensions – Stamps only

3.4.1 If you wish to obtain an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity on any Lot (other than a mixed Lot or Lot containing undescribed stamps) you must notify us in writing not less than forty-eight hours before the time fixed for the commencement of the first session of the sale. If accepted by us, such request shall have the same effect as notice of an intention to question the genuineness or description of the Lot for the purposes of clause 5.13 (Refund in the case of Forgery) of these Terms and Conditions and the provisions of clause 5.13 (Refund in the case of Forgery) shall apply accordingly.

3.4.2 Notice of a request for an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity must give the reason why such opinion is required and specify the identity of your proposed expert which will be subject to agreement by us. We reserve the right, at our discretion, to refuse a request for an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity including (without limitation) where the proposed expert is not known to us.

3.4.3 If we accept a request for an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity we will submit the Lot to the Expert Committee. You acknowledge and accept that the length of time taken by an Expert Committee to reach an opinion will vary depending on the circumstances and in any event is beyond our control.

3.4.4 We will not accept a request for an extension on account of condition. Any Lot described in the catalogue as having faults or defects may not be returned even if an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity cites other faults or defects not included in the catalogue description, other than in the case of a Forgery.

3.4.5 Should Spink accept a request for an extension under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, the fact may be stated by the Auctioneer from the rostrum prior to the sale of the Lot.

3.4.6 It should be noted that any stamp accompanied by a Certificate of Authenticity is sold on the basis of that Certificate only and not on the basis of any other description or warranty as to authenticity. No request for an extension will be accepted on such a stamp and the return of such a stamp will not be accepted.

3.4.7 If you receive any correspondence from the Expert Committee in relation to the Lot, including but not limited to a Certificate of Authenticity, you must provide us with copies of such correspondence no later than 7 days after you receive such correspondence.

4 AT THE SALE

4.1 Refusal of admission

Our sales usually take place on our own premises or premises over which we have control for the sale, and we have the right, exercisable at our complete discretion, to refuse admission to the premises or attendance at an auction.

4.2 Registration before bidding

All bidders must be registered either by completing a registration form or creating an account online. Please be aware that we usually require buyers to present identification before making a bid at auction, undergo a credit check or provide a trade reference.

If you have not bid successfully with Spink in the past, or you are registering with us for the first time, we reserve the right to require a deposit of up to 50% of the amount you intend to spend. Such deposit will be deducted from your invoice should you be successful. If you are unsuccessful at auction, your deposit will be returned by the same means it was paid to Spink.

Some lots may be designated, prior to the auction, as "Premium Lots", which means a deposit may be required before placing a bid on the item for sale. Information will be posted on our website in such an event.

4.3 Bidding as Principal

When making a bid (whether such bids are made in person or by way of telephone bids operated by Spink, commission or online or email bids), you will be deemed to be acting as principal and will be accepting personal liability, unless it has been agreed in writing, at the time of registration, that you are acting as agent on behalf of a third party buyer acceptable to us.

4.4 Commission Bids

If you give us instructions to bid on your behalf, by using the form provided in our catalogues or via our website, we shall use reasonable endeavours to do so, provided these instructions are received not later than 24 hours before the auction. If we receive commission bids on a particular Lot for identical amounts, and at auction these bids are the highest bids for the Lot, it will be sold to the person whose bid was received first. Commission bids are undertaken subject to other commitments at the time of the sale, and the conduct of the auction may be such that we are unable to bid as requested. Since this is undertaken as a free service to prospective buyers on the terms stated, we cannot accept liability for failure to make a commission bid. You should therefore always attend personally if you wish to be certain of bidding.

4.5 On-line Bidding

We offer internet services as a convenience to our clients. We will not be responsible for errors or failures to execute bids placed on the internet, including, without limitation, errors or failures caused by (i) a loss of internet connection by either party for whatever reason; (ii) a breakdown or problems with the online bidding software and/or (iii) a breakdown or problems with your internet connection, computer or system. Execution of on-line internet bids on www.spink.com and Spink Live is a free service undertaken subject to other commitments at the time of the auction and we do not accept liability for failing to execute an online internet bid or for errors or omissions in connection with this activity.

4.6 Telephone Bids

If you make arrangements with us not less than 24 hours before the sale, we shall use reasonable endeavours to contact you to enable you to participate in bidding by telephone, but in no circumstances will we be liable to either the Seller or you as a result of failure to do so.

4.7 Currency Converter

At some auctions, a currency converter will be operated, based on the one month forward rates of exchange quoted to us by Barclays Bank Plc or any other appropriate rate determined by us, at opening on the date of the auction. Bidding will take place in a currency determined by us, which is usually sterling for auctions held in London. The currency converter is not always reliable, and errors may occur beyond our control either in the accuracy of the Lot number displayed on the converter, or the foreign currency equivalent of sterling bids. We shall not be liable to you for any loss suffered as a result of you following the currency converter.

4.8 Video images

At some auctions there will be a video screen. Mistakes may occur in its operation, and we cannot be liable to you regarding either the correspondence of the image to the Lot being sold or the quality of the image as a reproduction of the original.

4.9 Bidding Increments

Bidding generally opens below the low estimate and advances in the following order although the auctioneer may vary the bidding increments during the course of the auction. The normal bidding increments are:

Up to £100	by £5
£100 to £300	by £10
£300 to £600	by £20
£600 to £1,000	by £50
£1,000 to £3,000	by £100
£3,000 to £6,000	by £200
£6,000 to £10,000	by £500
£10,000 to £20,000	by £1,000
£20,000 and up	Auctioneer's discretion

4.10 Bidding by Spink

4.10.1 We reserve the right to bid on Lots on the Seller's behalf up to the amount of the Reserve (if any), which will never be above the low estimate printed in the auction catalogue.

4.10.2 The Spink Group reserves the right to bid on and purchase Lots as principal.

4.10.3 Lots with this symbol (S) indicate that a party has provided Spink with an irrevocable bid on the lot that will be executed during the sale at a value that ensures that the lot will sell. The irrevocable bidder, who may bid in excess of the irrevocable bid, will be compensated based on his bid in the event he or she is not the successful bidder or may receive a fixed fee in the event he or she is the successful bidder. If the irrevocable bidder is the successful bidder, the fixed fee for providing the irrevocable bid may be netted against the irrevocable bidder's obligation to pay the full purchase price for the lot. If the irrevocable bid is not secured until after the printing of the auction catalogue, a pre-sale announcement will be made indicating that there is an irrevocable bid on the lot.

If you are interested in placing an irrevocable bid in an auction, please contact us at chairmanoffice@spink.com. Typically, only some of the lots with an estimate, which must exceed £100,000 or equivalent in other currencies are open to irrevocable bids.

4.11 The Auctioneer's Discretion

The auctioneer has the right at his absolute discretion to refuse any bid to advance the bidding in such manner as he may decide to withdraw or divide any Lot, to combine any two or more Lots and, in the case of error or dispute, to put an item up for bidding again.

4.12 Successful Bid

Subject to the auctioneer's discretion, the striking of his hammer marks the acceptance of the highest bid, provided always that such bid is higher than the Reserve (where applicable), and the conclusion of a contract for sale between you and the Seller.

4.13 After Sale Arrangements

If you enter into any private sale agreements for any Lot with the Seller within 60 days of the auction, we, as exclusive agents of the Seller reserve the right to charge you the applicable Buyer's Premium in accordance with these Terms and Conditions, and the Seller a commission in accordance with the terms of the Seller's agreement.

4.14 Return of Lot

4.14.1 Once your bid has been accepted for a Lot then you are liable to pay for that Lot in accordance with these Terms and Conditions. If there are any problems with a Lot then you must notify us within 7 days of receipt of the Lot, specifying the nature of the problem. We may then request that the Lot is returned to us for inspection. Save as set out in clause 5.13, the cancellation of the sale of any Lot and the refund of the corresponding purchase price is entirely at our sole discretion. We will not normally exercise that discretion if the Lot is not received by us in the same condition that it was in at the auction date.

4.14.2 No lot may be returned on account of condition if the condition was stated by a third party grading company (including, but not limited to PCGS, NGC, ANACS, ICG, PMG, WBG, Legacy Currency Grading).

5 AFTER THE AUCTION

5.1 Buyer's Premium and other charges

In addition to the Hammer Price, you must pay us the Buyer's Premium at a rate of 20% of the final Hammer price of each lot, postage charge and a fee for paying by card.

5.2 Value Added Tax

Other than in respect of Zero-rated Lots (o) VAT is chargeable on the Hammer price and the Buyer's premium of daggered (†) and (Ω) lots at the standard rate (currently 20%), and on lots marked (x) at the reduced rate (currently 5% on the Hammer price and 20% on the Buyer's premium). VAT on Margin scheme lots (identified by the absence of any VAT symbol next to the lot number) is payable at 20% on the Buyer's premium only.

5.3 VAT Refunds – Buyers from outside the UK

General

5.3.1 As we remain liable to account for VAT on all Lots unless they have been exported outside the UK within 3 months of the date of sale, you will generally be asked to deposit all amounts of VAT invoiced. However, if a Spink nominated shipper is instructed, then any refundable VAT will not be collected. In all other cases credits will be made when proof of export is provided. If you export the Lot outside the UK yourself you must obtain shipping documents from the Shipping Department for which a charge of £50 will be made.

5.3.2 If you export the Lot you must return the valid proof of export certificate to us within 3 months of the date of sale. If you fail to return the proof of export certificate to us within such period and you have not already accounted to us for the VAT, you will be liable to us for the full amount of the VAT due on such Lot and we shall be entitled to invoice you for this sum.

5.3.3 To apply for a refund of any VAT paid, the proof of export certificate must be sent to our Shipping Department clearly marked 'VAT Refund' within 3 months of the date of sale. No payment will be made where the total amount of VAT refundable is less than £50 and Spink will charge £50 for each refund processed.

5.3.4 Where a Lot is included within the Margin Scheme and Auctioneers' Scheme and evidence of export from the UK is produced within 3 months of the date of sale, the VAT on Buyer's Premium may be refunded.

5.3.5 Where the Lot is marked as a Daggered (†) Lot the VAT charged on the Hammer Price may be refunded where evidence of export from the UK is produced within 3 months of the date of sale. A refund of VAT charged on the Buyer's Premium can also be made on receipt of proof of business as a collectibles dealer.

5.3.6 Where the Lot is marked as an Omega (Ω) Lot or an Import VAT (x) Lot and evidence of export from the UK is produced within 3 months of the date of sale, the VAT charged on both the Hammer Price and Buyer's Premium may be refunded. Where required, we can advise you on how to export such Lots as a specific form of export evidence is required. Where we advise you on the export of the Lots, please be aware that the ultimate responsibility in respect of obtaining a valid proof of export certificate will lie with you and we will not be responsible for your failure to obtain such certificate.

5.3.7 Lot marked as Investment Gold (g) is exempt from VAT on Hammer price. A refund of VAT charged on the Buyer's Premium can be made on receipt of proof of business as a collectibles dealer and where evidence of export from the UK is produced within 3 months of the date of sale.

5.4 Payment

5.4.1 You must provide us with your full name and permanent address and, if so requested, details of the bank from which any payments to us will be made. You must pay the full amount due (comprising the Hammer Price, the Buyer's Premium and any applicable VAT) within seven days after the date of the sale. This applies even if you wish to export the Lot and an export licence is (or may be) required.

5.4.2 You will not acquire title to the Lot until all amounts due have been paid in full. This includes instances where special arrangements were made for release of Lot prior to full settlement.

5.4.3 Payment should be made in sterling by one of the following methods:

- Direct bank transfer to our account details of which are set out on the invoice. All bank charges shall be met by you. Please ensure that your client number is noted on the transfer.
- By cheque or bank draft made payable to Spink and Son Ltd and sent to Spink at 69 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, London WC1B 4ET. Please note that the processing charges for payments made by cheques or bank drafts drawn on a non-U.K bank shall be met by you. Please ensure that the remittance slip printed at the bottom of the invoice is enclosed with your payment.

- (iii) By Visa or Mastercard. All Corporate cards regardless of origin and Consumer debit and credit cards issued outside the EU are subject to a fee of 3%. For all card payments there are limits to the amounts we will accept depending on the type of card being used and whether or not the cardholder is present.
- 5.4.4 Payments should be made by the registered buyer and not by third parties, unless it has been agreed at the time of registration that you are acting as an agent on behalf of a third party.
- 5.5 Invoices**
Invoices may consist of one or more pages and will show: Zero rated Lots (o); no symbol Lots sold under the Margin Scheme and Auctioneers' Scheme; Lots marked (g) special scheme Investment Gold; Daggered Lots (†), imported Lots marked (x) and (Ω).
- 5.6 Collection of Purchases**
5.6.1 Unless specifically agreed to the contrary, we shall retain lots purchased until all amounts due to us, or to the Spink Group, have been paid in full. Buyers will be required to pay for their lots when they wish to take possession of the same, which must be within 7 days of the date of the sale, unless prior arrangements have been made with Spink. Without prior agreement, lots will not be released until cleared funds are received with regard to payments made by cheque.
5.6.2 Unless we notify you to the contrary, items retained by us will be covered in accordance with our policy which is available for inspection at our offices from the date of sale for a period of seven days or until the time of collection, whichever is sooner. After seven days or from the time of collection, whichever is the earlier, the Lot will be entirely at your risk.
5.6.3 Our policy will not cover and we are unable to accept responsibility for damage caused by woodworm, changes in atmospheric conditions or acts of terrorism.
- 5.7 Notification**
We are not able to notify successful bidders by telephone. While Invoices are sent out by email or mail after the auction we do not accept responsibility for notifying you of the result of your bid. You are requested to contact us by telephone or in person as soon as possible after the auction to obtain details of the outcome of your bids to avoid incurring charges for late payment.
- 5.8 Packing and handling**
5.8.1 We shall use all reasonable endeavours to take care when handling and packing a purchased Lot but remind you that after seven days or from the time of collection, whichever is sooner, the Lot is entirely at your risk. Our postage charges are set out at the back of the catalogue.
5.8.2 It is the responsibility of the Buyer to be aware of any Import Duties that may be incurred upon importation to the final destination. Spink will not accept return of any package in order to avoid these duties. The onus is also on the Buyer to be aware of any Customs import restrictions that prohibit the importation of certain collectibles. Spink will not accept return of the Lot(s) under these circumstances. Spink will not accept responsibility for Lot(s) seized or destroyed by Customs.
5.8.3 If the Buyer requires delivery of the Lot to an address other than the invoice address this will be carried out at the discretion of Spink.
- 5.9 Recommended packers and shippers**
If required our shipping department may arrange shipment as your agent. Although we may suggest carriers if specifically requested, our suggestions are made on the basis of our general experience of such parties in the past and we are not responsible to any person to whom we have made a recommendation for the acts or omissions of the third parties concerned.
- 5.10 Remedies for non-payment or failure to collect purchases**
5.10.1 If you fail to make payment within seven days of your stipulated payment date set out in your invoice, we shall be entitled to exercise one or more of the following rights or remedies:
5.10.1.1 to charge interest at the rate of 2% per month compound interest, calculated on a daily basis, from the date the full amount is due;
5.10.1.2 to set off against any amounts which the Spink Group may owe you in any other transaction the outstanding amount remaining unpaid by you;
5.10.1.3 we may keep hold of all or some of your Lots or other property in the possession of the Spink Group until you have paid all the amounts you owe us or the Spink Group, even if the unpaid amounts do not relate to those Lots or other property. Following fourteen days' notice to you of the amount outstanding and remaining unpaid, the Spink Group shall have the right to arrange the sale of such Lots or other property. We shall apply the proceeds in discharge of the amount outstanding to us or the Spink Group, and pay any balance to you;
5.10.1.4 where several amounts are owed by you to the Spink Group in respect of different transactions, to apply any amount paid to discharge any amount owed in respect of any particular transaction, whether or not you so direct;
5.10.1.5 to reject at any future auction any bids made by you or on your behalf or obtain a deposit from you before accepting any bids.
5.10.2 If you fail to make payment within thirty-five days, we shall in addition be entitled:
5.10.2.1 to cancel the sale of the Lot or any other item sold to you at the same or any other auction;
5.10.2.2 to arrange a resale of the Lot, publicly or privately, and, if this results in a lower price being obtained, claim the balance from you together with all reasonable costs including a 20% seller's commission, expenses, damages, legal fees, commissions and premiums of whatever kind associated with both sales or otherwise, incurred in connection with your failure to make payment;
5.10.2.3 when reselling the Lot, place a notice in our catalogue stating that you successfully purchased the Lot at auction but have subsequently failed to pay the Hammer Price of the Lot; or
5.10.2.4 take any other appropriate action as we deem fit.
5.10.3 If you fail to collect within fourteen days after the sale, whether or not payment has been made, you will be required
5.10.3.1 to pay a storage charge of £2 per item per day plus any additional handling cost that may apply.
5.10.3.2 you will not be entitled to collect the Lot until all outstanding charges are met, together with payment of all other amounts due to us.
- 5.11 Use of Default Information**
If you fail to make payment for a Lot in accordance with these Terms and Conditions:
5.11.1 we reserve the right to refuse you the right to make bids for any future auction irrespective of whether previous defaults have been settled; and
5.11.2 you acknowledge that we may (as necessary for our legitimate interests those of other auctioneers and live bidding platforms in referencing customers and avoiding customer defaults) disclose details of such default to other auctioneers and live bidding platforms, which will include your name, address, nature of the default and the date of the default.
Auctioneers or live bidding platforms who receive details of the default may rely on such information when deciding whether to enter into a transaction with you in the future.
- 5.12 Export Licence**
5.12.1 If required we can, at our discretion, advise you on the detailed provisions of the export licensing regulations. Where we advise you in relation to export licensing regulations the ultimate responsibility in respect of any export will lie with you and we will not be responsible for your failure to apply for any necessary licences.
5.12.2 If the Lot is going to be hand carried by you, you may be required to produce a valid export licence to us or sign a waiver document stating that a licence will be applied for.
5.12.3 You should always check whether an export licence is required before exporting. Export licences are usually obtained within two or three weeks but delays can occur.
5.12.4 Unless otherwise agreed by us in writing, the fact that you wish to apply for an export licence does not affect your obligation to make payment within seven days nor our right to charge interest on late payment.
5.12.5 If you request that we apply for an export licence on your behalf, we shall be entitled to recover from you our disbursements and out of pocket expenses in relation to such application, together with any relevant VAT.
5.12.6 We will not be obliged to rescind a sale nor to refund any interest or other expenses incurred by you where payment is made by you despite the fact that an export licence is required.
- 5.13 Refund in the case of Forgery**
5.13.1 A sale will be cancelled, and the amount paid refunded to you if a Lot (other than a miscellaneous item not described in the catalogue) sold by us proves to have been a Forgery. We shall not however be obliged to refund any amounts if either (a) the catalogue description or saleroom notice at the auction date corresponded to the generally accepted opinion of scholars or experts at that time, or fairly indicated that there was a conflict of opinions, or (b) it can be demonstrated that the Lot is a Forgery only by means of either a scientific process not generally accepted for use until after publication of the catalogue or a process which at the date of the auction was unreasonably expensive or impracticable or likely to have caused damage to the Lot. Furthermore, you should note that this refund can be obtained only if the following conditions are met:
5.13.1.1 you must notify us in writing, within seven days of the receipt of the Lot(s), that in your view the Lot concerned is a Forgery;
5.13.1.2 you must then return the item to us within fourteen days from receipt of the Lot(s), in the same condition as at the auction date; and
5.13.1.3 as soon as possible following return of the Lot, you must produce evidence satisfactory to us that the Lot is a Forgery and that you are able to transfer good title to us, free from any third party claims.
5.13.1.4 you must provide to us all evidence obtained by you that a Lot is a Forgery no later than 7 days after you receive such evidence.
5.13.2 In no circumstances shall we be required to pay you any more than the amount paid by you for the Lot concerned and you shall have no claim for interest.
5.13.3 The benefit of this guarantee is not capable of being transferred, and is solely for the benefit of the person to whom the original invoice was made out by us in respect of the Lot when sold and who, since the sale, has remained the owner of the Lot without disposing of any interest in it to any third party.
5.13.4 We shall be entitled to rely on any scientific or other process to establish that the Lot is not a Forgery, whether or not such process was used or in use at the date of the auction.

6 LIABILITY

Nothing in these Terms and Conditions limits or excludes our liability for:

- 6.1 death or personal injury resulting from negligence; or
- 6.2 any damage or liability incurred by you as a result of our fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation.

7 USE OF YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION

- 7.1 We will use the personal information you provide to us as set out in our privacy notice (available at <https://spink.com/privacy-policy>) and in particular to:
 - 7.1.1 process the bids you make on Lots (whether successful or otherwise) and other auction related services we provide;
 - 7.1.2 process your payment relating to a successful purchase of a Lot;
 - 7.1.3 arrange for delivery of any Lot you purchase, which will include passing your details to shipping providers and, on overseas deliveries, to customs where they make enquiries regarding the Lot;
 - 7.1.4 inform you about similar products or services that we provide, but you may stop receiving these at any time by contacting us.
- 7.2 In accordance with clause 4.2, we may pass your information to credit reference agencies in order to obtain credit checks from them, and they may keep a record of any search that they do.
- 7.3 In accordance with clause 5.11, where you default on making payment for a Lot in accordance with these terms and conditions we may disclose details of such default to other auctioneers and live bidding platforms.
- 7.4 We are also working closely with third parties (including, for example, other auctioneers and live bidding platforms) and may receive information about you from them.
- 7.5 Where you provide us with personal information about other individuals, you must ensure that your provision of that information is compliant with applicable data protection law.

8 COPYRIGHT

- 8.1 We shall have the right (on a non-exclusive basis) to photograph, video or otherwise produce an image of the Lot. All rights in such an image will belong to us, and we shall have the right to use it in whatever way we see fit.
- 8.2 The copyright in all images, illustrations and written material relating to a Lot is and shall remain at all times our property and we shall have the right to use it in whatever way we see fit. You shall not use or allow anyone else to use such images, illustrations or written material without our prior written consent.

9 VAT

You shall give us all relevant information about your VAT status and that of the Lot to ensure that the correct information is printed in the catalogues. Once printed, the information cannot be changed. If we incur any unforeseen cost or expense as a result of the information being incorrect, you will reimburse to us on demand the full amount incurred.

10 NOTICES

All notices given under these Terms and Conditions may be served personally, sent by 1st class post, or faxed to the address given to the sender by the other party. Any notice sent by post will be deemed to have been received on the second working day after posting or, if the addressee is overseas, on the fifth working day after posting. Any notice sent by fax or served personally will be deemed to be delivered on the first working day following despatch.

11 ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

The following provisions of this clause 11 shall apply only if you are acting for the purposes of your business.

11.1 Limitation of Liability

Subject to clause 6, we shall not be liable, whether in tort (including for negligence) or breach of statutory duty, contract, misrepresentation or otherwise for any:

- 11.1.1 loss of profits, loss of business, depletion of goodwill and/or similar losses, loss of anticipated savings, loss of goods, loss of contract, loss of use, loss of corruption of data or information; or
- 11.1.2 any special, indirect, consequential or pure economic loss, costs, damages, charges or expenses.

11.2 Severability

If any part of these Terms and Condition is found by any court to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable, that part may be discounted and the rest of the conditions shall continue to be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

11.3 Force majeure

We shall have no liability to you if we are prevented from, or delayed in performing, our obligations under these Terms and Conditions or from carrying on our business by acts, events, omissions or accidents beyond our reasonable control, including (without limitation) strikes, lock-outs or other industrial disputes (whether involving our workforce or the workforce of any other party), failure of a utility service or transport network, act of God, war, riot, civil commotion, malicious damage, compliance with any law or governmental order, rule, regulation or direction, accident, breakdown of plant or machinery, fire, flood, storm or default of suppliers or subcontractors.

11.4 Waiver

11.4.1 A waiver of any right under these Terms and Conditions is only effective if it is in writing and it applies only to the circumstances for which it is given. No failure or delay by a party in exercising any right or remedy under these Terms and Conditions or by law shall constitute a waiver of that (or any other) right or remedy, nor preclude or restrict its further exercise. No single or partial exercise of such right or remedy shall preclude or restrict the further exercise of that (or any other) right or remedy.

11.4.2 Unless specifically provided otherwise, rights arising under these Terms and Conditions are cumulative and do not exclude rights provided by law.

11.5 Law and Jurisdiction

11.5.1 These Terms and Conditions and any dispute or claim arising out of or in connection with them or their subject matter, shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the law of England and Wales.

11.5.2 The parties irrevocably agree that the courts of England and Wales shall have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any dispute or claim that arises out of, or in connection with, Terms and Conditions or their subject matter.

Postal Charges

Prices for all items including postage and packaging

Invoice Value	UK	EU	Rest of the World
Up to £1,500	£12	£20	£30
Up to £10,000	£20	£40	£60
Above £10,001	£30	£60	£90

The above fees are in GBP and would be converted into the sale currency if applicable.

Shipments of more than 2kg or volumetric measurement of more than 2kg have to be sent by courier. Certain countries may incur extra charge when courier services are required by our insurance policy. For lots sent by courier please contact Auctionteam@spink.com for calculation of any further relevant cost in addition to the above charges.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

Charging of (VAT) at Auction

The information shown on this page sets out the way in which Spink intends to account for VAT.

i. Margin Scheme and Auctioneers' Scheme

1. Where possible, we will offer Lots for sale under the Margin Scheme and Auctioneers' Scheme. Such Lots can be identified by the absence of any VAT symbol next to the Lot number in the catalogue. Such lots are subject to 20% VAT on the Buyers' Premium but are not subject to VAT on the Hammer Price.
2. Where Lots are sold using the Margin Scheme and Auctioneers' Scheme to UK VAT-registered businesses, the VAT on Buyers' Premium is not recoverable as input tax. Upon request on sale day, we will issue invoices that show VAT separately on both the Hammer Price and the Buyer's Premium. This will enable VAT-registered businesses to recover the VAT charged as input tax, subject to the normal rules for recovering input tax.

ii. Zero-Rated Lots

Limited Categories of goods, such as books, are Zero-rated (o) for VAT in the United Kingdom. Such Lots are offered under the Auctioneers' Scheme. In these circumstances no VAT will be added to the Buyer's premium.

iii. Daggedged Lots

Lots which are Daggedged (†) in the catalogue are subject to VAT at 20% on both the Hammer Price and the Buyer's Premium.

iv. Imported and Omega Lots

Lots which are marked (x) in the catalogue are subject to VAT at 5% on the Hammer price plus 20% on the Buyer's premium. Lots which bear the Omega symbol (Ω) are subject to VAT at 20% on the Hammer Price and on the Buyer's Premium. This VAT is payable on items imported from outside the UK. In these cases we have used a temporary importation procedure, which in effect means that the point of importation is deferred until the Lot has been sold. At this point the Buyer is treated as the importer and is liable to pay the import VAT due. We will collect the VAT from you and pay it to HM Customs and Excise on your behalf.

v. Investment Gold Lots

Lots marked (g) in the catalogue are exempt from VAT on the Hammer Price and are subject to VAT at 20% on the Buyer's Premium. A refund of VAT charged on the Buyer's Premium can also be made on receipt of proof of business as a collectibles dealer outside of the UK.

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WHERE HISTORY IS VALUED

SALE CALENDAR 2021

STAMPS

13 Aug-8 Sep	The 'Greca' Collection e-Auction	London	21133
2-21 September	The 'Ruby' Collection of Burma Postal History	London	21135
7 September	The 'Greca' Collection of Southern African Postal History	London	21030
15 September	Stamps and Postal History of Great Britain	London	21040
16 Sep-8 Oct	The Philatelic Collector's Series e-Auction	London	21127
21 Sep-13 Oct	BWI: The Phil MacMurdie Collection of Bahamas & Pearce Collection of Grenada	London	21114
21 Sep-14 Oct	The Philip Hoare New Zealand 1935 Pictorials Collection	London	21115
6 October	The Alan Holyoake Grand Prix Collection of British & International Registered Mail	London	21045
7 October	Important Stamps of the World Featuring Southern Africa	London	21077
16 November	The Philatelic Collector's Series Sale	New York	177
20 November	The Philatelic Collector's Series	Hong Kong	CSS68
8 December	The Opium War Collection	London	21042

COINS

26 Aug-22 Sep	Spink Numismatic e-Circular 10: The Uvedale Collection of English Gold Coins	London	21154
14-27 September	Spink Numismatic e-Circular 11: Indian & Islamic Coins	London	21125
16 Sep-12 Oct	Spink Numismatic e-Circular 12: British and World Coins and Medals	London	21156
18 September	The Numismatic Collectors' Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS69
28 September	The Tony Abramson Collection of Dark Age Coins - Part III: Collector's Selection	London	21060
28 September	The Horace Hird Collection of Tudor, Stuart & Commonwealth Coins and Patterns	London	21125
29 September	British and World Coins Autumn Auction	London	21007
30 September	The Tony Abramson Collection of Dark Age Coins - Part IV: Continental	London	21070
18 Nov-9 Dec	The Numismatic Collector's Series e-Auction	New York	372

BANKNOTES

27 Aug-13 Sep	World Banknotes e-Auction	London	21131
12-26 October	World Banknotes e-Auction	London	21132
27 October	World Banknotes	London	21009
18 Nov-9 Dec	The Numismatic Collectors Series e-Auction	New York	372

MEDALS

15 Oct-3 Nov	Orders, Decorations and Medals e-Auction 4	London	21103
24-25 November	Orders, Decorations and Medals	London	21003

BONDS & SHARES

4-19 October	Bonds and Share Certificates of the World e-Auction	London	21144
23 Nov-7 Dec	Bonds and Share Certificates of the World e-Auction	London	21145

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

11 November	Historical Documents: Postal History and Autographs	London	21066
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LIFESTYLE COLLECTABLES

27 Apr - 2 May	Fine Whisky & Rum E-Auction	Hong Kong	SFW37
5-19 October	Jewellery, Silver & Objects of Vertu e-Auction	New York	371

The above sale dates are subject to change

Spink offers the following services:

- VALUATIONS FOR INSURANCE AND PROBATE FOR INDIVIDUAL ITEMS OR WHOLE COLLECTIONS -
- SALES ON A COMMISSION BASIS EITHER OF INDIVIDUAL PIECES OR WHOLE COLLECTIONS -

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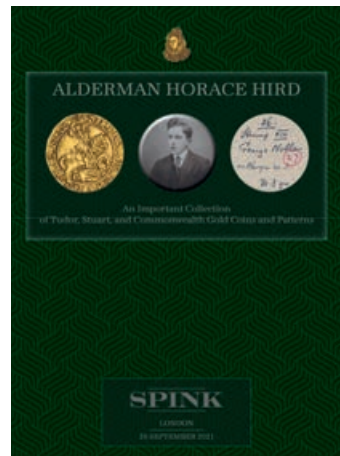
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YOU CAN ALSO BID IN REAL TIME ON SPINK LIVE.
PLEASE DOWNLOAD SPINK LIVE APP FROM THE
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SALE TITLE

**The Horace Hird Collection of Tudor, Stuart
and Commonwealth Coins and Patterns**

DATE

**Tuesday 28 September 2021
at 7.00 p.m.**

CODE NAME

STEEPLEJACK

SALE NO.

21064

I request Spink, without legal obligations of any kind on its part, to bid on the following Lots up to the price given below. I understand that if my bid is successful the Purchase Price will be the sum of the final bid and Buyer's Premium as a percentage of the final bid, any VAT chargeable, also postage charge and a fee for paying by card. The Rate of Buyer's Premium is 20% of the final hammer price of each lot. I understand Spink will pursue me for payment for any successful bid. In addition, I understand and consent that Spink may share my personal details relating to the default with other auction houses and live bidding platforms to protect themselves from such defaults.

All bids shall be treated as offers made on the Terms and Conditions for Buyers printed in the catalogue. I also understand that Spink provides the service of executing bids on behalf of clients for the convenience of clients and that Spink will not be held responsible for failing to execute bids. If identical commission bids are received for the same Lot, the commission bid received first by Spink will take precedence. Please note that you will not be notified if there are higher written bids received.

**BIDDERS PLEASE NOTE OUR EXTENSION CLAUSES IN OUR TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR BUYERS
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Lot Number (in numerical order)	Price Bid £ (excluding Buyer's Premium)

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☐ Please charge all purchases to my card ☐ Do not charge my card. (Spink will charge your card should you default on the payment)

AUCTION

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- Arnold, Dr F O**, collection offered through Spink Numismatic Circular, February-March 1953
- Baldwin Family Collection**, sold variously throughout the second and third quarters of the 20th Century
- Bettesworth, Dr John**, Dean of the Arches († 17 December 1751), *collection bequeathed to son John*
- Bettesworth, John**, Chancellor of the Diocese of London († 1779), *collection passed to his widow Arabella*
- Bettesworth, Arabella**, of East Hyde, Luton († 1805), *gifted collection to nephew Thomas Reynolds-Moreton*
- Bliss, Thomas**, Sotheby's, 22-24 March and 15-19 May 1916, lots 1-1031
- Brice**, collection purchased en bloc by Montagu, 1887
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- Butler, Charles**, Sotheby's, 3-7 July 1911, lots 1-964
- Carlyon-Britton, Major P W P**, collection sold by son Raymond to Seaby and offered in SCMB, 1937/38
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- Shepherd, Rev. Edward John**, Sotheby's, 22-25 July 1885, lots 1-534
- Tortworth Court Estate**, catalogued by W S Lincoln, 1883
- Vaughan-Morgan, Sir Kenyon**, Sotheby's, 17-18 June 1935, lots 1-421
- von Thielau, Achim**, Jacques Schulman 233, 28-31 March 1960, lots 1491-1843
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- Welby-Gregory, Sir William Earle, 4th Baronet**,
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- Wills, Capt. Ronald D**, Glendining, 6-8 December 1938, lots 1-762
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