



**23148 - A Specialist Auction in Celebration of Their
Majesties King Charles III and Queen Camilla - e-
Auction**

Lot 1



Coronation of James I and Anne of Denmark, Official AR Medal, 25 July 1603, by Charles Anthony for the Royal Mint, IAC : I : BRIT : CÆ : AVG : HÆ CÆSARVM CÆ • D • D • laureate, draped and armoured bust right, rev. • ECCE • PHAOS : POPVLIQ • SALVS, rampant lion crowned, holding beacon and wheat sheaf, 29mm, 6.06g (Eimer 80; MI i 191/11; Woolaston 1), harshly cleaned and plugged, yet with some toning to obverse legend, pleasingly struck-up, almost extremely fine for strike and sought after as the first official Coronation Medal in the British series. Provenance 'CA', by private treaty, 1985 - £55. On this English Coronation medal, the first of those struck for distribution at a Westminster Abbey ceremony, James I appears in the costume of a Roman Emperor; 'Caesar Augustus of Britain. Caesar the heir of the Caesars'. Not only does this draw upon the traditions of the powerful Holy Roman Emperors, but it also points towards the result of English and Scottish political progress. Coming to the English throne, already King of Scotland, James wished to be proclaimed as 'King' of Great Britain - a show of ultimate unification after centuries of internecine conflict. However, this would not be possible without the assent of the English Parliament, and thus "Emperor" provided a suitable alternative to demonstrate his ambition. The laurels that rest upon his head therefore, much like his subsequent recoinage of 1619, are a further hint of his aims, imbuing the ancient symbol of both triumph and rejoicing. There were a number of "firsts" to occur at the Coronation of James I and his Consort, Anne of Denmark. James was the first Scottish king to be crowned sitting on the Stone of Scone (concealed within St Edward's ancient Coronation chair since the crowning of King Edward II in 1307), and his ceremony was the first to be conducted in English, rather than Latin. The joint coronation would also revive a tradition last witnessed at the service of King Henry VIII and his first wife Katherine of Aragon. The Coronation was scheduled for the feast day of the king's namesake, St James, and this remained even as fears of plague worsened. In circumstances remarkably similar to recent years, fears of infection meant that many measures were taken to ensure a slimmed down affair. Less than a week before Coronation day, organisers announced that the traditional procession would be much reduced, it would be forbidden to use boats on the river to sight-see, and the customary banquet would be cancelled. James was anxious about these changes, knowing that his legitimacy relied upon as many nobility of the realm confirming their acceptance. A surviving account of the service relays how the event was unduly delayed and poorly attended while the rain poured outside. However, in spite of the atrocious weather and plague; the streets about the Abbey were packed. Within the abbey, the Earl of Montgomery as liege man kissed the king's cheek in homage, rather than just touching his newly-crowned head - to which James responded with a gentle tap on the wrist. This momentous event brought the 'auld enemies' of Scotland and England together under one kingship, the 'Union of the Crowns' and was an historic volta in the story of the United Kingdom as we recognise it today. Spink wishes to thank Ella Mackenzie for the investigative historical research. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £400

Lot 2



Coronation of Charles I, Official AR Medal, 2 February 1626, by Nicholas Briot for the Royal Mint, • CAROLVS • I • DG • MAG • BRITAN • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX, crowned and draped bust right, rev. • DONEC • PAX • REDDITA • TERRIS •, an arm issuing from clouds, holding a sword, • CORON • 2 • FEBRV • 1626 • in exergue in two lines, 30mm, 7.51g (Eimer 106; MI i 243/10), heavily cleaned and slightly concave, some verdigris, nevertheless a sought-after medal, struck details fine or better. Provenance 'CA', by private treaty, 1985 - £40. Charles I commissioned Frenchman Nicholas Briot to design his Coronation medal, having been impressed with his previous work at the Mint at Paris. The eventual design was issued in gold and silver, with the former presented to members of the Royal family and the latter thrown to spectators within the abbey and along the processional route - a method known as the King's Princely Largesse. As his father had chosen to be crowned on the feast of his namesake St James, there has been speculation on Charles's decision to choose the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Candlemas) as a subtle sign of devotion towards his wife, Henrietta Maria. He had wanted his consort to be crowned at the same time as him, in the same manner as his parents, and notably there are remaining drafts for his Coronation service that make mention of the 'Princess Mayre.' However, she eventually made the decision not to participate at all; as a Roman Catholic, she refused to be crowned by a Protestant bishop. The day seems to have been high-spirited and promising, however with knowledge in hindsight of the grisly end that Charles would meet, certain details of the Coronation day become all the more chilling. For instance, the King made the unusual decision not to dress in crimson or purple robes, but all in white - the colour of innocence, but also of martyrdom. The Bishop of Carlisle who preached the coronation sermon, took a verse from the Book of Revelation, declaring: 'Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of Life'. Even at the time, this was observed to have been more suited to a funeral. His reign would end with war, execution and the toppling of the monarchy, making the reverse of this particular coronation medal all the more haunting. The warlike emblem of a mailed arm holding a sword from the heavens, accompanied by the words 'until peace be restored upon earth', appears all the more profound than it could ever have been originally conceived. Spink wishes to thank Ella Mackenzie for the investigative historical research. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£120 to £180

Lot 3



Coronation of Charles II, Official AR Medal, 23 April 1661, by Thomas Simon for the Royal Mint, CAROLVS • II • D • G ANG • SCO • FR • ET • HI • REX, crowned and draped bust right, rev. EVERSO • MISSVS • SVCCVRRERE • SECLO • XXIII • APR • 1661, the King enthroned, crowned by Peace hovering above, 28mm, 8.41g (Eimer 221; MI i 472/76; Nat 36-7), disturbance to rim at 12 o'clock, and with rub to higher points and some faint contact marks in fields, otherwise with darker grey tone, near very fine Charles II's Coronation, his second after previous acclamation at Scone in 1651, marked the full restoration of monarchy to England, after an eleven-year hiatus under the Puritan Republic of the Commonwealth. His medal reflects a restored King 'sent to support a fallen age'. The effect is both hopeful and confident, with the enthroned king's image on the medal clearly desirous to heal any lingering religious or political tension. The engraver is entirely symbolic of this healing process, being crafted by the renowned Thomas Simon who had earlier commissioned the Commonwealth Seal of State and a silver coinage bearing the effigy of Cromwell in 1658, and would subsequently conceive the 'Petition Crown', widely considered one of the most beautiful British coins ever made. The Coronation ceremony itself was also carefully planned to create a sense of rebirth, celebration and optimism for the future. Virtually all the regalia (save the 12th Century anointing Spoon) had to be remade due to its previous destruction in 1649. The reversing of this iconoclasm was masterminded by Royal goldsmith Robert Vyner, whose instruments of state - the Orb, Sceptre and Sword of Offering survive to the present day. Despite an incident in 1671 resulting in the cross atop the orb becoming bent at the hands of one Colonel Thomas Blood and his audacious colleagues who conspired to steal the Crown Jewels by hiding them in their breeches, the immutable glister of gold helped to wash away the unhappy years and restore the majesty of monarchy's splendour. On St George's Day morning the Coronation took place. The famous diarists John Evelyn and Samuel Pepys were both present and their descriptions of the day give a taste of the country's uplifted mood. Evelyn commented on the lively city, noting the 'houses hung with rich tapestry [...] the fountains running wine, bells ringing, with speeches made at several triumphal arches.' Pepys was one of the thousands who actually attended the service, the first to feature tiered seating within the Abbey. In his diary, he marvels at the majesty of the ceremony: 'Now, after all this, I can say that, besides the pleasure of the sight of these glorious things, I may now shut my eyes against any other objects'. He had also witnessed the silver medals flung to the crowds by Lord Cornwallis, but failed to obtain one himself. The coronation was a splendid one, with nothing of the old traditions omitted. Spink wishes to thank Ella Mackenzie for the investigative historical research. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£120 to £180

Lot 4



Coronation of James II and Mary of Modena, Official AR Medal, 23 April 1685, by Jan Roettier for the Royal Mint, IACOBVS • II • D • G • ANG • SCO • FR • ET • HI • REX, laureate and draped bust right, rev. A • MILITARI • AD • REGIAM •, laurel wreath upon a cushion, above a crown held by a hand issuing from heaven, INAVGV RAT • 23 • AP • 1685 in exergue in two lines, edge plain, 34mm, 14.84g (Eimer 273; MI i 605/5-6; van Loon III, 303), heavily cleaned with resultant overt hairlines, otherwise hints of lustre, struck details a bolder fineThe engraver of James II's coronation medal was Jan Roettier. The Roettier brothers' were already revered by the time they came to the attention of the exiled Charles II, who in turn promised them positions in his Mint after the Restoration. The scene depicted on the reverse of James II's medal can be viewed as a stark indication of the religio-political turmoil of the reign. Unlike Charles's "angel of peace", a disembodied hand descending from heavens cuts a striking tone. The effect is austere, and an invocation to obedience towards authority and his legitimate right - a plea that would ultimately fall on deaf ears and bloody noses. Once again, the Coronation date was set for St George's Day, however James decided against a Royal progress through London, stating that he wished to be seen as 'frugal and cautious'. What money he did save from this extravagance, he used to adorn his 27-year old Queen Consort, Mary Beatrice of Modena. The Coronation medals reflect this elevation, as Mary is also the first consort to receive a separate medal for the event in her own right. James was known to take an enormous personal interest in the arrangements, but far from courting popular support, became engrossed with the splendour of the ritual; he and his wife's appearance; and the mighty Coronation feast. The feast would be the jewel in his crown. No fewer than 1,445 dishes filled the extensive menu, including forty-six dishes of hot meat to be delivered in part on horseback. The day was considered a success with joyful public celebrations taking place nationwide. There was a firework display held upon the Thames the following night and several contemporary accounts record scheduled banquets and impromptu carousing. However, his personal favour would not last, with the birth of a catholic heir male only three years ensuring James' ostracisation from England. Later commentators would remember the bad omens from his coronation, from the incidence of the King's crown appearing to fall from his head, and the Royal Standard canopy being torn in the wind during a Royal procession. Spink wishes to thank Ella Mackenzie for the investigative historical research Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£80 to £120

Lot 5



Coronation of William III and Mary II, Official AR Medal, 11 April 1689, by Jan Roettier by the Royal Mint, GVLIELMVS • ET • MARIA • REX • ET • REGINA •, laureate and draped conjoined busts right, rev. NE TOTVS ABSVMATVR, Jove hurls thunder at Phaethon falling from his chariot, INAVGVVRAT • 11 • AP 1689 in exergue in two lines, edge plain, 35mm, 16.76g (Eimer 312; Mi i 662/25; van Loon III, 379), heavily cleaned and with resultant hairlines, nevertheless still pleasingly struck-up and residually lustrous, a bolder very fine Provenance 'CA', by private treaty, 1985 - £35 William and Mary is the first Coronation medal to depict a conjoined Royal double portrait; in direct recognition of the assent of Parliament to their crowning as equals, rather than Queen Mary II and William of Orange, her Prince Consort. On the obverse, they are addressed simply as King and Queen (REX ET REGINA), omitting the sensitive constitutional issue that they had yet to be offered the Scottish crown at the time of their English Coronation. As exceedingly beautiful as the workmanship of Roettier is here, the design was widely questioned by contemporaries. Some interpreted the iconography of Jove throwing a thunderbolt against Phaethon, who falls into the flaming earth as an emblem of William and Mary courting disaster by seizing the reins of her father's chariot. More likely, the intention was to imply that the couple had saved the kingdom from near disaster by the arrogant James II. Perhaps the decision to focus on past failings rather than hopeful prospects was a misplaced judgment, nevertheless the aim to lend legitimacy to their new reign was clear. As equals, William III and Mary II both used Coronations chairs, with Mary's having to be made specifically for the event alongside additional regalia. The duplication of insignia could be to blame for one particular blunder when the Queen's ruby ring was accidentally placed on the King's finger. As a result of their 'Glorious' or 'Bloodless' Revolution, other alterations were made to their accession service. The two were required to swear to govern according to the statutes of Parliament, and more significantly to plead their loyalty to the maintenance of the Protestant religion, neither of which had been undertaken before. Spink wishes to thank Ella Mackenzie for the investigative historical research. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £250

Lot 6



Accession of Anne, Official AR Medal, 8 March 1702, by John Croker for the Royal Mint, ANNA • D : G : MAG : BR : FR : ET • HIB : REGINA •, crowned and draped bust left, rev. ENTIRELY ENGLISH, heart surrounded by crowned wreath of laurel and oak branches, all set on pediment inscribed ATAVIS REGIBVS, edge plain, 35mm, 15.71g, 2h (Eimer 388; MI ii 277/1), the obverse darkly cabinet toned, the reverse with a most attractive and flashy lustre, extremely fine Provenance T Mathews, by private treaty, 1993 - £600 On Anne's accession to the throne in March 1702, she was immediately popular. It is said that she had a soft, sweet speaking voice and made a good impression, although her tendency to blush meant that some unkind observers compared her to an inn sign for the Rose and Crown! Fortunately for Anne, those naysayers underestimated her vigour as the last Stuart to sit on the English throne. At the Accession Council, held at St James' Palace, Anne vowed to continue the late king's policies, however, she did make a point of distancing herself from her Dutch brother-in-law, saying "As I know my heart to be entirely English, I can very sincerely assure you there is not anything you can expect or desire from me which I shall not be ready to do so for the happiness and prosperity of England." And it is this very message that we see replicated on her official Accession medal - 'Entirely English. Born of Monarch Ancestors'. John Croker engraved the medal design. It is arguably the finest of the assorted designs struck for this occasion. The queen is elegantly crowned, her hair vivaciously ornate and on the reverse, a crowned heart, flanked by twirling branches of oak. Croker would go on to create many medals for Anne, George I and George II. Spink wishes to thank Ella Mackenzie for the investigative historical research Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £400

Lot 7



Coronation of Anne, Official AR Medal, 23 April 1702, by John Croker after Sir Isaac Newton for the Royal Mint, ANNA • D : G : MAG : BR : FR : ET • HIB : REGINA •, draped bust left, rev. VICEM GERIT • ILLA • TONANTIS • Anne as Pallas hurls thunder against a double headed and four armed monster, edge plain, 35mm, 16.10g, 11h (Eimer 390; MI ii 228/4; van Loon IV, 347; Wollaston 10), lightly contact marked and with usual die flawing to obverse edge, nevertheless with darker cabinet tone overlying much residual lustre, very fine or pleasingly so Provenance 'CA', by private treaty, 1990 - £58 Croker's official coronation medal had until very recently been thought the conception of Royal court painter Sir Geoffrey Kneller. However in 2015, a manuscript was reviewed at the National Archives which contained sketches and notes by Sir Isaac Newton, then Master of Her Majesty's Mint. This would confirm that in fact it was he who was responsible for the iconography. This discovery illuminated the reasoning behind the unusual iconography. Newton explained that the scaly, two-headed Hydra was an allegory of the "double Catholic threat" Anne faced at the time of her coronation - King Louis XIV of France, and James Francis Edward Stuart, son of James II, who was a rival claim to the throne. It would be the first time that a monarch had been portrayed as a mythical figure on a Coronation medal. The use of allegorical personification is intriguing and begs the ultimate question, why did Anne not feel as though she could be portrayed as herself? Why had she accepted the attributes of the Greek goddess Pallas? Newton explains that even though the new Queen had physical infirmities, such that she was too weak even to walk to her own Coronation much less hurl a thunderbolt, she was strong willed, had a robust foreign policy and expected to defend her kingdom. Having Pallas on her medal, immediately communicated a message of courage and boldness. Newton also explained that by describing Anne as a 'Thunderer', he hoped to hark back to the previous Coronation medal of William and Mary, where a thundering Jupiter featured, demonstrating her continuity of the Protestant rule. No fewer than 1,200 of these silver medals were distributed at the Abbey. Anne's infirmity at her Coronation was the result of her struggle with gout (induced by a predilection to brandy). As a result, she was carried in the procession upon an open sedan chair by the Yeomans of the Guard. She had a respect for splendour, a taste for ceremony and a strong will to rule. Her vigour and determination were shown when, on arriving at the Abbey, she descended and walked down the aisle to the altar, despite the pain she must have suffered. She wished to convey her relevance to her subjects and to imbue a strong sense of propriety. This act has also led some to compare her to Elizabeth I, not only as they align in terms of their staunch Englishness and Anglican faith, but also in their ability to rise to the occasion despite debilitating physical infirmities. Clearly her presence made an impact as Anne's coronation ceremony was described by one commentator as "more magnificent than any in England", with another detailing how she gave "obliging looks and bows to all" and how the diamonds in her hair "at the least motion brill'd and flamed". For the version of this medal in Gold, please see lot 26 Spink wishes to thank Ella Mackenzie for the investigative historical research Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£140 to £200

Lot 8



Coronation of George I, Official AR Medal, 20 October 1714, by John Croker for the Royal Mint, GEORGIVS • D : G • MAG • BR • FR • ET • HIB • REX • laureate and armoured bust right, rev. the King enthroned is crowned by Britannia, INAVGVRAT • XX • OCT • MDCCXIII • in exergue in two lines, 34mm, 16.74g (Eimer 470; MI ii 424/9; van Loon V, 255), heavily cleaned with resultant hairlines and superficial scuffing before nose, nevertheless residually lustrous with hues of natural tone, struck details about extremely fine, but of generally unnatural appearance.

Provenance 'CA', by private treaty, 1985 - £25

The coronation of King George I in October 1714 marked the start of a new era and the beginning of the ruling House of Hanover. After Queen Anne died with no Stuart heir in spite of her best efforts, Prince Elector Georg Ludwig of Brunswick-Lüneburg ascended to the throne as her closest Protestant relative. He could speak little English and was relatively unfamiliar with the country and its people - to some extent reflected in the largely anepigraphic rendering of the reverse of this medal. A legacy of his reign would be the creation of a First Lord of the Treasury, or Prime Minister as a modern audience would recognise it. Similarly the adoption of the House of Hanover is appropriately reflected in the personification of Britannia choosing to crown the enthroned George. As a monarch unfamiliar with the customs and expectations of subjects, George I's medal would establish the tradition for how subsequent Georgian kings would choose to characterise their own coronation memorabilia. Despite the fact that his accession signalled a new dynasty for Britain, it was not as joyous as most would have hoped for. The Coronation was not popular with the public and as a result considerable riots rumbled through the South and West of England, led in particular by High Church Anglicans and Jacobite Catholics. In Somerset, the rioters dressed up in a Fool's Coat and called themselves the Idiot George. Other uprisings were more violent, with some calling for George's death, and looting and murder taking place widely. The celebrations of the coronation (balls, bonfires and tavern parties) were interrupted, and celebrants attacked. The coronation ceremony itself did not go as planned either. The service was mostly conducted in Latin as it was the only language that both the King and the ministers could understand. Thomas Tenison, the aged Archbishop of Canterbury was also responsible for several mishaps. Firstly, he refused to allow the two Bishops traditionally assigned to assist the monarch to take communion with the King, forcing them to bow to the altar and monarch and retire as gracefully as was possible. The Countess of Cowper's account also recalls how she felt Tenison overdid the demand for the congregation's consent when asking "does the old fool think that anyone here will say no to his question, when there are so many drawn swords?" However, he could hardly be blamed for the Sicilian and Venetian ambassadors arguing over position in the gallery, nor for the collapse of scaffolding which killed over twenty people. Spink wishes to thank Ella Mackenzie for the investigative historical research.

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Estimate
£140 to £200

Lot 9



Coronation of George II and Queen Caroline, Official AR Medal, 11 October 1727, by John Croker for the Royal Mint, GEORGIVS • II • D • G • MAG • BR • FR • ET • HIB • REX • laureate and armoured bust left, rev. VOLENTES • PER • POPULOS • the King enthroned is crowned by Britannia, CORON. XI. OCTOB. MDCCXXVII. in exergue in two lines, edge plain, 35mm, 18.94g, 12h (Eimer 510; MI ii 479/4), heavily cleaned and lightly tooled around flecking in residually lustrous fields, struck details otherwise a bolder very fine Provenance 'CA', by private treaty, 1985 - £25

George II's Coronation medal features a strikingly similar design to that of his father, with Britannia again crowning the King. In part this may have been due to the incredibly brief time that the Royal Mint had to prepare the medal, with a design approved only four days after the Privy Council requested it. Perhaps its imitation was evidence of the strengthening of the new royal house in Britain against the Jacobite tide; the crowning of a second Hanoverian monarch in direct succession from the first, 'by a willing people' as the inscription states. Ironically much like the last Catholic Stuart Monarch - James II - George II also ensured that his Consort, Queen Caroline had a separate Coronation medal produced in her likeness. The procession to the Abbey on Coronation day was vast, and ended up lasting two hours. With so many guests making their way, sometimes the crowd was brought to a halt. One of those held up was Sarah, Dowager Duchess of Marlborough. To the delight of those watching, she took a drum from one of the soldiers and sat on it. Inside the Abbey on Coronation day, there were a total of 1,780 people seated, with scaffolding erected and even seats reserved for those who sold wine, coffee and other refreshments during the service. It was said that Queen Caroline's dress was so encrusted with precious jewels that a pulley had to be devised in order to lift her skirt so that she could kneel at various points of the service. One aspect in particular that was a crucial characterisation of the Coronation was the focus on music's importance. It was the first Coronation for which public rehearsals took place, and the first for which the sheet music was published. A choir of forty and a full orchestra of 160 musicians were housed in temporarily erected galleries above and over the altar. The composer, Handel, was commissioned to write four new anthems for the ceremony, the most famous of which, 'Zadok the Priest' has been sung at every subsequent coronation since, traditionally during the anointing. At the banquet afterwards, the tables were said to have groaned under the mountainous amount of food, with baskets of excess food being passed up to the galleries via a system of hoists. Once the Royal party had left, the doors to Westminster Hall were thrown open and the public ransacked all food and furnishings within just half an hour. Despite the chaos that ensued at the end of the day, the Coronation was widely celebrated. Swiss traveller de Saussure declared "I cannot possibly give you any correct idea of the magnificence and beauty of all these sights" and added that it was "the most solemn, magnificent, and sumptuous ceremony it is anyone's lot in life to witness." Spink wishes to thank Ella Mackenzie for the investigative historical research

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Estimate
£120 to £180

Lot 10



Coronation of George III and Queen Charlotte, Official AR Medal, 22 September 1761, by Johann Lorenz Natter for the Royal Mint, GEORGIVS • III • D • G • M • BRI • FRA • ET • HIB • REX • F • D • , laureate and armoured bust right, rev. PATRIAE • OVANTI, the King enthroned, crowned by Britannia, CORONAT • XXII • SEPT, date below in exergue, edge plain, 34mm, 20.74g, 6h (Eimer 694; BHM 22-23), heavily cleaned and lightly contact marked with unnaturally burnished fields, some minor rim bruising, otherwise scarcely very fine. Provenance 'CA', by private treaty, 1985 - £28. The initial design for George III's Coronation Medal by John Sigismund Tanner of the Royal Mint was rejected by the Committee of the Privy Council. When further revisions were also turned down, the King decided to look elsewhere. He eventually appointed Lorenz Natter, a German native and the Chief Engraver of the Utrecht Mint. Despite this, the medal's iconography closely aligned with that of both George I and George II, showing the King enthroned, being crowned by Britannia. A separate issue for his consort, Queen Charlotte depicted a similar affair. Even though the medal's inscription reads 'For his rejoicing country', the day of Coronation was less successful than hoped. The King and Queen were brought from St James's Palace to Westminster Hall in sedan chairs and then walked the route to the Abbey starting at 11am. On route, the Bishop of Rochester nearly dropped the Crown he was carrying, only saved by the fact it had been pinned to the cushion on which it sat. Both the procession and ceremony were incredibly long, with the service dragging out for almost six hours! One spectator noted that there were "numerous mistakes and stupidities", another that "the whole was confusion, irregularity and disorder". The chairs for the Monarchs had been forgotten, as had the Swords of State and the canopy, and at one point in the proceedings, a large stone is reputed to have fallen from the Crown, later said to have been an omen predicting American Independence. After the ceremony was over, the Queen decided to visit her retiring chamber, only to find in there the Duke of Newcastle, who was in the middle of using her personal close stool. When the King complained to the Earl of Effingham about the many problems, the Earl admitted there had been 'some neglect' but he would ensure the same would not happen at the next Coronation, forgetting that of course, the King would not be there! King George was highly amused by this answer, and as such asked him to repeat it several times! Spink wishes to thank Ella Mackenzie for the investigative historical research. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£120 to £160

Lot 11



Coronation of George IV, Official AR Medal, 19 July 1821, by Benedetto Pistrucci for the Royal Mint, GEORGIUS IIII D • G • BRITANNIARUM REX F • D •, laureate head left, rev. PROPRIO JAM ANIMO PATERNO •, George IV enthroned, crowned by Victory, before him stand Britannia, Hibernia and Scotia, INAUGURATUS DIE • JULII • XIX ANNO • MDCCCXXI in exergue in three lines, edge plain, 35mm, 16.96g, 1h (Eimer 1146a; BHM 1070), lightly cleaned and faintly contact marked, yet still with largely original surfaces, very fine or marginally bolder Provenance 'CA', by private treaty, 1985 - £22 It is estimated that there only 800 silver medals were issued for the Coronation, fewer even than the number of Gold strikings, which numbered approximately 1,000. Italian engraver Benedetto Pistrucci was tasked with designing and engraving the medal, which featured a fashionable classically-inspired portrait. Initially, the Privy Council rejected his design on account that the King was seated too low. Pistrucci made a central cut, adjusting the position, and engraved a ceremonial dais to raise the Monarch, sparing the need to commission a new die. The Coronation banquet in 1821 was to be the last, ending a tradition held since the crowning of Richard the Lionheart in September 1189. King George IV would host an almighty feast in Westminster Hall, with over two thousand guests eating and even more in the galleries to watch. The twenty-three temporary kitchens produced 160 dishes of fish, 480 sauce boats, 160 tureens of soup, eighty savoury pies and one hundred gallons of iced punch, along with 3,271 cold dishes. The decorations of the tables, according to the Annual Register "consisted of triumphal [arches] ornamented with artificial flowers [and] temples" to accompany the meats, conserves, fruit desserts and decorative pastries. More memorable for some guests would not have been the food, more so the trials they had with the candles. The twenty-six vast chandeliers that held over two thousand candles sweltered under the July heat, and as a result dripped lashings of hot wax onto the peers and peeresses below. No doubt this would have added to the chaotic spectacle for the onlookers even more. Spink wishes to thank Ella Mackenzie for the investigative historical research Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£120 to £180

Lot 12



Coronation of George IV, Official AE Medal, 19 July 1821, by Benedetto Pistrucci for the Royal Mint, GEORGIUS IIII D • G • BRITANNIARUM REX F • D •, laureate head left, rev. PROPRIO JAM ANIMO PATERNO •, George IV enthroned, crowned by Victory, before him stand Britannia, Hibernia and Scotia, INAUGURATUS DIE • JULII • XIX ANNO • MDCCCXXI in exergue in three lines, 35mm, 22.52g (Eimer 1146a; BHM 1070), a couple of contact marks and some carbonisation, otherwise residually lustrous and with dark brown surfaces, a bolder very fine Provenance 'IF', by private treaty, 1985 - £19

Until the Coronation of King George IV, official medals had only been struck in gold and silver, with some base metal imitations being made for public sale. But in 1821, official bronze medals, such as the present example, were made available. It is estimated about 1,525 were struck. The inscription on the reverse that states 'Now in his own right, with his father's mind' points to the tenure of King George III's reign, and how George IV as Prince Regent, had ruled on behalf of the King for almost a decade. George IV wanted to reinstate his position through the staging of his Coronation. He wanted it to be more lavish than that of Napoleon's installation, and as such the event has become infamous for its extravagance and excess. It remains one of the most disproportionately expensive Coronations of any in British history, reportedly costing over £230,000. He had a new Crown commissioned made containing over 12,000 diamonds and more than three times the number of guests attended the Abbey service as previous events. The King stipulated that participants should dress in either Tudor or Stuart period dress, as such a display of the required styles was staged at the College of Arms in June 1820. The result was a "gay and gorgeous [array of] antique dress which floated before the eye", according to Sir Walter Scott. The King himself, aging and obese, struggled to keep cool in his thick, velvet Coronation robes, curled wig and feathered hat, under the oppressive July heat. It is said that he used at least nineteen handkerchiefs to mop his brow over the ceremony, and declared "I would not endure again the sufferings of that day for another Kingdom!" One of the more famed aspects of the day was King George's estranged wife, Caroline's attempts to attend the Coronation in order to be crowned Queen Consort. The two hated each other and had led separate lives for years, as such the King was adamant she not be crowned and ordered those guarding the entrances to the Abbey (including celebrity boxer Bill Richmond) to refuse her entry. When her carriage arrived at 6am at Westminster Hall, to a sympathetic crowd, she was turned away several times and eventually left in her carriage to cries of "Shame! Shame!". She would die just two weeks later. Spink wishes to thank Ella Mackenzie for the investigative historical research Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£90 to £120

Lot 13



Coronation of William IV and Queen Adelaide, Official Medals, 8 September 1831, by William Wyon for the Royal Mint (2), in silver, WILLIAM THE FOURTH - CROWNED SEP : 8 1831 •, bare head right, rev. ADELAIDE • QUEEN CONSORT • CROWNED SEP : 8 1831 • diademed head right, 34mm, 18.11g (Eimer 1251; BHM 1475), heavily cleaned and scratched above diadem, yet residually brilliant, struck details about extremely fine; additionally, in copper, WILLIAM THE FOURTH - CROWNED SEP : 8 1831 • bare head right, rev. ADELAIDE • QUEEN CONSORT • CROWNED SEP : 8 1831 • diademed head right, 34mm, 19.28g (Eimer 1251; BHM 1475), traces of verdigris on edge and some residual lustre to dark chocolate brown surfaces, about extremely fine (2) Provenance: (i) 'CA', by private treaty, 1985 - £30; (ii) 'IF', by private treaty, 1985, £10. The Coronation medal of William IV departs heavily from the concept of those that had come before. The obverse inscription is given in plain English for the first time, and Queen Adelaide features on the reverse - the first time a single medal had been made for the Sovereign and his Consort. This lot offers the chance to own both a silver and bronze example of the medal, the former subject to a scramble inside the Abbey, the latter available for sale to the public. Due to George IV's elaborate coronation receiving great public backlash, his successor opted for a heavily stripped back ceremony. Its austerity would lead to it becoming known as the 'Penny coronation' or 'Half Crown-nation'. In fact, the King, who had an innate dislike of ritual and ceremony anyway, had wanted to do away with a Coronation altogether, but conceded that it was a constitutional necessity. The 'cut-price' event, only cost £30,000, just over a tenth of the cost of his late brother's. William's insistence on saving money signalled the end of many ancient and symbolic acts. Gone was the Coronation banquet, the King's Champion's gauntlet challenge, and the girding of the sword, none of which have returned. In its place, the surviving rituals established much of what remains to this day. In spite of this, the Coronation still lasted four hours, the King unusually dressed in his admiral's uniform rather than ceremonial robes, Queen Adelaide in a white and gold dress. During the return procession, for which they used the Gold State Coach (used for every Coronation since), a very heavy bout of rain descended. The wind howled, tearing canopies and drove carriages away. Nevertheless, spirits were not dampened. The crowds were in good humour, happy to see the new King. They warmed to his humility and enjoyed the opening of The Mall that same evening. Spink wishes to thank Ella Mackenzie for the investigative historical research. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£150 to £200

Lot 14



(x) Coronation of William IV and Queen Adelaide, Official AR Medal, 8 September 1831, by William Wyon for the Royal Mint, WILLIAM THE FOURTH CROWNED SEP: 8 1831, bare head right, W. WYON below, rev. ADELAIDE. QUEEN CONSORT. CROWNED SEP: 8 1831. tiara'd bust right, W. WYON below, edge plain, 33.5mm., 17.55g, 11h (BHM 1475; Eimer 1251; Wollaston xxv), faint cabinet friction in otherwise brilliant fields ensnared by snaking hues of purplish-blue, the devices handsomely frosted and objectively cameo, good extremely fine and much as struck, in original case of issue Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,200

Lot 15



Coronation of Victoria, Official AR Medal, 28 June 1838, by Benedetto Pistrucci for the Royal Mint, VICTORIA D • G • BRITANNIARUM REGINA F • D •, diademed bust left, rev. ERIMUS TIBI NOBILE REGNUM, Victoria enthroned, receives a crown from Britannia, Hibernia and Scotia, INAUGURATA DIE JUNII XXVIII MDCCCXXXVIII in exergue in three lines, edge plain, 37mm, 19.52g, 12h (Eimer 1315; BHM 1801), heavily cleaned with resultant extensive hairlines in otherwise original fields, a gouge on truncation, otherwise struck details a pleasingly bold very fine; additionally, Diamond Jubilee, AE Medal, 1897, by H. Grueber, FOUR GENERATION OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY, conjoined busts left, rev. • TO COMMEMORATE THE 60TH YEAR OF HER MAJESTYS REIGN • 1837-1897, shields, radiant crown above, 32mm, 11.47g (Eimer -; BHM 3539), areas of original mint red toning, very fine (2) Queen Victoria had multiple sittings with Pistrucci to get the likeness for her coronation medal exact. This attention to detail was successful and the result was an attractive depiction of the young monarch, her hair gently drawn into a flowing bun. The reverse of the medal features the British Lion behind the throne like that of George III, and the three Graces of Britain like that of George IV. The Morning Post reported that "ribboned military officers and aldermen of the city of London were seen sprawled together and wrestling like schoolboys" at the distribution of the Coronation medals, and The Sun reported that "all rank was forgotten in the turbulent demonstration of loyalty." There was a grand procession in the golden State Coach along a route designed to allow as many people as possible to get a sighting of the Queen. She was gazed upon with affectionate regard, and people cheered out of every window and from every balcony and roof. Victoria seemed to have been affected by the outpouring of joy, turning to the Duchess of Sutherland on occasion to hide her emotion. However, the service was not without its pitfalls and was what historian Roy Strong called "the last of the botched Coronations". The Coronation lasted five hours and was very badly rehearsed which resulted in Victoria being told the ceremony was over by a confused bishop, who then had to "hastily retriev[e]" her to continue. Victoria notes two other mishaps in her personal diaries. The first was that of the Coronation ring being placed on the wrong finger which she had "the greatest difficulty to take [...] off again", the other when the elderly peer Lord Rolle fell down steps whilst trying to make homage to the Queen. The Queen recalls how when he attempted it for a second time, she "advanced to the edge, in order to prevent another fall". Outside the Abbey, the public celebrated in almighty style. The newly built railways had allowed some 400,000 visitors to come to London to see the procession, and the Coronation coincided with a period of pleasant weather. Hyde Park was transformed into a huge fair, which ended up being extended from two days to four due to popularity. There was a balloon ascent and Green Park featured a firework display. Any mistakes within Westminster Abbey certainly did not dampen the mood outside. Queen Victoria recalled her Coronation as the "proudest moment of [her] life." Queen Victoria was also the first British monarch to celebrate a Diamond Jubilee, prompting cause for a subsequent series of medals to mark the unprecedented national event. The second medal in this lot depicts the monarch of 60 years alongside the future kings Edward VII, George V and Edward VIII. As much as it was a historic and unprecedented occasion, it was also seen by some to be a political opportunity, to promote the idea of a global celebration fit for a monarch who ruled over 450 million people. On 22nd June 1897, the aging Queen drove to St Paul's Cathedral where a Thanksgiving service was set to take place. At this late stage in her life, Victoria was struggling with severe arthritis and was therefore unable to climb the steps; as a result, the short service was delivered outside of the building. The Queen detailed her emotion when watching the crowds during the procession, calling their enthusiasm "truly marvellous and deeply touching. The cheering was quite deafening, and every face seemed to be filled with real joy." Street feasts took place in large cities from London to Manchester, where free ale and tobacco was given out by Thomas Lipton; beacons across the UK were lit; there was both a garden party and a state banquet to mark the occasion and memorial fountains and towers were erected across the British Empire to mark the occasion. One newspaper wrote that "From one end of the land to the other, and indeed wherever the British flag flies, the day was marked in a special manner." Spink wishes to thank Ella Mackenzie for the investigative historical research Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£120 to £180

Lot 16



House of Windsor, Official Coronation and Jubilee AR Medals (5) | Coronation of Edward VII, Official Small AR Medal, 1902, by G. W. de Saulles for the Royal Mint, edge plain, 31mm, 12.72g, 12h (Eimer 1871; BHM 3737); also, Coronation of George V, Official Small AR Medal, 1911, by B. Mackennal for the Royal Mint, edge plain, 31mm, 12.36g, 12h (Eimer 1922; BHM 4022); also, George V, Silver Jubilee, Official Small AR Medal, 1935, by P. Metcalfe for the Royal Mint, edge plain, 32mm, 15.63g, 12h (Eimer 2029; BHM 4249); and, Coronation of George VI, Official Small AR Medal, 1937, by P. Metcalfe for the Royal Mint, edge plain, 32mm, 15.46g, 12h (Eimer 2046b; BHM 4314); lastly, Coronation of Elizabeth II, Unofficial Small AR Medal, 1953, by J. Pinches Ltd., edge plain, 35mm, 21.76g, 12h (Eimer -; BHM 4440), all heavily cleaned yet still well struck-up, generally near extremely fine (5) Provenance: ii, iii, iv, v) 'CA', by private treaty, 1985i) Edward VII The work of de Saulles; this Coronation Medal included the orders of Chivalry and Coronation. Edward is also the first King to feature a beard since that of James I. The date for the Coronation had originally been set as 26th June, with guests invited from all over the world. However, when the King developed acute peritonitis just a few days before hand, he reluctantly agreed to surgery and thus the postponement of the Coronation to 9th August. This medal states the revised date. Victoria's Jubilees had created an assumption from the nation that Edward's coronation would equally be a vibrant celebration of Britain as the great Imperial power. One unfortunate result of the postponement, was that many of the foreign guests did not return to England for the rescheduled ceremony, leaving ambassadors to represent their countries instead. The Archbishop of Canterbury at the time was aging and nearly blind. The prayers had to be printed in large script on cards so that he could read them, and even then, he still misread some of them, including during the moment of Crowning, and after he had dropped the crown. He also placed the crown on the King's head the wrong way round and was unable to get back up after paying homage. When asked about the state of his well-being during the service, he abruptly shouted "go away!" in a loud voice that reverberated around the congregation. In another, but more heartfelt, deviation, when the Prince of Wales touched the crown and kissed his father's left cheek in an act of homage, the King rose and threw his arms around his son's neck - an unusual display of affection, and perhaps a sign of more modern and liberal times to come in the twentieth century. ii) George VI It has been noted that far fewer coronation medals of George V were struck compared to those of his father. Even so, they were still struck in two assorted sizes of gold and silver, as well as bronze. At the accession of George V, the British Empire was approaching its peak, therefore his Coronation was attended by the Royal representatives of all the great European Empires, the last time that such a contingent would attend a British Coronation. This would be a result of WWI, which had led to the abolition of most other European monarchies. India, too, was represented at the Coronation by several Maharajas, whilst Queen Mary wore the now-controversial Koh-i-Noor diamond in her crown, the same crown adapted and worn by Queen Camilla in her Coronation. Mary wrote in her diary: "The ceremony was beautiful and most impressive" whilst the King wrote of the day: "Today was indeed a great & memorable day in our lives and one which we can never forget." At the end of the procession, the King and Queen appeared on the balcony of Buckingham Palace, a now familiar tradition. This created great excitement amongst the crowds, so much so that soldiers outside the palace actually broke ranks and joined in too. That evening, main buildings and streets in central London were lit up by strings of electric lights long into the night and as part of the celebration, and the Festival of Britain was held at the Crystal Palace, which included displays of products from the across the British Empire, as well as a pageant and athletics tournament. iii) This silver medal was created to commemorate King George V's 25 years on the throne. On the reverse of the medal, there is a view of the Round Tower at Windsor Castle alongside the motto that translates to 'let the fortune of the house stand'. It is no coincidence that George, as the monarch that changed the surname of the British Royal Family to 'Windsor' by Royal proclamation, saw the castle as a metaphor - strong for the future. The medal was awarded to members of the Royal Family as well as officers of state, royal servants, police, and members of the navy, army and air force. This - the first ever Silver Jubilee of a British monarch - was marked with large-scale and popular events throughout the UK, although the King was clear that he did not want the celebrations to cost too much or take away money from prominent issues. The family appeared on the Buckingham Palace balcony and due to popular demand, the King waved from the same balcony for several consecutive days later in the same week. To accompany the King's physical appearances, he also decided to use modern technology to speak to millions across the world. He broadcast to the Empire on the evening of May 6th, giving thanks "from the depths of his heart to his dear people"; normally a confident public speaker, the King stumbled, overwhelmed by the appreciation shown to him on this special milestone. By tradition, community feasting continued to mark Jubilees. Whilst 19th century festivities had been focused on ox roasts and beef dinners for the poor, 1935 brought the concept of street parties into Jubilees, adapted from 'peace teas' that had been held in 1919 for children who had lost relatives in the First World War. iv) George VI The date of the 12 May 1937 had been chosen as the original date for King Edward VIII before his abdication. George VI decided to retain the date and therefore medals had to be hastily minted. They were the work of Percy Metcalfe, featuring a lower relief portrait of a clean-shaven and youthful king, and his Queen on the reverse. At the time, television was still in its infancy, however the BBC did show live footage of the Coronation procession for the first time in history. It was revolutionary to be able to give people outside of London the chance to witness the new King and Queen Consort on the day of crowning, even if the service itself was not televised. Inside Westminster Abbey, eye witnesses recalled the vivid colour that seemed to feature everywhere: gold and blue hangings and carpet, crimson robes and uniforms. Technology was not the only innovation in the service, so too were the invited attendees. As well as leading colonial administrators, ambassadors, princes and premiers, working-class representatives from trade unions and co-operatives were inside the abbey, while native Africans were allowed to attend for the first time. Watching from the side-lines was the young Princess Elizabeth, who would become the longest reigning monarch in history. v) Elizabeth II In a step onwards from her father's coronation, Elizabeth's ceremony was televised live, and was watched by over 27 million people in the United Kingdom. Dressed in a white satin gown designed by Norman Hartnell, she began to make her way down the aisle to the traditional anthem 'I was glad'. An unfortunate oversight had meant that the carpet had been laid with the pile running the wrong way, meaning the metal fringe on her golden mantel kept getting caught. The Queen had to tell the Archbishop of Canterbury, 'Get me started'. After the service, herself and her party enjoyed a packed lunch in the retiring rooms, including smoked salmon, foie gras, sausage rolls, cheese and biscuits. On the morning of Queen Elizabeth II's Coronation, the news that Edmund H

Estimate
£140 to £200

Lot 17

House of Windsor, Official Coronation and Jubilee Medals (6) | Diamond Jubilee of Victoria, Official AR Medal, 1897, by G. W. de Saulles after T. Brock for the Royal Mint, VICTORIA ANNVM REGNI SEXAGESIMVM FELICITER CLADVIT XX, draped and diademed bust left, rev. young head left, dividing inscription LONGITVDO SIERVVM ET IN SINISTRA EIVS GLORIA, 1837 below, 82.52g, 56mm (Eimer 1817a; BHM 3506), pleasingly toned, as struck, in box of issue; another, AE Medal, 56mm, 76.77g, with attractive brown surfaces, as struck, in box of issue; Edward VII (1901-1910), Coronation, AR Medal, 1902, by G.W. de Saulles, EDWARD VII CROWNED 9 AUGUST 1902, crowned and draped bust right, rev. ALEXANDRA QUEEN CONSORT, crowned and draped bust right, 9. AUG. 1902 on banner below, 56mm, 85.87g (Eimer 1871a; BHM 3737), with pleasing toning to matte surfaces, about as struck, in box of issue; George VI (1936-1952), Coronation, 1937, AR Medal (2), GEORGE VI CROWNED 12 MAY 1937, crowned and draped bust left, rev. QUEEN ELIZABETH 12 MAY 1937, crowned and draped bust left, 83.16g, 58mm; 58mm, 83.54g (Eimer 2046a; BHM 4314), the first with the faintest of cabinet friction, otherwise as struck, the second with a handful of contact marks to the highest points, otherwise toned, nearing as struck with an atypical matte finish, both in box of issue; lastly, Elizabeth II (1952-2022), Silver Jubilee, AR Medal, 1977, by S. Sindall, SILVER JUBILEE ELIZABETH II, Queen enthroned, rev. . VIVAT REGINA . 1952 1977, Tudor rose with a septagonal shield, 57mm, 87.77g (Eimer 2135A), toned, as struck, in box of issue (6) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£240 to £300

Lot 18

Coronation of Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, Official Large AR Medal, 9 August 1902, by G. W. de Saulles for the Royal Mint, EDWARD VII CROWNED 9 AUGUST 1902, crowned and draped bust right, rev. ALEXANDRA QUEEN CONSORT, crowned and draped bust right, 9. AUG. 1902 on banner below, 56mm, 85.93g (Eimer 1871a; BHM 3737), with handsome blue and ochre toning to pleasing matte surfaces, as struck in original case of issue Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£140 to £200

Lot 19

NGC MS63 | Coronation of Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, Official Small AR Medal, 9 August 1902, by G. W. de Saulles for the Royal Mint, EDWARD VII CROWNED 9 AUGUST 1902, crowned and draped bust right, rev. ALEXANDRA QUEEN CONSORT, crowned and draped bust right, 9. AUG. 1902 on banner below, 31mm (Eimer 1871b; BHM 3737), with pleasingly matte and richly toned surfaces, about as struck, in NGC holder, graded MS63 (Cert. #2896815-005) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£100 to £140**

Lot 20

Coronation of Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, Official Small AR Medal, 9 August 1902, by G. W. de Saulles for the Royal Mint, EDWARD VII CROWNED 9 AUGUST 1902, crowned and draped bust right, rev. ALEXANDRA QUEEN CONSORT, crowned and draped bust right, 9. AUG. 1902 on banner below, 31mm, 12.72g (Eimer 1871b; BHM 3737), with handsomely matte surfaces, about as struck Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£60 to £100**

Lot 21

Coronation of Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, Official Large AE Medal, 9 August 1902, by G. W. de Saulles for the Royal Mint, EDWARD VII CROWNED 9 AUGUST 1902, crowned and draped bust right, rev. ALEXANDRA QUEEN CONSORT, crowned and draped bust right, 9. AUG. 1902 on banner below, 56mm, 81.28g (Eimer 1871a; BHM 3737), light brown surfaces throughout and with full mint red to the edges of devices, residually matte and about as struck, in original case of issue Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£80 to £120**

Lot 22

NGC MS62 MATTE | Coronation of George V and Queen Mary, Official AR Medal, 22 June 1911, by B. Mackennal for the Royal Mint, GEORGE V CROWNED JUNE 22 1911, crowned and draped bust left, rev. QUEEN MARY JUNE 22 1911, crowned and draped bust left, edge plain, 30mm (Eimer 1922b; BHM 4022), with pleasing matte and darkly toned surfaces, about as struck, in NGC holder, graded MS62 MATTE (Cert. #2896815-003) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£100 to £150**

Lot 23

NGC MS61 CAMEO | Coronation of George V, Unofficial White Metal Medal, 22 June 1911, by Fattorini & Sons, KING • GEORGE • V • QVEEN • MARY, conjoined and draped busts left, rev. CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V • 22 JUNE 1911 • Ship of State sailing right, edge plain, 37mm (BHM 4033), with handsomely proof-like fields, about as struck, in NGC holder, graded MS61 (Cert. #2892754-002) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£60 to £100**

Lot 24

NGC MS64 | Coronation of George V, Unofficial Bronze Medal, 22 June 1911, by A. Toft for the Heaton Mint, • GEORGIUS • V • REX • ET • IMP • ET • MARIA • REG •, conjoined and draped busts left, rev. Ship of State sailing left, bearing crown and Royal Arms, two trumpeters at stern, 1911 in exergue, edge plain, 51mm (BHM 4055), some streaks of darker tone to otherwise pleasing brown surfaces, about as struck, in NGC holder, graded MS64 (Cert. #2139464-001) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£70 to £100**

Lot 25

NGC MS65 | Coronation of Elizabeth II, Unofficial Brass Medal, 2 June 1953, from Discontinued Original Puncheons by G. H. Paulin for the Royal Mint, draped and crowned bust right, rev. • THE CORONATION OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II, cypher and date within wreath, edge plain, 33mm, 12h (BHM 4436), some deposits to the peripheries, otherwise with a pleasing lustre to otherise matte surfaces, about as struck, in NGC holder, graded MS65 (Cert. #2896815-002) In a break with tradition, no official Coronation Medal was struck by the Royal Mint for the occasion. However, upon request they provided private companies the dies bearing the offical effigy designed by G. H. Paulin. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£50 to £80**

Lot 26

Coronation of Anne, Official Gold Medal, 23 April 1702, by John Croker after Sir Isaac Newton for the Royal Mint, ANNA . D : G : MAG : BR : FR : ET . HIB : REGINA . draped bust left, rev. VICEM GERIT . ILLA . TONANTIS . Pallas standing, hurling thunder at a two-headed monster, INAVGV RAT . XXIII . AP . MDCCII . in exergue in two lines, edge plain, 17.97g, 35mm, 12h (Eimer 390; MI ii 228/4; van Loon IV, 347), hairline die flaw to truncation of the bust and the A of REGINA, faintly pinmarked with cabinet friction to fields, nevertheless still with a pleasing residual lustre, good very fine, rare Only 858 medals were struck in gold by the Royal Mint to mark the Coronation of Queen Anne in 1702, of which 518 were presented to Members of Parliament. Much like the allegory of Una and the Lion for Queen Victoria, Anne's personification as Pallas, the Greek Goddess of Wisdom, Useful Arts and Prudent Warfare proved the perfect allegory for a nascent British Empire concentrating on the global stage. For the version of this medal in silver, please see lot 7 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 27

Coronation of George I, Official Gold Medal, 20 October 1714, by John Croker for the Royal Mint, GEORGIUS • D : G • MAG : BR : FR : ET • HIB : REX •, laureate and armoured bust right, rev. King enthroned is crowned by Britannia, INAVGV RAT • XX • OCT • MDCCXIII • in exergue in two lines, edge plain, 21.86g, 35mm, 12h (Eimer 470; MI ii 424/9; van Loon V, 255), scuff to cheek and sporadically in fields, some striking softness to higher points, otherwise with a rich honey-red tone overlying peripheral residual lustre, a most handsome and pleasing very fine, rare 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 28

Coronation of George IV, Official Gold Medal, 19 July 1821, by Benedetto Pistrucci for the Royal Mint, GEORGIUS IIII D . G . BRITANNIARUM REX F . D . laureate head left, rev. PROPRIO JAM ANIMO PATERNO . George IV enthroned, crowned by Victory, before him stand Britannia, Hibernia and Scotia, INAVGV RATVS DIE . JULII . XIX ANNO . MDCCCXXI in exergue in three lines, edge plain, 31.38g, 35mm, 12h (Eimer 1146; BHM 1070), tiny edge bruise to the reverse at 10 o'clock, light friction and pinmarks to otherwise full and pleasingly brilliant fields, the detail to high relief areas fully present, an attractively bold extremely fine, rare 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 29

(g) Coronation of Victoria, Official Gold Medal, 1838, by Benedetto Pistrucci for the Royal Mint, VICTORIA D . G . BRITANNIARUM REGINA F . D . diademed bust left, rev. ERIMUS TIBI NOBILE REGNUM, Queen enthroned, receives crown from Britannia, Hibernia and Scotia, INAUGURATA DIE JUNII XXVIII MDCCCXXXVIII, in exergue in three lines, edge plain, 31.26g, 37mm, 12h (Eimer 1315; BHM 1801), lightly wiped and hairlined to otherwise lustrous fields, an irregular spot of tone before neck, nevertheless in attractive high relief, almost extremely fine for strike. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£3,000 to £4,000

Lot 30

Coronation of Edward VII, Official Large Gold Medal, 9 June 1902, by G. W. de Saulles for the Royal Mint, EDWARD VII CROWNED 9 AUGUST 1902, crowned and draped bust right, rev. ALEXANDRA QUEEN CONSORT, crowned and draped bust right, 9. AUG. 1902 on banner below, edge plain, 56mm, 90.78g (Eimer 1871a; BHM 3737), the faintest of pinmarks to the obverse field at 2 o'clock, otherwise with the most pleasing and matte surfaces in parts, practically as struck, only 878 issued, in original case of issue. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£5,000 to £6,000

Lot 31

Coronation of Edward VII, Official Small Gold Medal, 9 June 1902, by G. W. de Saulles for the Royal Mint, EDWARD VII CROWNED 9 AUGUST 1902, crowned and draped bust right, rev. ALEXANDRA QUEEN CONSORT, crowned and draped bust right, 9. AUG. 1902 on banner below, edge plain, 31mm, 16.95g, 12h (Eimer 1871b; BHM 3737), a couple of small toning spots to lightly lustrous surfaces, much as struck, in original case of issue. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£800 to £1,000

Lot 32

Coronation of Edward VII, Official Small Gold Medal, 9 June 1902, by G. W. de Saulles for the Royal Mint, EDWARD VII CROWNED 9. AUGUST 1902, crowned and draped bust right, rev. ALEXANDRA QUEEN CONSORT., crowned and draped bust right, below on banner 9. AUG. 1902, edge plain, 31mm, 17.29g, 12h (Eimer 1871; BHM 3737), some toning spots to otherwise lightly matte surfaces, as struck, in original case of issue Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£800 to £1,000

Lot 33

(g) Diamond Jubilee of Victoria, Official Large Gold Medal, 22 June 1897, by G. W. de Saulles after T. Brock for the Royal Mint, VICTORIA ANNVM REGNI SEXAGESIMVM FELICITER CLADVIT XX, draped and diademed bust left, rev. young head left, dividing inscription LONGITVDO SIERVM ET IN SINISTRA EIVS GLORIA, 1837 below, edge plain, 93.05g, 56mm, 12h (Eimer 1817a; BHM 3506), small bruise to the reverse edge at 11 o'clock and with the faintest of hairlines within the fields, otherwise with pleasingly matte-like fields, a good extremely fine, in original case of issue Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£5,000 to £6,000

Lot 34

(g) Diamond Jubilee of Victoria, Official Small Gold Medal, 22 June 1897, by G. W. de Saulles after T. Brock for the Royal Mint, VICTORIA ANNVM REGNI SEXAGESIMVM FELICITER CLADVIT XX, draped and diademed bust left, rev. young head left, dividing inscription LONGITVDO SIERVM ET IN SINISTRA EIVS GLORIA, 1837 below, edge plain, 12.79g, 26mm, 12h (Eimer 1817b; BHM 3506), a handful of toning spots, largely to the reverse, nonetheless with the most pleasing mint surfaces, about as struck, in original case of issue Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£800 to £1,000

Lot 35



NGC MS62 | Diamond Jubilee of Victoria, Official Small AR Medal, 22 June 1897, by G. W. de Saulles after T. Brock for the Royal Mint, VICTORIA ANNVM REGNI SEXAGESIMVM FELICITER CLADVIT XX, draped and diademed bust left, rev. young head left, dividing inscription LONGITVDO SIERVVM ET IN SINISTRA EIVS GLORIA, 1837 below, edge plain, 26mm (Eimer 1817b; BHM 3506), with darkened and tones surfaces, extremely fine, in NGC holder, graded MS62 (Cert. #2896815-004) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£80 to £120**

Lot 36



Diamond Jubilee of Victoria, Official Large AR Medal, 22 June 1897, by G. W. de Saulles after T. Brock for the Royal Mint, VICTORIA ANNVM REGNI SEXAGESIMVM FELICITER CLADVIT XX, draped and diademed bust left, rev. young head left, dividing inscription LONGITVDO SIERVVM ET IN SINISTRA EIVS GLORIA, 1837 below, edge plain, 86.24g, 56mm, 12h (Eimer 1817a; BHM 3506), with most pleasing clouds of blue and ochre toning, residually lustrous and about as struck, in original case of issue Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£200 to £250**

Lot 37



Diamond Jubilee of Victoria, Official Small AR Medal, 22 June 1897, by G. W. de Saulles after T. Brock for the Royal Mint, VICTORIA ANNVM REGNI SEXAGESIMVM FELICITER CLADVIT XX, draped and diademed bust left, rev. young head left, dividing inscription LONGITVDO SIERVVM ET IN SINISTRA EIVS GLORIA, 1837 below, edge plain, 9.77g, 26mm, 12h (Eimer 1817b; BHM 3506), flecks of green verdigris to the obverse field, otherwise richly toned and with a residual lustre, nearing extremely fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£50 to £80**

Lot 38

Diamond Jubilee of Victoria, Official Large AE Medal, 22 June 1897, by G. W. de Saulles after T. Brock for the Royal Mint, VICTORIA ANNVM REGNI SEXAGESIMVM FELICITER CLADVIT XX, draped and diademed bust left, rev. young head left, dividing inscription LONGITVDO SIERVM ET IN SINISTRA EIVS GLORIA, 1837 below, edge plain, 71.63g, 56mm, 12h (Eimer 1817a; BHM 3506), evidence of light fingermarks to otherwise dark chocolate surfaces, extremely fine or better, in original case of issueSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£100 to £150**

Lot 39

ROYAL MINT COIN BOXES | George IV (1820-1830), 'New Issue' Proof Set 1826 11-Coin Case, some superficial scuffs to the exterior leather and a small hole in the white interior lining, otherwise in full working orderSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£120 to £180**

Lot 40

ROYAL MINT COIN BOXES | William IV (1830-1837), Official 'Coronation' Proof Set 14-Coin Case, 1831, some light wear to the exterior leather and two stickers attached to the bottom, light staining to the interior, otherwise in full working orderSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£120 to £180**

Lot 41



ROYAL MINT COIN BOXES | Victoria (1837-1901), Official 'Golden Jubilee' Proof Set 11-Coin Case, 1887, two superficial cracks to the bottom of the case and some other signs of wear to the exterior, interior lining in very good order, in fully working orderSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£200 to £300**

Lot 42



ROYAL MINT COIN BOXES | Victoria (1837-1901), Official 'Golden Jubilee' Proof Set 10-Coin Case, 1887, wear to the leather on the edges, otherwise the interior lining in pleasing condition, in full working orderSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£200 to £300**

Lot 43



ROYAL MINT COIN BOXES | Edward VII (1901-1910), Official 'Coronation' Specimen 'Long' Proof Set 13-Coin Case, 1902, some superficial wear largely to the top of the case, otherwise the interior in pleasing condition, in good and full working orderSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£100 to £150**

Lot 44



ROYAL MINT COIN BOXES | George V (1910-1936), Official 'Coronation' 'Long' Proof Set 12-Coin Case, 1911, some scuffs to the exterior edges and lightly marked to the interior lining above Royal Mint emblem, otherwise in full working order Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£100 to £150**

Lot 45



ROYAL MINT COIN BOXES | George V (1910-1936), Official 'Coronation' 'Short' Proof Set 10-Coin Case, 1911, some superficial scuffs to the exterior, otherwise the interior most pleasing and in full working order Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£100 to £150**

Lot 46



ROYAL MINT COIN BOXES | George V (1910-1936), Official Silver Proof Set 6-Coin Case, 1927, a few light marks to the exterior, otherwise most pleasing to the interior, in full working order; also, Unofficial 'Coronation' Long Proof Set 12-Coin Case, [1911], of later 20th Century manufacture, some scuffs and graffiti to the exterior, interior in pleasing condition, in full working order (2) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£100 to £150**

Lot 47



From the Robin Hunt Reference Collection of Royal Memorabilia | Victoria (1837-1901), 'Golden Jubilee' Commemorative Silver and Base Metal Pin Brooches, 1887 (approx. 370) | struck in a number of designs largely including, Circular, Oval, Spade and Rectangular Brooches adorned with Crowns; Cypher; Royal Arms and Portrait, including makers marks for, Birmingham, S. Bros; Rose & Brough; B. Bros; Richard John Green; Henry Walker; James Walter Tiptaft; Arthur Johnson Smith; Sheffield, John Round & Son Ltd, Chester, Hollis & Newman and many others; finally, 9-Carat Garter and Crown Pin Badge, by A&L of London, a handful with damage to the pin, yet largely all in full working order, a most pleasingly intricate and highly decorative collection documenting the manner in which the Jubilee was commemorated, very fine to extremely fine (approx. 370) During her reign Victoria popularised decorative pins and brooches. In her portraiture she was frequently depicted wearing not just the usual jewels associated with the monarch but also brooches. Throughout this period brooches were often worn during times of bereavement and to commemorate loved ones. Victorian's particularly enjoyed these items as they perfectly encapsulated society's love for symbolism. Brooches were frequently adorned with crescent moons and stars; symbolic of feminine power. Iconography such as flowers, butterflies and birds were also heavily associated with them. This popular trend for these small bejewelled items also extended to the way in which the reign of Victoria was celebrated. For both her Golden and Diamond Jubilee's brooches were produced in their thousands, often featuring reoccurring symbols relating to the monarchy, such as crowns, roses, thistle and shamrocks. As well as symbols for everlasting love, faithfulness and security represented by the use of swallows, hearts, ivy leaves and anchors. Viewing strongly recommended. Sold as described, no returns Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,500

Lot 48



From the Robin Hunt Reference Collection of Royal Memorabilia | Victoria (1837-1901), 'Golden Jubilee' Commemorative Silver and Base Metal Pin Brooches, 1887 (approx. 292) | struck in a number of designs including, Circular, Oval, Cross, Crescent and Rectangular Brooches adorned with Crowns; Cypher; Royal Arms and Portrait, including makers marks for, Birmingham, Rolason Brothers; Arthur Johnson Smith; James Swann; Joseph Cook; Richard John Wakefield; Chester, Joseph Fray; Albert Curtis and many others finally, 9-Carat Oval and Emblem Brooch, by H&N, a handful with damage to the pin, yet largely all in full working order, a most pleasingly intricate and highly decorative collection documenting the manner in which the Jubilee was commemorated, very fine to extremely fine; additionally, Registered Coronation Jewellery Design Catalogues (2), designs by J. N. Masters of Rye many of the designs illustrated feature within this collection, extremely fine (approx. 292) During her reign Victoria popularised decorative pins and brooches. In her portraiture she was frequently depicted wearing not just the usual jewels associated with the monarch but also brooches. Throughout this period brooches were often worn during times of bereavement and to commemorate loved ones. Victorian's particularly enjoyed these items as they perfectly encapsulated society's love for symbolism. Brooches were frequently adorned with crescent moons and stars; symbolic of feminine power. Iconography such as flowers, butterflies and birds were also heavily associated with them. This popular trend for these small bejewelled items also extended to the way in which the reign of Victoria was celebrated. For both her Golden and Diamond Jubilee's brooches were produced in their thousands, often featuring reoccurring symbols relating to the monarchy, such as crowns, roses, thistle and shamrocks. As well as symbols for everlasting love, faithfulness and security represented by the use of swallows, hearts, ivy leaves and anchors. Viewing strongly recommended. Sold as described, no returns Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,500

Lot 49



From the Robin Hunt Reference Collection of Royal Memorabilia | Victoria (1837-1901) 'Diamond Jubilee' Commemorative Silver and Base Metal Pin Brooches, 1897 (approx. 383) | struck in a number of designs including, Portrait Pin Brooches; Long Pin Brooches with Cypher, Crowns and Emblems; Diamond Pin Brooches; Heart Pin Brooches; and others, including makers marks for, Birmingham, Smith Bros [?]; Richard John Wakefield; James Fenton; Joseph Gloster; Henry Cook; Charles Edward Soloman; and others, a broad range of intricate and highly decorative brooches, reflective of the period's fashion for such items, some with damage to the pin, yet mostly all in full working order, very fine to extremely fine (approx. 383) During her reign Victoria popularised decorative pins and brooches. In her portraiture she was frequently depicted wearing not just the usual jewels associated with the monarch but also brooches. Throughout this period brooches were often worn during times of bereavement and to commemorate loved ones. Victorian's particularly enjoyed these items as they perfectly encapsulated society's love for symbolism. Brooches were frequently adorned with crescent moons and stars; symbolic of feminine power. Iconography such as flowers, butterflies and birds were also heavily associated with them. This popular trend for these small bejewelled items also extended to the way in which the reign of Victoria was celebrated. For both her Golden and Diamond Jubilee's brooches were produced in their thousands, often featuring reoccurring symbols relating to the monarchy, such as crowns, roses, thistle and shamrocks. As well as symbols for everlasting love, faithfulness and security represented by the use of swallows, hearts, ivy leaves and anchors. Viewing strongly recommended. Sold as described, no returns Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,200 to £1,500

Lot 50



From the Robin Hunt Reference Collection of Royal Memorabilia | Victoria (1837-1901) Memorial Badges and Pendant (23) | struck largely in silver, base metal and celluloid, depicting photographic portraits of Victoria; another, VR crowned cypher with black ribbon; and, enamelled crescent shaped badge, VR at centre; finally, two celluloid badges depicting the Queen Victoria Memorial, an eclectic array and interesting insight into the way in which Victoria was mourned by the nation after her death in 1901, very fine to extremely fine (23) During her reign Victoria popularised decorative pins and brooches. In her portraiture she was frequently depicted wearing not just the usual jewels associated with the monarch but also brooches. Throughout this period brooches were often worn during times of bereavement and to commemorate loved ones. Victorians particularly enjoyed these items as they perfectly encapsulated society's love for symbolism. Brooches were frequently adorned with crescent moons and stars; symbolic of feminine power. Iconography such as flowers, butterflies and birds were also heavily associated with them. This popular trend for these small bejewelled items also extended to the way in which the reign of Victoria was celebrated. For both her Golden and Diamond Jubilee's brooches were produced in their thousands, often featuring reoccurring symbols relating to the monarchy, such as crowns, roses, thistle and shamrocks. As well as symbols for everlasting love, faithfulness and security represented by the use of swallows, hearts, ivy leaves and anchors. Viewing strongly recommended. Sold as described, no returns Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£100 to £200

Lot 51



From the Robin Hunt Reference Collection of Royal Memorabilia | Edward VII (1901-1910) Coronation Cypher and Royal Arms Pin Badges and Ephemera (approx. 174) | struck in base metal, enamel and leather, including, Hair in Oval Frame, with hand written note: 'Hair of King Edward VII when six years of age 1847'; Base Metal and Enamel Charm, by J.W & Co Ltd of London, in shape of book with six pages containing enamel photographs relating to the coronation; Whittlesey, Torchlight & Bonfire Committee pin badge; Garston Coronation Festivities Assistant Secretary pin badge; Edinburgh Coronation Festivities Pin Badge; Glasgow Coronation Fete pin badge, a truly eclectic array of coronation memorabilia reflecting the many ways in which Britain celebrated the occasion around the country, many of great artistic merit and craftsmanship, very fine to extremely fine (approx. 174) Viewing strongly recommended. Sold as described, no returns Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£250 to £300

Lot 52



From the Robin Hunt Reference Collection of Royal Memorabilia | Edward VII (1901-1910) Coronation and Memorial Portrait Style Pin Badges and Medallions (approx. 237) | struck in silver, base metal, enamel, celluloid and leather, including, Corporation of Liverpool pin badge, presented by Charles Petrie, Lord Mayor; Kensington, Coronation Fete pin badge; Sussex, Rye Coronation Festivities Mayor pin badge, awarded by F. Jarrett; Borough of Barnsley Coronation Festival Committee badge; Ledbury medallion; Hessle Coronation Committee medallion; Reigate medallion; and others, a diverse collection of mostly coronation related ephemera documenting the broad range of designs and portraits crafted to celebrate the reign of Edward VII, a handful in contemporary art nouveau style emblematic of the period, some with original packaging, very fine to extremely fine (approx. 237) Viewing strongly recommended. Sold as described, no returns Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £400

Lot 53



From the Robin Hunt Reference Collection of Royal Memorabilia | George V (1910-1936) Coronation Badges (approx 362) | including, Cypher and Emblem Badges; Portrait Badges; and, two sheets of coloured paper portrait badges, largely in silver, base metal, celluloid and enamel, an eclectic mix of traditional and more modern colourised designs created to mark the 1911 Coronation, some with minor damage, otherwise very fine to extremely fine, many still with their original packaging (approx. 362) Viewing strongly recommended. Sold as described, no returns Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £400

Lot 54



From the Robin Hunt Reference Collection of Royal Memorabilia | George V (1910-1936), Jubilee and Commemorative Badges and Ephemera (approx. 200) | Silver Jubilee, 1935, including Commemorative Pen Knife; The 'Balmoral' Book Marker or Letter Opener; Cufflinks by Geo. Wadden of Westcliff-on-Sea, and regional badges and rosettes for, Royal Bath Hotel; Gillingham, Kent, Town Clark Medal; Finchley, Steward Rosette; Clacton Hospitals Pin Badge; Bradford Pin Badge and others; Royal Visits, including, Opening of Mersey Tunnel, 1934; Visit to Worksop, 1928; Visit to Liverpool, 1924, and others; Royal Wedding of The Duke of York, 1893; Death of George V, struck mostly in base metal, enamel and cardboard, a vast and eclectic array of Royal ephemera, many with pleasing novelty value, created to mark the most important celebrations of George V's reign, very fine to extremely fine, many still with their original packaging (approx. 200) Viewing strongly recommended. Sold as described, no returns Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £300

Lot 55



From the Robin Hunt Reference Collection of Royal Memorabilia | Edward VIII (1936) Coronation and Royal Visit Badges (approx. 224) | including, Portrait Badges, (172); Cypher and Emblem Badges (52), struck in base metal and enamel, including, Replica Anointing Spoon Pin Badge; 'Our Airman King' Pin Badge; Portrait Pin Badge with real pearl disk; School Playing Field Fund, Silk Union Jack Flag Pin; Duchy of Cornwall, 1909 Visit Pin Badge, many with their original paper packaging, a poignant collection of royal and historical memorabilia crafted in an array of designs and created to mark the Coronation that never took place, very fine to extremely fine (approx. 224) During his tenure as Prince of Wales, Edward VIII, carried out a number of successful engagements and visits, many of which are commemorated within this collection, including those of 1909, 1920 and 1932. He was notably the first member of the Royal family to qualify as a pilot, hence his depiction as 'Our Airman king' in pin badge form in plated chrome and enamel. Edward VIII succeeded to the throne on 20th January 1936 yet only reigned for 325 days due to his abdication on 10th December of that year. His coronation had been intended to take place on 12th May and preparations were in full swing with souvenirs being produced, including pin badges, mugs, glassware, postcards and much more. The nation's affection for their King prior to his abdication is marked by some badges description of him as 'Our Smiling Prince'. Viewing strongly recommended. Sold as described, no returns Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £400

Lot 56



From the Robin Hunt Reference Collection of Royal Memorabilia | George VI (1936-1952) Coronation and Royal Visit Badges and Ephemera (approx. 348) | Coronation, 1937 (263), including, Cheltenham Coronation Conference, awarded to F. Smalley; Isle of Wight Bowling Association; 'Teddy Tail League' Daily Mail; Woolwich Coronation Pageant; and others; Royal Visits (45), including, Canada, 1939; South Africa, 1947; New Zealand, 1949; Australia, 1949, and others; Portrait Celluloid Badges (21); Death of George VI, celluloid badge (1); Coronation Ephemera, including, Buttons (17 sets); Cuff Links, by Riley Bros, Nuneaton; Decorative Fabric Crowns and Fabric Badge (6); Photograph of Queen Elizabeth and Princess Elizabeth and Margaret (1), pin badges struck in base metal, enamel, ceramic, plastic and celluloid, a truly diverse array of coronation and royal ephemera, documenting the multitude of designs and manners in which George VI's reign was celebrated, very fine to extremely fine, many with their original packaging (approx. 348) Viewing strongly recommended. Sold as described, no returns Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£350 to £450

Lot 57



From the Robin Hunt Reference Collection of Royal Memorabilia | Elizabeth II (1952-2022), Coronation Pocket Scarf, 1953, 28cm x 28cm, with two small and faint stains, otherwise a most pleasing mid-twentieth century design, extremely fine; Coronation Rope samples by The Ascher Cordage Company of London, Cotton; Sisal, extremely fine (3) Viewing strongly recommended. Sold as described, no returns Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£20 to £40

Lot 58



From the Robin Hunt Reference Collection of Royal Memorabilia | Elizabeth II (1952-2022) Coronation Silver and Base Metal Badges and Ephemera (approx. 472 sets) | designs including, Cypher Badges; Crown Badges; Portrait Badges; Trumpet and Flag Badges; Sword of State Badges; Golden State Carriage Badges; Regional and Other Badges and Other Ephemera, including Jayco Doll of Queen Elizabeth II; Hologram Badge and Sterling Silver Mini-Replica Anointing Spoons, 1952, other items relating to, Ancient Order of Druids; Civil Service Bowling Association; Order of the Sons of Temperance; British Railways A.A.; Cheltenham, Coronation Conference; Pontypridd Coronation Tournament, and others, struck in base metal, enamel and celluloid, mostly in full working order, yet some with damage, over a hundred with their original packaging, a most pleasing collection, unrivalled in its extensive array of mid-twentieth century designs in which the 1953 Coronation was celebrated, very fine to extremely fine (approx. 472 sets) Viewing strongly recommended. Sold as described, no returns Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£500 to £800

Lot 59



From the Robin Hunt Reference Collection of Royal Memorabilia | Elizabeth II (1952-2022) Collection of Coronation Framed Pin Badges (79), c.1953 | an extensive and pleasing array of early black and white, coloured and bejewelled oval-framed photographs of Elizabeth II and The Duke of Edinburgh, as well as a decorative assortment of hand-stitched examples, designs including: St Edward's Crown, floral emblems of the United Kingdom, crowned Royal Arms, royal cypher and Elizabeth II crowned in profile, very fine to extremely fine, all in full working order, in an array of sixes (79) Viewing strongly recommended. Sold as described, no returns Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£100 to £150

Lot 60



From the Robin Hunt Reference Collection of Royal Memorabilia | Elizabeth II (1952-2022), Jubilant Assortment of Official and Unofficial 'Silver Jubilee' Pin Badges and Ephemera 1977 (88) | including, Hyde Park Jubilee Exhibition; National Portrait Gallery; Olympus Cameras; Windsor & Newton; Primrose Hill School Fair; Merseyside County Council Road Safety; Thames Water; Sun Life Insurance; National Rail; Speedway Star; London Zoo and Whispnade Park; Penketh Carnival; Masons "Pop"; Save the Children; Fleet Review at Spithead; and regional examples from, Cookham; Whitefield; Blackpool; Buckmore Park; Berkeley Square; Havering and many more, a most interesting assortment of Jubilee memorabilia, providing a socio-historical snapshot of British brands, companies and events at the time of the Silver Jubilee, many of pleasing artistic merit and design, including that of the official emblem, very fine to extremely fine, all in working order, in an array of sizes (88) Viewing strongly recommended. Sold as described, no returns Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£80 to £120

Lot 61



From the Robin Hunt Reference Collection of Royal Memorabilia | Elizabeth II (1952-2022), Assortment of Royal Wedding Plated and Base Metal Medallions and Pin Badges (58) | relating to Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer, 1981; Prince Andrew and Sarah Ferguson, 1986, including, 22-Carat Plated Medallion (2), 11.43g; 11.57g an interesting array of 1980s royal pin badge art and designs, including regional examples from Stoke Dameral, Abbotts View and Cheddar, very fine to extremely fine, all in working order, in an assortment of sizes (58) Viewing strongly recommended. Sold as described, no returns Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£50 to £80

Lot 62



From the Robin Hunt Reference Collection of Royal Memorabilia | Elizabeth II (1952-2022), Assortment of Anti-Monarchy Sentiment Pin Badges (31) | relating to, Wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer, 1981; Diamond Jubilee, 1977; Wedding of Prince William and Catherine Middleton, 2011, an interesting array of satirical cartoon designs, including Jamie Reid's iconic 'God Save the Queen' punk image, very fine to extremely fine, all in working order, in an array of sizes (31) Viewing strongly recommended. Sold as described, no returns Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£20 to £40

Lot 63



From the Robin Hunt Reference Collection of Royal Memorabilia | Elizabeth II (1952-2022) Vast Assortment of 'Golden Jubilee', Diamond Jubilee' and Royal Occasion Silver and Base Metal Pin Badges and Medallions (approx. 244) | including, Royal Weddings, 1947; 1981; 2009; 2011 and others; Royal Tours, circa 1930s-60s; Silver Jubilee, 1977; Golden Jubilee, 2002; Diamond Jubilee, 2012, struck largely in base metal and enamel, an most elective array of royal memorabilia and celebration items, charting the changing designs in which momentous royal occasions have been documented in pin badge form throughout the late 20th and 21st century, a few signs of damage to a handful of items, otherwise very fine to as struck, in an array of sizes, mostly in fully working order (approx. 244) Viewing strongly recommended. Sold as described, no returns Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £250

Lot 64



From the Robin Hunt Reference Collection of Royal Memorabilia | Elizabeth II (1952-2022) Vast Assortment of 'Golden and Diamond Jubilee' and Royal Occasion Pin Badges and Mirrors | designs relating to, Golden Jubilee, 2002; Diamond Jubilee, 2012 additionally, Royal Tour, 1953-1954; Royal Visit to Milton Keynes; The Queen Mother's 100th Birthday; New-Brunswick Bicentennial Visit, 1984; Prince and Princess of Wales Visit to Golden Square, 1984; Commonwealth Games, Elizabeth II in Australia; Elizabeth II's 80th Birthday and others, a most extensive and exhaustive celebratory collection of Elizabeth II's Jubilee celebrations and significant royal visits within the UK and Commonwealth, very fine to about as produced, all in full working order Viewing strongly recommended. Sold as described, no returns Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£100 to £150

Lot 65

From the Robin Hunt Reference Collection of Royal Memorabilia | Elizabeth II (1952-2022) 'Diamond Jubilee' Gold, Sterling Silver and Base Metal Pendants (37) | London, 9-Carat Gold Pendant, 1977, by A&AJ, 9.88g; London, Sterling Silver Pendants, 1977 (11), including makers marks, NN, JMGT, AL, JSL, JM LTD, AMG, AJL, Alfred Dunhill & Sons, Dust Jewellery Ltd, Addis & Co; Sheffield, Sterling Silver Pendants, 1977 (11), including makers marks, Carr's of Sheffield Ltd, Excalibur Jewellery Ltd, C-G, L&N, GMC, D.R, MPME, P&RB, P.I LTD, GC, P.M; Birmingham, Sterling Silver Pendants, 1977 (14), including makers marks, Carr's of Sheffield Ltd, PH, DNG, E H Parkin & Co, MTH, IJ, EJ LTD, SoS, DNG; Unmarked Location, Sterling Silver Pendants (2), with makers marks, MDE, SJ; Base Metal Pendants (11), gross weight 1042.55g, all with some light contact marks from wear, otherwise extremely fine, all mounted for suspension, four with chains (37) Viewing strongly recommended. Sold as described, no returns Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£600 to £800

Lot 66

Anne (1702-1714), Post-Union, Guinea, 1714, diademed and draped bust left, rev. crowned shields cruciform, emblem-adorned sceptres in angles, six strings to harp, edge obliquely milled, 8.31g, 6h (Ellerby 181-190; MCE 226; Farey 570; EGC 479; Spink 3574), light excavation scuffs to diadem and lightly hairlined in fields, otherwise residually lustrous, struck details a pleasing very fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£2,000 to £2,400

Lot 67

George II (1727-1760), Two-Guineas, 1738, young laureate head right, rev. crowned garnished shield, eight strings to harp, eight hearts, [edge obliquely milled], 16.32g, 6h (MCE 291; EGC 569; Spink 3667A), removed from a solder mount with resultant damage to milling at quarters, heavily polished and smoothed, struck details fair Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£700 to £900

Lot 68

George II (1727-1760), 'Old Head' Halfcrown, 1750 VICESIMO QUARTO, old head left, plain below, rev. crowned cruciform shields, plain in angles, seven strings to harp, lettered edge, 14.86g, 6h (ESC 127; Bull 1670; Spink 3690), lightly toned, almost extremely fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,200 to £1,500

Lot 69

George III (1760-1820), 'Spade' Guinea, 1790, fifth laureate head right, rev. crowned 'spade' shield, seven strings to harp, edge chevron milled, 8.30g, 12h (MCE 394; Farey 1290; EGC 718; Spink 3739), hastily removed from a mount with contact marks at 12 and 6 o'clock, lightly polished and scuffed in fields, otherwise residually lustrous, struck details, bolder than fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £450

Lot 70

(g) George III (1760-1820), 'Spade' Guinea, 1790, edge smoothed flat, 8.23g, 12h (Farey 1290; EGC 833; MCE 394; Spink 3729), removed from a lunette mount with resultant concavity, brightness and sweating to surfaces, otherwise struck details fair Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £450

Lot 71

George III (1760-1820), 'Spade' Guinea, 1793, fifth laureate head right, rev. crowned 'spade' shield, seven strings to harp, edge chevron milled, 8.38g, 12h (MCE 397; Farey 1320; EGC 723; Spink 3729), lightly wiped, otherwise residually lustrous with a hint of orange tone, a pleasing very fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£500 to £600

Lot 72

(g) George III (1760-1820), 'Garter' Half-Guinea, 1801, sixth laureate head right, rev. crowned shield in Garter, edge obliquely milled, 4.18g, 1h (MCE 439; EGC 845; Stratos 44; Spink 3736), lightly cleaned with surface and haymarking to portrait, otherwise about very fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £240

Lot 73

(g) George III (1760-1820), 'Garter' Half-Guinea, 1804, seventh laureate head right, rev. crowned shield in Garter, edge obliquely milled, 4.16g, 1h (MCE 442; EGC 849; Spink 3737), lightly cleaned, but residually lustrous, almost very fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£180 to £240

Lot 74

(g) NGC MS62+ | George III (1760-1820), 'New Coinage' Half Sovereign, 1817, laureate head right, rev. crowned shield, edge milled, 3.99g*, 6h (Marsh 400; MCE 467; Spink 3786), bagmarked to the mouth and a hairline die flaw to the F of DEF, otherwise with a handsome cartwheel lustre, extremely fine, the ever popular first year type, in NGC holder, graded MS62+ (Cert. #5880349-001) Provenance Spink e-Auction, 14 December 2020, lot 2978 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,800 to £2,200

Lot 75

(g) George IV (1820-1830), Two-Pounds, 1823 IV, bare head left, rev. St. George and Dragon, edge lettered upwards, 15.67g, 6h (MCE 470; Marsh T6; EGC 945; Stratos 171; Spink 3798), sweated, polished and removed from solder mount, otherwise struck details fair, offered in its Bicentennial year Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£700 to £800

Lot 76

(g) Victoria (1837-1901), Fantasy Gilt Proof 'Una and the Lion' Five Pounds, after William Wyon, young filleted head left, rev. Una and the Lion facing left, edge plain, 12h, some very faint friction marks to the portrait, otherwise brilliant, as struck; also, Fantasy Proof 'Patina' White Metal Piedfort Florin, dated 1893, Old Head bust left, rev. crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles, plain edge, 11h, wisps of hairlines to otherwise brilliant fields, some toning to edges, about as struck (2) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£120 to £180

Lot 77



NGC AU58 | Victoria, Gothic "Model" Crown, 1848, in silver, by Joseph Moore for H Hyams, Barter I/7 [Rogers type 3], VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN around wreath, Gothic bust in centre, MDCCCXLVIII below, rev. MODEL CROWN, Order of the Garter, crowned cruciform shields in centre, edge plain, 7.94g, 1h (Rogers 209e; Barter 21), good very fine, and excessively rare, only one other known to commerce, in NGC holder, graded AU58 (Cert. #6295593-001) Provenance A Barter, by private treaty, 5 October 2010 - £500 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £500

Lot 78



(g) NGC MS63 | Victoria (1837-1901), 'Shieldback' Sovereign, 1871 [Die 29], second larger young head, W.W. in relief on truncation, rev. crowned normal shield in wreath, edge milled, 8.00g, 6h (Marsh 55; Bentley 1148 same dies; MCE 531; Spink 3853B), die flaw through 1 and very subtle bagmarks, otherwise arrestingly choice and most pleasingly lustrous, a really good extremely fine and much as issued, in NGC holder, strictly graded MS63 (Cert. #6769433-001) Provenance The "Merry Men" Collection of Victorian Sovereigns, Spink Numismatic e-Circular 26, 31 January 2023, lot 6766 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£500 to £700

Lot 79



(g) NGC MS62 | Victoria (1837-1901), 'St George' Sovereign, 1871, Type IIA, second larger young head left, W.W. buried in thin truncation, rev. St George and Dragon, Long tail, Small B.P., edge milled, 8.01g, 6h (MCE 532; Marsh 84; Bentley 1213; Spink 3856A), a small metal flaw on neck, otherwise bagmarked but handsomely lustrous, almost extremely fine, in NGC holder, sympathetically graded MS62 (Cert. #6769433-010) Provenance The "Merry Men" Collection of Victorian Sovereigns, Spink Numismatic e-Circular 26, 31 January 2023, lot 6874 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£450 to £550

Lot 80



(g) NGC MS62 | Victoria (1837-1901), 'Shieldback' Sovereign, 1872 [Die 69], second larger young head, W.W. in relief on truncation, rev. crowned normal shield in wreath, edge milled, 7.98g, 6h (Marsh 56; MCE 533; Spink 3853B), VICTORIA double struck and with a hairline die flaw to the 1 in date, nonetheless with the faintest of contact marks to otherwise full and lustrous surfaces, extremely fine, in NGC holder, conservatively graded MS62 (Cert. #6769433-005) Provenance The "Merry Men" Collection of Victorian Sovereigns, Spink Numismatic e-Circular 26, 31 January 2023, lot 6839 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£420 to £480

Lot 81



(g) NGC MS61 | Victoria (1837-1901), 'Shieldback' Sovereign, 1872 [Die 86], second larger young head, W.W. in relief on truncation, rev. crowned normal shield in wreath, edge milled, 7.99g, 6h (Marsh 56; Spink 3853B; MCE 533), some friction to the cheek and a scattering of bagmarks to the neck, otherwise lustrous and with a handsome red tone, about extremely fine, in NGC holder, conservatively graded MS61 (Cert. #6769433-006) Provenance The "Merry Men" Collection of Victorian Sovereigns, Spink Numismatic e-Circular 26, 31 January 2023, lot 6851 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £450

Lot 82



(g) NGC MS61 | Australia, Victoria (1837-1901), 'St George' Sovereign, 1880 M, Melbourne, Type IIB, second larger young head left, W.W. buried in thin truncation, M high in field below, rev. St George and Dragon, Long tail, Small B.P., edge milled, 7.98g, 7h (McD 159; QM 94; Marsh 102; Bentley 770; Spink 3857), lustrous with some marks, about extremely fine, in NGC holder, harshly graded MS61 (Cert. 6769433-011) Provenance The "Merry Men" Collection of Victorian Sovereigns, Spink Numismatic e-Circular 26, 31 January 2023, lot 6907A Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£420 to £480

Lot 83

(g) NGC AU58 | Australia, Victoria (1837-1901), 'Shieldback' Sovereign, 1881 S, Sydney, Type ID, third young head, W.W. in relief on truncation, rev. crowned normal shield in wreath, edge milled, 7.97g, 6h (McD 129; QM 60; Marsh 77; Bentley 1201; Spink 3855B), the second 8 in date double struck, small die flaw to eyebrow and surfaces lightly friction marked, otherwise with lustrous surfaces, about extremely fine, scarce, in NGC holder, very conservatively graded AU58 (Cert. #6769433-008) Provenance The "Merry Men" Collection of Victorian Sovereigns, Spink Numismatic e-Circular 26, 31 January 2023, lot 6952 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £450

Lot 84

(g) NGC AU58 | Australia, Victoria (1837-1901), 'Shieldback' Sovereign, 1885 S, Sydney, Type ID, third young head, W.W. in relief on truncation, rev. crowned normal shield in wreath, edge milled, 7.97g, 6h (Marsh 81; Spink 3855B), the second 8 in date double struck and scuffing to obverse edge, otherwise lustrous surfaces, extremely fine, a scarcer date-variety combination, in NGC holder, graded AU58 (Cert. #6769433-009) Provenance The "Merry Men" Collection of Victorian Sovereigns, Spink Numismatic e-Circular 26, 31 January 2023, lot 6961 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £450

Lot 85

(g) NGC MS61 | Australia, Victoria (1837-1901), 'St George' Sovereign, 1886 M, Melbourne, Type IIB, second larger young head left, W.W. buried in thin truncation, M low in field below, rev. St George and Dragon, Long tail, Small B.P., edge milled, 7.98g, 7h (McD. 171; Marsh 108; Spink 3857C), light marks, otherwise lustrous, almost extremely fine, in NGC holder, graded MS61 (Cert. #6769433-012) Provenance The "Merry Men" Collection of Victorian Sovereigns, Spink Numismatic e-Circular 26, 31 January 2023, lot 6928 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£420 to £480

Lot 86

(g) NGC AU58 | Australia, Victoria (1837-1901), 'St George' Sovereign, 1886 M, Melbourne, Type IIB, second larger young head left, W.W. buried in thin truncation, M low in field below, rev. St George and Dragon, Long tail, Small B.P., edge milled, 7.98g, 7h (McD. 171; Marsh 108; Spink 3857C), light contact marks in otherwise residually brilliant fields, about extremely fine, in NGC holder, conservatively graded AU58 (Cert. #6769433-014) Provenance The "Merry Men" Collection of Victorian Sovereigns, Spink Numismatic e-Circular 26, 31 January 2023, lot 6930 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £450

Lot 87

(g) NGC MS61 | Australia, Victoria (1837-1901), 'St George' Sovereign, 1886 S, Sydney, second larger young head left, W.W. buried in thin truncation, S low in field below, rev. St George and Dragon, Short tail, Small B.P., edge milled, 7.98g, 6h (Marsh 123; McD. 170; Spink 3858E), lightly bagmarked, otherwise lustrous and lightly toned, about extremely fine, in NGC holder, graded MS61 (Cert. #6769433-013) Provenance The "Merry Men" Collection of Victorian Sovereigns, Spink Numismatic e-Circular 26, 31 January 2023, lot 6965 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£420 to £480

Lot 88

(g) Victoria (1837-1901), 'Shieldback' Half-Sovereign, 1853, Type IA, London, first small young head left, rev. crowned garnished shield, edge milled, 3.99g, 6h (MCE 575; Marsh 427; Spink 3859), very lightly pinmarked and some hairlines to the fields, otherwise with a pleasing residual lustre, more so to the reverse, just extremely fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£220 to £280

Lot 89

Victoria (1837-1901), 'Young Head' Maundy Set, 1875 (4), young head left, rev. crowned mark of value, edge plain (Bull 3528; ESC 2488; Spink 3916), the Fourpence and Threepence lightly fingermarked to the obverse, otherwise with a full and flashy lustre and rich blue toning, a handsome and beautiful original set, extremely fine to much as issued, in dated original case of issue (4) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£150 to £200

Lot 89A



Victoria (1837-1901), 'Golden Jubilee' Currency Long Set, 1887, Five Pounds to Half-Sovereign, Crown to Threepence (11), the gold lightly hairlined and the Two-Pounds with toning spots to the reverse, nevertheless all with a proof-like brilliance, a handful of pin marks to the Crown and Threepence, otherwise the silver all with a rich blue tone and lustrous, a pleasing about extremely fine set (11) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£5,000 to £6,000

Lot 90



(g) Victoria (1837-1901), 'Golden Jubilee' Five Pounds, 1887, Jubilee bust left, rev. St. George and Dragon, edge milled, 39.91g, 12h (EMC 1307; Stratos 203; Marsh F30; Spink 3864), die-polish hairlines to lustrous and reminiscently proof-like fields, a most pleasingly good extremely fine, and highly sought-after in so honest a state Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£2,200 to £2,600

Lot 91



(g) Victoria (1837-1901), 'Golden Jubilee' Two-Pounds, 1887, Tall Date, 'Jubilee' bust left, rev. St. George and Dragon, tall date and larger B.P., edge milled, 15.90g, 1h (Hill T26; Spink 3865), removed from a mount with rim repair at 12 o'clock, lightly polished, otherwise very fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£800 to £1,000

Lot 92



Victoria (1837-1901), 'Jubilee' Maundy Set, 1888, crowned Jubilee bust left, rev. crowned mark of value, edge plain (Bull 3545; ESC 2502; Spink 3932), cleaned hence bright but lustrous, extremely fine or better for strike, in contemporary but undated case (4) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£100 to £150

Lot 92A

Victoria (1837-1901), Composite Old Head Silver Set, 1893 (9), Currency Crown to Sixpence and Maundy Set, a couple of very faint contact marks to the Crown, otherwise all pleasing toned and with a pearlescent lustre, extremely fine to much as struck, in a handsome and highly unusual fitted contemporary presentation case, rare thus (9) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £600

Lot 93

PCGS MS63 | Victoria (1837-1901), 'Old Head' Two-Pounds, 1893, veiled or 'Widow' head left, rev. St. George and Dragon, edge milled, 15.97g, 11h (Hill T35; Spink 3873), delightfully choice with handsome mint frosting in playfully lustrous fields, almost as struck, scarce in this exemplary grade, in PCGS holder, graded MS63 (Cert. #35788125) Provenance Spink Auction, 6 July 2022, lot 402 <https://www.pcgs.com/cert/35788125> Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£2,000 to £2,400

Lot 94

NGC MS61 | Victoria (1837-1901), 'Old Head' Crown, 1893 LVI*, draped bust left, rev. St George and Dragon, upwards lettered edge, 11h (ESC 303; Bull 2593; Spink 3937), some faint bagmarks, otherwise surfaces quite brilliant, an evidently early striking or from polished dies, a bold extremely fine, in NGC holder, graded MS61 (Cert. #5880340-006) Provenance Spink Numismatic e-Circular, 2 June 2020, lot 952 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £400

Lot 95

(g) Edward VII (1901-1910), Coronation Specimen Matte Proof 'Long' Set, 1902 (12), Matte Proof Five-Pounds to Half-Sovereign, Crown to Sixpence, Maundy Fourpence, Twopence and Penny (cf. Spink PS9), the Five Pounds with two small deposits to the reverse and two small dig marks to the bust of the Half-Sovereigns, otherwise the gold with uniformly matte surfaces, the Crown with two dark toning spots to the bust, otherwise the silver all handsomely matte, a pleasing and largely much as struck but sadly a broken set, in original case of issue, the Threepence missing (12) 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 96

(g) Edward VII (1901-1910), Specimen Coronation Matte Proof Five-Pounds, 1902, bare head right, rev. St George and Dragon, edge milled, 39.97g, 12h (MCE -; Spink 3966), traces of light cleaning, otherwise residually lustrous, a pleasingly bold extremely fine Provenance Spink Numismatic e-Circular, 6 September 2022, lot 4397 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£2,200 to £2,600

Lot 97

(g) Edward VII (1901-1910), Currency Two-Pounds, 1902 'Low Date', bare head right, rev. St George and Dragon, edge milled, 16.00g, 12h (Hill T40; Spink 3967), superficial bag marks, otherwise handsomely lustrous, the reverse with virtually flawless 'velvet-frosted' fields, a pleasing extremely fine Provenance Spink Auction, 6 July 2022, lot 414 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,200 to £1,500

Lot 98

(g) Edward VII (1901-1910), Matte Proof Half-Sovereign, 1902, bare head right, rev. St George and dragon, edge milled, 4.02g, 11h (Marsh 505; Spink 3974A), dark spot to hair, and faint cabinet friction, otherwise extremely fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£240 to £300

Lot 99

Edward VII (1901-1910), Currency Issue, Crown, 1902 II, bare head right, rev. St George and Dragon, edge lettered upwards, 28.26g, 12h (ESC 362; Bull 3562; Spink 3978), lustrous, extremely fine Provenance Spink 'Virtual NYINC', Sale 367, 17 January 2021, lot 237 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £400

Lot 100

Edward VII (1901-1910), Maundy Set, 1904, bare head right, rev. crowned mark of value, edge plain (Bull 3610; ESC 2520; Spink 3985), lightly polished appearance to otherwise glass-like and lustrous fields, darkly toned, about extremely fine, in Royal Mint case of issue (4) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£120 to £150

Lot 101

Edward VII (1901-1910), Maundy Set, 1907, bare head right, rev. crowned mark of value, edge plain (Bull 3613; ESC 2523; Spink 3985), cleaned, yet now with areas of retoning, about uncirculated, in Royal Mint case of issue (4) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£100 to £140

Lot 102

(g) George V (1910-1936), Coronation 'Short' Specimen Set, 1911 (10), Brilliant Proof Sovereign and Half-Sovereign, Halfcrown to Sixpence and Maundy Set (Spink PS12), the silver with handsome blue and ochre toning, all brilliant uncirculated, in unusual Royal Mint white card case of issue (10) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£2,400 to £3,000

Lot 103

(g) PCGS MS66 | George V (1910-1936), Sovereign, 1925, bare head left, rev. St George and dragon, milled edge, 11h (Marsh 220; EMC 1441; Bentley 364; Spink 3996), choice uncirculated, in PCGS holder, graded MS66 (Cert. #35606032) Provenance Spink 255, 25-26 September 2018, lot 1906 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£380 to £450

Lot 104

George V (1910-1936), 'Wreath' Crown, 1932, bare head left, rev. crown in wreath, edge milled, 28.17g, 12h (ESC 372; Bull 3641; Spink 4036), once wiped and with a bagmark to the face, with muted dark grey fields, yet residually lustrous and with ochre toning, very fine and scarce, one of only 2,395 struck Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£100 to £150

Lot 105



(g) Edward VIII (1936), Fantasy Proof Seven Coin Set, 1937, Crown to Threepence (7), some haziness and toning to otherwise brilliant fields, much as struck; Fantasy Maundy Set, 1936, bare head left, rev. crowned mark of value, edges plain, toned, brilliant as struck; Death of the Duke of Windsor, AR Medal, 1972, by G. A. Holman, . EDWARD DUKE OF WINDSOR ., bare head left, 1894-1972 in exergue, rev. crown upon rose, plain edge, 39mm, 27.27g (Eimer 2124), toned to brilliant surfaces, about as struck; Bakelite King Edward VIII Farewell Speech Medal, 1936, by Clang Ltd, inscription, rev inscription, as struck (4)Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £400

Lot 105A



(g) NGC PF65 CAMEO | George VI (1936-1952), Specimen Coronation Proof Sovereign, 1937, bare head left, rev. St George and Dragon, edge plain, 7.98g*, 12h (W&R 439; Marsh 296C; EGC 1461; Spink 4076), very faint hairlines in otherwise brilliant fields, about mint state, in NGC holder, graded PF65 CAMEO (Cert. #3934069-005)ProvenanceSpink 255, 25-26 September 2018, lot 1923Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£2,800 to £3,500

Lot 106



(g) George VI (1936-1952), "Festival of Britain", Specimen 10-Coin Proof Set, 1951, Crown to Farthing (Spink PS18), wisps of cabinet friction to the Crown, a spot of verdigris to the Scottish shilling obverse, some frostiness to otherwise brilliant fields, much as struck (10)Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£120 to £150

Lot 106A



Elizabeth II (1952-2022), Coronation Specimen Proof Set, 1953 (10), Proof Crown to Farthing (Spink PS19), brilliant, about as struck, in case of issue, one of 40,000 issued, in Royal Mint case of issue (10)Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£100 to £150

Lot 107

NGC MINT ERROR MS62 | Elizabeth II (1952-2022), 'Hip Hop' Error, Coronation Crown, 1953, London, Queen on horseback, rev. crown in centre of emblematic cross, shield of arms in each angle, error edge, irregularly spaced, reads FAITH AND TRUTH I WILL BEAR UNTO YOU, 28.36g, 12h (ESC 4344; Spink 4136), bruise to reverse edge at 11 o'clock, small patches of verdigris in recesses, otherwise lightly toned and rare due to the missing U caused by incorrect spacing on edge, a bold very fine, extremely rare, in NGC holder, graded MINT ERROR MS62 (Cert. #2893710-001) Provenance Spink Auction, 6 July 2022, lot 433SNeC, 6 January 2022, lot 9109 - wherein graded NGC AU58 (Cert. #6135263-004) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£220 to £280

Lot 108

Nigeria, Elizabeth II (1952-1963), Double-Headed Mule Shilling, c. 1959-1962, by Cecil Thomas for the Royal Mint, London, crowned bust right, wearing Tudor Crown, rev. crowned bust right, wearing Tudor Crown, 23mm. diameter, incuse security edge with outer straight graining, 4.95g, 23mm. (cf. KM 5; Schön 36), two small rim nicks, otherwise lightly toned, extremely fine, an excessively rare and remarkable 20th Century mule NGC have elected not to certify this coin deeming it to be an 'Ineligible type' (Cert. #6295598-001). Spink is sufficiently satisfied as to the authenticity of this error to offer it for sale where it is sold under our publicised terms and conditions. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £250

Lot 109

NGC MINT ERROR MS65 Elizabeth II (1952-2022), Two Pence, 1988, struck on a foreign white-metal coloured planchet, third crowned portrait right, rev. Ostrich feathers dividing ICH DIEN scroll, edge plain, 6.50g, 12h (cf. Spink C3), softly struck but fully lustrous, much as issued, in NGC holder, graded MINT ERROR MS65 (Cert. #6295598-003) Provenance From the Roy Francis Collection of Royal Mint Error Coins <https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/6295598-003/65/> Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £250

Lot 109A



(g) PF68 ULTRA CAMEO | Elizabeth II (1952-2022), "500th Anniversary of the Sovereign", Commemorative Gold Proof Two-Pounds, 1989, ELIZABETH. II. DEI. GRA. REG. FID. DEF, Queen enthroned in King Edward's Chair, rev. ANNIVERSARY OF THE GOLD SOVEREIGN 1489-1989, shield of Our Royal Arms ensigned by Royal Crown, double rose behind, milled edge, 15.98g*, 12h (Hill T56; Spink SD3), brilliant uncirculated, in NGC holder, graded PF68 ULTRA CAMEO (Cert. #6769433-017) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,200

Lot 110



(g) Elizabeth II (1952-2022), Commemorative Gold Proof Two-Pounds, 1995, '50th Anniversary of the End of World War Two', third crowned portrait right, rev. Dove of Peace flying left, edge incuse lettered 1945 IN PEACE GOODWILL 1995, 15.98g, 12h (Spink K5), light fingermarks in otherwise brilliant fields, good extremely fine with portrait cameo definition Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£750 to £850

Lot 111



(g) Elizabeth II (1952-2022), 'Completion of the Single Market', Commemorative Gold Proof Fifty Pence, 1992-1993, by Raphael Maklout and Mary Milner Dickens, ELIZABETH II D · G · REG · F · D · 1992, third crowned portrait right, rev. 1992 - 1993, Conference table with twelve chairs around and twelve stars for each of the member states linked by a network of lines of trade and commerce amongst the Community, a larger chair at 12 o'clock shows the letters 'UK' to represent the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, edge plain, 26.23g, 12h (KM 963b; Spink H5 [S.4352]), lightly fingermarked, otherwise brilliant, much as struck and one of only 2,500 pieces issued, very rare thus NGC have determined residue on this coin (Cert. #6382915-001). The coin has yet to be conserved Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,200 to £1,500

Lot 112

(g) NGC PF67 UCAM | Elizabeth II (1952-2022), '50th Anniversary of the Normandy Landings', Commemorative Gold Proof Fifty Pence, 1994, by Raphael Maklouf and John Mills, third crowned portrait right, rev. Allied Invasion Force of Horsa Gliders and D-Day landing craft destined for Normandy, edge plain, 26.32g, 12h (Spink H6), lightly fingermarked, otherwise brilliant, practically as struck, in NGC holder, graded PF67 ULTRA CAMEO (Cert. #6382915-002) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,200 to £1,500

Lot 113

(g) Elizabeth II (1952-2022), Royal Mint 'Emblems of Britain' and 'Royal Shield of Arms' Commemorative Gold Double Proof Set, 2008 (14), One Pound to Penny, Celebrating the Historic 'Jigsaw Reverse' Redesign by Matthew Dent, 19.61g (£1); 15.50g (50p); 9.24g (20p); 12.65g (10p); 6.32g (5p); 13.96g (2p); 6.98g (1p) [x 2] (PCGS06-2008 - Cert. 1050 of 780 issued; PCGS07-2008, Cert. 0225 of 886 issued), brilliant uncirculated, in sealed and fitted Royal Mint Case of Issue (14) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£8,000 to £10,000

Lot 114

Elizabeth II (1952-2022), Proof Silver Five Pounds, 'Prince of Wales 60th Birthday', 2008 (2), third portrait right, rev. THE PRINCE OF WALES, 1948 - ICH DIEN - 2008, bare portrait right, by Ian Ranklin-Broadley, SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY in incuse lettering on edge 12h (Spink L19), both brilliant, as struck, only 6,264 issued of a reported mintage limit of 20,000 pieces (2) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£80 to £100

Lot 115

(g) NGC PF69 UCAM | Elizabeth II (1952-2022), Proof Gold "Kew Gardens" Fifty Pence, 2009, 250th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, ELIZABETH. II D.G. REG. F.D FIFTY PENCE, crowned head right, rev. pagoda, plain edge, 12h (Spink H19), with brilliant fields, as struck, in NGC holder, graded PF69 ULTRA CAMEO (Cert. #6030610-005) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£2,500 to £3,000

Lot 115A

Elizabeth II (1952-2022), Proof Silver Piedfort "Kew Gardens" Fifty Pence, 2009, 250th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, ELIZABETH. II D.G. REG. F.D FIFTY PENCE, crowned head right, rev. pagoda, plain edge, 12h (Spink H19), light frosted stain to the reverse field, otherwise brilliant, as struck, in original Royal Mint case of issue, with Certificate of Authenticity, no. 0300 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£350 to £400

Lot 116

NGC PF69 UCAM | Elizabeth II (1952-2022), Proof Silver "Kew Gardens" Fifty Pence, 2009, 250th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, ELIZABETH. II D.G. REG. F.D FIFTY PENCE, crowned head right, rev. pagoda, plain edge, 12h (Spink H19), some of the faintest scuffing to the reverse legend, otherwise brilliant, much as struck, in NGC holder, graded PF69 ULTRA CAMEO (Cert. #6028899-009) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£350 to £400

Lot 117

NGC PF69 ULTRA CAMEO | Elizabeth II (1952-2022), Proof "Kew Gardens" Fifty Pence, 2009, 250th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, ELIZABETH. II D.G. REG. F.D FIFTY PENCE, crowned head right, rev. pagoda, plain edge, 12h (Spink H19), brilliant, as struck, in NGC holder, graded PF69 ULTRA CAMEO (Cert. #6027717-004) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £350

Lot 118

NGC MS69 DPL | Elizabeth II (1952-2022), 'Deep Proof-Like' "Kew Gardens" Fifty Pence, 2009, 250th Anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, ELIZABETH. II D.G. REG. F.D FIFTY PENCE, crowned head right, rev. pagoda, plain edge, 12h (Spink H19), with brilliant proof-like fields, as struck, in NGC holder, graded MS69 DEEP PROOF-LIKE (Cert. #6028986-023) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £350

Lot 119

(g) Elizabeth II (1952-2022), 'Capital Cities of the United Kingdom', Commemorative Gold Proof Pound 4-Coin Set, 2010-2011 (4), by Ian Ranklin Broadley and Stuart Devlin, fourth crowned portrait right, rev. heraldic devices of the Cities of Cardiff, edge italic-lettered upwards and milled: Y DDRAIG GOCH DDYRY CYCHWYN, 19.61g, 12h (Cert. 387 of 524 issued); London, similar, edge italic-lettered downwards and milled: DOMINE DIRIGE NOS, 19.61g, 12h (Cert. 469 of 950 issued); and, Belfast, similar, edge italic-lettered downwards and milled: 'PRO TANTO QUID RETRIBUAMUS', 19.61g, 12h (Cert. 624 of 585 issued); and, Edinburgh, similar, edge italic-lettered downwards and milled: 'NISI DOMINUS', 19.61g, 12h (Cert. 440 of 499 issued) (Spink J28, J29, J30, J31), an exceedingly rare composite Gold Proof Set of the 'Capital Cities of the United Kingdom', unlisted as such in the Spink Catalogue, minor wisps on obverse of London and Edinburgh (the Key Type), otherwise brilliant uncirculated and very rare, in Royal Minted custom case of issue (4) 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 120

(g) Elizabeth II (1952-2022), Proof Sovereign, 2015, by Jody Clark, fifth crowned portrait right, rev. St George and Dragon, edge milled, 7.99g, 12h (Spink SC9), hairline scratch before portrait, otherwise brilliant with handsome cameo definition, much as issued, with Royal Mint case of issue and Certificate of Authenticity 3340 of 7,494 issued from a maximum mintage of 8,800 pieces Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£380 to £450

Lot 121

Elizabeth II (1952-2022), 'Sapphire Jubilee' Silver Proof Five Pounds, 2017, crowned bust right, by Jody Clark, rev. SAPPHIRE JUBILEE 1952 - 2017, State Crown, MY WHOLE LIFE, WHETHER IT BE LONG OR SHORT, DEVOTED TO YOUR SERVICE, inscribed left, by Glyn Davies, lettered edge, 12h (Spink L51), brilliant as struck, in Royal Mint case of issue, No. 2897 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£60 to £100

Lot 122

Elizabeth II (1952-2022), 'Platinum Jubilee' Silver Proof Ten Pounds, 2022, Queen on horseback within Garter, by J Bergdahl, rev. crowned Cypher, surrounded by emblems of the floral emblems of the United Kingdom, by J Bergdahl, milled edge, 12h (Spink M22), brilliant as struck, in Royal Mint case of issue, No. 25 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £500

Lot 123

Elizabeth II (1952-2022), 'Platinum Jubilee' Silver Proof Ten Pounds, 2022, Queen on horseback within Garter, by J Bergdahl, rev. crowned Cypher, surrounded by emblems of the floral emblems of the United Kingdom, by J Bergdahl, milled edge, 12h (Spink M22), brilliant as struck, in Royal Mint case of issue, No. 203 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£150 to £200

Lot 124

Elizabeth II (1952-2022), 'British Monarchs, King Henry VII' Silver Five Pounds, 2022, crowned bust right, by Jody Clark, rev. profile issue, crowned bust of Henry VII, milled edge, 12h, brilliant as struck, in Royal Mint box of issue, No. 772 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£60 to £100

Lot 125

(g) Tristan da Cunha, Elizabeth II (1952-2022), Commemorative Gold Proof Double-Laurel, 2020, '400th Anniversary of the Laurel', laureate head left [as in the guise of James I], rev. crowned square-topped shield, edge milled, 16.10g, 12h, light fingermarks in otherwise brilliant fields, the portrait with cameo definition, as struck, a quaint concoction Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£800 to £1,000

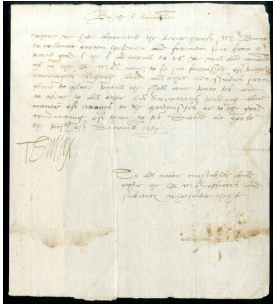
Lot 125A



(g) NGC PF66 ULTRA CAMEO | Elizabeth II (1952-2022), Commemorative Britannia Gold Proof 25-Pounds, 2021, by Jody Clark and P J Lynch, sixth crowned head right, by Jody Clark, rev. BRITANNIA, Britannia and English Lion seated facing, edge milled, 22mm., .999 Fine, 7.80g, 12h, light fingermarks and a small mark before face, otherwise choice brilliant uncirculated with sharp cameo definition, in NGC holder, graded PF66 ULTRA CAMEO (Cert. #6769433-016) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£500 to £600**

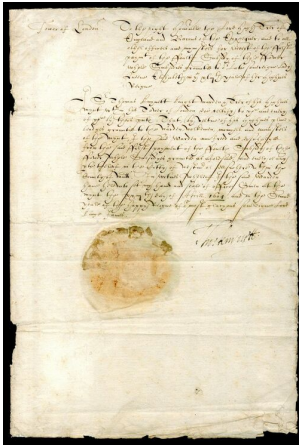
Lot 126



"He could not without anger and shame behold a princess whose blood he shared, whose character he honoured, and whose service he had himself embraced with pure devotion..."An Highly Important Elizabethan Placard Responding to the Insurrection of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland Signed by Thomas Radclyffe, 3rd Earl of Sussex, Signatory of the Letters Patent for the Accession of Lady Jane Grey, Marriage Broker for 'Bloody Mary', 'The Most Courtly and Grand of Elizabeth's Peers', the 'Angry Opposite' of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and Reformer of the Queen's Revels Office for Actors and Playwrights as Lord Chamberlain for England "The Rising of the North" - 1569 (Eliz. XI) Placard from Lord Lieutenant, The C[onstable] in York "To all majors, cunstable and other the Queens's Majesty's officers and subjects whatsoever they be" [sic], announcing: "we have appointed the berer herof Mr. Bunny to conduct certen horsemen and fotemen sent from our verie good lord the lord admiral to us, we will and comand you in the Q[ueen] Majesty's name, to see him furnished of vittalls carriages lodging and all other neccessaries from place to place untill he shall come unto us. And to obey to all other his directions tending anie maner of wayes to the premisses or to the good conducting of them to us. Dated our yeare the eigte of Decemb 1569". Signed "T Sussex" [sic], some new paper added not affecting the text, fine and very rare, dating mere days before Sussex's advance from York to crush the 'Rising of the North'ProvenanceFrom the Mayflower CollectionThomas Radclyffe, 3rd Earl of Sussex, late Viscount Fitzwalter was born about 1525 to Henry, the 2nd Earl and his first wife Elizabeth Howard, granddaughter of the 2nd Duke of Norfolk, the victor of Flodden.From 1542, after his father's succession to the Earldom, the newly styled Viscount Fitzwalter served in the English Expeditionary Forces overseas, returning in 1551 to broker the marriage of King Edward VI to the daughter of King Henri II of France. His prominence and piety are most evident in his name appearing amongst the signatories of letters patent settling the crown on Lady Jane Grey in June 1553. A political chameleon, Radclyffe would almost immediately recover the favour of 'the true daughter of time' 'Bloody' Mary who instructed his separate services in the arrangement of her marriage to Philip II of Spain, and installed him as 'Baron Fitzwalter' for the pleasure in August 1553. Following a mission to the Holy Roman Emperor, Fitzwalter was installed as Lord Deputy of Ireland in April 1556 to implement Queen Mary's policy of reversing her predecessor Edward VI's promotion of Protestantism there. Before Fitzwalter could attend to matters, he ventured into Ulster; then in a constant state of disturbance by the Highland Scots from Kintyre and the Islands who were making settlements along the Antrim coast, and the separate efforts of Shane O'Neill to dominate more territory in Ulster. Brutal methods were employed, as Sussex along with the Earl of Ormond, Sir Nicholas Bagenal and others deployed to Rathlin Island in September 1557. They stayed for three days, hunting the occupiers of the island and killed 'as many as they might come by or get out of caves, both man, woman, child and beasts'. Having defeated O'Neill and the MacDonnells, Radclyffe succeeded his father in February 1557 as Earl of Sussex. Returning to Dublin, he summoned a Parliament for June. There he oversaw the passing of statutes declaring the legitimacy of Mary I of England as Queen of the Kingdom of Ireland, thereby reviving the laws for the suppression of heresy and forbidding the immigration of Scots. Having carried this legislation, Sussex endeavoured to give forcible effect to it, first by taking the field against Donough O'Connor, whom he failed to capture, and afterwards against Shane O'Neill, whose lands in Tyrone he ravaged in 'scorched earth' fashion, and in place restoring nominal rights to the Earl of Tyrone and his reputed son Matthew O'Neill, Baron of Dungannon. In June of the following year Sussex turned his attention West, where the head of the O'Brien clan had ousted his nephew Conor O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, from his possessions, and refused to pay allegiance to the Crown. Sussex forced Limerick to open its gates, restored Thomond, and proclaimed O'Brien a traitor.In Autumn 1558, Scottish incursions in the Antrim Glens called for further suppression tactics by Sussex. He razed farms, houses and Saddell Castle, the seat of James MacDonnell of Dunyvaig and Glynnnes, and then marched south to burn Dunaverty and Machrimore, and on to the islands of Arran, Bute, and Cumbrae. Landing at Carrickfergus, he fired and plundered the settlements of the Scots on the Antrim coast before returning to Dublin for Christmas. No wonder contemporaries such as Archbishop George Dowdall lamented: "it was possible to ride 30 miles across much of central and southern Ulster without seeing any sign of life. Famine stalked the province". Dowdall's strictures on Sussex naturally irritated the Lord Deputy, and he complained about the Archbishop to the Queen. Mary commanded Dowdall "to be ordered as appertaineth for slandering unjustly of a minister in so great a charge". With the death of Queen Mary, Sussex returned to England for the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth I in January 1559 and would have the privilege of personally serving and removing the Queen's meals at the Coronation banquet, all the while on his knees! Quite the change of fortunes after Sussex's own father had had the unenviable duty of escorting the Queen to the Tower of London during her predecessor's reign! Reappointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by the new Queen, Sussex continued his campaigns against the O'Neills and MacDonells. However the lack of diplomatic trust between the sides ultimately rendered Sussex's attempts to bring the submission of either party to the new Queen a total failure.Returning to English court life having been replaced by the 11th Earl of Kildare, Sussex opposed the proposed marriage of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester to the Queen, having already betrayed the trust of Dudley and his first wife Lettice who had infamously married in secret. In spite of this, his expertise would be once again employed by the Sovereign as she sought out the potential marriage of Archduke Charles of Austria in 1566/67. Failing again, he was returned to England and subsequently appointed Lord President of the Council in the North in July 1568. Evidently a personal favourite, the Queen would further gift Sussex the magnificent Royal seat at Beaulieu.The following year, his forces were engaged with suppressing the insurrection of Charles Neville, 6th Earl of Westmorland, and Thomas Percy, 7th Earl of Northumberland and the seven hundred rebel soldiers who had assembled at Brancepeth Castle (Durham). Throughout November 1569, the 'Rising of the North' under Westmorland and Northumberland occupied Durham. On 14 November their priest Thomas Plumtree desecrated the English Bible and celebrated Mass at the Cathedral. Neville and Percy then marched south to Bramham Moor, whilst the Queen struggled to raise forces sufficient to confront them. The Earl of Sussex, through documents such as this highly important surviving document, confirm why the rebels ultimately abandoned plans to besiege York and capture Barnard Castle instead. They proceeded to Clifford Moor, but found little popular support. Sussex would march out from York on 13 December 1569 with 10,000 men against the rebels' 6,000, and was followed by 12,000 men under Baron Clinton. Despite suspicions of his own allegiance to the Crown, Sussex successfully countered the threat in Scotland after the rebel Earls dispersed their forces and fled. In 1572, he was promoted to Lord Chamberlain of the Royal Household, and was privy to the greatest confidence of Queen Elizabeth I until his death in June 1583. One of his lasting lega

Estimate
£600 to £1,000

Lot 127

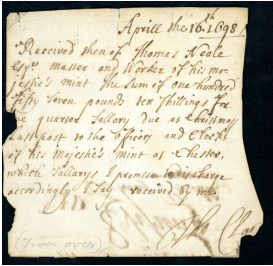


"Sitting alone upon my thought in melancholy mood, In sight of sea, and at my back an ancient hoary wood, I saw a fair young lady come, her secret fears to wail, Clad all in colour of a nun...." (Anne Vavasour's Echo (c. 1581), by Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford)

An Important Early Jacobean Mint Document Signed by the First Occupier of 10 Downing Street, 'Discoverer of Guy Fawkes' and Foiler of the Gunpowder Plot, Tutor to Princess Mary, and Patron of Thomas Potts' 1612 Work on the Pendle Hill and Samlesbury Witch Trials Sir Thomas Knyvet, Warden of the Royal Mint under King James I, Tower of London 24 April (Jas. II), The right honourable the Lord High Treasurer of England and Barons of the Exchequer, and to all other officers and mynisters for the receipt of the First payment of the Fourth Subsidie of the Fower whole Subsidies graunted to our Late sovereign Lady Queene Elizabeth in ye XLIIJth yeare of her highness Reigne.". The documents continues: "I Sir Thomas Knyvett knight, Warden over of his highness' mint within his Tower of London doe rectify to you and every of you by this note{?}. That, by vertue of his highness' personal seal it is granted to his Warden, workmen, moneyers and cunifers of the Mint, I the said Warden am freed and dyscharged from the said First payment of the Fourth Subsidie ... and every or any pte thereof in the Citty of Westminster or elsewhere wthin the County of Midd[lesex]. In witness whereof I the said Warden have hereunto set my hand and seale of office. Given at the Mint the xxiiiith day of April 1604 and in the Second yeare of the happy Reigne of our most gracyous sovereigne Lord Kinge James". Signed "Tho: Knyvett"., some general foxing and minor paper loss though an unusual document, very rare and of great historic importance as signed by the discoverer of Guy Fawkes and patron of Potts' 1612 classic "The Wonderfull Discoverie of Witches in the Countie of Lancaster" Provenance From the Mayflower Collection Sir Thomas Knyvet, 1st Baron Knyvet of Escrick (c.1545 - 27 July 1622) was the son of Sir Henry Knyvet of Charlton, Wiltshire, and Anne Pickering, daughter of Sir Christopher Pickering, through whose niece he was connected with Thomas Howard, 1st Earl of Suffolk. He was appointed a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Queen Elizabeth I. Knyvet's London townhouse, leased to him from 1581, was the first known dwelling to occupy the site of what is now 10 Downing Street, then rather appropriately known as Knyvet House. The house was described by the parliamentary commissioners in 1650 as: "...built part wth Bricke and part wth Tymber and Flemish galle and covered with Tyle, consistinge of a Large and spacious hall, wainscoted round, well Lighted, and Paved wth brick Pavements, two parlrs whereof one is Wainscoted round from the seeling to ye floor, one Buttery, one seller, one Large kitchen well paved with stone and well fitted and Joynted and well fitted wth dreser boards...." And above stayres in the first story one large and spacious dyneinge Roome, Wainscoted round from the seeling to the floore, well flored, Lighted and seeled, and fitted wth a faire Chimney wth a foote pace of Paynted Tyle in the same. Also 6 more Roomes and 3 Closetts in the same flore all well lighted and seeled. And in the second story 4 garretts..." [sic]. Re-leased for the remainder of his life, it passed to his niece Elizabeth Hampden, aunt of Oliver Cromwell, whereupon it became known as Hampden House. In 1682, George Downing redeveloped the site to the familiar premises of the Prime Minister seen today. Knyvet was installed as Master-at-Arms in 1592 and served as Warden of the Royal Mint from 1599 to 1621, and much like his successor a century later - Sir Isaac Newton - would dually serve as a Member of Parliament (for Thetford), from 1601. Shortly prior to the penning of this important Mint document, Knyvet was ordered by the new King to appraise the old jewels of Elizabeth I. On Christmas Eve 1603, he brought to Hampton Court some chests of jewels which he had kept at Westminster Palace on the instructions of the late Queen. Four chests had been the responsibility of Katherine Howard, Countess of Nottingham. The other boxes were opened and then examined. After discussion, some jewels were sent to goldsmiths for valuation and others were exchanged for new pieces of jewellery such as one with a large table ruby and two great lozenge diamonds. He was knighted at the Tower on 14 March 1603/4, a month before this offering was written. As keeper of the Palace at Westminster and Magistrate of Middlesex, Knyvett, acted upon the correspondence shared with the King by Lord Monteagle warning of a blast at the State Opening of Parliament on 5 November 1605. Knyvet duly led the search of Parliament's cellars and was the first to apprehend Guy Fawkes on the 4 November 1605. The scene was subsequently romanticised by Henry Perronet-Briggs in his 1823 work entitled 'The Discovery of the Gunpowder Plot and the Taking of Guy Fawkes' held by Laing Art Gallery [TWCMS : B8115]. After foiling the plot, Knyvet was given charge of the education of the short-lived Princess Mary, third daughter and sixth child of King James and Anne of Denmark. By Royal grant of a peerage, he entered the House of Lords as Baron Knyvet of Escrick, Yorkshire in 1607. He was appointed a Privy Councillor and member of the council to Queen Anne for his faithful service. Throughout his life, Knyvet maintained a long-running feud with Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford. Knyvet's niece, Anne Vavasour, was the Earl's mistress, and on 21 March 1581 bore his illegitimate son, Edward Vere. Oxford swore to kill Knyvet 'for spekeinge evell of him to his nece'. On numerous occasions, servants on either side were killed, and on one occasion, Knyvett allegedly wounded Oxford in the thigh. The affair is recalled in a Poem entitled 'Anne Vavasour's Echo' (c. 1581), attributed to the 17th Earl and Anne herself. Both he and the King were present for the Trial of the Pyx in 1611, and was a guest of honour at the funeral of Prince Henry of Wales the following year. When Lord Knyvet died in July 1622, his will provided for the foundation of a free-school in Stanwell — the Lord Knyvet School, founded in 1624. A traditional Jacobean alabaster effigy of him and his wife features in the chancel of St Mary's parish church, Stanwell. For further reading, see: "Monstrous Adversary: The Life of Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford", A H Nelson, August 2003, Liverpool Scholarship Online, pp. 281-287 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£600 to £1,000

Lot 128

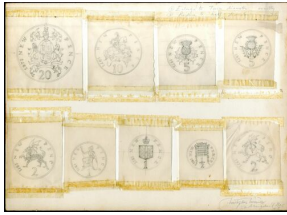


"Our adversary Clark went on Saturday afternoon for London with a resolution to load the Warden and myself, with all the Calumnys he can, you see what weapons they fight with, and stick at nothing to compass their ends...On Decemb. 15, Clark left us and went to London where he continued till the Latter end of Aprill during which time I am sure the King and Country were better served than before or since, as will appear by the Books of the Mint" William III (1694-1702), Great Recoinage, His Majesty's Mint at Chester, 16 April 1698. An Important Official Mint Memorandum signed by Deputy Master of His Majesty's Mint at Chester, Thomas Clark "Received then of Thomas Neale esq. Master and Worker of his Majesty's Mint the sum of one hundred fifty seven pounds ten shillings for [t]he quarter sallary due at Christmas last past to the Officer's and Clerk's of his Majestie's mint at Chester. Which sallarys I promise to discharge accordingly I say received by me. Tho Clar[k]". 106.5mm x 99.5mm., an irregularly cut and occasionally fraying autograph-note-signed on recycled Epping-letterhead stationery addressed to a Mr Doubleday, traces of collector mounts to reverse and more recent pencil annotations; otherwise an important piece of numismaticana, directly pertaining to the fractious provincial mint activities at Chester between Sir Isaac Newton, Edmond Halley and 'our adversary Clark' who conspired to have Halley removed from his post for theft before a Pyx Trial, and directly threatened the Warden of Chester Mint on 25 October 1696 with a sword! A fascinating and very rare Official Mint docket recording one of the final remuneration payments made to His Majesty's Mint Chester before its official closure after the Williamite Recoinage in June 1698

HISTORIOGRAPHY: The mint at Chester was established by the reign of Edward the Elder at the outset of the 10th Century. It would remain entrusted for the production of the King's specie throughout Viking incursions, the Norman conquest and even the Great Recoinage of Edward Longshanks in 1279. With the expansion of domestic trade networks, it would not be until the internecine fractures of the English Civil War in the mid-17th Century that its services would be called upon again in support of the Royalist cause. With the inevitable transition of hand-made coinage to machine-pressed currency finally taking hold after the Restoration, Chester would enjoy its final numismatic commission in the recall and replacement of pre-Commonwealth specie overseen by Sir Isaac Newton in London, and Edmond Halley, the famous astronomer of Comet fame, as Deputy Comptroller locally from July 1696. The National Archives, the British Library and the Royal Society all hold important documents that record in minute detail the extent to which Chester assisted with the mass recall of old money and how its provincial location was used to allay concerns that the King and his government were simply changing the currency to fund the Army and Navy. From these archives we can reconstruct the following extraordinary account. Hopton Haynes (Lansdowne MS 801, ff. 94r-98v) noted that Chester was provided 88 pairs of dies for Halfcrowns; 157 obverse and 179 reverse dies for Shillings; and 73 obverse and 85 reverse dies for Sixpences for the task. Chester is documented as having accounted 80,966 oz, 18 dwts of clipped money and plate, from which £22,940.12.5 was struck. At Whitehall on 21 July 1696 [OS], the Lord Justices wrote to Colonel Roger Kirkby (1649-1709), Governor of His Majesty's City and Castle of Chester: "to permitt the setting up a Mint in such part of the Castle of Chester as shall be convenient for that purpose in order to the speedy recoinage of the Clipt money." [MINT 19/2/277-8]. However the governance of provincial Mint sites would almost immediately lead to friction amongst senior management. On 28 November 1696, Edmond Halley, wrote to Newton: Honoured Sir, I shall be very sorry if my care to answer in all points the Instructions given me as Dept Comptroller of this mint, should occasion me to incur the displeasure of our superiours. I do not find in the Copy we have of the Indenture of the Mint, that it is prohibited to putt allay to scissell to reduce it to standard, and do think it necessary to do it when the barrs are found better. Yet I am given to understand I have erred in so doing, or which is equivalent in putting a Course Ingott into a pot scissell. Sir my particular instructions are to preserve an exact conformity in the finess and weight of all the Monies to the standard of England, nor does our Generall Instructions any where prohibit [w]hat we have done: besides I conceived it the Kings Interest not to make the mony too fine for more than one reason: And having observed by the reports of our Assay master often repeated, that the potts sett of exactly standard, proved in the pott and money assays alwais better, I concluded that the silver did refine in the first, and that the allay did really burn away to about the quantity of 14 dwt in each fusion: and to be sure of it, I caused an Ingott of about 1dwt worse to be melted down, with the same heat we usually gave our mettall when we cast barrs, and this without pouring it out we repeated three times, so that it was about 3 times as long as needed for casting, and at each hour I took an Assay piece, which our assay master found to grow better and better and the last best and very near standard: And the diminution of wt: was not much more than what was gained in finess; so that it seemed demonstration to me, that supposing the potts set off standard the barrs would be about 14 dwt better: and allowing accordingly we have found our money with all the curiosity I conceive the thing capable of, to answer to the standard of England: and so I doubt not but it will be found, when our money we have sent you up, comes to be assayed at the Tower, and our pix at the Exchequer: However being advertised that this is not the Tower practise I shall forbear it for the future, unless authorized by your approbation humbly begging your [approbati] opinion herin in a line or two by the first opportunity. I am Sir, Your most obedient servant, Edm. Halley [sic] (MM/5.40, Royal Society Library). Newton would further observe: "the Plate taken in at Chester last May proved generally about 5dwt or 6dwt \(\per lwt\)/ worse then standard (by reason of the soader) with a wast of about 5 ounces per Cwt or 1dwt per lwt." [MINT 19/1/10-11]. The official record of Chester Mint activities was set out thus: [MINT 19/1/310-11] - "In his Majts Mint at Chester: Due for the first melting of 6492lwt. 8oz. 2dwt of clipt monies imported before Nov. 4 1696 - £27. 1. 1 Due for the first melting of 1970. 6. 19 of wrought Plate imported before Nov. 4 1696 - £1. 2. 3 Due for the first melting of 7926. 6. 4 of Bullion imported before the beginning of last March - £33. 0. 6 Due for reducing all the aforesaid silver to standard - £61. 3. 10 The standard weight of ye said silver is 14531. 4. 4. 9 & that of the Kings silver 49[8]. 2. 11. 10 for the second melting of both there is due - £250. 9. 10 And for the coynage thereof - £876. 14. 5 Due to the Engineer for tools - £541. 14. 0 Salaries for half a year to Midsummer - £315. 0. 0 Total due: £2106. 5. 11 "On 11 February 1696/97, Newton wrote again to Chester to instruct Halley: "Sr, This morning Collonel Blunt the Kings first Engineer was with me & acquainted me wth a designe ye King had to allow 10s per diem for two Masters to teach Engineering (I meane ye Mathematical grounds of it) two hours each day to those of ye Army who will come to hear them publicly, Engineers & Officers & others who shall have ye curiosity & capacity. I proposed you as a fit person for on to be one of ye two if you should think fit to accept of ye thing. By bringing you acquainted wth ye Officers & making you known to the King it may be a means of making way for something better. The Collonel wi

Estimate
£400 to £600

Lot 129



A Remarkable Set of Original Pencil on Tracing Paper Numismatic Drawings for the "Second Competition for Decimal Coinage of the United Kingdom", 1966-1968, "Group VII, nos. 412-418", by Christopher Ironside, on tracing paper, and pre-dated for 1971, signed by the artist at 22 Abingdon Villas, London, including: Decimal 20 NEW PENCE, Royal Coat-of-Arms, the tracing edited from the submission copy by virtue of an inverted date; Decimal 10 NEW PENCE, Saint George and the Dragon; Decimal 5 NEW PENCE (2 designs), Open and Closed Thistle; Decimal 2 NEW PENCE (2 designs), armoured and unarmoured Dragon Passant; Decimal 1 NEW PENCE (2 Designs), Crowned Union Flag and Seated Britannia and Trident; lastly, Decimal HALF NEW PENNY, Crowned Beaufort Portcullis and Chain (cf. BM 2006.0601.369 for pencil on submission card; and BM 2006.0601.436-443 - "Set 2" but reading 'PENNY' for 'PENCE' on the Penny Design), mounted but loose with non-archival taping on white card by the artist, some minor creasing to tracing paper, otherwise drawings good very fine to extremely fine, presumably a UNIQUE set outside of those held by the Royal Mint and British Museum cabinets, and the parallel designs to that held in the National Collection, of great numismatic interest, especially as rejected designs and the unadopted 'Double-Florin' planchet for the proposed Twenty Pence coin, in the illustrious 150-year story of the pursuit of a Decimal Coinage of Great Britain (9 sketchings)https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/C_2006-0601-369This remarkable series of draftsman's pencil sketches on tracing paper provides just one set of an extensive series of proposals made by Christopher Ironside following his selection by public ballot after renewed calls for Decimalised Currency in Britain from 1961. It would be a decade before the Decimal Currency Board achieved their stated objective, after two rounds of designs, trials and deliberation. This particular series of sketches dates to the Second Competition held in 1966, when the Decimalisation year had already been set for 1971, but the concept of a 20-Pence coin remained in its infancy and was still based upon the historic Double-Florin last issued for circulation in 1890 as evidenced by the large round coin conceived here. A vast trove of similar works was accessioned into the British Museum via the artist's son, Christian in 2006, but this particular piece was gifted to a neighbour within Sir Christopher's own lifetime and has descended with the recipient's family to the present. The extensive collection consigned by Christian to the British Museum (BM 2006.0601) numbers over 450 pieces and documents the multitude of variations and designs Ironside submitted for consideration. (egs. 2006.0601.166; 2006.0601.168; 2006.0601.169; 2006.0601.171; 2006.0601.173; 2006.0601.174; 2006.0601.175; 2006.0601.176; 2006.0601.177; 2006.0601.180; 2006.0601.182; 2006.0601.183; 2006.0601.184; 2006.0601.185; 2006.0601.186; 2006.0601.187; 2006.0601.188; 2006.0601.189; 2006.0601.191; 2006.0601.192; 2006.0601.208; 2006.0601.222; 2006.0601.223; 2006.0601.224; 2006.0601.225; 2006.0601.226; 2006.0601.227; 2006.0601.228; 2006.0601.229; 2006.0601.230; 2006.0601.234; 2006.0601.235; 2006.0601.236; 2006.0601.237; 2006.0601.239; 2006.0601.240; 2006.0601.241; 2006.0601.242; 2006.0601.250; 2006.0601.254; 2006.0601.255; 2006.0601.256; 2006.0601.347; 2006.0601.391; 2006.0601.407; 2006.0601.430; 2006.0601.434; 2006.0601.446; 2006.0601.463; 2006.0601.466; 2006.0601.467; 2006.0601.468). His careful attempts to incorporate uniquely Northern Irish, Scottish, Welsh and English themes alongside distinctively unionistic Royal symbolism is plain to see, and perhaps rather sad that it was never fully implemented. The vast experimentation with shared designs across various denominations recalls the development of T Humphrey Paget and Kruger Gray's designs for Edward VIII and George VI when the Golden Hind famously shifted from the Halfcrown to the Halfpenny for the final coin design. Here we see the Beaufort Portcullis of Parliament appear on the Half New Pence - of course the final machination would have it on the Penny, and the simple but deeply attractive crowned Union flag relegated all together. Christopher Ironside studied at the Central School of Arts and Crafts in London, before serving in the Directorate of Camouflage during the Second World War. In the late 1940s, he migrated to the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, and the Council of Industrial Design, before spending 10 years as a part-time teacher at the Royal College of Art. Despite being rather overlooked for some of his more eye-catching and jingoist numismatic designs, Ironside's legacy as one of the great numismatic artists of post-War Europe is vast, as he undertook many commissions for the Royal Mint, including coins for Bahrain, Tanzania, Qatar and Dubai, Brunei, Jamaica, the Isle of Man, Gibraltar, Mauritius, Malta, Kuwait and Singapore, along with well-known medals for the New York Exhibition of 1960 and for the Tower of London. He also received a direct commission from the Duke of Edinburgh for the British Sub-Aqua medal. In 2019, to mark the Centenary of his birth, his original 50P design proposal was finally implemented on the circulating UK coin, it is only hoped that some of his other more intricate and patriotic imagery provides inspiration for further numismatic design. It is of course exceedingly rare for design drawings and numismatic trial proposals to ever surface in the public domain, the vast majority being locked away in the Royal Mint as part of the approval process. With the 2006 bequest, the likelihood of a similar portfolio appearing from this important post-war artist is remote in the extreme. As imagery their design may be rather rigid and restrained, as witnesses to one of the most seismic developments in the 2,000-year history of the British coinage, their legacy, and Ironside's approved artwork is entirely profound. Like the reproduced image of our late Queen, this forgotten artist, by pure metric of reproductions is one of the most successful British artistic exports of the 20th Century. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£20,000 to £24,000

Lot 130



"It was only in the days of Elizabeth that silver plate began to displace wooden and pewter utensils in the houses of the people, but before the close of the century in which she died, lustres, standards, tables, jars, and irons, sconces and mirrors were fashioned in silver." | Tudor (1485-1603), Elizabethan Cast Silver and Parcel Gilt "Maidenhead" Spoon, c. 1590, unattributed maker's mark "GIV" in shield on bowl and twice sunk at base of stem, 104mm x 4.5mm. x 3.5mm. [stem]; 57.5mm. x 44.5mm. [bowl], 15mm. x 9mm. x 7mm. [icon]; 30.68g [1 oz; 1dwt; 12, 1/10 grns] (Jackson's, English Goldsmith's and their Makers Marks [1905], pp. 442 [Lion Sejant]; cf. Perry & Phillips Auction, 1 October 2013, lot 145), a small dent to reverse of bowl, and moderate surface scratching from repeated use, well-polished with only modest traces of parcel gilding in recesses of terminal, about very fine, an interesting and scarce Elizabethan relicProvenanceThe Robert P Ball Collection of English SilverwareMaidenhead Spoons first appear in the late fourteenth century with the decorated specifically associated with the Virgin Mary from the outset. In an inventory for Durham Priory (1446), the following declaration is made for a similar piece of plate: "ij coclearia argentea at deaurata unius sectae, cum ymaginibus Beatae Mariae in fine eorundem" ("two partially gilded silver spoons with the image of the Holy Mary at their ends"). In Jackson's seminal publication, a Lion Sejant topped-spoon is recorded with the same mark and attributed to the final decade of the 16th Century. (cf. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924030681757/page/442/mode/1up?q=%22GIV%22>).Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£800 to £1,200

Lot 131



"...in beinge over confidente to make upp such a quantity of spones without makinge any assayes of the goodnes of his silver..." | Stuart (1603-1649), Early Jacobean Cast Silver 'Slip Top' Spoon, 1607/8 [k], .925 Fine [Lion Passant], by James Cluatt [CI or 'Crescent enclosing I'], London [Lion's Head], hallmarked in bowl and at reverse base and terminus of stem, 100mm x 5.7mm. x 4.25mm. [stem]; 63.5mm. x 51.0mm. [bowl]; 42.64g [1 oz; 9dwt; 4, 3/10 grns] (Jackson's, English Goldsmith's and their Makers Marks, 1905, pp. 81; T a Kent, 1981, 'London Silver Spoonmakers' 1500-1697, The Silver Society), pp. 19, no. 3; Indianapolis Museum of Art, ref. 2010.108), pitted and polished surfaces to bowl and stem from moderate usage, faint toning to reverse of bowl, otherwise very fine and unimpinged by contemporary or later familial personalisation, rare and attributable to one of London's 'First Fifteen Specialist Spoonmakers' who was not unfamiliar to his own hallmark scandal! Provenance The Robert P Ball Collection of English Silverware James Cluatt is recognised by Timothy Kent as one of London's fifteen Great London Spoonmakers of the 1580-1697 period. Born of a husbandman at Temple Coombe, Somerset, he was apprenticed to one of the most pre-eminent Master spoonmakers of the epoch - William Cawdell. Cawdell, lauded for his 'Tichbury Celebrities' dozen-spoons (1592) and the Mabon Set (1592) was however not without his scandal. On 2 August 1599, halfway through Cluatt's apprenticeship, Wardens examined the Common Assayer for "omission and neglect of their duties...by sufferinge muche stuff to pass the touche without proper assay." [sic]. As part of their investigation, they seized "a great quantity of spones lately made and uttered by Wm Cawdwell the number whereof with there severall owners do hereafter follow... John Gallys (23 parcel gilt spoons); Mr. Gosson (12 slips and 7 parcel gilt); Mr. Wheeler (17 parcel gilt); Francis Mudd (5 slips, 3 parcel gilt); Mr. Banester (30 parcel gilt); Mr. Bereblock (12 slips, 16 parcel gilt); Robert Lympenny (6 slips, 11 parcel gilt); Nicholas Prynnny (22 parcel gilt); Mr Warden Newman (22 parcel gilt); Thomas Smyth (3 dozen and 10 parcel gilt); Richard Millard (6 parcel gilt); John Richards (6 parcel gilt); Anthony Perman (25 parcel gilt); Mr Butcher (12 slips); Mr Trundell (7 parcel gilt); Mr Feilde (5 parcel gilt); and James Prince (5 parcel gilt). [sic]. All 297 spoons were taken to the Assayers Hall where all were found "not only to be under standarde but also to be wrought deceitfully, the heads and spones to be made of severall kindes of silver. [sic]. On 6 August, Cawdwell was summonsed before the Wardens to answer to the submission that he had submitted and had approved many substandard spoons, which had been passed due to the complicity of the Assayers in "winkeinge at the abuses of the said Cawdwell." Cawdwell defended himself by making: "very meane excuses imputynge the same to the oversight of his servants and seemed by rather weepinge teares to be sorry for his offence than much to justifie himselfe..." [sic]. As a consequence of this great scandal, the Assayers were dismissed and discharged and the Wardens were left with the sole discretion of how to punish Cawdwell. His three charges were: "firste in beinge over confidente to make upp such a quantity of spones without makinge any assayes of the goodnes of his silver, secondly in presuminge to sent the same spones to the hall to receive the touche beyng decytfully made, and thirdly in dispersing and in sellinge them to diverse goldsmythes knowinge them to be bad." [sic]. He was summarily fined £10 and dismissed from assay and touch. However, only weeks later Cawdwell would be returned, having called 'uppon humble suite to Mr Wardens to be good unto him promising hereafter not to offende in his workemanshipp any more...' [sic]. A stipulation of his reoffending was a limitation about the number of items he could submit for assay. Cawdwell tried to circumvent this by utilising his apprentice's marks such as John Jermyn for which he was caught out in March 1600. Incredibly he was dismissed again from assay after his 'sixte faulte' in Jul 1603 [sic], but remarkably was insted uplifted to the livery! With Cluatt's freedom in 1604, it is interesting to see how he paid personal homage to his scandalous master, whose W in crescent hallmark was replicated by the apprentice with his own mark used upon release from indenture and witnessed clearly on this spoon. Apples do not fall far from the tree, and Cluatt himself would be in trouble with the Assay Hall on 30 October 1607, the very year this Spoon was assayed, whereupon 24 of his spoons were found to be 2 pennyweights below the prescribed standard. Later entries describe 'bigger spoones' and 'lesses spoones' so it is evident that he was a craftsman of diverse manufacture. Similar deficiencies were called upon in August 1612 where the bodies of the spoons were found to be notably finer than the terminals, a pattern which would be called into question until 1620. He was predeceased by his servant Troyelus Edwards in 1626, but is believed to have died the following year. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£600 to £900

Lot 132



Stuart (1603-1649), Late Jacobean - Early Carolean Cast Silver and Parcel Gilt 'Seal Top' Spoon, 1624/25 [g], .925 Fine [Lion Passant]; unidentified maker's mark "I.P", London [Lion's Head], personalised and pricked "F.W. and E.W." in two lines, 106.5mm. x 7.5mm. x 4.5mm. [stem]; 63.5mm. x 49mm. [bowl]; 21mm. [terminal]; 50.26g [1 oz; 14dwt; 1, 3/4 grns] (Jackson's, English Goldsmith's and their Makers Marks, 1905, pp. 82), lightly scratched and polished with only residual traces of gilding in balustre of terminal, lightly retoned, very fine, the personalised initials neatly pricked and of 17th Century style, scarceProvenanceThe Robert P Ball Collection of English SilverwareSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £600

Lot 133



Stuart (1603-1649), Carolean 'West Country' Cast Silver and Parcel Gilt Apostle Spoon of St Philip, Anonymous [Exeter] (cf. ESSS [1953], Paget How and How, pp. 25, 'Lambert Set', [1626]), lightly toned, to reverse of bowl, light gilding remaining to icon, very fine, rare

Estimate
£300 to £500

Lot 134



Commonwealth (1649-1660), 'Puritan' Silver Spoon, 1659/60 [B]; .925 Fine [Lion Passant]; by Stephen Venables [SV], London [Lion's Head], (Jackson's, English Goldsmith's and their Makers Marks, 1905, pp. 121), lightly pricked on reverse AD between two stars, otherwise cleaned and subtly retoned, a pleasing very fine, scarceProvenanceThe Robert P Ball Collection of English Silverware
<https://archive.org/details/cu31924030681757/page/121/mode/1up>Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £600

Lot 135



Commonwealth (1649-1660), 'Puritan' Silver Spoon, West Country Style, Puncheon Mark - Ilchester [?], 42.90g, 46mm. x 60mm. [bowl], 115mm. x 8mm. x 3mm. [stem] (cf. H D Ellis, Sotheby's, 13 November 1935, lot 121), unhallmarked but pricked O T M 1668 on reverse and A B on front of stem, lightly cleaned and retoned, a bolder very fine, scarceProvenance"A Rare Collection of Early Cutlery, Personal Implements, Measuring Devices and Scientific Instruments, The Property of a Gentleman", Spink 20020, 27 January 2020, lot 79Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£500 to £800

Lot 136

Stuart, Restored (1660-1714), Restoration 'Pied de Biche' Silver 'Rat-Tail' Trefid Spoon, 1661/2 [D]; by 'CC'; London, 52.05g [1.8370 oz]; (Jackson's, English Goldsmith's and their Makers Marks, 1905, pp. 84), lightly pricked TAA, simplified 'rat tail' decoration supporting bowl, cleaned and mottled retone, otherwise very fine Provenance The Robert P Ball Collection of English Silverware Silver spoons first came to Britain with the Romans, however, the Trefid style developed in France during the 17th Century. The French know it as 'Pied de Biche' ["Deer's foot"]. Charles II whilst in exile grew accustomed to that fashion, and quickly popularised it in England upon his Restoration in 1660. Trefids are termed 'the French Fashion Spoons', and the style spread very quickly throughout the United Kingdom; in part due to the British people who took their old spoons to the silversmiths to have them melted and made into the new trefid style - that is if they could afford it. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£100 to £150

Lot 137

Stuart, Restored (1660-1714), Restoration 'Pied de Biche' Silver 'Reeded Rat-Tail' Trefid Spoon, 'Crowned EH'; London, pricked PMM with stars, the bowl shortened by repeated right-hand usage, the decoration extant, otherwise about very fine Provenance The Robert P Ball Collection of English Silverware Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£80 to £120

Lot 138

Stuart and Orange (1688-1714), Queen Anne, 'Dog Nose' Britannia Silver Spoon, 1709 [O], .958 [Britannia Fine], Crowned PS, London, broken and solder repaired on stem, lightly pricked ID on stem, cleaned and retone, about fine, scarce Provenance The Robert P Ball Collection of English Silverware Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£80 to £120

Lot 139

Stuart and Orange (1688-1714), 'Dog Nose' Style Silver Spoon, with modern GL hallmark, the bowl with incised floral decoration, the stem with usual Georgian personalised pricked initials, otherwise lightly toned, very fine Provenance The Robert P Ball Collection of English Silverware Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£80 to £120

Lot 140



17th and 18th Century, Silver Spoons, .925 Fine, London (2), Pied-de-Biche, Trefid Spoon; and Basting Georgian Spoon, both with pricked personalisation, toned and cleaned with some surface denting, otherwise fine to very fine, the hallmarks heavily rubbed (2)ProvenanceThe Robert P Ball Collection of English SilverwareSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£80 to £120

Lot 141



Stuart and Orange (1688-1714), Britannia Silver Tea Spoon, 1716 [A], .958 [Britannia], by 'SA', the stem with usual Georgian personalised pricked initial, otherwise toned and cleaned, fine to very fineProvenanceThe Robert P Ball Collection of English SilverwareSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£80 to £120

Lot 142



Tudor (1485-1603), Elizabethan Cast Silver Bodkin and Integral Ear Scoop, c. 1580-1600, Engraved "A H" and Simplified but Detailed Floral Motif, 10.74g, 135mm. x 5.5mm. x 2mm. (Beaudry [2009], 96; BM 1853.0627.78), lightly cleaned with surface bruising to pin end, otherwise a pleasingly good very fine, scarceProvenance"A Rare Collection of Early Cutlery, Personal Implements, Measuring Devices and Scientific Instruments, The Property of a Gentleman", Spink 20020, 27 January 2020, lot 170The main function of a bodkin was to thread bands of cords through a corset or other items of clothing. The ribbon or cord was threaded through the rectangular slit. A secondary function for bodkins was to punch holes in leather and other textiles such like a needle. Some examples have an additional small eye for suspending from a belt or chatelaine.The small scoop was used to pick earwax. Earwax was found to be an excellent lubricant for smoothing rough or frayed threads back into usable pieces of sewing yarn!Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £400

Lot 143



Tudor (1485-1603), Elizabethan Cast Silver Bodkin and Integral Ear Scoop, c. 1600, Engraved "H A" with Leaf Motif, 7.23g, 124.5mm. x 6mm. x 2.5mm., neat geometric incisions, otherwise lightly toned, very fine Provenance "A Rare Collection of Early Cutlery, Personal Implements, Measuring Devices and Scientific Instruments, The Property of a Gentleman", Spink 20020, 27 January 2020, lot 171 The main function of a bodkin was to thread bands of cords through a corset or other items of clothing. The ribbon or cord was threaded through the rectangular slit. A secondary function for bodkins was to punch holes in leather and other textiles such like a needle. Some examples have an additional small eye for suspending from a belt or chatelaine. The small scoop was used to pick earwax. Earwax was found to be an excellent lubricant for smoothing rough or frayed threads back into usable pieces of sewing yarn! Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£250 to £350

Lot 144



Stuart (1603-1649), Carolean Cast Silver Bodkin, c. 1630-1640, 5.86g, 114.5mm. x 4mm. x 2mm., undecorated but with integral eye loop for suspension, very fine Provenance "A Rare Collection of Early Cutlery, Personal Implements, Measuring Devices and Scientific Instruments, The Property of a Gentleman", Spink 20020, 27 January 2020, lot 172 The main function of a bodkin was to thread bands of cords through a corset or other items of clothing. The ribbon or cord was threaded through the rectangular slit. A secondary function for bodkins was to punch holes in leather and other textiles such like a needle. Some examples have an additional small eye for suspending from a belt or chatelaine. The small scoop was used to pick earwax. Earwax was found to be an excellent lubricant for smoothing rough or frayed threads back into usable pieces of sewing yarn! Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£150 to £250

Lot 145



Stuart (1603-1649), Carolean Cast Silver Bodkin and Integral Nail Cleaner, c. 1630-1640, Engraved "M M ", 5.50g, 105.5mm. x 3.5mm. x 2mm., some marks and lightly toned, dents to marks, otherwise very fine Provenance "A Rare Collection of Early Cutlery, Personal Implements, Measuring Devices and Scientific Instruments, The Property of a Gentleman", Spink 20020, 27 January 2020, lot 173 The main function of a bodkin was to thread bands of cords through a corset or other items of clothing. The ribbon or cord was threaded through the rectangular slit. A secondary function for bodkins was to punch holes in leather and other textiles such like a needle. Some examples have an additional small eye for suspending from a belt or chatelaine. The small scoop was used to pick earwax. Earwax was found to be an excellent lubricant for smoothing rough or frayed threads back into usable pieces of sewing yarn! Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£150 to £250

Lot 146



Stuart (1603-1649), Carolean Cast Silver Ear Scoop, c. 1640, 8.31g, 102mm. x 4mm. x 4mm., more ornate decoration, toned, very fine and with integral suspension loop Provenance "A Rare Collection of Early Cutlery, Personal Implements, Measuring Devices and Scientific Instruments, The Property of a Gentleman", Spink 20020, 27 January 2020, lot 175 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£150 to £250

Lot 147



Commonwealth (1649-1660), Cast Silver Ear Scoop, 4.99g, 97mm. x 4mm. x 4mm., of intricate craftsmanship, good very fine Provenance "A Rare Collection of Early Cutlery, Personal Implements, Measuring Devices and Scientific Instruments, The Property of a Gentleman", Spink 20020, 27 January 2020, lot 176 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£100 to £150

Lot 148



Stuart, Restored (1660-1685), Carolean Cast Silver Ear Scoop, 3.97g, 82.5mm. x 4mm. x 4mm., a delicate and ornately-decorated child's or ladies cosmetic implement, good very fine Provenance "A Rare Collection of Early Cutlery, Personal Implements, Measuring Devices and Scientific Instruments, The Property of a Gentleman", Spink 20020, 27 January 2020, lot 177 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£100 to £150

Lot 149



Stuart, Restored (1660-1685), Carolean Cast Silver Nail Cleaner, c. 1660-1685, 3.80g, 81.5mm. x 3mm. x 3mm., lightly toned, with minor incised decoration on stem, about very fine Provenance "A Rare Collection of Early Cutlery, Personal Implements, Measuring Devices and Scientific Instruments, The Property of a Gentleman", Spink 20020, 27 January 2020, lot 178 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£100 to £150

Lot 150



Stuart, Restored (1660-1685), Carolean Cast Silver Nail Cleaner, c. 1660-1685, 8.46g, 103mm. x 4mm. x 4mm., lightly toned, with minor incised decoration on stem rather rubbed, about very fine Provenance "A Rare Collection of Early Cutlery, Personal Implements, Measuring Devices and Scientific Instruments, The Property of a Gentleman", Spink 20020, 27 January 2020, lot 179 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£100 to £150

Lot 151



FABERGÉ, 'Queen's 80th Birthday Celebration' 18 Carat Gold Charm Bracelet, by Victor Mayer for Fabergé Ltd and the Royal Mint, 2006, Struck in 18 Carat Yellow Gold, adorned with miniature FABERGÉ Egg, Enamelled in Royal Blue and Diamond Set, United with four Gold Charms: Acorn, Fleur-de-lis and Crown of 18 Carat Yellow-Gold and Royal Blue and Red Enamel, housed in the original Fabergé Ltd polished cherry wood and ivory silk box, as issued, with Certificate of Authenticity [Reference F2553BT, No. 15 of 50 issued]. Signed with Victor Mayer, Hallmarked .750 Fine, Chain Length 19cm/7.5", 32.00g [Gross]; Diamonds 0.16ct [Gross] Provenance Royal Mint, by private treaty, 1 January 2008 Peter Carl Faberge was rightly hailed as an artist who opened up 'a new era in jewellery art'. Indeed, his work, imaginatively conceived and beautifully executed, elevated jewellery to an artistic excellence unequalled since the Renaissance. FABERGÉ's inimitable style is now bestowed on this luxurious 18 Carat Gold charm bracelet commissioned by the Royal Mint to celebrate the life of the late Majesty Queen Elizabeth II upon the restoration of the Fabergé brand to family ownership. A miniature FABERGÉ egg, enamelled in Royal Blue and Diamond set, is united with four gold charms inspired, appropriately enough, by four Royal symbols found on the British coinage: two of them, the Fleur-de-Lys, from the silver groat and the Crown from Maundy money are hand enamelled while the Tudor rose from the Twenty Pence has been crafted from Rose Gold and the acorn found on the Sixpence, like the bracelet itself, is of yellow Gold. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£5,000 to £6,000

Lot 152



FABERGÉ, 'Queen's 80th Birthday Celebration' 18 Carat Gold Charm Bracelet, by Victor Mayer for Fabergé Ltd and the Royal Mint, 2006, Struck in 18 Carat Yellow Gold, adorned with miniature FABERGÉ Egg, Enamelled in Royal Blue and Diamond Set, United with four Gold Charms: Acorn, Fleur-de-lis and Crown of 18 Carat Yellow-Gold and Royal Blue and Red Enamel, housed in the original Fabergé Ltd polished cherry wood and ivory silk box, as issued, with Certificate of Authenticity [Reference F2553BT, No. 16 of 50 issued]. Signed with Victor Mayer, Hallmarked .750 Fine, Chain Length 19cm/7.5", 32.00g [Gross]; Diamonds 0.16ct [Gross]ProvenanceRoyal Mint, by private treaty, 1 January 2008Peter Carl Faberge was rightly hailed as an artist who opened up 'a new era in jewellery art'. Indeed, his work, imaginatively conceived and beautifully executed, elevated jewellery to an artistic excellence unequalled since the Renaissance. FABERGÉ's inimitable style is now bestowed on this luxurious 18 Carat Gold charm bracelet commissioned by the Royal Mint to celebrate the life of the late Majesty Queen Elizabeth II upon the restoration of the Fabergé brand to family ownership.A miniature FABERGÉ egg, enamelled in Royal Blue and Diamond set, is united with four gold charms inspired, appropriately enough, by four Royal symbols found on the British coinage: two of them, the Fleur-de-Lys, from the silver groat and the Crown from Maundy money are hand enamelled while the Tudor rose from the Twenty Pence has been crafted from Rose Gold and the acorn found on the Sixpence, like the bracelet itself, is of yellow Gold.Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£5,000 to £6,000

Lot 153



FABERGÉ, 'Queen's 80th Birthday Celebration' Necklet, 2006, by Victor Mayer for Fabergé Ltd and the Royal Mint, FABERGÉ egg shaped in 18 Carat Yellow Gold and Royal Blue and Hand-Chased leaf-patterned enamel-encircled by 20 Brilliant-Cut Diamonds and a further 12 Diamonds decorating the bale. Suspended on 18 Carat Yellow Gold chain, housed in original Fabergé polished cherry wood and ivory silk box, as issued, with certificate of authenticity [Reference F2580 MB / 7FAB, No. 18 of 26 issued]. Signed by Victor Mayer, London, Hallmarked .750 Fine. Pendant 25mm/0.98" in length; Chain 46cm/18" in length; Weight 34.00g [Gross], Diamonds 0.40ct

[Gross]ProvenanceRoyal Mint, by private treaty, 7 February 2008Peter Carl Faberge was rightly hailed as an artist who opened up 'a new era in jewellery art'. The unique masterpieces for the aristocracy of nineteenth-century Europe are rightly valued amongst the great treasures of the world. Indeed, his work, imaginatively conceived and beautifully executed, elevated jewellery to an artistic excellence unequalled since the Renaissance. FABERGÉ's spectacularly bejewelled eggs are symbolic of creation and new life and, today, his art and vision lives on in this exquisite pendant commissioned exclusively by the Royal Mint to celebrate the life of the late Majesty Queen Elizabeth II upon the restoration of the Fabergé brand to family ownership. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£5,000 to £6,000

Lot 154



FABERGÉ, 'Queen's 80th Birthday Celebration' Necklet, 2006, by Victor Mayer for Fabergé Ltd and the Royal Mint, FABERGÉ egg shaped in 18 Carat Yellow Gold and Royal Blue and Hand-Chased leaf-patterned enamel-encircled by 20 Brilliant-Cut Diamonds and a further 12 Diamonds decorating the bale. Suspended on 18 Carat Yellow Gold chain, housed in original Fabergé polished cherry wood and ivory silk box, as issued, with certificate of authenticity [Reference F2580 MB / 7FAB, No. 21 of 26 issued]. Signed by Victor Mayer, London, Hallmarked .750 Fine. Pendant 25mm/0.98" in length; Chain 46cm/18" in length; Weight 34.00g [Gross], Diamonds 0.40ct [Gross]ProvenanceRoyal Mint, by private treaty, 7 February 2008Peter Carl Faberge was rightly hailed as an artist who opened up 'a new era in jewellery art'. The unique masterpieces for the aristocracy of nineteenth-century Europe are rightly valued amongst the great treasures of the world. Indeed, his work, imaginatively conceived and beautifully executed, elevated jewellery to an artistic excellence unequalled since the Renaissance. FABERGÉ's spectacularly bejewelled eggs are symbolic of creation and new life and, today, his art and vision lives on in this exquisite pendant commissioned exclusively by the Royal Mint to celebrate the life of the late Majesty Queen Elizabeth II upon the restoration of the Fabergé brand to family ownership. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£5,000 to £6,000

Lot 155



FABERGÉ, 'Queen's 80th Birthday Celebration' Necklet, 2006, by Victor Mayer for Fabergé Ltd and the Royal Mint, FABERGÉ egg shaped in 18 Carat Yellow Gold and Royal Blue and Hand-Chased leaf-patterned enamel-encircled by 20 Brilliant-Cut Diamonds and a further 12 Diamonds decorating the bale. Suspended on 18 Carat Yellow Gold chain, housed in original Fabergé polished cherry wood and ivory silk box, as issued, with certificate of authenticity [Reference F2580 MB / 7FAB, No. 22 of 26 issued]. Signed by Victor Mayer, London, Hallmarked .750 Fine. Pendant 25mm/0.98" in length; Chain 46cm/18" in length; Weight 34.00g [Gross], Diamonds 0.40ct [Gross]ProvenanceRoyal Mint, by private treaty, 7 February 2008Peter Carl Faberge was rightly hailed as an artist who opened up 'a new era in jewellery art'. The unique masterpieces for the aristocracy of nineteenth-century Europe are rightly valued amongst the great treasures of the world. Indeed, his work, imaginatively conceived and beautifully executed, elevated jewellery to an artistic excellence unequalled since the Renaissance. FABERGÉ's spectacularly bejewelled eggs are symbolic of creation and new life and, today, his art and vision lives on in this exquisite pendant commissioned exclusively by the Royal Mint to celebrate the life of the late Majesty Queen Elizabeth II upon the restoration of the Fabergé brand to family ownership.Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£5,000 to £6,000

Lot 156



FABERGÉ, 'Queen's 80th Birthday Celebration' Necklet, Victor Mayer for Fabergé Ltd, 2006, FABERGÉ egg shaped in 18 carat yellow gold and royal blue and hand-chased leaf patterned enamel encircled by 20 brilliant-cut diamonds, a further 12 diamonds decorate the bale, suspended on 18 carat yellow gold chain, housed in original Fabergé polished cherry wood and ivory silk box, as issued, with certificate of authenticity [Reference F2580 MB / 7FAB, No. 23 of 26 issued]. Signed with Victor Mayer maker's mark and London assay marks for 18 carat gold, hallmarked 750. Pendant 25mm/0.98" in length. Chain 46cm/18" in length. Gross weight 34.00g, diamond weight 0.40ctThe unique masterpieces by Peter Carl Faberge for the aristocracy of nineteenth-century Europe are rightly valued amongst the great treasures of the world. His spectacularly bejewelled eggs are symbolic of creation and new life and, today, his art and vision lives on in this exquisite pendant created exclusively for the Royal Mint.Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£5,000 to £6,000

Lot 157



FABERGÉ, 'Queen's 80th Birthday Celebration' Necklet, Victor Mayer for Fabergé Ltd, 2006, FABERGÉ egg shaped in 18 carat yellow gold and royal blue and hand-chased leaf patterned enamel encircled by 20 brilliant-cut diamonds, a further 12 diamonds decorate the bale, suspended on 18 carat yellow gold chain, housed in original Fabergé polished cherry wood and ivory silk box, as issued, with certificate of authenticity [Reference F2580 MB / 7FAB, No. 23 of 26 issued]. Signed with Victor Mayer maker's mark and London assay marks for 18 carat gold, hallmarked 750. Pendant 25mm/0.98" in length. Chain 46cm/18" in length. Gross weight 34.00g, diamond weight 0.40ct The unique masterpieces by Peter Carl Faberge for the aristocracy of nineteenth-century Europe are rightly valued amongst the great treasures of the world. His spectacularly bejewelled eggs are symbolic of creation and new life and, today, his art and vision lives on in this exquisite pendant created exclusively for the Royal Mint. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£5,000 to £6,000

Lot 158



FABERGÉ, 'Queen's 80th Birthday Celebration' Necklet, Victor Mayer for Fabergé Ltd, 2006, FABERGÉ egg shaped in 18 carat yellow gold and royal blue and hand-chased leaf patterned enamel encircled by 20 brilliant-cut diamonds, a further 12 diamonds decorate the bale, suspended on 18 carat yellow gold chain, housed in original Fabergé polished cherry wood and ivory silk box, as issued, with certificate of authenticity [Reference F2580 MB / 7FAB, No. 24 of 26 issued]. Signed with Victor Mayer maker's mark and London assay marks for 18 carat gold, hallmarked 750. Pendant 25mm/0.98" in length. Chain 46cm/18" in length. Gross weight 34.00g, diamond weight 0.40ct The unique masterpieces by Peter Carl Faberge for the aristocracy of nineteenth-century Europe are rightly valued amongst the great treasures of the world. His spectacularly bejewelled eggs are symbolic of creation and new life and, today, his art and vision lives on in this exquisite pendant created exclusively for the Royal Mint. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£5,000 to £6,000

Lot 159



FABERGÉ, Diamond Wedding Necklet, Victor Mayer for Fabergé Ltd, 2006, 18 carat yellow gold and royal blue enamelled cross pendant with central saltire of 13 diamonds, featuring fleur-de-lys and crown bale, suspended on 18 carat yellow gold cable chain, housed in original Fabergé polished cherry wood and ivory silk box, as issued, with certificate of authenticity [Reference F2686BL / 7PFAB7, No. 14 of 21 issued]. Signed with Victor Mayer maker's mark and London assay marks for 18 carat gold, hallmarked 750. Pendant 56mm x 35mm. Chain 46cm/18" in length. Gross weight 30.00g, pendant weight 20.00g, diamond weight 0.13ct Fashioned by Victor Mayer, the only jeweller authorised as workmaster to FABERGÉ. Exclusive to the Royal Mint, this stunning Diamond Wedding Pendant has been created using the techniques distinctive to FABERGÉ. 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 160



The Diamond Wedding FABERGÉ Egg, Victor Mayer for FABERGÉ Ltd, 2007, Egg shaped in 18 carat yellow gold, moiré guilloché and hand enamelled in royal red, carved lattice-work in 18 carat yellow gold, aloft a representation of St Edward's Crown finished in red enamel. Initials E and P, separated by Maltese-style cross encrusted with twenty-one diamonds. The stand of pure white agate, decorated with 18 carat yellow gold and enamelled flowers. The base of 18 carat yellow gold supported by three legs in the style of lions, ELIZABETH AND PHILIP TVEATVR VNITA DEVS (May God Guard These United) and two interlocked wedding rings engraved alongside the date of the marriage in roman numerals. Tudor rose clasp fashioned in rose gold, reveals the internal topaz gemstone cut with sixty facets, aloft a white enamelled rose gold anchor. Housed in original Fabergé polished cherry wood and ivory silk box, as issued, with certificate booklet of authenticity [Reference F2683RT / 7SFAB7, No. 20 of 21 issued]. Signed with Victor Mayer maker's mark, hallmarked 750. Egg diameter, 65mm. Base diameter, 65mm. Total Height 135mm. Gross weight 215.00g. Diamond weight 0.335ct

The bejewelled, almost magical Eggs created by Peter Carl Faberge for the Russian Czars, all lavishly decorated and all holding a wonderful surprise inside, are now legendary. Fabulous in their jewel-studded beauty, they began a tradition that has captured the hearts of art lovers and collectors the world over. The Diamond Wedding Egg, however, is a unique jewel in the history of FABERGÉ. It is the first Egg to celebrate a Wedding Anniversary of a reigning monarch although Peter Carl Faberge, having opening his London branch in 1903, enjoyed the patronage of the British Royal Family for many years before the onset of the Russian revolution inevitably brought the relationship to an end. The fascinating tradition inspired the Royal Mint to commission the Diamond Wedding FABERGÉ Egg in celebration of the 60th Wedding Anniversary of the late Queen and Duke of Edinburgh. The Egg bears features which relate to the royal couple and the royal wedding as well as having numismatic links to the coinage, in particular the Diamond Wedding Crown. The carved lattice-work of the Egg has been inspired by the North Rose Window of Westminster Abbey where, on 20th November 1947, Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip were married. The stand of white agate and accompanying flowers, is beautifully symbolic of Elizabeth's wedding dress and rests on a base supported by three legs whose heads recall the three lions of England which form part of the Royal Arms. Reflecting the age of the Princess Elizabeth at her marriage, only twenty-one Diamond Wedding Eggs were hand crafted by FABERGÉ. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£30,000 to £35,000

Lot 161



The Diamond Wedding FABERGÉ Egg, Victor Mayer for FABERGÉ Ltd, 2007, Egg shaped in 18 carat yellow gold, moiré guilloché and hand enamelled in Royal Red, carved lattice-work in 18 carat yellow gold, aloft a representation of St Edward's Crown finished in red enamel. Initials E and P, separated by Maltese-style cross encrusted with twenty-one diamonds. The stand of pure white agate, decorated with 18 carat yellow gold and enamelled flowers. The base of 18 carat yellow gold supported by three legs in the style of lions, ELIZABETH AND PHILIP TVEATVR VNITA DEVS (May God Guard These United) and two interlocked wedding rings engraved alongside the date of the marriage in roman numerals. Tudor rose clasp fashioned in rose gold, reveals the internal topaz gemstone cut with sixty facets, aloft a white enamelled rose gold anchor. Housed in original Fabergé polished cherry wood and ivory silk box, as issued, with certificate booklet of authenticity [Reference F2683RT / 7SFAB7, No. 21 of 21 issued]. Signed with Victor Mayer maker's mark, hallmarked 750. Egg diameter, 65mm. Base diameter, 65mm. Total Height 135mm. Gross weight 215.00g. Diamond weight 0.335ct

The bejewelled, almost magical Eggs created by Peter Carl Faberge for the Russian Czars, all lavishly decorated and all holding a wonderful surprise inside, are now legendary. Fabulous in their jewel-studded beauty, they began a tradition that has captured the hearts of art lovers and collectors the world over. The Diamond Wedding Egg, however, is a unique jewel in the history of FABERGÉ. It is the first Egg to celebrate a Wedding Anniversary of a reigning monarch although Peter Carl Faberge, having opening his London branch in 1903, enjoyed the patronage of the British Royal Family for many years before the onset of the Russian revolution inevitably brought the relationship to an end. The fascinating tradition inspired the Royal Mint to commission the Diamond Wedding FABERGÉ Egg in celebration of the 60th Wedding Anniversary of the late Queen and Duke of Edinburgh. The Egg bears features which relate to the royal couple and the royal wedding as well as having numismatic links to the coinage, in particular the Diamond Wedding Crown. The carved lattice-work of the Egg has been inspired by the North Rose Window of Westminster Abbey where, on 20th November 1947, Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip were married. The stand of white agate and accompanying flowers, is beautifully symbolic of Elizabeth's wedding dress and rests on a base supported by three legs whose heads recall the three lions of England which form part of the Royal Arms. Reflecting the age of the Princess Elizabeth at her marriage, only twenty-one Diamond Wedding Eggs were hand crafted by FABERGÉ. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£30,000 to £35,000

Lot 162



The Diamond Wedding FABERGÉ Egg, Victor Mayer for FABERGÉ Ltd, 2007, Egg shaped in 18 carat yellow gold, moiré guilloché and hand enamelled in Royal Red, carved lattice-work in 18 carat yellow gold, aloft a representation of St Edward's Crown finished in red enamel. Initials E and P, separated by Maltese-style cross encrusted with twenty-one diamonds. The stand of pure white agate, decorated with 18 carat yellow gold and enamelled flowers. The base of 18 carat yellow gold supported by three legs in the style of lions, ELIZABETH AND PHILIP TVEATVR VNITA DEVS (May God Guard These United) and two interlocked wedding rings engraved alongside the date of the marriage in roman numerals. Tudor rose clasp fashioned in rose gold, reveals the internal topaz gemstone cut with sixty facets, aloft a white enamelled rose gold anchor. Housed in original Fabergé polished cherry wood and ivory silk box, as issued, with certificate booklet of authenticity [Reference F2683RT / 7SFAB7, No. 19 of 21 issued]. Signed with Victor Mayer maker's mark, hallmarked 750. Egg diameter, 65mm. Base diameter, 65mm. Total Height 135mm. Gross weight 215.00g. Diamond weight 0.335ct

The bejewelled, almost magical Eggs created by Peter Carl Faberge for the Russian Czars, all lavishly decorated and all holding a wonderful surprise inside, are now legendary. Fabulous in their jewel-studded beauty, they began a tradition that has captured the hearts of art lovers and collectors the world over. The Diamond Wedding Egg, however, is a unique jewel in the history of FABERGÉ. It is the first Egg to celebrate a Wedding Anniversary of a reigning monarch although Peter Carl Faberge, having opening his London branch in 1903, enjoyed the patronage of the British Royal Family for many years before the onset of the Russian revolution inevitably brought the relationship to an end. The fascinating tradition inspired the Royal Mint to commission the Diamond Wedding FABERGÉ Egg in celebration of the 60th Wedding Anniversary of the late Queen and Duke of Edinburgh. The Egg bears features which relate to the royal couple and the royal wedding as well as having numismatic links to the coinage, in particular the Diamond Wedding Crown. The carved lattice-work of the Egg has been inspired by the North Rose Window of Westminster Abbey where, on 20th November 1947, Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip were married. The stand of white agate and accompanying flowers, is beautifully symbolic of Elizabeth's wedding dress and rests on a base supported by three legs whose heads recall the three lions of England which form part of the Royal Arms. Reflecting the age of the Princess Elizabeth at her marriage, only twenty-one Diamond Wedding Eggs were hand crafted by FABERGÉ. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£30,000 to £35,000

Lot 163



The Diamond Wedding FABERGÉ Egg, Victor Mayer for FABERGÉ Ltd, 2007 [No. 1 of 21], Egg shaped in 18 carat yellow gold, moiré guilloché and hand enamelled in Royal Red, carved lattice-work in 18 carat yellow gold, aloft a representation of St Edward's Crown finished in red enamel. Initials E and P, separated by Maltese-style cross encrusted with twenty-one diamonds. The stand of pure white agate, decorated with 18 carat yellow gold and enamelled flowers. The base of 18 carat yellow gold supported by three legs in the style of lions, ELIZABETH AND PHILIP TVEATVR VNITA DEVS (May God Guard These United) and two interlocked wedding rings engraved alongside the date of the marriage in roman numerals. Tudor rose clasp fashioned in rose gold, reveals the internal topaz gemstone cut with sixty facets, aloft a white enamelled rose gold anchor. Housed in original Fabergé polished cherry wood and ivory silk box, as issued, with certificate booklet of authenticity [Reference F2683RT / 7SFAB7, No. 1 of 21 issued]. Signed with Victor Mayer maker's mark, hallmarked 750. Egg diameter, 65mm. Base diameter, 65mm. Total Height 135mm. Gross weight 215.00g. Diamond weight 0.335ct

The bejewelled, almost magical Eggs created by Peter Carl Faberge for the Russian Czars, all lavishly decorated and all holding a wonderful surprise inside, are now legendary. Fabulous in their jewel-studded beauty, they began a tradition that has captured the hearts of art lovers and collectors the world over. The Diamond Wedding Egg, however, is a unique jewel in the history of FABERGÉ. It is the first Egg to celebrate a Wedding Anniversary of a reigning monarch although Peter Carl Faberge, having opening his London branch in 1903, enjoyed the patronage of the British Royal Family for many years before the onset of the Russian revolution inevitably brought the relationship to an end. The fascinating tradition inspired the Royal Mint to commission the Diamond Wedding FABERGÉ Egg in celebration of the 60th Wedding Anniversary of the late Queen and Duke of Edinburgh. The Egg bears features which relate to the royal couple and the royal wedding as well as having numismatic links to the coinage, in particular the Diamond Wedding Crown. The carved lattice-work of the Egg has been inspired by the North Rose Window of Westminster Abbey where, on 20th November 1947, Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip were married. The stand of white agate and accompanying flowers, is beautifully symbolic of Elizabeth's wedding dress and rests on a base supported by three legs whose heads recall the three lions of England which form part of the Royal Arms. Reflecting the age of the Princess Elizabeth at her marriage, only twenty-one Diamond Wedding Eggs were hand crafted by FABERGÉ. 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 164



Queen Elizabeth II 80th Birthday FABERGÉ Egg, Victor Mayer for FABERGÉ Ltd, 2006 [No. 1 of 26], Egg shaped in 18 carat yellow gold and moiré guilloché embellished with hand-engraved rose leaves in royal blue, aloft a 18 carat yellow gold crown. The stand of black onyx, decorated with 18 carat rose and yellow gold rose foliage. Rose clasp fashioned in 18 carat rose gold, reveals the internal miniature FABERGÉ egg in red enamel, encrusted with diamonds and hand-engraved rose leaves and guilloché, designed also to be worn with 18 carat yellow gold chain. Housed in original Fabergé polished cherry wood and ivory silk box, as issued, with certificate booklet of authenticity [Reference F2526 T2, No. 1 of 26 issued]. Signed with Victor Mayer maker's mark, hallmarked 750. Diamond weight 0.46ctThe Queen Elizabeth II Egg pays homage to the late Queen and was created to mark her 80th birthday. Reflecting the year of her birth, 1926, the egg was strictly limited to the production of only twenty-six pieces. The handmade egg is crafted in 18 carat yellow gold, embellished with hand-engraved rose leaves extending to the base, while the moiré guilloche shines through the royal blue enamel outer layer. The rose gold rose buds are inspired by the 1926 florin, a coin which was struck in the year of the Queen's birth but never actually issued. The clasp is based on the Tudor rose design taken from the decimal twenty pence piece, whilst the crown - a potent symbol of Britain's sovereignty and featured on the Maundy Money gifted by the Queen during her reign - adorns the top of the egg. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£40,000 to £50,000**
