

SPINK

INSIDER

STAMPS COINS BANKNOTES MEDALS BONDS & SHARES AUTOGRAPHS BOOKS WINES



AUCTION HIGHLIGHTS & SALE RESULTS / UPCOMING AUCTIONS & EVENTS / THE FROME HOARD
THE MORGAN COLLECTION / "MY TOP TEN STAMPS" / CURRENCY OF INTERNMENT CAMP SEVEN
GREEK COINS: "MESSANA" / SAGA OF THE TURKISH CRIMEA MEDAL / HISTORIC BRITISH COINS



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Front Cover: The 2½d. printed in blue, from The Morgan Collection. Highly rare, it is one of only eight known examples recorded, of which five are in the National Philatelic collection of Australia Post.

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The Spink Environment Commitment: Paper from Sustainable Forests and Clean Ink

For centuries Spink and its employees have been preserving and curating collectable items. We now wish to play a modest role in preserving our planet, as well as the heritage of collectables, so future generations may enjoy both.

We insist that our printers source all paper used in the production of Spink catalogues from FSC registered suppliers (for further information on the FSC standard please visit fsc.org) and use inks containing no hazardous ingredients. We have further requested that they become registered with the environmental standard ISO14001. Spink recycle all ecological material used on our premises and we would encourage you to recycle your catalogue once you have finished with it.



69 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, London WC1B 4ET
Published with Spink USA:
3100 Monticello Ave., Ste. 925, Dallas, TX 75205

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1666

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A WORD FROM OUR CHAIRMAN

Dear Clients and Friends,

A glorious Olympic summer.....

As the last Olympic medals have been awarded to 'Team GB' and many other amazing athletes, it is time to reflect on the intense drama provided by the Olympians congregating in London this summer (yes, we finally did have a summer!) from over two hundred nations.

In a strange way it made me think of all of us collectors, we have our small or major achievements, the tremendous exhilaration provided by an item, or the major disappointment provided by another. Maybe bringing a collection to auction, is like a major sporting nation going to the Olympics. The expectations are running high, the ambition for the final medals tally is huge, and it all boils down to the hard work before and delivering the performance on auction day to establish new records. It is the one day's reward and fun of many Olympiads spent collecting relentlessly.

...But the macro environment remains uninspiring at best... The good news is that the consolidation that has happened in some selected markets is probably slowly approaching its end. Certainly the rate of decline of the markets which had an element of overheating (Chinese and Indian collectables, Fine Wines, some segments of the U.S. or British stamp markets), has slowed down considerably.

The external environment with inflation and taxation will continue to favour collectables as alternative ways to use one's savings. Property, bonds and shares remain uninspiring at best. Despite the renewed enthusiasm on the financial markets, a "perfect storm" being the combination of a European turn for the worse, a false start in the U.S. recovery and a sharp deceleration of China remain possible. This would not necessarily be bad for our hobby, as more investment money would be re-routed to increase the annual spending on collections. Basically in the last 5 years, unless you were in gold, corn or oil, it was difficult to make money anywhere! Certainly there is a new preference for physical assets even if they do not yield any interest, and even more so if we keep them with us or in a safe, which means no institution can go bankrupt with them!

In the meantime, Spink continues to invest in the hobby and to innovate...

I am delighted to announce the launch of our long-awaited new website and a slightly rebranded corporate logo and image. It has been on the drawing board for quite a while, but we wanted to complete the first wave of strategic acquisitions, to offer a combined global platform linking all clients from our heritage firms.



Among many exciting new features, it includes a new 3D private treaty gallery, a great search tool with over 200,000 items that we have sold in the last decade, complete with full descriptions, pictures and prices realized. We are in no doubt that it will be a great tool for collectors and researchers alike. Invoices will also be available and payable online to make your Spink experience as seamless and easy as possible and SpinkLive, our online bidding system, is now available to Mac users, paving the way for future bidding online from your iPhones, iPods and iPads and other tablets...

If you tell us more about your collecting interests and habits, our emails to you will be focused on those in the future. In the process you can win an iPad – see our brand new website for details: www.spink.com

There will be some acceleration of our development in the wine auction business, which we will announce in the next quarter. This exciting advancement will further strengthen our wine presence in Asia. We will continue to source fine wines globally and sell in the best market for it - Hong Kong.

After a short break, we are gearing up for an Olympic start to the season with some exceptional single owner collections. To name just a few; The David Kirch Collection of Bank of England and Provincial Banknotes, The Gavin Littaur Collection of Great British Postal History, The Hugh Morgan Collection of Australian Stamps, The Nicholas Rhodes Collection of Coinage of North East India and the Himalayas. These are all amazing reference collections, in fact probably the best of their kinds, patiently accumulated over one or two generations of keen and knowledgeable collectors.

And of course we start this amazing season with our charity Medals auction, with proceeds going to support Bentley Priory and the widows of RAF heroes.

Wishing all of you a joyful return to your post summer activities.

Yours truly,

Olivier D. Stocker, CFA
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
ChairmanOffice@spink.com

SALE

RESULTS

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, CAMPAIGN MEDALS AND MILITARIA
July, 2012 • London

Lot 1: The Superb Great War V.C. Group of Six to Private S.F. Godley, Royal Fusiliers, For the Defence of the Nimy Bridge at Mons, 23rd August 1914, When, Although Severely Wounded by Shrapnel and With a Bullet Lodged in his Skull, He Took Over a Machine-Gun From His Mortally Wounded Commanding Officer and Continued to Hold his Position, Single Handed For Two Hours Against a Sustained Heavy German Assault, The First Infantry Attack of the Great War, When The Order Came To Withdraw He Maintained A Covering Fire Until All The Battalion Was Evacuated; Overtaken by the Enemy He Was Taken Prisoner of War. Private Godley and His Commanding Officer Lieutenant Dease Were Both Awarded The Victoria Cross - The First V.C.s of the Great War.

Price Realised: £276,000



Private S.F. Godley working the machine-gun in Defence of the Bridge at Mons, 23rd August 1914





Lot 2: The Outstanding Great War Posthumous 1915 'Loos' V.C., 1914 'Ypres' M.C. Group of Five to Captain A.F.G. Kilby, 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, For Sustained Gallantry, Cold Courage, and Leadership in the Early Stages of His Battalion's Operations, And For Most Conspicuous Bravery on the First Day of the Battle of Loos, 25.9.1915, When He Volunteered With His Company to Attack an Enemy Strong-Point in the La Bassée Canal Area. Wounded at the Outset, He Charged Along the Narrow Tow-Path at the Head of His Men, Urging Them On and On Right Up to the Enemy Wire Where, Having Been Hit And With His Foot Blown Off, He Was Last Seen Encouraging His Men Forwards. Commended By The Germans, They Buried Him Where He Fell and Inscribed A Simple Wooden Cross Beside The Tow-Path Outside Their Redoubt: 'The Kilby Family May Think Of Their Son With Pride, As We Remember Him With Respect.'

Price Realised: £240,000

Captain A.F.G. Kilby urging his men on at the Battle Loos, 25th September 1915

SALE RESULTS

THE MAGNUS COLLECTION OF BRITISH COINS
March, 2012 • London



Lot 884 A superb Edward VI
(1547-53) Crown, 1551

Price Realised: £20,400



Lot 899 Possibly the finest known
mintmark 2, Elizabeth I Crown

Price Realised: £38,400



Lot 894 Elizabeth I (1558-1603) Ship Ryal

Price Realised: £62,400



Lot 903 One of the finest known exam-
ples of the Portcullis Money Eight Testerns
of Elizabeth I

Price Realised: £50,400



Lot 963 Charles I (1635-49), Scarborough
besieged, 1644-45, Two Shillings and Tenpence,
a great rarity of the English Civil war coinage

Price Realised: £69,500

SALE RESULTS

ANCIENT, ENGLISH & FOREIGN COINS AND COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS *June, 2012 • London*



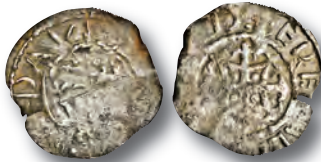
Lot 569 Scotland, James VI
(1567-1625), after 1603, Unit or
Sceptre Piece

Price Realised: £3,840



Lot 137 India, Kushan Empire,
Kaniska, Dinar

Price Realised: £5,760



Lot 489 Scotland, David I
(1124-53), Penny, Carlisle, the
earliest coin issued by Scotland

Price Realised: £8,400



Lot 738 George IV (1820-30),
Penny, 1827, extremely rare date

Price Realised: £7,800



Lot 353 Transylvania, Michael
Apafi (1661-90), Ducat, 1677

Price Realised: £10,800



Lot 797 Victoria (1837-1901), proof
plain edge Gothic Crown, 1847

Price Realised: £7,800

SALE RESULTS

THE NUMISMATIC COLLECTOR'S SERIES SALE

May, 2012 • Fort Worth

Lot 18

Bermuda. 30th September, 1927. 10 Shillings. VF-EF

Price Realized: \$2,160.00



Lot 1172

United States. 1801 10 Dollars.
NGC AU55

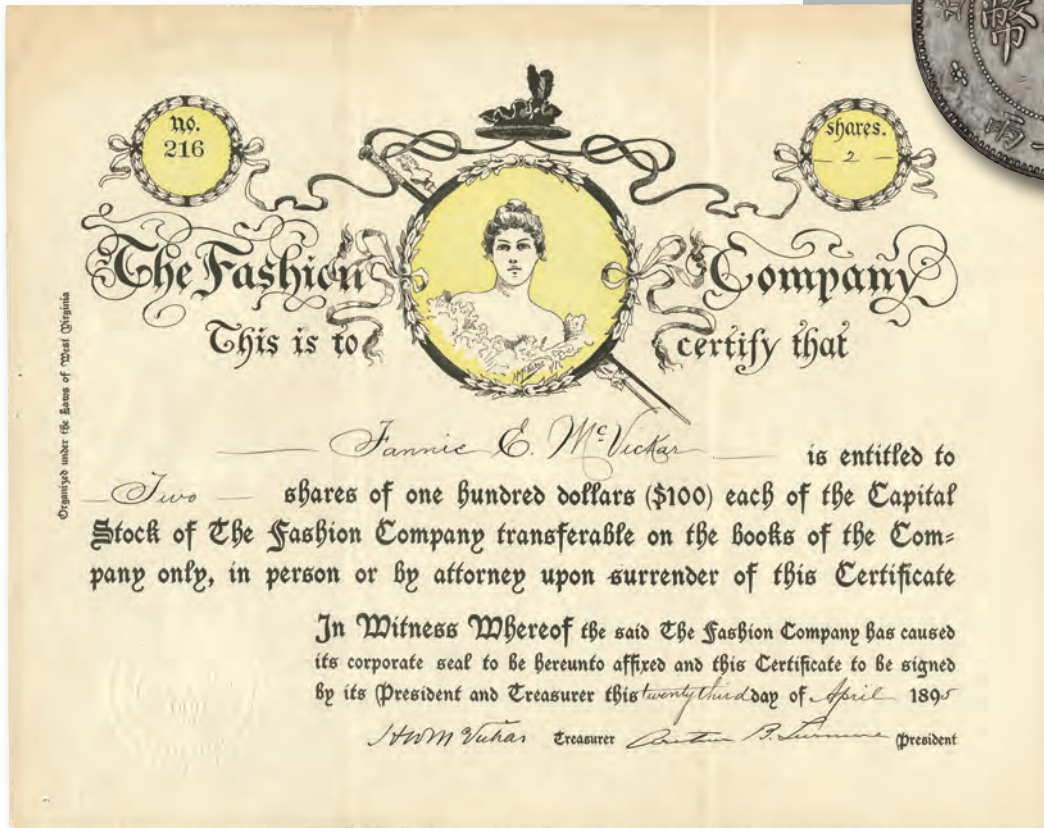
Price Realized: \$18,500



Lot 475

United States. 1863. \$20 Legal Tender. CGA EF40

Price Realized: \$4,987.50



Lot 819

China - Empire. Hupeh Province. 1904 (year 30) 1 Tael. EF

Price Realized: \$7,862.50

Lot 1765

Fashion Company (Vogue Magazine). 1895. \$100 Shs - 2 Shares Capital Stock. VF+

Price Realized: \$11,600



Lot 578

United States. 1934A. \$10 North Africa Silver Certificate - Inverted Back Error. VF-EF

Price Realized: \$4,412.50

UPCOMING AUCTIONS & EVENTS



Gratian (367-83), Miliarense, Trier



Julian II (369-63), Miliarense, Sirmium

Auction

ANCIENT, ENGLISH & WORLD COINS, INCLUDING ROMAN SILVER COINS
FROM THE GUSSAGE ALL SAINTS HOARD

September 26, 2012 • London



George III, Guinea, 1813



Victoria proof young head Crown, 1845



Eugenius (392-94), Siliqua, Lyons



Eugenius (392-94), Miliarnse, Trier



George III, Guinea, 1771



George III, Guinea, 1761





Petersfield & Hampshire Bank, £1, 16 July 1823, good very fine and very rare, attractive

Estimate: £700 - 900

Shaftesbury Bank, £10 1 February 1847, very fine, attractive and very rare, a lovely example

Estimate: £800 - 1,200



Manningtree & Mistley Bank, unissued £5, 18- (1887-1896), extremely fine and very rare

Estimate: £800 - 1,200



Reigate & Dorking Bank, £10, 1 March 1850, very rare, a handsome example

Estimate: £600 - 800

UPCOMING AUCTIONS & EVENTS

Spink is proud to announce a series of auctions commencing in October, 2012, of the unparalleled David Kirch collection of English Provincial Banknotes. This is without doubt the most extensive selection of these iconic and historical notes ever assembled, with over 3,500 notes from towns throughout England. From Penzance in the West, to Berwick in the North. The sales will commence with the banknotes from the South and Southwest of England.

To be sold on behalf of the David Kirch Charitable Trust.

Lewes Old Bank, £5, 1 July 1884, an original and attractive very fine and rare

Estimate: £500 - 700



Wellington, £5, 1 March 1921, extremely fine and an uncanceled example, very rare and a lovely example

Estimate: £1,500 - 2,500

Auction

THE DAVID KIRCH COLLECTION OF ENGLISH PROVINCIAL BANKNOTES
October 2, 2012 • London

UPCOMING AUCTIONS & EVENTS



*A colourful essay on card for
an unadopted 10 Rand*

Estimate £600 - 800

*The iconic Zanzibar 10 Rupees,
exceptionally rare and lovely condition*

Estimate £26,000 - 32,000



*A unique essay for an unadopted
New Zealand currency; the "Zeal"*

Estimate £5,000 - 8,000

Auction

WORLD BANKNOTES

October 3-4, 2012 • London

*A Burma 50 Rupees showing
Elizabeth II, possibly the only
essay extant*

Estimate £2,500 - 3,500



*A fascinating trial essay displaying
an unused country beading: "British
Caribbean Colonies"*

Estimate £1,500 - 2,500

*Frank May, 10 Pounds, 1875
fresh and original, very scarce*

Estimate £8,000 - 10,000



Continuing with Spink's tradition as leaders in the Latin American market, we are delighted to offer an exceptional selection of Latin American stamps in our next Collector's Series auction in Lugano, on October 23 & 24th, 2012.

The sale will feature the second part of the outstanding Tito collection of South America, with highlights from Uruguay and Venezuela. The sale will include a selection of some of the most important rarities in existence, such as the famous tête-bêche pair from the Escuditos issue of Argentina, which is considered one of the two most important rarities of the country. South America is also represented by Brazil, including a significant 'Dom Pedro' collection, as well as Chile, featuring the extraordinary Álvaro Pacheco collection of straight line markings, with postal history from the pre-adhesive and classic periods.

Various European countries will also be well represented in the Collector's Series sale, such as Part I of the most important collection of the British Occupation of former Italian colonies, also including French Occupation of Fezzan and the rare Greek Dodecanese of 1947. The sale will continue with France, featuring mint classic stamps, Russia from the pre-adhesive period to the Allied intervention in the Civil War, including several significant classic items, Italian area and Switzerland with official stamps.

Along with the October Spink Collector's Series Sale, one catalogue will also be dedicated to the first part of the France "Alienor" specialized collection of the Type "Blanc" Issue, which has been conscientiously gathered by an international collector during thirty years of search and research.



Argentina. 1862, the finest of the three 15c tête-bêches known. One of the two most important items of Argentine philately. Ex Duke of Polignac, Schatzkès, Hubbard and Alemany

Uruguay. 1861, the largest "Thick Figures" 100c franking. Ex Jewell and Bustamante



Peru. 1858, "Medio Peso" rose red, error of colour; vertical se-tenant pair containing the "Una Peseta" at top and the "Medio Peso" at base. One of four genuine covers bearing this se-tenant pair are recorded, this being the only one addressed to a foreign destination. Ex Ferrary, Hall, Nosiglia, Schatzkès and Hubbard

Auction

COLLECTOR'S SERIES SALE, INCLUDING THE TITO COLLECTION PART II
October 23-24, 2012 • Lugano

UPCOMING AUCTIONS & EVENTS



Chile. 1861, one of two covers recorded bearing a classic issue together with Tierra Amarilla postmark, this exhibiting an unusual franking

Venezuela, 1859. 2r. red, tête-bêche pair; the most spectacular of the two recorded. Ex Hall and Heister



Brazil. 1866, "Dom Pedro" Issue, 500r. plate proof in very rare block of 14

Venezuela. 1859, the largest known 2r multiple in private bands exhibiting tête-bêche pairs. Ex Hubbard and Heister



Uruguay. 1860-62, 120c. blue in spectacular block of 13. The largest multiple of this stamp, making up, together with 80c. (2), a franking which represents the largest recorded in the "Sun" Issues. A gem of South American philately. Ex Hoffmann, Bustamante and Hubbard



Greek Administration of the Dodecanese, 1947.
An impressive and unique franking including
the rare 20d. and 30d. denominations



British Occupation of the Dodecanese, 1946.
Parcel card bearing 2/6d, an extremely rare
postal document

PTD 40

B.M.A. DODECANESE - POSTAL SERVICES DEPT.

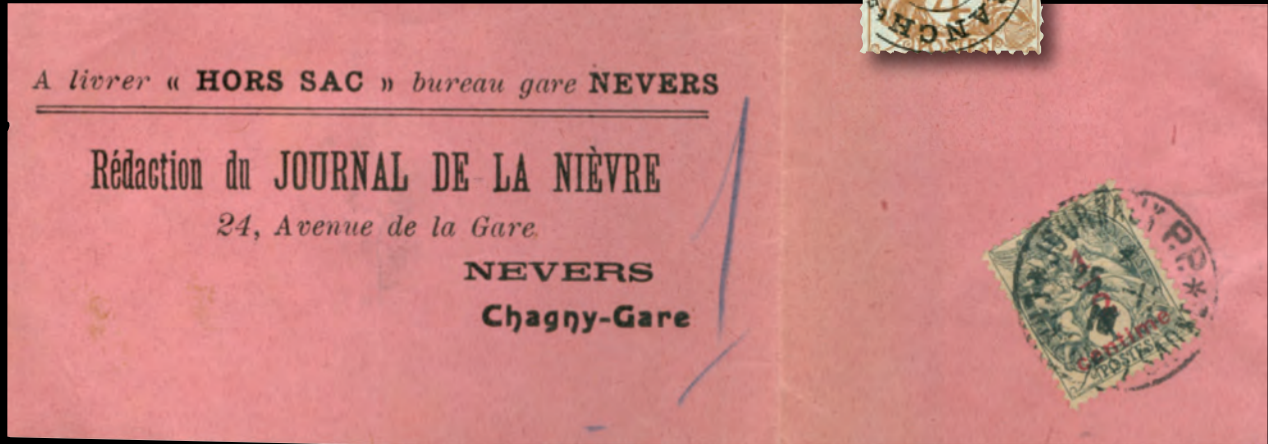
RHODES 64	INLAND PARCEL POST DESPATCH NOTE	
	GROSS WEIGHT Kgrs 9 Grs 500	POSTAGE PAID Lire 50,00
SENDER - ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΕΥΣ		ADDRESSEE - ΠΑΡΑΛΗΠΤΗΣ
Name <i>Kastri's Papado</i> *Επίθετον Address <i>Ρόδος</i> Διεύθυνσις <i>Ρόδος</i>		Name <i>Albert Franco</i> *Επίθετον Address <i>Kos</i> Διεύθυνσις
ADDRESSEE'S RECEIPT The undersigned acknowledges receipt of the parcel(s) described above. Signature (*Υπογραφή) <i>[Signature]</i> Date (*Ημερομηνία) <i>15-4-46</i>		
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΙΣ ΠΑΡΑΛΗΠΤΟΥ 'Ο υπογεγραμμένος πιστοποιεί παραλαβήν του άνωθεν ταχυδρομικού δέματος (ή δεμάτων) 		

Russian P.O. at Ineboli. One of just two examples
recorded of this cancellation on cover. Ex Lipbschutz



Sicilia, 1859. A unique franking including
three examples of the highest denomination,
50gr., of this issue, which is an extremely rare
value on cover. One of the most important
items of all Old Italian States

France, Type "Blanc"
Issue. "Préoblitéré" 4c.
with inverted overprint



France, Type "Blanc" Issue. 1/2c. on 1c. on newspaper
wrapper, an extremely rare single franking



France, Type "Blanc" Issue. 1/2c. on
1c., gutter pair with "9" year ex-
hibiting inverted overprint



France, Type "Blanc" Issue. 5c.
gutter pair on colonial paper

France, Type "Blanc" Issue. 1c.
imperforate block of ten with
interpanneau showing "2" year



UPCOMING AUCTIONS & EVENTS



Auction

VICTORIA HALF LENGTHS: THE AWARD WINNING COLLECTION

FORMED BY JOHN BARWIS

October 23, 2012 • London

UPCOMING AUCTIONS & EVENTS



Auction

QUEENSLAND: THE AWARD WINNING COLLECTION FORMED
BY ALAN GRIFFITHS
October 24, 2012 • London



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UPCOMING AUCTIONS & EVENTS

GEMS FROM THE TITO COLLECTION

This block has been the subject of several articles in the past, regarding its status, in regard to whether it is an issued stamp or a proof from the imprimatur sheets with added gum. Michael Tseriotis, the most renowned expert on Greek philately, after examining this item for the first time, stated with full confidence, on the accompanying certificate, that: "the gum is the original and genuine gum applied in Paris on all 20 lepta stamps shipped to Greece (...), has the status of an issued stamp".

One of the items to be offered for private treaty sale at Spink Switzerland in October. Price on request.

GREECE. 1861, Paris Printing, 20l. blue, the block of 25 from the bottom right corner of the sheet with complete printer's inscription: "TYPOGRAPHIE ERNEST MEYER, RUE DE VERNEUIL 22, A PARIS". This block, from the first issue, is ranked as the most significant multiple of the Large Hermes Head issues. The most important item in Greek philately and undoubtedly one of the great gems in European philately. Ex Alfieris and Gill



TYPOGRAPHIE ERNEST MEYER, RUE DE VERNEUIL 22, A PARIS.

Auction

PRIVATE TREATY SALE
October, 2012 • Lugano

UPCOMING AUCTIONS & EVENTS



A beautiful certificate for one share in the Real Compañía de San Fernando de Sevilla dated 1749. These well known certificates are always worth a mention as they are exquisitely printed on a large vellum sheet sporting allegorical figures, sailing ships and city views and a large and ornate paper seal (the seal on this piece is sadly damaged with a quarter missing).

This was one of several monopoly companies set up for trading with the Spanish colonies in the New World, this in particular between Seville and Caracas and Havana. Created in 1748 the company was initially successful but due to corruption and mismanagement its profits were eroded until finally liquidated in 1787.

Estimate: £2,000 - 2,500

This rare and interesting Exchequer Order of Payment
 is signed by Lord Burgbley and Sir John Fortescue.
 Dated 1592 it authorises the repayment of several
 loans made to Queen Elizabeth I in the total sum of
 £3,157, a large amount for this period, equivalent to
 about £6 million today. Handwritten in typical
 Elizabethan style on paper the document comes with
 a full transcript of the text. Apart from a few worm
 boles and some very light staining the piece is in a
 most presentable condition.

Lord Burgbley (William Cecil), was a statesman, advi-
 sor to the Queen and Prime Minister for forty years. He
 was to a great extent responsible for the execution of
 Mary Queen of Scots. Sir John Fortescue was a cousin
 of Elizabeth I and Chancellor of the Exchequer in
 1589.

It was common practice for the monarchs of this pe-
 riod to obtain monies on loan often by command (and
 one did not want to disappoint the sovereign!) and
 often without interest. As this pre-dates the inception of
 income tax it was one of the few ways of financing the
 numerous and expensive wars with Spain.

Estimate £5,000-6,000

W. Burgbley
 J. Fortescue

To the right of the text, there is a small note:
 To the right of the text, there is a small note:

Auction
 BONDS & SHARE CERTIFICATES
 November 28, 2012 • London

BY NICK STARTUP

THE MORGAN COLLECTION

Postage Stamps of the Commonwealth of Australia

Not since the early 1960s, with the sale of the Kilfoyle Collection, has a collection as replete as the Morgan Collection, come on to the market. Starting with the Federal period, 1901-1912, through to the Decimals, the collection abounds in all aspects of collecting.

It was formed over two generations; by William Morgan and his son Hugh Morgan, who together have formed a collection not only of local, but international importance. William Matheson Morgan (1906-1972) was born in Adelaide, Australia, where he studied civil engineering. He worked for various mining companies in New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria up until 1940 and then for the State Electricity Commission of Victoria until World War II. Between 1942 and 1944 he served in the Royal Australian Air Force in Northern Australia, Papua and New Guinea, before being demobilised and returning to the State Electricity Commission, to direct coal power projects in the Latrobe Valley.

William Morgan began collecting as a serious pursuit in the early 1960s, joining the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria in 1970. Pages in his collection indicate that he sought advice from a J.R.W. Purves, who guided him on the development of the collection. His major interest was in the Kangaroo and King George V issues, both very specialised. Following William Morgan's death on the 2nd February 1972, the collection passed to his son, Hugh Morgan, in view of his long-standing interest in philately.

Hugh Matheson Morgan (born 1940) followed his father into the Western Mining Corporation and was CEO of the company between 1990 and 2003. He also served as President of the Business Council of Australia from 2003 to 2005, and was appointed to the board of the Reserve bank of Australia in 1996.

Hugh Morgan's interest in stamp collecting began in early childhood, but with the inheritance of his father's collection, Australian Commonwealth became the focus of his interest. He chose initially to concentrate on the decimal issues so as to complement the existing collection, but determined 1972 as a cut-off date, this being the date of his father's death and also a protest against what he saw as an unnecessary proliferation of new issues. Hugh joined the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria in January 1972.

Due to business commitments, little was added to the collection until the mid-1980s, but from 1989, with the assistance of curator, Tom Carter, selective acquisitions were made. This coincided with a decision to exhibit the collection, which involved the remounting of a large portion of the collection under Tom Carter's guidance.

LIST OF EXHIBITS

*Stampshow 1989 Australian National Philatelic Exhibition
(Melbourne) Large Vermeil Medal*

*Stampex 1991 Australian National Philatelic Exhibition
(Adelaide) Gold Medal and Grand Award*

*Philanippon 1991 World Philatelic Exhibition (Tokyo)
Vermeil Medal*

*Australia 1999 World Philatelic Exhibition (Melbourne)
Gold Medal*

*Stampworld 2000 World Philatelic Exhibition (London)
Large Vermeil Medal*

COURT OF HONOUR

*Stampshow 1989 Australian National Philatelic Exhibition
(Melbourne) - Modern Errors (under the pseudonym "Icarus")*

Pacific '97 International Philatelic Exhibition (San Francisco)

Among the many gems throughout the collection, those particularly worthy of note are the 1911 Stamp Design Competition. On 21 January, 1911, a Commonwealth Stamp Design Competition was announced to find a design for the new stamps. The rules stipulated that designs were to "contain features characteristic of Australia and had to include the words "AUSTRALIA" and "POSTAGE". All entries were to be made under a nom-de-plume. The Morgan collection contains five different pen and ink essays by "Haereo", the nom-de-plume of E.T. Luke, who worked at The Age newspaper in Melbourne. He was able to take advantage of his position to prepare lithographic-printed essays of his designs, which were affixed below his enlarged drawings.

(cont.)

UPCOMING AUCTIONS & EVENTS

106



“HAEREO”

Photographic Examples.



Pigmented Gum-Bichromate prints.

By “HAEREO”

E.T. Luke competition entry

The Morgan Collection...



Type 1 essay

With the development of the Kangaroo and Map design, a series of essays were produced. One such is a horizontal design showing the kangaroo on a map of Australia, flanked by draped flags. Only eight known examples are recorded, of which five are in the National Philatelic collection of Australia Post. The Morgan collection has the 2½d. printed in blue.

Other essays in the collection include a vertical design showing the map of Australia without Tasmania, and two value circles in the upper part of the design. These are the rarest of all the Kangaroo essays, with only five examples, all of different denominations, being recorded. The Morgan collection contains two of the three in private hands.

Another essay features the final approved design. These essays were printed in sheetlets of four. One had ½d., 1d., 2d. and 3d. denominations, and the other had 5/-, 10/- and 20/- denominations plus a lone kangaroo. The Morgan collection contains one of the largest groups of these essays ever assembled, including one of only seven recorded high value sheetlets.

The issued stamps of the Kangaroo issue include a multitude of the "JBC" and "CA" monograms plus the various imprints. Of particular note are the First watermark ½d. "JBC" corner monogram block of twelve imperforate at base and a used example with sideways watermark, and 3d. "JBC" monogram block of four imperforate on three sides. The highlights of the Third watermark include the 2½d. missing "1" of fraction perforated OS, a 2/- with "CA" monogram a 2/- pair imperforate on three sides and a £2 block of four with Harrison imprint.

Type 3 imperforate high value sheetlet

Type 2 essay



First Watermark ½d. with watermark sideways



Third Watermark 2/- imperforate on three sides



First Watermark £1 with "CA" monogram

The King George V Heads include Perkins, Bacon die proofs in First, Second and Fourth States. Another die proof in the collection is the 1/4d. in issued colour. Again, monograms and imprints are to be found throughout the various printings and denominations. Of particular note is the C of A watermark 2d. red with inverted "OS" overprint on 1933 front from Ardelethan. Three examples of this error are recorded, but this is the only example known on entire.

(cont.)



First Watermark 2/- with "CA" monogram



First Watermark 3d. imperforate on three sides with "JBC" monogram

Third Watermark £2 with Harrison imprint



Third watermark 2½d. missing "1" of fraction perforated "OS"

Type 3 single line perf. 12½ essay



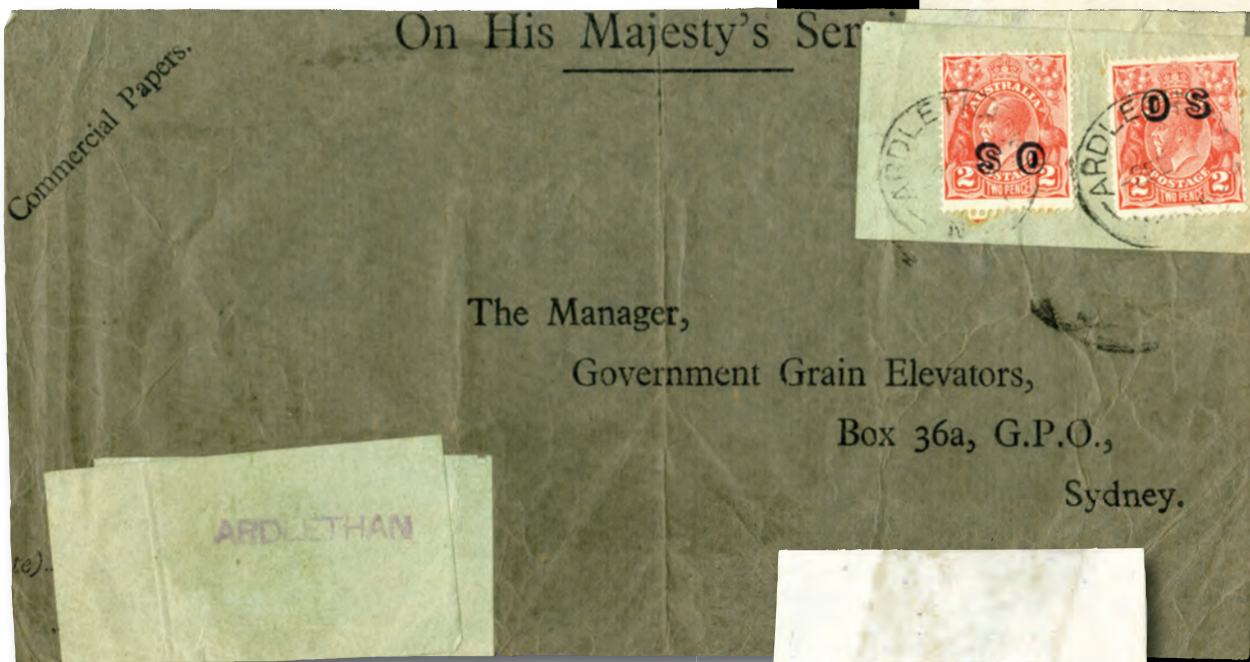
First Watermark ½d. imperforate at foot

The Morgan Collection...

The King George VI issues include a range of multiples showing plate numbers. These plate numbers were intended to be trimmed prior to issue, therefore they survive only as a result of mis-guillotining, or because of paper folds during printing, and represent major rarities of the reign.

In 1942-44 six new designs were issued to meet increased postal rates. Virtually the only surviving die proofs of the earlier series are in the Royal Philatelic Collection, but of the 1942-44 series a single additional set of presentation die proofs was made to the Director-General of the Post Office, Mr. L.B. Fanning. The Morgan collection contains a die proof of the 5½d. Emu definitive from this source.

C of A Watermark 2d. with inverted "OS" used on front from Ardeletban



The Morgan collection of Queen Elizabeth issues includes some the rarest and most important errors of this period.

The first missing colour to occur on an Australian stamp, is the 1955 Y.M.C.A. commemorative with the red triangle omitted. The triangle was added as a second operation by typography. Two examples were discovered soon after issue, one mint and the other used on cover cancelled at Caulfield South. The cover did not appear on the philatelic market until 1970, when it was purchased for the Morgan collection.

Auction

THE MORGAN COLLECTION
November 13-14, 2012 • London

1/4d. die proof in issued colour



*1942 5½d. Emu die proof
in issued colour*

*1957 7½d. violet definitive
with kiss print*





Single Watermark 3d. imperforate on three sides

1955 Y.M.C.A. 3½d. "Missing Triangle" used on cover



Another major rarity is the 1963 5d. green commemorative for the 50th Anniversary of Canberra vertical corner pair imperforate at right. Other than this pair, only a single used example has been found.

In the Decimal period, numerous missing colours are to be found in the collection, particularly among the 1966 definitives and comprise the 5c. brown omitted, 13c. red omitted, 15c. grey omitted, 15c. pink omitted and 30c. red omitted, all in strips in combination with normal stamps.

The Morgan Collection will be offered for sale at Spink in London, on November 13 - 14, 2012. For more information, please contact stamp specialist, Nick Startup: nstartup@spink.com



1955 Canberra 5d. imperforate at right

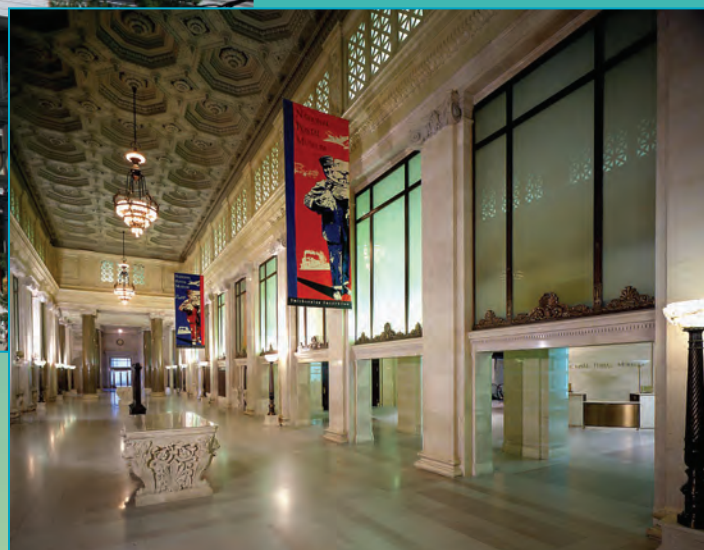


1903 essay for uniform 9d. stamp inscribed "VICTORIA"



Perkins Bacon 1d. die proof

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BY JOHN HAYWARD

AFTER THE WAR WAS OVER

THE SAGA OF THE TURKISH CRIMEA MEDAL 1856 - 1862

Following the conclusion of the Crimean War, a British medal was struck and issued to all those who had taken part in the War - including not only Officers and Men of Her Majesty's Forces, but also to the French, Sardinian, and Turkish troops who had served with Britain in the War against Russia. The first medals were presented by Queen Victoria on the 18th May, 1855, and by 1860 a total of 381,028 British Crimea Medals had been struck. Queen Victoria's generosity in conferring the British Crimea Medal on

all Allied Forces personnel prompted a similar rush of generosity from the French, Sardinian, and Turkish Heads of State, and in February 1856 the Sultan of Turkey granted, together with a number of Orders, a silver medal to the Officers and Men of the Allied



The Turkish Crimea Medal in pair with the British Crimea Medal- the medals awarded to Troop Sergeant-Major G. Jowett, 11th Hussars, Who Charged with the Light Brigade at Balaklava, 25th October 1854

forces who had served in the Crimea. The design of the medal intended for Her Majesty's forces featured the Sultan's cypher in the centre, with 'Crimea' and the year '1271 [A.H.]' in Turkish script below, all surrounded by a laurel wreath on the obverse, with the reverse featuring a map of the Crimea spread over the wheel of a cannon resting on a Russian flag, with the flags of the four Allies behind, and with 'Crimea' and the year '1855' in the exergue. Over the next six years the procrastination, delays, and disas-

ters relating to the delivery of the promised medals became a source of intense frustration in both London and Constantinople, as illustrated in the following information collated from contemporary War Office and Foreign Office correspondence...

21.2.1856

The Sultan of Turkey announced his intention to distribute a silver medal to the Troops of the Allied Armies serving or having served in the Crimea. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Ambassador to Constantinople, requested information from Sir William Codrington, Commander in Chief, Sebastopol, as to numbers required and who will be entitled. Codrington replied "taking the 8th September 1855 as a limit the approximate number required would be 3,000 for Officers and 50,000 for Men. If claimants exceeded these numbers, a supplementary list must be sent to the Turkish Government."

20.3.1856

Lord Panmure, Secretary for War, directed Sir William Codrington in a Minute that any discussion on Turkish Decorations or Medals must be conducted through the Foreign Office, and some official communication should be made of the Sultan's intention, in order for the Queen's Pleasure to be taken on the subject and that Her Thanks may be expressed through proper channels. Lord Panmure confirmed these directions a week later in no uncertain terms and requested Nominal Lists of the Officers and Men considered for the Award.

5.5.1856

Lord Panmure confirmed the Sultan's intention to confer the Order of the Medjidieh and also a silver Medal in the proportions stated: - Medjidieh, 1st Class 3; 2nd Class 10; 3rd Class 40; 4th Class 70; 5th Class 900. Medals, Officers 3,000; Men 50,000. He also added that Her Majesty gratefully accepts the Decorations intended to be conferred on Her Troops by the Sultan.

14.6.1856

Sir William Codrington to Lord Panmure: "Your Lordship is in possession of the Lists, which have already been sent home, both of Officers and Men, who have obtained the Crimea Medal; and the distribution of the Turkish Silver Medal to Officers, as well as other Medals for the Men might be regulated and checked by these lists."

1.11.1856

G.A. Wetherall, Adjutant General to General Yorke, Military Secretary at H.Q.: "After deducting from the number of [British] Crimean Medals issued those which have been delivered to the representatives of deceased Officers and Men, there remains a balance in numbers of 74,000 living of all ranks, who are entitled to receive the Turkish Silver Medal." This information and the numbers required was confirmed by the Foreign Office to Lord Stratford on 14.11.1856 and he reported from Constantinople that orders had been given to the Mint for striking the Medals.

26.12.1856

Foreign Office to Lord Stratford: "Ascertain if the Naval Brigade and Marines may share in the Turkish Decorations."

31.12.1856

Lord Stratford to the Foreign Office: "Apply for awards for the Naval Brigade and Marines and the Medals will be given by the Turks."

17.1.1857

Lord Stratford reminds the Foreign Office that although 25,000 Medals have been obtained for the Land Forces including the Naval Brigade and the Royal Marines lately serving in the Crimea, the services of the Fleet on the coasts of the Peninsula have not been recognized. Admiral Lyons suggests "that justice would be obtained by a distribution of Medals to the Officers and Men of the Royal Squadron. The compliment however could hardly be accepted without a return [favour]. Should your Lordship approve of the idea I conceive that the number of Medals required for the Turkish Squadron might be fairly limited by their distribution among the Officers and Men of those Ships which took part in the bombardment of Sebastopol."

31.1.1857

Foreign Office to War Office: "What answer should be given?"

4.1.1857

War Office replied: "Lord Panmure concurs in Lord Stratford's proposal that application be made to the Turkish Government for Medals and Decorations for Officers and Men of the Royal Squadron on the understanding that Medals be given to the Officers and Men of the Turkish Ships which took part in the Bombardment of Sebastopol. Request you authorize Lord Stratford to make application to the Turkish Government accordingly."

23.2.1857

Admiralty to War Office: "Their Lordships are of the opinion that it will be right that the whole Naval Service should be taken together including the Officers and Men serving afloat, those employed on shore with the Naval Brigade and the Marine Battalion, which served in the Crimea. My Lords request that Lord Panmure will acquaint Lord Stratford that the whole number of Medals required for the Officers and Men employed will be 25,000 and of the number one ninth or 2,800 will be for Officers."

17.2.1858

Lord Stratford to Foreign Office: "The Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs informs me that 44,000 Turkish Medals are now ready at the Mint. The remaining 50,000 Medals, which will complete the number required for the Army and Navy are being manufactured."

On 25.2.1858 the Earl of Derby formed his second Cabinet: Earl of Malmesbury - Foreign Secretary; General Peel - Secretary of War. Two days later Lord Stratford de Redcliffe resigned as Ambassador to Constantinople and was succeeded by Sir Henry Bulwer.

(cont.)

After the War Was Over...

22.9.1858

Sir Henry Bulwer to Foreign Office: "Out of 74,000 Turkish Medals required for the British Army and Navy, only 47,000 are ready. Instruct whether I am to accept this number or wait till the whole number is completed."

18.10.1858

Foreign Office to Sir Henry Bulwer: "Send to England at first opportunity, by one of H.M. vessels, the 47,000 on account."

29.11.1858

Mr Gasolani to Sir Henry Bulwer: "The 47,000 Medals embarked on board the British Steamer 'Brenda' and were delivered to the War Office on 25th November in five boxes - one box with 10,000 Medals was collected by the Admiralty."

At various times later in 1860, during 1861 and 1862 numerous communications were sent to the long suffering Sir Henry Bulwer, which included variations on the foregoing text "and whether there is any prospect of these Medals, which have so long remained due to the British Army and Navy, being forwarded to this country at an early date."

than one month's time the total number required would be ready for transmission. As none have yet been received if the entire are not yet ready, send as many as you can."

21.11.1859

Sir Henry Bulwer to Foreign Office: "22,000 Turkish Crimea Medals are now ready and will be forwarded to England at the first opportunity. The remainder are in course of preparation."

31.12.1859

Sir Henry Bulwer to Foreign Office: "Waiting for the return of a Liverpool Steamer from Odessa to forward to London the 22,000 Turkish Medals, which have been ready for some time."

On 28.6.1859 Viscount Palmerston formed his second Cabinet: Lord John Russell - Foreign Secretary; Sidney Herbert - Secretary of War.

30.6.1859

War Office to Foreign Office: "The estimated requirement for the Army is 74,000 and for the Navy 25,000 (together with 913 for the Late Turkish Contingent) totalling 99,913. Of this number 47,000 have been received, of which 37,000 have been allotted to the Army and 10,000 to the Navy and there remain due 37,000 to the Army, 15,000 to the Navy and 913 to the Turkish Contingent, a total of 52,913. It is requested that you will call the attention of H.M. Ambassador in Constantinople to the number of Medals, which are still required to complete the entire issue."

3.8.1859

Sir Henry Bulwer to Foreign Office: "The balance to complete the 74,000 Medals will be forwarded as soon as the necessary amount of silver can be obtained for the purpose."

10.8.1859

Sir Henry Bulwer to Foreign Office: "19,000 Medals are ready at the Mint - orders have been given for the remainder to be struck without delay."

8.11.1859

War Office to Foreign Office: "On 10th August it was further stated that 19,000 Medals are ready and we were led to believe that in less

15.2.1860

Sir Henry Bulwer to Foreign Office: "22,000 Turkish Medals in five cases on board 'Pomona', bound for London."

16.3.1860

Foreign Office to Sir Henry Bulwer: "'Pomona' has foundered. Were the Turkish Medals insured?"

18.3.1860

Sir Henry Bulwer to Foreign Office: "The Turks sent the Medals - I fear they were not insured."

20.3.1860

General Commanding Malta to War Office: "'Pomona' foundered 5 miles off Gozo on morning of 22nd ultimo. She went down carrying with her the Captain and the greater part of her crew in 80 to 90 fathoms of water which would preclude I believe any hope of raising her or recovering the cases of Medals."

29.5.1860

Sir Henry Bulwer to Foreign Office: "I have been informed that 20,000 Medals are completed - the remainder will be struck when the Mint can be put in possession of 400,000 Piastres - the sum necessary to complete the number in question."

3.7.1860

Sir Henry Bulwer to Foreign Office: "20,000 are to be forwarded by safest conveyance. The Sultan ordered that the lost Medals in 'Pomona' should be replaced - but, owing to the embarrassed state of the Exchequer and the material time required for their manufacture, some time must elapse before they can be transmitted."

11.7.1860

Sir Henry Bulwer to Foreign Office: "I have today shipped on board the British Steamer 'Olympus' four cases containing 18,000 Turkish Medals."

8.8.1860

Foreign Office to Sir Henry Bulwer: "18,000 Turkish Medals received. Any of these intended for the Turkish Contingent, or will they receive a distinct Medal? (i.e. without the Arabic 'Crimea' on the obverse). The greater portion of the Force did not serve in the Crimea."

14.8.1860

Sir Henry Bulwer to Foreign Office: "The 18,000 Medals are intended exclusively for the soldiers of the English Army, not for the Contingent. The Turks consider that the Contingent has already received the Medals due to it."

25.8.1860

Foreign Office to Sir Henry Bulwer: "The number of Medals still owed by the Turks is 12,913, even after deducting the 22,000 lost in the 'Pomona', which the Sultan promised to replace."

At various times later in 1860, during 1861 and 1862 numerous communications were sent to the long suffering Sir Henry Bulwer, which included variations on the foregoing text "and whether there is any prospect of these Medals, which have so long remained due to the British Army and Navy, being forwarded to this country at an early date."

The last known communication on the subject took place on September 16th 1862, when Bulwer wrote to the Foreign Office: "I have procured from the Sublime Porte and transmit herewith, 913 Turkish Medals required for distribution to the Late Turkish Contingent." By this stage the failure to deliver the remaining 35,000 Medals became such an embarrassment to both the Turkish and British Governments that the matter was quietly dropped.

A number of contemporary fine quality copies of the Turkish Crimea Medal, British type, were made by a number of different firms, most notably Hunt and Roskell, to fill the gap. The 'inferior quality' of the Turkish original was perhaps one reason for their popularity and demand, especially from Officers, but clearly the main reason was the inordinate amount of time taken by the Turkish authorities to supply the awards and to the unacceptable shortfall in the required number of medals.



The obverse of the Turkish Crimea Medal, showing the Sultan's cypher



The reverse of the Turkish Crimea Medal, showing the flags of the four Allies



THE FROME HOARD

— S O M E R S E T —

The largest pot of Roman coins ever found in Britain

BY SAM MOORHEAD

*National Finds Adviser for Iron Age and Roman coins in the Department
of Portable Antiquities and Treasure at the British Museum*

The discovery of the Frome Hoard is probably well known to many readers, but here is a brief summary for those who are not familiar with the story. In April 2010, Dave Crisp started to find some late Roman silver siliquae scattered across a field near Frome – these 62 coins represent a dispersed hoard, probably from the same find as 111 similar coins found on the farm in 1867 (Figs. 1-2). However, in pursuit of these coins his metal detector gave an unusual signal. He dug down 18 inches to find some pottery and coins; he realised that this was the top of a coin hoard so he stopped and filled the hole in so archaeologists could excavate the hoard professionally. This was incredibly responsible behaviour that cannot be praised enough.

1 Silver siliqua of Gratian (AD 367-83), found by Dave Crisp. © Somerset County Council

2 Anonymous silver half-siliqua struck at Trier, probably c AD 392-4, found by Dave Crisp. © Somerset County Council

Dave immediately contacted his Finds Liaison Officer (for the Portable Antiquities Scheme, run from the British Museum) in Wiltshire, Katie Hinds, who then contacted her opposite number in Somerset, Anna Booth. Somerset County Heritage Service quickly organised for a local archaeologist, Alan Graham, to lead on the excavation of the hoard. Between April 23rd and 25th, Alan, the FLOs, Dave Crisp and members of the landowner's family excavated the find (Figs 3-4). I first heard about the hoard during the excavation, when Katie Hinds informed me that the pot was about 25 inches in diameter – it was then that we realised that this hoard was comparable with the Cunetio hoard of 54,951 coins (found in Wiltshire in 1978).

3

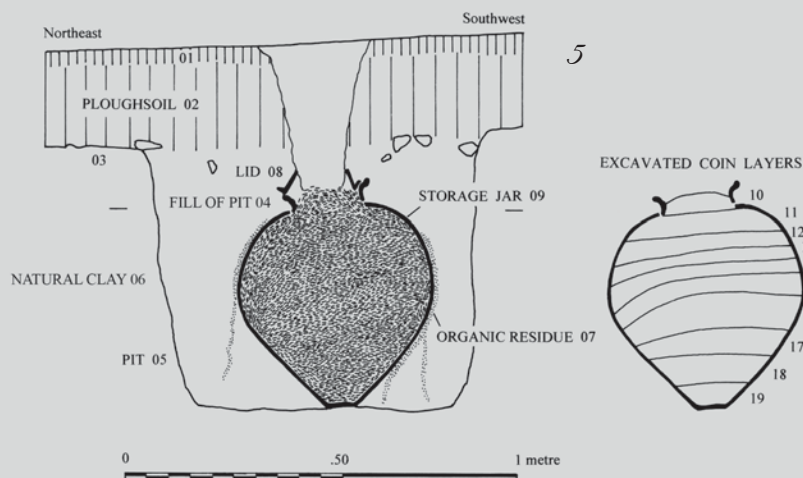


4



There was a major debate over the phone on how to remove the hoard. The pot was already broken and it would have been extremely expensive and time-consuming to extract the pot intact. Instead, Alan excavated the pot in layers, enabling us to reconstruct the spatial composition of the hoard – 66 labelled bags of coins were collected and all pieces subsequently retain their layer and bag numbers (Fig. 5).

(cont.)



5

The Frome Hoard...

On April 26th, Roger Bland and I drove down to collect the coins. Back at the British Museum we weighed them all – there was about 160kg of metal, the weight of two average-sized people! – and initiated an immediate conservation appraisal. It was quickly decided that the coins should be washed and dried so as to stabilise them. This work was carried out by the Dept. of Conservation under the direction of Senior Metals Conservator Pippa Pearce – she completed the task in six weeks, surely a record. However, many of the coins still needed full conservation for which we have raised extra funding – the coins are being worked on as I write. As the coins came from Pippa, Roger and I started to sort each bag, creating an overall listing by emperor. This took us just over two months (Fig 6) and enabled us to come up with the total of 52,503 coins. The initial listing is as follows, but it is changing all the time as initially illegible coins come out of conservation:

CENTRAL EMPIRE	DATE	TOTAL
VALERIAN & GALLIENUS (JOINT REIGN)	253-60	46
GALLIENUS (SOLE REIGN)	260-8	6,091
SALONINA (WIFE OF GALLIENUS)	260-8	404
CLAUDIUS II	268-70	5,421
DIVUS CLAUDIUS	270-1	1,227
QUINTILLUS	270	333
AURELIAN	270-5	266
SEVERINA (WIFE OF AURELIAN)	270-5	13
TACITUS	275-6	252
FLORIAN	276	10
PROBUS	276-82	619
CARUS	282-3	8
DIVUS CARUS	283	5
MAGNIA URBICA (WIFE OF CARUS)	283-5	2
NUMERIAN	282-4	12
CARINUS	283-5	19
DIOCLETIAN	284-305	38
MAXIMIAN	286-305	22
TOTAL, CENTRAL EMPIRE		14,788
.....		
GALLIC EMPIRE		
POSTUMUS	260-9	256
LAELIAN	269	4
MARIUS	269	35
VICTORINUS	269-71	7,490
DIVUS VICTORINUS	271	14
TETRICUS I	271-4	12,416
TETRICUS II	272-4	5,203
GALLIC EMPIRE, UNCERTAIN		2,954
TOTAL, GALLIC EMPIRE		28,377
.....		
BRITISH EMPIRE		
CARAUSIUS	286-93	766
CONTEMPORARY COPIES		314
TOTAL, IDENTIFIABLE COINS		44,245
ILLEGIBLE COINS		8,258
.....		
TOTAL		52,503

The coins range from c.AD 253 to c.290/1 and except for five silver coins and one bronze ‘laureate’ are all base-silver or bronze ‘radiate’ coins. They were struck at a time of high inflation when the empire was being torn apart by barbarian invasions and civil wars. Although coins from the Central Empire are common (Fig. 7), pieces of the Gallic Empire are most numerous (Fig. 8). Well over 700 of the coins belong to the emperor Carausius (AD 286-93), a

general in the Roman army who usurped against the Central Empire – he set up his own empire in northern Gaul and Britain, striking coins at Rouen, London and an unidentified mint we call ‘C Mint’. This group of coins (which still grows weekly) represents the largest ever known cache of Carausian coins found anywhere. Amongst them are five of the finest silver denarii ever seen (Figs. 9-10) and other rare coins; I eagerly await seeing all of his coins after conservation. What is certain is that the hoard will shed new light on Britain’s ‘forgotten emperor’.



The latest coins in the hoard are of Carausius: the B E//MLXXI and S C//MLXXI issues of London and the S C//C and S C issues from C Mint, dating to around AD 290/1 (Fig. 11). Because the coins were excavated by layer, we know that these latest coins were nearly all positioned over half-way down the pot in Context 16 (Fig 12). This tells us that the hoard was almost certainly buried in one event. The pot could not have held 160kg of metal without breaking, so it had to be buried in the ground before the coins were tipped in from smaller containers.

6 A group of unsorted coins from near the top of the pot. © British Museum
7 Silver-washed ‘radiate’ of Probus (AD 276-82), struck at Ticinum, showing Hercules. © British Museum
8 Copper-alloy ‘radiate’ of Victorinus (AD 269-71), struck in Gaul, showing Pax. © British Museum
9 A silver denarius of Carausius (AD 286-93), with the inscription ADVENTVS AVG, apparently showing the emperor riding into London, his capital. © British Museum



6



The top of the pot was sealed with a small pottery dish before the whole hoard was covered over. To recover the coins would have been a lengthy and difficult process. These factors have led me to suggest that the hoard represents a ritual deposit to the gods, possibly to help the local farming community. The hoard was buried on the edge of a ridge and it is probable that the ground was waterlogged in antiquity – both factors consistent with religious sites in ancient Britain (Fig 13).

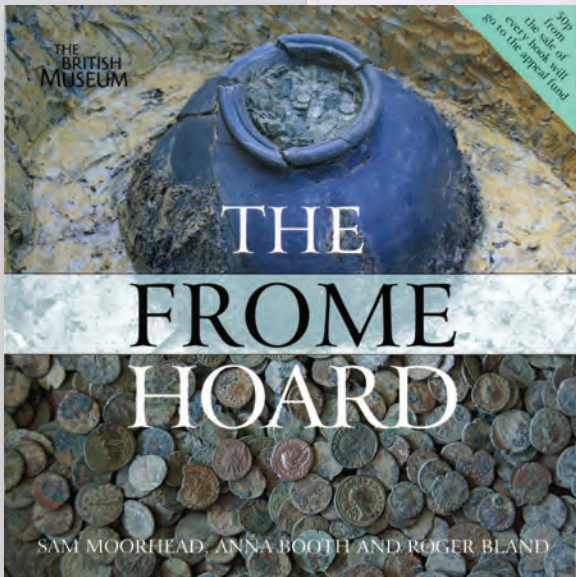
(cont.)

10 A silver denarius of Carausius (AD 286-93), with the inscription *EXPECTATE VENI* ('Welcome O awaited one'), showing Britannia greeting the emperor. © British Museum

11 A silver-washed 'radiate' of Carausius (AD 286-93) of London's B E // MLXXI issue of c. 290/1, showing Salus feeding a snake. © British Museum

12 A drawing of the pot showing 'provisional' numbers of coins of Carausius (AD 286-93) in the different layers. © British Museum

13



The hoard was declared 'Treasure' at a Coroner's Inquest in Frome on July 22nd, 2010. In October of the same year, the hoard was valued at £320,000 by the Treasure Valuation Committee. This led to a major fundraising campaign led by Steve Minnitt (Director of Somerset County Council Museums Service) to acquire the hoard for the newly refurbished Museum of Somerset in Taunton. Throughout the process, the hoard continued to attract the attention of the media across the world and Dan Pett produced a micro-site for the hoard on the Portable Antiquities Scheme website (<http://finds.org.uk/blogs/fromehoard/>) which has been the source for numerous other web articles. We also wrote a short book, *The Frome Hoard*, which was published in September, 2010, by the British Museum Press with wonderful support from Butler Tanner and Dennis in Frome (Fig 14). Proceeds from the book went towards the main appeal and subsequently to help with conservation costs. In March 2011, with major assistance from the Art Fund, the Headley Trust, the National Heritage Memorial Fund and numerous individual donors, Taunton managed to acquire the coins; in addition, the NHMF gave £100,000 towards the conservation of the coins. Some of the coins were displayed in the British Museum in 2010-11, but in September 2011, the pot and its lid (both reconstructed by Kathleen Swales at the BM) and a selection of the coins went on display in Taunton (Fig. 15).



14

The Conservation Department at the BM has already cleaned many of the Carausian and illegible coins. Under the supervision of Pippa Pearce, Ana Tam and Natalie Mitchell, with assistance from all the other metal conservators, are working on the coins from the lower levels of the pot which are particularly heavily corroded (Fig. 16).



17

I have been able to conduct a summary study of the Carausian coins that have been completed, although I am aware that more are to come. However, it is already clear how important the professional excavation of the coins has been. Although the main group of Carausian coins comes from the middle of the pot, there is a smaller group of his earlier coins at the top of the pot. This comprises the 5 silver denarii, 46 unmarked coins and 10 London ML issues (Fig. 17); there are no -//C coins, pieces which are common in the main group. Although it has been suggested that the ML mark was used earlier than the C mark, this does seem to clinch the argument. Had all the coins been mixed, I would not have been able to determine this. It is too early to comment on the other group of Carausian coins, but it is interesting that the latest London coins are IMP CAR

AVSIVS P FAVG issues with the BE//MLXXI and S C//MLXXI marks; there are not IMP C CARAVSIVS P FAVG pieces of London for these issues, but this obverse legend is used for the C Mint S C//C and S C issues. Is it possible that the title 'Caesar' was first used consistently on coins of C Mint? As I am writing the new edition of the Roman Imperial Coinage for Carausius and Allectus, this hoard has been found at a very opportune moment!

The Frome Hoard will surely turn up many more secrets, as the coins continue to come out of conservation and we have a chance to study them fully in the next couple of years. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Richard Beleson, whose very generous sponsorship has enabled me to work more on the Frome Hoard and the Roman Imperial Coinage project; furthermore, I hope that this article shows that the work on the Frome Hoard has been very much a team effort, involving people in numerous organisations. You can all also help by buying a copy of *The Frome Hoard* as proceeds will help us to conserve even more coins, the present funds being only enough to cover 3/5ths of the hoard.



MY TOP TEN STAMPS

BY DOMINIC SAVASTANO



1. I am often asked the question “what do you collect or what is your favourite item”? The real answer to this is that whatever specialised stamp collection that I have to work on is my favourite. One gets immersed in the subject and for the days, weeks or months that you are involved in any specific project, that is your favourite item.

I do of course have a few favourite stamps which I list below in no particular order except for the last and I hope you will see why this one really is my favourite!

1. Egypt 1923-24 £1 dull violet-purple and blue, S.G. 122. This is a lovely stamp, not a classic issue by any means but it is a beauty. It is strange that the 20m. to 200m. values which are exactly the same design but in different single colours do not work (to my mind at least) as well as the £1 value. Printed by Harrison and Sons in England there are also many beautiful Proofs and Essays of this stamp. This reminds me that just a few weeks ago I was valuing an extensive collection of Great Britain Machin stamps, the famous design which has been with us since 1967 and shows no sign of being replaced in the immediate future, when my colleague, Paul Mathews happened to point out some values which he felt were particularly beautiful, he was quite right, some colours just work with the design whereas others are dull or downright ugly!

2. Sweden 1977 “Politeness” set, S.G. 917-918. For some reason which I have never been able to work out, for many years and very kindly, the Swedish Post Office sent me free of charge first day covers of all their new issues. The Swedish Post Office has long had a policy that all stamps remain on sale, at their face value, from their Philatelic Bureau until they have all been sold. This is why you can see even high face value stamps from the 1940’s with what must look like ridiculous catalogue values, for example the 1941-58 5k. blue S.G. 252 at £1.30 and the 1942-53 20k. blue, S.G. 257a at £3 only, not a great return for collectors if they were bought when the stamps were issued. This is possibly done to encourage stamp collectors but must drive the Swedish dealers to distraction! Going back to the “Politeness” set, it shows two men walking together through fresh snow, there is already a narrow pathway, but if either of the men were to take the path, then the other would have to walk through the snow, or behind the leader, the result is they both ignore the pathway and walk through the snow. Whenever I see this set in a collection it always brings a smile to my face.

3. Norway 1855 4 skilling blue, S.G. 1. Keeping with the Scandinavian theme. Now this is a classic stamp, printed in sheets of 200 which were contained in four panes of fifty each. Unlike the British Penny Black and most other countries first issues, they were printed with large gaps between the stamps, so much so that I am tempted to say that it is more unusual to find one where the margins are cut into rather than one with margins all round! There are lots of things that appeal to me about the Norway number one. The catalogue value for a mint example is £5,000 (which is less than half the price of a mint Penny Black) but try to find one in fine condition and with its original gum, they are rarer than Hen's teeth! You also get a wide variety of cancellations from the Grids, numeral obliterations, Town cancellations, manuscript cancellations and many different Ship cancellations, multiples are unusual and blocks of four are rare. You can also, if you have time and endless patience "Plate" most of the stamps to find their original position in the Plate of 200. There are ten major varieties, the most famous being the "Double Foot" (the fortieth stamp in the fourth pane) but other notable ones include the "Re-engraved corner" (D34) and the "Cracked plate" (D16).



3

4. The Great Britain 1840 One Penny Black, S.G. 1. Perhaps too obvious a choice for any philatelist in the U.K. The Penny Black is probably the most famous stamp in the world and although there are many very valuable Penny Blacks, it is not necessarily a particularly valuable stamp. Some 63 million of these stamps were printed in 1840-41 before the colour was changed to red-brown. I never fail to be amazed at the beauty of a fine Penny Black, unlike the Norway number one (see above), these were printed fairly close together resulting in many being cut into or otherwise damaged, so to find a nice example with large margins and a crisp, upright and central red Maltese Cross cancellation is always a treat!



4

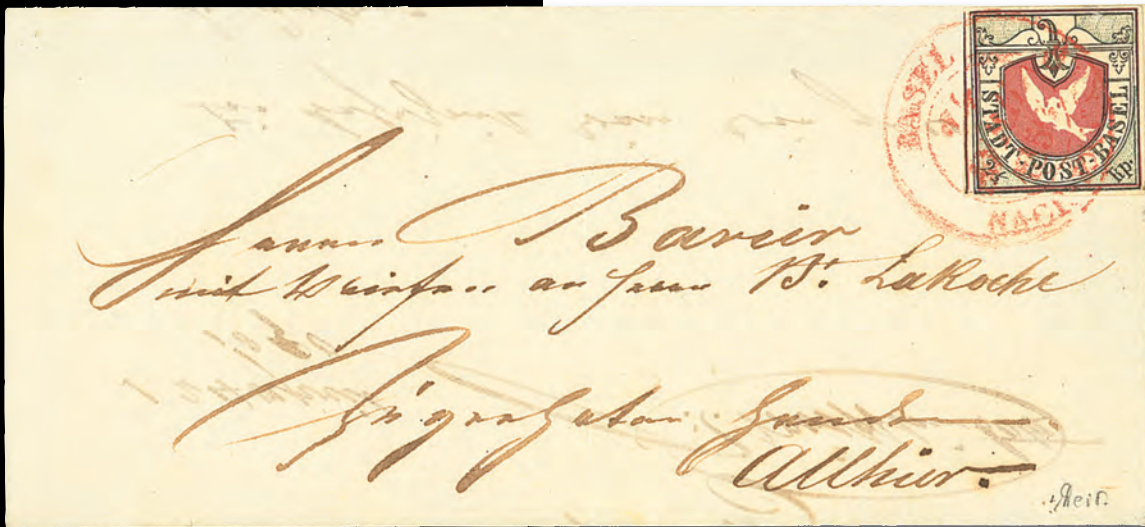
5. The Great Britain 1840 Two Penny Blue, S.G. 4. Despite its obvious closeness to the Penny Black I feel that the 2d. blue is worthy of a separate entry. It is of course much rarer than the Penny black with less than 5,500,000 being printed, making it ten times rarer than its companion. Some of the shades of blue in which this stamp was printed are a delight, none of the 1841 printings, which differed only in having white added below the word "POSTAGE" and above "TWO PENCE" have the beauty of the 1840 issue, in my opinion at least.



5

(cont.)

6



6. Switzerland Cantonal issues, the Basel Dove of 1845, S.G. B1, this 2½ rappen stamp, was printed in sheets of forty on thick white unwatermarked paper in carmine, black and blue and with an embossed dove in the centre, and to pay local postage within the Canton of Basel, is not an exciting stamp, unlike most classic issues which can be plated (to find the original position in the sheet), or come with many varieties, a Basle Dove is a Basle Dove, there are a few minor varieties, the most notable being double embossing of the Dove but they are very few and far between. I mention this not as any sort of criticism but more of a compliment. Issued in 1845 with three colour printing and with an embossed centre and practically no varieties, wow! Mind you they were printed by the firm of Benjamin Krebs, in Frankfurt a.M. Voorsprung durch Technik!



7

7. Pitcairn Islands: Apart from forming the more or less obligatory collection of Great Britain stamps, I decided, in the 1970's to make a collection of Pitcairn Islands. It looked to be a nice simple country to collect and not particularly expensive either. To obtain the basic stamps was easy enough but I wanted to take it a little further and obtain the first set perforated "specimen". This was before the Specimen sets were listed in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue and I had been told by a dealer friend that this was one of the rarest George VI Specimen sets.



8

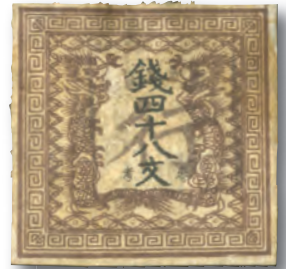
illustration is of a forgery

You can therefore imagine how happy I was when I saw one of these sets advertised at a reasonable price by a very reputable dealer, I snapped it up and was quite happy with my purchase. However, a few weeks later I was looking at my prized Specimen set when alarm bells started to ring and there was a loud clang as the Penny dropped. The stamps were mounted mint with the hinge remainders on the reverse, and the word "specimen" was perforated through both the stamp and the hinge, this could not be right. A quick call to the dealer resulted in apologies and a refund being offered and accepted, and a lesson learned.

8. German States: The whole area of the German States is fascinating, with each of the fifteen or so individual States that issued their own stamps prior to (and in some instances after) German unification in 1871, worthy of an individual collection. Serious German States collectors are very choosy about quality, the whole area is a minefield with very many forgeries and repaired stamps on the market. Probably my favourite stamp of the hundreds issued by the German States is Saxony number 1, the 1850 3pfennig red. A quick look at the Stanley Gibbons catalogue will tell you that this is a rarity having a catalogue value of from £8,500 in either mint or used condition. However, if we look a little further into this stamp we see that 500,000 were printed and it is a very low face value stamp, all the ingredients that would go to make for a relatively small value stamp. The answer lies in the reason for this stamp. It was used exclusively for Newspapers that were sent through the post, these Newspapers were folded and an address label (Streifband) attached which was very often secured with the stamp. The result being that in most cases the stamp has to be torn before the Newspaper could be opened and read! Small wonder that relatively few have survived.

9. The Dragon Stamps of Japan: Japan issued her first stamps in 1871, there were four values, 48mon, 100mon, 200mon and 500mon, there were two plates of forty for each value, each stamp was hand engraved onto the plate so that with patience and study it is possible to "Plate" (find the original position in the sheet) all the values. Any collector of Japanese stamps will know that there are enormous numbers of forgeries of these about. In the 1870's Japan was opening out to the West and there would have been a lot of interest in these fascinating stamps. Although mint sheets of all values are known, demand soon outstripped supply. Enterprising people soon were making forgeries, often these were affixed to so-called Tourist sheets (sometimes inscribed "all stamps guaranteed genuine"). The forgeries are rarely difficult to tell. Knowledge the papers and colours of the originals is important as this is something the forgers rarely got right, also many of the forgeries have small Japanese characters around the value tablet which do not appear on the originals. I have always thought of these as a warning to the Japanese not to buy these as they are forgeries but I doubt this is right!

9



10. St. Helena cover to Italy: Several decades ago I formed a good collection of the stamps of St. Helena, there was no particular reason why I decided to collect stamps from St. Helena but I was rather taken by the design of the 1922-37 "Badge" issue. Also the three varieties which appear on most vales of this issue were not at the time listed in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue so that the specialist collector could occasionally pick up a bargain from less well informed dealers. I sold my collection many years ago when I got married, reasoning that a house is a much easier thing to live in than a stamp album, however my affection for the stamps of St. Helena has continued. A few years ago, I had the good fortune to go to South Africa to attend a stamp exhibition there, and happened to spy a display of Boer War material. The exhibit explained that, rather like in the later Spanish Civil War, there were various Foreign Legions fighting against the British. Irish, Danish, Swedish, Russian and to my great surprise Italian Legions were all represented. This was interesting and the connection being that St. Helena was used as an internment camp for many Boer Prisoners of War. On my return to London there was a sizable pile of auction catalogues from various companies on my desk, including one from a firm in the midlands, and in it was a 1902 cover from St. Helena to Naples (from where my family name originates) addressed to Professor L. Savastano! I had to have that and I gave my bid to Mrs. Mary Weeks, the famous, recently retired and much missed auction agent, and she secured the lot for me. She must have looked at it and realised its significance to me because she refused to charge me a penny commission for getting me the lot. What a lovely lady! It is so nice for me to own at least one item that I can show to my family, who have little interest in stamps, and always get an interested reaction.

10



HISTORIC BRITISH COINS

BY WILLIAM MACKay



NO 4. 'IT CAME FROM A WOMAN;
IT WILL END WITH A WOMAN' —
THE TRAGIC LIFE OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Mary (1542-67), Testoon, 6.10g, dated 1562, from the first widowhood period of her rule (1561-65), struck at Edinburgh, obverse, bust of Mary left with French bonnet and wearing a high necked dress, date in tablet below, MARIA.DEI.GRA.SCOTORVM.REGINA, reverse, crowned shield with halved arms of France and Scotland, small crowned letter M each side, SALVM.FAC.POPVLVM.TVVM.DOMINE (O Lord save thy people, Psalm 28, 10)

As James V (1513-42) of Scotland, lay dying in December 1542 he was told of the birth of his daughter and is reputed to have uttered 'it cam wi' a lass and it will gang wi' a lass.' This referred to the House of Stewart having come to the throne in 1371 with Robert II (1371-90), succeeding David II (1329-71), through his being a grandson of Robert I the Bruce (1306-29), whose daughter, Marjorie had married Walter, sixth hereditary High Steward of Scotland. His prediction seems to have reflected his dismay at this child, his only living legitimate issue, being likely to be a queen in a man's world with all its political implications. Moreover, the Stewart kings rarely died peacefully with the previous four rulers before James V all meeting violent ends and James may also have known that this child, the hope of the Stewart line, had been born into a very difficult inheritance.

This series of short articles takes as its subject a British coin which neatly encapsulates an important moment in the history of the British Isles.

The political legacy Mary inherited involved on the one hand asserting Scottish Royal authority over powerful Scottish magnates and on the other maintaining Scottish independence by countering English power. This situation of long standing in Scottish politics, had been further complicated by the reformation and the emergence in Scotland in the late 1530s of Protestantism, whose cause had been taken up by some of the leading magnates. With Mary a minor, a regency was set up to rule Scotland in her name until she reached her majority. This proved volatile initially with the Catholic faction led by Cardinal Beaton, and the Protestant faction led by the Earl of Arran, contending for dominance. Arran's faction prevailed taking charge until 1554 when he was replaced by Mary's mother, Mary of Guise, at a time when English politics had swung back to favour the Catholic cause under Mary Tudor after Protestant dominance under Edward VI.

The English relationship, and Mary's position as sole heir to Scotland, made for further difficulty. Henry VIII, looking for an eventual Union of England and Scotland to break the Scottish-French 'auld alliance,' proposed a marriage of Mary with his son Edward in 1543, when Mary was barely six months old. Under this proposal Mary was to marry Edward when she was ten years old and move to England where she would be educated at the English court. This led to a backlash in Scotland from the Catholic and pro-French faction, with formal renewal of the 'auld alliance' with France under which Mary was to marry the three year old dauphin, Francis. To this Henry VIII responded with military action in his so called 'rough wooing' of Scotland.

In line with the French marriage agreement, five year old Mary was sent to France in August 1548 where she spent the next thirteen years, becoming Queen in 1558 when Francis succeeded Henry II. At this time Mary became prominent in the English succession with her strong claim to the English throne through her grandmother, Margaret, a daughter of Henry VII. In April 1558, shortly before she married Francis and with Mary Tudor having failed to produce an heir, Mary signed a secret agreement that bequeathed Scotland and her claim to England to the French crown should she die without issue. With this Mary became the focus and the centre of a powerful opposition to both the English and Protestant causes. This resulted in the Scottish Protestant Lords inviting English troops into Scotland to counter the Franco-Catholic faction led by Mary of Guise. This led to the ejection of French troops from Scotland and the Treaty of Edinburgh in July 1560 in which the Scots recognised Elizabeth I, who had succeeded Mary Tudor in November 1558, as lawful queen of England, overturning the 1558 French secret agreement. After the failure of the French diplomatic scheme, Mary suffered tragedy when she was widowed in December 1560. With her position weakened in France she returned to Scotland in August 1561 and to an explosive situation with the Protestant Lords in the ascendant and England under the rule of the Protestant Elizabeth I.

Initially Mary sought to weave a middle road seeking religious tolerance, but this proved impossible to sustain and she was overwhelmed by domestic political conflict between the Protestant and Catholic magnates, exacerbated by the revolutionary preaching of John Knox. With Mary a widow the question of marriage soon came to the fore and with the diplomatic relationship considerations of England, France and the wider European politics of the reformation. Marriage negotiations with Austria and Spain floundered and Elizabeth I saw an opportunity to secure a solution that would neutralise Mary and with it the threat to England. A marriage was duly achieved in 1565 with Henry Darnley, an acceptable figure to the English and with whom Mary seems to have genuinely fallen in love. In 1566 a son was born. He was to be James VI of Scotland and I of England.

Scottish politics though remained fractious and opposition to Darnley and Mary grew in 1566-7. The murder of Mary's favourite, Rizzio, in her presence followed by Darnley's murder following an explosion at Kirk O'Fields house in Edinburgh added further tragedy to her short life. Faced with ever more complex opposition Mary came to rely on the Earl of Bothwell whose own actions alienated him and Mary from all the Scottish polity, leading to her abdication in July 1567. Mary fled to England in 1568 hoping Elizabeth I would come to her aid, but she was too significant a threat to her rule through her religion and inheritance. Consequently Mary was placed under house arrest and never again saw Scotland or her son. Inevitably Mary was drawn into the English Catholic opposition to Elizabeth I and plots for regime change centred on her. Eventually Mary was implicated in the Babington plot in 1586, arrested, put on trial and condemned to death. After much prevarication, Elizabeth I signed the death warrant and Mary was executed at Fotheringhay Castle on February 7, 1587.

Mary did not fulfil her father's prediction for despite her tragic life, the Stewart line continued and her son James VI, brought up as a Protestant was able to bring some stability to Scotland and in 1603 succeeded to the English throne on the death of Elizabeth I. The Stewart line of monarchs continued for another century but did come to an end with a woman, Anne in 1714.

The portrait Testoon of Mary, was struck in 1561 and 1562 at the time of her personal rule in Scotland when her power was at its height. The portrait seems to show a noble and yet fragile figure and hints at the sadness and tragedy that was to be her life.

Portrait Testoons of Mary are rare and Spink may offer examples at auction from time to time. Non portrait coins in several denominations also occur and can be found more frequently in Spink auctions and on offer in the Spink Numismatic Circular.

CURRENCY OF INTERNMENT CAMP SEVEN

BY DR. K.A. RODGERS



Spink's Hong Kong paper money sale in January contained two nondescript green one penny and three fawn three-penny Australian card tokens. These five small items caused World War II currency collectors around the world to go to red alert. All were new to the market.

The tokens had been issued by Camp Seven Bank housed in a World War II internment camp located on the outskirts of the New South Wales township of Hay. Two similar one penny and three three-penny tokens were offered in Spink's subsequent London auction in April.

Prior to these sales just eight one penny and four threepenny pieces of cardboard scrip were known to have survived this camp. None were included in the remarkable Tom Warburton collection of World War II currency sold by Spink in October 2010, although that contained two higher denomination "bank" notes from Camp Seven: a sixpence and a two shillings.

Together these obscure currency items are part and parcel of a story that is perhaps less graphic than that of many World War II civilian internment camps, but none-the-less had its ill-starred moments.

The Dunera Boys

In mid-1940 three high-security camps were established at Hay in New South Wales. This was a time when fear of invasion was at its peak in Britain and essential resources were in short supply. In the circumstances the Mother Country decided to ship-out those German and Austrian refugees who had arrived in the preceding months. Both Canada and Australia agreed to take some.

In mid-July, 2,542 internees were dispatched from Liverpool on HMT *Dunera*. Many were concentration camp survivors and/or political and/or racial refugees. Most were Jewish.

It was a hellish trip. The crew and guards were convinced their reluctant passengers were Nazi POWs and treated them callously, beating and robbing them. The ship was desperately overcrowded and conditions rapidly deteriorated to become extremely insanitary. Subsequently the British officers in charge would be court-martialled.

In early September, the ship docked in Melbourne, much to their amazement of its passengers. They had believed they were going to Canada. Their clothes were in rags. They had few personal possessions left.

Next stop was Camp Hay. Hay is a remote township in central New South Wales, close to being beyond the Black Stump, as the Aussies would say. In contrast to the abuse they had received on the *Dunera* the internees were greeted courteously, given fresh food and treated as human beings, albeit ones confined behind barbed wire.

They were divided between Camps Seven and Eight with about 1,000 housed in Camp Seven. This would remain their home until May 1941. They became known as the *Dunera Boys*.



The battered sixpenny and choice two shilling note from the Tom Warburton collection sold in London in October 2010 for £576 and £8,982 respectively. Images Spink.

Those in Camp Seven were a cosmopolitan lot: 577 were German, 239 Austrian, and some hundred-plus were stateless; 688 were single and 234 married; 54% were between 17 and 30 years old. Most were Jewish but there were also 89 Protestants, 55 Catholics, 19 C-of-E, 1 Methodist and 11 non-denominational. None of them wanted to be where they were but they decided to settle down and make the best of their circumstances.

Camping out

A camp culture rapidly developed. A school was formed, concerts organized, plays performed, art exhibitions presented, and a debating society established. Importantly, a camp parliament was instituted. Each hut elected a leader and of these Andreas Eppenstein was selected as camp spokesman.

Work rosters were drawn-up to undertake the various everyday jobs required around the camp. Workers were paid according to how hard or unpleasant a task was. Latrine duty and grease trap cleaning fetched top dollar.

Initially cigarettes provided the basis of the camp economy but it was not long before money turned up, received from either charities or back home. Internees with banking experience opened accounts for prisoners. This in turn led to a canteen being established with the blessing of the camp commandant, Major Simpson. A decision was taken to charge a tariff on all canteen purchases to be used to pay camp workers. These wages ranged from 6d to 3s 6d a week. Inevitably, bankers being bankers, a decision was reached that the best way of rationalising the camp economy was to issue the camp's own money. Major Simpson approved and the Camp Hay currency project quickly swung into gear.

(cont.)

Currency of Internment Camp Seven...

We are here because we are here

The printer of the Hay newspaper, Gavin Johnston was consulted. He had limited equipment and access to only low quality paper. He canned a suggestion to use a photograph on the proposed notes' face and recommended the camp leaders find themselves an illustrator. There was one to hand, an accomplished artist and engraver: George Teltscher.

Teltscher already had experience at designing currency including the 1934 series of Austrian 10 schillings notes. He did not disappoint but produced a striking design that was both functional and inventive. It made a statement about the detainees' involuntary internment. And, if that statement was somewhat stoical it was also presented with wit. Teltscher was not only a gifted artist but blessed with an abiding sense of humour.

In their evocatively-named *Silent Witnesses: Civilian Camp Money of World War II*, Ray and Steve Feller sum up all that the notes were not:

The most powerful difference between the Camp Hay issues and the money from concentration camps and ghettos is the use of humour. The men behind the money from German camps were surrounded by horror and despair, as well as the constant threat of death. Although the Camp Hay notes reflect on the prisoners' feelings of frustration, they also show the relative freedom within Camp Hay, as compared to internment camps under the Nazis. The notes are, at first glance, secular. They have none of the overt symbols of Judaism that the ghetto issues had. This reflects the change in circumstances from German rule to British rule. Although the terms of imprisonment still felt unfair, the reason was no longer a religious one. The Camp Hay notes reflect the absurdity of their imprisonment, but they do so through Teltscher's wit and clever use of symbolism.

The face of the notes is dominated by a barbed wire entanglement that encloses the rest of the design. In itself it provides a symbolic statement of the reality of the prisoners' captivity. But Teltscher employs the loops in the wire to make a direct statement in cursive writing. Look carefully at the heavier parts of the design notes' face starting at the top left. It reads: "*we are here because we are here because we are here.*" The prisoners sang these words to the tune of *Auld Lang Syne*.

The wire fence at the design's centre also contains words written in its base row. They read: "*HMT Dunera ... Liverpool to Hay.*" It is a clear reminder that the men's feelings still ran raw at their humiliation and maltreatment on the voyage out.

For readers who delight in challenges there has long been a suggestion that the upper strands of wire of the inner fence carry a message or messages in Morse Code. To date the best that has been extracted is the name 'George'. Be that as it may, Teltscher did not know Morse.

Getting fleeced

Hay was, and still is, one of Australia's leading wool growing and sheep meat producing areas. Appropriately sheep feature prominently in Teltscher's design on both the face and back of the notes. They serve to symbolize the internees and that their fate was controlled by others.

On the front a stud merino ram stands inside a shield, borne by the same supporters used on the Australian coat-of-arms, an Emu and a Kangaroo. The name of the camp's elected spokesman, *Eppenstein*, is woven into the ram's wool.

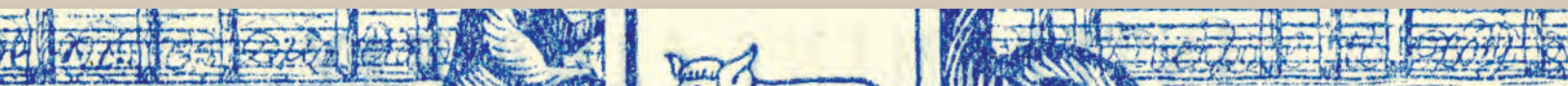


Andreas Eppenstein's sheep. Image K.A. Rodgers.

On the back five rows of five sheep reflect the camp plan of five rows of five huts. Each of the rams is branded on its rear with a '7' - for Camp Seven. Each sheep has a different face, possibly slight caricatures of prominent internees. Certainly each has a different name worked into its wool. Debate continues over the reading of these names. A compilation can be found in Feller & Feller taken from a 1994 account by M.H.R. Bulluss [both cited below]. Sheep 16, counting across from upper left, is that of Richard Stahl, who had been appointed Camp Seven Bank Manager. He signed the notes along with Walter Epstein, Sheep 21.



"we are here because we" written in the upper barbwire coils. Image K.A. Rodgers.



"HMT Dunera ... Liverpool to Hay" written in the central strands. The quality of the printing makes these words difficult to discern. Image K.A. Rodgers.



Some of the Dunera flock from the note's back. From left: Richard Stahl, the Bank's Manager (Sheep 16); Walter Epstein, note signatory (Sheep 21); Peter Schmitz a former member of the Russian Ballet and choreographer and dancer at Camp Hay (Sheep 5). Images K.A. Rodgers.

The serial numbers of the notes may seem rather odd: sixpence C39136 to C41598, one shilling D20317 to D22767 and two shillings E39303 to E40699. However, these numbers were deliberately chosen so as to include the serial numbers of each internee in Camp Seven. Prisoners who could afford to retained their own numbered note(s) as a souvenir.

Some 3,000 of the sixpenny, 4,000 of the shilling and 2,000 of the two shillings notes were printed by the *Riverine Grazier*: sixpence in blue, shilling in green and two shillings in red. All are surface printed on watermarked 'EXTRA STRONG' paper. All measure 138 x 75 mm. All are dated '1st March 1941'.

Each note is hand signed by Stahl. He insisted that there must be two signatures on each note and his signature is accompanied by one of: A. Mendl, W. Epstein or H. Robinow.

Major Simpson had no problems with the notes but once a Sydney newspaper reported on them, with accompanying pictures, the powers-that-be Down Under moved to (a) investigate and (b) suppress them. The notes were held to be in, "breach of currency legislation." A letter received by the commandant pointed out that the Department of the Treasury had determined:

- (a) the use of the word "Bank" (unless by a corporation) is forbidden by the Business Names Act of N.S.W.
- (b) if the note is regarded as a bank note it is liable to the Commonwealth Bank Notes Tax.
- (c) the note appears to be a Promissory Note in terms of the N.S.W. Stamp Duty Act, and as such would be liable to stamp duty

Officially it was the wording that was at issue and it was this that led to the ordering of the notes' destruction. There was never any question of them being re-issued with amended designs. Given that fact and that they were replaced with plain designs it may be taken that the authorities were not amused by Teltscher's humour.

All were withdrawn in September 1941. Many were cancelled by a red rubber stamp. All the authorities could recover were burned.

(cont.)





One and two shillings Camp Seven Bank notes both signed by Mendl and Stahl; the two shillings a well-worn but much loved memento. Images courtesy Steve Feller.

Minor denominations

In addition to Teltscher's scrip two low denominations of small, 80 mm x 45 mm, cardboard chits were issued at Hay: one penny (green) and threepence (yellow). These are the items recently offered by Spink. Exactly when they were in circulation is unclear - before, concurrently, or after the Teltscher issues. As the threepenny chits were hand signed and also make reference to the Camp Seven Bank, it was presumably concurrently.

Little is known of them. A summary can be found in M.H.R. Bulluss *The Hay Internment Camp Notes: A Catalogue of Confirmed Specimens*, published in 1994 by the Metropolitan Coin Club of Sydney. His report is cited in Feller & Feller and well as in Schwan & Boling's monumental *World War II Remembered*.

Both denominations are scarce in any condition. Bulluss knew of just 8 one penny and 4 threepenny chits. The recent Spink sales have added to that number by 4 penny and 6 threepenny examples. The known serial numbers are, *with Bulluss' numbers in italics*:

penny: 4230, 4231, 4763, 4901, 4904, 4908, 4995, 5070, 5112, 5137, 5201, 5567;

three pence: 0049, 0103, 0120, 0137, 0147, 0154, 0181, 422, 426, 1991.

Note the different styles of serial numbers in the threepenny issues - with and without initial zeroes e.g. 0103 vs 422. None of the extant penny chits are signed. All known threepenny chits are signed by Stahl. Some carry a circular purple hand stamp INTERMENT CAMP / CAMP SEVEN BANK. Others have a COMMUNITY FUND stamp. The reference to Camp Seven Bank points to the issue of these chits pre-dating the Australian authorities' wrath.

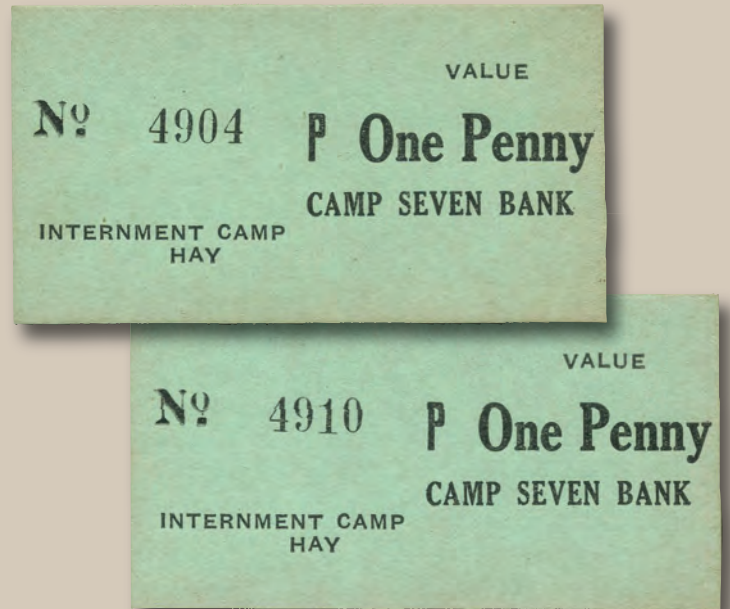
In the two 2012 Spink sales the ten new chits realized from £1,150 to £2,385 each. This contrasts to recent prices fetched in Australia for surviving sixpence, shilling and two shillings notes. Less than 100 of each denomination are known. Prices vary according to condition and signature combinations with those carrying a serial number that can be related to one of the former prisoners carrying a premium. High grade examples can realize from £10,000 to £30,000. Specimen notes exist but are extremely rare.

That said, perhaps there is something in the aesthetic charm of Teltscher's design that causes collectors to cheerfully pay over £10,000 for an example of a shilling note, of which 50-odd are known, compared with just £2,000 for an unadorned threepenny chit that is but one of eleven.

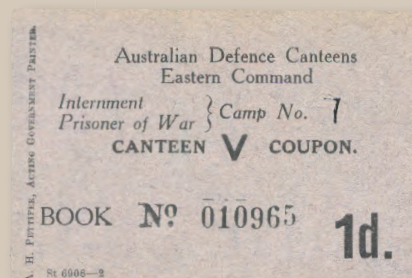
References

Several accounts of Interment Camp Hay and its short-lived Camp Seven Bank currency have appeared. Apart from out-of-print, Australian-published books, the most recent and comprehensive survey can be found in Ray and Steve Feller's *Silent Witnesses: Civilian Camp Money of World War II*, (BNR Press, 2007) used as a primary source for the summary given here.

Afterword: Some 900 Dunera Boys remained in the Lucky Country post-war. As of 2010, fifty were reported to be still alive.



Two one penny and two threepenny card Camp Seven Bank chits sold by Spink in their Hong Kong and London paper money sales earlier this year. The threepenny pieces are stamped and signed by Bank Manager Richard Stahl. Images Spink.



Bureaucrat's delight: uniface grey token for one penny issued when Australian Defence Canteens Eastern Command Services took over the camps in September 1941 in place of George Teltscher's art. The number '7' has been punched out after 'Camp No.'. Similar tokens for 2d (fawn), 3d (yellow) and 4d (red) are known. All are rare items today. Image courtesy Steve Feller.

As featured in the current edition of *Country Gentleman's Association Magazine* by the journalist Melanie Tibbs

A Gentleman of Note



Photo credit: Jay Daniell

Established in 1666 Spink of London have long been associated with the trade in ancient and rare coins. They also deal in the world's most desirable banknotes under the knowledgeable eye of Barnaby Faull

If you should come across an eighteenth century Bank of England banknote in the back of an old drawer somewhere, you will be pleased to hear that the Bank will still give you the note's face value in return for it, which isn't the case in any other country. A hand-written note from 1705, for example, would have been made out for a very specific amount of money and if you presented a note for ninety nine pounds, seven and four pence, that's exactly what the Bank would give you... in new money. The alternative, however, is to take the note to Barnaby Faull, Director of Banknotes at Spink. Here Barnaby would

cast his expert eye over the note and give you its probable value at auction, possibly into tens of thousands of pounds.

"I'm the sort of person who, if someone comes into the office with a really good banknote, will actually *tell* the owner it's really nice. You've got to feel enthusiastic about what you're dealing in or else you can't buy and sell it," say Barnaby. He must be fairly enthusiastic about banknotes as he's been dealing in them at for thirty eight years, and working for all that time at Spink, the famous company which auctions and deals in coins, medals, stamps and books as well as banknotes. He doesn't collect banknotes

himself, of course; there would naturally be a conflict of interest. But he certainly understands the way collectors work.

As a child in Sussex Barnaby used to collect sixpences to put in a cardboard album made by Sandhill Bullion. "The coins used to tarnish in the board, but that didn't matter," he says, "I can remember that the 1952 sixpence was very rare and I had one, which made me so pleased. The point is that you look for the date that you're missing; it's not the money, it's the thrill of the chase for a collector. They're single-minded and I can understand that." These days Faull is more of a collector of collectors; his decades at the most reputable

dealer in banknotes has given him connections with clients all over the world. "When something really interesting comes in you don't think 'What can I sell it for?'" he says, "You think 'Who am I going to offer it to?' It's all built on human relationships."

And the banknote market is absolutely a collector-based market rather than an investor's market: "If someone came to me with a hundred thousand pounds and said, 'I want to buy the best bank notes you've got,' we couldn't sell them any. When a good banknote comes in, we know just the collector that would love to add it to their collection, so we would always place it with a passionate collector, rather than an investor. I advocate buying because you actually like the note, rather than for its prospective value. There is no room for investment money because there aren't enough banknotes, and there are plenty of pure collectors to buy everything there is."

A Venerable History

Barnaby's advice is if you like it, buy it; if you don't like it, don't. During his time at Spink he's seen the level of interest in banknotes evolve into what it is today. He began his career in the coin department after leaving school, having worked there during the school holidays. When the existing banknote expert left, the MD simply said, "Get Barnaby to do the bank notes," and so a career was born. "We used to sell a few bank notes at the end of a coin sale back then," says Barnaby, "and now we sell coins at the end of a banknote sale; it's a big and growing business."

Although they had been used in China and the Far East since the seventh century, the first English banknotes appeared in the seventeenth century, made out for precise sums, and in the eighteenth century fixed denomination notes gradually appeared. Before that time everybody just used coins; they didn't trust paper. However, during the Napoleonic wars the Bank of England worried that people would hoard gold so the one pound banknote was introduced. Among the notes close at hand in Barnaby's office is the fourth one pound note ever produced, "We've sold number two in the past," explains Barnaby, "number four is right here, number three is in the Institute of Bankers... and we've no idea where number one is. Probably in the back of a book somewhere!"

As we look through these very old, and very large, notes, some of their fascinating history is literally written all over them. As well as signatures and scrawls, some notes



have been cut clean in half. They were deliberately cut in half by the bankers or the notes' owners. This was to enable one half of a note, or batch of notes, to be sent to its destination in one stagecoach, and the other half in another stagecoach, meaning that any highwayman who held up one of the coaches only came away with a bundle of no-good half notes. They weren't valid until the two halves were stuck back together again at their destination, with the serial numbers on both halves matching. Which sounds a damn sight safer than some of the internet banking which goes on these days.

Interest in notes themselves has grown, according to Barnaby, over the past forty years. "People have collected coins for two thousand years," he says, "and every household has a drawer full of old coins from holidays and so forth. But you wouldn't hang on to a foreign note; it's too valuable - you'd change it back to sterling at the bank. But when you think about it, a banknote is twenty times the size of a stamp, it's much better printed because it has to be to stop someone from copying it; an interesting one in good condition is instantly going to interest a collector."

Barnaby shows me the oldest watermarks on some of the eighteenth century notes, and explains that the notes we use today are printed on paper still made by the same company in Hampshire as was used two hundred and fifty years ago. No one has ever stolen the paper; it's probably kept more securely than notes are even at the printing stage, he says.

"The only time they had a problem was when the Germans made notes during the war in an attempt to destabilise the pound; the largest counterfeiting operation in history," Barnaby says. "It was called Operation Bernhard. At a prisoner of war camp Jewish forgers were made to produce very, very good forged notes, but they didn't have access to the watermarked paper. There's

a tale that goes that there was actually an imperfection in the authentic notes' watermark, which in their efforts to make a perfect note, the Germans corrected. The story is that they made a perfect note... but it was too perfect to be authentic. I would love to believe that because it's such a good story."

Characterful Collectors

The other thing Barnaby's been collecting during his time at Spink is some fantastic stories. There was the chap who came into the office with a whole bundle of hundred pound notes from the 1930s which, when they were printed, would have each bought a couple of terraced houses in Battersea. "He'd found about forty of these notes in a safe in Jersey and left them with us to sell. Within the bundle there were about eight thousand-pound notes he hadn't noticed. Each of those would have bought you a house in Belgravia in the '30s. A thousand pound note is now worth about twenty five thousand pounds at auction; a house in Belgravia... well, I dread to think!"

There was the time Barnaby had to buy (for a period of 12 hours) the entire contents of the lockable duty free cupboard on a grounded aeroplane in order to leave a client's collection in a safe place overnight when he was required to disembark for the night in Bombay but couldn't take the collection with him through customs.

Then there was the man who bought a piece of antique furniture in the back of which he found about five banknotes which went on to sell for two hundred and fifty thousand pounds. And the elderly gentleman who brought in an album of Zanzibar notes printed by a company called Waterlow whose archive had been destroyed by fire. "This chap came in with a collection of notes which he'd been given when he was a boy; presumably one of his relatives was connected with the production of the notes. It was an extraordinary collection which he decided to



sell and give the money to charity. We catalogued and auctioned it for him and it went for about a hundred and seventy thousand pounds; he was sitting in the room as I did the auction, completely agog,” enthuses Barnaby. “The whole thing was great fun. That’s the human side of things.”

Cashless society

And what of the future of the bank note? I ask if Barnaby thinks we’re heading for a cashless society. “I think we probably are heading that way. It drives me bonkers to stand behind someone in the queue paying for a croissant with a credit card, but people do use them all the time. Cash is quite an old fashioned thing. In the future we’ll have a card that we just swipe every time we buy something. That would be very good for the banknote market, of course, because people will get nostalgic about them.”

In the meantime, the sheer variety of work done by Spink’s banknote expert is keeping life very interesting. When he’s not chugging on the train from Southampton Row to his home in Wiltshire, he’s jetting around the world to visit clients and Spink’s overseas offices. “It’s nice to be doing an English provincial collection one minute, going to Penang to do a Chinese collection the next and then awaiting the arrival of another Chinese collection from Buenos Aires shortly. The notes are moving all over the world.”

But as he goes about collecting collectors and their stories, Barnaby reflects that, “It’s a strange old business if you think about it; people buying stamps or coins or banknotes. It’s a personal foible; these things are intrinsically worth nothing at all so why should people pay so much for them? But because I used to collect, I understand it. You either have a collecting gene or you don’t.”

Provincial Pieces

English provincial banknotes offer a unique and fascinating insight into the historical development of the English banking system. The David Kirch Collection which will be sold this autumn is a remarkable link with the past

The extent of the David Kirch Collection of provincial banknotes is incredible. Two large boxes full of carefully wrapped notes, divided into their counties of issue. And Barnaby Faull is delighted, “The provincial bank series is a fantastic one,” he says, “and very few people know it exists.”

Until the mid-eighteenth century the majority of private banks were located in the city of London but by 1798 there were just over 300 country bankers. Wealthy people outside a 30 mile radius of London could open their own banks and they were known as ‘country’ or ‘provincial’ banks. The banker’s aim was to confine his notes to the immediate locality, where they would be recognised and trusted, and hopefully remain in circulation for a long time. Once outside the vicinity, the notes would gravitate to his London agent for redemption.

In 1825 a crisis occurred which saw the collapse of many private banks. A major factor was the over-issuing of notes such that they could not be honoured if a number came in for payment together. The collapse of one or two banks caused a run on the others and general panic set in. There are numerous stories from this period about the ruses used by the banks in an attempt to allay the panic, including banks employing a number of people who would come into the bank one after the other and ‘pay in’ amounts of gold coin, which would immediately be taken out the back and brought around for the next ‘customer’.

The Bank Charter Act of 1844 aimed to eliminate note issue by all except the Bank of England. Only banks issuing on 6th May 1844 could issue after that date. Somewhat surprisingly, this was the first time that the government, which had controlled the minting of coins for hundreds of years, had attempted to regulate the production of bank notes, and by 1921 the last provincial note issue had ceased.

The notes in the David Kirch Collection form a veritable A-Z of the country; from Abergavenny to the Yorkshire Banking Company, towns and counties alike are represented. I rifle through the Dorset section with Barnaby, pushing past a number of Dorchester and Lyme Regis notes to get to Shaftesbury and find a very beautiful note issued in my home town. He’s right; I never knew it existed.

“You don’t have to be a bank note collector to be interested in these,” explains Barnaby. “I was born in Sussex, I’m part-Cornish and I live in Wiltshire; I’d be interested in owning notes from any of those counties. I look at some of the local bank notes I’m cataloguing at the moment and think how lovely they are.

“Many of the banks went bust, and all eventually closed; because of that people ended up with valueless notes in the back of old drawers, so many of them have turned up over the years. I’d love people to be more aware that you can get hold of these notes with the name of your local town on them.

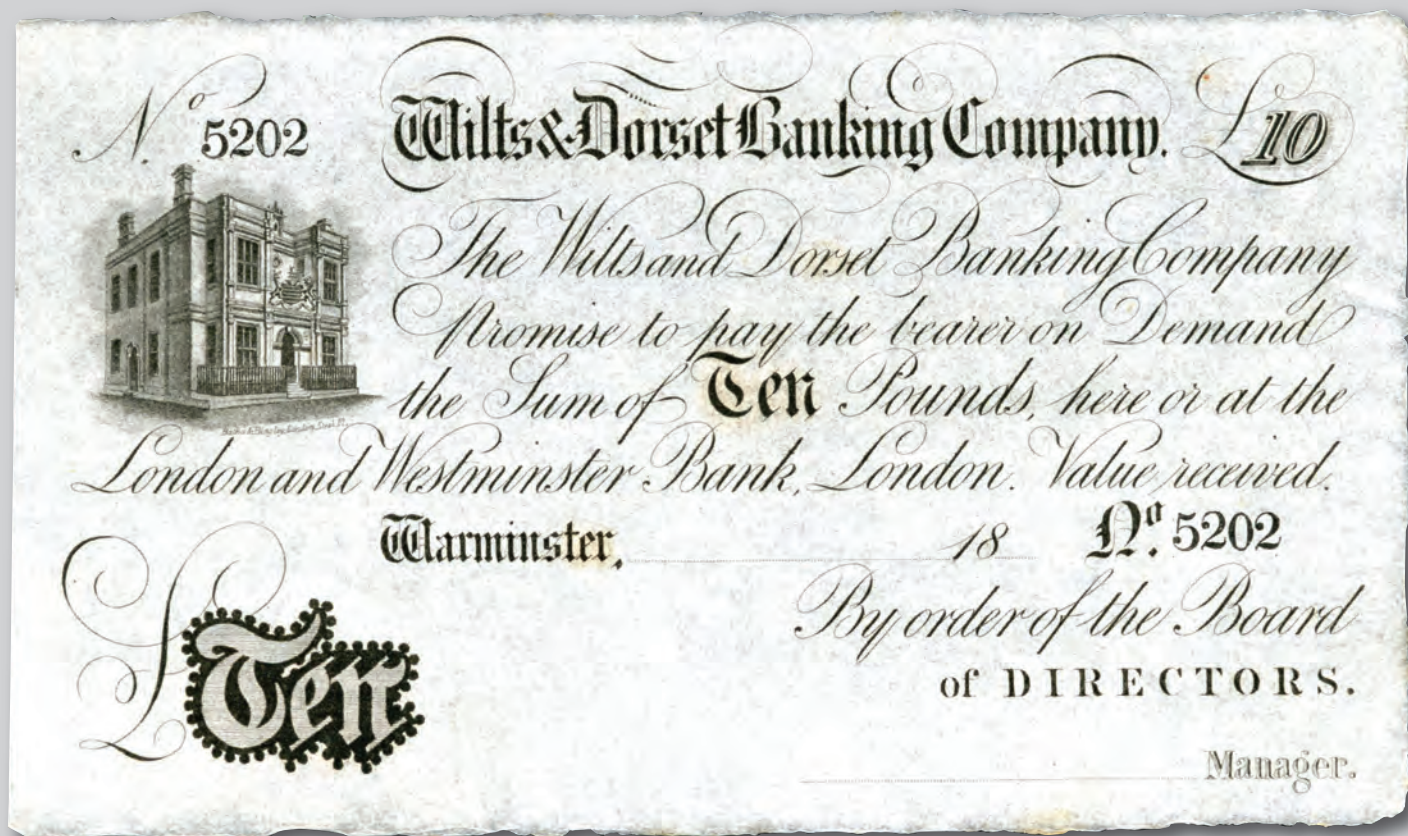
“The owner is selling the collection on behalf of the David Kirch Charitable Trust so all the money raised will go to charity, which is very important to Mr Kirch. He’s gone as far as he can with this series; he’s come full circle and now it’s time to sell. Generally speaking provincial notes cost from about a hundred to six or seven hundred pounds. They’re very affordable.”

The most beautiful are works of art, the more crudely printed ones, and those with bankruptcy hearing stamps and handwritten notes on the back are rich in history, and all of them very desirable.

The David Kirch Collection will be sold at four auctions around the country starting with a London sale on 2nd October and continuing in December and early 2013.



Above: A £5 Sudbury Bank of Alexander, Birkbeck, Barclay & Buxton note. It has a vignette of a building at the centre, a design of circles at the left and is printed in a distinctive orange-red colour. Each of the four partners listed on the note was a well-known member of the Victorian banking world. The name of 'Barclay' is perhaps the most recognisable name for us today. In 1896 the Sudbury Bank was one of 20 private banks that combined to form Barclays bank.



Above: A very rare unissued £10 note from the Wiltshire and Dorset Banking Company for issue at its branch in Warminster, date 18- (c 1835-1883), black and white, with the bank building at left. Very rare and in exceptional condition. It is estimated to fetch between £400-600 at auction.

BY R.J. EAGLEN

GREEK COINS

"Messana"



**AR Tetradrachm,
c. 430 BC**

17.12g (25mm diameter).
Author's collection. Ex Baldwin, 2005.

Obverse: Charioteer wearing a long tunic (χιτών) and driving a biga of mules slowly r., holding reins in both hands and a rod or goad (κέντρον) in right. Above, Nike flying r. with fillet (?) in l. and crown of olive leaves in r. hand held over mules' heads. In exergue, an olive leaf and fruit.

Reverse: Hare bounding r., with dolphin beneath and ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΟΝ around.

Messana lay in the north-eastern corner of Sicily, by the narrow straits separating the island from the toe of Italy. The city was known as Zancle when Anaxilas, tyrant of Rhegium on the other side of the straits, seized it in about 489 BC, but shortly after it was renamed Messana.¹ After Anaxilas' death his sons ruled over both cities until they were ousted in 461 BC.²

Anaxilas introduced the biga of mules and hare type in Rhegium and in Messana.³ The obverse design alluded, on the authority of Aristotle,⁴ to the victory of Anaxilas' biga in the Olympian games of 484 BC or, more probably, 480⁵. Although the glory was his, doubtless the achievement was that of his charioteer.⁶ In the classical period, the games lasted for five days,⁷ with chariot racing on the second morning.⁸ It is hard to imagine, however, that mule biga racing enjoyed the same standing - not to say speed, thrills and spills⁹ - as the races with two and four-horse chariots. The event is believed to have been introduced in 500 at the instigation of the Sicilian Greeks who were famed for their mules, but was discontinued after the games held in 444.¹⁰

At Rhegium the biga type had been superseded before the overthrow of the tyrants,¹¹ but at Messana it survived with various changes in treatment until the city was destroyed by the Carthaginians in 396 BC.¹² Initially, the charioteer was portrayed bearded, crouched on a mule cart with a box seat, but later dies show a clean-shaven driver wearing a full-length tunic, standing in profile in a vehicle of similar design to that used for horse chariot racing. From about 430¹³ dies are encountered where the charioteer has been identified as the city goddess, Messana, because her name appears in the obverse field.¹⁴ However, long hair and tunic, and lack of a beard, are obviously not exclusively female attributes. Moreover, if the coin type was rooted in an Olympian victory, a female charioteer would not be expected, even though on other dies Nike appears instead, bearing a victory wreath. This is because at the Olympian games no women were allowed to compete and only vir-

gins were admitted as spectators.¹⁵ This curious exception may have been countenanced to enable young girls to become acquainted with eligible young men. Women and even states, however, were known to have sponsored chariot teams.¹⁶ It is thus conceivable that the name Messana was engraved on obverse dies to celebrate victory by a civic chariot, entered in honour of the city's goddess. Examples are nevertheless encountered at the end of the fifth century BC of female charioteers on coins from Syracuse¹⁷ and probably on dies from Messana, where the biga is driven left by a three-quarter facing, distinctly bosomy charioteer.¹⁸ However, by this time the Olympic significance of the original design may have faded from memory.

Kraay, in *Archaic and Classical Greek Coins*, suggested that Nike had been added only from about 460 BC, either to emulate the prestigious obverses issued by Syracuse, or to celebrate an actual victory by a citizen of Messana.¹⁹ Another possibility is that Nike was added to commemorate victory over the tyrants rather than a sporting triumph. On the coin illustrated Nike is flying right, but on others she balances upright on the charioteer's reins.²⁰ This conceit is less aesthetically satisfying because it fails to soften the predominantly vertical symmetry of the overall design.

For most of the issue the reverse shows the hare bounding or leaping right, with various symbols beneath its belly. Of these, the dolphin is most commonly met. The earliest coins of Zancle also bore a dolphin on the obverse, pointing to an emblematic lineage.²¹ Dolphins clearly gave rise to the same fascination and affection in the ancient world as they do today. This is reflected in the story of Arion, who evaded death in the clutches of a murderous ship's crew by being borne to safety on a dolphin's back.²²

Aristotle also gave an explanation for the hare, intimating that Anaxilas had introduced the species to Sicily. It would perhaps be more plausible if such 'hares' could be taken to refer to the coin type rather than the animal itself.²³ The hare is usually associated with Pan, for whom it was a quarry.²⁴ On the coins of Messana, however, they are carefree creatures. As if to emphasise this, one reverse design shows Pan petting a hare poised before him on its hind legs.²⁵ The hare's face is often executed amusingly, as on the coin illustrated, a touch that would doubtless have impressed Walt Disney.

¹ *The Oxford Classical Dictionary (OCD)*, edited by Simon Hornblower and Anthony Spawforth, 3rd edn revised (Oxford, 2003), p.963. N. G. L. Hammond, *A History of Greece to 322 BC*, 3rd edn (Oxford, 1986) follows Thucydides, 6.4.6, in linking the change of name to expulsion of the Samians. ² B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*, (Oxford, 1911), p.153. ³ D. R. Sear, *Greek Coins and their Values*, I (London, 1978) (*GCV*), 496 (p.54) and 842 (p.88). ⁴ Aristotle, fr. 578 R. ⁵ C. M. Kraay, *Archaic and Classical Greek Coins* (London, 1976), p.214. ⁶ *OCD*, p.727; Judith Swaddling, *The Ancient Olympic Games* (*AOG*), 3rd edn (London, 2004), p.87. ⁷ *AOG*, p.1066. ⁸ L. A. and R. A. Adkins, *Handbook of Life in Ancient Greece* (Oxford, 1997), p.420; *AOG*, p.53. ⁹ In one such race only one of the forty (*AOG*, p.37) or forty-one chariots finished (*Life in Ancient Greece*, p.420). ¹⁰ *AOG*, p.87. ¹¹ *GCV* 498 (p.55). ¹² *GCV* 846 - 852 (pp.88-89); *OCD*, p.963. ¹³ Kraay, *Archaic and Classical Greek Coins*, p.219. ¹⁴ C. M. Kraay and M. Hirmer, *Greek Coins* (London, 1963), Plate 18, 56. ¹⁵ Pausanias, 6.20.9. Women had their own separate games at Olympia, in honour of Zeus's wife, Hera, consisting of one event, a short foot race (Pausanias, 5.16.2-3; *OCD*, p.207). ¹⁶ *AOG*, pp.41, 97. ¹⁷ *Greek Coins*, Plate 38, 109 (c.410 - 400 BC). ¹⁸ *Greek Coins*, Plate 18, 58 and 19, 60-61 (c.410 - 400 BC). ¹⁹ Kraay, *Archaic and Classical Greek Coins*, p.219. ²⁰ *GCV* 851 (p.89). ²¹ *GCV* 721- 722 (p.76). ²² Herodotus, I, 23 -24. ²³ Kraay, *Archaic and Classical Greek Coins*, p.214. ²⁴ *OCD*, p.1103. ²⁵ *Greek Coins*, Plate 18, 57 (reverse).

SPINK NEWS

LAUNCH OF LONG-AWAITED NEW SPINK WEBSITE

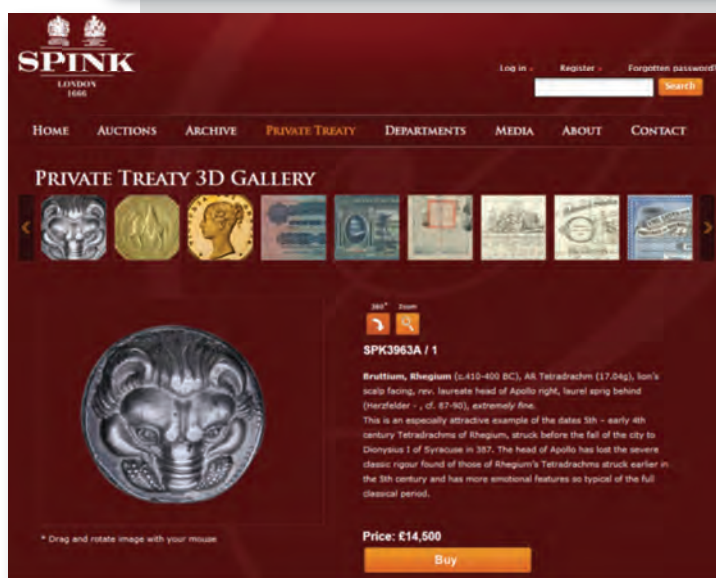
We are delighted to announce the launch of the long awaited new Spink website, which we believe will revolutionise the way that we can service you, our clients around the globe.

The main highlight of its enhanced features is the ability to see pieces sold via private treaty, or within special collections, three dimensionally, allowing closer inspection of objects from wherever you are located.

Spink is the only auction house to offer the opportunity to see collectables in this 3D format, where one can rotate the piece from all angles, allowing unprecedented scrutiny of an object, thanks to high definition photography and a rotate and zoom system.

The company wanted to create a more user-friendly and consolidated website, which can be used as a central resource for collectors and enthusiasts alike.

Olivier Stocker, CEO of Spink, said: "Spink has always strived to be at the forefront of technological and financial evolution to offer forward-thinking and progressive, working parallel with the advances in technology and in so doing, offer the very best opportunity for our clients around the globe. The enhanced features on our newly designed website, such as the three dimensional viewing of objects, will be a huge advantage for our clients who are unable to attend physical viewings, as they will be able to inspect pieces at their convenience from their own home computer/laptop/tablet or phone from anywhere in the world



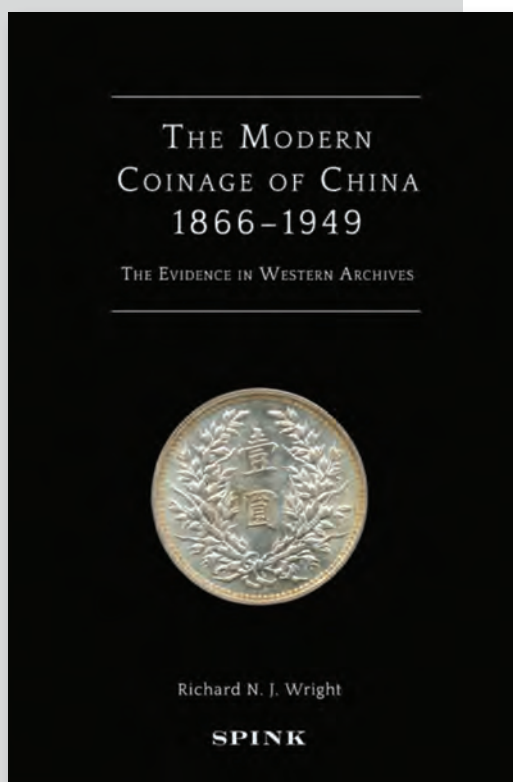
and across all time zones. Also of course being able to search the database of more than 280,000 lots that we have sold in the last decade will be a fantastic tool."

The site offers huge search and research capabilities, with innovative features such as a 'My Spink', a personalised account system available for use 24 hours a day. The new personalised system also has the ability to ensure clients are sent only the most relevant information on specific areas of interest to them. Clients are also able to settle their bills online quickly and easily.

Other features include:

- Extensive search and research function, including sales results since 2002
- Ability to browse more than 280,000 lots
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- Easy online payment

NEW BOOKS



The Modern Coinage of China 1866-1949

The Evidence in Western Archives

by Richard N.J.Wright

This volume presents the collected research papers of Richard Wright, drawing them together from the various journals in which they were originally published between 1974 and 2003 into a newly set version. The articles have been standardised, replacing the differing formats of those appearing in the Numismatic Chronicle, the Numismatic Circular, and rescuing the rest from the relative obscurity of the more difficult to find publications in which Borne of them appeared. To the thirty seven articles is added another published here for the first time. Four appendices draw together additional material, and a fifth publishes Richard's last revision of his article on the British medals commemorating the Keying Junk, a maritime marvel of the 1840s.

Richard's achievement in these articles, and now in this volume, is a remarkable example of the quality of numismatic research contributed by collectors. He follows the long tradition of the practice of collecting, developing into a curiosity no longer satisfied by the available reference work. Building on the work of Kalgan Shih, Eduard Kann and Tracey Woodward, all like him collector scholars, he was able to focus on sources largely unavailable to them to expand and often correct their understandings. Although since the establishment of the People's Republic Chinese research on China's modern coins has continued the investigation of the coins and sources, Richard's contribution has been to bring into focus the wealth of information available in British archives and collections. These sources have been particularly rich in new information and new understandings.

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The Schiller United States Postal Stationery Database

Not only has Marvin Schiller assembled one of the finest postal stationery collections to date, he has nearly outdone himself in being the creator of this immensely helpful database software. Sure to attract interest from both serious and novice stationery collectors, his program enables the user to easily keep computerized records of their collection – a major step for philately in the 21st century.

There is a sense of ease one finds moments after downloading this software and testing out all the different functions it has to offer. This program is astutely created with attention to detail created by a collector, for a collector. Being as well thought up as it is, it encompasses all aspects of collecting stationery needed. Its user-friendly capabilities allow you to mold the software to your collection and acts as a visual database filled with vital information. One can easily tell the many years of hard work, time and effort which have been dedicated to this project for the benefit of his collecting peers. Some of the key features:

Based on the Scott Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps & Covers: user has access to a reference list of all listed items.

Reference List: each listed example organized by Scott # and with pre-scanned examples from Schiller's collection (which can easily be changed with example from users collection).

Newly listed material: Software easily allows you to add newly listed items to the system.

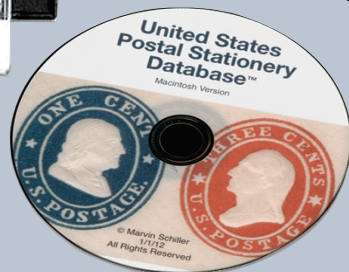
My Collection: Ability to add and list examples from your personal collection.

Detailed Notations: Allows the user to keep track of vital information in dozens of different fields including essential information (i.e. UPSS #, paper, die, knife, wmk., etc.), cost, where bought from, and provenance among many other things.

Color Coding: System ingeniously placed to assist user in differentiating between personal collection and reference list.

Selling: The software also allows those who are part-time dealers or just collector's getting rid of their duplicates to create a "Sell List" which highlights your profit and loss and creates a sheet of items you have for sale.

Search Capabilities: One of the most useful aspects of this software is the search capabilities. With the advanced search, any field you enter can be easily found.



Additional Features:

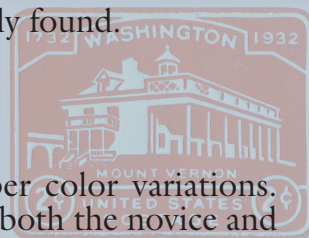
Paper Colors: One of the toughest aspects of collecting stationery are the paper color variations. Differences between the likes of cream and oriental buff for example can often leave both the novice and advanced collector dazed and confused. This software comes complete with a color comparison chart.

Address Book: Never forget a fellow collector or dealer again with this useful tool which allows you to list all your peers, contacts, dealers, etc.

System Requirements: PC Windows XP or later, Mac OS X 10.4.11 or higher

This software, within the first day of use, will essentially pay for itself. The intuitive logic associated with its design and ease of navigation makes this an asset for any postal stationery collector – be it if you collect cut squares or entires. Being comprehensive while still flexible, it will act as an essential tool for you to build a collection which you can be proud to call your own.

This is the debut of this software database with the price set at \$25.00 postpaid. Offered exclusively through Spink Shreves Galleries. Order your copy today by contacting Andrew Titley at (972) 788-2100.





AUCTION CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER, 2012 - JANUARY, 2013

STAMPS

12 September	The Chartwell Collection - GB King Edward VIII, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II	London	12017
13 September	The Gavin Littaur Collection of British Postal History: Selected rare covers from 1840-53	London	12045
22 September	Fine Stamps and Covers of South East Asia	Singapore	12019
Early October	The Collector's Series Sale	Hong Kong	
11 October	Great Britain Stamps specialised sale	London	12018
23 October	Victoria Half Lengths - The John Barwis Collection	London	12042
23 October	The "Fordwater" Collections of Falkland Islands, Gibraltar and Malta	London	12039
23 October	Latin America, including the Tito collection part II	Lugano	SW1003
24 October	Queensland - The Alan Griffiths Collection	London	12043
24 October	The Collector's Series Sale	Lugano	SW1004
7 November	The Collector's Series Sale	London	12020
13-14 November	The Morgan Collection of Australian Commonwealth	London	12046
16-17 November	The Collector's Series Sale	New York	141
12 December	The Chartwell Collection - GB Line-Engraved Essays, Proofs, Stamps and Covers - Part IV	London	12021
13 January	The Mizuhara Collection of Korean Stamps	Hong Kong	13008
13 January	Fine Stamps and Covers of Hong Kong and China	Hong Kong	13009

COINS

26 September	Ancient, English & Foreign Coins and Commemorative Medals	London	12026
12-13 November	The Collector's Series Sale	New York	315
4 December	Ancient, English & Foreign Coins and Commemorative Medals	London	12027
12 January	Fine Coins of Hong Kong and China	Hong Kong	13007
15-16 January	The Collector's Series Sale	New York	316

BANKNOTES

26 September	Charity Auction of Bank of England Notes	London	12037
2-3 October	World Banknotes	London	12023
4 October	The George Kanaan Collection of Banknotes of the Middle East	London	12047
9 October	The David Kirch Collection of English Provincial Banknotes - Part I	London	12035
10 October	The David Kirch Collection of Bank of England Notes - Part I	London	12034
12-13 November	The Collector's Series Sale	New York	315
6 December	World Banknotes	London	12024
12 January	Banknotes of Hong Kong and China	Hong Kong	13005
15-16 January	The Collector's Series Sale	New York	316

MEDALS

6 September	The Bentley Priory Battle of Britain Trust Appeal Charity Auction	London	12044
22 November	Orders, Decoration, Campaign Medals & Militaria	London	12004

BONDS AND SHARES

12-13 November	The Collector's Series Sale	New York	315
28 November	Bonds and Share Certificates of the World	London	12011
12 January	Bonds and Share Certificates of Hong Kong and China	Hong Kong	13006
15-16 January	The Collector's Series Sale	New York	316

AUTOGRAPHS

12-13 November	The Collector's Series Sale	New York	315
15-16 January	The Collector's Series Sale	New York	316

WINES

September	An Evening of Exceptional Wines	Hong Kong	
November	An Evening of Exceptional Wines	Hong Kong	

THE ABOVE SALE DATES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

PLEASE CONTACT US IN ANY ONE OF OUR SIX OFFICES FOR MORE INFORMATION ON CONSIGNING TO AUCTION

SPINK LONDON
69 Southampton Row
Bloomsbury
London WC1B 4ET
T: +44 (0)20 7563 4000
F: +44 (0)20 7563 4066
info@spink.com

SPINK USA / NEW YORK
145 W. 57th St. 18th Floor
New York, NY 10019
T: +1-212-262-8400
F: +1-212-262-8484
usa@spink.com

SPINK PHILA CHINA
9/f 50 Gloucester Rd.
Hong Kong
T: +852 25 300 100
F: +852 25 266 128
china@spink.com

SPINK SINGAPORE
Spink (Asia) Pte Ltd.
360 Orchard Road
#06-03A Int'l Bldg.
Singapore 238869
T: +65 6339 8801
F: +65 6339 0788
singapore@spink.com

SPINK INVESTPHILA
Via Motta 44
6900 Lugano, Switzerland
T: +41 91 911.62.00
F: +41 91 922.20.52
switzerland@spink.com

SPINK USA / DALLAS
3100 Monticello Ave
Suite 925
Dallas, TX 75205
T: +1-972-788-2100
F: +1-972-788-2788
usa@spink.com