

SPINK

e-Catalogue

23104 - The St. Helier Collection of English Gold Coins

Lot 701



NGC AU58 | George II (1727-1760), 'Intermediate Head' Two-Guineas, 1739, laureate head left, rev. crowned garnished shield, seven strings to harp, edge chevron milled, 16.72g [258.6grns], 5h (MCE 293; Schneider II, 576; EGC 574; Spink 3668), a small die flaw behind head and scarcely perceptible traces of flecking across reverse field, otherwise pleasingly lustrous, good very fine, in NGC 'St Helier' holder, graded AU58 (Cert. #6684100-004) Provenance The St. Helier Collection of English Gold Coins
<https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/6684100-004/58/> Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£2,000 to £3,000

Lot 702



George II (1727-1760), 'Old Head' Two-Guineas 1748, older laureate head, reads GEORGIVS, rev. large lettering, crowned garnished shield, nine strings to harp, edge chevron milled, 16.70g [258.4grns], 6h (MCE 295; Schneider II, 579, dies 10/9, edge B; EGC 577 [R2]; Stratos 168; Spink 3669), a touch of die wear to highest points, and a minute flaw below truncation, otherwise lustrous with hints of golden-orange toning in fields, good very fine, the key date of this issue, in NGC 'St Helier' holder, curiously graded AU Details ~ Obverse Cleaned (Cert. #6684100-005) Provenance The St. Helier Collection of English Gold Coins Purchased privately, 17 December 1964 [with collector's ticket] <https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/6684100-005/NGCDetails/> Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£4,000 to £5,000

Lot 703



NGC MS61 | George II (1727-1760), 'Old Head' Five-Guineas, 1748 VICESIMO SECVNDO, second older laureate head left, rev. crowned garnished shield, nine strings to harp, DECVS • ET • TVTAMEN • ANNO • REGNI • VICESIMO • SECVNDO • upwards on edge, 41.92g [648.4grns], 6h (Murdoch III, 40; Duveen 135; Douglas-Morris 74; King 170; Schneider II, 565, dies 9/9; MCE 286; EGC 562; Spink 3666), a tiny flaw below eye, some stipling in French shield and a miniscule scuff above the Irish harp reported for accuracy, otherwise splendidly lustrous and beautifully balanced for strike on a pleasingly neat round flan, good extremely fine and much as issued, very seldom encountered in this wondrously honest state with a trace of red wax in recesses, in NGC 'St Helier' holder, conservatively graded MS61 (Cert. #6769435-003) Provenance The St. Helier Collection of English Gold Coins Purchased privately, January 1966 [with collector's ticket] <https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/6769435-003/61/Subject> to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£40,000 to £50,000

Lot 704



NGC AU58 | William III (1694-1702), 'Fine-Work' Two-Guineas, 1701, laureate head right, no stop after GRA, rev. crowned shields cruciform, emblem-adorned ornamental sceptres in angles, edge obliquely milled, 16.65g [257.2grns], 6h (MCE 173; Schneider II, 482; Stratos 157; Spink 3457), a touch of die wear to highest points, otherwise soft orange tone overlying lustrous original surfaces, a really pleasingly good very fine, in NGC 'St Helier' holder, graded AU58 (Cert. #6684100-003) Provenance The St. Helier Collection of English Gold Coins <https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/6684100-003/58/Subject> to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£6,000 to £10,000

Lot 705



NGC AU58+ | William III (1694-1702), 'Fine Work' Five-Guineas, 1701 DECIMO TERTIO, second laureate head right, rev. crowned shields cruciform, plain sceptres in angles, Irish harp without strings, edge lettering upwards, 41.68g [645.0grns], 5h (MCE 172; Schneider II, 480; EGC 398; Duveen 118; Spink 3456), a trace of adjustment on cheek and die wear to highest points, otherwise attractively orange-toned overlying lustrous original fields, almost extremely fine and with great eye appeal, in NGC 'St Helier' holder, graded AU58+ (Cert. #6769435-002) Provenance The St. Helier Collection of English Gold Coins <https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/6769435-002/58/Subject> to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£24,000 to £30,000

Lot 706

Charles II (1660-1685), 'Royal African Company' Two-Guineas, 1678, Elephant and Castle, second laureate head facing right, elephant and castle below, rev. crowned cruciform shields, crowns with frosted inner rings, five strings to harp, sceptres in angles, interlinked C's at centre, edge obliquely milled, 16.69g [258.0grns], 5h (MCE 41; EGC 214-215; Spink 3336), lightly cleaned in antiquity, otherwise lustrous with hints of reddish-orange tone in recesses, an exceptionally uniform and bold striking of this notoriously soft issue, about extremely fine, very rare in this attractive high grade, in NGC 'St Helier' holder, graded UNC Details ~ Cleaned (Cert. #6684100-002)
 ProvenanceThe St. Helier Collection of English Gold CoinsGlendining, 26 January 1966, lot 12 - extremely fine and rare - £780.0.0 - the lot following the fabled 'Specimen striking' which sold for £950.0.0Glendining, 8 February 1962, lot 48 - "brilliant proof state, extremely rare thus - £290.0.0 [Spink]<https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/6684100-002/NGCDetails/Subject> to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
 £10,000 to £15,000

Lot 707

NGC AU58 | Charles II (1660-1685), 'Royal African Company' Five-Guineas, 1676 VICESIMO OCTAVO, Elephant and Castle, first laureate head right, shorter ties, E&C below, rev. crowned shields cruciform, emblem-adorned sceptres in angles, edge lettering downwards, 41.65g [644.4grns], 6h (MCE 14; Schneider II, 425; EGC 183 [R4]; Duveen 89; King 99; Spink 3330), a small flaw on laurel wreath and light flecking in otherwise lustrous fields, a most imposing example of this sought-after Carolean trophy series, a pleasingly good very fine, the date seldom encountered at auction, especially in this impressive state, in NGC 'St Helier' holder, graded AU58 (Cert. #6769435-001)
 ProvenanceThe St. Helier Collection of English Gold CoinsSpink, by private treaty, February 1966Glendining, 27 November 1963, lot 122 - "extremely fine and very rare" - £800.0.0 [L. Davidson]For comparison, the Spink Numismatic Circular was listing Charles II Five Guineas in 'fine condition' at £225.0.0 in June 1965. The differential was once four times, whereas now it is between ten and twenty times between entry level and exalted specimens in the present marketplace.<https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/6769435-001/58/Subject> to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
 £30,000 to £40,000

Lot 708

(g) NGC PF63 | George VI (1936-1952), Proof Two-Pounds, 1937, bare head left, rev. St. George and Dragon, edge plain, 16.02g [247.6grns], 12h (W&R 437; Marsh T46; EGC 1455; Spink 4075), tiny mark before nose, otherwise light cloudiness to brilliant fields, wisps of cameo definition to portrait, much as struck, in NGC 'St Helier' holder, graded PF63 (Cert. #6684100-007)
 ProvenanceThe St. Helier Collection of English Gold Coins
<https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/6684100-007/63/Subject> to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
 £2,000 to £2,500

Lot 709



(g) NGC PF61 | George V (1910-1936), Coronation Specimen Proof Five-Pounds, 1911, by Mackennal and Pistrucci, bare head left, rev. St George and Dragon, edge milled, 39.92g [617.2grns], 1h (W&R 414; Stratos 207; Marsh F38; EGC 1430; Spink 3994), some cabinet friction and sporadic contact points in otherwise brilliant fields, a bold extremely fine, in NGC 'St Helier' holder (Cert. #6684100-001) Provenance The St. Helier Collection of English Gold

Coins <https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/6684100-001/61/Subject> to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£5,000 to £8,000

Lot 710



(g) NGC PF62 UCAM | William IV (1830-1837), Pattern Proof Two-Pounds, 1831, by W Wyon and Merlen, bare head right, rev. crowned shield in mantle, edge plain, 15.86g [245.2grns], 6h (W&R 258; Murdoch III, 438; King 206; Stratos 172; Marsh T20; EGC 1016; Spink 3828), a remarkably high relief striking with die capping to rims at 3 to 4 o'clock, nevertheless an extraordinarily beautiful coin, with nigh-flawless cameo frosting across Wyon's 'six week' portrait of the Sailor King in rich contrast to brilliant and subtly orange-tinged fields, a tiny die flaw at nape of neck in otherwise quite unblemished fields, practically FDC, a quite imperious coin!, in NGC 'St Helier' holder, conservatively graded PF62 ULTRA CAMEO (Cert. #6684100-006) Provenance The St. Helier Collection of English Gold Coins Spink, by private treaty, 12 September 1963 -

£200.0.0 <https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/6684100-006/62/Subject> to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£15,000 to £20,000

Lot 711



(g) NGC PF60 CAMEO | George III (1760-1820), New Coinage, Posthumous Issue, Pattern for a Five-Sovereign Piece, the so-called "Proof Five-Pounds", 1820 LX, by Benedetto Pistrucci and William Wellesley Pole for the Royal Mint, GEORGIUS III D: G: REX F: D: laureate head right, signed PISTRUCCI beneath truncation, rev, St George and Dragon, PISTRUCCI below ground line, small W.W.P. on ground by Dragon's tail, DECUS ET TUTAMEN. ANNO REGNI LX. on edge in upright raised letters, 39.91g [617.0grns], 6h (L&S 207 this coin listed; W&R 177 [R4]; Cuff 1646; Bergne 1247 = Halliburton-Young 464; Montagu [1890]; 556; Durlacher -; J S Jenks -; La Renotière 24-26; Hamilton-Smith III, 173; Clarke-Thornhill 369; Mitchell 123; Douglas-Morris 145; Selig 1158; Slaney II, 411; Hocking 1796; EGC 888 [R4]; GH 95; Spink 3783), a tiny scratch before eye and two tiny digs behind tie, with cabinet hairlines in largely matte but otherwise residually brilliant fields, the usual die softness to denticles above GEORGIUS, a most captivatingly bold extremely fine, of diminutive size but of mighty reputation as the famous Pistrucci rarity with only 25 originally struck, and this unseen at auction in 60 years, in NGC 'St Helier' holder, fairly graded PF60 CAMEO (Cert. #6769435-004) Provenance The St. Helier Collection of English Gold Coins Spink, by private treaty, 19 March 1963 - £1,925.0.0A H Gilbert, Glendining, 13 March 1963, lot 98* - £1,750.0.0 - extremely fine and extremely rare, only twenty-five struck
[Spink]<https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/6769435-004/60/Subject> to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate

£150,000 to £200,000

Lot 712



NGC MS63 | *Top Pop* | Anne (1702-1714), "Swift's Petition for the British Copper Coinage to the Lord High Treasurer, Robert Harley, 1st Earl of Oxford", A Medallion Gold Pattern for a Farthing, 1713, Commemorating the Historic Act of Union of England and Scotland, an extraordinary personal striking after John Croker and Sir Isaac Newton at the Royal Mint, c. 1738, before Arundell's confiscation and destruction of the dies at the Tower of London, ANNA • DEI • GRATIA • draped bust 'A' three-quarters left, with beaded hair, toothed border and linear circle, rev. en médaille, BRITANNIA • 1713 • The Queen personified as Britannia seated left on Globe, wearing loose drapery, holding oval shield inscribed with Cross of St. George and St. Andrew, spear resting beside, olive branch in right hand, double exergual line below, thicker inner line touching tops of legend, edge plain on a thin flan, 5.95g [92.0grns // 3 dwt 20 grns], 23.7mm., 12h (Snelling [1766], Pl. 8, no. 5; Tyssen [1802], 2743; Ruding [1817] -; Till [1837], no. 3; H W Henfrey, type E; Montagu 11 [Fourth Portion, lot 148] = Murdoch 884 = Huth 586 = Brigg = Hewitt 391 this coin; Peck [BNJ], 1958], Group 3, O4*/Rb, no. 22a; Peck 22 = BMC 751 this coin mentioned [cf. Pl. 16, J]; BM 1935.0401.8229 same obverse die; W&R 61 this coin), faint traces of doubling in legends highly reminiscent of Royal Mint Pattern Strikings for contemporary Hanoverian gold specie and the Cromwellian Half-Broads restruck by J S Tanner in 1738; nevertheless with faint cabinet friction and inconsequential marks to rim, otherwise splendidly lustrous with brilliance across gloriously original fields, a truly sublime auriferous canon by the celebrated 18th Century medallist John Croker, conceived by him at the behest of Jonathan Swift at the apogee of national patriotic fervour following the historic Act of Union of England and Scotland and Peace of Utrecht, all whilst the Royal Mint was under the Mastership of its most famous comptroller Sir Isaac Newton; an indisputably storied British numismatic rarity and much-like Thomas Simon's famous 1663 'Petition Crown' - prized from inception by connoisseurs and 'Ruding's vulgar collector' alike; resulting in at least one prison sentence! Of the highest rarity, especially in this metal with only two specimens known; the other permanently impounded in the British Museum collection. With a matchless pedigree and the indisputable 'Queen of Rarities' within this historically-lauded and prohibitively exclusive four-coin series; now returning to public auction for the first time in over 50 years; and thus an unprecedented opportunity for the metaverse-refined, globally-astute but still privately-minded cognoscente of today, in NGC 'St Helier' holder, righteously graded MS63 (Cert. #6769435-005) Provenance The St. Helier Collection of English Gold Coins A highly important collection of Patterns struck in Gold', Glendinning, 13 April 1972, lot 391 - a pièce de plaisir, struck from somewhat rusty dies but brilliant proof surface, extremely rare - £620 [Spink for St. Helier] Capt Vivian Hewitt, collection purchased en bloc by Spink, 1967M A Brigg [a.k.a. 'North Country Collector'], portion of collection purchased by Baldwin, by 1943R Huth, First Portion, Sotheby's, 4-7 April 1927, lot 586 - brilliant and very rare in gold - £29,000 [Seaby for Brigg] G Murdoch, Second Portion, Sotheby's, 8-13 June 1903, lot 883 - "a beautiful impression, very rare" [Pl. XIV] - £12.5.0 [Spink for Huth] Montagu, Fourth Portion, Sotheby's, 15-17 July 1897, lot 148 - "Pattern Farthing, 1713, struck in gold, ANNA. DEI. GRATIA., draped bust of the Queen to left, wearing pearl fillet in hair, similar to bust on Pattern Halfpenny, rev. BRITANNIA 1713 (date in legend), Queen with attributes of Britannia seated to left, broad border on either side (11), extremely fine and rare - £15.0.0 [Spink for Murdoch] <https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/6769435-005/63/>" The Lord Treasurer quarrelled with me at Court for being four days without dining with him; so I dined there to-day, and he has at last fallen in with my project (as he calls it) of coining halfpence and farthings, with devices, like medals, in honour of the Queen, every year changing the device. I wish it may be done." Jonathan Swift, Letter LVIII to Mrs Rebecca Dingley, London, 4 January 1712/13 Queen Anne's accession on 8 March 1702 witnessed a glut of copper coinage in the London economy, and guaranteed an almost permanent ban on the striking of new specie during her rule. This embargo was overseen by the new Master of the Mint, Isaac Newton, whose renown had grown ever since the publication of his 'Principia' on the three laws of motion in 1687. However his appointment as Warden to the Royal Mint came through his separate experimentation with alchemy, a skill that proved useful during the Great Recoinage in 1696. His tight comptrollership of the specific tolerances of each coin has forever after resulted in a contemporary specie marred by planchet adjustment marks - Newton's numismatic legacy was in effect a challenge to collectors to find a uniformly struck-up Williamite coin! His elevation to Master on 25 December 1699 following the death of Thomas Neale saw him inherit an unassailable problem with the assaying of pure copper. Thus far the technology had proven beyond the horse-drawn capabilities of the 17th Century mint who could neither roll, nor properly test the blanks they could even produce. Therefore since April 1694, 700 tonnes of pre-made blanks were provided by Sir Joseph Herne, Sir Francis Parry, George Clark, Abel Slaney and Daniel Barton. In 1698, a petition by the merchants of Southwark bemoaned the abuses of these patentees for their evident production of base copper coin, and worse still, their flooding of the London market. This precipitated a one-year hiatus on further production from 24 June 1698. By final lapse of the contract in 1701, an extraordinary £137,200 of this copper coin had been struck, more than sufficient for the next decade of service to the British economy. By 1712, however, the clamour for small specie had returned, and with it several petitions. The first published by Beardwell of Blackfriars in 1710, re-championed the cause of tin money in a circulated printed address: 'A humble and Seasonable Proposal to the Queen to raise Money without any Tax sufficient to rebuild her Royal Palace of White-Hall in Greater Magnificence than ever'. The imagined dialogue between an out-of-work coin-engineer; a shopkeeper; a market woman and a beggar extolled the virtues of a return to a 'small farthing, light and clean as silver that cannot be counterfeited without loss and immediate discovery.' Fanciful and unrealistic as that claim may have been at the time, these accounts are phenomenally enlightening. We hear of the Shopkeeper's son 'once being employed at Somers Key to make the Tin Farthings of King James that were cryed down as Popish imitations for being too heavy', which comes in sharp contrast to the fearful market woman who when asked 'pray let me see your farthings', is horrified to discover from the coin-engineer and shopkeeper that most of her money, which are actually halfpennies, are 'dull, nasty thick counterfeits'. But as the coin-engineer mourns, 'there is such a number of foul cast Half-pence that in 40 shillings, you must take 20 shillings in those Half-pence, or else you can receive no money.' The coin engineer then regails us of his past work at mints in Holland and France before employment at the Tower which eventually took him with James' army to Ireland following the Glorious Revolution in 1688. His evident adeptness with the edging technology (castaing machines) to prevent counterfeiting reveals his insider knowledge of William III's unfulfilled plans for a new tin coinage after 1695. This forms the basis for his appeal to Queen Anne in 1710, for which he produces the evidence of the market woman, who is

Estimate
£20,000 to £30,000