

SPINK

e-Catalogue

26776 - America 250th Anniversary Sale Ft. Coins, Medals, Banknotes, Objets de Vertu & Ephemera

Lot 1



(x) Kingdom of New Spain, Philip IV (1621-1665), Cob 8-Reales, 1655 Mo P, Mexico City, 23.51g, 7h (KM 45), water worn and pitted, date and assayer visible, good fine Provenance Spink 404, 31 January 2025, lot 401 Spain played a foundational role in the European colonisation of the Americas, beginning with Christopher Columbus's voyages from 1492 onwards, which opened the way for Spanish conquest and settlement across the Caribbean, Mexico, Central America, and much of South America. Within the present-day United States, Spain founded St. Augustine, Florida, the oldest continuously occupied European settlement in the country, in 1565, and later expanded into the Southwest and California. Spain's territorial claims and rivalries with England and France shaped numerous conflicts, including Queen Anne's War and the War of Jenkins' Ear. Spain briefly held Louisiana after 1762 before ceding it back to France in 1800, which then sold it to the United States in 1803. Spain's influence left a lasting imprint on American language, place names, architecture, religion, and law across the South and West, and it retained Florida until selling it to the United States in 1819. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$200 to \$260

Lot 2



(x) Kingdom of New Spain, Philip IV (1621-1665), Cob 8-Reales, Mexico City, date and assayer illegible, 16.65g, 12h (KM 38), heavily waterworn, fair, believed from the wreck of the Maravillas (1656), sunk off the coast of the Bahamas. Spain played a foundational role in the European colonisation of the Americas, beginning with Christopher Columbus's voyages from 1492 onwards, which opened the way for Spanish conquest and settlement across the Caribbean, Mexico, Central America, and much of South America. Within the present-day United States, Spain founded St. Augustine, Florida, the oldest continuously occupied European settlement in the country, in 1565, and later expanded into the Southwest and California. Spain's territorial claims and rivalries with England and France shaped numerous conflicts, including Queen Anne's War and the War of Jenkins' Ear. Spain briefly held Louisiana after 1762 before ceding it back to France in 1800, which then sold it to the United States in 1803. Spain's influence left a lasting imprint on American language, place names, architecture, religion, and law across the South and West, and it retained Florida until selling it to the United States in 1819. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$100 to \$200

Lot 3



(x) Spanish Empire, Viceroyalty of Río de la Plata, Charles II (1665-1700), Cob 8-Reales, 1686 P VR, Potosi [Bolivia], 26.80g, 12h (KM 26), smoothed and water worn, fine. Spain played a foundational role in the European colonisation of the Americas, beginning with Christopher Columbus's voyages from 1492 onwards, which opened the way for Spanish conquest and settlement across the Caribbean, Mexico, Central America, and much of South America. Within the present-day United States, Spain founded St. Augustine, Florida, the oldest continuously occupied European settlement in the country, in 1565, and later expanded into the Southwest and California. Spain's territorial claims and rivalries with England and France shaped numerous conflicts, including Queen Anne's War and the War of Jenkins' Ear. Spain briefly held Louisiana after 1762 before ceding it back to France in 1800, which then sold it to the United States in 1803. Spain's influence left a lasting imprint on American language, place names, architecture, religion, and law across the South and West, and it retained Florida until selling it to the United States in 1819. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$200 to \$300

Lot 4



(x) Kingdom of New Spain, Philip V (1700-1746), Cob 8-Reales, Mexico City, date and assayer illegible, 27.26g, 4h (KM 47), heavily waterworn, fair to fine, believed recovered from the wreck of the Spanish fleet off the coast of Florida 1725 or 1733. Spain played a foundational role in the European colonisation of the Americas, beginning with Christopher Columbus's voyages from 1492 onwards, which opened the way for Spanish conquest and settlement across the Caribbean, Mexico, Central America, and much of South America. Within the present-day United States, Spain founded St. Augustine, Florida, the oldest continuously occupied European settlement in the country, in 1565, and later expanded into the Southwest and California. Spain's territorial claims and rivalries with England and France shaped numerous conflicts, including Queen Anne's War and the War of Jenkins' Ear. Spain briefly held Louisiana after 1762 before ceding it back to France in 1800, which then sold it to the United States in 1803. Spain's influence left a lasting imprint on American language, place names, architecture, religion, and law across the South and West, and it retained Florida until selling it to the United States in 1819. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$200 to \$260

Lot 5



Spanish Empire, Charles III (1759-1788), Gold Escudo, 1788 M, Madrid, cuirassed and draped bust right, rev. crowned shield, edge obliquely milled, 1.73g, 12h (KM 416.1a; Cal 631), test scratches to reverse, otherwise very fine, scarce last year of issue type, only 12,580 struck. Spain played a foundational role in the European colonisation of the Americas, beginning with Christopher Columbus's voyages from 1492 onwards, which opened the way for Spanish conquest and settlement across the Caribbean, Mexico, Central America, and much of South America. Within the present-day United States, Spain founded St. Augustine, Florida, the oldest continuously occupied European settlement in the country, in 1565, and later expanded into the Southwest and California. Spain's territorial claims and rivalries with England and France shaped numerous conflicts, including Queen Anne's War and the War of Jenkins' Ear. Spain briefly held Louisiana after 1762 before ceding it back to France in 1800, which then sold it to the United States in 1803. Spain's influence left a lasting imprint on American language, place names, architecture, religion, and law across the South and West, and it retained Florida until selling it to the United States in 1819. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$200 to \$260

Lot 6

Spanish Empire, Viceroyalty of Río de la Plata, Charles IV (1788-1808), Gold 8-Escudos, 1797 PP, Potosi [Bolivia], draped and cuirassed bust right, rev. crowned shield within Garter, edge obliquely milled, 26.95g, 12h (KM 81), some smoothing to the edge and general light contact marks, otherwise with some lustre to fields, very fine

Spain played a foundational role in the European colonisation of the Americas, beginning with Christopher Columbus's voyages from 1492 onwards, which opened the way for Spanish conquest and settlement across the Caribbean, Mexico, Central America, and much of South America. Within the present-day United States, Spain founded St. Augustine, Florida, the oldest continuously occupied European settlement in the country, in 1565, and later expanded into the Southwest and California. Spain's territorial claims and rivalries with England and France shaped numerous conflicts, including Queen Anne's War and the War of Jenkins' Ear. Spain briefly held Louisiana after 1762 before ceding it back to France in 1800, which then sold it to the United States in 1803. Spain's influence left a lasting imprint on American language, place names, architecture, religion, and law across the South and West, and it retained Florida until selling it to the United States in 1819. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$3,000 to \$3,600

Lot 7

Spanish Empire, Viceroyalty of Peru, Charles IV (1788-1808), Gold 8-Escudos, 1791 DA, Santiago [Chile], draped and cuirassed bust right, rev. crowned shield in Garter, edge obliquely milled, 26.97g, 12h (KM 54; Fb. 23), suggestion of previous mounting to edge, otherwise with lustre within legends and light toning, very fine

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Estimate
\$3,000 to \$3,600

Lot 8



Elizabeth I (1558-1603), First Issue, Shilling, 1558-1560, Tower (London), (m.m.) ELIZABETH . ' D . ' G . ' ANG . ' FRA . ' Z . ' HIB . ' REGIA . ', crowned and drapes bust 2B left, within beaded and wire inner circle, rev. (m.m.) POSVI DEV . ' ADIVTOREM . MEVM, long cross fourchée over smaller square shield, 6.054g, 3h, m.m. lys (Brown and Comber 2B; North 1985; S.2549), scratch to obverse and flan flaw below in field, darkly cabinet toned on a pleasing full flan, good very fine and scarce REGIA reading Provenance Dr Edward Burstal [with his ticket] Elizabeth I's reign set the stage for English colonisation of North America. In 1584, she granted Sir Walter Raleigh a charter to explore and settle lands in the New World, leading to the ill-fated Roanoke Colony (1585-1587) in present-day North Carolina, the first English attempt at a permanent American settlement. Roanoke was ultimately not successful, becoming known as the "Lost Colony," but the venture established England's claim to North American territory and the legal and commercial framework that later colonisers would follow. Virginia itself was named in her honour, as she was known as the "Virgin Queen." Though Elizabeth died in 1603, four years before the successful founding of Jamestown in 1607, her patronage of exploration and the precedents she set directly paved the way for England's later foothold in America. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,500 to \$2,000

Lot 9



James I (1603-1625), Second Coinage, Unite of 20-Shillings, 1611-1612, Tower (London), fourth crowned and armoured bust right, holding orb and sceptre, rev. crowned and lightly garnished shields, dividing I-R, 9.85g, 1h, m.m. mullet (Schneider II, 26; North 2084; S.2619), soft of strike in parts yet on a pleasingly full flan, very fine In 1606, James I granted charters to the Virginia Company, a joint-stock enterprise, authorising settlement along the eastern seaboard of North America. In December 1606 the London Company, one branch of the enterprise, set sail for America and on arrival in 1607 established Jamestown, named in honour of the monarch. Throughout his reign he took a keen interest in colonial governance and issued numerous charters for the expansion of the Virginia Company. These charters granted the company greater self-governance, which eventually led to the establishment of the House of Burgesses in 1619, the first elected legislative assembly in the American colonies. His reign also witnessed the beginnings of the Pilgrims' voyage with the Mayflower in 1620, though he died in 1625 before witnessing the fuller flowering of English colonisation. The King James Bible, commissioned during his reign, would also become deeply significant to the religious identity of many early American colonists, particularly the Puritans and Pilgrims who sought religious freedom in the New World. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,400 to \$1,800

Lot 10

Charles I (1625-1649), Group B, Unite, 1627-1628, Tower (under King), second crowned and draped bust left, wearing ruff, value behind, rev. crowned shield, six strings to harp, 9.00g, 9h (Brooker 37-42; North 2148; S.2687), evidence of repair to edge at 8 o'clock, soft to face otherwise generally well-struck, especially so to obverse mint mark, with some lustre, very fine Charles I's reign shaped early America largely through the fallout of his domestic policies rather than direct patronage. In 1625, Virginia became a royal colony after the Virginia Company's charter was revoked, placing it under direct Crown control. In 1632, Charles granted a charter to Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, founding Maryland as a refuge for English Catholics. The colony was named after his queen Henrietta Maria. More significantly, Charles's hostility toward Puritan reform drove the Great Migration of the 1630s, in which thousands of Puritans left England for New England. In 1629, Charles granted a charter to the Massachusetts Bay Company, and in 1630, John Winthrop led roughly a thousand settlers to found Boston and the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,500 to \$2,000

Lot 11

Charles II (1660-1685), Guinea, 1683, fourth laureate bust right, with rounded truncation, rev. crowned cruciform shields, no stop after HIB, five strings to harp, edge obliquely milled, 8.31g, 6h (MCE 88; EGC I, 280; S.3344), small reverse scratch to field and edge bruising, otherwise with some peripheral lustre, a pleasing very fine for this notoriously difficult series Charles II's reign marked a major phase of colonial expansion following the Restoration of the monarchy. Eager to reward loyal supporters and strengthen England's American holdings, he granted numerous proprietary charters: in 1663, eight Lords Proprietors received a charter for Carolina, and in 1664 he granted his brother James, Duke of York, the territory of New Netherland, which England promptly seized from the Dutch and renamed New York in James's honour. In 1681, Charles granted William Penn a vast tract of land in settlement of a royal debt owed to Penn's father, leading to the founding of Pennsylvania as a haven for Quakers and other religious dissenters. His reign also saw the consolidation of the Navigation Acts, tightening royal control over colonial trade, and the establishment of the Lords of Trade in 1675 to oversee colonial administration more closely. By the time Charles II died in 1685, England's American holdings had grown from a scattering of separate settlements into a more coherent, though still loosely governed, chain of colonies stretching from New England to the Carolinas. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$2,000 to \$2,600

Lot 12



James II (1685-1688), 'Royal African Company' 'Elephant and Castle' Guinea, 1686, IACOBVS • II • DEI • GRATIA, first laureate head left, leaves buried in wreath, E&C below, rev. 16-86 • MAG • BR • FRA • ET • HIB REX •, crowned shields cruciform, six strings to harp, edge obliquely milled, 8.30g (MCE -; EGC I -; Schneider II, -; Farey 275; S.3401), honey-toned, otherwise strictly fine, the variety unknown to Bull, extremely rare thus Provenance Spink, by private treaty, 14 March 1974 - "unpublished for this date" - £500 On Saturday, March 9, 1974, Judith Speir brought this Guinea to the British Museum to confirm it as a first head type of the year 1686, and therefore unpublished type. James II's brief reign was marked by an attempt to tighten Royal control over the American colonies. As Duke of York, he had already been proprietor of New York before becoming King. Once on the throne he sought to consolidate England's northern colonies into a single, more governable unit. In 1686, he created the Dominion of New England, merging Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and later New York and New Jersey into one administrative structure. This proved deeply unpopular as it sought to strip colonists of long-held self-governing traditions. 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 13



James II (1685-1688), Guinea, 1686, second 'taller' laureate head left, rev. crowned cruciform shields, five strings to harp, edge obliquely milled, 8.32g, 6h (MCE 126; EGC I, 324; S.3403), light haymarking and general scuffing, hint of red lustre in legends, about very fine James II's brief reign was marked by an attempt to tighten royal control over the American colonies. As Duke of York, he had already been proprietor of New York before becoming King. Once on the throne he sought to consolidate England's northern colonies into a single, more governable unit. In 1686, he created the Dominion of New England, merging Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and later New York and New Jersey into one administrative structure. This proved deeply unpopular as it sought to strip colonists of long-held self-governing traditions. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,400 to \$1,800

Lot 14



William and Mary (1688-1694), Guinea, 1690, conjoined laureated busts right, stop after GRATIA, rev. crowned shield, four strings to harp, edge obliquely milled, 8.24g, 6h (MCE 150; EGC I, 366; S.3426), some die clashing in legends and light surface contact, otherwise lustrous, a bolder very fine, scarceThe reign of William III and Mary II, and subsequently William solely, reshaped colonial governance in the wake of the Glorious Revolution. The joint monarchs ratified the collapse of the Dominion of New England, allowing Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island to reclaim self-governing charters. Though a new 1691 charter for Massachusetts merged it with Plymouth Colony and made it a royal province with a Crown-appointed governor, curbing some of its earlier autonomy. Religiously, the 1689 English Toleration Act, extended in spirit to the colonies, offered greater, though still limited, religious freedom to Protestant dissenters, shaping the pluralistic character of colonies like Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,800 to \$2,400

Lot 15



William III, Solus (1694-1702), Guinea, 1701, second laureate bust right, rev. crowned narrow shields cruciform, seven strings to harp, heavily adorned sceptres in angles, edge obliquely milled, 5h (MCE 186; EGC I, 426; S.3463), drill mark below bust, fair to fine, in PCGS holder, graded VG Detail ~ Repaired (Cert. #45679823)ProvenanceSpink Auction, 28 September 2023, lot 214<https://www.pcgs.com/cert/45679823>The reign of William III and Mary II, and subsequently William solely, reshaped colonial governance in the wake of the Glorious Revolution. The joint monarchs ratified the collapse of the Dominion of New England, allowing Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island to reclaim self-governing charters. Though a new 1691 charter for Massachusetts merged it with Plymouth Colony and made it a royal province with a Crown-appointed governor, curbing some of its earlier autonomy. Religiously, the 1689 English Toleration Act, extended in spirit to the colonies, offered greater, though still limited, religious freedom to Protestant dissenters, shaping the pluralistic character of colonies like Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. 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 16

William III, Solus (1694-1702), Crown, 1700 DVODECIMO, third draped and laureate bust variety right, rev. crowned cruciform shields, eight strings to later harp, downwards lettered edge, 6h (ESC 97; Bull 1010; S.3474), adjustment marks to portrait, otherwise with a handsome tone to lightly lustrous surfaces, extremely fine, in LCGS holder, graded AU75 Provenance SRA 17, 13 March 2025, lot 53 The reign of William III and Mary II, and subsequently William solely, reshaped colonial governance in the wake of the Glorious Revolution. The joint monarchs ratified the collapse of the Dominion of New England, allowing Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island to reclaim self-governing charters. Though a new 1691 charter for Massachusetts merged it with Plymouth Colony and made it a royal province with a Crown-appointed governor, curbing some of its earlier autonomy. Religiously, the 1689 English Toleration Act, extended in spirit to the colonies, offered greater, though still limited, religious freedom to Protestant dissenters, shaping the pluralistic character of colonies like Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,400 to \$1,800

Lot 17

Anne (1702-1714), 'Post-Union' Guinea, 1712, second draped bust left, rev. crowned cruciform shields, six strings to harp, edge obliquely milled, 8.35g, 6h (MCE 224; EGC I, 476; S.3572), haymarked and wiped, some lustre in legends, nearing very fine Queen Anne's reign coincided with a pivotal period of imperial consolidation and conflict for the American colonies. In 1707, the Act of Union meant that the colonies formerly known as English became British. This allowed Scottish merchants and settlers fuller access to colonial trade and emigration. Her reign was dominated by Queen Anne's War (1702-1713), also known as the Third Indian War and the Second Intercolonial War, fought between Britain and her allies against French and Spanish forces. The war was fought along the frontiers of New England, New York, and the Carolinas, and included notable conflicts such as the raids on Deerfield, Massachusetts, and the capture of Port Royal in Acadia. The war concluded with the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht, through which Britain gained Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and the Hudson Bay territory from France, significantly expanding British North American holdings. Anne also lent her name to numerous colonial institutions and places, including Queen Anne's County in Maryland, reflecting her prominence during a period when the American colonies grew more entwined with imperial military and economic ambitions. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,200 to \$1,600

Lot 18

George I (1714-1727), Guinea, 1722, fourth laureate head right, rev. crowned cruciform shields, seven strings to harp, edge obliquely milled, 8.32g, 6h (MCE 255; EGC I, 517; S.3631), scratch before mouth and with general scuffing, yet with a hint of lustre to original surfaces, very fine. George I's reign marked the beginning of the Hanoverian dynasty and a period of relative stability for the American colonies. His relatively hands-off approach allowed Colonial assemblies to grow more assertive and self-reliant, strengthening traditions of local self-governance that would later underpin revolutionary sentiment. Economically, his reign coincided with growing colonial prosperity, expanding trade networks, and the continued growth of the plantation economy in the South, alongside increasing tensions over land encroachment with Native nations, notably contributing to conflicts such as the Yamasee War (1715-1717) in the Carolinas. Equally the William Woods coinages of 1722-1724 saw the first spirited attempts by British manufactures to cater to British American commercial specie needs since the private Baltimore issues of three-quarters of a century before. His reign also saw continued rivalry with France and Spain over colonial boundaries, though no major American war erupted during this period. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,200 to \$1,600

Lot 19

George II (1727-1760), 'Old Head' Half-Guinea, 1760, old laureate head left, rev. crowned garnished shield, seven strings to harp, obliquely milled edge, 4.15g, 6h (MCE 366; EGC I, 662; S.3685), light scratch before the bust and some softness to tops of devices, with lustre, very fine, last year of issue type. George II's reign was a period of significant territorial expansion and escalating imperial conflict in America. In 1732, he granted a charter to James Oglethorpe for the founding of Georgia, the last of the original Thirteen Colonies, conceived partly as a buffer against Spanish Florida and partly as a refuge for England's "worthy poor" and debtors. His reign saw two major colonial wars: the War of Jenkins' Ear (1739-1748), fought against Spain over trade disputes and border tensions, which merged into the broader War of the Austrian Succession (known in the colonies as King George's War); and, the French and Indian War (1754-1763), the North American theatre of the Seven Years' War, pitting Britain and its colonies against France and its Native allies for control of the continent. Though the war concluded just after George II's death, his final years saw major British victories, including the capture of Quebec in 1759. His reign also witnessed the 1754 Albany Congress, the first time in the 18th century that American colonial representatives met to discuss the possibilities of a formal union. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$600 to \$800

Lot 20



George III (1760-1820), 'Rose' Guinea, 1774, fourth laureate head right, rev. crowned garnished shield, seven strings to harp, edge chevron milled, 8.34g, 6h (MCE 379; EGC I, 687; S.3728), rub to cheek and light surface wear, with a flash of lustre to peripheries, very fine, a critical year in Anglo-American relations, with the British Parliament ratifying the "The Intolerable Acts" in response to Boston's Tea Party. George III's reign saw the collapse of British rule in America. Inheriting debt from the French and Indian War, his government imposed a series of taxes, provoking colonial protest under "no taxation without representation." Key flashpoints included the Boston Massacre (1770), the Boston Tea Party (1773), and the punitive Coercive Acts (1774), which pushed the colonies toward unity via the First Continental Congress. War broke out at Lexington and Concord in 1775, and on July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. The Revolutionary War (1775-1783), aided by France, ended in British defeat, and the 1783 Treaty of Paris saw George III formally recognise American independence, marking the end of British colonial rule and the birth of the United States. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,200 to \$1,600

Lot 21



George III (1760-1820), 'Rose' Guinea, 1775, fourth laureate head right, rev. crowned and garnished shield, seven strings to harp, edge chevron milled, 8.31g, 6h (MCE 380; EGC I, 691; S.3728), edge bruise and rubbed, some scratches to bust, otherwise a really bold fine, and a critical chapter in Anglo-American relations, witnessing the Battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775. George III's reign saw the collapse of British rule in America. Inheriting debt from the French and Indian War, his government imposed a series of taxes, provoking colonial protest under "no taxation without representation." Key flashpoints included the Boston Massacre (1770), the Boston Tea Party (1773), and the punitive Coercive Acts (1774), which pushed the colonies toward unity via the First Continental Congress. War broke out at Lexington and Concord in 1775, and on July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. The Revolutionary War (1775-1783), aided by France, ended in British defeat, and the 1783 Treaty of Paris saw George III formally recognise American independence, marking the end of British colonial rule and the birth of the United States. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,000 to \$1,400

Lot 22



George III (1760-1820), 'Rose' Guinea, 1776, fourth laureate head right, rev. crowned garnished shield, nine strings to harp, edge chevron milled, 8.32g, 6h (MCE 381; EGC I, 692; S.3728), lightly sweated and bagmarked, otherwise struck details about very fine, and the most storied and thus desirable date for a 'King George III Guinea' in American history. George III's reign saw the collapse of British rule in America. Inheriting debt from the French and Indian War, his government imposed a series of taxes, provoking colonial protest under "no taxation without representation." Key flashpoints included the Boston Massacre (1770), the Boston Tea Party (1773), and the punitive Coercive Acts (1774), which pushed the colonies toward unity via the First Continental Congress. War broke out at Lexington and Concord in 1775, and on July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. The Revolutionary War (1775-1783), aided by France, ended in British defeat, and the 1783 Treaty of Paris saw George III formally recognise American independence, marking the end of British colonial rule and the birth of the United States. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,200 to \$1,600

Lot 23



George III (1760-1820), 'Spade' Guinea, 1788, fifth laureate head right, rev. crowned shield, seven strings to harp, edge chevron milled, 8.33g, 12h (MCE 392; EGC I, 713; S.3729), sweated and rubbed, with scratches, the struck details bolder than fine, dating to the year the United States Consitution was ratified. George III's reign saw the collapse of British rule in America. Inheriting debt from the French and Indian War, his government imposed a series of taxes, provoking colonial protest under "no taxation without representation." Key flashpoints included the Boston Massacre (1770), the Boston Tea Party (1773), and the punitive Coercive Acts (1774), which pushed the colonies toward unity via the First Continental Congress. War broke out at Lexington and Concord in 1775, and on July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. The Revolutionary War (1775-1783), aided by France, ended in British defeat, and the 1783 Treaty of Paris saw George III formally recognise American independence, marking the end of British colonial rule and the birth of the United States. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,000 to \$1,400

Lot 24

George III (1760-1820), 'Spade' Guinea, 1789, fifth laureate head right, rev. crowned shield, seven strings to harp, edge chevron milled, 8.31g, 12h (MCE 393; EGC I, 716; S.3729), sweated and rubbed, the struck details nevertheless bolder than fine, a storied date in the American history being the year of George Washington's elevation on February 4 as her first Commander-in-Chief. George III's reign saw the collapse of British rule in America. Inheriting debt from the French and Indian War, his government imposed a series of taxes, provoking colonial protest under "no taxation without representation." Key flashpoints included the Boston Massacre (1770), the Boston Tea Party (1773), and the punitive Coercive Acts (1774), which pushed the colonies toward unity via the First Continental Congress. War broke out at Lexington and Concord in 1775, and on July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. The Revolutionary War (1775-1783), aided by France, ended in British defeat, and the 1783 Treaty of Paris saw George III formally recognise American independence, marking the end of British colonial rule and the birth of the United States. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,000 to \$1,400

Lot 25

George III (1760-1820), 'Spade' Guinea, 1793, fifth laureate head right, rev. crowned shield, seven strings to harp, edge chevron milled, 8.38g, 12h (MCE 397; EGC I, 722; S.3729), lightly bagmarked, nevertheless very fine, a striking example of a King George III Guinea dating to the onset of President Washington's second and final term in high office. George III's reign saw the collapse of British rule in America. Inheriting debt from the French and Indian War, his government imposed a series of taxes, provoking colonial protest under "no taxation without representation." Key flashpoints included the Boston Massacre (1770), the Boston Tea Party (1773), and the punitive Coercive Acts (1774), which pushed the colonies toward unity via the First Continental Congress. War broke out at Lexington and Concord in 1775, and on July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. The Revolutionary War (1775-1783), aided by France, ended in British defeat, and the 1783 Treaty of Paris saw George III formally recognise American independence, marking the end of British colonial rule and the birth of the United States. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,200 to \$1,600

Lot 26

(x) Second Portuguese Empire, Pedro II (1683-1706), Gold 4,000 Réis, 1699 'Open 9s', Rio de Janeiro, crowned shield, large crown, rev. voided cross in quatrefoil, edge obliquely milled, 7.95g, 12h (KM 98; Bentes 65.02), small tooling mark to obverse, cleaned, subsequently retoned in parts, about very fine Provenance Jeffrey Hoare Auctions, lot 287 Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$1,000 to \$1,200

Lot 27

(x) Second Portuguese Empire, Pedro II (1683-1706), 4,000 Réis, 1700 R, Rio de Janeiro, crowned shield, rev. voided cross within quatrefoil, edge obliquely milled, 7.88g, 6h (Bentes 65.13; KM 98), cleaned, suggestion of previous mounting and scratched, about very fine Provenance Jeffrey Hoare Auctions, lot 288 Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$1,000 to \$1,200

Lot 28

(x) Second Portuguese Empire, Jose I (1750-1777), 6,400 Réis, 1769 R, Rio de Janeiro, laureate and draped bust right, rev. crowned garnished shield, engrained edge, 11.44g, 12h (Bentes 175.21; KM 172.2), undertype visible in the legends, hairline die flaw to reverse and soft to hair, otherwise with a pleasing lustre to peripheries, good very fine Provenance Jeffrey Hoare Auctions, lot 290 Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$1,800 to \$2,000

Lot 29

(x) Second Portuguese Empire, Brazil, Maria and Pedro III (1777-1786), 6,400 Réis, 1780 R, Rio de Janeiro, conjoined and draped busts right, rev. crowned garnished shield, edge engrained, 14.26g, 12h (Bentes 253.05; KM 199.2), cleaned and lightly contact marked, very fine Provenance Jeffrey Hoare Auctions, lot 291 Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$1,800 to \$2,000

Lot 30

(x) Second Portuguese Empire, Brazil, Maria I (1786-1799), 6,400 Réis, 1793 R, Rio de Janeiro, draped bust right, rev. crowned garnished shield, engrained edge, 14.34g, 12h (KM 226.1; Bentes 283.07), bright and lightly contact marked, very fine Provenance Jeffrey Hoare Auctions, lot 292 Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$1,800 to \$2,000

Lot 31



(x) Second Portuguese Empire, Brazil, Jose VI, Prince Regent (1799-1816), 4,000 Réis, 1816, Bahia, crowned shield, large crown, rev. voided cross in quatrefoil, edge engrained, 8.07g, 12h (KM 235.1; LMB 554; Bentes 313.17), a couple of small scratches to reverse, with a faint residual lustre, good very fine and only 7,522 issued Provenance Jeffrey Hoare Auctions, lot 289 Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$1,000 to \$1,200

Lot 32



(x) PCGS MS63 | France, Louis XIV (1643-1715), Half-Ecu, 1649 F, Angers, laureate and cuirassed bust right, rev. crowned shield, edge plain, 5h (Gad. 169; KM 164/7), lightly haymarked, otherwise with a pleasing lustre, extremely fine, in PCGS holder, graded MS63 (Cert. #38780704) <https://www.pcgs.com/cert/38780704> France played a significant role in shaping colonial North America, though its American empire ultimately gave way to British and, later, American control. French exploration began in the 1530s along the St. Lawrence River, and permanent settlement followed with Samuel de Champlain's founding of Quebec in 1608, establishing New France. French colonisation focused heavily on the fur trade, fostering close alliances and extensive intermarriage with Native nations such as the Huron and Algonquin, and French missionaries, traders, and explorers, including René-Robert Cavellier, who claimed the Mississippi basin for France in 1682, naming it Louisiana after Louis XIV. Rivalry with Britain fuelled a series of colonial wars, including King William's War, Queen Anne's War, King George's War, and finally the French and Indian War (1754-1763), which ended in decisive French defeat. Under the 1763 Treaty of Paris, France ceded Canada and its territory east of the Mississippi to Britain, and transferred Louisiana west of the Mississippi to Spain, effectively ending its North American empire. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$400 to \$500

[illegible]

Estimate
\$1,800 to \$2,000

The image shows two sides of a gold coin. The left side (obverse) features a profile of a man facing left, with the inscription 'EDWARD. VI. REX. ANGL. F. D.' around the edge. The right side (reverse) features a shield with a crown above it, with the inscription 'H. E. S. P. ANGL. F. D.' around the edge.

Estimate
\$1,800 to \$2,000

Lot 35

France, Louis XVI (1774-1792), Double Louis d'Or, 1786 K, Bordeaux, bare head left, rev. crowned double shield, edge corded, 15.18g, 6h (KM 592.8), heavily polished and sweated, fair to fine France played a significant role in shaping colonial North America, though its American empire ultimately gave way to British and, later, American control. French exploration began in the 1530s along the St. Lawrence River, and permanent settlement followed with Samuel de Champlain's founding of Quebec in 1608, establishing New France. French colonisation focused heavily on the fur trade, fostering close alliances and extensive intermarriage with Native nations such as the Huron and Algonquin, and French missionaries, traders, and explorers, including René-Robert Cavelier, who claimed the Mississippi basin for France in 1682, naming it Louisiana after Louis XIV. Rivalry with Britain fuelled a series of colonial wars, including King William's War, Queen Anne's War, King George's War, and finally the French and Indian War (1754-1763), which ended in decisive French defeat. Under the 1763 Treaty of Paris, France ceded Canada and its territory east of the Mississippi to Britain, and transferred Louisiana west of the Mississippi to Spain, effectively ending its North American empire. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,800 to \$2,000

Lot 36

France, Louis XVI (1774-1792), Double Louis d'Or, 1786 K, Bordeaux, bare head left, rev. crowned double shield, edge corded, 15.13g, 6h (KM 592.8), generally smoothed, fine France played a significant role in shaping colonial North America, though its American empire ultimately gave way to British and, later, American control. French exploration began in the 1530s along the St. Lawrence River, and permanent settlement followed with Samuel de Champlain's founding of Quebec in 1608, establishing New France. French colonisation focused heavily on the fur trade, fostering close alliances and extensive intermarriage with Native nations such as the Huron and Algonquin, and French missionaries, traders, and explorers, including René-Robert Cavelier, who claimed the Mississippi basin for France in 1682, naming it Louisiana after Louis XIV. Rivalry with Britain fuelled a series of colonial wars, including King William's War, Queen Anne's War, King George's War, and finally the French and Indian War (1754-1763), which ended in decisive French defeat. Under the 1763 Treaty of Paris, France ceded Canada and its territory east of the Mississippi to Britain, and transferred Louisiana west of the Mississippi to Spain, effectively ending its North American empire. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,800 to \$2,000

Lot 37



(g) France, Napoleon III (1852-1870), 100 Francs, 1858 A, Paris, bare head right, rev. crowned shield on mantle, edge lettered downwards, 32.20g, 6h (KM 786.1), some general surface wear, otherwise good very fine. The Franco-American relationship during the tenure of Napoleon III was markedly strained. This was largely due to tensions which arose from France's interventions in Mexico. During the Civil War, France's Napoleon III saw an opportunity in America's internal strife. Sympathetic to the Confederate cause, he hoped that a Southern victory would fracture the United States, secure French access to cotton, and yield a friendly new nation willing to align with French interests. He also had significant financial stakes in Mexico, where in 1864 he installed Austrian Archduke Maximilian of Habsburg as Emperor; a move Washington flatly refused to legitimise. The Lincoln administration had to tread carefully. Secretary of State William Seward, wary of opening a second front against France while the war raged, kept American support for Mexican resistance fighters deliberately restrained. Only as Confederate defeat became inevitable did Washington grow bolder. By 1865, a combination of firm diplomatic pressure and the conspicuous buildup of U.S. troops along the Mexican border made Napoleon III's position untenable. He pulled French forces out, Maximilian's regime collapsed without its foreign backing, and the deposed emperor was captured and executed. Mexico's elected government reclaimed power shortly after. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$3,800 to \$4,000

Lot 38



(x) Netherlands, Holland, 14-Gulden 'Gouden rijder', 1749, Dordrecht, knight on horseback riding right, with sword, rev. crowned shield, edge obliquely milled, 9.94g, 12h (Fb. 253; KM 97; Delm. 782), cleaned, bolder very fine. The Netherlands' role in America centred on New Netherland, a relatively short-lived but influential colonial venture. Following Henry Hudson's 1609 exploration of the river that now bears his name (undertaken on behalf of the Dutch East India Company), the Dutch West India Company established New Netherland in the 1620s, founding New Amsterdam in 1624-1625 on the southern tip of Manhattan Island as its capital and chief trading post. The colony grew into a valuable centre of the fur trade, connecting Dutch merchants with Native nations and becoming notably diverse and commercially minded. Dutch settlement extended along the Hudson River Valley, including present-day Albany (originally Fort Orange), and into parts of present-day New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut, bringing the Dutch into recurring border disputes with neighbouring English and Swedish colonies. New Netherland's existence was cut short in 1664 when England seized the colony during the Second Anglo-Dutch War, and King Charles II granted the territory to his brother James, Duke of York, who renamed it New York; the Dutch briefly recaptured it in 1673-1674 before permanently ceding it back to England under the Treaty of Westminster. Despite its brevity, Dutch rule left a lasting imprint on American culture, including numerous place names, such as Brooklyn, Harlem, Staten Island. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$1,200 to \$1,500

Lot 39



(x) Netherlands, Holland, 14-Gulden 'Gouden rijder', 1763, Dordrecht, knight on horseback riding right, with sword, rev. crowned shield, edge obliquely milled, 9.93g, 12h (Fb. 253; KM 97; Delm. 782), wiped and bright, bolder very fineThe Netherlands' role in America centred on New Netherland, a relatively short-lived but influential colonial venture. Following Henry Hudson's 1609 exploration of the river that now bears his name (undertaken on behalf of the Dutch East India Company), the Dutch West India Company established New Netherland in the 1620s, founding New Amsterdam in 1624-1625 on the southern tip of Manhattan Island as its capital and chief trading post. The colony grew into a valuable centre of the fur trade, connecting Dutch merchants with Native nations and becoming notably diverse and commercially minded. Dutch settlement extended along the Hudson River Valley, including present-day Albany (originally Fort Orange), and into parts of present-day New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut, bringing the Dutch into recurring border disputes with neighbouring English and Swedish colonies. New Netherland's existence was cut short in 1664 when England seized the colony during the Second Anglo-Dutch War, and King Charles II granted the territory to his brother James, Duke of York, who renamed it New York; the Dutch briefly recaptured it in 1673-1674 before permanently ceding it back to England under the Treaty of Westminster. Despite its brevity, Dutch rule left a lasting imprint on American culture, including numerous place names, such as Brooklyn, Harlem, Staten Island. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$1,200 to \$1,500

Lot 40



(x) NGC MS61 | *Top Pop* | Netherlands, Holland, 2 Ducat, 1658, Dordrecht, (m.m.) CONCORDIA · RES · PARVÆ · CRES · HOL, armoured knight standing, facing right, holding sword and arrows, rev. legend in garnished tablet, 6.96g, 7h (Fb. 247; KM 35; Delm. 772 [R3]), short of flan and soft of strike in parts, otherwise a handsome portrait striking, lustrous to honest original surfaces, extremely fine and very rare, in NGC holder, graded MS61 (Cert. #8534380-003) [*Single Finest Certified*]ProvenanceWith dealer's ticket, purchased 2004 - 1,600 EURFritz Rudolf Kunker, Auction 73, 15 March 2002, lot 6179 - 540 EUR

<https://www.ngccoin.com/certlookup/8534380-003/61/The> Netherlands' role in America centred on New Netherland, a relatively short-lived but influential colonial venture. Following Henry Hudson's 1609 exploration of the river that now bears his name (undertaken on behalf of the Dutch East India Company), the Dutch West India Company established New Netherland in the 1620s, founding New Amsterdam in 1624-1625 on the southern tip of Manhattan Island as its capital and chief trading post. The colony grew into a valuable centre of the fur trade, connecting Dutch merchants with Native nations and becoming notably diverse and commercially minded. Dutch settlement extended along the Hudson River Valley, including present-day Albany (originally Fort Orange), and into parts of present-day New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut, bringing the Dutch into recurring border disputes with neighbouring English and Swedish colonies. New Netherland's existence was cut short in 1664 when England seized the colony during the Second Anglo-Dutch War, and King Charles II granted the territory to his brother James, Duke of York, who renamed it New York; the Dutch briefly recaptured it in 1673-1674 before permanently ceding it back to England under the Treaty of Westminster. Despite its brevity, Dutch rule left a lasting imprint on American culture, including numerous place names, such as Brooklyn, Harlem, Staten Island. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$1,200 to \$1,600

Lot 41



(x) NGC MS64 | Netherlands, Holland, Ducat, 1729, Dordrecht, armoured knight standing, facing right, holding sword and arrows, rev. legend in garnished tablet, edge plain, 3.51g, 12h (Fb. 250; Delm. 775; KM 12.2) area of striking softness to edge, otherwise with a rich golden red tone, with lustre, extremely fine, in NGC holder, graded MS64 (Cert.

#8534380-002)<https://www.ngccoin.com/certlookup/8534380-002/64/>

The Netherlands' role in America centred on New Netherland, a relatively short-lived but influential colonial venture. Following Henry Hudson's 1609 exploration of the river that now bears his name (undertaken on behalf of the Dutch East India Company), the Dutch West India Company established New Netherland in the 1620s, founding New Amsterdam in 1624-1625 on the southern tip of Manhattan Island as its capital and chief trading post. The colony grew into a valuable centre of the fur trade, connecting Dutch merchants with Native nations and becoming notably diverse and commercially minded. Dutch settlement extended along the Hudson River Valley, including present-day Albany (originally Fort Orange), and into parts of present-day New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut, bringing the Dutch into recurring border disputes with neighbouring English and Swedish colonies. New Netherland's existence was cut short in 1664 when England seized the colony during the Second Anglo-Dutch War, and King Charles II granted the territory to his brother James, Duke of York, who renamed it New York; the Dutch briefly recaptured it in 1673-1674 before permanently ceding it back to England under the Treaty of Westminster. Despite its brevity, Dutch rule left a lasting imprint on American culture, including numerous place names, such as Brooklyn, Harlem, Staten Island. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate

\$600 to \$800

Lot 42



PCGS AU58 | Netherlands, Holland, 'Scheepjesschelling' 6 Stuivers, 1750, Dordrecht, crowned arms, dividing value, rev. ship at sail, edge milled, 6.94g, 12h (KM 45a; HPM Ho74.2, Delm. 816), small deposit to reverse legend, lustrous, good extremely fine, in PCGS holder, graded AU58 (Cert. #58932272)<https://www.pcg.com/cert/58932272>The Netherlands' role in America centred on New Netherland, a relatively short-lived but influential colonial venture. Following Henry Hudson's 1609 exploration of the river that now bears his name (undertaken on behalf of the Dutch East India Company), the Dutch West India Company established New Netherland in the 1620s, founding New Amsterdam in 1624-1625 on the southern tip of Manhattan Island as its capital and chief trading post. The colony grew into a valuable centre of the fur trade, connecting Dutch merchants with Native nations and becoming notably diverse and commercially minded. Dutch settlement extended along the Hudson River Valley, including present-day Albany (originally Fort Orange), and into parts of present-day New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut, bringing the Dutch into recurring border disputes with neighbouring English and Swedish colonies. New Netherland's existence was cut short in 1664 when England seized the colony during the Second Anglo-Dutch War, and King Charles II granted the territory to his brother James, Duke of York, who renamed it New York; the Dutch briefly recaptured it in 1673-1674 before permanently ceding it back to England under the Treaty of Westminster. Despite its brevity, Dutch rule left a lasting imprint on American culture, including numerous place names, such as Brooklyn, Harlem, Staten Island. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,500 to \$2,000

Lot 43



(x) NGC MS61 | *Top Pop* | Netherlands, Holland, Provincial gold 2-Stuiver, 1754, Dordrecht, crowned shield, rev. HOL | LAN | DIA | 1757, edge obliquely milled, 3.49g, 12h (KM 48a; Delm. 813), some wispy hairlines to proof-like surfaces, extremely fine, in NGC holder, graded MS62 (Cert. #8534380-006) [*Single Finest Certified*]<https://www.ngccoin.com/certlookup/8534380-006/61/The> Netherlands' role in America centred on New Netherland, a relatively short-lived but influential colonial venture. Following Henry Hudson's 1609 exploration of the river that now bears his name (undertaken on behalf of the Dutch East India Company), the Dutch West India Company established New Netherland in the 1620s, founding New Amsterdam in 1624-1625 on the southern tip of Manhattan Island as its capital and chief trading post. The colony grew into a valuable centre of the fur trade, connecting Dutch merchants with Native nations and becoming notably diverse and commercially minded. Dutch settlement extended along the Hudson River Valley, including present-day Albany (originally Fort Orange), and into parts of present-day New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut, bringing the Dutch into recurring border disputes with neighbouring English and Swedish colonies. New Netherland's existence was cut short in 1664 when England seized the colony during the Second Anglo-Dutch War, and King Charles II granted the territory to his brother James, Duke of York, who renamed it New York; the Dutch briefly recaptured it in 1673-1674 before permanently ceding it back to England under the Treaty of Westminster. Despite its brevity, Dutch rule left a lasting imprint on American culture, including numerous place names, such as Brooklyn, Harlem, Staten Island. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$800 to \$1,000

Lot 44



(x) NGC MS62 | *Top Pop* | Netherlands, Holland, Provincial gold Stuiver, 1757, Dordrecht, bundle of arrows in wreath, rev. HOL | LAN | DIA | 1757, edge obliquely milled, 1.72g, 12h (KM 91a; Delm. 820), wispy hairlines to the reverse, with a bright flashy lustre, extremely fine, in NGC holder, graded NGC MS62 (Cert. #8534380-005) [*Single Finest Certified*]<https://www.ngccoin.com/certlookup/8534380-005/62/>
The Netherlands' role in America centred on New Netherland, a relatively short-lived but influential colonial venture. Following Henry Hudson's 1609 exploration of the river that now bears his name (undertaken on behalf of the Dutch East India Company), the Dutch West India Company established New Netherland in the 1620s, founding New Amsterdam in 1624-1625 on the southern tip of Manhattan Island as its capital and chief trading post. The colony grew into a valuable centre of the fur trade, connecting Dutch merchants with Native nations and becoming notably diverse and commercially minded. Dutch settlement extended along the Hudson River Valley, including present-day Albany (originally Fort Orange), and into parts of present-day New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut, bringing the Dutch into recurring border disputes with neighbouring English and Swedish colonies. New Netherland's existence was cut short in 1664 when England seized the colony during the Second Anglo-Dutch War, and King Charles II granted the territory to his brother James, Duke of York, who renamed it New York; the Dutch briefly recaptured it in 1673-1674 before permanently ceding it back to England under the Treaty of Westminster. Despite its brevity, Dutch rule left a lasting imprint on American culture, including numerous place names, such as Brooklyn, Harlem, Staten Island. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$200 to \$400

Lot 45



(x) NGC MS63 | *Top Pop* | Netherlands, Holland, Duit, 1759, Dordrecht, HOL | LAN | DIA | 1759, rev. rampant lion facing left, with pole and Liberty cap, edge obliquely milled, 2.96g, 12h (KM 80a), areas of patchy toning, with lustre, extremely fine, in NGC holder, graded MS63 (Cert. #8534381-001) [*Single Finest Certified*]<https://www.ngccoin.com/certlookup/8534381-001/63/The> Netherlands' role in America centred on New Netherland, a relatively short-lived but influential colonial venture. Following Henry Hudson's 1609 exploration of the river that now bears his name (undertaken on behalf of the Dutch East India Company), the Dutch West India Company established New Netherland in the 1620s, founding New Amsterdam in 1624-1625 on the southern tip of Manhattan Island as its capital and chief trading post. The colony grew into a valuable centre of the fur trade, connecting Dutch merchants with Native nations and becoming notably diverse and commercially minded. Dutch settlement extended along the Hudson River Valley, including present-day Albany (originally Fort Orange), and into parts of present-day New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut, bringing the Dutch into recurring border disputes with neighbouring English and Swedish colonies. New Netherland's existence was cut short in 1664 when England seized the colony during the Second Anglo-Dutch War, and King Charles II granted the territory to his brother James, Duke of York, who renamed it New York; the Dutch briefly recaptured it in 1673-1674 before permanently ceding it back to England under the Treaty of Westminster. Despite its brevity, Dutch rule left a lasting imprint on American culture, including numerous place names, such as Brooklyn, Harlem, Staten Island. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$100 to \$150

Lot 46



(x) Netherlands, Groningen and the Ommelanden, 14-Gulden 'Gouden rijder', 1761, Harderwijk, knight on horseback riding right, with sword, rev. crowned shield, edge obliquely milled, 9.93g, 12h (Fb. 244; KM 61; Delm. 1161), brushed and weak of strike at 6 o'clock, with a golden red tone in parts, very fine, single year of issue type

The Netherlands' role in America centred on New Netherland, a relatively short-lived but influential colonial venture. Following Henry Hudson's 1609 exploration of the river that now bears his name (undertaken on behalf of the Dutch East India Company), the Dutch West India Company established New Netherland in the 1620s, founding New Amsterdam in 1624-1625 on the southern tip of Manhattan Island as its capital and chief trading post. The colony grew into a valuable centre of the fur trade, connecting Dutch merchants with Native nations and becoming notably diverse and commercially minded. Dutch settlement extended along the Hudson River Valley, including present-day Albany (originally Fort Orange), and into parts of present-day New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut, bringing the Dutch into recurring border disputes with neighbouring English and Swedish colonies. New Netherland's existence was cut short in 1664 when England seized the colony during the Second Anglo-Dutch War, and King Charles II granted the territory to his brother James, Duke of York, who renamed it New York; the Dutch briefly recaptured it in 1673-1674 before permanently ceding it back to England under the Treaty of Westminster. Despite its brevity, Dutch rule left a lasting imprint on American culture, including numerous place names, such as Brooklyn, Harlem, Staten Island. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$1,200 to \$1,500

Lot 47



(x) Netherlands, Utrecht, Ducat, 1777, Roman I, Utrecht, armoured knight standing, facing right, holding sword and arrows, rev. legend in garnished tablet, edge obliquely milled, 3.49g, 12h (Fb. 285; KM 7.4; Delm. 965), lightly cleaned and suggestion of previous mounting, small scratch in field, very fine

The Netherlands' role in America centred on New Netherland, a relatively short-lived but influential colonial venture. Following Henry Hudson's 1609 exploration of the river that now bears his name (undertaken on behalf of the Dutch East India Company), the Dutch West India Company established New Netherland in the 1620s, founding New Amsterdam in 1624-1625 on the southern tip of Manhattan Island as its capital and chief trading post. The colony grew into a valuable centre of the fur trade, connecting Dutch merchants with Native nations and becoming notably diverse and commercially minded. Dutch settlement extended along the Hudson River Valley, including present-day Albany (originally Fort Orange), and into parts of present-day New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut, bringing the Dutch into recurring border disputes with neighbouring English and Swedish colonies. New Netherland's existence was cut short in 1664 when England seized the colony during the Second Anglo-Dutch War, and King Charles II granted the territory to his brother James, Duke of York, who renamed it New York; the Dutch briefly recaptured it in 1673-1674 before permanently ceding it back to England under the Treaty of Westminster. Despite its brevity, Dutch rule left a lasting imprint on American culture, including numerous place names, such as Brooklyn, Harlem, Staten Island. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

**Estimate
\$400 to \$500**

Lot 48



(x) NGC MS63 | Netherlands, Utrecht, Ducat, 1792, Utrecht, armoured knight standing, facing right, holding sword and arrows, rev. legend in garnished tablet, edge obliquely milled, 3.47g, 12h (Fb. 285; KM 7.4; Del. 965), lustrous and with areas of a golden red tone, extremely fine, in NGC holder, graded MS63 (Cert.

#8534380-001)<https://www.ngccoin.com/certlookup/8534380-001/63/>

The Netherlands' role in America centred on New Netherland, a relatively short-lived but influential colonial venture. Following Henry Hudson's 1609 exploration of the river that now bears his name (undertaken on behalf of the Dutch East India Company), the Dutch West India Company established New Netherland in the 1620s, founding New Amsterdam in 1624-1625 on the southern tip of Manhattan Island as its capital and chief trading post. The colony grew into a valuable centre of the fur trade, connecting Dutch merchants with Native nations and becoming notably diverse and commercially minded. Dutch settlement extended along the Hudson River Valley, including present-day Albany (originally Fort Orange), and into parts of present-day New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut, bringing the Dutch into recurring border disputes with neighbouring English and Swedish colonies. New Netherland's existence was cut short in 1664 when England seized the colony during the Second Anglo-Dutch War, and King Charles II granted the territory to his brother James, Duke of York, who renamed it New York; the Dutch briefly recaptured it in 1673-1674 before permanently ceding it back to England under the Treaty of Westminster. Despite its brevity, Dutch rule left a lasting imprint on American culture, including numerous place names, such as Brooklyn, Harlem, Staten Island. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate

\$400 to \$500

Lot 49



PCGS AU55 | Netherlands, Utrecht, Pattern Gold 2 Stuivers, 1752, Utrecht, crowned shield dividing value, rev. TRA | IEC | TUM | 1752, edge milled, 3.46g, 12h (KM 112a; Delm. 988), some minor surface friction, otherwise with a handsome brilliance, extremely fine and scarce, in PCGS holder, graded AU55 (Cert.

#58932273)<https://www.pcgs.com/cert/58932273>The Netherlands' role in America centred on New Netherland, a relatively short-lived but influential colonial venture. Following Henry Hudson's 1609 exploration of the river that now bears his name (undertaken on behalf of the Dutch East India Company), the Dutch West India Company established New Netherland in the 1620s, founding New Amsterdam in 1624-1625 on the southern tip of Manhattan Island as its capital and chief trading post. The colony grew into a valuable centre of the fur trade, connecting Dutch merchants with Native nations and becoming notably diverse and commercially minded. Dutch settlement extended along the Hudson River Valley, including present-day Albany (originally Fort Orange), and into parts of present-day New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut, bringing the Dutch into recurring border disputes with neighbouring English and Swedish colonies. New Netherland's existence was cut short in 1664 when England seized the colony during the Second Anglo-Dutch War, and King Charles II granted the territory to his brother James, Duke of York, who renamed it New York; the Dutch briefly recaptured it in 1673-1674 before permanently ceding it back to England under the Treaty of Westminster. Despite its brevity, Dutch rule left a lasting imprint on American culture, including numerous place names, such as Brooklyn, Harlem, Staten Island. 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 50



(x) NGC UNC | Netherlands, Utrecht, Provincial gold Stuiver, 1768, Middleburg, bundle of arrows in wreath, rev. TRA | IEC | TUM | 1768, shield above, edge obliquely milled, 1.72g, 12h (KM 90a; Delm. 989), bright, with a flashy lustre, extremely fine and a scarce type, in NGC holder, graded UNC DETAILS ~ Cleaned (Cert. #8534380-004)<https://www.ngccoin.com/certlookup/8534380-004/NGCDetails/>
The Netherlands' role in America centred on New Netherland, a relatively short-lived but influential colonial venture. Following Henry Hudson's 1609 exploration of the river that now bears his name (undertaken on behalf of the Dutch East India Company), the Dutch West India Company established New Netherland in the 1620s, founding New Amsterdam in 1624-1625 on the southern tip of Manhattan Island as its capital and chief trading post. The colony grew into a valuable centre of the fur trade, connecting Dutch merchants with Native nations and becoming notably diverse and commercially minded. Dutch settlement extended along the Hudson River Valley, including present-day Albany (originally Fort Orange), and into parts of present-day New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut, bringing the Dutch into recurring border disputes with neighbouring English and Swedish colonies. New Netherland's existence was cut short in 1664 when England seized the colony during the Second Anglo-Dutch War, and King Charles II granted the territory to his brother James, Duke of York, who renamed it New York; the Dutch briefly recaptured it in 1673-1674 before permanently ceding it back to England under the Treaty of Westminster. Despite its brevity, Dutch rule left a lasting imprint on American culture, including numerous place names, such as Brooklyn, Harlem, Staten Island. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$500 to \$600

Lot 51



(x) NGC MS62 | Netherlands, West Friesland, Ducat, 1634, armoured knight standing, facing right, holding sword and arrows, rev. legend in garnished tablet, 3.46g, 9h (Fb. 294; KM 16; Delm. 836), lightly crimped and soft of strike in parts, otherwise with a pleasing lustre, good very fine, in NGC holder, graded MS62 (Cert. #8534380-007)<https://www.ngccoin.com/certlookup/8534380-007/62/>
The Netherlands' role in America centred on New Netherland, a relatively short-lived but influential colonial venture. Following Henry Hudson's 1609 exploration of the river that now bears his name (undertaken on behalf of the Dutch East India Company), the Dutch West India Company established New Netherland in the 1620s, founding New Amsterdam in 1624-1625 on the southern tip of Manhattan Island as its capital and chief trading post. The colony grew into a valuable centre of the fur trade, connecting Dutch merchants with Native nations and becoming notably diverse and commercially minded. Dutch settlement extended along the Hudson River Valley, including present-day Albany (originally Fort Orange), and into parts of present-day New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut, bringing the Dutch into recurring border disputes with neighbouring English and Swedish colonies. New Netherland's existence was cut short in 1664 when England seized the colony during the Second Anglo-Dutch War, and King Charles II granted the territory to his brother James, Duke of York, who renamed it New York; the Dutch briefly recaptured it in 1673-1674 before permanently ceding it back to England under the Treaty of Westminster. Despite its brevity, Dutch rule left a lasting imprint on American culture, including numerous place names, such as Brooklyn, Harlem, Staten Island. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$400 to \$500

Lot 52



Peace of Breda, AR Medal, 1667, by Roettier, * CAROLVS • SECVNDVS • DEI • GRATIA • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • ET • HIBER • REX, laureate and draped bust right, rev. FAVENTE DEO, Britannia seated on the sea-shore, reviews her fleet; above, sun piercing the clouds, BRITANNIA in exergue, CAROLVS * SECVNDVS * PACIS * ET * IMPERII * RESTITVTOR * AVGVSTVS (m.m rose, Greek cross, rose) on edge, 56mm, 77.64g (Eimer 241; MI 535/186; van Loon II, 522), die flaw across portrait, fields lightly contact marked, otherwise all detail to central devices remains, lustrous and with attractive blue and ochre toning, near extremely fine Provenance "A Collection of British Historical Medals", Glendining, 16 March 1989, lot 209* A H Baldwin, by private treaty, March 1910 - £2 [with ticket in hand of Albert Henry Baldwin] In the summer of 1667, diplomats gathered in the Dutch city of Breda to end the Second Anglo-Dutch War. The treaty they produced might at first glance appear to be just another piece of seventeenth-century European statecraft, but buried within its provisions was a confirmation that would help shape the founding of an entirely new nation. Three years earlier, in 1664, English forces acting on the orders of the Duke of York had sailed into the harbour of New Amsterdam and demanded the surrender of the prosperous Dutch colony at the tip of Manhattan. The governor wanted to fight, but the settlers compelled him to yield, and the colony was promptly renamed New York. The Peace of Breda simply formalised this transfer, with the Dutch receiving Suriname in exchange; a trade history would judge rather harshly. What England had acquired was more than a convenient harbour. New Amsterdam had been a cosmopolitan place, marked by religious tolerance and a respect for commercial law unusual for the age. These qualities did not vanish with the Dutch flag. They seeped into the character of New York and, through it, into the broader culture of the colonies. At a larger scale, the treaty confirmed English dominance over a continuous stretch of Atlantic seaboard, consolidating the geographical block that would develop the shared grievances and political culture making unified resistance to the Crown conceivable. New York went on to play a central role in the founding moment itself. When the Constitution was ratified, it was the former New Amsterdam that served as the first capital of the United States, and it was there that Washington took his oath of office in 1789. There is a final irony worth noting. The Dutch, having lost their colony by the sword and surrendered it by treaty, became the first foreign nation to recognise American independence in 1782, and Dutch banks extended vital loans to the struggling republic in its earliest years. The nation that gave up Manhattan helped ensure that the country built upon it would survive. 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 53



(x) The Spanish Wreck of "Concepción" Recovered, AR Medal, 1687, by G. Bower, • IACOBVS • II • ET • MARIA • D • G • MAG • BRI • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX • ET • REGINA •, laureate and draped conjoined busts right, rev. • SEMPER TIBI PENDEAT HAMUS •, ship at sea from which men in rowing boats search for treasure from the wreck, NAVFRAGA REPERTA 1687 in exergue in two lines, 53mm, 56.48g (Eimer 285; MI 619/33), chased and smoothed, subsequently toned, fine and scarce Provenance Heidrun Höhn, Leipzig, Auction 95, 12 November 2020, lot 1195 Captain William Phips (1651-1695), who latterly became Governor of Massachusetts, had previously attempted to recover the treasure lost with the Spanish ship 'Nuestra Señora de la Limpia y Pura Concepción' off Hispaniola in the West Indies, when it was shipwrecked on 30 October 1641. His efforts were unsuccessful during the reign of King Charles II, and James II initially refused to assist in his renewed salvage attempts. However, Christopher, Duke of Albemarle and others advanced the necessary funds. It is believed that these medals, struck by Bower, were presented to the officers of the ship and to the promoters of the undertaking. Two ships returned to British shores laden with cargo, some of which would be ceded to the Crown. The defective planchets witnessed across the subsequent 1687-specie is the result of the more than 30 tonnes of silver bullion coin recovered. Further information on this extraordinary event is documented in Graham Birch's, "The Metal in Britain's Coins" (Spink, June 2020). Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$600 to \$800

Lot 54



Capture of St. Eustatius by Admiral George Rodney, WM Medal, 1781, unsigned, G . B . RODNEY ., uniformed bust right, rev. THE | GLORIOUS MEMOY. | OF THE 3RD OF FEBY. 1781 | WHEN HE SEVERELY | PUNISHED THE DUTCH | AT ST. EUSTATIA TAKING | UPWARDS OF 3 MILLIONS | OF VALUE . WITH 300 | SAIL OF SHIPS, 17.42g, 34mm (Eimer -; BHM 231), minor wear otherwise with a pleasing lustre to original surfaces, extremely fine and rare. St. Eustatius, in the Leeward Islands, was the centre of Dutch trade in the West Indies and was used both for the shipment of arms to the American colonists and for the victualling of French ships. The island's importance increased during the American War of Independence due to the British blockade, which made it difficult to transport goods directly across the Atlantic to US ports. It was also alleged by Rodney that British goods had been sold through the island to her enemies; when this became known in Britain it caused great anger amongst the leaders of the country. In the autumn of 1780 Holland joined the coalition against Great Britain and Rodney was ordered to seize the island. He appeared off the coast with twelve ships on 3rd February 1781 and after a fierce engagement succeeded in capturing it. A large quantity of munitions and merchandise consigned to General Washington was taken and some 150 merchants were also seized. The ease in which Rodney was able to take the island was partly due to the fact the news of the war's outbreak had not yet reached St. Eustatius's shores. However, the capture of the island was seen by many as controversial. It was alleged that Rodney and Lieutenant-General Vaughan had used the opportunity to enrich themselves and had neglected their more important military duties. The wealth of the goods they discovered on the island was far beyond what they had anticipated. Instead of delegating the task of estimating the captured wealth, they personally undertook this task, something which took a great deal of time and diverted resources from elsewhere. Naval officer Samuel Hood suggested that Rodney should have sailed to intercept a French fleet which was travelling to Martinique. However, he did not due to his preoccupation with such tasks on the island, leaving the French fleet free to sail north towards Chesapeake Bay of Virginia and Maryland. Rodney had further weakened his fleet by sending a strong defending force to Britain to accompany his treasure ships. After further months on St. Eustatius, capturing more goods, Rodney eventually decided to send part of his fleet north to aid General Cornwallis and the British forces fighting the Americans. However, this delay meant that the French had a far superior fleet and partly contributed to the British's tactical retreat and defeat in the Battle of Chesapeake. The French were able to block the bay, trapping Cornwallis and his forces at Yorktown, leading to their eventual surrender. The British occupation of St. Eustatius did not last long. In November 1781, 1,500 French troops led by Marquis de Bouillé landed covertly at St. Eustatius and quickly gained control of the island's fortifications. The French returned the island to the Dutch in 1784 after which its importance as a based for trade grew. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$200 to \$260

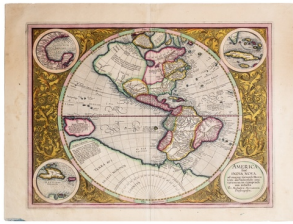
Lot 55



USA, Novi Orbis Pars Borealis, America Scilicet, Complectens Floridam, Baccalaon, Canadam, Terram Corte, by Matthias Quad (1557-1613), Cologne, c.1600, double-page uncoloured engraved map based on De Jode's landmark map of 1593, showing North America and the Atlantic Ocean, including the fabled 'north-west passage', rev. German text, 23 x 30cm (Burden 133; Cumming 24), light overall toning, two worn holes in the lower margin and minor small hole in bottom left, repair to reverse seem, otherwise good Provenance Dominic Winters Auctioneers, lot 488, 5 March 2026 This work is a landmark map of North America produced in 1600 by Matthias Quad, a Cologne-based cartographer, and engraver Johannes Bussemacher. It appeared in Quad's *Geographisches Handtbuch*, the first atlas published in the German language. Derived from Cornelis de Jode's 1593 *Americae Pars Borealis*, the map covers all North America from the unknown Arctic to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Pacific to the Atlantic. De Jode's original was itself one of the earliest maps to concentrate on North America and was the first to incorporate the east coast cartography of both John White and Jacques le Moyne; two artists and explorers whose fieldwork shaped European understanding of Virginia and Florida respectively. Among its most striking features is a wide, open North-West Passage extending the entire width of North America, reflecting the era's persistent hope for a navigable route to Asia. Despite the map's creation more than a century after the continent entered European consciousness, it reveals how limited geographical knowledge was, in particular due to the vast interior between Virginia and the St. Lawrence River. As a product of the late Renaissance atlas boom and a synthesis of the best available exploration data of its day, the map stands as an important document in the history of cartography and European engagement with the Americas. 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 56



(x) USA, siue, India Nova: ad magnae Gerardi Mercatoris auri Vniversalis imitationem in compendium redacta, by Gerard Mercator (1512-1594) and Michael Mercator (1567-1600), later edition by Jodocus Hondius, Amsterdam, c.1613-1630, published in 'Atlas Sive Cosmographicae Meditationes De Fabrica Mundi Et Fabricati Figura', double-page hand-coloured engraved map, circular map of the western hemisphere, including North and South America, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, New Guinea and Australian territories. Four roundels highlighting Gulf of Mexico, Cuba, Haiti and title of map, with decorative floral background, rev. latin text from pages 39 and 40 of the atlas, folio page 43cm x 56cm, map 37cm x 47cm, vertical central crease and repair to reverse seam, minor foxing to borders and reverse, yet skilfully hand-coloured and with near full original colour, some loss to roundel borders, good fineProduced by Michael Mercator, this map is one of the most well-known depictions of the early Americas. After the death of the great cartographer Gerard Mercator in 1594 it was left to his son and grandson to publish the last three parts of the Atlantis Pars Altera. The task of the American map was given to his grandson Michael, and it is the only map that he is known to have produced. Intricately engraved and framed by a decorative floral border, it features four corner roundels identifying areas of Spanish control in the region. Like most maps of its era, it reflects the prevailing geographical theories and misconceptions of the time. There is a large inland lake in Canada and the St Lawrence River extends nearly halfway across the continent, but no Great Lakes are included. There is a bulge in the west coast of South America and the large southern continent extends above the Tropic of Capricorn. Above North America are two of the four islands of the North Pole, with the great mythical rivers flowing from the pole. The seas are full of mythical islands, including St. Brendain, Frislant and Sept citez.The atlas was first published in 1595 from Duisburg. In 1604 Mercator's original plates were purchased by Jodocus Hondicus. Under the care of Hondicus he continued to publish the atlas in a number of editions extending into the 17th century, steadily expanding it from 107 maps in the first edition to 150 by the 1613 edition.Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

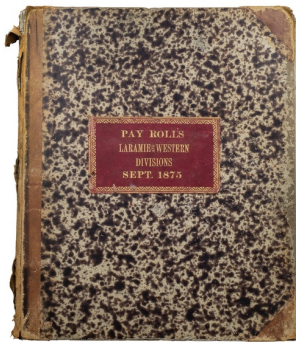
Estimate
\$500 to \$600

Lot 57



France, Paris, American Revolution: La Vache à Lait, représente le Commerce de Grande-Bretagne...[A Picturesque View of the State of the Nation], circa 1778, uncoloured engraved caricature, relating to Britain's struggle and ineffectiveness in controlling their position in the Americas, 200 x 265mm (cf. BM 5726b), this example annotated at the bottom of the image, detailing the narrative of the image. Trimmed to the plate mark, long repaired closed tears impacting the printed image, slight spotting, tipped into later paper; with, London, (R). White, L'Ameriquaine, 1748, a rare uncoloured engraved satire illustrating the latest American female fashion, 210 x 160mm, some wear and fraying to the corners, tipped onto later card (2) This piece is a French version of an English satirical caricature originally published in the Westminster Magazine, vol., 6 in March of 1778. The cartoon shows America, represented by a man with feathered cap (No. 2), cutting the horns off a cow, which symbolises British commerce (No. 1). The cow is being milked by a Dutchman (No. 3), and two other men, who symbolise France and Spain, (Nos. 4 and 5) are waiting patiently for their bowls to be filled with milk. The British lion (No. 8) is shown sleeping and is unaware of the events unfolding around him, so much so that a small dog stands on his back and urinates. A helpless and crying English man (No. 9) is shown just beyond the lion. In the background the city of Philadelphia and the British ship the 'Eagle', captained by Admiral Howe, is shown laid-up in the dry dock. Both Admiral Howe and his brother General Howe, are shown slumped at a table, a keg and empty wine bottles surrounding them. Both brothers, General Sir William Howe and Admiral Lord Richard Howe, were instrumental in the Philadelphia Campaign in 1777. Together they planned and executed an amphibious landing at Head of Elk, Maryland, from which the army marched north to take Philadelphia. The military operation itself was largely successful. William Howe defeated Washington at Brandywine Creek, and the British entered Philadelphia on September 26. Richard Howe's navy subsequently broke the American river blockade by bombarding Fort Mifflin into submission, securing the army's supply lines into the occupied city. However, the campaign's fatal flaw was strategic. Lord George Germain, British Secretary of State for America, and General Burgoyne both assumed Howe would send support northward to assist Burgoyne's invasion from Canada. Instead, Howe committed his entire force to Philadelphia, leaving Burgoyne isolated. Burgoyne was surrounded and surrendered at Saratoga in October 1777; a defeat that brought France into the war on the American side and transformed the conflict entirely. When news of Saratoga reached Philadelphia, William Howe resigned in October 1777, complaining of inadequate support from London. Richard Howe resigned his naval command shortly after. Both brothers returned to England in 1778 and faced parliamentary scrutiny and a pamphlet war over their conduct. William lost his Commons seat in 1780. He was replaced as army commander by Sir Henry Clinton, who promptly abandoned Philadelphia and withdrew to New York to guard against the French threat. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$150 to \$200

Lot 58

USA (Wyoming), Union Pacific Railroad Company, Pay Rolls Ledger, Laramie and Western Divisions, September 1875, relating to the following departments: superintendent; passenger trains; freight trains; coal trains; locomotive; water; car & building; track; bridges; Laramie rolling mill; baggage; stations and engineering, 355mm x 435mm, moderate to marked signs of wear, damage to the spine and with some tears to pages, most if not all text legible. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

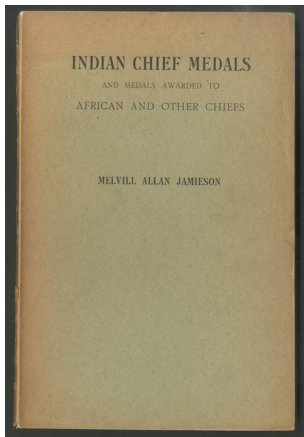
Estimate
\$100 to \$200

Lot 59

USA / GBCabinet of President Grover Cleveland (Mrs Joseph Chamberlain 1864-1957) 1888-1895 Collection of inscribed and signed cabinet photographs of leading members of the first Cleveland Cabinet, presented to Mary Endicott, daughter of the Secretary of War, William Crowninshield Endicott, who married the British statesman, Joseph Chamberlain MP as his third wife in 1888. Included are signed photographs (either on the front or inscribed on the reverse) of Frances Cleveland, wife of the President, Attorney General Garland, Secretary of the Navy Whitney, Postmaster General Vilas, Secretary of State Bayard, Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild, Secretary of War Endicott, Secretary of the Interior Lamar (2), Rear Admirals Rodgers & Worden, C-in-C US Army General Sheridan, George Bancroft (Historian), wives of the Russian and Swedish Ministers, 1888 formal image of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States (unsigned), with a group of family and other photographs (13), with two Secretary of War "At Home" cards. A letter from Mary Chamberlain on Windsor Castle notepaper in 1895 to "Guilliam" (her brother) reports on their stay "under the roof of Her Majesty, having come to dine and pass the night". She refers to the presence of the King of the Belgians and his daughter, conversations with Queen Victoria and the King who insisted on speaking in French, her visits to country houses, shoots, and their political and social schedule in Birmingham. An eight sided letter filled with interest. Included is a copy of the biography of Mary Chamberlain "Mistress of Herself", by Diana Whitehill Laing (1965) (35). Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$700 to \$900

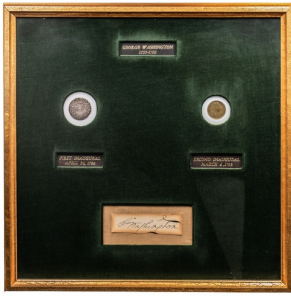
Lot 60



Collection of US Numismatic Literature | Zerbe, F., Bryan Money: Tokens of the Presidential Campaigns of 1896 and 1900 - Comparative Satirical, The Numismatist, Vol. XXXIX, No. 7, July 1926, reprinted 1961, illustrated guide to the fascinating and highly sought after Bryan money series, light signs of use, in full working order; Miller, D. M., A Catalogue of U.S. Store Cards or Merchant Tokens: The Money of the Merchants, Pennsylvania, 1962, descriptive price lists of these privately struck tokens, full indexed, in full working order; Adams, J. W., and Bentley, A. E, Comitia Americana and Related Medals: Underappreciated Monuments to our Heritage, George Frederick Kolbe Publications, California, 2007, hardbound, with colour and black and white illustrations, little to no signs of wear; Margolis, R., Benjamin Franklin in Terra Cotta: Portrait Medallions by Jean-Baptiste Nini at the Chateau of Chaumont, Kolbe & Fanning, Ohio, 2015, hardbound with dust jacket colour illustrations, little to no signs of wear; Jamieson, M. A., Indian Chief Medals and Medals Awarded to African and Other Chiefs, Spink & Son, London, 1936, with black and white illustrations, damage to spine and front cover, otherwise in good working order (5)Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
\$100 to \$150**

Lot 61



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, GEORGE WASHINGTON, 1st President of the United States (April 30, 1789 - March 4, 1797), First Inauguration Button, 1789, Silvered-Copper, LONG LIVE THE PRESIDENT encircling GW initials, interlinked state abbreviations in outer border, 34mm (DeWitt GW-1789-9; Baker 1003), some loss of gilding to peripheries, otherwise toned, generally very fine, scarce and highly sought after early example; and Post-Colonial, WASHINGTON, Brass 'Success' Token, c. 1792, GEORGE WASHINGTON, uniformed bust right, rev. SUCCESS TO THE UNITED STATES, radiant all-seeing eye at centre, with 15 stars around, 26mm (DeWitt GW-1792-1), very fine for type; with cut signature "G Washington", mounted in frame, 395mm x 395mm Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. A man who needs no introduction, perhaps, though the icon, fixed early by Gilbert Stuart and multiplied ever since onto currency and marble, has done its subject a certain disservice: it has flattened a life considerably stranger, and less serene, than the face suggests. Orphaned of a father at eleven and denied the schooling his elder half-brothers received in England, Washington trained instead as a surveyor, mapping the Virginia frontier for Lord Fairfax before he was out of his teens. At twenty-one, Governor Dinwiddie sent him into the Ohio Country to deliver an ultimatum to French forces; the skirmish that followed on his return, in which his small party ambushed a French detachment at Jumonville Glen, is credited by more than one historian with lighting the fuse of a war that would eventually span three continents. Two years later he survived Braddock's catastrophic defeat near Fort Duquesne with two horses shot from under him and four bullet holes through his coat, emerging unscathed and already, in some quarters, marked as a man of destiny. He resigned his colonial commission in 1758, married the wealthy widow Martha Custis, and might have remained a Virginia planter had the imperial crisis not called him back: to the House of Burgesses, to the Continental Congress, and in 1775 to command of the Continental Army, a post given partly for its symbolism, a Virginian placed at the head of what was then a largely New England force. The war he waged was, by his own admission, mostly a war of survival: defeat in New York, retreat across the Jerseys, then the Christmas crossing of the Delaware and the victory at Trenton that kept the Revolution from expiring in its second winter. Valley Forge, the French alliance, and finally Yorktown in 1781 brought it to a close. What followed mattered more to contemporaries than any battle: in 1783, with his officers on the edge of mutiny at Newburgh, he defused the crisis with an unplanned gesture, pausing to put on spectacles and remarking that he had grown gray in his country's service, which reportedly moved hardened men to tears; then, months later, he voluntarily surrendered his sword and commission to Congress, an act of self-abnegation so unusual in a victorious general that George III is said to have remarked that if Washington truly gave up power, he would be the greatest man in the world. He presided over the Constitutional Convention in 1787 more as guarantor than participant, and was elected President unanimously, twice, the only man ever to hold that distinction. As President he governed less by decree than by precedent: he assembled the first cabinet, backed Hamilton's financial program (assumption of state debts, the founding of the First Bank of the United States) over Jefferson's constitutional objections, and signed the Judiciary Act establishing the Federal courts. He personally led militia into western Pennsylvania to suppress the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794, the only sitting President ever to command troops in the field, and issued the Neutrality Proclamation of 1793, asserting an executive prerogative over foreign affairs that has echoed ever since. His Farewell Address, published rather than spoken, warned against permanent foreign entanglements and the "baneful effects" of party spirit, this from a man whose own cabinet had already split into the factions that would become the first party system. The private man was less marmoreal than the myth. He never lived in the White House, still unfinished when he left office; his famous dentures were not wood but an uncomfortable arrangement of human teeth (some purchased from the enslaved people at Mount Vernon), animal ivory, and metal springs. He held over three hundred enslaved people in bondage by the time of his death, the labour on which Mount Vernon's prosperity depended, and was alone among the Virginia framers in ordering, by will, the emancipation of those he legally could free. He died in December 1799 after a sudden throat infection, weakened rather than cured by his physicians' repeated bleedings, which may have taken nearly half his blood. What endures is less any single act of office than the pattern of relinquishment: the sword surrendered in 1783, the Presidency vacated after two terms in 1797, each a choice available to him and refused. It is this restraint, more than any policy, that later generations have found hardest to emulate, and impossible to forget. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$1,500 to \$2,000

Lot 62



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, THOMAS JEFFERSON, 3rd President of the United States (March 4, 1801 - March 4, 1809), Bronzed Copper Restrike Indian Peace Medal, dated 1801, by John Reich, TH. JEFFERSON PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. A. D. 1801, draped half-length portrait left, rev. PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP, clasped hands, 75mm, often encountered die flaw to reverse, pleasing chocolate brown surfaces, much as issued; with, Postal Cover, dated NEW-YORK june 13*, addressed to the Honble Richard Peters, Philadelphia, from Th: Jefferson, in his characteristic colon-stopped abbreviation, mounted in frame, 395mm x 395mm Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is.

Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Born to a prosperous Virginia planter and surveyor father and a mother from the well-connected Randolph family, Jefferson trained at William and Mary and under the tutelage of the great Virginia jurist George Wythe before beginning, at twenty-five, the lifelong architectural project that consumed him more than almost anything else he built: Monticello, redesigned and rebuilt in phases across four decades, eventually fitted with a dumbwaiter concealed in a fireplace, a revolving bookstand for reading several volumes at once, and a great clock whose cannonball weights tracked the days of the week down through a hole cut in the floor into the room below. He married Martha Wayles Skelton in 1772, and her death a decade later, after repeated pregnancies had left her fatally weakened, devastated him badly enough that he reportedly promised her on her deathbed never to remarry, a promise he kept, and burned nearly all of their correspondence afterward. He fathered, the modern historical consensus now holds, several children after her death with Sally Hemings, a woman he enslaved and who was also, through an earlier generation, related to his late wife, a fact largely confirmed by DNA testing in 1998 after two centuries of public denial and private rumour, and one impossible to separate cleanly from the roughly six hundred people he held in bondage over the course of his life. His political rise ran through the Virginia House of Burgesses and the Continental Congress, where in 1776, at thirty-three, he was given the primary task of drafting the Declaration of Independence, a text Congress trimmed and edited despite his private objections, most painfully by striking his passage condemning the slave trade. A difficult wartime Governorship of Virginia, during which a British raid very nearly captured him at Monticello, gave way to a formative stint as Minister to France, where he watched the opening acts of the French Revolution, and then to a bruising term as Washington's Secretary of State, locked in constant, increasingly personal warfare with Alexander Hamilton over the direction of the young Republic's finances and foreign sympathies, a rivalry that hardened into the country's first opposition party. Elected Adams's Vice President in 1797 under the original system of the Runner-up gaining the second office of state regardless of party, he spent the term at odds with the administration he nominally served, secretly authoring the Kentucky Resolutions against the Alien and Sedition Acts, an argument for state nullification of federal law whose logic would return with far graver consequences six decades later. The election of 1800 nearly capsized itself entirely: Jefferson and his own running mate Aaron Burr tied in the electoral count under the Constitution's original, unamended design, throwing the contest into the House of Representatives, where thirty-six ballots and Hamilton's grudging intervention against Burr finally secured Jefferson the Presidency, a favour that helped set Hamilton and Burr on the path to their fatal duel four years later. Jefferson called his own election the "Revolution of 1800," the first peaceful transfer of power between rival parties the country had managed, and he governed accordingly, slashing military spending, eliminating the whiskey tax, and paying down the national debt. His defining act came in 1803, when Napoleon, needing cash and abandoning his American ambitions, offered the entire Louisiana Territory rather than just the New Orleans access Jefferson's negotiators had been sent to secure; Jefferson, who harboured real constitutional doubts about whether the Federal government had any enumerated power to acquire foreign territory at all, briefly considered a Constitutional amendment before deciding the opportunity could not wait, and closed the purchase that doubled the country's size for \$15 million. He dispatched Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to map the new territory and press on to the Pacific, fought the First Barbary War rather than continue paying tribute to the piratical states of North Africa, and watched his own administration's stonewalling of a minor judicial appointment produce, almost by accident, *Marbury v. Madison* and the doctrine of judicial review. His second term soured considerably: he pursued treason charges against his former Vice President Burr over an alleged scheme to carve a personal empire from the western territories, only to see him acquitted under a standard so exacting that Chief Justice Marshall himself had set it, and his Embargo Act of 1807, an attempt to punish British and French interference with American shipping by simply halting American trade with both, gutted New England's economy and was repealed just before he left office, one of the more unambiguous failures of his presidency. He retired to Monticello, founded the University of Virginia in 1819, personally designed its "Academical Village" campus, and served as its first rector, all while sliding steadily deeper into a debt his lavish building and entertaining had never stopped compounding, and one that would eventually force the sale of Monticello and the people he enslaved there within a year of his death. His late-life reconciliation and rich correspondence with John Adams, following decades of estrangement after the bitterness of 1800, is among the more moving epistolary friendships in American history, and it closed on a note neither could have scripted better: both would die within hours of each other on July 4, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration. Adams's last words reportedly invoked Jefferson's survival, even though Jefferson had, unknown to him, died a few hours earlier that same day. James Monroe would die on the same date five years later, giving the country's first five Presidents an oddly clustered relationship with the Fourth of July that three of them shared outright. The peace medals Lewis and Clark carried west remain one of the more evocative artifacts of his Presidency. Jefferson's was the first Indian Peace Medal ever struck bearing an American President's own face, a break from the earlier colonial practice of more generic imagery, its reverse showing an American soldier and a Native leader clasping hands beneath a crossed peace pipe and tomahawk, a design whose authorship numismatists still argue over, credited by some to the engraver John Reich and by Smithsonian records to Robert Scot instead. Struck in three sizes graded to a Chief's perceived rank, and made as two thin embossed silver discs joined by a rim rather than a single solid strike, since the Philadelphia Mint's press of the day couldn't manage anything heavier, the medals traveled with the Corps of Discovery in the specific count of three large, thirteen medium, and sixteen small, and were handed out some eighty-seven times in all across the expedition's two years on the trail. Native reactions varied as

Estimate
\$1,000 to \$1,200

Lot 63



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, JAMES MADISON, 4th President of the United States (March 4, 1809 - March 4, 1817), "Presidential Residences", White Metal Medal, (c. 1861), by George Hampden Lovett (New York City), JAMES MADISON, FOURTH PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES, draped bust right, within wreath, rev. RESIDENCE OF | JAMES MADISON, façade of the Montpelier Estate, Virginia, 35mm (NMAH NU.245615), pleasing surfaces, extremely fine, one of a series of sixteen produced after Lincoln's inauguration; with, his signature "James Madison" on Office of Pay and Deposit of the Bank of Columbia cheque, dated February 13, 1815, issued to Ths. [Maper], sum of \$19.40, mounted in frame, 395mm x 395mm Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is.

Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Small enough that contemporaries measured him against the room rather than the man (standing barely 5 foot 4 inches and rarely more than a hundred pounds), afflicted for most of his life by what he called "sudden attacks, somewhat resembling epilepsy," and temperamentally so reserved that he was nearly inaudible on the floor of debates he was quietly winning, Madison built a public career almost entirely on the strength of preparation. Born on 16 March, 1751, he was raised at Montpelier, the family plantation in Orange County, Virginia. He studied with such ferocity at Princeton, compressing what should have been a longer course of study into a shorter one, that he graduated in 1771 half ruined in health, a pattern of overwork and collapse that recurred through much of his life. His public life began in the Virginia Conventions of the Revolution, where in 1776, he helped strengthen George Mason's draft of the State's Declaration of Rights, changing its language on religion from mere toleration to the full free exercise of conscience, a distinction that mattered enormously to Madison and that he would spend the next decade defending. In the Virginia Assembly of the 1780s he partnered with Jefferson to disestablish the state church, writing his own "Memorial and Remonstrance Against Religious Assessments" in 1785 to defeat Patrick Henry's plan for public support of Christian teachers. It was preparation for a far larger task. Having helped engineer the Annapolis Convention that led to it, Madison arrived in Philadelphia in 1787, having read more deeply into the history of failed Confederacies than any other delegate, drafted the Virginia Plan that became the framework for the debates, and kept the most complete private notes of the convention's proceedings, the record historians still rely on for what was actually said in that room. He went on to write twenty-nine of the eighty-five essays later collected as *The Federalist*, and in the First Congress, despite earlier doubts about whether a Bill of Rights was even necessary, drafted the amendments that became one, a reversal characteristic of a mind that treated its own earlier positions as provisional rather than sacred. That same pragmatism governed his break with Alexander Hamilton, whose Treasury programme of assumed debts and a national bank Madison came to see as a dangerous concentration of Federal and financial power. The quarrel, conducted largely through Madison and Jefferson's alliance in the 1790s, hardened into the nation's first opposition party, and it was as that party's leader, and as Jefferson's Secretary of State through two terms, that Madison spent the sixteen years before his own Presidency, managing the Louisiana Purchase's diplomacy, the Barbary conflicts, and the mounting crisis over neutral shipping rights that Napoleon's wars forced on every American administration of the period. He was, fittingly for a man so associated with the Constitution's fine print, also the defendant of record in *Marbury v. Madison* (1803), sued for withholding a minor judicial commission in a case that established a far larger principle than either party had intended. In 1794, at forty-three, he married Dolley Payne Todd, a twenty-six-year-old widow whose social warmth was the near-opposite of his own reticence and who became, first as a Senator's and then as a President's wife, one of the most effective political hostesses Washington ever had. He entered the Presidency in 1809 already worn by the diplomatic problem he could not solve: neither Britain nor France would respect American neutral trade, and by 1812, over the seizure of ships and the impressment of American sailors into the Royal Navy, Madison asked Congress for a declaration of war against the stronger of the two. The war went badly enough, and long enough, that in August 1814, British troops marched into Washington and burned the Capitol and the President's House, Madison having fled the city while Dolley, by her own later account, stayed just long enough to save the Gilbert Stuart portrait of Washington and a set of state papers before escaping herself. The tide turned that autumn at Baltimore, where the defence of Fort McHenry gave Francis Scott Key the sight that became "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the war closed on ambiguous terms with the Treaty of Ghent that December, a peace that changed no borders but that Americans, helped by news of Andrew Jackson's lopsided victory at New Orleans arriving just afterward, chose to remember as a vindication. February 13, 1815, the very date that Madison signed this cheque, news reached America that the Treaty of Ghent had been ratified - the War of 1812 was concluded. At home, a rump of New England Federalists gathered at the Hartford Convention to air grievances against the war so far short of the secession talk feared at the time that the episode mainly finished off what remained of their party. Madison closed his second term by chartering a Second Bank of the United States, an almost complete reversal of the position he had held against Hamilton twenty years earlier, and by vetoing, on his last full day in office, a bill for federally funded roads and canals he judged the Constitution did not authorise, a consistency of principle that cost him a policy he otherwise favoured. He retired to Montpelier in 1817 and spent much of his remaining two decades as Jefferson's partner once more, helping found the University of Virginia and succeeding him as its rector, while quietly preparing his convention notes for the posthumous publication that would make them the standard record of 1787. He died there in June 1836, at eighty-five, the last surviving member of the Constitutional Convention, having outlived nearly every man he had argued with or alongside. The estate he left behind told a harder story than his public one: heavily mortgaged, worked by more than a hundred enslaved people whom his will did not free, and burdened by the gambling debts of Dolley's son, obligations that eventually forced her to sell both Montpelier and most of the people enslaved there just to survive her widowhood. The architect of the country's founding document on liberty left its most basic contradiction unresolved in his own household, a fact his admirers have never quite folded comfortably into the rest of the record of the man widely hailed as the 'Father of the Constitution'. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$500 to \$600

Lot 64



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, JAMES MONROE, 5th President of the United States (March 4, 1817 - March 4, 1825), Indian Peace, AE Restrike Medal, dated 1817, by M. Furst, JAMES MONROE PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.A. D. 1817, draped bust right, rev. PEACE | AND | FRIENDSHIP, clasped hands, c. 51mm, couple of deposits, otherwise pleasing red-brown surfaces, much as issued; with, his signature "James Monroe" on handwritten cheque, dated May 6, 1824, issued to John Coburn, sum of \$150, mounted in frame, 395mm x 395mm Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, to a family of modest but respectable planters, Monroe left the College of William and Mary before finishing to join the Continental Army at eighteen, a decision that nearly killed him within the year. At the Battle of Trenton on Christmas night, 1776, he led a small detachment against a Hessian cannon position and took a musket ball through the shoulder, an injury a passing surgeon happened to be on hand to treat, severing an artery that would otherwise have finished him. He carried the ball in his shoulder for the rest of his life. After the war he read law under Thomas Jefferson, beginning an alliance and, later, friendship that shaped nearly everything that followed, and entered Virginia and then national politics as one of the more committed Anti-Federalists of his generation, worried enough about the Constitution's silence on individual rights that he ran against Madison himself for a House seat in 1789 and lost, an episode the two men managed to set aside for the following four decades of partnership. His diplomatic career was as consequential as it was occasionally embarrassing. To France as Minister in 1794, he embraced the Revolutionary Government with an enthusiasm that alarmed Washington's cabinet and got him recalled two years later, still convinced he had been right. Jefferson sent him back to Paris in 1803 with instructions to negotiate for New Orleans alone, and Monroe, working with Robert Livingston, found himself instead closing on the entire Louisiana Territory when Napoleon, needing cash and abandoning his American ambitions, offered the whole of it. He went on to serve as Minister to Britain, where a treaty he negotiated on neutral shipping rights and impressment struck Jefferson as too weak to even submit to the Senate, a rejection that stung Monroe badly enough to nearly end his usefulness to the administration. Under Madison, as Secretary of State and, after the British burned Washington in 1814, simultaneously Secretary of War as well, he became the only person to hold both cabinet posts at once, managing the country's finances and defense in the war's chaotic final year largely by the force of his own energy. He won the Presidency easily in 1816, and his two terms coincided with what contemporaries themselves called the "Era of Good Feelings", a stretch of single-party calm following the Federalists' effective collapse as a national force. It did not want for substance. The Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819 secured Florida from Spain; the Missouri Compromise of 1820 admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free one while drawing a line across the remaining Louisiana Territory north of which slavery would be barred, a fix that held the Union together for a generation while settling nothing about the underlying quarrel. The Panic of 1819, the country's first true financial crash, tested his administration's economic footing without producing any comparable legislative response, since neither Monroe nor Congress yet had the tools or the appetite for one. His most lasting act came in 1823, when, worked out closely with Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, he declared to Congress that the Western Hemisphere was closed to further European colonisation, a policy that took his name and long outlived any power the United States of 1823 actually had to enforce it. His 1820 reelection came within a single electoral vote of unanimity, and it has long been said, though historians treat the story with some caution, that the lone New Hampshire elector who broke ranks did so deliberately, to preserve Washington's distinction as the only President ever chosen without dissent. At home, his wife Elizabeth Kortright Monroe, a New York merchant's daughter he had married at seventeen while stationed there during the war, brought a French formality to the White House that some Washington society found chilly next to Dolley Madison's warmth, a stiffness their daughter Eliza compounded by insisting on European court etiquette at official functions. Monroe himself left the presidency in worse financial shape than he entered it, having spent heavily from his own pocket on diplomatic postings the government reimbursed slowly and incompletely; he spent years afterward petitioning Congress for relief and was eventually forced to sell his beloved Highland plantation, next door to Jefferson's Monticello, to cover his debts. He retired instead to Oak Hill, a house in Loudoun County he had begun building during his first term, succeeded Madison as rector of the University of Virginia, and after Elizabeth's death in 1830, moved to New York to live out his last months with his daughter. He died there on July 4, 1831, the third President, after Jefferson and Adams five years earlier, to die on the nation's own anniversary, a coincidence that struck contemporaries as more than a little uncanny. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$500 to \$600

Lot 65



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, 6th President of the United States (March 4, 1825 - March 4, 1829), Indian Peace, AE Restrike Medal, dated 1825, by Moritz Fürst and John Reich, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES 1825, draped bust right, rev. PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP, clasped hands, c. 74mm, some spots of discoloration otherwise extremely fine; with, Bank of the Metropolis, City of Washington (Founded 1814), Cheque [No. 55], dated June 8, 1820, PAY to Overton Carr [or bearer] = Fourteen hundred and fifty nine = dollars, 85/100 cents (\$1,459.85), the paper lightly foxed but rather fresh, with official double accounting 'cancellation' cross potent marking slits, a pleasing very fine, and OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE, mounted in frame, 267mm x 395mm, damage to frame Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Son of the Second President and raised, by his own account, watching the smoke of Bunker Hill from a hilltop near the family farm. Adams had an apprenticeship in statecraft before most boys his age had finished grammar school: taken to Europe at ten to accompany his father's diplomatic missions, serving as an interpreter and Secretary to the American Minister in Russia by fourteen, fluent in French and Dutch and reading several other languages besides. He studied at Leiden, and then Harvard, was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1790, and was in the diplomatic service himself within a few years, appointed Minister to the Netherlands by Washington, and then to Prussia by his own father. This appointment John Adams later admitted had been made partly to spite his political enemies. A term in the US Senate as a Federalist gave way to growing independence from the party, and Madison sent him to St. Petersburg in 1809, where he was still posted when Napoleon's invasion of Russia unfolded around him. He led the American delegation that negotiated the Treaty of Ghent ending the War of 1812, then served as Minister to Britain before returning home to what many historians still consider the most accomplished tenure any Secretary of State has had, negotiating the Adams-Onís Treaty that secured Florida from Spain and drew the first American boundary clear to the Pacific, and drafting the substance of what became known, somewhat unfairly to him, as the Monroe Doctrine. The Presidency itself came to him by a route almost as contorted as Garfield's. In the first election of 1824, Andrew Jackson won more popular and electoral votes than anyone else but fell short of a majority, throwing the decision to the House of Representatives, where Speaker Henry Clay's support delivered the Presidency to Adams; Clay's subsequent appointment as Secretary of State let Jackson's supporters brand the whole affair a "corrupt bargain", a wound that never healed and that Jackson avenged decisively four years later. Adams's term was ambitious on paper and frustrated in practice: he proposed a National University, a naval academy, and a federally funded network of roads and canals, along with an astronomical observatory he hoped would be among the "lighthouses of the skies," and Congress, controlled by an opposition already maneuvering for Jackson's return, blocked most of it. A punishing protective tariff did pass in 1828, alienating the South without buying him any lasting Northern gratitude, and he lost his own re-election bid that November by a wide margin. What followed was without precedent and has remained so: in 1830, at sixty-three, Adams ran for and won a seat in the U.S. House, the only former President ever to return to Congress after high office; where he would serve until his death. He used the position as a platform for opposing slavery's grip on national politics with an intensity his Presidency had never shown on the subject. He spent years fighting the House's "gag rule," which automatically tabled anti-slavery petitions without hearing, needling it session after session until he finally forced its repeal in 1844, and in 1841 argued, without fee, before the Supreme Court on behalf of the captive Africans of the Amistad, helping win their freedom in a case that stands among the most consequential pro bone arguments in American legal history. He collapsed at his desk on the House floor on February 21, 1848, was carried to the Speaker's Room, and died there two days later, the Capital itself serving as his deathbed, reportedly murmuring some version of "This is the last of earth, I am content" as he went. For approximately 68 years, he obsessively diarised. From adolescence to his final weeks, his meticulous autobiography is one of the richest continuous documentary records any American public figure has left behind, and his entry from 8 June, 1820, written while he was still Secretary of State, catches him at full tilt: managing State Department minutiae, entertaining Russian diplomats, and personally chasing down the fine print of a Washington real estate deal, all within the same few paragraphs. His entry reads: "June 8, 1820: Hickey called here this Morning with a Deed executed by Overton Carr, Cashier of the Patriotic Bank; assigning to me Edwards's and Boyd's titles to the House and Lot Square 173. I called at the Bank and took up Edwards's Note there. To complete the title I must have a Deed in fee from J. P. Van Ness and his wife; about which he makes cautious difficulties. I met him at the Metropolis Bank, and he told me he had got an opinion of Walter Jones his Attorney, which he had sent to Edwards to be shewn to me. Mr Sim was at my house, with proposals for building a stable and Coach house, at and for the house which I have purchased in F. Street" Our cheque is not just an untraceable financial transaction therefore, but the exact purchase instruction for the residence at 1333 F Street NW, Washington, D.C. (historically referred to as Plot 173 in the L'Enfant and Ellcott city register). Adams moved there in the fall of 1820, while serving as Secretary of State. His wife, Louisa Catherine, remained in the home until she died in 1852. The F Street home was the site of the famous "Adams Ball" in 1824, which celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans and honored Andrew Jackson. Prior to Adams residence, it was also the temporary home of President Madison after the British torched the White House in August 1814. The original residential structure was demolished around 1890, firstly to make way for an ornamental iron-fronted building, and then in 1926 by another Adams building. In 1939, the new premises were acquired by Webb & Knapp, Inc for \$548,235. The accompanying medal is a later echo of his presidency. Thomas McKenney of the Bureau of Indian Affairs engaged Moritz Fürst to medal the portrait of him in 1825, only five months before the finished medal was finally struck that December. Family tradition holds that Adams's relatives disliked two of the three trial designs Fürst submitted, complaining that they made the President look heavier than he was and exaggerated his nose, leaving only the adopted portrait to survive intact. The clasped hands, pipe, and tomahawk on the reverse were not new to Adams's medal at all, but to a pre-existing John Reich design, first adopted for Indian Peace Medals in 1809, and retained in service through 1849, ultimately explaining why both engravers 'sames pair together' on a medal that Reich himself had no hand in cutting. The original dies stayed in the Mint's hands long after his term ended and were struck repeatedly.

Estimate
\$700 to \$800

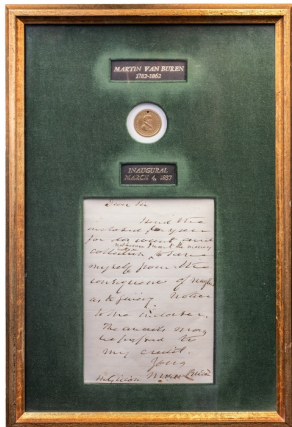
Lot 66



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, ANDREW JACKSON, 7th President of the United States (March 4, 1829 - March 4, 1837), Second Term, AR Medalet, 1833, unsigned, bare head left, rev. U.S. | SECOND TERM | MAR . IV . 1833 | legend around, 18mm (Julian PR-33), toned extremely fine; with, his signature "Andrew Jackson" on Bank of the Metropolis cheque, dated 2 December 1835, issued to J. Bolonger, sum of \$1,003.18, mounted in frame, 395mm x 395mm Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Orphaned by the Revolution and self-made in the frontier courts of Tennessee, Jackson entered the public memory first as a soldier: his rout of the British at New Orleans in 1815, won with a scratch force of regulars, militiamen, and privateers, made him the most celebrated American of his generation. That renown was denied its political reward in the disputed election of 1824, then vindicated four years later in a campaign of remarkable rancor, and Jackson took office as the self-appointed tribune of the ordinary white citizen against the constituted interests of bank and bureau. His presidency proceeded by collision. He broke the Second Bank of the United States as a hydra of privilege; he faced down South Carolina's threat of nullification with a firmness that startled fellow Southerners; and, under the Indian Removal Act of 1830, he presided over the expulsion of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole from their ancestral lands: a policy pursued in defiance of the Supreme Court and consummated, shortly after he left Washington, in the Trail of Tears. He was the first President to survive an assassination attempt - spared by misfiring pistols in 1835 - only to retire three years later to the Hermitage, leaving behind a Democratic Party built substantially in his own combative image. Few American presidents have been so revered as a "democrat" and so condemned as a "destroyer"; in Jackson the two verdicts do not so much coexist as contend, unresolved, to this day. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$1,500 to \$1,800

Lot 67



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, MARTIN VAN BUREN, 8th President of the United States (March 4, 1837 - March 4, 1841), Gilt Brass Hard Times Token, 1836, M. VAN BUREN, draped bust right, rev. DEMOCRACY AND OUR COUNTRY, Temple of Liberty, 26mm (DeWitt MVB 1836-4; HT-78, R-4), pierced as usually encountered, general surface wear, very fine, a noted rarity with perhaps 200 known; with, his signature "M Van Buren" on signed letter, mounted in frame, 267mm x 395mm Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Born in the small Dutch-settled village of Kinderhook, New York, to a tavern keeper of modest means, Van Buren grew up speaking Dutch as his first language, the only President in American history who did not learn English as his native tongue, and he remains, by an accident of the calendar, the first President born a United States citizen rather than a British subject, arriving five weeks after the surrender at Yorktown ended the fighting. Sent to work as a law clerk at fourteen to help the family finances, he was admitted to the bar in 1803 and built, alongside his legal career, one of the most disciplined political organizations of the early republic, the "Albany Regency", a New York machine run on patronage and party loyalty that made Van Buren himself synonymous with a whole style of practical, almost technical politics, earning him the nicknames "the Little Magician" for his tactical skill and "the Red Fox of Kinderhook" for the copper-colored hair and reputed cunning that went with it. He served in the U.S. Senate through the 1820s, engineered much of Andrew Jackson's 1828 coalition from behind the scenes, and resigned a freshly won governorship of New York after only a few months to become Jackson's Secretary of State, quickly becoming the most trusted member of the "Kitchen Cabinet" and Jackson's chief defender in the social war fought over Peggy Eaton, a fight Van Buren, conveniently a widower with nothing personal at stake in it, helped resolve in Jackson's favour by engineering a full cabinet reshuffle. His nomination as Minister to Britain was rejected by the Senate in 1831 on a tie-breaking vote cast personally by Vice President John Calhoun, an act of political spite Jackson reportedly predicted would "kill him, sir, kill him dead," since it made Van Buren a sympathetic martyr rather than a diminished one and helped carry him onto Jackson's ticket as vice president the following year. He won the Presidency in his own right in 1836, riding Jackson's coattails into an office that turned to crisis within weeks of his inauguration: the Panic of 1837, brought on partly by Jackson's own war against the national bank and the hard-money Specie Circular that preceded it, collapsed banks and land speculation across the country and settled over Van Buren's entire term, earning him the derisive nickname "Martin Van Ruin." His signature response, the Independent Treasury System divorcing Federal funds from private and state banks entirely, was sound in principle and politically costly in practice, since it offered the public no relief from a depression his opponents were happy to blame entirely on him. His administration also inherited, and badly mishandled by the standards of the man who would argue the opposite side a few years later, the case of the Amistad captives, with Van Buren's Justice Department pressing for their return to Spanish custody rather than their freedom, a position the courts ultimately rejected and that former President John Quincy Adams, arguing for the Africans himself, helped defeat before the Supreme Court in 1841. He lost his 1840 re-election bid to William Harrison in a campaign built almost entirely on inverted biography: Harrison, in fact the son of a wealthy Virginia planter, was marketed by the Whigs as a humble log-cabin frontiersman fond of hard cider, while Van Buren, who had genuinely grown up over his father's tavern, was painted as an aristocratic dandy indifferent to the depression gripping the country, an early and remarkably effective triumph of image over biography in American politics. One piece of that campaign has outlasted almost everything else about it: Van Buren's supporters, rallying around his old nickname "Old Kinderhook," organized "O.K. Clubs" in 1840, and that abbreviation is one of the strands historians credit, alongside a slightly earlier Boston newspaper joke, with helping fix "OK" permanently into American English. He sought the Democratic nomination again in 1844 and lost it over his opposition to annexing Texas, then ran a third time in 1848 as the candidate of the anti-slavery Free Soil Party, winning no electoral votes but siphoning enough from the Democratic nominee in New York to hand Zachary Taylor the Presidency, a spoiler's role Van Buren accepted as the price of a position he had come to hold with real conviction. Widowed since 1819, when his wife Hannah died of tuberculosis years before he reached national office, he never remarried, and in 1839, while still sitting in the White House, he purchased a farm outside Kinderhook that he renamed Lindenwald after the linden trees lining its approach, moving in only after Harrison defeated him in 1841 and running both his later campaigns from its grounds. He died there in July 1862, having lived long enough to watch the Union he had helped hold together through the Jacksonian years come apart into the war he'd spent his last campaign trying to head off. Lindenwald itself found its way onto the same medal series that carried Montpelier, Oak Hill, and Springfield: George H. Lovett's Presidential Residence issue included Van Buren's estate. However this accompanying medallion here, is an election token for Martin Van Buren when he was Vice President. With Andrew Jackson's support he succeeded in his goal of becoming the 8th Commander in Chief. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$400 to \$600

Lot 68



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, 9th President of the United States (March 4, 1841 - April 4, 1841), Election Campaign, Brass Token, 1841, unsigned, MAJ. GEN. W. H. HARRISON | THE PEOPLES CHOICE, uniformed bust left, rev. HE LEAVES HIS PLOUGH | TO SAVE HIS COUNTRY | MARCH 4 | 1841, view of farmstead, c.25mm (WHH 1840-23), with some lustre, good very fine, with, his signature "W. H. Harrison" on handwritten cheque, dated 11 November 1838, Cincinnati, sum of \$200, issued to his son John Scott Harrison, mounted in frame, 267mm x 395mm Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company was a banking institution based in Cincinnati, Ohio, which existed from 1830 to 1857. It collapsed in 1857 after the closure of the company's New York City branch due to bad investments largely in agricultural-related business as well as fraudulent management by staff. Born at Berkeley Plantation on the James River, the son of a Virginia Governor and a signatory of the Declaration of Independence, Harrison began adult life about as far from a log cabin as the Virginia planter class allowed, studying medicine at Hampden-Sydney and then under the eminent Dr. Benjamin Rush in Philadelphia before his father's death redirected him toward the Army in 1791. He served under General "Mad Anthony" Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794, which broke Native resistance in the Northwest Territory and led to the Treaty of Greenville, and rose from there to become the territory's Secretary, its Congressional delegate, and in 1801 the first Governor of the newly created Indiana Territory, a post he held for over a decade from his own built estate at Vincennes, Grouseland. As Governor he negotiated a long series of land cession treaties, the Treaty of Fort Wayne among them, that pushed enormous tracts of Native land into American hands through methods historians now judge considerably more coercive than the era's own accounts admitted. That expansion provoked the resistance of Tecumseh's Confederacy, and in 1811, with Tecumseh away recruiting allies, Harrison led an inconclusive but politically useful attack on the movement's base at Prophetstown, a fight remembered ever after as the Battle of Tippecanoe. He commanded the Army of the Northwest in the War of 1812 and won more decisively at the Battle of the Thames in 1813, where Tecumseh himself was killed, cementing the military reputation his later political career would run on almost entirely. After the war he cycled through the U.S. House, the Ohio Senate, the U.S. Senate, and a brief, unhappy stint as Minister to Colombia before the Whigs, having lost to Van Buren in 1836 by splitting their support across several regional candidates, united behind him in 1840 as their single, electable option. The campaign that followed, run under the ticket slogan "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too", became one of the more calculatedly cynical spectacles in American political history: Harrison, in fact born to Virginia aristocracy, was marketed to voters as a humble frontiersman content with a log cabin and a jug of hard cider, an inversion of Van Buren's actual tavern-keeper origins that the Whigs found far more useful as fiction than the Democrats had found the truth. It worked. Harrison won in a landslide, and at sixty-eight became, at the time, the oldest man ever elected President, a record that stood until Reagan broke it a century and a half later. He is remembered now for the manner of his leaving almost more than for anything he did in office, which was very little: he delivered the longest inaugural address in American history, some two hours in cold, wet weather, reportedly bareheaded and without an overcoat in an effort to project a vigour his age had called into question, and died a month later, on April 4, 1841, the shortest presidential term in the country's history and the first death of a sitting President, a constitutional gap that his Vice President John Tyler filled by simply asserting the full title and authority of the office himself, a precedent that held by custom for well over a century before the Twenty-Fifth Amendment finally wrote it into law. The long-accepted story, that the chill caught giving that speech killed him, has not held up well under modern scrutiny: a 2014 re-examination of his physician's own case notes, published in the journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases, found that Harrison's symptoms did not appear until three weeks after the inauguration, far too late for a respiratory infection caught that day, and argued instead for enteric fever contracted from Washington's contaminated water supply, since the city's sewage in that era drained into a marsh just a few blocks upstream of the White House's own source. The same researchers noted, rather grimly, that both James Polk and Zachary Taylor suffered comparable gastrointestinal illness while living in the same house within the following decade, Polk surviving his and Taylor, in 1850, dying of what was very possibly the identical cause. He left behind, from his marriage to Anna Tuthill Symmes, ten children and, two generations later, a grandson, Benjamin Harrison, who would occupy the same office himself, the only grandfather and grandson to do so in American history. And Grouseland, the Governor's mansion he built at Vincennes long before either Presidency was imaginable, found its own small afterlife in George H. Lovett's Presidential Residence medal series, struck at the same thirty-six millimeters as the rest of that Civil War-era run, a brick house on the Indiana frontier immortalized in bronze and white metal beside the grander estates of men who had actually lived to enjoy their own retirements. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$260 to \$300

Lot 69



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, JOHN TYLER, 10th President of the United States (April 4, 1841 - March 4, 1845), Indian Peace, AE Restrike Medal, dated 1841, by Ferdinand Pettrich and John Reich, JOHN TYLER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, draped bust left, 1841 below, rev. PEACE | AND | FRIENDSHIP, clasped hands, 75mm, ring mounted, otherwise much as issued; with, his signature "John Tyler" on signed letter, dated August 14, 1853, written from his home Sherwood Forest, Charles City County, Virginia, mounted in frame, 267mm x 395mm Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Born at Greenway plantation in Charles City County, Virginia, not far from the Harrison family seat at Berkeley, to a Virginia Governor and judge who had roomed with Thomas Jefferson at William and Mary, Tyler followed the same well-worn Tidewater path into law, the state legislature, the U.S. House, the Governorship, and finally the Senate, all as a Jacksonian Democrat of an unusually rigid strict-constructionist bent. That rigidity eventually turned him against Jackson himself: opposed on Constitutional grounds to the Force Bill during the Nullification Crisis even though he also rejected nullification outright, Tyler resigned his Senate seat in 1836 rather than obey Virginia's legislature and vote to expunge a Senate censure of Jackson from the record, a matter of pure principle that cost him his office and pushed him toward the Whigs, a party whose economic nationalism he never actually shared. The Whigs added him to William Henry Harrison's 1840 ticket purely for regional balance, hoping a Virginia states-rights man might pull disaffected Southern Democrats away from Van Buren, a marriage of convenience that would prove almost immediately unworkable once circumstance made Tyler President in his own right. Harrison's death barely a month into office, handed the country its first succession crisis, and Tyler resolved the ambiguity by simply behaving as though none existed, taking the full title, salary, and authority of the Presidency rather than accepting the lesser status of "Acting President" that many in Congress assumed was all a Vice President could inherit. Critics mocked him as "His Accidency," but the precedent held by unbroken custom for over a century before the Twenty-Fifth Amendment finally wrote it into law. It did nothing, however, to smooth his relationship with the party that had elected him: when he vetoed Henry Clay's bills to revive a national bank, not once but twice, his entire cabinet resigned in protest within days except for Secretary of State Daniel Webster, who stayed on only long enough to finish a treaty, and the Whigs formally expelled their own president from the party, leaving Tyler to govern the rest of his term with a cabinet of conservative Democrats and almost no party of his own at all. He still managed real achievements from that isolation, most notably the Webster-Ashburton Treaty settling the long-disputed Maine-Canada border in 1842, and, in his final days in office, the annexation of Texas, pushed through by a simple joint resolution of Congress after a formal treaty had failed to win the two-thirds Senate vote it needed, the single accomplishment Tyler seems to have cared about proving as his legacy more than anything else in the term. His domestic life carried its own firsts and its own considerable scale. His first wife, Letitia Christian, died in the White House in 1842, the first Presidential spouse to do so, and two years later Tyler became the first sitting President to marry in office, taking as his second wife Julia Gardiner, a New York socialite thirty years his junior, in a private New York ceremony. Between both marriages he fathered fifteen children, the most of any American President, the last of them born when Tyler himself was seventy, and the age gaps compounded strangely down the generations: one of those children, Lyon Gardiner Tyler, was himself in his seventies when his own sons were born in the 1920s, which meant that a grandson of a President inaugurated in 1841 was, remarkably, still alive in the twenty-first century. That last living grandson, Harrison Ruffin Tyler, a chemical engineer who spent much of his life restoring the family's Sherwood Forest estate, died only in May 2025, closing a direct, three-generation chain of memory that had somehow stretched, unbroken, across two hundred and thirty-five years of American history. His final political act was his darkest. As secession loomed in early 1861, Tyler chaired a peace conference in Washington aimed at averting war, and when that failed, he chose the Confederacy outright, winning election to its House of Representatives, the only former American President ever to hold office in a Government at war with the United States. He died in January 1862, in Richmond, before he could take his seat, and the Federal Government of the day, treating a man it now regarded as a traitor, issued no official acknowledgment of the former President's death at all, a silence with no real precedent before or since. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$400 to \$500

Lot 70



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, JAMES K. POLK, 11th President of the United States (March 4, 1845 - March 4, 1849), Indian Peace, AE Restrike Medal, dated 1845, by John Gadsby Chapman, JAMES K POLK PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES., draped bust left, rev. PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP, between clasped hands, c.51mm, pleasing brown surfaces, extremely fine; with, cut signature "James K Polk", mounted in frame, 267mm x 395mm Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and raised on the family's move to Tennessee's Duck River valley, Polk was a sickly child whose life very nearly turned on a single ordeal: at seventeen, suffering from urinary stones, he underwent an operation without anesthesia at the hands of a frontier doctor, a procedure some historians believe left him sterile, since he and his wife had no children. He recovered to earn a degree from the University of North Carolina, read law, and was admitted to the Tennessee bar in 1820, entering politics almost immediately as a protégé of Andrew Jackson, whose fierce discipline and combativeness Polk absorbed so thoroughly that he was known for the rest of his career as "Young Hickory." In 1824 he married Sarah Childress, a woman of unusual education for her time and place, who became his closest political adviser and, during his presidency, effectively his chief of staff, reviewing his correspondence and, by her own strict Presbyterian conviction, banning dancing and card playing from the White House. He served seven terms in the U.S. House starting in 1825, rising to chair the Ways and Means Committee and then to the Speakership itself in 1835, becoming Jackson's most reliable lieutenant in the long fight over the Bank of the United States. He left Congress to win the Tennessee governorship in 1839, then lost it twice in a row, and arrived at the 1844 Democratic convention with his career seemingly behind him. The convention itself was deadlocked between Martin Van Buren, who opposed annexing Texas, and several rivals, and on the ninth ballot delegates turned to Polk as a compromise nobody had seriously considered a week earlier, the first true dark horse nominee in American presidential history. Running on unapologetic territorial expansion, he narrowly defeated the Whig standard bearer Henry Clay that November. Polk took office with a short, explicit list of goals, reportedly dictated to his Treasury Secretary and future biographer George Bancroft on his first night as president: lower the tariff, restore an independent federal treasury outside private banks, settle the Oregon boundary, and acquire California from Mexico. He achieved all four within a single term, a rate of accomplishment matched by very few presidents before or since. The Walker Tariff (1846) cut duties substantially; the Independent Treasury Act, repealed under the Whigs, was reinstated that same year; and the Oregon Treaty fixed the border with British Canada at the forty-ninth parallel, a compromise that quietly abandoned the expansionist slogan "Fifty-four forty or fight" his own supporters had campaigned on. The fourth goal came at far greater cost. Polk moved troops into disputed territory along the Rio Grande, and when a skirmish followed, he asked Congress for a declaration of war on the grounds that Mexico had shed American blood on American soil, a justification a young Whig Congressman named Abraham Lincoln would later challenge point by point, demanding Polk identify the exact spot. The Mexican-American War that followed ended in 1848 with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by which Mexico ceded California, Nevada, Utah, and most of Arizona and New Mexico for \$15 million, territory that, added to Texas annexation and the Oregon settlement, expanded the United States by roughly a third within a single presidential term, an achievement historians rank alongside the Louisiana Purchase for its sheer scale, and one many contemporaries, and Polk's own general Ulysses Grant in later memoirs, regarded as a war of aggression dressed up as self-defense. The territory's arrival also reopened the question the country least wanted to face: whether slavery would follow the flag westward, a debate crystallized by the Wilmot Proviso, which Polk opposed and which failed in the Senate but set the terms of the sectional argument that would consume the 1850s. He had promised at his nomination to serve a single term, and he kept that promise, one of the very few Presidents to leave voluntarily at the height of his power. The work had cost him visibly: he left office in March 1849 exhausted and aged beyond his fifty-three years, having rarely left Washington for four years running. He returned to Tennessee, fell ill on the journey home, and died at Nashville that June, just over three months after leaving the Presidency, the shortest retirement of any President in American history. Sarah outlived him by more than four decades, preserving their home, Polk Place, as a kind of shrine and refusing ever to remarry. He is remembered, somewhat awkwardly, as one of the most effective one-term presidents the country has had and one of the more consequential causes of the war that followed a decade after his death. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$300 to \$500

Lot 71



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, ZACHARY TAYLOR, 12th President of the United States (March 4, 1849 - July 9, 1850), Political Campaign, Brass Token, 1847, unsigned, uniformed bust facing, legend around rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1847, heraldic eagle, 25mm (ZT 1848-21), very fine, with, his signature "Taylor Majr Genl", as Major General in the U.S. Army on "Requisition of Stationary" document, dated 1 April 1818. Also signed "Wm Whistler Capt", mounted in frame, 267mm x 395mm Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Born in Virginia and raised almost from infancy on the Kentucky frontier, Taylor had little formal schooling and instead built an entire identity out of forty years in uniform, commissioned in 1808 and rising slowly through a career spent almost entirely on the country's shifting military edges. He served in the War of 1812 and, during the Black Hawk War of 1832, commanded a young lieutenant named Jefferson Davis, who three years later eloped with Taylor's own daughter Sarah Knox Taylor against her father's wishes; she died of malaria only three months into the marriage, and Taylor and Davis remained estranged for years afterward before an eventual reconciliation, a family connection that would look considerably stranger in hindsight once Davis went on to lead the Confederacy his father-in-law's own presidency had worked to head off. Taylor made his reputation in the long, grinding Second Seminole War of the 1830s, winning at Lake Okeechobee and earning the nickname "Old Rough and Ready" for a famously plain, unmilitary appearance that endeared him to the soldiers under him. The Mexican-American War made him a national hero outright: his victories at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterrey were capped in 1847 by Buena Vista, where a heavily outnumbered American force broke Santa Anna's army outright, and the newspaper coverage that followed turned a career soldier who had, by most accounts, never bothered to vote in a Presidential election into the most talked-about man in the country. The Whigs, having learned from Harrison's success eight years earlier that a war hero with no fixed political record could be shaped into almost anything a party needed, nominated him in 1848 with Millard Fillmore as his running mate, and he won a three-way race against Democrat Lewis Cass and Martin Van Buren's insurgent Free Soil campaign. What followed surprised almost everyone who had assumed a Louisiana slaveholder would defend slavery's expansion as a matter of course. Taylor instead pushed for California and, eventually, New Mexico to skip the territorial stage entirely and enter the Union directly as states, letting their own Constitutions settle the slavery question and sidestepping the fraught congressional wrangling that would define the Compromise of 1850, a position that put him at open odds with Southern colleagues who had assumed his loyalties lay with them, and that reportedly extended to a private vow to personally lead troops against Texas if it tried to seize disputed New Mexican territory by force. Had he lived, it is a fair question whether the sectional crisis of 1850 would have played out very differently under a President willing to threaten his own section with the army rather than negotiate it into a compromise. He never got the chance to find out. After sitting through a long, sweltering Fourth of July ceremony in Washington in 1850, he came down within days with severe gastrointestinal illness, treated by his doctors with ipecac, calomel, opium, and repeated bleedings, treatments modern medicine recognizes as having done him more harm than his actual illness, and died on July 9, just sixteen months into his term. The official diagnosis, "cholera morbus," was a Victorian catch-all for acute gastroenteritis, and rumours that he had in fact been poisoned by proslavery interests eager to install the more conciliatory Fillmore persisted long enough that in 1991 his descendants agreed to a rare Presidential exhumation, cutting through his cast coffin at a Louisville cemetery so that hair, nail, and tissue samples could be tested for arsenic at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The results showed nothing beyond ordinary background levels, ruling out poisoning fairly conclusively, and the medical examiner's best judgment fell back on the same explanation that has since attached itself to Harrison and Polk as well: a mid-century Washington whose water supply sat perilously close to the city's own open sewage, and a President whose death likely owed less to cherries and iced milk than to whatever else was quietly circulating through the pipes of the house he had just moved into. The recipient of this cover was William Whistler (1780 - December 4, 1863), a career Army Veteran that began with his commission as 2nd Lieutenant in June 1801, and concluded with his retirement as Colonel of the 4th Infantry in October 1861 - marking one of the longest tenures in the history of the United States Army. He fought in the Wars of 1812, Seminole and the Mexican-American War. By his younger brother George Washington Whistler (so named in homage to the late President at the time of his birth in 1800), he became uncle to the celebrated bohemian and 'art for art's sake' painter James Abbott McNeill Whistler. The artist's most celebrated work "Arrangement in Grey and Black No. 1" - but colloquially known to scholarship as "Whistler's Mother" after its sitter - Anna McNeill - was our career Colonel's sister-in-law. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$400 to \$500

Lot 72



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, MILLARD FILLMORE, 13th President of the United States (July 9, 1850 - March 4, 1853), Indian Peace, AE Restrike Medal, dated 1850, by S. Ellis and J. Wilson, MILLARD FILLMORE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, bust right, rev. settler standing before a Native American Chief, US flag and rural scene behind, c. 62mm, couple of spots of verigris to reverse, otherwise with pleasing chocolate brown surfaces, extremely fine; with, cut signature "Millard Fillmore", mounted in frame, 267mm x 395mm, damage to frame Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Born in a log cabin in the Finger Lakes region of New York to a struggling tenant farmer, Fillmore had a childhood poor enough that he was apprenticed out as a teenager to cloth dressers, work he eventually bought his way free of, before scraping together enough schooling to teach himself law. At the New Hope Academy he met Abigail Powers, a schoolteacher two years his senior whose own education far exceeded his, and who continued tutoring him even after admission to the bar in 1823 and their marriage three years later, a partnership of real intellectual give and take that would later produce the White House's first proper library. He built a legal and political career out of Buffalo and nearby East Aurora, entering the New York Assembly through the short-lived Anti-Masonic Party before helping found the Whig Party in the state, rising through the U.S. House to chair the powerful Ways and Means Committee, where he helped shape the protective tariff of 1842, and narrowly losing a bid for the Whig Speakership in 1841. Passed over for higher office more than once in New York's factional politics, he was tapped in 1848 as Zachary Taylor's running mate largely for balance, a Northern moderate steadying a Southern slaveholding general at the top of the ticket, and the pair won that November. Taylor's sudden death on July 9, 1850, from a violent gastric illness after a Fourth of July afternoon of iced milk and cold fruit in the Washington heat, elevated Fillmore to the Presidency with none of the mandate of an election behind him. A 1991 exhumation and toxicology study of Taylor's mortal remains prompted by lingering rumors of arsenic poisoning found nothing to support foul play, leaving acute gastroenteritis as the far less dramatic and far more likely cause. Fillmore's Presidency turned almost entirely on the Compromise of 1850, the package of measures admitting California as a free state, organizing Utah and New Mexico without deciding slavery's status there, and, most consequentially, strengthening the Fugitive Slave Act to compel the return of escaped enslaved people even from Free states, a provision that bought the Union roughly a decade of uneasy peace at a moral cost that followed Fillmore for the rest of his life and shapes his reputation still. His administration's more forward-looking legacy came in Foreign policy, dispatching Commodore Matthew Perry on the naval mission that forced open Japan's ports to American trade in 1853, just after Fillmore had left office. One enduring piece of Fillmore trivia deserves a direct correction rather than repetition: the claim that he installed the White House's first bathtub is not history but a deliberate hoax, invented by the journalist H.L. Mencken in a satirical 1917 newspaper column meant to poke fun at wartime credulity, replete with fabricated dates, inventors, and a fictional campaign of medical opposition to bathing. Mencken confessed the whole thing as fiction within a decade, to remarkably little effect: the story had already lodged itself in almanacs, encyclopedias, and Presidential trivia lists, where versions of it still circulate today. Denied his own party's nomination for a full term in 1852, a rejection that reflected how badly the Fugitive Slave Act had split the Whigs, Fillmore watched the party collapse entirely over the following years and, somewhat surprisingly for a man who had spoken relatively little about immigration in office, ran for President again in 1856 as the nominee of the nativist, anti-Catholic American Party, better known as the "Know Nothings", carrying only Maryland. Widowed when Abigail caught a fatal cold at Pierce's outdoor inauguration in 1853 and died weeks later, and bereaved again the following year by his daughter Mary's death from cholera, Fillmore remarried in 1858 to a wealthy widow, Caroline McIntosh, whose fortune let the couple settle into a grand house on Buffalo's Niagara Square and fund a long list of civic causes, including the University at Buffalo, which Fillmore had helped found and served as chancellor, and the city's general hospital. He remains, notably, the first president to leave office without personal wealth or a landed estate to retire to, a distinction that set him apart from nearly every predecessor and successor of his era. His Civil War years cost him what remained of his standing with the Republican press: he opposed Lincoln's conduct of the war closely enough to back the Democrat George McClellan in 1864, and when Lincoln was assassinated the following spring, black ink turned up flung across Fillmore's undraped Buffalo house, seized on nationally as proof of a former president's disrespect for the fallen one. The full story is murkier than the outrage that followed it: Fillmore and his wife appear to have simply been away from home when the mourning drapery went up elsewhere in the city, some contemporary Buffalo papers argued the whole "ink-throwing" story had been lifted, garbled, from a newspaper metaphor rather than an actual event, and Fillmore, informed of the anger, draped his house properly within days and later walked in the procession escorting Lincoln's body through Buffalo. He died in 1874 after a series of strokes, ranked by most historians since among the more forgettable presidents, his name kept alive today rather more by a hoax about plumbing than by the compromise, however consequential, that he actually signed. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$400 to \$500

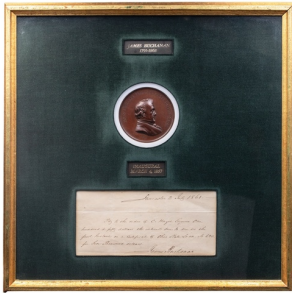
Lot 73



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, FRANKLIN PIERCE, 14th President of the United States (March 4, 1853 - March 4, 1857), Election Campaign, Brass Medal, 1852, unsigned, GEN FRANKLIN PIERCE | THE STATESMAN & SOLDIER, draped bust three-quarters left, rev. PIERCE & KING | THE PEOPLES CHOICE, heraldic eagle, c.27mm (DeWitt FP-1852-4), pierced, very fine; with his signature "Franklin Pierce" on letter, dated October 31, 1839, mounted in frame, 267mm x 395mm Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Son of a Revolutionary General and two-term New Hampshire Governor, Pierce came up through Bowdoin College (where Nathaniel Hawthorne, his lifelong friend, would later write his campaign biography) and the Concord bar into a swift rise through state and national office: the New Hampshire legislature, the U.S. House, and, at thirty-two, one of the youngest seats then held in the U.S. Senate. He resigned in 1842, partly at the urging of a wife who found Washington intolerable, and built a reputation instead as a war hero. Commissioned a Brigadier General in the Mexican-American War, he led his brigade at Contreras despite a training injury that caused him to faint from pain in the saddle, an episode political rivals would later, unfairly, recast as cowardice. He arrived at the Presidency almost by accident of consensus: deadlocked and unable to agree on any of its front-runners, the 1852 Democratic convention settled on Pierce, a genuine dark horse, on its forty-ninth ballot. He trounced the Whig nominee, Winfield Scott, that November. Two months before his inauguration, tragedy intervened: the train carrying Pierce, his wife Jane, and their eleven-year-old son Benjamin, their only surviving child after the deaths of two others in infancy, derailed near Andover, Massachusetts, and Benjamin was killed before his parents' eyes. Jane took it as divine judgment on her husband's ambition, wore mourning for the rest of her time in Washington, and became known to history as the "shadow of the White House." Pierce himself, grieving and reportedly already inclined to drink, affirmed rather than swore his oath of office and delivered his entire inaugural address from memory, without notes, a feat no other President has matched. His administration was, by one measure, the most stable in American history: he retained every member of his original cabinet for the full four years, an unbroken run no other president would achieve until Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It was not, however, a quiet term. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, which he championed at Stephen Douglas's urging, repealed the Missouri Compromise and opened the question of slavery in the new territories to "popular sovereignty," a decision that ignited the guerrilla violence of Bleeding Kansas and did more than any other single measure to fracture the Union along sectional lines. Abroad, his administration secured the Gadsden Purchase for a southern transcontinental rail route, then stumbled badly when the leaked Ostend Manifesto, a confidential proposal by American diplomats to buy or, failing that, seize Cuba from Spain, confirmed Northern suspicions of a slaveholders' foreign policy. The presidency cost him what remained of his party's confidence and, by most accounts, his health. He remains the only elected President denied renomination by his own party, passed over in 1856 for James Buchanan. Widowed in 1863 and increasingly given to drink, he spent his final years as one of the North's most conspicuous critics of Lincoln's war measures, a position so unpopular that a mob reportedly gathered outside his Concord home after Lincoln's assassination, suspicious of his sympathies, until Pierce himself came out to address them. He died in 1869 of cirrhosis of the liver, and historians have judged him ever since largely by the catastrophe his signature act helped set in motion: a Presidency that, in trying to legislate the sectional crisis into quiet, helped instead to guarantee it would end in war. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$400 to \$500

Lot 74



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, JAMES BUCHANAN, 15th President of the United States (March 4, 1857 - March 4, 1861), Indian Peace, AE Restrike Medal, dated 1857, by S. Ellis and J. Wilson, JAMES BUCHANAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, draped bust right, rev. Native American figures around rural farm scene at centre, c. 76mm touch of rub to hair, yet pleasing red-brown surfaces, much as issued ; with, his signature "James Buchanan" on handwritten cheque, dated 2 July 1861, issued to Christopher Hager Esq. (President of the Farmers Bank of Lancaster, 1848-1868), sum of \$150, mounted in frame, 392mm x 395mm Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Born in a log cabin trading post at Stony Batter, Pennsylvania, to a Scottish-Irish merchant father, Buchanan trained at Dickinson College and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1812, building a substantial legal practice before he was thirty. His personal life turned early and permanently on a single loss: engaged to Ann Coleman, the daughter of a wealthy Lancaster ironmaster, he saw the match collapse in 1819 amid a misunderstanding over his attentiveness, and Coleman died within weeks, in circumstances her family considered suicide. Buchanan was shattered, asked to attend her funeral and was refused, and never courted another woman afterward. He remains the only president never to marry, a fact his niece Harriet Lane's graceful turn as White House hostess did much to soften in the public eye, to the point that she was sometimes toasted as though she held the office of First Lady herself. His career before the Presidency was one of the longest and most varied in American political life. He served in the Pennsylvania legislature and nine years in the U.S. House, then as Andrew Jackson's minister to Russia, then a decade in the Senate, then as Polk's Secretary of State, where he negotiated the Oregon Treaty settling the boundary with British Canada at the forty-ninth parallel. As Franklin Pierce's Minister to Great Britain in the 1850s, he was one of three American diplomats who drafted the Ostend Manifesto, a confidential 1854 memorandum proposing that the United States buy, or if necessary seize, Cuba from Spain, a document whose leak confirmed Northern suspicions that American foreign policy was being run for the benefit of the slaveholding South. His long absence from Washington during the Kansas-Nebraska firestorm left him, unusually, untainted by that quarrel, and Democrats turned to him in 1856 partly for that reason, electing him over the new Republican Party's John C. Frémont. It is also worth noting that for some twenty years he fostered an unusually close domestic partnership with Alabama Senator William Rufus King, with whom he would share lodgings in Washington for at least half that time. Contemporaries gossiped about the relationship's nature at the time (one Senator's diary referring to King, cattily, as Buchanan's wife). Scholars remain divided on whether it should be read as a romantic partnership or as an intense friendship of the kind openly celebrated between men in that era; nevertheless the surviving correspondence supports real intimacy without settling the question either way. His Presidency was overtaken almost immediately by the crisis it could not survive. Two days after his inauguration, the Supreme Court handed down the Dred Scott decision [60 U.S. 393] - a defacto nationalisation of slavery by preventing the extension of American citizenship to settled black African descendants - and it later emerged that Buchanan had privately pressed a Northern Justice, Robert Grier, to join the Southern majority so the ruling would look like more than a sectional verdict, a rare and improper instance of a President reaching into the Court's deliberations before they were even public. He backed the pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution for Kansas, splitting his own party from Stephen Douglas's wing of it, presided over the financial contraction of the "Panic of 1857", and sent troops into Utah in a brief, largely bloodless confrontation with Mormon settlers. Each of these might have defined a lesser crisis; instead they were prologue. When South Carolina seceded in December 1860, weeks after Lincoln's election, Buchanan responded with a position that satisfied almost no one: secession, he held, was illegal, but the Federal Government had no Constitutional power to compel a state to stay. That paralysis let the crisis harden through the winter of his lame-duck months, as his cabinet split along sectional lines and an unarmed relief ship, the Star of the West, was fired on and turned back from Fort Sumter in January 1861. He left office having neither prevented the Union's collapse nor clearly resisted it. He retired to his estate at Wheatland near Lancaster, and spent much of his remaining time writing a lengthy self-defense that blamed Republican agitation for the war he had failed to head off. He died in 1868, having lived long enough to see the war through to its end, and has been ranked by most historians ever since among the least effective Presidents the country has had, a verdict rooted less in any single decision or divisive policy than in the sustained absence of any one conviction when it mattered most. The Hager family was well known in Lancaster, PA for many generations. Christopher became President of the Farmers Bank of Lancaster in 1848 and served in that capacity until his untimely death in 1868. There is an interesting link between Hager's father and the wealthy iron manufacturer Robert Coleman. Coleman had bought Hager's property before selling it on to James Buchanan. Ann Coleman, was Robert's daughter. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$400 to \$500

Lot 75



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 16th President of the United States (March 4, 1861 - April 15, 1865), First Inauguration, WM Medal, undated, unsigned, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, draped bust right, rev. BELOVED | ALIKE | BY RICH | AND POOR, in wreath, c.38mm, pleasing surfaces, extremely fine; and Second Inauguration, Brass Medal, 1864, unsigned, bust left, date below, rev. OK within decorative border, c.17mm, extremely fine; with, cut signature "A. Lincoln", dated March 15, 1865, mounted in frame, 395mm x 395mmNot inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. ProvenancePresented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Born in a one-room log cabin in Hardin County, Kentucky, to a family that migrated first to Indiana, and then to Illinois chasing better land and better luck, Lincoln had perhaps a year of formal schooling in total, taught himself by firelight from whatever books he could borrow, and worked through a string of frontier occupations, rail-splitter, flatboatman, store clerk, postmaster, surveyor, before the law took hold of him. He briefly commanded a company of Illinois militia during the Black Hawk War of 1832 without ever seeing combat, a fact he later turned into self-deprecating material on the House floor, joking about mosquito skirmishes and bloodless charges on wild onion patches. Admitted to the bar in 1836, he built a substantial legal career riding the circuit courts of central Illinois while serving in the state legislature as a Whig, and in 1842 married Mary Todd, a match complicated from the start by his own recurring bouts of what contemporaries called melancholy, spells of depression documented by friends and law partners throughout his adult life, and by a domestic partnership that combined real devotion with real volatility.His single term in the U.S. House, from 1847 to 1849, was defined less by anything he accomplished than by a fight he picked: he introduced the "Spot Resolutions" demanding President Polk identify the exact spot where Mexican forces had supposedly shed American blood on American soil, a challenge to the War's official justification that was politically costly back home and helped keep him out of elected office for most of the following decade. He returned to his law practice, built a comfortable reputation and an equally comfortable income, and might have stayed there had the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) not reopened the slavery question he could not leave alone. He helped found the Illinois Republican Party, delivered the "House Divided" speech warning that the nation could not endure permanently half slave and half free, and in 1858 challenged Stephen Douglas for his Senate seat in a series of debates, conducted across seven Illinois towns before crowds numbering in the thousands, that made Lincoln a national figure even as he lost the seat itself in the legislature's vote.Two years later, Republican delegates in Chicago passed over the front-runner, New York's William Seward, for Lincoln, a candidate with fewer enemies and a cleaner record on nativism, and he went on to win the presidency in 1860 with under forty percent of the popular vote in a fractured four-way race, an outright majority of the electoral college built entirely on Northern states. Seven Southern states seceded before he ever took the oath, and the war he had not sought opened weeks into his term with the bombardment of Fort Sumter. What followed was four years of a war he ran with far more direct involvement than any predecessor, cycling through a sequence of cautious or unlucky generals, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade, before finally settling on Ulysses Grant, whose willingness to absorb losses and keep attacking matched the war Lincoln had concluded the Union needed to fight. He assembled a cabinet largely out of men who had run against him for the nomination and continued to consider themselves his betters, managing their rivalries and egos with a patience and shrewdness that took most of them years to fully credit. The war's purpose shifted decisively on January 1, 1863, when the Emancipation Proclamation declared the enslaved people of Confederate territory free, a measure grounded in his war powers rather than any broader claim of authority, and one that reframed a War for Union into a war that could also be a War against Slavery itself. Ten months later, at the dedication of a military cemetery, he delivered a speech of barely two minutes that has outlasted nearly everything else spoken in 250 years of American expression - the Gettysburg Address, redefining not just the conflict, but asking her peoples whether a nation "conceived in liberty" could actually endure. His 1864 re-election looked genuinely uncertain through most of that Summer, war weariness having eroded Northern support badly enough that Lincoln privately drafted a memorandum preparing for defeat, and it was Sherman's capture of Atlanta in September that turned the political tide as decisively as any battle turned a military one. He pushed the Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing slavery outright, through a reluctant House in January 1865, and closed his second inaugural address that March with a plea for reconciliation over vengeance, asking the country to move forward "with malice toward none, with charity for all."He did not live to see most of what came next. Five days after Colonel Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox, on Good Friday, April 14, 1865, Lincoln was shot in the back of the head at Ford's Theatre by the actor John Wilkes Booth, who leapt to the stage shouting a Latin tyrant-slaying slogan before escaping into the night. Lincoln died early the next morning, the first American president to be assassinated in office. His funeral train carried his body some seventeen hundred miles back to Springfield over nearly three weeks, stopping in city after city for public viewings attended by hundreds of thousands. A few personal facts round out a life that mythology has since smoothed considerably: he remains the only U.S. President to hold a patent, for a device to lift riverboats over shoals, drawn from his own flatboat days; he grew his famous beard only after an eleven-year-old girl named Grace Bedell wrote him during the 1860 campaign suggesting it would improve his chances; and he was, by the folklore of Illinois wrestling circles at least, one of the more formidable amateur wrestlers of his region and era, a claim the National Wrestling Hall of Fame has since seen fit to commemorate.Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$600 to \$700

Lot 76



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, ULYSSES S. GRANT, 18th President of the United States (March 4, 1869 - March 4, 1877), Inauguration, WM Medal, 1869, by W. N. Key, GENERAL U. S. GRANT, draped bust right, rev. INAUGURATED | PRESIDENT | OF THE | UNITED STATES | MARCH 4 | 1869, within wreath, c.50mm, pierced, with pleasing lustrous surfaces, extremely fine; with, his signature "U S Grant" on Washington D.C. free frank postal cover, December 11, addressed to "Miss Kittie Felt" and "L. S. Felt, Esq", of Galena, Illinois, mounted in frame, 395mm x 395mm Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Born Hiram Ulysses Grant in Point Pleasant, Ohio, to a tanner whose trade he found so repugnant he refused to work in it, Grant owed his more famous name to a congressional clerical error: nominated to West Point as "Ulysses S. Grant" by a sponsor who mistakenly assumed his middle name was his mother's maiden name, Simpson, he found it easier to become that person than to fight the paperwork, and cadets who noticed his new initials nicknamed him "Uncle Sam." He graduated in the middle of his class, distinguished himself as one of the finest horsemen the academy had produced, and served capably in the Mexican-American War under both Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott, even as he privately judged the war, in his own later memoirs, to be one of the most unjust ever waged by a strong nation against a weak one. Peacetime soldiering did him fewer favours: posted to isolated, family-less garrisons on the Pacific coast, he drank heavily enough out of loneliness that he resigned his commission in 1854 under a cloud that has never fully lifted. Civilian life went worse still, a string of failures at farming and real estate that left him, by 1860, clerking in his father's Illinois leather goods store, one of the more startling low points any future President has occupied on the eve of his rise. The Civil War remade him almost immediately. His demand for unconditional surrender at Fort Henry and Donelson in 1862 turned his own initials into a nickname, and after Shiloh's brutal first day nearly ended his career, an oft-repeated line has Lincoln refusing calls for his dismissal with the words "I can't spare this man, he fights," a story that first surfaced only in an 1892 memoir decades after the fact and that most historians now treat as doubtful, however durable it has proven. What is not in doubt is the record that followed: the capture of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863, splitting the Confederacy along the Mississippi, then Chattanooga, then a promotion to Lieutenant-General, a rank no one had held on active service since Washington himself, and command of every Union army. His Overland Campaign against Lee ground forward through catastrophic losses at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor rather than retreat, a willingness to absorb casualties that appalled critics and exactly matched what Lincoln had been unable to find in his previous commanders. At Appomattox in April 1865, Grant offered Lee's army generous terms, paroles rather than prisons, and permission for men to keep the horses and mules they would need to put in a crop, a magnanimity that shaped the peace as much as his aggression had shaped the war. He was elected President in 1868 on the simple campaign promise "Let us have peace," and on civil rights his administration's record was more forceful than nearly any that followed for decades: he backed the Fifteenth Amendment, created the Department of Justice partly to enforce it, and pushed the Enforcement Acts and the Ku Klux Klan Act through Congress, using Federal troops and a suspension of habeas corpus in South Carolina in 1871 to break the Klan's terror campaign there with real effectiveness. That record sat uneasily beside an administration riddled with corruption Grant himself seems never to have profited from personally but proved chronically unable to see coming in the men around him, from the Cr dit Mobilier affair to the 1869 Black Friday gold panic engineered partly through his own brother-in-law, to the Whiskey Ring tax fraud that reached his private secretary Orville Babcock, whom Grant's own testimony helped acquit. His diplomacy fared better: the Treaty of Washington in 1871 resolved the lingering Civil War-era Alabama Claims against Britain through international arbitration rather than threat, an early and genuine triumph for that method of settling disputes between nations. He left office in 1877 to a two-and-a-half-year world tour that made him, by most accounts, the most famous private citizen on earth, feted by Monarchs and Prime Ministers who received few Americans with anything like the same curiosity, and he came within reach of a third term in 1880 before the Republican convention chose James Garfield instead. Retirement proved far more dangerous to him than war had: he sank his savings into a Wall Street firm run partly by his own son and by a swindler, Ferdinand Ward, whose fraud collapsed the business in 1884 and left Grant effectively bankrupt and humiliated. Diagnosed with throat cancer soon after, almost certainly the harvest of a cigar habit that had ballooned after the public began mailing him boxes of them following Fort Donelson, he spent his last months racing the disease to finish his memoirs, encouraged and published by Mark Twain on unusually generous terms, dictating and finally writing in agonising pain until he completed the manuscript just days before his death at Mount McGregor, New York, in July 1885. Personal Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant earned his widow several hundred thousand dollars in royalties, restoring the family's fortunes from beyond the grave, and remains, by the judgment of critics with no particular fondness for generals turned authors, one of the finest military memoirs in the English language. His funeral procession stretched for miles through New York City, and Frederick Douglass, asked to speak at his memorial, called him a man too broad for prejudice and too great to be small at any point, a judgment history has generally softened only around the edges of his Presidency rather than the man himself. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$600 to \$700

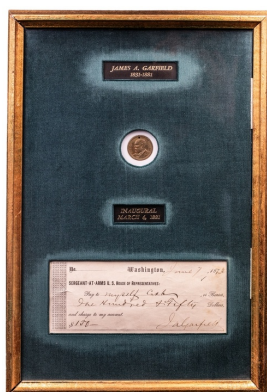
Lot 77



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, 19th President of the United States (March 4, 1877 - March 4, 1881), Inauguration, AE Medal, 1877, by George T. Morgan, RUTHERFORD B HAYES, bust left, rev. PRESIDENT . OF . THE . UNITED . STATES ., INAUGURATED | MARCH 5 . | 1877, within wreath, 76mm (Julian PR-19), much as issued; with, his signature "R B Hayes" on Executive Department Financial Warrant, issued to C. N. Neil, dated December 27, 1871, sum of \$15, mounted in frame, 395mm x 395mm Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Born in Delaware, Ohio, several months after his father's death, Hayes was raised largely by his mother and by an unmarried uncle, Sardis Birchard, who became both a surrogate father and, later, the financial backer of his early career. He studied at Kenyon College and then Harvard Law School, an unusual credential for an Ohio lawyer of his generation, and built a respectable practice in Cincinnati before the Civil War gave his life its defining turn: at thirty-eight, with no obligation to serve and a young family at home, he volunteered anyway, was wounded five times over the course of the war, most seriously at South Mountain in 1862, and commanded, among others, a young officer named William McKinley, whose own path to the Presidency would follow a generation later. Nominated for Congress while still in uniform in 1864, he refused to leave his post to campaign, reportedly saying that an Officer who would abandon the field for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped, a stance that only burnished his reputation once he won the seat anyway. He served three terms as Ohio's Governor between 1868 and 1877, building a record as a moderate reformer, supportive of Black suffrage and civil service reform, respectable enough to make him an appealing compromise candidate when the Republican Party needed a nominee untainted by the scandals of the Grant years. The election that followed, against Democrat Samuel Tilden in 1876, became the most contested in American history to that point: Tilden led narrowly in the popular vote and appeared to have the electoral votes he needed, but returns from Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Oregon were disputed by both parties, and a specially created Electoral Commission split along party lines, 8 to 7, to award every disputed vote to Hayes, handing him the Presidency 185 to 184. The resolution, an informal bargain in which Southern Democrats accepted the outcome in exchange for the withdrawal of the last Federal troops propping up Republican Reconstruction governments, earned Hayes the lasting nickname "His Fraudulency" and effectively ended Reconstruction, a decision whose costs for the civil rights of Black Southerners would be measured in generations rather than years. His single term, which he had pledged in advance not to seek a second one of, was defined by a running fight against his own party's machinery, most visibly in his standoff with New York Senator Roscoe Conkling over control of the lucrative New York Custom House, a battle that ended with Hayes removing Conkling's ally Chester Arthur, a future President himself, from his post as collector. He deployed Federal troops to suppress the Great Railroad Strike of 1877, the country's first major nationwide labour uprising, at the request of Governors overwhelmed by the unrest, a use of Federal force against organized labour that set an uneasy precedent. On monetary policy he found himself just as isolated: when Congress passed the Bland-Allison Act in February 1878, requiring the Treasury to buy between two and four million dollars of silver bullion every month and coin it into silver dollars, a measure pushed by Western mining interests and inflation-minded farmers still smarting from the 1873 demonetisation of silver, Hayes vetoed it on the grounds that a currency worth less than its face value would defraud creditors and labourers alike. Congress overrode him within weeks, one of only a handful of successful veto overrides in that era, and the act became law over his direct and unambiguous objection. The coin born from the act became one of the most beloved in American numismatic history. The Bland-Allison Act's silver purchases fed the production of the new standard Dollar the Mint had already been quietly designing in anticipation of the law, the coin that took the name of its engraver, George T. Morgan, rather than any President or allegory, and that went on to be struck by the hundreds of millions from 1878 until 1921. Despite having fought the measure to the last available lever of his office, Hayes was sent, as a courtesy from the Mint's director, one of the very first pieces struck, a small ceremonial grace note for a President who had lost the argument. Away from politics, Hayes's household left its own small mark on the White House. His wife Lucy, the first First Lady to hold a college degree, banned alcohol from state dinners on both temperance and diplomatic grounds, more her husband's decision than hers despite the "Lemonade Lucy" nickname that attached to her specifically; the White House installed one of the country's first telephones during his term, mostly a novelty given how few other lines existed to call, and Hayes began the tradition of the White House Easter Egg Roll in 1878 after Congress banned the practice on the Capitol grounds. True to his word, he did not seek re-election, retired to his estate at Spiegel Grove in Fremont, Ohio, devoted much of his remaining years to prison reform and education philanthropy, and died there in January 1893. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$260 to \$300

Lot 78



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, JAMES A. GARFIELD, 20th President of the United States (March 4, 1881 - September 19, 1881), Brass Election Campaign Medallion, 1880/81, by Peter L. Krider & Co (Silversmith, Philadelphia), JAMES A GARFIELD, draped bust three-quarters left, rev. CANAL BOY 1845 | PRESIDENT U.S | INAUGURATED MAR 4 1881, view of the White House and boy on pack mule towing canal boat in foreground, 25mm (DeWitt JG 1880-8 [Medallion]); Henry Ford Collection 72.31.166 [Medallion]), pierced, very fine; with, his signature "J A Garfield" on Sergeant-At-Arms U.S. House of Representatives cheque, dated June 7, 1873, issued to himself, sum of \$150, mounted in frame, 267mm x 395mm Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Born in a log cabin in Orange Township, Ohio, and fatherless before his second birthday, Garfield spent his boyhood on his widowed mother's farm, doing odd jobs and reading sea stories that left him longing for a sailor's life. At sixteen he walked to Cleveland to find a berth on a lake ship, was turned away by the only Captain in port, and settled instead for work as a driver and later a bowsman on a Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal boat, the Evening Star. The engagement lasted only about six weeks before repeated falls into the canal brought on a fever severe enough to send him home, where his mother secured his promise to trade the towpath for a year of school. That brief, unglamorous interlude, which biographers place in 1847 or 1848 rather than any earlier year, became the founding image of his later political legend. From there he worked his way through Williams College, taught Classics and then presided over the institution that became Hiram College, preached occasionally in the Disciples of Christ, and read law on the side, before War and Ohio politics carried him rapidly upward. He fought for the Union at Middle Creek, Shiloh, and Chickamauga, rose to Major-General, and in 1862 was elected to Congress from Ohio's nineteenth district while still in uniform, beginning nine consecutive terms and, in time, the House Republican leadership. Those years in Washington were not free from shadow. The scandal that trailed Garfield for the rest of his career began, fittingly for the Gilded Age, not with a bribe handed over in a back room but with a business arrangement so ordinary looking that a rising Congressman could tell himself it was nothing at all, until the day the House of Representatives said otherwise. Crédit Mobilier of America was the shell corporation through which the men building the Union Pacific Railroad effectively paid themselves, awarding grossly inflated contracts to themselves and pocketing the difference in federal bonds and land grants meant to finance a trans-continental line. To keep Congress from asking hard questions, Oakes Ames, a Massachusetts representative and Crédit Mobilier director, quietly distributed shares of the stock to well placed colleagues, Garfield included, sometime around 1867 or 1868, on terms generous enough that the profit came with almost no risk attached. The arrangement sat dormant for years. It detonated in September 1872, in the middle of a Presidential campaign, when a list of implicated members drawn from Ames's own correspondence reached the press, and Garfield's name appeared on it alongside the sitting Vice President, and the Speaker of the House. His first response to reporters was a denial that did not quite hold: he said Ames had offered him stock, and that he had refused it. That account came apart before Vermont Congressman and Luke Poland's investigating committee that Winter. Ames testified that Garfield had agreed to take ten shares on credit, never paid for them outright, and that when the dividends came due, Ames simply forwarded him the net proceeds rather than transferring the stock itself: \$329, paid by check drawn on the House's paymaster, the Sergeant-at-Arms. Testifying on January 14, 1873, Garfield confirmed most of this but drew a careful line, insisting the money was a loan rather than a dividend, a distinction that mattered because one implied he had owned the stock all along and the other did not. Ames maintained it was a dividend, and the two men's accounts diverged on that \$300 or so for good. When the committee's report was finally read to the House on February 18, 1873, the chamber fell into a silence Garfield himself recorded in his diary, noting only that the reading had "produced a profound sensation" in a room otherwise still. The committee's finding was that Garfield had bought the ten shares from Ames and collected \$329 in dividends on them. Ames himself, and a New York Democrat, James Brooks, caught in a parallel scheme, were formally censured within days. Over a third of sitting members would lose their re-election campaigns in 1874, such was the public fallout from the scandal. Garfield survived, but he emerged marked rather than cleared. There was not enough evidence against him for Congressional Investigators to act. His own biographer, Allan Peskin later noted: even Garfield's enemies never claimed that his involvement had influenced his conduct in office. The sharper judgment, from Ira Rutkow, was that Garfield's true failing was not the money, but the half-truths he offered the Committee under oath, since he had, in fact, agreed to the stock and had already banked the dividend before he tried to describe it otherwise. Newspaper editors were far less complimentary - pointing out that a man who sat on the House's own Finance Committees had no business pleading ignorance of a scheme half of Washington already knew about. When Garfield reached the presidential ballot in 1880, Democrats revived the affair as a rallying cry, and the number itself became a taunt: walls, sidewalks, and placards across the country were chalked and plastered with "329", a bare figure that needed no further explanation to anyone who had followed the story eight years earlier. He won anyway, but barely, by a popular margin measured in the thousands rather than the hundreds of thousands. Fascinatingly this case highlights a specific quirk and slightly curious institutional habit of the 19th Century House of Congress. In this period, the House Sergeant-at-Arms (Nehemiah G. Ordway) functioned as an informal bank for members, holding their salaries on deposit and honoring cheques against those accounts, including cheques a member wrote out to themselves simply to draw cash (as witnessed in his self-made cheque of June 7, 1873). Garfield used the arrangement routinely and unremarkably throughout his career; with other surviving cheques in J S Copley Library (La Jolla, California) dated 1877, paying "myself debt seventy-nine 51/100 dollars" against his account there. Extraordinarily, and with the backdrop of Crédit Mobilier still raging, President Grant would sign into law the "Salary Act" on the final full day of his first term - March 3, 1873 - legalising a retrospective salary increase for all sitting members of Congress and authorising "back pay" of almost \$4,000 each. The justification being that wages were still reflective of Washington's administrative bill almost a Century prior. Garfield corresponded with the Sergeant-at-Arms over these wage "arrears" - thereby associating himself with the intense public furore that followed in what became better known as the "Salary Grab Act". A further cheque dated April 5, 1873 on First National Bank stationery, but scrubbed for N G Ordway, Sergt at Arms, reads: "Balance due me on 42nd Congress - \$617.68". Ironically Ordway would latterly face his own in

Estimate
\$400 to \$500

Lot 79



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, BENJAMIN HARRISON, 23rd President of the United States (March 4, 1889 - March 4, 1893), Inauguration, Official AE Medal, 1889, unsigned, BENJAMIN HARRISON, draped bust left, rev. INAUGURATION 4 MARCH 1889, eagle right, c.25mm, pleasing extremely fine; Inauguration Chief Marshall, AE Medal, 1889, unsigned, named to General James A. Beaver, draped bust three-quarters left, rev. GENERAL | JAMES A. BEAVER | CHIEF MARSHALL, with suspension and riband, c.38mm, some contact marks, with a light pleasing red tone, extremely fine; with, his signature "Benjamin Harrison" on Fletcher & Sharpe's Bank cheque, dated 2 November 1885, sum of \$2,500, mounted in frame, 267mm x 395mm Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Grandson of the ninth president, Harrison built his own name at the Indianapolis bar and on the battlefield, rising to Brigadier General in Sherman's march through Georgia before turning to Indiana politics and a seat in the U.S. Senate. He arrived in the White House in an unconventional manner: having lost the popular vote to incumbent Grover Cleveland, he nevertheless succeeded in carrying sufficient Electoral Colleges to gain the keys to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, with the exception of Florida 2000, this feat would not be replicated again until the 45th Presidential Race in November 2016. Surprisingly, his single term proved legislatively fertile. The Fifty-First Congress, dubbed the "Billion Dollar Congress" for the scale of its appropriations, produced the Sherman Antitrust Act - the first federal challenge to monopoly power; as well as, the McKinley Tariff (1890) - which pushed import duties to historic heights (almost 50% universal duty); and the Sherman Silver Purchase Act - influential in the continued production of the ubiquitous Morgan Dollar. Six new states entered the Union within his first two years: North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, and Wyoming; a territorial land grab unmatched by any administration before or since. Abroad, his Secretary of State, James G Blaine convened the first Pan-American Conference (1889/90), and pressed the modernization of a steel-hulled Navy, while in his final days in office he submitted a treaty annexing Hawaii that his successor would withdraw before the ink had cooled. Contemporaries found him an odd study in contrasts: eloquent and precise at the podium, glacial and unapproachable off it: "the human iceberg," in one wry sobriquet. It was under his roof that the White House first flickered with electric light, a novelty he and his wife reportedly regarded with such suspicion that they left the switches to the household staff. Widowed weeks before facing Cleveland again in 1892, he lost the rematch decisively, retired to Indianapolis law practice, and closed his public life by representing Venezuela in its boundary arbitration against Britain. He died in 1901, remembered less as an architect of his age than as its capable, curiously distant administrator. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$400 to \$500

Lot 80



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, 26th President of the United States (September 14, 1901 - March 4, 1909), Second Inauguration, Official AE Medal, 1905, by Augustus Saint-Gaudens and Adolph A. Weinman, manufactured by Tiffany & Co. THEODORE . ROOSEVELT ., bust left, . PRESIDENT . OF . THE | . VNITED . STATES . OF . AMERICA, below, rev. . WASHINGTON . D . C. MARCH . IV . M .C.M.V, eagle left, 73mm (NGA 2015.19.3752.b; PCGS 624321), signs of lacquer to edge, otherwise much as issued, scarce; and Second Inauguration, Official AE Medal, 1905, by Charles E. Barber and George T. Morgan, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, draped bust left, rev. INAUGURATED | PRESIDENT | OF THE | UNITED STATES | MARCH 4 | 1905, laurel to right, 44mm (Dusterberg-OIM 3B44; MacNeil-TR 1905-3), some toning spots, otherwise good extremely fine, scarce; with cut signature "Theodore Roosevelt", mounted in frame, 395mm x 395mm, some damage to frame. Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Born into Manhattan wealth but a sickly, asthmatic child so frail his father built him a private gymnasium and told him, in effect, that he had the mind but not yet the body, and would have to make the body himself, Roosevelt spent his adolescence constructing the physical will that became his signature. He graduated Harvard in 1880, married Alice Hathaway Lee that same year, and then suffered the single worst day of his life on Valentine's Day, 1884, when his wife and his mother died in the same house within eleven hours of each other, Alice from kidney failure following childbirth, his mother from typhoid. His diary entry for the day is a single blacked-out X and the line "the light has gone out of my life." He fled to the Dakota Badlands, bought a ranch, worked as a cowboy and Deputy Sheriff, and came back east two years later remade, carrying the frontier persona that would define him for the rest of his career. He rose through New York politics, the Civil Service Commission, and a reforming stint as New York City's Police Commissioner, during which he walked the beat personally at night, in disguise, to catch corrupt officers shirking their posts. As Assistant Secretary of the Navy he pushed hard for war with Spain, then resigned to raise and lead the Rough Riders, the volunteer Cavalry Regiment whose charge up Kettle Hill and San Juan Hill in 1898 made him a national hero; the Medal of Honor he was recommended for at the time was denied for decades over political grudges and only awarded posthumously in 2001, making him, still today, the only President ever to receive it. Party bosses, wary of his reforming instincts as New York's Governor, manoeuvred him into the Vice Presidency in 1900 to sideline him, a plan that collapsed within months when William McKinley was assassinated in September 1901 and Roosevelt, at forty-two, became the youngest President in American history, a record no one has come close to since. His domestic program, the "Square Deal," combined trust-busting against Northern Securities and Standard Oil with new consumer protections like the Pure Food and Drug Act, passed largely in response to the public horror over Upton Sinclair's meatpacking exposé "The Jungle." He was the first President to intervene in a labour dispute as a neutral broker rather than simply breaking the strike, forcing arbitration in the 1902 coal strike rather than sending in troops against the miners. His conservation record has aged into arguably his most consequential legacy: he created the U.S. Forest Service, established five national parks, and used the new Antiquities Act to designate eighteen national monuments, the Grand Canyon among them, protecting altogether some 230 million acres of public land. Abroad, he backed Panamanian independence to secure the canal rights he wanted, later boasting bluntly, "I took the Isthmus," sent the "Great White Fleet" of American battleships on a world tour to announce the country's naval arrival, and personally mediated the end of the Russo-Japanese War, winning the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906, the first ever awarded to an American. His hunting was inseparable from his politics and his self-image, framed at the time as the naturalist's pursuit of the "strenuous life" he preached constantly, and it produced the one piece of Roosevelt lore most people know without knowing it's about him. On a Mississippi hunting trip in November 1902, arranged by the State's Governor, guides led by Holt Collier, a formidable former Confederate cavalryman turned bear hunter, ran an old black bear to exhaustion and tied it to a willow tree so the President would have something to shoot. Roosevelt refused outright, calling it unsportsmanlike, and ordered the suffering animal dispatched rather than turned into his trophy. A Washington Post cartoon of the refusal inspired a Brooklyn shopkeeper to sew a stuffed bear cub for his shop window and call it "Teddy's bear," and the name stuck to every soft toy bear made since, an irony Roosevelt himself might have appreciated less than history has, since by most accounts he actively disliked being called "Teddy" and asked people not to use it. His hunting only grew more ambitious once he left office: the 1909-1910 Smithsonian-Roosevelt African Expedition, undertaken with his son Kermit, collected thousands of specimens, birds, plants, and several hundred big game animals among them, nominally for the Smithsonian's and the American Museum of Natural History's collections, a scale of killing that reads very differently to modern sensibilities than it did to a Progressive-era public that saw it as scientific inventory rather than slaughter. He was, by every account, a wall of restless personal energy that the Presidency barely contained. He boxed and wrestled in the White House well into his fifties, took up judo, and lost the sight in one eye from a sparring injury he kept quiet rather than curtail the bouts. He reportedly read a book most mornings before breakfast, in several languages, and ran a household with his second wife Edith and six children (Alice from his first marriage, and Theodore Jr., Kermit, Ethel, Archibald, and Quentin from his second) that turned the White House into something closer to a menagerie, roller-skating down its halls, keeping snakes and a badger among the family pets, and once smuggling a 350-pound Shetland pony named Algonquin up in the Elevator to cheer up Archie, who was in bed with measles. His most quoted lines have mostly held up under scrutiny, unlike much of what circulates under his name online: "Speak softly and carry a big stick, you will go far" from a 1901 Minnesota speech delivered just before McKinley's death; the "Man in the Arena" passage on the critic who counts for nothing beside the person "actually in the arena," from a 1910 address in Paris; and, most famously, what he said after being shot in the chest in Milwaukee in October 1912 by a would-be assassin, when he insisted on delivering his scheduled ninety-minute speech anyway, opening with the line "I don't know whether you fully understand that I have just been shot; but it takes more than that to kill a Bull Moose." Having pledged not to seek a third consecutive term in 1908 and regretting it almost immediately, he ran again in 1912 as the candidate of his own Progressive "Bull Moose" Party after splitting from his handpicked successor William Taft, a rupture that divided the Republican vote badly enough to hand the election to Woodrow Wilson. A subsequent expedition down Brazil's aptly named River of Doubt in 1913 nearly killed him with fever and infec

Estimate
\$3,000 to \$5,000

Lot 81



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, 27th President of the United States (March 4, 1909 - March 4, 1913), Inauguration, Official AE Medal, 1909, by Joseph K. Davison & Sons, INAUGURATION MARCH 4, 1909, busts left, rev. WILLIAM | HOWARD | TAFT | PRESIDENT | JAMES | SCHOOLCRAFT | SHERMAN | VICE PRESIDENT, 51mm (Dusterburg-4B51), some toning spots, otherwise good extremely fine, one of only 3,000 struck; with cut signature "Wm H Taft", mounted in frame, 267mm x 395mm Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Born in Cincinnati to Alphonso Taft, a co-founder of Yale's "Skull and Bones" Society who went on to serve as Grant's Attorney General and Secretary of War, Taft followed his father to Yale, graduated second in his class, and joined the same secret society, before building a legal and judicial career that was, by his own repeated preference, the life he actually wanted rather than the one circumstance kept handing him instead. He served as an Ohio Superior Court judge, U.S. Solicitor General, and a Federal appeals judge through the 1890s, turning down more than one offer of a Supreme Court seat because he felt obligated to finish other work first, a pattern of dutiful self-denial that would recur throughout his career. President McKinley pulled him away from the bench in 1901 to become the first civilian Governor-General of the Philippines, where he worked to build functioning civil institutions after a brutal war of conquest and famously described his approach to the Filipino people using the paternalistic phrase "little brown brothers", language that drew mockery even at the time, including a soldiers' marching song insisting he was no brother of theirs, and that reads today as a clear artifact of the era's colonial condescension however genuine Taft's personal affection for the islands may have been. Theodore Roosevelt made him Secretary of War in 1904 and, having grown to trust him completely, all but handpicked him as his successor, campaigning hard on Taft's behalf in 1908 to defeat William Jennings Bryan in Bryan's third and final run for the presidency. Taft's own term, often unfavourably measured against Roosevelt's, was in fact more aggressive on at least one signature front: his administration filed some eighty anti-trust suits, more than Roosevelt, including the case that finally broke up Standard Oil in 1911. He signed the Mann-Elkins Act extending Federal rail regulation, created the Department of Labor as a standalone cabinet post in the final days of his term, and set in motion the Constitutional amendments, ratified just as he left office, that established the Federal income tax and direct election of senators. None of that satisfied the progressive wing of his own party, who saw the compromise Payne-Aldrich Tariff (1909) as a betrayal of the tariff cuts they had been promised, and Taft's dismissal of Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot amid a bitter dispute with Interior Secretary Richard Ballinger over conservation policy convinced Roosevelt personally that his handpicked successor had abandoned everything the two of them had built together. That conviction drove Roosevelt to challenge Taft for the 1912 Republican nomination, and when the party's convention sided with the sitting President amid furious argument over contested delegates, Roosevelt bolted to run as the candidate of his own Progressive "Bull Moose" Party, splitting the Republican vote so thoroughly that Taft finished a distant third, carrying only Utah and Vermont, one of the worst showings by an incumbent seeking re-election in American history. The friendship the split destroyed took years to mend, and only did so, by most accounts, when the two men crossed paths again during the First World War and found, past the wreckage of 1912, that they still liked each other after all. Taft got the job he had wanted all along in 1921, when President Harding appointed him Chief Justice of the United States, making him the only person in American history to have led both the executive and judicial branches, and by his own account the happier and more fulfilling of the two roles by a wide margin, reportedly claiming he could hardly remember having been President at all once he had the bench back under him. As Chief Justice he pushed through the Judiciary Act of 1925, giving the Supreme Court sweeping new discretion over which cases it heard, and lobbied Congress relentlessly for a dedicated Supreme Court building of its own, a project completed only after his death in 1930, becoming the first President to be laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery rather than a private family plot. He carried his weight, which fluctuated over the decades between roughly 250 and well over 300 pounds, as a running joke of the era and, more privately, a genuine health burden; modern physicians reviewing the record generally agree he suffered from what would now be recognized as severe sleep apnea, which likely explains the well-documented tendency of cabinet meetings, funerals, and even his own dinner table to catch him nodding off. The single most famous story attached to him, that his bulk got him stuck fast in a White House bathtub until staff pried him free, turns out on close historical examination to rest on nothing sturdier than a single secondhand line in a 1934 usher's memoir, decades after the fact, with no contemporary account to back it up; the tub itself, a genuine seven-foot, ton-and-a-half custom porcelain basin roomy enough to seat four grown men comfortably, was real and well photographed, built for a 1909 trip to inspect the Panama Canal and later installed in the White House precisely so that nothing like the legend could ever actually happen. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$150 to \$200

Lot 82



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, WOODROW WILSON, 28th President of the United States (March 4, 1913 - March 4, 1921), First Inauguration, Official AE Medal, 1913, by Whitehead Hoag, INAVGVATION MARCH 4, 1913, draped bust left, rev. legend in 7 lines, 70mm (cf. Smithsonian 2014.29.4), extremely fine; and; Second Inauguration, AE Medal, 1917, by Darrell Clayton Crain and R. Harris and Co., SECOND INAVGVATION MARCH 4 1917, draped bust left within frame, with supporters, rev. legend in 8 lines within tablet, eagle above, 51mm (cf. Smithsonian 2010.64.3), toned and with flases of red, extremely fine; with, cut signature "Woodrow Wilson", mounted in frame, 395mm x 395mm Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Born Thomas Woodrow Wilson in Staunton, Virginia, the son of a Presbyterian minister, Wilson spent his formative years in Georgia and South Carolina during and just after the Civil War, old enough to retain real memories of Sherman's troops passing through and of a defeated, occupied South, a childhood inheritance that shaped his lifelong identification with the region even as his career took him almost entirely outside it. He did not learn to read fluently until around the age of ten, a delay some scholars have since attributed to dyslexia, though that remains a retrospective diagnosis rather than a settled fact, and he went on regardless to Davidson, then Princeton, a law degree at Virginia, and finally a doctorate in political science from Johns Hopkins in 1886, making him the only President to hold a PhD. His scholarly reputation carried him to a professorship and then, in 1902, the Presidency of Princeton itself, where he pushed hard for academic reform before losing a bitter internal fight, remembered on campus as the Battle of the Graduate College, over where and how the university's new graduate school should be built, a defeat that helped push him out of academia and toward politics rather than the reverse. Recruited by conservative New Jersey Democratic bosses in 1910 who expected a compliant figurehead for Governor, Wilson instead governed as a genuine reformer and arrived at the 1912 Democratic convention with real momentum. The Republican Party's rupture between Taft and Roosevelt that November handed him the Presidency with barely forty-two percent of the popular vote but a commanding electoral majority, and his first term produced one of the more substantial legislative records of the twentieth century's opening decades: the Underwood Tariff cut duties sharply while the newly ratified income tax made up the difference, the Federal Reserve Act created the central banking system the country still runs on, and the Clayton Antitrust Act and the new Federal Trade Commission gave regulators real teeth against monopoly power. That progressive record sat beside a considerably darker one on race: Wilson's administration allowed and in places actively encouraged the re-segregation of Federal Agencies that had employed Black civil servants on an integrated basis for decades, a rollback that cost many their positions and stands as one of the clearest stains on his Presidency. Re-elected narrowly in 1916 on the strength of the slogan "he kept us out of war," Wilson found neutrality impossible to sustain past early 1917, when Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare and British intelligence intercepted the Zimmermann Telegram proposing a German-Mexican alliance against the United States. He asked Congress for a Declaration of War that April with the declaration that the world must be made safe for democracy, then oversaw a wartime mobilization, conscription, war-production boards, and government propaganda, that came paired with a genuinely severe crackdown on dissent, the Espionage and Sedition Acts sending war critics and socialists to prison, Eugene Debs among them for a single anti-draft speech, on a sentence later commuted by his successor. His most ambitious project was the peace that followed. His Fourteen Points, unveiled in January 1918, envisioned a new international order built on self-determination and open diplomacy, and he became the first sitting President to travel to Europe, spending months at the Paris Peace Conference personally negotiating the Treaty of Versailles, watching much of his idealism get traded away by Allied leaders more interested in punishing Germany than in remaking the post-war order along his lines. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1919 largely for the League of Nations concept he brought home, only to lose the fight for it entirely in his own Senate, where Henry Cabot Lodge's opposition and Wilson's own refusal to accept any compromising reservations killed American membership outright. He undertook a punishing cross-country speaking tour that fell to rally public support around the treaty and collapsed under the strain, suffering a severe stroke in October 1919 that left him partially paralyzed and cognitively diminished for the remainder of his term. With no constitutional mechanism yet in place for declaring a President incapacitated, his wife Edith and his physician effectively controlled access to him and the flow of information out of the White House for months, a period historians still describe as something close to an unofficial stewardship of the Presidency, exercised without any formal public acknowledgment of just how incapacitated the man nominally still in charge had become. He left office in 1921 in visibly poor health and died in Washington in February 1924, leaving behind a Presidency whose reach, for good and ill, few twentieth-century terms have matched. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$300 to \$400

Lot 83



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, WARREN G. HARDING, 29th President of the United States (March 4, 1921 - August 2, 1923), Inauguration, AE Medal, 1921, by Darrell Clayton Crain, draped bust left, INAVGVRATION | MARCH | FOVRTH | 1921 in field, rev. Liberty standing right, PRESIDENT | WARREN | GAMALIEL | HARDING | VICE | PRESIDENT | CALVIN | COOLIDGE | 1921 1925, 70mm (Smithsonian 2014.29.5), with some general light contact marking, some metal flawing to reverse edge, otherwise with a pleasing dark brown tone, about extremely fine, a generally scarce medal; with, his cut signature "W G Harding", mounted in frame, 267mm x 395mm Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is.

Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Born near Blooming Grove, Ohio, one more entry in the long run of Ohio-born presidents that dominated the Gilded Age and its aftermath, Harding built his career and his fortune out of a small-town newspaper, the Marion Star, which he bought as a young man and turned into a genuinely respected local paper, largely with the business sense of his wife Florence Kling De Wolfe, a divorced, strong-willed older woman he married in 1891 and whom he called "the Duchess" for the rest of his life. His political rise through the Ohio State Senate, the Lieutenant-Governorship, and eventually the U.S. Senate was notable mainly for how unremarkable it was: an affable, well-liked figure who missed a striking number of votes and left almost no legislative mark, exactly the kind of inoffensive record that made him a plausible compromise once the 1920 Republican convention deadlocked. He was said to have been settled on by party bosses gathered in a Blackstone Hotel suite in Chicago, the origin of the phrase "smoke-filled room," which has stood for backroom political dealmaking ever since. His general election campaign that year, run on the promise of a "return to normalcy" after the exhaustions of war and reform, crushed Democrat James Cox, whose Vice Presidential nominee, a young Franklin Roosevelt, would have a rather longer run in the office Harding had just won, in the largest popular vote landslide the country had yet seen. It is worth noting, since it dogged him at the time, that a smear campaign during that same race alleged Black ancestry somewhere in Harding's family line, a rumour genealogists and later historians examining the question directly have found no evidence to support. His Presidency, telescoped into twenty-nine months, produced more substance than its scandal-soaked reputation usually allows. He signed the Budget and Accounting Act (1921), creating the first systematic Federal budgeting process and the agency that became the Bureau of the Budget, hosted the Washington Naval Conference that same year, a genuine disarmament achievement fixing warship tonnage ratios among the major powers years before such agreements became commonplace, and commuted the sentence of the imprisoned Socialist leader Eugene Debs in 1921, going so far as to invite him to the White House afterward, a small act of political grace toward a man his own predecessor had jailed. In October of that year, speaking in Birmingham, Alabama, he told a segregated crowd that Black Americans deserved full political and economic equality, a position that startled and angered much of his Southern audience and that few Presidents of his era were willing to state so plainly in public, even as he stopped short of endorsing full social equality in the same breath. That record collapsed under the weight of what came after him. Interior Secretary Albert Fall had secretly leased the Navy's oil reserves at Teapot Dome, Wyoming, and Elk Hills, California, to private companies in exchange for personal bribes, a scheme that surfaced only after Harding's death and sent Fall to prison, the first cabinet officer in American history to serve time for actions taken in office. The head of the Veterans' Bureau, Charles Forbes, was separately convicted for embezzling funds meant for sick and wounded veterans, and Attorney General Harry Daugherty's own circle, the so-called "Ohio Gang", generated enough scandal that one of his closest associates, Jess Smith, took his own life as the investigations closed in. Harding, by most accounts, was less a participant in this corruption than a poor judge of the friends he had elevated into it, and is often quoted, in a line that captures the anguish of his final year, complaining that it was not his enemies but his own damned friends who kept him pacing the floor at night. His personal life carried its own long-running scandal, most of it kept out of public view during his lifetime. He conducted a lengthy affair with Carrie Fulton Phillips, later paid, along with her husband, a substantial sum by Republican operatives anxious to keep her quiet during the 1920 campaign, and a separate, younger mistress, Nan Britton, who published a lurid 1927 memoir claiming Harding had fathered her daughter, Elizabeth Ann, including in an encounter in a White House closet. The Harding family denied it for generations, citing childhood mumps as evidence of his sterility, until a 2015 DNA study of descendants on both sides at the urging of a Harding grand-nephew, confirmed unambiguously that Elizabeth Ann Blaesing had indeed been his daughter, closing a paternity question that had run open for nearly a century. Harding himself did not live to see any of it resolved either way: on a cross-country speaking tour billed as a "Voyage of Understanding," he died suddenly in a San Francisco hotel room on August 2, 1923, almost certainly of heart disease, though Florence Harding's refusal to permit an autopsy left just enough uncertainty for poisoning rumours to circulate for years afterward. Historians have ranked him among the least effective Presidents ever since, a verdict his defenders argue rests more on the scandals that followed his death than on the narrower, genuinely competent record he left behind while alive. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$200 to \$400

Lot 84



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, CALVIN COOLIDGE, 30th President of the United States (August 2, 1923 - March 4, 1929), Second Inauguration of Calvin Coolidge, AE Medal, 1925, by Julio Kilenyi for the Medallic Art Company, INAUGURATION MARCH 4 1925, draped bust right, rev. PRESIDENT | CALVIN COOLIDGE | VICE PRESIDENT | CHARLES G. DAWES, heraldic eagle, 70mm (PCGS 76636; NGA 2015.19.3757.b), a very pleasing extremely fine, the SECOND RAREST presidential inauguration medal, only 75 struck; with, cut signature "Calvin Coolidge", mounted in frame, 267mm x 395mm Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Vermont-born and Amherst-trained, Coolidge rose through Massachusetts politics by a habit of saying little and doing what he said; a manner that carried him from the Northampton city council to the governorship, and to national fame in 1919 when he broke the Boston police strike with the pronouncement that there was no right to strike against the public safety, anywhere, by anyone. Elected Harding's Vice President in 1920, he ascended to the Presidency itself in August 1923 under circumstances that read like folklore: roused at his parent's Vermont farmhouse in the small hours, he was sworn in by the light of a kerosene lamp by his own father, a notary public, using the family Bible on the parlor table. His fiscal record was the most disciplined of the era. Working with Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon, he pushed through successive Revenue Acts that cut the top marginal income-tax rate from the wartime peak of 73 percent down to 25 percent, on Mellon's theory that lighter rates on capital would swell revenue rather than starve it. Every Coolidge budget ran a surplus, and the proceeds went to retiring a substantial share of the federal debt left over from the Great War. Less remarked upon, then and since, was the cheap-money policy the Federal Reserve pursued in parallel, partly to help Britain defend its return to the gold standard; a policy of low rates that fed the stock speculation of the later 1920s and that some historians trace directly to the crash that followed within eight months of Coolidge's departure. He himself distilled his philosophy into a line still (mis)quoted today: "After all, the chief business of the American people is business." Legislatively, his was a busier term than his reputation for reticence suggests. He signed the Immigration Act of 1924, which imposed strict national-origin quotas and shut off most Asian immigration; the same year, in a far less noted act, he extended full citizenship to Native Americans born within U.S. borders. He vetoed the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill twice, alienating agrarian Republicans in defense of laissez-faire principle, and signed the Radio Act of 1927, creating the federal commission that would police the young medium of broadcasting. He dedicated the newly authorised Mount Rushmore in 1927, and in his last year in office watched his Secretary of State negotiate the Kellogg-Briand Pact, by which dozens of nations solemnly renounced war as an instrument of policy — an idealism history would not be kind to. Off the record, "Silent Cal" cultivated his own legend: told by a dinner companion that she'd wagered she could get more than two words out of him, he is said to have replied, "You lose." He slept prodigiously, napped daily, played practical jokes on his Secret Service detail, and kept a White House menagerie that included a raccoon named Rebecca, delivered in 1926 as a Thanksgiving entrée but spared, a pygmy hippopotamus named Billy gifted by industrialist Harvey Firestone in 1927, and two lion cubs from the Mayor of Johannesburg that he pointedly named "Tax Reduction" and "Budget Bureau". Beneath the whimsy sat one unhealed wound: his younger son died of blood poisoning in 1924 after a tennis blister went untreated, and Coolidge wrote afterward that the power and the glory of the Presidency had gone with him. In 1927, at a Black Hills press conference, he ended speculation about a third term with a single distributed slip of paper: "I do not choose to run for President in nineteen twenty eight." He left office to near-universal applause for the prosperity he had presided over — a prosperity whose foundations cracked within the year. Whether his silence was statesmanlike restraint or simply the quiet of a man with nothing more to add remains, fittingly, an open question. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$2,000 to \$3,000

Lot 85



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, HERBERT HOOVER, 31st President of the United States (March 4, 1929 - March 4, 1933), Inauguration, Official AE Medal, 1929, by Henry Kirke Bush-Brown for the US Mint, INAUGURATION MARCH 4 1929, draped bust left, rev. HERBERT HOOVER | PRESIDENT | CHARLES CURTIS | VICE | PRESIDENT, heraldic eagle, 70mm (Dusterberg-OIM 7B70), some spots of corrosion, otherwise much as issued, only 1,012 pieces struck; with, his cut signature "Herbert Hoover" from a document, mounted in frame, 267mm x 395mm Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Born in a two-room cottage in West Branch, Iowa, the first President born west of the Mississippi, Hoover was orphaned twice over by the age of nine, his father dead of heart disease, his mother of typhoid; and was passed among relatives before an uncle in Oregon took him in. Raised a Quaker, he entered Stanford's inaugural class in 1891 to study geology, worked his way through as a laundry agent and newspaper delivery boy, and left with a profession, mining engineering, that would make him wealthy well before it made him famous. By his forties, after assignments spanning the Australian outback and the mines of northern China (he was in Tianjin in 1900, organizing the foreign community's defenses during the Boxer Rebellion), he had become one of the most sought-after mining consultants in the world and a self-made millionaire, known in the trade papers simply as "the Great Engineer." The war remade his reputation entirely. Stranded American tourists in London in 1914 found in Hoover an improbable rescuer, and from there he organized the Commission for Relief in Belgium - a private humanitarian effort that fed the German-occupied nation of seven million people through four years of blockade and became, by most estimates, the largest food relief operation the world had yet seen. Understandably Hoover was lauded again as "the Great Humanitarian" and the "Saviour of Belgium". Wilson brought him home to head the U.S. Food Administration, where the verb "hooverize" entered the language as shorthand for wartime conservation, and after the armistice he extended the work eastward, into a Europe of famine and revolution. He directed relief into Soviet Russia during the 1921 famine over the objections of Americans who found feeding Bolsheviks distasteful, reportedly answering that twenty million people were starving and would be fed whatever their politics. He took no salary for any of it. By 1920, he was, by acclaim rather than election, the most admired man in American public life who had never held elected office. He entered the cabinet instead, serving as an unusually expansive Secretary of Commerce under Harding and Coolidge, where he set industrial standards, organised early radio regulation, and turned a minor department into a genuine instrument of Federal reach, before winning the Presidency itself in a landslide in 1928. Then came the collapse. The stock market crashed seven months into his term, and the response that followed was less passive than legend allows, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation lent Government funds to shore up banks and railroads, the Federal Home Loan Bank Act attempted to steady the mortgage market, but it was relief extended chiefly to institutions rather than individuals, hedged always by Hoover's conviction that direct Federal aid to citizens would corrode the character it was meant to save. The Smoot-Hawley Tariff (1930) came next, raising duties to some of the highest levels in American history (60% protectionist import rates), and only deepening the global trade contraction that was already strangling the recovery he needed. Worse for his standing was the summer of 1932, when thousands of unpaid Great War veterans camped in Washington demanding early payment of promised bonuses. Hoover ordered the camps cleared, and the Army, under Douglas MacArthur and with Dwight Eisenhower and George Patton among the officers involved, dispersed the Bonus Army with cavalry, tear gas, and fire, an image that outlasted any defence he could offer of it. It was on his watch, if to his lasting credit, that construction began on the great dam at Boulder Canyon, later renamed for him. Little of this squared with the private man. He and his wife Lou, who had met him in a Stanford Geology class and remains the only First Lady with a science degree, had learned Mandarin during their years in China and were known to lapse into it at the White House dinner table when they wanted to speak without being understood by the staff. Unable to find time for conventional exercise, Hoover devised a punishing medicine-ball game, promptly named "Hoover-ball", that he played each morning on the South Lawn with cabinet members and reporters; the ritual, said to be more strenuous than tennis, did nothing to soften the public sense of him as cold and unreachable, a misreading his admirers always found painful given the record of Belgium and the famine years. He lost to Franklin Roosevelt in 1932 by a margin nearly as decisive as his own victory four years earlier, and spent much of the following decade as the New Deal's most persistent conservative critic, a role that further dimmed a reputation the Depression had already darkened past easy repair. Rehabilitation came late and from an unlikely quarter: Truman, whom Hoover had never expected much warmth from, appointed him in 1947 to oversee a survey of post-war conditions in Germany as part of a famine prevention initiative. Hoover produced a report based on his findings which recommended not punishing the starving German people, but instead supporting Germany's economic recovery, stating that "If Western Civilization is to survive in Europe, it must also survive in Germany", putting aside political sensitivities in favour of humanitarian outreach, as he had done in Russia some 25 years previously. The resulting "Hoover Speisung", known as the Hoover Feeding Programme, provided life-saving rations to to German children, pregnant women, and hard labourers. He oversaw similar initiatives across the formerly occupied European nations, against stern opposition from the Allies. He lived another decade beyond that, dying in 1964 at ninety, one of the longest retirements of any American president and, by its end, a figure history had begun, tentatively, to judge less by 1932 than by everything that came before and after it. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$200 to \$300

Lot 86



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, 32nd President of the United States (March 4, 1933 - April 12, 1945), First Inauguration, AE Medal, 1933, by P. H. Manship, draped bust left, legend in two lines around, rev. THOU TOO SAIL ON O SHIP OF STATE SAIL ON O UNION STRONG AND GREAT, the ship USS CONSTITUTION, and an angel below it, 76mm (National Archives MO 2010.10.12b), some minor contact marks, otherwise much as issued, only 1,500 struck; and, Second Inauguration, AE Medal, 1937, by Joseph Atchison, draped bust right, legend around, rev. draped bust left, legend around, 77mm (Dusterburg-OIM 9B76), much as issued, only 1,025 struck; and Third Inauguration, AE Medal, 1941, by Jo Davidson and John R. Sinnock, bust left, legend around, rev. THIRD INAUGURATION, JAN. | 20 | 1941 in wreath, 41mm (PCGS 660416), extremely fine, only 2,000 struck; and Third Inauguration, AE Medal Trial Strike, as before, couple of spots of corrosion, yet much as struck and RARE; and, Fourth Inauguration, AE Medal, 1945, by Jo Davidson, FRANKLIN DELARO ROOSEVELT ~ FOURTH INAUGURATION 1945, draped bust right, rev. THOU TO SAIL ON O SHIP OF STATE ~ SAIL ON O UNION STRONG AND GREAT, ship sailing right, 44mm (National Archives MO 1945.78.1), extremely fine, only 3,500 struck; with, cut signature "Franklin D Roosevelt", mounted in frame, 395mm x 580mm Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Born to Hudson Valley wealth at Hyde Park, New York, and a fifth cousin of Theodore Roosevelt whose relation grew closer still when he married TR's niece Eleanor in 1905, with the sitting President himself giving away the bride, Roosevelt cut an unremarkable figure through Groton, Harvard, and an unfinished stint at Columbia Law before entering politics as a New York state Senator and then Wilson's Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a post from which he ran, unsuccessfully, for Vice President in 1920. His marriage survived a crisis in 1918 that reshaped it permanently: Eleanor discovered love letters proving his affair with her own social secretary, Lucy Mercer, and while the couple never divorced, pressured by his domineering mother and by his adviser Louis Howe's warning that scandal would end his career outright, the partnership that continued afterward was, by most accounts, a formidable political alliance conducted increasingly along separate personal lives. In 1921, at Campobello Island, he was struck by a sudden paralytic illness, diagnosed at the time as polio, though some modern physicians reviewing the case have proposed Guillain-Barré syndrome as an alternative explanation, and it left him unable to walk unaided for the rest of his life. He built an elaborate, largely successful public performance around the disability, fitted with heavy steel leg braces that let him appear to stand and "walk" a few staged steps with support, and a co-operative press corps that all but never photographed him in the wheelchair he depended on privately. He bought and developed Warm Springs, Georgia, as a hydrotherapy retreat for fellow polio patients and founded the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis to fund research toward a cure, philanthropic work that would outlive him in a form few could have anticipated at the time. Elected New York's Governor in 1928 and re-elected in a landslide as the Depression deepened, he brought an activist state relief program to the Presidency itself after defeating the incumbent Herbert Hoover in 1932. His first hundred days produced a legislative burst without precedent, emergency banking reform, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and a direct new channel to the public in the radio fireside chat, through which he talked Americans through the banking panic in a tone of calm, unhurried reassurance that few politicians before him had managed over the airwaves. Social Security, passed in 1935, became the New Deal's most durable legacy, and the Wagner Act's protections for union organizing reshaped American labor for a generation. His 1937 attempt to expand the Supreme Court after it struck down several of his early programs badly overreached his political capital, failed in Congress outright, and cost him allies even as the Court, for reasons historians still debate, began upholding New Deal legislation not long after. He broke Washington's two-term tradition by winning a third term in 1940 and a fourth in 1944, the only President to serve more than eight years, a run that Congress closed off for everyone after him with the Twenty-Second Amendment. Wartime leadership occupied nearly all of those last two terms: he supplied Britain through Lend-Lease while formally neutral, met Churchill at sea to draft the Atlantic Charter, and brought the country fully into the war after Pearl Harbor, telling Congress the following day that December 7, 1941, would be "a date which will live in infamy," a line he changed from an earlier, flatter draft only shortly before delivering it. He coordinated Allied grand strategy with Churchill and Stalin at Casablanca, Tehran, and finally Yalta, insisted on unconditional surrender from the Axis powers, and quietly set the Manhattan Project in motion, though its results would fall to his successor to decide upon. That record carries one of the gravest stains of any modern presidency alongside it: Executive Order 9066, signed in 1942, authorized the forced removal and internment of well over a hundred thousand Japanese Americans, the great majority of them citizens, a decision the Federal Government would not formally apologize and compensate for until decades later. He entered his fourth term visibly failing, his heart disease and hypertension managed and concealed from the public much as Wilson's stroke and Cleveland's cancer had been managed before him, and on April 12, 1945, he died of a massive cerebral haemorrhage at Warm Springs, weeks before Germany's surrender and months before Japan's. Lucy Mercer, not Eleanor, was in the room when he died, a detail Eleanor learned only afterward and one of the more quietly devastating footnotes to a marriage that had, by then, become something closer to a lifelong political partnership than a romance. His dog Fala, a Scottish terrier who travelled everywhere with him, briefly became a small controversy of his own in the 1944 campaign, when Roosevelt mocked Republican claims that he had sent a Navy destroyer back to retrieve the dog after supposedly leaving him behind in the Aleutians, telling an audience that his own family could not "resent attacks" on him but that Fala's "Scotch soul" certainly could. The coin that carries his face today exists because of the disease that nearly ended his career before it began. Within a month of his death, Congress moved to put Roosevelt on the Dime specifically because of his association with the March of Dimes, the fundraising campaign born from his own foundation, and the Mint rushed Chief Engraver John Sinnock's design into production so quickly that it reached circulation on what would have been Roosevelt's sixty-fourth birthday in January 1946. The new coin picked up two minor controversies almost immediately: early Cold War anxiety turned Sinnock's own initials, JS, into a rumour that the engraver had secretly honored Joseph Stalin, and the sculptor Selma Burke argued for years afterward that Sinnock's portrait had been lifted from her own 1945 bronze relief of the president rather than created independently, a dispute over credit that numismatists still can not fully settle today. Subject to 5%

Estimate
\$1,500 to \$2,000

Lot 87



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, HARRY S. TRUMAN, 33rd President of the United States (April 12, 1945 - January 20, 1953), Second Inauguration, Official AE Medal, 1949, by C. Paul Jennewein, draped bust left, stars around, rev. Liberty standing, dividing legend, 50mm (Smithsonian 2014.29.11), couple of spots of discolouration, otherwise much as issued; with, cut signature "Harry Truman" from typed letter, mounted in frame 267mm x 395mm. Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Truman came to the Presidency more furnished with failure than most who have held it: a Missouri farm boy who left the land for an Artillery command in France (his gun crew, unbroken and famously well drilled, called him "Captain Harry"), then home to a haberdashery in Kansas City that went under within two years, taking his savings with it. What rescued him was the Pendergast machine, the Kansas City political organisation that put him on the county bench and later, in 1934, into the United States Senate, a debt of patronage he never fully shed in the press though he governed, by nearly every account, with clean hands. It was in the Senate that he built the reputation that mattered: chairing the wartime committee that rooted out fraud and waste in defense contracting, work credited with saving the government billions and with putting his name, at last, before Franklin Roosevelt as a safe, uncontroversial choice for the 1944 Vice Presidential candidacy. His middle initial was itself a small act of diplomacy, and worth pausing on. His parents, unable to settle between his grandfathers Anderson Shipp Truman and Solomon Young, gave him simply the letter S, honoring both without naming either. Strictly, then, it abbreviates nothing, and the strictest usage would leave it bare, without a period (or in the case of this accompanying signature absent entirely). Truman himself was inconsistent on the point throughout his life, and the library that bears his name still uses the period; the grammar, like much else about him, was settled by habit rather than rule. He had been Vice President only eighty-two days, and had met privately with Roosevelt perhaps twice, when he was informed on the evening of April 12, 1945, that he was President. He learned of the atomic bomb only after taking the oath, authorized its use against Hiroshima and Nagasaki that August, and closed out the war within the year. What followed was a foreign policy of unusual consequence for so unheralded a man: the Truman Doctrine committing American aid against Communist expansion, the Marshall Plan rebuilding Western Europe, the Berlin Airlift defying Soviet blockade by air for eleven months, the founding of NATO, and swift recognition of the new state of Israel in 1948. At home he de-segregated the armed forces by Executive Order and proposed a "Fair Deal" of Civil Rights and social legislation that a conservative coalition in Congress, the body he took to calling the "Do-Nothing" Eightieth, mostly buried. That Congress became his instrument of survival in 1948, a campaign remembered still as the great upset of American electoral history. The Democratic Party had split three ways, with Strom Thurmond's "Dixiecrats" bolting over Civil Rights and Henry Wallace's "Progressives" bolting from the left; Thomas Dewey, the Republican Governor of New York, was considered so certain a winner that the Gallup organization stopped polling weeks before the vote and several newspapers wrote his victory in advance. Truman answered by taking the fight directly to the country, covering some thirty thousand miles by rail and delivering hundreds of unscripted speeches from the rear platform of his train, a style his supporters dubbed "whistle-stopping" and that produced the campaign's enduring cry: "Give 'em hell, Harry." He won by more than two million votes, and the photograph taken the next morning at St. Louis's Union Station, Truman grinning and holding aloft an early edition of the Chicago Daily Tribune under the headline DEWEY DEFEATS TRUMAN, has outlived nearly every other image of his Presidency: proof, framed and printed, of how completely the professionals had gotten it wrong. The medal struck for his inauguration that following January and offered presently was a formality granted to every incomer, but in this result, unlike any other Presidential race until arguably 2016, carries something closer to vindication than ceremony. His second term brought Korea, the dismissal of General MacArthur for insubordination, an assassination attempt by Puerto Rican nationalists at Blair House in 1950, and approval ratings that fell, by the time he declined to seek re-election in 1952, among the lowest ever recorded for a sitting President. History has been considerably kinder in the retelling than the polls of the moment allowed. He kept, famously, a sign on his desk reading "The Buck Stops Here," and retired without wealth to a modest house in Independence, Missouri, the plain terms on which he had always insisted he be judged. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$200 to \$260

Lot 88



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, JOHN F. KENNEDY, 35th President of the United States (January 20, 1961 - November 22, 1963), Inauguration, Official Silver Medal, 1961, by Paul Manship for the Medallic Art Company (New York City), JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, draped bust left, rev. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, heraldic eagle, 70mm, some light contact marks, good extremely fine; another, Official AE Medal, as before, small evidence of lacquer, about as issued; with, cut signature "John Kennedy" from typed letter, mounted in frame, 395mm x 395mm, damage to frame. Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Born into a wealthy and relentlessly competitive Massachusetts family, the second of Joseph P. Kennedy Sr.'s nine children, Kennedy was a sickly child, plagued through his life by scarlet fever, colitis, and a chronic spinal weakness that would eventually be compounded by war wounds. He was not, at first, the son groomed for politics; that role belonged to his elder brother Joe Jr., and it passed to Jack only when Joe was killed in 1944 on a volunteer bombing mission that detonated prematurely over England. Jack's own war record supplied its own legend by then: commanding the patrol boat PT-109 in the Solomon Islands in August 1943, he survived a night collision with a Japanese destroyer that split his boat in half, then swam for hours towing an injured crewman by gripping a life-jacket strap in his teeth, an act that earned him the Navy and Marine Corps Medal and left him with a back injury that troubled him for the rest of his life. He carried a second, more closely guarded medical secret throughout his political career: a diagnosis of Addison's disease, an adrenal insufficiency managed with corticosteroids and kept from the public, since a chronic and potentially fatal illness sat uneasily with the image of vigour his campaigns worked hard to project. He entered the House in 1947, and the Senate in 1953, the same year he married Jacqueline Bouvier, and nearly died the following year from complications of back surgery undertaken to relieve pain that had never fully healed from the war. During the long recovery he produced "Profiles in Courage", a study of senators who had defied their own party's interests for principle, which won the 1957 Pulitzer Prize for Biography, though historians have long debated how much of the finished text came from Kennedy's own pen rather than his aide Theodore Sorensen's. A near miss for the Vice Presidential nomination in 1956 only sharpened his ambitions, and by 1960 he was contesting his own party's Presidential nomination against Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey, winning it and then addressing head on the concern that, as a Catholic, he might govern at the Vatican's direction, a suspicion he confronted directly before Houston's Protestant ministers rather than letting it fester unanswered. His televised debates against Richard Nixon that fall, the first of their kind, are still cited as a hinge point in how the medium itself could shape a campaign, since radio listeners and television viewers came away with strikingly different impressions of who had won. He took the White House by one of the narrowest popular margins in American history, becoming, at forty-three, the youngest man ever elected to the office and the first Catholic to hold it. His Presidency opened on optimism and stumbled almost immediately into humiliation: the CIA-backed invasion of Cuba by exiles at the Bay of Pigs in April 1961 collapsed within days, and Kennedy, though the plan had been inherited from Eisenhower's administration, took public responsibility for it rather than deflect the blame downward. He founded the Peace Corps that same year, faced down a renewed Soviet challenge over Berlin that produced the Wall dividing the city, and in 1962 committed the country, in a speech at Rice University, to landing a man on the Moon before the decade was out, a goal that sounded closer to science fiction than policy at the time it was made. The defining thirteen days of his Presidency came that October, when American reconnaissance discovered Soviet nuclear missiles under construction in Cuba, and Kennedy chose a naval quarantine over the air strikes and invasion many of his advisors pushed for, threading a resolution through backchannel diplomacy that removed the missiles in exchange for a public pledge not to invade Cuba and a quiet, unpublicised withdrawal of American missiles from Turkey. At home, his early caution on Civil Rights hardened into open commitment only under the pressure of events he did not choose, the Freedom Rides, the violent resistance to integrating the University of Mississippi and then Alabama, until he delivered a nationally televised address in June 1963 framing Civil Rights as a moral issue the country could no longer defer, and sent to Congress the bill that would become, after his death, the Civil Rights Act (1964). He signed a Limited Test Ban Treaty with the Soviets that same summer, while quietly expanding the American military advisory presence in South Vietnam from a few hundred personnel to more than sixteen thousand, a policy whose consequences his successor would inherit and vastly enlarge. His family life carried its own private grief alongside the public triumphs: an infant son, Patrick, died two days after a premature birth in August 1963, a loss that visibly affected both Kennedys in the months before Dallas, even as rumours of the president's own infidelities, later substantiated by historians, circulated beneath the surface of a marriage the public was shown only in its most polished form. He was killed on November 22, 1963, shot while riding in an open motorcade through Dealey Plaza in Dallas, and died within the hour. Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested and charged, then murdered two days later by Jack Ruby before he could stand trial, an irregularity that has fed a market of conspiracy theories running now for more than six decades against the Warren Commission's official finding of a lone gunman. His running-mate, Lyndon Baines Johnson was sworn in aboard Air Force One that same afternoon, and much of the legislative program Kennedy had struggled to move through a resistant Congress, Civil Rights chief among it, passed within the following year, carried forward partly on the momentum of a national grief that Kennedy's widow, within days of the funeral, helped cast in the language of Camelot, a framing that has shaped how the brief Presidency is remembered ever since, sometimes more generously than the record on its own would support. The country's memorial to him arrived with unusual speed even by the standards of Washington improvisation. Congress authorized a Kennedy half dollar barely a month after the assassination, and the Mint was able to move so quickly only because it repurposed existing work: Chief Engraver Gilroy Roberts adapted his own obverse portrait, and Assistant Engraver Frank Gasparro his own rendering of the Presidential Seal, both originally created for Kennedy's 1961 inaugural medal (exhibited in two metals in this lot). Jacqueline Kennedy herself shaped the decision in a small but telling way, specifically declining to have her husband replace George Washington on the Quarter and steering the tribute to the half dollar instead, then objecting to the Engraver's first pass at his hairline closely enough that the mint reworked the dies mid-production, leaving a scarce early "accented hair" variant now prized by collectors. The change required Congress to waive the twenty-five-year rule against redies

Estimate
\$500 to \$600

Lot 89



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, 36th President of the United States (November 22, 1963 - January 20, 1969), Official AE Inauguration Medal, 1965, by F. de Weldon for the Medallic Art Company (New York City), LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON, bust left, rev. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, heraldic eagle over map of America, 64mm, much as issued; another, AR Medal, as before, much as issued; with, cut signature "Lyndon B Johnson" on typed letter, mounted in frame, 395mm x 395mm Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Born in a farmhouse near Stonewall, in the Texas Hill Country, to a family that swung between modest comfort and real hardship, Johnson worked his way through Southwest Texas State Teachers College and spent a formative year teaching at a poor, segregated Mexican-American school in Cotulla, an experience of his students' poverty he invoked directly, decades later, while signing civil rights and education legislation as president. He entered politics as a Congressional aide, then ran the National Youth Administration in Texas under the New Deal, impressing Franklin Roosevelt enough that when Johnson won a special House election in 1937, he found himself with an unusually direct line to the White House from the start. After Pearl Harbor he became the first sitting member of Congress to report for active military duty, served briefly as a Navy Reserve officer in the Pacific, and received a Silver Star for a single observation flight over New Guinea that came under Japanese fire, an award historians have long debated as more a product of General MacArthur's political instincts than of anything Johnson personally did, since the rest of the crew received nothing and Roosevelt recalled all sitting congressmen from combat duty within months. His Senate election in 1948 was decided by a margin of eighty-seven votes, tainted from the start by irregularities out of Jim Wells County that earned him the lasting, needling, nickname "Landslide Lyndon," but the seat became the platform for the most formidable legislative career of his generation. He rose to Senate Democratic leader in 1953 and, when the party retook the majority two years later, became the youngest majority leader in the chamber's history, mastering it through a style of persuasion so physical and relentless it earned its own name, the "Johnson Treatment," conducted at close range with a hand on the lapel and a face a few inches from its target. A serious heart attack in 1955 barely slowed him. He sought the Presidency himself in 1960, lost the nomination to John F Kennedy, and accepted the Vice Presidency despite real doubts about the job's substance, finding the following three years about as marginalising as he had feared. He was sworn in aboard Air Force One at Dallas's Love Field on November 22, 1963, hours after Kennedy's assassination, and administered the oath by Federal judge Sarah Hughes, the first woman ever to swear in a President. What followed was a legislative record that dwarfed nearly everyone's expectations of him: a landslide election of his own in 1964 over Barry Goldwater gave him the mandate to push through the Civil Rights Act that same year, the Voting Rights Act in 1965 after the violence at Selma forced the issue, and the creation of Medicare and Medicaid, alongside an Immigration and Nationality Act that dismantled the national-origin quota system in place since the 1920s, Head Start, the Job Corps, and the public broadcasting legislation that eventually produced PBS and NPR. He signed the Fair Housing Act in April 1968 within days of Martin Luther King's assassination, closing out a run of domestic legislation historians still measure against the New Deal itself for its scope. Vietnam undid nearly all of it. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution in 1964 gave him a broad mandate he expanded steadily into a massive, unpopular troop commitment, and the credibility gap between his public assurances and the war's actual course widened until the Tet Offensive in early 1968 collapsed what remained of the public's patience, even though it was a tactical defeat for the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong. On March 31, 1968, in a televised address most of the country expected to be about the war alone, he closed with the announcement that he would not seek or accept his party's nomination for another term, a renunciation of power that stunned even close aides. He left office in January 1969 for his Texas ranch, watched the war and the country's divisions continue without him, and died of a heart attack there on January 22, 1973, the day before what would have been the end of a second full term. His wife, Lady Bird Johnson, whom he married in 1934, had built much of the family's early broadcasting fortune herself and went on, as First Lady, to make highway beautification and conservation her own signature cause, a quieter legacy standing alongside her husband's considerably louder one. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$200 to \$260

Lot 90



(x) Commanders-in-Chief, RONALD REAGAN, 40th President of the United States (January 20, 1981 - January 20, 1989), First Inauguration, Quintet of Medals in Gold, Silver and AE, 1981 (5), by E. Fraughton for the Medallic Art Company (New York City), RONALD REAGAN, draped bust facing, rev. 40TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, view of the Capitol building; presidential seal to right, 30mm [gold]; 36mm [silver and AE]; 64mm [silver and AE], all much as struck, only 1,381 gold medals struck, thus RARE; with, cut signature "Ronald Reagan", mounted in frame, 395mm x 580mm, damage to frame Not inspected outside of the frame. Sold as is. Provenance Presented to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States (1983-2005), by James Addison Baker III, 67th Secretary of the Treasury and 10th White House Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. James Addison Baker III also served as 16th White House Chief of Staff and 61st Secretary of State to President George H. W. Bush. Born in Tampico, Illinois, and raised through a series of small-town moves dictated by his father Jack's itinerant shoe-selling and persistent drinking, Reagan found his footing as a teenage lifeguard on Dixon's Rock River, a job he held for seven summers and later credited with seventy-seven rescues, each one, by his own count, notched into a wooden log at the beach. He worked his way through Eureka College on athletic scholarships and odd jobs, talked his way into a radio job in Iowa on the strength of sheer nerve, and became locally famous re-creating Major League Baseball games from a telegraph ticker alone, once improvising several minutes of fictional foul balls when the wire itself went dead mid-game rather than admit to his listeners that he had nothing to report. R>A screen test converted that broadcasting charisma into a Warner Bros. contract in 1937, and over the next three decades he appeared in more than fifty films, most memorably as the dying football star of "Knut Rockne, All American," whose "win one for the Gipper" line would follow him into politics, and as the double amputee of "Kings Row," whose own anguished "Where's the rest of me?" supplied the title of his memoir. Poor eyesight kept him out of combat in the war his contemporaries fought; he spent it instead making training and propaganda films for the Army Air Forces without ever leaving Culver City. He led the Screen Actors Guild through Hollywood's blacklist years, testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee, and, unknown to the public until FBI files surfaced decades later, served the Bureau as a confidential informant on suspected Communist sympathisers within the industry. His politics migrated rightward across the 1950s largely through his later work as a corporate spokesman for General Electric, touring plants nationwide and absorbing management's arguments as thoroughly as he had once absorbed a script, and by 1964 he was conservative enough to deliver a nationally televised address for Barry Goldwater's doomed campaign, "A Time for Choosing," a speech so effective in isolation that it launched Reagan's own political career even as it failed to save Goldwater's. Two years later he won the California Governorship, was re-elected in 1970, presided over bitter clashes with student protesters at Berkeley, and, less remembered by his later admirers, signed one of the era's more permissive abortion liberalisation laws before positioning himself thereafter as a champion of the pro-life cause. After an unsuccessful 1976 primary challenge to incumbent Gerald Ford, he won the Republican nomination and then the Presidency itself in 1980, defeating a Jimmy Carter weighed down by stagflation and the Iran hostage crisis, a crisis that resolved, with theatrical timing that was pure coincidence, on the very afternoon of Reagan's inauguration. His Presidency nearly ended within months of starting: on March 30, 1981, John Hinckley Jr. shot him outside the Washington Hilton, a bullet ricocheting off the limousine and lodging near his heart, and Reagan, characteristically, greeted the surgical team with "I hope you're all Republicans" before going under anesthesia. He recovered to push through the largest peacetime tax cuts in the country's history alongside sweeping deregulation and a historic military buildup, a combination that supporters called "Reaganomics" and that produced both a sharp recovery from recession and a federal deficit that ballooned despite the small-government rhetoric surrounding it. He broke the air traffic controllers' strike in 1981 by firing some eleven thousand of them outright, reshaping American labor relations for a generation, and appointed Sandra Day O'Connor as the first woman to sit on the Supreme Court. His rhetoric toward Moscow, an "evil empire" in 1983 and the Berlin wall he demanded be torn down at the Brandenburg Gate in 1987, ran alongside an unexpectedly productive personal rapport with Mikhail Gorbachev, whose summits with Reagan at Geneva, Reykjavik, Washington, and Moscow produced the INF Treaty eliminating an entire class of nuclear missiles and helped ease the Cold War toward its end. That record sat uneasily beside the Iran-Contra affair, in which members of his administration secretly sold arms to Iran to fund Nicaraguan rebels in direct defiance of Congress, a scandal Reagan addressed on television with an admission that mistakes had been made under his watch without ever fully explaining what he had known and when. He survived colon cancer surgery in 1985 and left office in January 1989 with approval ratings few two-term presidents have matched. Until 2016, Reagan was, notably for such a conservative figure, Reagan was the only American President ever divorced, having ended his first marriage to actress Jane Wyman in 1949 before marrying Nancy Davis in 1952. He spent his last public years modeling a different kind of courage: in November 1994, in a handwritten letter released to the country, he announced his own Alzheimer's diagnosis and described himself as "beginning the journey that will lead me into the sunset of my life," a disclosure widely credited with easing the stigma around the disease for millions of American families. He died at his home in Bel Air a decade later, on June 5, 2004, and lay in state at the Capitol before burial at his presidential library in Simi Valley. The coin that carries his likeness closes out a program in a way that fits his story almost too neatly. The Presidential \$1 Coin series, minting a dollar for every deceased President in order since Washington's in 2007, reached Reagan in 2016 and then simply stopped there, since the next man in line, Jimmy Carter, had been still living, and the law establishing the series required a President be dead at least two years before his coin could be struck. Reagan's Dollar, released that February on what would have been his hundred and fifth birthday, thus became the fortieth and final issue of a nine-year program purely by the accident of whose turn came next. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$2,000 to \$2,500

Lot 91



Champlain & St. Lawrence Rail Road, Canada, [3 notes] remainder 15 Pence, 7 Pence Half Penny & 1/2 Dollar, Montreal, 1st August 1857, (Fr. unlisted), pinhole and staining otherwise extremely fine (3 notes) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$150 to \$280

Lot 92



(x) West River Bank, United States of America, remainder \$1, Vermont, Jamaica, 1860s, pp A, (Fr. unlisted), in PMG holder 53 About Uncirculated Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$50 to \$90

Lot 93



(x) West River Bank, United States of America, remainder \$2, Vermont, Jamaica, 1860s, pp A, (Fr. unlisted), in PMG holder 64 Choice Uncirculated Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$130 to \$180

Lot 94



(x) West River Bank, United States of America, remainder \$3, Vermont, Jamaica, 1860s, pp A, (Fr. unlisted), in PMG holder 58 EPQ Choice About Uncirculated Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$90 to \$130

Lot 95



(x) Legal Tender, United States of America, \$1, 1896, serial number V6209568, pp D, (Fr. 18), in PMG holder 30 Very Fine Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$900 to \$1,300

Lot 96



(x) Legal Tender, United States of America, \$1, 1917, serial number H32739618A, pp B, (Fr. 37), in PMG holder 58 Choice About Uncirculated Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$260 to \$380

Lot 97



(x) Legal Tender, United States of America, \$1, 1917, serial number M82486599A, pp C, (Fr. 39), in PMG holder 64 EPQ Choice Uncirculated Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$380 to \$550

Lot 98



(x) Legal Tender, United States of America, \$2, 1917, serial number D78436796A, pp C, (Fr. 60), in PCGS holder 63 PPQ Choice New Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$400 to \$550

Lot 99



(x) Legal Tender, United States of America, \$10, 1863, serial number 81123, pp C, new series, (Fr. 95), in PMG holder 20 Very Fine Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$1,300 to \$1,700

Lot 100



(x) Legal Tender, United States of America, mule \$10, 1901, serial number E54284320, pp D, (Fr. 122m), in PMG holder 20 Very Fine, a desirable design and mule note. Introducing an iconic Legal Tender "Bison Note", featuring the American bison standing proudly at the centre. The bison is deeply rooted in American heritage and serves as a powerful symbol of the nation's frontier history. At the time of issue in 1901, the American bison had already undergone a dramatic decline due to overhunting and habitat loss, making its depiction all the more striking within this historical context. Disputes over whether the bison on this note is 'Black Diamond', an iconic buffalo situated in the Central Park Zoo in the early 1900s and similarly believed to have been the model for the "Buffalo Nickel" coin, adds further intrigue to the illustration. Alongside the bison are portraits of American explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, best known for leading an expedition that explored the newly acquired western portion of the country, a significant step in the era of westward expansion. On the reverse of the note, Columbia is situated between two pillars and scrolls, a neoclassical figure symbolising the nation's strength, liberty, and independence. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$900 to \$1,300

Lot 101



(x) Silver Certificate, United States of America, \$1, 1896, serial number 46525990, pp B, (Fr. 225), in PMG holder 30 Very Fine. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$650 to \$950

Lot 102



(x) Silver Certificate, United States of America, \$1, 1899, serial number A99056886A, pp B, (Fr. 230), in PMG holder 65 EPQ Gem Uncirculated. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$800 to \$1,200

Lot 103



(x) Silver Certificate, United States of America, \$1, 1923, serial number T38640436D, pp H, (Fr. 237), in PCGS holder 55 About Uncirculated. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$130 to \$260

Lot 104



(x) Silver Certificate, United States of America, \$1, 1923, serial number A52664348E, pp D, (Fr. 238), in PMG holder 55 About Uncirculated. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$100 to \$200

Lot 105



Silver Certificate, United States of America, \$2, 1896, serial number 102968, (Fr. 247), in PMG holder 30 Very Fine, a beautiful and iconic design. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,300 to \$2,000

Lot 106



Silver Certificate, United States of America, \$5, 1896, serial number 15416116, (Fr. 268), in PMG holder 15 Choice Fine, a highly elaborate composition from the 'Educational' series by Walter Shirlaw, entitled "Electricity Presenting Light to the World". Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,000 to \$1,800

Lot 107



(x) Silver Certificate, United States of America, \$5, 1899, serial number N64764415, pp G,(Fr. 281), in PMG holder 53 EPQ About UncirculatedSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$2,600 to \$4,000

Lot 108



(x) Treasury Note, United States of America, \$1, 1891, serial number B32827770, pp B,(Fr. 351), in PMG holder 58 EPQ Choice About UncirculatedSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$650 to \$1,200

Lot 109



(x) Fourth and First National Bank of Nashville, United States of America, \$5, 1902, Tennessee, serial number 20154, pp A, charter number 150,(Fr. 602), in PMG holder 15 Choice Fine, Napier | McClung, tape repairs, trimmedSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$150 to \$280

Lot 110



Federal Reserve Bank, United States of America, \$2, Cleveland, 1918, serial number D303A, (Fr. 757), in PCGS holder 66 PPQ Gem New, a beautiful example of the iconic 'Battleship' noteSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,800 to \$3,200

Lot 111



(x) Federal Reserve, United States of America, \$5, New York, 1914, serial number B21785717B, pp E,(Fr. 850), in PMG holder 20 Very Fine, stained, minor discolourationSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$80 to \$120

Lot 112



(x) Federal Reserve, United States of America, \$5, New York, 1914, serial number B39468172B, pp D,(Fr. 851a), in PMG holder 30 Very FineSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$100 to \$180

Lot 113



(x) Federal Reserve, United States of America, \$10, New York, 1914, serial number B39453474B, pp F,(Fr. 911b), in PMG holder 35 Choice Very FineSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$100 to \$180

Lot 114



(x) Federal Reserve, United States of America, \$20, New York, 1914, serial number B24475522A. (Fr. 969), in PMG holder 15 Choice Fine,Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$70 to \$130

Lot 115



(x) Federal Reserve, United States of America, \$20, Cleveland, 1914, serial number D3747669, pp G,(Fr. 979a), in PMG holder 30 Very FineSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$170 to \$280

Lot 116



(x) Federal Reserve, United States of America, \$20, San Francisco, 1914, serial number L2304949A, pp A,(Fr. 1011a), in PMG holder 20 Very FineSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$80 to \$130

Lot 117



Federal Reserve, United States of America, \$50, Cleveland, series of 1914, ascending ladder serial number D23456A, pp D, (Fr. 1015b), fine, paper toning, corner rounding, limited tears, still a visually appealing design of a scarce noteA scarce note with 17 recorded examples of this type on the PMG population report, at time of writing. Cleveland is a particularly collectable region for this issue, adding further appeal to the note. This example is further distinguished by its ascending ladder serial number, a highly sought-after feature. The note displays respectable centring, with minor edge tears. The red seal remains vibrant in colour, contributing to the note's strong visual appeal and desirability,Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$800 to \$1,600

Lot 118



(x) Federal Reserve, United States of America, \$100, Cleveland, 1914, serial number D556531A, pp C,(Fr. 1099), in PMG holder 25 Very Fine, ink stamp, tearSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$650 to \$1,000

Lot 119



(x) Gold Certificate, United States of America, \$10, 1922, serial number H16152518, pp F,(Fr. 1173), in PMG holder 12 Fine, edge damageSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$120 to \$240

Lot 120



(x) Gold Certificate, United States of America, mule \$10, 1922, serial number H1819188, pp D, bp 175,(Fr. 1173am), in PMG holder 30 Very FineSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$400 to \$550

Lot 121



(x) Gold Certificate, United States of America, \$20, 1906, serial number D13089437, pp A,(Fr. 1183), in PMG holder 25 Very FineSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$400 to \$550

Lot 122



(x) Gold Certificate, United States of America, \$20, 1922, serial number K49805195, pp G,(Fr. 1187), in PMG holder 25 Very FineSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$260 to \$380

Lot 123



(x) Gold Certificate, United States of America, \$50, 1913, serial number A553469, pp A,(Fr. 1199), in PMG holder 35 Choice Very FineSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$1,300 to \$2,600

Lot 123A



(x) Gold Certificate, United States of America, mule \$50, 1922, serial number B2191767, pp C, bp 1, (Fr 1200m), in PMG 20 Very Fine Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$500 to \$700

Lot 124



(x) Gold Certificate, United States of America, \$100, 1882, serial number M466481, pp A, (Fr. 1214), in PMG 25 Very Fine, stains Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$800 to \$1,500

Lot 125



(x) Gold Certificate, United States of America, \$100, 1922, serial number N756277, pp A, (Fr. 1215), in PMG 35 Choice Very Fine Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$1,300 to \$2,600

Lot 126



Gold Certificate, United States of America, \$100, series of 1922, serial number 649364, (Fr. 1215), tears at the border otherwise fine, fading of design on reverse but still visible, tears into border that do not extend into the central design, Featuring Thomas Hart Benton, nicknamed "Old Bullion" for his steadfast advocacy of gold bullion, an American politician and influential figure who served in both the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives. The reverse features a classic golden-orange tone, suggestive of the metallic wealth that underpinned exchangeable currency. The final \$100 note issued in this format. Bearing the signatures: Speelman and White. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$500 to \$750

Lot 127



(x) Legal Tender, United States of America, \$100, 1966, serial number A00171965A, AA block, pp F, (Fr. 1550), in PMG holder 35 Very Fine, ink, tears Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$130 to \$260

Lot 128



(x) Silver Certificate, United States of America, \$5, 1934D, serial number S02030322A, wide I (SA block), pp L, bp 1831, (Fr. 1654Wi), in PMG holder 55 EPQ About Uncirculated Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$70 to \$130

Lot 129



(x) Federal Reserve, United States of America, \$100, New York, 1929, serial number B00348495A, BA block, pp C, (Fr. 1890-B), in PMG holder 30 Very Fine Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$130 to \$260

Lot 130



(x) Federal Reserve, United States of America, specimen \$2, Boston, 1976, serial number A23456789A, (Fr. 1935-As), 63 Choice Uncirculated, rust removal Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$1,300 to \$2,400

Lot 131



(x) Federal Reserve, United States of America, *TOP POP* specimen \$10, St. Louis, serial number H23456789A, (Fr. 2022-Hs), in PMG holder 64 Choice Uncirculated Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$1,400 to \$2,600

Lot 132



(x) Federal Reserve, United States of America, specimen \$20, Minneapolis, 1974, serial number I23456789A, (Fr. 2071-Is), in PMG holder 64 Choice Uncirculated, Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$1,400 to \$2,600

Lot 133



(x) Federal Reserve, United States of America, *TOP POP* specimen \$20, New York, 1996, serial number AB23456789A 0702, (Fr. 2083-Bs), in PMG holder 66 EPQ Gem Uncirculated Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$1,600 to \$2,800

Lot 134



(x) Federal Reserve, United States of America, *TOP POP* specimen \$50, Atlanta, 1974, serial number F23456789A, (Fr. 2118-Fs), in PMG holder 64 Choice Uncirculated Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$1,400 to \$2,600

Lot 135



(x) Federal Reserve, United States of America, *TOP POP* specimen \$50, Philadelphia, 1996, serial number AC23456789A 0122, (Fr. 2126-Cs), in PMG holder 67 EPQ Superb Gem Uncirculated Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$2,000 to \$3,400

Lot 136



(x) Federal Reserve, United States of America, *TOP POP* specimen \$100, San Francisco, 1974, serial number L23456789A, (Fr. 2165-Ls), in PMG holder 66 EPQ Gem Uncirculated Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$1,600 to \$3,000

Lot 137



(x) Federal Reserve, United States of America, specimen \$100, New York, 1996, serial number AB23456789A 1012, (Fr. 2175-Bs), in PMG holder 63 Choice Uncirculated, rust removal Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$1,700 to \$3,000

Lot 138



(x) Federal Reserve, United States of America, \$500, Kansas City, 1934, serial number J00004244A, pp B, (Fr. 2201-Jlgs), in PMG holder 25 Very Fine, repairs, corner added Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$1,000 to \$1,600

Lot 139



In a cavern, in a canyon, Excavating for a mine, Dwelt a miner, forty-niner | USA, Brass 'California Gold Rush' Token Box, 1849, CALIFORNIA, view of gold miners panning for gold, rev. ship leaving harbour, EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA in exergue, 2.00g, a most interesting curio from the period of the gold rush, likely for the housing of toy money or perhaps even a small gold nugget, about extremely fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$50 to \$60

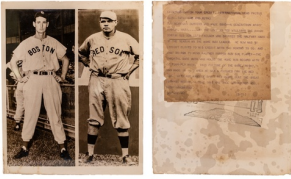
Lot 140



USA, Libby Prison War Museum, Columbian World's Fair Libby Prison, AE Exhibit Medal, 1893, LIBBY PRISION, view of the building, WAR MUSEUM CHICAGO 1893 in exergue in two lines, rev. NO SECTIONALISM 1861 NO NORTH NO SOUTH 1856 NO ANIMOSITY, eighteen line inscription, 69mm, 185.55g (Eglit 477), lightly contact marked, including a scratch to the obverse edge and exergue, otherwise very fine Provenance Spink 22180, 13 December 2022, lot 628 Libby Prison was a Confederate prison at Richmond, Virginia, during the American Civil War. In 1862 it was designated to hold officer prisoners from the Union Army. As the conflict wore on, it gained an infamous reputation for overcrowded and harsh conditions, with prisoners suffering high mortality from disease and malnutrition. By 1863, one thousand prisoners were crowded into large open rooms, with open, barred windows leaving them exposed to weather and temperature extremes. The building was built before the war as a tobacco warehouse and then used for food and groceries before being converted to a prison. It was considered second only to Andersonville in Georgia in terms of notoriety and suffering. One of its most dramatic episodes came in February 1864, when 109 Union officers escaped from Libby through a 50-foot-long tunnel; only 48 were recaptured. In 1889, Charles F. Gunther, a candymaker, bought the building. He had it disassembled and moved to downtown Chicago, where it was rebuilt to serve as a war museum. The contract for hauling the material was given to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, which used a total of 132 twenty-ton cars. The museum was a remarkable and eclectic mix. Over 100,000 visitors toured the museum during its first three months in 1889, with a total first-year attendance of 250,000. Highlights included an extensive collection of Civil War flags, Lincoln assassination relics, personal items belonging to Andrew Johnson, manuscripts by American generals, and details of the famous tunnel escape. The museum became a national centre for veterans, who managed its day-to-day operations, published a monthly newspaper, guided tours, and hosted reunions of ex-prisoners. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$100 to \$150

Lot 141



(x) PSA AUTHENTIC | USA, Baseball International News Photograph, Babe Ruth and Ted Williams, Boston Red Sox, 1946, Type III, composite photograph, issued by International News Photos, 81/8x10", some light signs of damage to edges, very fine, in PSA holder, graded AUTHENTIC (Cert. #84629036), some damage to plastic holderText clipping to reverse reads: 'Two Beantown Busters who made good - a generation apart Boston, Mass....at the left is Ted Williams the rangy Boston Red Sox left fielder who skirted the halfway mark of the season as the home run leader. He now has 31 circuit clouts to his credit with two months to go. And that brings to mind another Boston Red Sox player - the immortal Babe Ruth who holds the home run records with 60 four-ply hits. This picture of the Babe, right, was made in 1919 when he was a pitcher for the Red Sox. With any kind of spirit Ted might beat the great Ruthian record, a feat that was once considered well nigh impossible'

<https://www.psacard.com/cert/84629036/dnaSubject> to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$100 to \$150

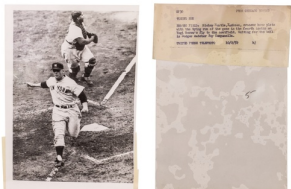
Lot 142



(x) PSA AUTHENTIC | USA, Baseball Press Photograph, Babe Ruth and Ted Williams, with Eddie Collins, Boston Red Sox, c.1948, Type III, a period example that was made from a duplicate negative featuring an image taken by International News Photos in 1948, 8x10", names of featured individuals annotated to reverse, some spots of foxing to border, good very fine, in PSA holder, graded AUTHENTIC (Cert. #84739180)<https://www.psacard.com/cert/84739180/dnaSubject> to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$100 to \$150

Lot 143



(x) PSA AUTHENTIC | USA, Baseball UPI Telephoto, Roy Campanella and Mickey Mantle, 1952, Type III, wire photo, issued by UPI Telephoto, 1952 World Series, 6x9", little markings, good very fine, in PSA holder, graded AUTHENTIC (Cert. #84585861)ProvenanceHeritage 152228, 10 July 2022, lot 42314 Text to reverse reads: 'Ebbets Field: Mickey Mantle, Yankees, crosses home plate with the tying run of the game in the fourth innings on Yogi Berra's fly to the outfield. Waiting for the ball is Dodger catcher Roy Campanella.'<https://www.psacard.com/cert/84585861/dnaSubject> to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$100 to \$150

Lot 144

USA, 48-Star United States Flag, 1944, with 48 stars, part cotton construction, marked U.S. 1944 to edge border, 40 x 23 inches, a World War II era flag, showing 48 stars as was the design of this period, with little to no signs of deterioration, extremely fineThe 48-star flag was introduced in 1912 and was used up until 1959, when Alaska and Hawaii became official states. This 47-year period makes it the second longest serving US flag, out of a total of 27 iterations. The adoption of this design in 1912 marked the first time a that a flag act specified an official arrangement of the stars in the canton. This specification named six rows of eight stars each, with each star having a point upwards.Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$100 to \$150

Lot 145

(g) World War II Gold Allied Set (5) | including, USA, Proof Five-Dollars, 2020, 1/10 oz Eagle struck in .917 fine gold, edge milled (Fb. B4; KM 214); Britain, Elizabeth II (1952-2022), Proof 25 Pounds, 'End of Second World War', 2020, 1/4 oz struck in .999 fine gold, edge milled (S.OA12); Canada, Elizabeth II (1952-2022), Proof 100 Dollars, 'Canadian Airforce', 2020, struck in .999 fine gold, edge plain (KM 3064); France, 50 Euros, 'Victory and Peace', 2020, struck in .999 fine gold, edge plain; Russia, Proof 50 Roubles, 'End of Second World War', 2020, struck in .999 fine gold, edge milled (KM Y1951), all brilliant as struck, an unusual commemorative set, in presentation box (5)Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$5,000 to \$5,500

Lot 146

Lalique, Frosted and Clear Glass 'Liberty Eagle', marked 'Lalique France' to base, 24cm x 14cm, much as manufactured, a striking interpretation of this iconic American emblem, produced by the premier French glass brand LaliqueSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$500 to \$600

Lot 147



Art Deco Diamond Wrist Watch (c.1920-1935), a Swiss-made mechanical wristwatch, the movement of typical early 20th-century export construction, housed in a composite white metal case with mixed karat white gold elements, the case back testing as approximately 14ct nickel white gold, the case sides testing as approximately 9ct white gold, with old-cut and rose-cut diamond bezel mounted in a silver or silver-based setting plate, rectangular to tonneau-style Art Deco form, fitted with a later American Gemex expandable bracelet marked '1/20 12KT G.F.' indicating gold-filled construction, Swiss movement likely intended for export to the United States market during the interwar period, 12.60g, movement not currently in working order, would require a service, in good overall antique condition with expected signs of age and mixed-period assembly consistent with a watch that has been adapted over time, the case retaining good definition, the bracelet later and functional, a characteristic example of early twentieth-century Swiss-American luxury watchmaking. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$400 to \$500

Lot 148



An American mid-20th century diamond cocktail ring, designed as an asymmetrical spray cluster set with pear-shaped diamonds and baguette-cut accents extending across the finger, mounted in platinum and marked '10% IRID PLAT', ring size H 1/2, gross weight 10.00g, all diamonds present with some stones containing visible inclusions, very light wear overall, presented in very good condition, reflecting the bold sculptural elegance and expressive glamour characteristic of mid-century cocktail jewellery design. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$6,000 to \$8,000

Lot 149

Tiffany & Co, a Sterling Silver Spoon, patented 'San Lorenzo' Pattern, distinctive framed shield at the top terminal and an elegant architectural stem, named after and inspired by Florence's famous Renaissance-era Church of San Lorenzo, marked 'TIFFANY & CO. STERLING PAT.1916 M' on reverse, inscribed to 'E. D.', 15.00cm long, 35.59g, in very good condition, comes with original cream coloured cardboard Tiffany box and soft pouch with brown label and ribbons, exemplifies the refinement of American silver design in the early twentieth century and the international influences embraced by America's leading luxury house. America has undoubtedly helped to define the language of luxury. From the elegance of New York's Fifth Avenue to the glamour of Hollywood, American jewellery has become synonymous with aspiration and modern design. No name embodies this legacy more than Tiffany & Co., whose timeless creations have become icons of American luxury. Alongside bold mid-century diamonds and refined gold accessories, these pieces celebrate the nation's remarkable contribution to jewellery history and the lasting influence of its style around the world. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$200 to \$300

Lot 150

Tiffany & Co (c.1910-1925), a Vesta/Match Case, 14ct Gold, rectangular shape with rounded corners, with a small cabochon sapphire thumb-piece and a single groove around the exterior, bottom strike, marked 'MADE FOR TIFFANY & CO.' on inner rim, stamped '14K' '190' 'HANDMADE' on the interior, 6.30cm long, 4.10cm wide, 35.02g including the inner steel, in good condition, some small scuffs to the surface and signs of use, the hinge works well, sleek and tactile, an elegant example of early twentieth-century craftsmanship, and understated sophistication of pre-war American luxury goods. America has undoubtedly helped to define the language of luxury. From the elegance of New York's Fifth Avenue to the glamour of Hollywood, American jewellery has become synonymous with aspiration and modern design. No name embodies this legacy more than Tiffany & Co., whose timeless creations have become icons of American luxury. Alongside bold mid-century diamonds and refined gold accessories, these pieces celebrate the nation's remarkable contribution to jewellery history and the lasting influence of its style around the world. 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 151



Tiffany & Co (c.1950-1980), an American engine-turned money clip, 14ct Gold, with diagonal basketweave pattern, maker's mark for 'TIFFANY & CO', and stamped '14K' beneath, 5.00cm long, 2.55cm wide, 20.27g, in good condition, some small scuffs to the surface and signs of use, the stamps slightly off centre and seemingly restruck due to hand finishing, reflects the understated elegance of mid-century luxury design and the growing culture of executive accessories in postwar America. America has undoubtedly helped to define the language of luxury. From the elegance of New York's Fifth Avenue to the glamour of Hollywood, American jewellery has become synonymous with aspiration and modern design. No name embodies this legacy more than Tiffany & Co., whose timeless creations have become icons of American luxury. Alongside bold mid-century diamonds and refined gold accessories, these pieces celebrate the nation's remarkable contribution to jewellery history and the lasting influence of its style around the world. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$2,000 to \$3,000

Lot 152



Tiffany & Co Contemporary Jewellery (3) | including, Letter M 'Notes Initial' Disc Necklace, Sterling Silver, stamped 'Tiffany & Co. AG925', pendant approx. 1.94cm diameter, chain approx. 45.70cm long, the chain marked 'Tiffany & Co' and 'AG925', 6.88g, excellent condition, comes with a Tiffany-blue velvet pouch and box; and 'Return to Tiffany' Heart Tag Bead Necklace, Sterling Silver, pendant engraved with 'PLEASE RETURN TO TIFFANY & CO. NEW YORK 925', stamped 'TIFFANY & CO. 925', pendant approx. 1.00cm diameter, chain approx. 40.00cm long, 25.26g, excellent condition, comes with a Tiffany-blue velvet pouch; and finally 'Return to Tiffany' Heart Tag Bead Bracelet, Sterling Silver, pendant engraved with 'PLEASE RETURN TO TIFFANY & CO. NEW YORK 925' and on the reverse 'T&CO. AG 925', stamped 'TIFFANY & CO.' '925' on the chain, pendant approx. 1.00cm diameter, chain approx. 17.50cm long, 6.14g, excellent condition, comes with a Tiffany-blue velvet pouch, together these pieces represent Tiffany & Co.'s evolution into contemporary lifestyle luxury, in particular the minimalist personalised jewellery trends of the early twenty-first century. America has undoubtedly helped to define the language of luxury. From the elegance of New York's Fifth Avenue to the glamour of Hollywood, American jewellery has become synonymous with aspiration and modern design. No name embodies this legacy more than Tiffany & Co., whose timeless creations have become icons of American luxury. Alongside bold mid-century diamonds and refined gold accessories, these pieces celebrate the nation's remarkable contribution to jewellery history and the lasting influence of its style around the world. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,000 to \$1,500

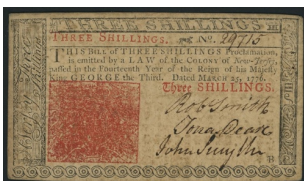
Lot 153



Tiffany & Co Ballpoint Pens (2) | including, 'T-Clip' Silver-Mounted Ballpoint Pen, with a central Tiffany-blue enamelled band, the T-clip marked verso 'U.S. Pat. No. 5,570,965[?]' and stamped 'Tiffany & Co. 925 U.S.A.', approx. 13.3cm long, 25.6g, comes with a Tiffany-blue velvet pouch and matching card box; and Elsa Peretti for Tiffany & Co., a Silver-Mounted Ballpoint Pen, with a drop- or club-shaped clip bearing a facsimile signature, stamped verso 'Tiffany & Co. AG 925 Germany', approx. 13.5cm long, 20.7g, comes with a Tiffany-blue velvet pouch, these pieces illustrate Tiffany & Co.'s embrace of streamlined contemporary design, reflecting the minimalist aesthetic and elevated lifestyle branding that defined American luxury goods in the late twentieth century. America has undoubtedly helped to define the language of luxury. From the elegance of New York's Fifth Avenue to the glamour of Hollywood, American jewellery has become synonymous with aspiration and modern design. No name embodies this legacy more than Tiffany & Co., whose timeless creations have become icons of American luxury. Alongside bold mid-century diamonds and refined gold accessories, these pieces celebrate the nation's remarkable contribution to jewellery history and the lasting influence of its style around the world. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$400 to \$500

Lot 154



USA, Jersey Colonial Currency, Three Shillings, 25th March 1776, serial number 29715, (Fr. NJ-181), good fine, pressed. Provenance~ Creighton Family Archive ~ Sold by direct family descent. The Province of New Jersey was also an early issuer, its first bills appearing in 1709 and as in many other cases the purpose was to raise funds for military actions. Bills issued between 1711 and 1733 were denominated in shillings and pence but redeemable in silver at a fixed rate, for example a bill for 1s 6d was to pass for four penny-weight and nine grains of silver. Calculations for everyday commerce using such bills must have been very time-consuming! New Jersey had been one of the first colonies to experiment with bi-coloured bills as seen with the 1733 issue which combined red and black ink to print the promissory text - a tricky undertaking to get the registration right. All New Jersey bills prominently displayed the Royal Arms, right up to the last series issued in March 1776 even though the Revolutionary War had already started at that point. These bills continued to circulate until they were replaced in 1780 by New Jersey's final issues which used the State Seal instead. Text by Jonathan Callaway. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$120 to \$240

Lot 155



NGC MS61 | USA, King's College (Columbia University), Literary Society, Silver Hand-Engraved Prize Medal, 1770, attributed to Elisha Gallaudet, awarded to Mr James Creighton (1751-1822), COLLEGII REGALIS NOVI EBORACI IN AMERICA PRÆMIUM LITERARIUM IACOBO CREIGHTON | IN • LUMINE • TUO • • VIDEBIMUS • LUMEN •, college seal designed by Reverend Samuel Johnson, with maternal figure of Alma Mater seated on throne at centre, surrounded by three infants, whom she teaches from book in outstretched hand. Radiant sun rises behind. Scroll reads "God's Light" in Hebrew and "God" in Hebrew in radiant border above. 1ST. PET. II. I. 2, in exergue, signature below, rev. EXIMIO • JUVENI • PROPTER • INSIGNES • IN • ARTIBUS • PROGRESSUS, Minerva standing holding spear, presents medal to a student dressed in academic robes, 1770 A.D. below, 33.56g, 64.5mm (Columbia Medals Collection, 5/227), small edge bruise and general light surface marking, otherwise a skilfully executed hand-engraving, with a pleasing old-cabinet tone to lustrous surfaces, extremely fine and of the GREATEST RARITY, this being only the fourth known example and only the third named to a recipient. Thus, of the utmost importance in relation to Colonial America and the circle of the Founding Fathers, as well as early American numismatics and civilian academic awards, in NGC holder, graded MS61 (Cert. #8537695-001) Provenance~ Creighton Family Archive ~Sold by direct family descent Established in 1768, the King's College Literary Society medal is the first civilian medal to have been awarded in America which is extant today. Only four examples are known to have survived from a believed 28 original pieces listed in the society's minutes book. An initial order of 4 was placed on 17 May 1767, followed by another of the same amount on 3 November. Each order at the cost of \$8 was placed with the New York silversmith Elisha Gallaudet. Gallaudet is a recognisable name within numismatics for his contribution to the Continental Dollar of 1776, which is widely regarded as the first coin of the United States. A further batch of 20 silver medals was ordered on 2 June 1769, placed by Mr Charles Evers of the society, to be engraved in London by silversmith Richard Rugg. Apart from the minor differences seen between the New York and London medals, due to their hand engraved nature, the Rugg examples also include the mark R.R. and the mark for sterling silver. Of the four known medals, just three are engraved to recipients: this medal, awarded to James Creighton (1751-1822), a Loyalist lawyer from a well-established New York family, one to Gouverneur Morris, statesman and Founding Father; and one to Benjamin Moore, Bishop of New York, who administered Holy Communion to Alexander Hamilton on his deathbed. The Creighton medal also represents only the second example currently in private hands, two pieces having been acquired by the Museum of the City of New York and the Columbian Collection at Columbia University. The design of these medals was taken from the college seal, which was created in 1755 by the first college president Samuel Johnson. It shows the maternal figure of Alma Mater seated on a throne, surrounded by three infants, whom she is teaching from a book. The College's motto which translates to 'in thy light, shall we see light', taken from psalm 36:9, is also present. The reverse of the medals show Minerva presenting a medal to a student in academic robes. The ordering of these medals from New York and from across the Atlantic, may at first seem unusual. Why was a relatively small college society looking as far afield as London? What it in fact reveals is the interconnected nature of Anglo-American life and society at this time. This was still an age when to be born in America was to be considered a British citizen. These young men therefore understood themselves a part of this colonial society and it is into this environment that James Creighton was born and raised. However, James's life coincided with a period of seismic change for those living in North America. Born into a British colony under the rule of a British king, by the start of his early adult life America had broken with Britain and with the signing of the Declaration of Independence in July 1776 the nation was set on a new course. The American Revolution altered his life decisively. The Creighton family were Loyalists, remaining faithful to the British Crown during the American Revolution. As a result James found himself on the wrong side of the political transformation. James, like many of his King's contemporaries, did not embrace independence easily, nor did he possess the political adaptability that allowed others to thrive in the new order. This medal not only tells the story of James Creighton but also that of the foundations and early story of King's College, later Columbia University, and ultimately how both are inextricably linked to the War of Independence. James Creighton was born in New York in 1751 into a family that had already been established in British North America for more than sixty years. The Creightons were not adventurers or frontiersmen but a professional and mercantile family. Their personal and professional ties therefore saw them linked to the central figures and events of colonial-era America and the early republic. However, like so many Loyalist families their importance within early-America has been sidelined and overlooked. The family's American origins lay with James Crichton, a native of Scotland who arrived around 1690 and settled in Elizabethtown, New Jersey. A storekeeper by trade, he married an English widow who had come to America in the entourage of Chief Justice Bridget of New Jersey, anchoring the family early within colonial legal circles. Over the next generations the Creightons moved to New York City, intermarrying with Huguenot refugees, New England families, and members of the colonial elite. By the time James was born, the family had become thoroughly embedded in the social fabric of colonial New York. James's upbringing, including his academic education at King's College, reflects the advantages that came with such a position. A movement began in 1746 to establish a college "for the instruction and education of youth in the learned languages and liberal arts and sciences". There was a widespread sense that too few Americans were educated to degree level, and it remained common for young men from affluent families to be sent to Britain for their schooling. Several notable figures who petitioned for independence and who later signed the Declaration, including Edward Rutledge, Thomas Lynch Jr and Benjamin Rush, were educated in this way. New York, though a city of fewer than 20,000 inhabitants at the time, was seen as the natural site for such a college. Gouverneur Morris, writing to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, declared: "New York is the Center of English America & a Proper Place for a Colledge." The college was established in 1754 by royal charter granted by George II, making it the first college in the province and one of the earliest in the country. Alongside royal patronage, the Church of England and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel played a major role in its foundation. This was to the dismay of some who objected to an American institution being so closely tied to the mother country. Founded in 1701, the Society aimed to supply Church of England clergy to overseas colonies, ministering to settlers and seeking to convert non-believers. King's College is listed among the institutions it supported. The college's charter further stipulated that the president must be a member of, and in communion with, the Church of England. The first president, Samuel Johnson, had strong ties to both bodies. Born in Connecticut, he travelled to England to study at Oxford University and take holy orders and was himself a member of the society. Johnson was instrumental in

Estimate
\$35,000 to \$40,000

Lot 156



USA, Columbia University, Philolexian Society, Silver Hand-Engraved Society Medal, undated (c. early 19th century), unsigned, PHILOLEXIAN in central circle, oak leaf in each angle, rev. SURGAM in central circle, oak leaf in each angle, 4.10g, 31mm x 31mm (Columbia Medals Collection, 5/239), a masterful hand-engraving, pierced and with suspension loop for wear, some slight bending to edges, yet toned, extremely fine and a very scarce survivor. Provenance~ Creighton Family Archive ~Sold by direct family descent.

The Philolexian Society, affectionately known to its members as "Philo", is the oldest continuously recognised student organisation at Columbia University. A literary society has been a part of college since 1768, when silver Literary Society prize medals were first awarded (see lot 155). After the Revolution this group was replaced by another called the Columbia College Society for Progress in Letters, which existed up until 1795. Building on these earlier efforts, the Philolexian Society was formed on 17 May 1802. Among its founding members were Nathaniel Fish Moore, later a Columbia College president, and James Alexander Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton. Ernest A. Cardozo, writing on the occasion of the Society's hundredth birthday, states that the Society was established in order to "improve its members in oratory, composition and forensic discussion". It therefore held weekly meetings for the reading of essays, the delivery of orations and the carrying on of formal debates. Cardozo goes on to state that over a period of one hundred years: "almost all conceivable questions have been debated. Political questions, it is not surprising, predominate; but morals, religion, philosophy, literature, social, economic and college questions, all have had their day". The Society was considered to be at the heart of student life and energy, and in 1806 it was joined by a rival organisation, the Peithologian Society, which was largely founded to accommodate freshmen who were initially ineligible for Philolexian membership. For roughly the next century, the Peithologian Society served as Philolexian's principal literary rival, until Peithologian eventually became dormant. In tribute to this old rivalry, Columbia University adopted the colours of both societies, Philolexian blue and Peithologian white, as the official colours of the University. The name Philolexian derives from the Greek for "love of discourse", and its Latin motto "Surgam" means "I shall rise". This motto has come to define much of the Society's identity and spirit of resilience, fitting, given that Philolexian has weathered several periods of dormancy across its history, including a stretch in the mid-20th century until it was revived in 1985. Both the name and the motto of the Society appear on this simple yet elegantly designed early silver medal, the shape of which imitates the Society's seal. The seal, a four-sided square with indentations at the four corners of a circle, has at its centre a radiant sun. Early gold badges of the Society in this shape are listed by Cardozo, yet no early mention is made of any in silver. However, there is a record of a rosette later in the 19th century. The existence of silver medals for the Peithologian Society, and this medal for the Philolexian Society, suggests that they were likely worn or awarded to members of each society to distinguish their allegiance. Due to the Society's origins dating to 1802, this medal was likely awarded to Reverend William Creighton (1793-1865) (see lot 157), who graduated from Columbia in 1812 with a BA in theology. William also served as a trustee to the University from 1828 until 1840. William's father, James Creighton (1751-1822), had also attended the university, then still King's College, and was himself acknowledged for his literary talents in 1770, when he was awarded the King's College Literary Society medal. Fascinatingly, there is a reference to a "Creighton" noted by Cardozo when writing about the publications of the Society. This reference to Creighton, supposedly William, comes from *The Philolexian Observer*. This publication included a series of twelve papers published from 10 December 1813. The author of the paper, an anonymously named individual called "Philolecticus", states that the purpose of the publication is to help advance the reputation of the Society as well as its laws and constitution, and "in general to write on any miscellaneous subject which the author thinks may be of interest to the society". In reality, the publication became an opportunity for criticism of the essays written and sent in to *Philolecticus*. Cardozo notes that the only "really humorous paper in the series is the tenth", which is titled "Ghost of the Philolexian" and is signed "Creighton", who mocks the *Observer* "in a dignified jocular manner". Cardozo goes on to quote the article: "You began to make a punch bowl...but you produced nothing but a tea-cup — and now, Mr Philolecticus, let me tell you into what a hobble you have brought yourself. You are excluded from the delights of Elysium. Charon declares that you shall not set foot in his boat, for that such a mass of conceit and egotism would most assuredly sink it. Pluto, moreover, says he will provide a complete set of *The Philolexian Observer*, which you shall be compelled to read as the worst punishment of all, and by way of a little recreation he says he will lend you a few numbers of *The Athenaeum of Yale College*." In a calm, judicious, temperate tone comes the answer of "Philolecticus": "keep yourself cool, good Mr Philolexian, I promise you, you shall never be disturbed". Cf. Cardozo, Ernest A., *A History of the Philolexian Society of Columbia University from 1802-1902*, Philolexian Society, New York, 1902. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$500 to \$800

Lot 157



USA, Gale and Hayden Pair of Presentation Coin Silver Ewers, New York, 1847, presented to Reverend William Creighton D.D. (1793-1865), the first of baluster form with chased repoussé acanthus leaf design, naturalistic acanthus-capped handle, two cartouches showing pastoral scenes of early America: two cows drinking at a stream: two people on horseback in traditional dress. Central cartouche inscribed Revd. William Creighton, D.D., the base also depicting a rural farmstead scene, 40cm in height, 1.48kg; the other of baluster form with chased repoussé floral design, naturalistic acanthus-capped handle, showing pastoral scenes of early America: seated female figure with butterfly: woman standing holding bale of hay. Central cartouche inscribed Revd. William Creighton, D.D., the base with a floral and scroll pattern, both with egg-and-dart bands, both marked G & H and 1847 within diamond under base, 42cm in height, 1.42kg, some polish residue in more intricate areas, both with occasional small dents and pin dents from general wear, most notably to larger inscribed cartouche, commensurate with age. Of intricate and masterful design, produced during a short-lived partnership by one of America's most innovative silversmiths of the 19th century. Further, the depiction of idealised rural scenes encapsulates the country's interest in such subject matter and quest to establish an American pastoral ideal, at a time of rising urbanisation. Provenance ~ Creighton Family Archive ~ Sold by direct family descent One ewer, itemised as Pitcher "Rev William Creighton D.D.", listed in the will of Rev. William Creighton of Westchester, New York, 1865, at a value of \$55.00. This pair of decorative presentation ewers were produced by silversmiths William Gale (1799-1867), of New York City, and Nathaniel Hayden (1805-1875), of Connecticut and South Carolina, who were in partnership between 1845-1850 and operated from premises at 116 Fulton Street in New York City. Gale is arguably the more well-known of the two and is remembered for his innovative 1826 patented steam-powered process for manufacturing flatware. The process involved rolling a thick sheet of silver through a machine which had been die sunk, like a coin. The sheet would then emerge as a piece of flatware with a pattern to each side. In 1847 the pair patented their "Gothic" design which incorporated quatrefoil, trefoil, moulded tracery and pointed arch elements. This design is often seen on spoon handles. Notably, Gale also went on to produce silverware that was retailed by Tiffany & Co; these pieces bearing both the mark of Gale and Tiffany. Throughout Gale's career he partnered with several other silversmiths, latterly with his son, William Gale Jr, after the completion of his apprenticeship. They worked together between 1850-1866, after which William Jr partnered with a number of others before eventually selling the business to Dominick & Haff, one of New York's leading silver manufacturers, until the firm closed in 1928. The span of Gale's career marks the transition in American silverware from preindustrial craftsmanship to the mechanised world of the later 19th century. It is therefore perhaps not surprising that the impact of such transition, felt by urban America, is documented in the subject matter which pervades Gale's work and is seen so clearly in this pair. Like other American artists and craftsmen of this era he was inspired by the pastoral ideal. Key players within this craze were the Hudson River School, also based in New York. They helped to establish a vision of the American landscape as a romanticised and rural land, where people and nature coexisted peacefully in an imagined preindustrial age. By the middle of the century, the rococo revival style was the most popular style in American silverware. Inspired by elements of the natural world and fluidity, compared to previous heavier styles, this characterised itself in this medium by the presence of high relief design and excessive ornamentation, including "engraving, chasing, stamping and above all repousse", all of which is seen in great abundance on both ewers. Not only are these ewers therefore a reflection of contemporary fashion, but this was also a period when a great number of presentation silver pieces were produced. Traditionally in America, gifts in silver had been used to mark personal events such as birth, death and marriage and public and professional achievements. It is likely that both ewers were presented to William Creighton upon his appointment as president of the Convention of the Diocese of New York, a position he held between 1845-1852. Both pieces are marked 1847 and although slightly differing in size, it would seem appropriate that both were presented as a pair. Why only one of them is listed in William's household at the time of his death in 1865 is unknown. However, as both pieces have remained in the family until today, it is likely that one of the pieces was residing with another Creighton relation at this time. Born in New York on 22 February 1793, William Creighton was the youngest of four sons born to James Creighton (1751-1822) (see lot 155) and Anna Maria Creighton (née Ogden) (1753-1798). Like his father, he was educated at Columbia College and graduated in 1812 with in degree in Theology. In 1815 he was made a deacon by Bishop Hobart and became the assistant minister of Grace Church, New York. In 1816, he was appointed rector of St Mark's Church in the Bowery, a position he held until 1836. In 1828, he was made a trustee of the college and in 1830 the college conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon him. Despite so many professional achievements, William and his wife Jane (née Schermerhorn), faced several personal hurdles. They had a daughter who died in infancy. Then, in 1823, Jane was advised to retire to the country due to poor health. In 1830, it was suggested to William that a sea voyage and a change in climate was what he needed to overcome recurring bouts of ill health. The decision was made to spend a year in Europe, and he was granted \$500 by the church towards his expenses, a decision which may not have been afforded to a lesser respected figure. At his resignation from St Mark's in 1836 he wrote, "Having decided to reside for the future out of the city, I herewith tender to you my resignation of the office which, as rector of St. Mark's Church for almost twenty years, I have had the honor to hold." He retired to Beechwood, his residence on the banks of the Hudson River. In the same year he took up positions as rector of Zion Church, Greenburgh, which he held until 1845. He also helped to found Christ Church, Tarrytown, for which he acted as rector to until his death and which he never took a salary for. In 1845, he was elected president of the Convention of the Diocese of New York and was re-elected every year until 1852. He was also chosen as president of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the General Conventions of 1853, 1856 and 1859. The greatest honour was bestowed on him in 1851, when he was elected provisional Bishop of New York. However, he declined the honour due to family circumstances. An obituary published at his death talks of his humility and good nature shown at the time of his election. It reads, 'The brief address in which he acknowledged his election is indicative of his modesty and sincerity of his Christian character, and visibly affected the members of the Convention'. Despite declining health in his later years, he continued to preach to his congregation right up until his final few months. He died on 23rd April 1865, aged 72, and was buried under the chancel of St Mary's Church. He is remembered as being of quiet and cheerful disposition and was a highly respected preacher of calm and logical character. The success he achieved in his career and the esteem expressed towards him by his congregation and colleagues time and time again speaks to this. Subject to 20% VAT

Estimate
\$8,000 to \$10,000

Lot 158

USA, 'Washington' Cent, 1783 '8 over B', WASHINGTON & INDEPENDENCE, laureate and draped bust left, rev. UNITED STATES, Liberty seated left, edge plain, 6.68g, 12h, fair to fine, 8 over B in date, possibly unique; MIDDLESEX, Political and Social Series, 'Washington' Halfpenny, 1793, WASHINGTON PRESIDENT, draped bust left, rev. HALFPENNY, ship at sail, PAYABLE IN ANGLESEY LONDON OR LIVERPOOL on edge, 10.11g, 6h (D&H 1051), about very fine for issue (2) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$100 to \$200

Lot 159

USA, Connecticut Copper, 1787, * AUCTORI : ** CONNEC : *, laureate and cuirassed bust left, rev. ** INDE : ** ET LIB :, Britannia seated, facing left, edge plain, 9.60g, 6h (Miller 37.8-k.2; Whitman 4155; cf. Breen 822; Crosby 37-D), weak in parts, good fine and scarce Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$340 to \$400

Lot 160

PCGS VF30 BN | USA, 'Draped Bust' Half-Cent, 1802 over 0, Second Reverse Type, Philadelphia, by Robert Scot, LIBERTY, draped Liberty bust right, rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, HALF | CENT within wreath, edge plain, 5.31g, 6h (B-2; KM 33), touch of rub and light general bagmarking to dark brown surfaces, about very fine for type, a legendary Half-Cent rarity, in PCGS holder, graded VF30 BN (Cert. #58932269) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$18,000 to \$20,000

Lot 161

USA, Error 'Draped Bust' Half-Cent, 1805 'Medium 5', Philadelphia, by Robert Scot, draped bust right, rev. HALF | CENT in wreath, stemless wreath, edge plain, 5.15g, 6h (B-1; KM 33), portrait repunched at 45 degree angle in error, rubbed, fine yet an interesting striking error, scarce for this date Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$100 to \$150

Lot 162

USA, 'Draped Bust' Cent, 1801, Philadelphia, by Robert Scot, LIBERTY, draped bust right, rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ONE | CENT in wreath, edge plain, 10.27g, 6h (KM 22), scratched to reverse field and obverse edge, rubbed to dark brown surfaces, good fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$100 to \$150

Lot 163

USA, 'Draped Bust' Cent, 1802, Philadelphia, by Robert Scot, draped bust right, rev. ONE | CENT in wreath, edge plain, 11.26g, 6h (KM 22), worn, fair to fine; 'Classic Head' Cent, 1812, Philadelphia, by John Reich, Liberty bust left, rev. ONE | CENT in wreath, edge plain, 10.60g, 6h (KM 39), rubbed, fine (2) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$100 to \$150

Lot 164

(x) NGC XF | USA, 'Liberty Matron Head' Cent, Type I, 1824, Philadelphia, by Robert Scot or John Reich, Liberty head left, 13 stars around, rev. value in wreath, edge plain, 10.89g*, 5h (B-1827; KM 45.1), light wear, verdigris present occasionally, otherwise good very fine, in NGC Conservation Services 'S. M. Damon Collection' holder, graded XF Details ~ Environmental Damage (Cert. #5082125-001); NGC AU58 | 'Indian Head' Cent, 1868, Philadelphia, by James B. Longacre, Liberty head left, rev. value in wreath, edge plain, 3.11g*, 6h (B-1975; KM 90a), light wear to otherwise brown surfaces, extremely fine, in NGC old brown label 'S. M. Damon Collection' holder, graded AU58 (Cert. #1941723-006) (2) Provenance Both coins from the S. M. Damon Collection
<https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/1941723-006/58/> Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$300 to \$400

Lot 165

USA, 'Braided Hair' Cent, 1851, Philadelphia, by Christian Gobrecht, Liberty bust left, with braided hair, rev. ONE CENT in wreath, edge plain, 10.86g, 6h (B-1906; KM 67), touch of rub and discolouring, very fine; 'Braided Hair' Cent, 1853, Philadelphia, by Christian Gobrecht, Liberty bust left, with braided hair, rev. ONE CENT in wreath, edge plain, 10.50g, 6h (B-1910; KM 67), lightly bagmarked to brown surfaces, very fine (2) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$100 to \$150

Lot 166

(x) NGC MS61 BN | USA, 'Braided Hair' Cent, 1857 'Large Date', Philadelphia, by Christian Gobrecht, Liberty bust left, with braided hair, rev. ONE | CENT in wreath, edge plain, 6h (B-1920; N-1; KM 67), small bagmark to neck and some deposits to reverse, otherwise with uniform brown fields, good very fine, key date in series, in NGC 'S. M. Damon Collection' holder, graded MS61 BN (Cert. #1941723-005)<https://www.ngccoin.com/certlookup/1941723-005/61/Subject> to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$300 to \$400

Lot 167

USA, 'Indian Head' Cent, 1863, Philadelphia, by James Barton Longacre, Liberty wearing Indian headdress right, rev. ONE | CENT within wreath, shield above, edge plain, 4.58g, 6h (B-1958; KM 90), with flashes of original dark red surfaces, extremely fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$50 to \$60

Lot 168

NGC VF | USA, 'Flowing Hair' Half-Dime, 1795, Philadelphia, engraved by Robert Scot, Liberty right, with flowing hair, rev. eagle facing right, within wreath, edge milled, 1.24g, 6h (V-4; KM 15), metal flaw to obverse edge, as encountered to later die strikings, and tooled mark before forehead, rubbed, good fine, second year of issue type, in NGC holder, graded VF DETAILS ~ Obv. Cleaned (Cert. #8537697-001)<https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/8537697-001/NGCDetails/Subject> to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$900 to \$1,200

Lot 169

NGC G6 | USA, 'Draped Bust' Half-Dime, 1800, Philadelphia, by Gilbert Stuart, draped bust right, with flowing hair, rev. heraldic eagle facing left, edge milled, 1.27g, 6h (B-2974; KM 34), rubbed and worn, thus fine, nonetheless only 24,000 struck for the first year of issue type, a scarce early denomination, in NGC holder graded G6 (Cert. #8534378-001)<https://www.ngccoin.com/certlookup/8534378-001/6/> Some 14,000 went on March 25 to the Bank of Philadelphia; the other 10,000 the next day to William Cooper. 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 170

NGC VG | USA, 'Draped Bust' Half-Dime, 1803 'Large 8', Philadelphia, by Gilbert Stuart, draped bust right, with flowing hair, rev. heraldic eagle facing left, edge milled, 1.25g, 6h (B-2980; V-1; KM 34), rubbed and with a patchy tone, fine, marginally better to portrait, nonetheless only 37,850 struck, a scarce early denomination, in NGC holder, graded VG DETAILS ~ BENT (Cert. #8534378-002)<https://www.ngccoin.com/certlookup/8534378-002/NGCDetails/Subject> to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$500 to \$600

Lot 171

NGC F15 | USA, 'Draped Bust' Half-Dime, 1803 'Large 8', Philadelphia, by Gilbert Stuart, draped bust right, with flowing hair, rev. heraldic eagle facing left, edge milled, 1.32g, 6h (B-2980; V-1; KM 34), rubbed, fine, marginally better to portrait, nonetheless only 37,850 struck, a scarce early denomination, in NGC holder, graded F15 (Cert. #8534378-003)<https://www.ngccoin.com/certlookup/8534378-003/15/Subject> to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$500 to \$600

Lot 172

USA, 'Capped Bust' Half-Dime, 1829, Philadelphia, by John Reich, capped Liberty bust left, rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, eagle facing left, edge milled, 1.33g, 6h (B-2983; KM 47), very fine, first year of issue typeSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$100 to \$150

Lot 173

USA, 'Capped Bust' Half-Dimes, 1829; 1830; 1837, Philadelphia, by John Reich, capped Liberty bust left, rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, eagle facing left, edges milled, 1.28g, 6h; 1.29g, 6h; 1.32g, 6h (KM 47), generally fine or better (3)Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$100 to \$150

Lot 174

USA, 'Seated Liberty' Half-Dime, 1838 O, New Orleans, Type I 'No Stars', by Christian Gobrecht, Liberty seated facing left, with no stars, rev. HALF | DIME in wreath, edge milled, 1.33g, 6h (B-3009; KM 61), with a handsome striated tone, about extremely fine, the first Half-Dime to be minted at a branch mint, only 70,000 issued, thus scarceSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$500 to \$700

Lot 175

NGC PF62 | USA Proof 'Shield' Nickel Five Cents, 1875, Philadelphia, by James Barton Longacre, draped garland over shield, rev. value within 13 stars, edge plain, 6h (KM 97), faint hairlines to otherwise glossy-brilliant fields, extremely fine, only 700 struck, in NGC holder, graded PF62 (Cert. #6133281-001)ProvenanceSt James's, Auction 65, 21 September 2022, lot 1495 <https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/6133281-001/62/Subject> to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$200 to \$260

Lot 176



(x) NGC PF64 | USA, Proof 'Shield' Nickel Five Cents, 1883, 'Without Rays' Type, Philadelphia, by James Barton Longacre, shield with draped garland, rev. 5 within 13 stars, edge plain, 6h (KM 97), brilliance beneath lightly toned surfaces, much as issued, only 5,419 struck, in NGC 'S. M. Damon Collection' holder, graded PF64 (Cert. #1962192-006)ProvenanceS. M. Damon Collection<https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/1962192-006/64/Subject> to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$300 to \$400

Lot 177



(x) NGC PF64 CAMEO | USA, Proof 'Liberty' Nickel Five Cents, 1883, Philadelphia, 'No Cents' Type, by Charles Edward Barber, Liberty facing left, 13 stars around, rev. V in wreath, edge plain, 6h (KM 111), some light hairlines, otherwise with brilliance to pleasingly toned surfaces and with a handsome cameo definition, good extremely fine, only 5,219 struck for this one-year-of-issue type, in NGC 'S. M. Damon Collection' holder, graded PF64 CAMEO (Cert. #1962192-005)ProvenanceS. M. Damon Collection<https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/1962192-005/64/Subject> to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$300 to \$400

Lot 178



USA, 'Buffalo' Nickel Five Cents, 1913 D, Denver, by James Earle Fraser, Indian head right, rev. buffalo left, edge plain, 4.95g, 6h (B-2588; KM 134), rubbed and some bagmarks, very fine first year of issue typeSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$100 to \$150

Lot 179



PCGS VF | USA, 'Draped Bust' Dime, 1802, Philadelphia, by Robert Scot, LIBERTY, stars 7/6, draped Liberty bust right, rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, heraldic eagle facing left, 13 stars, edge milled, 2.61g, 6h (B-3150; JR-4; KM 31), general circulation wear and dark speckled toning, about very fine for type, the key date in series, only 10,975, in PCGS holder, graded VF DETAILS ~ DAMAGE (Cert. #58932270)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 180

USA, 'Capped Bust' Dime, 1834 'Large Imperfect 4', Variety 2, Philadelphia, by John Reich, capped Liberty bust left, rev. eagle facing left, with shield, edge milled, 2.67g, 6h (KM 48), some light scuffs and rub to tops of devices, with a rich cabinet tone, very fineSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$100 to \$150

Lot 181

USA, 'Seated Liberty' Dime, 1837 'Small Date', Type I, Philadelphia, by Christian Gobrecht, Liberty seated, facing left, rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ONE | DIME in wreath, edge milled, 2.65g, 7h (B-3218; KM 61), hairline die flaw to reverse, toned very fineSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$100 to \$200

Lot 182

(x) USA, Proof 'Seated Liberty' Dime, 1879, 'Without Stars' Type, Philadelphia, by Christian Gobrecht, Liberty seated facing left, rev. ONE | DIME in wreath, 6h, edge, milled (B-3418; KM A92), handsome brilliance beneath toned surfaces, extremely fine, only 1,100 struck and thus very scarceSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$200 to \$300

Lot 183

(x) PCGS MS63-65 | PCGS MS65 | USA, 'Seated Liberty' Dime, 1882, Philadelphia, by Christian Gobrecht, no stars, edge reeded, 2.50g*, 5h (KM A92), with cartwheel lustre, toned, mint state and uncirculated, in PCGS old green label holder, graded MS65 (Cert. #4113797); another, PCGS MS65 | 'Seated Liberty' Dime, 1886, Philadelphia, by Christian Gobrecht, no stars, edge reeded, 2.50g*, 6h (KM A92), handsome lustre, uncirculated, in PCGS old blue label holder, graded MS65 (Cert. #3651043); another, 'Seated Liberty' Dime, 1888, Philadelphia, by Christian Gobrecht, no stars, edge reeded, 2.500*, 4h (KM A92), handsome lustre, uncirculated, with PCGS ticket, graded MS63 (Cert. #21210480) (3)<https://www.pcg.com/cert/04113797><https://www.pcg.com/cert/03651043><https://www.pcg.com/cert/21210480> [no longer encapsulated]Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$200 to \$300

Lot 184

(x) NGC AU58 | USA, 'Capped Liberty' Quarter-Dollar of 25-Cents, 1834, Philadelphia, by William Kneass, capped and draped Liberty bust left, rev. heraldic eagle facing left, edge milled, 7h (B-3925; B-1 LDS; KM 55), later die striking, OF repunching not visible, light scattering of contact marks to tops of devices, toned, about extremely fine, in 'S. M. Damon Collection' NGC holder, graded AU58 (Cert.

#1941723-024)<https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/1941723-024/58/Subject> to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$500 to \$600

Lot 185

USA, 'Liberty Seated' Quarter-Dollar of 25-Cents, 1838, Type I, Philadelphia, by Christian Gobrecht, Liberty seated facing left, rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, eagle facing left, edge milled, 6.63g, 6h (B-3935; KM A64.2), bagmarked, very fine; 'Liberty Seated' Quarter-Dollar of 25-Cents, 1853, Type II, Philadelphia, by Christian Gobrecht, Liberty seated facing left, rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, eagle facing left, with rays, edge milled, 6.12g, 6h (KM 78), very fine, two year issue type (2) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$200 to \$260

Lot 186

(x) PCGS PR61 | USA, Proof 'Seated Liberty' Quarter-Dollar of 25-Cents, 1857, Philadelphia, by Christian Gobrecht, seated Liberty facing left, rev. heraldic eagle facing left, edge milled, 6h (B-4011; KM A64.2), some light surface wear, otherwise toned and with a flashy brilliance, one of only 40 struck and thus of great scarcity, in PCGS holder, graded MS61 (Cert. #7207418) <https://www.pcgs.com/cert/07207418> Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$2,000 to \$3,000

Lot 187

USA, 'Seated Liberty' Quarter-Dollar of 25-Cents, 1861, 'Type II', Philadelphia, by Christian Gobrecht, Liberty seated facing left, with double hair-ribbon, rev. heraldic eagle facing left, edge milled, 6.18g, 6h (B-4030; KM A64.2), toned and with an underlying lustre, very fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$100 to \$150

Lot 188

(x) NGC MS63 | USA, 'Seated Liberty' Quarter-Dollar of 25-Cents, 1873, 'With Arrows' Type, Philadelphia, by Christian Gobrecht, seated Liberty facing left, rev. heraldic eagle facing left, edge milled, 6h (B-4066; KM 106), some very minor contact wear, otherwise lustrous, extremely fine, in NGC holder, graded MS63 (Cert. #339050-014) <https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/339050-014/63/> Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$600 to \$800

Lot 189

NGC VF30 | USA, 'Seated Liberty' Quarter-Dollar of 25 Cents, 'No Arrows' 1876 CC, Carson City, by Christian Gobrecht, Liberty seated facing left, rev. eagle and shield, with motto, edge milled, 6.13g, 6h (KM A98), rubbed and lightly contact marked, yet with a rich cabinet tone, fine, in NGC holder, graded VF30 (Cert. #8537697-002)<https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/8537697-002/30/Subject> to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$150 to \$200

Lot 190

(x) NGC MS65 | USA, 'Barber' Quarter-Dollar of 25-Cents, 1915, Philadelphia, by Charles Edward Barber, Liberty facing right, rev. heraldic eagle, edge milled, 6h (B-4218; KM 114), with a handsome cartwheel lustre, choice uncirculated, in NGC holder, graded MS65 (Cert. #110969-013)<https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/110969-013/65/Subject> to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$500 to \$600

Lot 191

USA, 'Draped Bust' Half-Dollar of 50 Cents, 1806 'Pointed 6', Philadelphia, by Gilbert Stuart, draped bust right, rev. heraldic eagle and shield, with stem, edge lettered upwards, 13.41g, 6h (O-116; KM 35), previously cleaned and with residue, TY in LIBERTY double struck and with obverse die flaw, edge bruise and subsequently retoned, good fineSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$300 to \$400

Lot 192

(x) NGC XF45 | USA, 'Capped Bust' Half-Dollar of 50-Cents, 1809, Philadelphia, draped and capped bust left, rev. eagle, edge lettered, 13.48g*, 7h (KM 37), light rub to the higher points and general light contacting, otherwise with a uniform tone, very fine, in NGC old brown label 'S. M. Damon Collection' holder, graded XF45 (Cert. #1941723-038); another, NGC AU50 | 'Capped Bust' Half-Dollar of 50-Cents, 1822, Philadelphia, as before, light surface rub, otherwise toned, good very fine, in NGC old brown label 'S. M. Damon Collection' holder, graded AU50 (Cert. #1941723-039) (2)i) S. M. Damon Collectionii) S. M. Damon Collection<https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/1941723-038/45/>
<https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/1941723-039/50/Subject> to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$300 to \$500

Lot 193

USA, 'Capped Bust' Half-Dollar of 50-Cents, 1811 'Small 8', Philadelphia, by John Reich, capped Liberty bust left, rev. eagle facing left, edge lettered downwards, 13.34g, 6h (B-4602; KM 37), hairline die flaws to obverse, wiped and rubbed, good fineSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$100 to \$150

Lot 194

USA, 'Capped Bust' Half-Dollar of 50-Cents, 1822, Philadelphia, by John Reich, draped Liberty bust left, rev. eagle facing left, edge lettered upwards, 13.34g, 6h (B-4642; KM 37), lightly hairlined and rubbed, with a faint blue tone, about very fineSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$300 to \$400

Lot 195

USA, 'Capped Bust' Half-Dollar of 50-Cents, 1824/1, Philadelphia, by John Reich, draped Liberty bust left, rev. eagle facing left, edge lettered downwards, 13.47g, 6h (B-4653; KM 37), serif of 1 in overdate clear, cabinet toned and with a pleasing lustre, about extremely fineSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$400 to \$500

Lot 196

NGC AU53 | USA, 'Capped Bust' Half-Dollar of 50-Cents, 1828 'Square 2' 'Large 8', Philadelphia, by John Reich, capped Liberty bust left, rev. eagle facing left, large letters, edge lettered downwards, 6h (B-4677; KM 37), light contact wear and with softness through tops of devices, toned, very fine, in NGC holder, graded AU53 (Cert. #8463611-001)<https://www.ngccoin.com/certlookup/8463611-001/53/Subject> to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$300 to \$400

Lot 197

USA, 'Capped Bust' Half-Dollar of 50-Cents, 1832, Philadelphia, by John Reich, draped Liberty bust left, rev. eagle facing left, edge lettered downwards, 13.28g, 6h (KM 37), cleaned and scratch to bust, later retoned, about very fineSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$200 to \$300

Lot 198

(x) NGC MS62 PL | USA, 'Seated Liberty' Half-Dollar of 50-Cents, 1879, Philadelphia, by Christian Gobrecht, seated Liberty left, rev. heraldic eagle, edge milled, 6h (B-5027; KM A99), some light surface friction, with a handsome cameo definition to brilliant fields, much as issued, only 4,800 issued, in NGC holder, graded MS62 PL (Cert. #1888520-002)<https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/1888520-002/62/Subject> to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$800 to \$1,000

Lot 199

(x) NGC PF64 | USA, 'Barber' Half-Dollar of 50-Cents, 1902, Philadelphia, by Charles Edward Barber, Liberty bust right, rev. heraldic eagle, 6h (B-5081; KM 116), brilliant, much as issued, only 777 struck and thus extremely scarce, in NGC holder, graded PF64 (Cert. #1888520-001)<https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/1888520-001/64/Subject> to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$600 to \$800

Lot 200

PCGS PR88 | USA, Proof 'Walking Liberty' Half-Dollar of 50-Cents, 1941 'No AW', Philadelphia, by Adolph A. Weinman, Liberty walking left, rev. eagle facing left, edge milled, 6h (B-5182; KM 142; Schön 136), some lightest of contact to the highest points of Liberty, otherwise with a vibrant cabinet tone to glossy-brilliant surfaces, choice uncirculated, only 15,412 struck, in PCGS holder, graded PR68 (Cert. #59087873)<https://www.pcg.com/cert/59087873> 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 201

NGC MS64 | USA, 'Walking Liberty' Half-Dollar of 50-Cents, 1941, Philadelphia, by Adolph A. Weinman, Liberty walking left, rev. eagle facing left, edge milled, 6h (B-5181; KM 142; NGC ID 24S3), lustrous mint state, in NGC holder, graded MS64 (Cert. #6295594-001) Provenance Wilhelm Wildegger (1888-1981) Collection, Spink, 19057, 12 December 2019, lot 795 <https://www.ngccoin.com/certlookup/6295594-001/64/Subject> to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$50 to \$80

Lot 202



NGC AU55 | USA, 'Draped Bust' Dollar, 1799 over 8, Philadelphia, by Robert Scot, '13 Stars Reverse', LIBERTY, draped Liberty bust right, thirteen stars around 7/6, rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, heraldic eagle facing left, holding arrows and branch with berries, with thirteen stars, HUNDRED *** CENTS ** ONE ** DOLLAR ** OR ** UNIT *** incuse lettered upwards on edge, 26.91g, 6h (B-5390; B-2; BB-143; KM 32; Rarity-4), lightly bagmarked and with touches of rub to the highest points of portrait, edge lettering housing silver polish residue, otherwise with dark plumes of toning to somewhat lustrous outer fields, good very fine for this early type, in NGC holder, graded AU55 (Cert. #8534382-001)ProvenanceGreat Western Auctions, 19 March 2026, lot 5027
<https://www.ngccoin.com/certlookup/8534382-001/55/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 203



USA, 'Draped Bust' Dollar, 1799, Philadelphia, by Robert Scot, draped Liberty bust right, stars 7/6, rev. heraldic eagle facing left, with berries, edge incuse lettered upwards, 26.82g, 6h (B-14; BB-167; KM 32; Rarity-4), cleaned and some bruising to edge, otherwise with hints of tone, near very fine example of an early date dollarSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$800 to \$1,000

Lot 204



NGC UNC | USA, 'Trade' Dollar, 1878 S, San Francisco, by William Barber, Liberty seated facing left, rev. eagle facing right, edge milled, 27.13g, 6h (KM 108), light contact wear to otherwise proof-like and toned surfaces, extremely fine, in NGC holder, graded UNC DETAILS ~ Cleaned (Cert. #8537697-006)<https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/8537697-006/NGCDetails/Subject> to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$150 to \$200

Lot 205



(x) NGC/PCGS MS65-MS64 | PCGS MS64 | USA, 'Morgan' Dollar, 1878 S, San Francisco, by George T. Morgan, capped Liberty head left, rev. eagle, edge reeded, 26.73g*, 6h (KM 110), some most minor friction, otherwise mint fresh, uncirculated, first year of issue type, in PCGS old blue holder, graded MS64 (Cert. #5796757); PCGS MS65 | 'Morgan' Dollar, 1879 S, San Francisco, as before, some minor friction and toned to reverse, mint fresh and uncirculated, in PCGS old blue holder, graded MS65 (Cert. #21290773); NGC MS64 | 'Morgan' Dollar, 1879 S, San Francisco, as before, some minor friction, mint fresh and uncirculated, in NGC old brown label holder, graded MS64 (Cert. #167055-002) (3)<https://www.pcg.com/cert/05796757>
<https://www.pcg.com/cert/21290773><https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/167055-002/64/Subject> to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$400 to \$500

Lot 206



(x) USA, 'Morgan' Dollar, 1879, Philadelphia; 1883, Philadelphia; 1884 O, New Orleans; 1885, Philadelphia; 1887, Philadelphia; 1899 O, New Orleans, capped Liberty bust left, rev. eagle, edge reeded, 26.73g*, 6h (KM 110), with very light contact wear, toned, generally uncirculated (6) Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$400 to \$500

Lot 207



(x) NGC MS65-MS63 | NGC MS65 | USA, 'Morgan' Dollar, 1880 S, San Francisco, by George T. Morgan, capped Liberty bust left, rev. eagle, edge reeded, 6h (KM 110), some minor friction marks, mint fresh and uncirculated, in NGC old brown label holder, graded MS65 (Cert. #194355-003); NGC MS63 | 'Morgan' Dollar, 1880 S, San Francisco, as before, some minor friction marks and obverse toned, mint fresh and uncirculated, in NGC old brown label holder, graded MS63 (Cert. #1613050-017); NGC MS65 | 1881 S, San Francisco, as before, some minor friction marks and lightly toned, mint fresh and uncirculated, in NGC old brown label holder, graded MS65 (Cert. #1758085-010)
(4) <https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/194355-003/65>; <https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/1613050-017/63>; <https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/1758085-010/63> Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$500 to \$600

Lot 208



(x) NGC MS64 | USA, 'Morgan' Dollar, 1884 CC, Carson City, by George T. Morgan, capped Liberty bust left, rev. eagle, edge reeded, 26.73g*, 6h (KM 110), some minor friction and with reverse toning, mint fresh and uncirculated, lower mintage variety, in NGC old brown label holder, graded MS64 (Cert. #151727-046) <https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/151727-046/64/> Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$150 to \$200

Lot 209



(x) USA, 'Morgan' Dollar, 1884 O (10), New Orleans, by George T. Morgan, capped Liberty bust left, rev. eagle, edges reeded, 26.73g*, 6h (KM 110), all with some light friction marking and some toned, otherwise with mint fresh surfaces, uncirculated (10) Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$800 to \$1,000

Lot 210



(x) PCGS MS63 | USA, 'Morgan' Dollar, 1885 S, San Francisco, by George T. Morgan, capped Liberty bust left, rev. eagle, edge reeded, 26.73g*, 6h (KM 110), some most minor friction, mint fresh and uncirculated, in PCGS holder, graded MS63 (Cert. #60047702); NGC MS63 | 'Morgan' Dollar, 1888 O, New Orleans, as before, some minor friction and toned to obverse, mint fresh and uncirculated, in NGC old brown label holder, graded MS63 (Cert. #164823-083); NGC MS64 | 'Morgan' Dollar, 1896, Philadelphia, as before, minor friction and peripheral toning, mint fresh and uncirculated, in NGC old brown label holder, graded MS64 (Cert. #702089-017); PCGS MS63 | 'Morgan' Dollar, 1899 O, New Orleans, as before, some minor friction, mint fresh and uncirculated, in NGC old brown label holder, graded MS63 (Cert. #4436435)
(2) <https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/639306-019/64>; <https://www.pcgsc.com/cert/07803969> Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$200 to \$400

Lot 211



(x) NGC/PCGS MS63-MS65 | PCGS MS63 | USA, 'Morgan' Dollar, 1887, Philadelphia, by George T. Morgan, edge reeded, 26.73g*, 6h (KM 110), some most minor friction, mint fresh and uncirculated, in PCGS holder, graded MS63 (Cert. #60047702); NGC MS63 | 'Morgan' Dollar, 1888 O, New Orleans, as before, some minor friction and toned to obverse, mint fresh and uncirculated, in NGC old brown label holder, graded MS63 (Cert. #164823-083); NGC MS64 | 'Morgan' Dollar, 1896, Philadelphia, as before, minor friction and peripheral toning, mint fresh and uncirculated, in NGC old brown label holder, graded MS64 (Cert. #702089-017); PCGS MS63 | 'Morgan' Dollar, 1899 O, New Orleans, as before, some minor friction, mint fresh and uncirculated, in NGC old brown label holder, graded MS63 (Cert. #4436435)
(4) <https://www.pcgsc.com/cert/60047702>; <https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/164823-083/63>; <https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/702089-017/64>; <https://www.pcgsc.com/cert/04436435> Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$400 to \$500

Lot 212

(x) USA, 'Morgan' Dollar, 1890 O (10), New Orleans, by George T. Morgan, capped Liberty bust left, rev. eagle, edges reeded, 26.73g*, 6h (KM 110), all with some light friction marking and some toned, otherwise with mint fresh surfaces, uncirculated (10) Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$800 to \$1,000

Lot 213

NGC AU | USA, 'Morgan' Dollar, 1894 O, New Orleans, by George T. Morgan, Liberty bust left, rev. eagle facing left, edge milled, 26.62g, 6h (KM 110), somewhat bright, some bagmarks and touch of softness to highest points, good very fine, in NGC holder, graded AU DETAILS ~ Whizzed (Cert. #8537697-003) <https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/8537697-003/NGCDetails/Subject> to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$100 to \$200

Lot 214

(x) USA, 'Morgan' Dollar, 1898 O (10), New Orleans, by George T. Morgan, capped Liberty bust left, rev. eagle, edges reeded, 26.73g*, 6h (KM 110), all with some light friction marking, otherwise with mint fresh surfaces, uncirculated (10) Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$800 to \$1,000

Lot 215

(x) USA, 'Morgan' Dollar, 1898 O (10), New Orleans, by George T. Morgan, capped Liberty bust left, rev. eagle, edges reeded, 26.73g*, 6h (KM 110), all with some light friction marking and with some toning, otherwise with mint fresh surfaces, uncirculated (10) Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$800 to \$1,000

Lot 216

(x) NGC/PCGS MS62-MS65 (4) | PCGS MS65 | USA, 'Morgan' Dollar, 1904 O, New Orleans, by George T. Morgan, capped Liberty bust left, rev. eagle, edge reeded, 6h (KM 110), some minor friction, otherwise handsome mint state, uncirculated, in PCGS holder, graded MS65 (Cert. #1596855); NGC MS63 PL | 'Morgan' Dollar, 1904 O, as before, some minor friction, with a flashy near brilliance, uncirculated, in early brown NGC holder, graded MS63 PL (Cert. #1285483-022); PCGS MS64 | 'Morgan' Dollar, 1921, Philadelphia, as before, some minor friction, uncirculated, in PCGS holder, graded MS64 (Cert. #9040160); NGC MS62 | 'Morgan' Dollar, 1921, Philadelphia, as before, some minor friction, uncirculated, in in early brown NGC holder, graded MS62 (Cert. #101381-045) <https://www.pcg.com/cert/01596855> <https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/1285483-022/63> <https://www.pcg.com/cert/09040160> <https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/101381-045/62> Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$400 to \$500

Lot 217

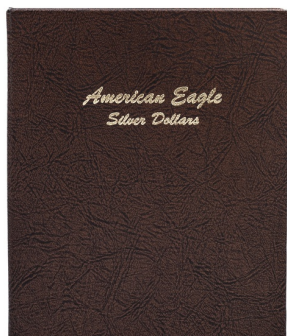
USA, 'Peace' Dollar, 1922, Philadelphia, by Anthony de Francisci, Liberty bust left, rev. eagle facing right, edge milled, 26.76g, 6h (KM 150), bagmarked yet with a mint bloom, extremely fine; 'Peace' Dollar, 1924, Philadelphia, as before, edge milled, 26.74g, 6h (KM 150), lightly bagmarked yet lustrous, extremely fine (2) Provenance: Lockdales, Auction 314, 24 March 2026, lot 292 ii) Lockdales, Auction 314, 24 March 2026, lot 293 Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$100 to \$150

Lot 218

NGC MS64 | USA, 'Peace' Dollar, 1923, Philadelphia, by Anthony de Francisci, Liberty bust left, rev. eagle facing right, edge milled, 26.71g, 6h (KM 150), with some faint scuff marks, otherwise with a handsome mint bloom, about uncirculated, in NGC holder, graded MS64 (Cert. #8537697-004)<https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/8537697-004/64/Subject> to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$100 to \$150

Lot 219

USA, American Eagle Silver Dollars, 1986-2014 (35), by Adolph A. Weinman and John M. Mercanti, including, 1986; 1987; 1988; 1989; 1990; 1991; 1992; 1993; 1994 (2); 1995 (4); 1996; 1997; 1998 (5); 1999; 2000 (2); 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006; 2007 (2); 2008; 2009; 2010; 2014 (KM 273), all much as issued, in presentation album (30) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,600 to \$1,800

Lot 220

Collection of US Silver (27) | USA, 'Morgan Dollar, 1878; 1880 S; 1881; 1881 S; 1885; 1887 (2); 1889 (3); 1889 O; 1896; 1921; 1921 S (2) (KM 110), very fine to uncirculated; 'Peace' Dollar, 1923 (KM 150), very fine; Dollar, 1984; 1986; 1995, generally uncirculated; 'Walking Liberty' Half-Dollar, 1941 (KM 142); 'Standing Liberty' Quarter Dollar, 1930 (KM 145); 'Washington' Quarter Dollar, 1947 (KM 164), generally very fine; Philippines, 'Large' Peso, 1904 S (KM 168); 'Small' Peso, 1908 S; 1909 S (KM 172), generally very fine; and, USA, 'Eisenhower' Proof Silver Dollar, 1971 S, (KM 203a), brilliant as struck, in case of issue (27) 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 221

(g) USA, 'Liberty Head' Gold Dollar, 1853 G\$1, Philadelphia, by James B. Longacre, Liberty head left, rev. denomination and date within wreath, edge milled, 1.68g, 6h (B-6025; Fb. 87; KM 73), good very fine; another, 'Indian Head' Gold Dollar, 1857 G\$1, Philadelphia, by James B. Longacre, Indian head left, rev. denomination and date within wreath, edge milled, 1.67g, 6h (B-6050; Fb. 94; KM 86), previously mounted on reverse, otherwise very fine (2) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$300 to \$400

Lot 222

(g) NGC AU53 | USA, 'Capped Bust' Quarter-Eagle of Two-and-Half-Dollars, 1807 \$2.5, Philadelphia, by Robert Scot, LIBERTY, capped bust right, 13 stars around, rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, heraldic eagle, facing left, edge milled, 4.36g, 6h (BD-1; B-6124; Fb. 106; KM 27), previously mounted to edge, soft through tops of devices and general wear to fields, with a flash of a golden hue, a very fine example of this last year of issue type, only 6,812 struck and thus a scarce and ever sought after pre-1834 US gold denomination, in NGC holder, graded AU53 (Cert. #8534379-001)<https://www.ngccoin.com/certlookup/8534379-001/53/Subject> to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$10,000 to \$20,000

Lot 223

(g) A Significant Gold Coin Bracelet with 'Capped Bust' \$2.5 of 1807 | including, USA, 'Capped Bust' Quarter-Eagle of Two-and-Half-Dollars, 1807 \$2.5, Philadelphia, by Robert Scot, LIBERTY, capped bust right, 13 stars around, rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, heraldic eagle, facing left, edge milled, 6h (BD-1; B-6124; Fb. 106; KM 72), previously mounted and heavily sweated, a couple of scratches through obverse, a fine example of this last year of issue type, only 6,812 struck and thus a scarce and ever sought after pre-1834 US gold denomination; Sardinia, Charles Emmanuel IV (1796-1802), Doppia, 1800, Turin (Fb. 1126; KM 99), small metal flaw to reverse, mounted and sweated, yet about very fine, a scarce last year of issue type; and, France, Louis XVI (1774-1792), Louis d'Or, 1786 B, Rouen (KM 591); Louis XVIII (1814-1815/1815-1824), 20-Francis, 1814 A, Paris (KM 706); Colombia, Charles IV (1788-1808), Escudo, 1793 NR JJ, Bogota (KM 56.1); Mexico, Charles IV (1788-1808), 2-Escudos, 1799 Mo FM, Mexico City (KM 132); Portugal, Joao V (1706-1750), Quartinho, 1711, Lisbon (KM 182), total weight 45.71g, all mounted and sweated, 2 Escudos pierced and plugged, Escudo more significantly into clasp and Louis d'Or with obverse lamination flaw, generally approaching very fine. Clasp in working order and wearable as a piece of jewelry, featuring a delicate metal safety chain. The coins are connected by soldered jump rings and double-link architecture stabilising the piece and ensuring that the coins do not twist or flip over when worn. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$10,000 to \$12,000

Lot 224



NGC PF61 | USA, Proof 'Liberty Head' Quarter-Eagle of Two-and-Half-Dollars, 1900 \$2.5, Philadelphia, by Christian Gobrecht, Liberty head left, rev. eagle facing left, edge milled, 6h (B-6321; JD 1, Low R.4; Fb. 114; KM 72), handling marks in otherwise brilliant fields, extremely rare with only 205 pieces struck and only half that number believed extant today rendering this piece substantially rarer than the equivalent English proofs of record for the period, in NGC holder, graded PF61 (Cert. #587603-001) [Tied 1 of 14 / 8 Finer] Provenance Spink, by private treaty, 2021 Heritage, Long Beach Expo, US Coins Signature Auction 1292, 31 January - 3 February 2019, lot 4589 - \$3,120 [wherein graded PCGS PR61 CAC [7926.61/84110103] ~ [Tied 1 of 11 / 82 Finer] Heritage, Long Beach Expo, US Coins Signature Auction 1239, 7-11 September 2016, lot 4523 - \$2,820 [wherein graded PCGS PR60 [7926.60/28945244]] <https://www.ngccoin.com/certlookup/5878603-001/61/Subject> to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$2,000 to \$2,600

Lot 225



(g) NGC MS63 | USA, 'Panama-Pacific Exposition' Quarter-Eagle of Two-and-Half-Dollars, 1915 S \$2.5, San Francisco, by Charles Barber and George Morgan, PANAMA-PACIFIC · EXPOSITION, Columbia holding caduceus while seated on a hippocamp, rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, eagle standing left, edge milled, 4.18g, 6h (Fb. 122; KM 137), very slight softness to the highest devices, a touch of hairlining, otherwise a honey golden tone throughout, good very fine, scarce and only 6,749 struck, in NGC holder, graded MS63 (Cert. #8537689-001) <https://www.ngccoin.com/certlookup/8537689-001/63/> The Panama Canal (completed in August 1914) is widely regarded as a landmark feat of modern engineering. Its completion was cause for major celebration across the United States, and in its honour, Congress approved the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915, hosted in San Francisco. The fair also symbolised the city's comeback following an earthquake in 1906. Alongside the exposition, Congress also sanctioned a commemorative coin series that included a half dollar, a gold dollar, a \$2.50 gold piece [this coin], and two \$50 gold coins (one round and one octagonal), on 16th January 1915. The design of the coin seen here was the creation of Mint sculptors Charles E. Barber and George T. Morgan. Barber was responsible for the front of the coin, which shows Columbia in allegorical form, riding a mythical sea beast called a hippocampus. In her hand she carries a caduceus, representing medicine and the advances that had recently been made, particularly the control of yellow fever that helped enable the canal's construction. The coins were struck at the San Francisco Mint. Although production reached the authorised limit of 10,000 strikings, demand fell short, leading to many coins being melted back down, leaving just 6,749 as the initial output. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,300 to \$1,600

Lot 226

(x) USA, 'Indian Head' Quarter-Eagle of Two-and-Half-Dollars, 1929 \$2.5, Philadelphia, by Bela Lyon Pratt, Indian head left, rev. eagle facing left, edge milled, 4.18g, 6h (B-6344; Fb. 120; KM 128), with a pleasing lustre, extremely fine last year of issue type Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$500 to \$600

Lot 227

(g) USA, 'Classic Head' Half-Eagle of Five-Dollars, 1836 \$5, Philadelphia, by William Kneass, Liberty bust left, rev. eagle and shield facing left, edge milled, 8.32g, 6h (B-6509; HM-2; Fb. 135; KM 57), faint hairline die flaw to reverse, lightly contact marked and rubbed, yet with a flashy tone, very fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,500 to \$1,800

Lot 228

NGC MS63 | USA, 'Coronet Head' Half-Eagle of Five-Dollars, 1899 \$5, Philadelphia, Liberty bust left, rev. eagle facing left, edge milled, 6h (B-6768; Fb. 143; KM 101), minor surface contact, with a cartwheel lustre, extremely fine, in NGC holder, graded MS63 (Cert. #398944-008) Provenance St James's, Auction 87, 12 March 2024, lot 1205 <https://www.ngccoin.com/certlookup/398944-008/63/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 229

NGC MS63 | USA, 'Coronet Head' Half-Eagle of Five-Dollars, 1903 £5, Philadelphia, Liberty bust left, rev. eagle facing left, edge milled, 6h (B-6783; Fb. 143; KM 101), minor surface contact, with a pleasing lustre, extremely fine, in NGC holder, graded MS63 (Cert. #3099978-004) Provenance St James's, Auction 87, 12 March 2024, lot 1208 <https://www.ngccoin.com/certlookup/3099978-004/63/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 230

NGC XF | USA, 'Liberty Capped' Eagle of Ten-Dollars, 1801 \$10, Philadelphia, by Robert Scot, capped Liberty bust right, rev. heraldic eagle facing left, with 13 stars, edge milled, 6h (B-6843; Fb. 153; KM 30), cleaned and bagmarked, with a hint of red tone around devices, bolder fine, in NGC holder, graded XF DETAILS ~ Improperly Cleaned (Cert. #3309864-012) <https://www.ngccoin.uk/certlookup/3309864-012/NGCDetails/Subject> to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$4,000 to \$4,500

Lot 231

(x) USA, 'Coronet Head' Eagle of Ten-Dollars, 1880 \$10, Philadelphia, by Christian Gobrecht, Liberty head left, rev. eagle facing left, edge milled, 16.68g, 6h (B-6997; Fb. 158; KM 102), some bagmarks to the obverse, otherwise with a pleasing lustre, good very fine. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$2,000 to \$2,200

Lot 232

(x) USA, 'Liberty Head' Double-Eagle of Twenty-Dollars, 1879 \$20, Philadelphia, by James Barton Longacre, Liberty bust left, rev. eagle facing left, edge milled, 33.40g, 6h (B-6992; Fb. 177; KM 74.3), lightly bagmarked and with some scuffs, with a flash of residual lustre, very fine, a low mintage year. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
\$4,000 to \$4,200

Lot 233

PCGS PR70 DCAM | USA, Proof 'Palladium Eagle' of Twenty-Five Dollars, 2018 W \$25, West Point, 1oz, struck in .9995, by Adolph A. Weinman, winged Liberty facing left, rev. eagle and branch facing left, edge milled, 31.120g*, 6h (KM 667), brilliant as struck with a deep cameo definition, as struck, with original case of issue, only 14,986 struck, in PCGS holder, graded PR70 DCAM ~ Palladium (Cert. #56294635) <https://www.pcgs.com/cert/56294635> Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$1,300 to \$1,500

Lot 234

(g) USA, Proof 100-Dollars, 'American Liberty 225th Anniversary', 2017 W \$100, West Point, struck in .999 fine gold, by Justin Kunz and Michael Gaudioso, Liberty bust left, with crown of stars, rev. eagle flying right, edge lettered, 31.10g, 12h (KM 668), brilliant as struck, with presentation box and booklet. United States Mint designed Justin Kunz has crafted a modern classic in his depiction of Liberty on the American Liberty 225th Anniversary 100 Dollars. In his design, the powerful symbol of Liberty is represented by an African-American woman in a classical gown, crowned by stars. Kunz wrote: "Introducing an African American Lady Liberty underscores the diverse heritage of this Nation, and reminds us that liberty ought to be maintained for the rights and protection of all people without respect to respect or ethnicity". Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
\$4,000 to \$4,500