

SPINK

INSIDER

STAMPS COINS BANKNOTES MEDALS BONDS & SHARES AUTOGRAPHS BOOKS WINES



SALE RESULTS / THE CUSTER BADGE / HISTORIC BRITISH COINS / THE NINETEENTH CENTURY UK
BICYCLE INDUSTRY / THE PARIS BALLOON POSTS / THE ST. JEAN D'ACRE MEDAL / CHÂTEAU PAVIE /
PORTRAITS OF GREEK COINS / STAFF PROFILE / RECOMMENDED READING / UPCOMING EVENTS

Until death do us part?

For almost all collectors, chattels are a life-long passion. But is a collection as clear a commitment for those we leave behind? Chris Wilkinson, a partner at Solicitors Cripps Harries Hall explores the implications of death and taxes for collectors and provides some practical pointers.

The thrill of the chase is what motivates most collectors. Indeed it is rarely the monetary value of a collection which drives one to collect. So it is perhaps not surprising if many collectors have never asked themselves "what would my family do with my collection when I am gone?"

In most cases, the answer is uncertain, as the point is rarely fully discussed. The key therefore is in clearly directing what you would wish to happen in the event of your death. A clear plan and some forward thinking can make all the difference, bringing certainty to the conclusion of a lifetime's passion.

Where there's a Will...

A professionally drafted Will is essential. A Will can provide for a structured and clear means by which your collection will be managed, eliminating potential conflicts between future beneficiaries. Care and specialist advice must be taken however, where either the collector or the collection is not located in the UK. Specific rules exist concerning domicile and determine where a Will is valid. A Will valid in one jurisdiction will almost always dispose of one's personal possessions wherever they may be located in the world.

In the UK, a detailed letter of wishes to accompany a suitable clause in your Will is recommended. It can direct not only who should receive what, but also how a collection should be managed, catalogued, bequeathed or sold.

The more thought given to planning at an early stage, with detailed discussions and professional guidance, means the greater the success in achieving the correct and most effective legacy of one's collectables in the end.

To have and to hold...?

As all assets held by an individual at the date of their death will form a part of their 'estate' for the

purposes of tax, careful consideration should always be given to tax planning. In the UK, the biggest threats to any valuable collection (unless the deceased collector is not a UK resident or domiciled or the collection is of pre-eminent quality sufficient enough to grant conditional exemption in the UK as 'Heritage Property') will be the impact of inheritance and capital gains taxes. It could mean the sale of a part or of the whole of a collection in order to pay the tax attributable to it, unless funds are made available elsewhere.

Giving away part or all of a collection during your lifetime (to the next generation, or even to a family trust) can reduce the value of your estate on death, provided you survive more than seven years after making the gift. In some cases, loaning chattels can also mitigate the effect of inheritance tax, but it must be undertaken appropriately.

Capital gains arising on chattels (on the increase in their value during ownership) are treated in the same manner as for any other property. However, whilst disposals of small chattels valued at less than £6,000 are not chargeable, and in some cases 'sets' (such as archives, libraries or large collections of books or stamps, although sadly not currency) are relieved of tax, the exemptions over and above personal allowances, save for non-resident collectors (who are exempt), are limited.

Careful planning and proper execution are therefore important. Dealt with well, the legacy of a collection can be as much a part of the future as the collection has been a part of the past.

FIND OUT MORE



This is a complex area. If you wish to discuss your legacy in person or for a more detailed copy of 'Until death do us part', please contact:

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Tips for keeping collections in the family

- Take professional advice on preparing a Will.
- Consider an accompanying letter of wishes and the appointment of a specialist, such as Spink to manage the ownership, transfer or sale of your collection as a legacy.
- Take advice about tax planning.
- Consider giving items away during your lifetime. They must be genuine gifts, but dealt with properly, annual allowances for CGT can be maximised.
- Gifted items worth more than £6,000 may result in a CGT liability, although that charge can be avoided if the items are put into a trust.
- Despite the IHT anti-avoidance legislation we can advise at Cripps on a tax saving plan for chattels, by which you can effectively give those away while continuing to enjoy their use.

Spink INSIDER MAGAZINE

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SPINK

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A WORD FROM OUR CHAIRMAN

Dear Clients and Friends,

A great Chinese Year of the Snake in perspective...

As we enter into a new year, it is a pleasure to write to you as Spink has closed its fiscal year on a strong note again and we are looking at a very promising calendar for 2013, probably our best ever, if the Snake is not too facetious. We anticipate to establish again a new record for auction levels and private treaty sales which continue to grow at a very fast pace as our clientele is by far the most international and diverse in the industry.

We continue to focus our presence in the global hubs. We have recently closed our Dallas office, after years of muted performance, to focus our US presence in New York. We have fully fledged operations, with staff exclusively employed by Spink, in London, New York, Hong Kong, Singapore and Lugano in Switzerland. This comes at a cost, but we have always believed it is the only way to offer a truly global and seamless service to our sellers and buyers. There is no substitute for that.

The UK press has recently recognized Spink's dominance. In the recent UK Numismatic league tables published two weeks ago by the ATG, Spink is ranked number one again, but its lead over the competition has continued to increase, now having auction realizations over 50% greater than the closest competitor. This excludes Private treaty sales where we believe our pre-eminence is even stronger.

Outlook for collectables and new trends since the creation of this magazine five years ago...

If I have been worried at times about the state of the global economy, I have never worried about the future of our hobbies. It will be more of the same for the foreseeable future. With the massive assets buy back and money printing of all major central banks in the world, and the inevitable rise of inflation, the value of scarce collectables will continue to increase at a steady pace. Collectors with disposable cash continue to spend more and more on their collections as bonds and property remain highly unattractive in most countries. Stocks have moved up very swiftly as a good part of the money creation found its way into stockmarkets, pushing them back to pre-crisis levels in most instances. You know I am not a big believer in these stock markets rallies but have been proven wrong so far...

So it is still a good time to progress your collections, especially when it comes to rare, historical and attractive pieces. For that elite group we see no sign of abating in price appreciation. Indeed, we have been approached by more new collectors in the last few months than at any other time in my ten year tenure at Spink, and, at Spink, you can be sure that when these new collectors/investors meet our specialists and discover their passion, they quickly forget about the investment aspect which might have attracted them in the first place when they contacted us! If they still like the finite number of pieces in existence as a useful guarantee of "value storage", they have all discovered the historical relevance of each item they have acquired. At the end of the day, we at Spink are all acutely aware that we are selling pieces of history, as you will discover in the Custer medals article in this issue and



indeed in all articles. With our unique array of categories in the industry, we have collectable witnesses of a single event in several categories. Take the Siege of Mafeking, for example, you can buy stamps, covers, banknotes, medals and autographs from Spink, all relating to that interesting historical event. No other firm offers you that holistic approach of an historical event, and we see more and more collectors buying in more than one category to complete their knowledge and understanding.

For example, at a postal history gathering in the USA, collectors were keen to hear from our Head of Numismatics in the USA, Stephen Goldsmith, about the history of US coinage and paper money at the same time. Some markings on the covers suddenly became more telling. I hope this issue will give you ideas to start sideline collections or entirely new collections.

On my agenda for the next few months...

We have some fantastic "reference" auctions coming. To name but a few, the Rhodes collection of Tibetan coinage in HK and London, the Borromeo collection of French West Indies in Lugano, the complete Dauer collection of Australian banknotes and, a never previously achieved feast, a stamp and a wine sale in conjunction with the Formula One Grand Prix in Singapore. Please refer to the auction calendar for dates and the full program of activities.

As I mentioned already, Private Treaty is also an important development for us. If you have exquisite items for sale please contact us now, as we have keen buyers paying top prices for top pieces. For example, we sold this week, by Private Treaty, probably the most vibrant of all the India 4 annas 1854 stamps featuring the Queen Victoria inverted head. One of not even 30 examples known, this exquisite piece sold privately and confidentially for a new world record price. So please visit our main bricks and mortar gallery in London or our virtual gallery on our website.

We continue to improve our website, with new features, including the ability to enlarge items full screen and with a plating facility for penny blacks using the famous Nissen reconstruction plates, recently sold by tender by Spink and available on line for the first time in history. If you collect Line engraved stamps it is a must see.

I hope to meet you in our galleries and our auction rooms to continue to advance these developments and welcome your feedback as always.

Many thanks for your support and wishing you a rewarding collecting quarter.

Yours truly,

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

SALE RESULTS

HONG KONG SALES

SPINK CONTINUES TO BUILD ITS PRESENCE IN ASIA



An 1897 envelope from the Russian Border Committee achieved HK\$1,080,000

Private collectors, specialists and stamp enthusiasts were offered the opportunity to bid on some exceptional items in Spink's Hong Kong auctions held between the 11th & 13th January. Among some of the top prices realised were those achieved for the private collection of the great philatelist Meiso Mizuhara, founder of the Japanese Philatelic Society and predominant collector of Korean postal history.

The collection was initiated in 1947, when little was known about Korea. Due to Mizuhara's dedicated study and collecting prowess, the Mizuhara collection became one of the greatest collections of Korea ever formed. He exhibited widely around the globe and due to his collection being so extensive, he was able to compile highly successful multiple exhibitions over the period twenty five years. The collection is rare in that it combines both the Japanese and Korean postal services.

Among the top lots in the **Mizuhara sale** was a delightful and highly important cover dating from 1879, which was sent on the Vladivostok-Nagasaki route, then to Shanghai and by French ship to Europe. Estimated to fetch HK\$200,000-250,000 it achieved HK\$540,000. Another outstanding exhibition item was a piece bearing horizontal pairs of 5m. rose-pink and 10m. light blue, each cancelled by a central strike of Inchon single-date stamp folded between each stamp and one 10m. These are the only recorded

multiples of this issue, making it a prized piece of Korean philately. Estimated at HK\$500,000-600,000 it realised HK\$508,000.

An 1897 envelope from the Russian Border Committee in Khasan sent to Seoul and bearing on reverse 5p. and 25p. is a remarkable piece from this remote location. Only four examples with the cancellation it bears, are known to have existed. Estimated at HK\$150,000-200,000 it achieved HK\$1,080,000.

The Fine Stamps of China & Hong Kong sale saw some good results, the top lot, an exceptionally rare error stamp of \$2 Hall of Classics with inverted centre used on the cover, sold for HK\$4,800,000 and is the only example of this renowned \$2 error stamp used on a cover in the world.

In 1915, Sinkiang overprinted the current stamps to avoid any currency speculation. In one position on the \$1 stamp the second and third characters of the overprint were placed the wrong way around and a few sheets were released before this mistake was discovered.

The particular block in the sale, from the Burkhardt Collection, has remained unseen for seventy years and realized HK\$2,640,000 against a pre-sale estimate of HK\$1,000,000-1,500,000.

SALE RESULTS



Another star lot was a very rare \$2 Hall of Classics with Inverted Centre from the Colonel Valentine Burkhardt Collection which fetched HK\$1,200,000 against a pre-sale estimate of HK\$800,000-1,000,000. Only one sheet of 50 examples was released and the lot in Spink's sale was an imprint single of position 42 of this error sheet.

An album of Large Dragon issues of Shanghai formed by Colonel Valentine Burkhardt achieved HK\$960,000 in the sale against an estimate of HK\$400,000-500,000. Originally issued in 1865, these are the first postage stamps issued in China. Through dedication, Colonel Valentine Burkhardt created a highly sought after collection of this issue.

There was much enthusiastic bidding in the sale of **Banknotes, Bonds & Share Certificates & Coins of China & Hong Kong**, where a China Republic, Li Yuan-Hung Founding the Republic dollar achieved HK\$90,000 against an estimate of HK\$50,000-60,000.

In the Bonds & Shares section, a very fine and detailed Chinese Central Government 6% 'Austrian Loan' £1000 bond, sold for the competitive price of HK\$45,600 against a pre-sale estimate of HK\$25,000-30,000.

An Honor Company \$100 shares certificate dating from 1932 features a lovely vignette of the company's shops and offices. An ornate border and black and blue Chinese text with English makes this a very attractive piece and instigated spirited bidding. It finally sold for HK\$13,200 against an estimate of HK\$4,000-5,000.



In the banknote section there was much interest in an 1898 Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation specimen for \$50. The note is perforated with *cancelled* and details a rare Barclay & Fry engraving. Estimated at HK\$60,000-80,000, it realised the staggering price of HK\$372,000.



Another note of interest was the Deutsche-Asiatische bank note, part issued \$100 Peking, 1st July 1914.

A very attractive note featuring Germania at right and arms at top left, a dragon low left, it drew much attention as a fine and rare piece, achieving HK\$162,000 against an estimate of HK\$100,000-120,000. The sale featured three excellent collections of Chinese banknotes; those from the Thomas d'Adamo Collection from Argentina, The Michael Phua Collection from Singapore and The Keith Austin Collection from Panang., which all sold very well to an enthusiastic and packed saleroom.

Spink's first wine sale of the year, an **Evening of Exceptional Wines** saw competitive bidding for outstanding wines from France, Australia and the U.S. Bordeaux First growths were as popular as ever, as well as vintage ports.

Among the highlights of the sale was an extremely rare case of six bottles of the revered 1947 Château Cheval Blanc, which sold for HK\$793,000 against a pre-sale low estimate of HK\$630,000.

The sale saw enthusiastic bidding in the room and on the telephones for five Imperials from Château Pavie, the recently classified Saint-Émilion 1er Grand Cru Classé, with prices ranging from HK\$18,300 to HK\$26,840 against estimates of HK\$15,000up to HK\$27,000.

Spink Fine Wines is already accepting consignments for forthcoming sales and offers free wine valuations all year round.

15-16 January, 2013



The total hammer price of the US and International coins was \$406,395 against a high estimate of \$394,245. 97% of the coins sold, proving that the market for coins is still very strong in the US.





Lot 728



Lot 743

Bonds and shares were well represented, a fresh consignment at the beginning of the sale sold very well and saw few lots unsold, realizing around 10% over the total estimate with 84% sold for a hammer price of \$69,950.

The **first lot** in the sale, a De Lorean Motor Company share certificate, sold for \$630. A rare Confederate May 16, 1861 \$100 Criswell 11 bond, **Lot 176**, brought \$1,500.

Lot 167, a bond signed by Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, realized \$2,170.

Lot 373, the Standard Oil Trust bond, brought \$1,265. There is liquidity for this segment of the market if the estimates are realistic.

A gray Fractional Currency "Shield" in its original contemporary frame, **Lot 728**, sold for \$4,700 against a low estimate of \$3000. Another highlight in the US currency section was the New Lisbon, Ohio, \$5 First Charter note, **Lot 743**, the only note known of this bank, it brought \$4,125.



Lot 988



Lot 176

SALE RESULTS

THE HUTSON COLLECTION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Spink was delighted to offer for sale the long-awaited Hutson collection of New South Wales stamps and covers in London on 19th February. This superb collection originally formed by Guybon John Hutson (1891-1963), which won one of the few gold medals awarded at the London International Stamp Exhibition in 1960, realised a grand total of £858,666.

There was plenty of bidding throughout the sale with particularly strong participation from Australia.

The star of the sale was lot 50, the extremely rare unused Sydney View Multiple, the largest recorded example of this issue which realised an impressive £25,200 against an estimate of £15,000-20,000. There were a number of other fantastic results including Lot 211 the 1856 Registered 6d. unused block of six, which sold for £10,200, a most attractive 1885 £1 lilac and claret perf 12, Lot 580, sold for £5,760 and an 1854 Diadem 6d. coloured die proof, Lot 231, which realised £3,600.



Lot 231 Realised £3,600



Lot 211 Realised £10,200



Lot 50 Realised £25,200



Lot 580 Realised £5,760



THE CUSTER BADGE

BY JOHN PETER BECKENDORF

"A young lady walked into our New York office carrying a shoe box. She set the box down on my desk and she asked me if I was interested in seeing some items relating to General George Armstrong Custer. I told her I was very interested. As she took the items out of the box, she explained the significance of each one to me.

The final item was a magnificent gold badge with pearls and blue enameled lettering. She said "I think this badge belonged to "Libby" Custer, the General's wife. My instincts told me she was correct, but before the badge could be sold at auction it would take more than just instincts to authenticate it beyond a reasonable doubt.

I consulted with several experts in the field of medals and decorations, but no one seemed to be familiar enough with

"Libby's" badge to authenticate it. It became clear that what I needed was an expert who focused in on Custer badges. Due diligence eventually lead me to John Beckendorf. John's passion and knowledge for these badges can be seen in what follows:

Stephen Goldsmith, Senior Vice President, Spink , New York"

George Armstrong Custer is perhaps best known for his ill fated fight against Sitting Bull and the Sioux at Little Big Horn. For this his reputation has been tarnished. However, Custer commanded the premier cavalry brigade of the Union Army during the Civil War, personally leading them time and time again into battle. Armed with their Spencer repeating rifles and carbines, sabers and revolvers, the men of the Michigan Brigade, the 1st, 5th, 6th and & 7th regiments of Michigan cavalry, would have followed their Brigadier

SPECIAL FEATURE

General to hell and back if so ordered. They idolized him so much that by the time of their second reunion in 1870 they had changed their name to “Custer’s Michigan Cavalry Brigade”.

During the Civil War, the Medal of Honor was the only one authorized by Congress to be awarded by the United States. It was not until the 1890’s that officers could retroactively be awarded one. Recognition of many acts and service of the highest valor often went unrecognized. As a result, some individual commanders and units wishing to honor brave individuals commissioned personal medals. Among these were the Kearney medal and cross, the Gilmore medal and the Butler medal, but more is known about these than the much rarer Custer medal or badge.

During the Shenandoah Valley Campaign in the autumn of 1864, Brigadier General Custer commissioned Tiffany & Co. of New York to manufacture a medal to his specific design. Only at his specific behest would such a medal be produced for an individual under his command. Unfortunately, Tiffany & Co. no longer has any records of the transactions, so we do not know how many were made nor do we have a list of whom the honored recipients were.

I am fortunate to own one of the very few known badges. The badge that is in my collection was authorized for Captain Nelson C. Thomas of the 6th Michigan Cavalry (Thomas Badge). It allows for a comparison with other badges, as well as with the Libbie Custer Badge, which the General had made as gift for his wife. This badge was authenticated by me and sold in the August, 2012 Spink Auction for \$46,000, including the buyer’s premium.

The Thomas Badge, and others that I know of, is made from 14 kt. sheet gold. It is crafted into a Maltese Cross whose top vertical bar is the bottom point of a five star Brigadier General’s star. The border of the Maltese Cross and Star has been etched and filled with blue enamel. Across the horizontal bar of the Cross is the name “Custer” in relief and filled with blue enamel. Just above the bottom

of the vertical bar of the Cross the word “Tuebor” has been engraved and filled with blue enamel. The Latin word “Tuebor” means “I will defend”. It comes from the Michigan State Seal adopted in 1836 and was meant to recognize the role of Michigan’s citizens in fighting the British forces during the War of 1812. Several battles were fought within the State’s borders.

The number “6” has been engraved in the center of the Star and filled with blue enamel. The “6” represents the regiment to which Captain Thomas belonged. The badge has a pin attached to the reverse side of the Cross allowing it to be worn as a pin, as is seen in a couple of post War photographs.



A fine yellow grosgrain ribbon is attached to the badge. At the top of the ribbon is a 14 kt. gold crossed sabers t-bar pin for wearing the badge.

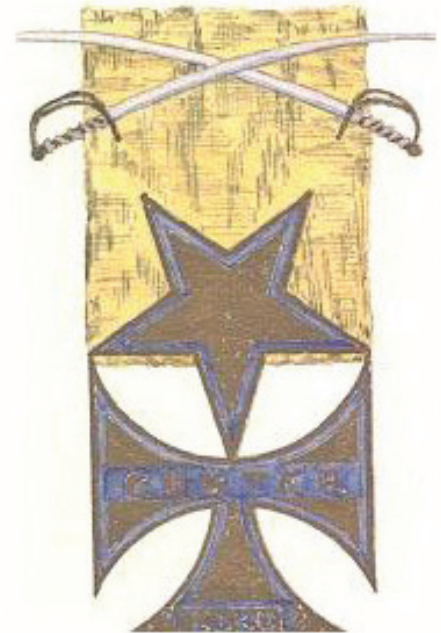
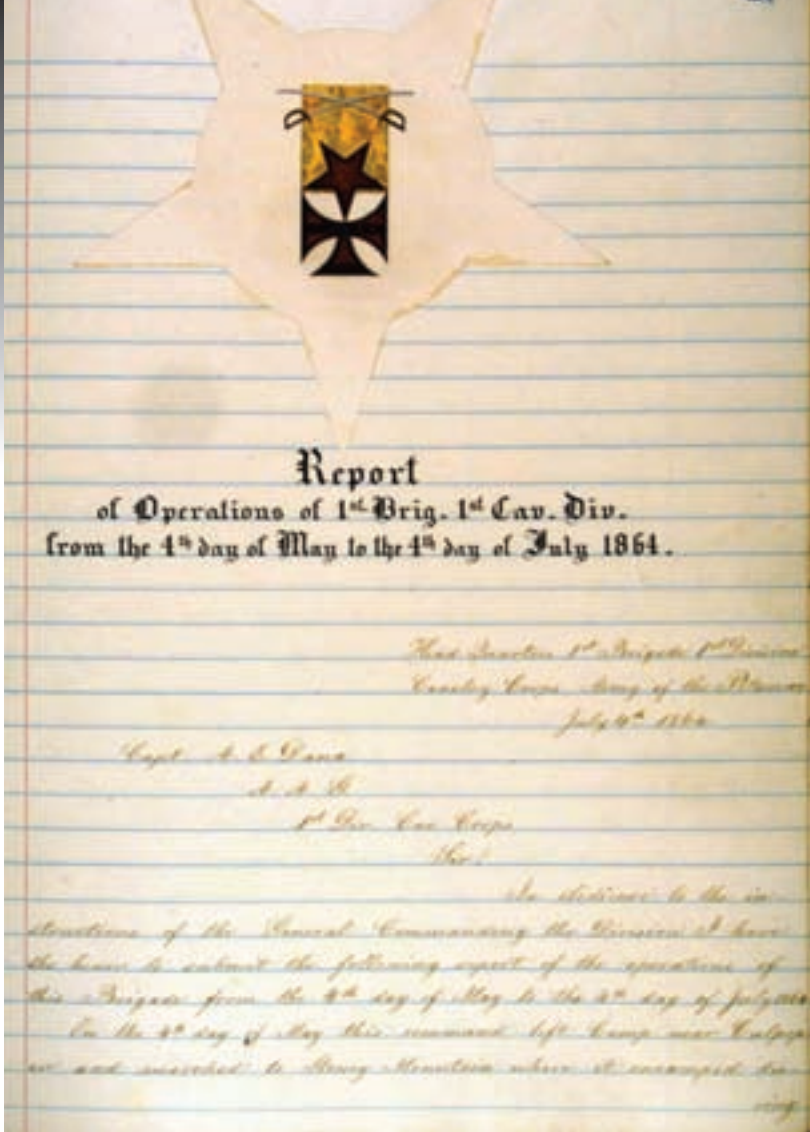
The Library of Congress photograph of General Custer was taken by Matthew Brady & Co. on 23 May 1865, the day of the Grand Review in Washington, D.C. A full description of his uniform that day was penned by Elizabeth B. (Libbie) Custer. She wrote:

“The photograph of Major General George A. Custer at twenty five years of age is a copy of one taken by Brady of

Washington, the war photographer, the last year of the civil war. General Custer is in undress uniform. The wide felt hat was captured from a Confederate officer. The shirt of blue flannel was purchased from a Government gun boat in the Potomac River. The necktie was scarlet. General Custer began to wear the red tie when he was made a Brigadier General and assigned to the command of the Michigan Cavalry Brigade. The entire Brigade adopted the tie and when the General was appointed Major General and given command of the Third Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac, they also wore them. The badge on the tie was that of the Michigan Brigade with the motto of the State and the name of Custer.”

Elizabeth B. Custer

THE CUSTER BADGE



The General presented a smaller version of the badge to his wife. She wore it as a neckline brooch. Several photographs exist of her wearing her badge. The one noted here provides the clearest detail and helped to authenticate her badge sold by Spink. In addition, a copy of the badge graced the cover of her book, *Tenting on the Plains; or General Custer in Kansas & Texas*, published in 1887.

Custer designed his badge during the 1863-'64 winter encampment of the Michigan Brigade at Stevensburg, Virginia. His unpublished journal, which resides in the archives of the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, contains sketches of the medal. In fact, the medal design became the header for each report entry. Chief Park Historian John Doerner believes that this journal is a transcription that Custer was working on for his memoirs while stationed in Belle Asylum, Austin, Texas. Some of the recollections therein were published in *Galaxy* magazine in 1876.

The Detroit Advertiser & Tribune published a report dated 2 January 1865 from Camp Russell (near Winchester, VA) with the 6th Michigan Cavalry which provides key information regarding the Custer badge.

"On our return to camp [28 December 1864] we found that the long looked-for Custer badges, which only officers of the Michigan Brigade are entitled to, had arrived. These badges, manufactured only by Tiffany & Co., New York, cannot be obtained except on Gen. Custer's order. The officers of our regiment had purchased one to present to our worthy Colonel, James H. Kidd. This New Year's gift was presented by Adj. Hobart in presence of the officers."

This period information confirms that (1) the badges were designed for officers of the Michigan Brigade, (2) the badges were manufactured by Tiffany & Co., (3) General Custer's specific authorization was required and (4) that General Custer did not pay for all the badges out of his own expenses, but that a recipient, or his fellow officers, could purchase them.

In *Civil War Sutlers and Their Wares* by Francis Lord the account of Colonel Kidd beginning on 8 December 1864 is detailed. It shows among a long list of items 1 Badge \$2.50, 1 U.S. Badge \$2.00 and 1 Custer Badge \$27.00. (\$27.00 was a lot of money back in the days

SPECIAL FEATURE



PW & CW Photos of Kidd Badge



PW Photo of Tower Badge



Gen. Custer's Badge



Photo of Custer's Badge



PW Photo of Probasco Badge



Libbie Custer's Badge



Briggs Post War Badge



Wallace Post War Badge



Thomas Badge



25th NY Badge



Riedel Enlistedman's Badge

Above: Visual Comparison of Known Custer Badges

THE CUSTER BADGE

Issued To	Regiment	Provenance	Metal	Regimental Marking	Yellow Ribbon	Inscribed to Soldier	Comments
KNOWN MEDALS / BADGES:							
Colonel James H. Kidd	6th Michigan Cav.	Kidd Family	Gold	"6"	Yes	N/K	Would like to see photos of.
Captain Nelson C. Thomas	6th Michigan Cav.	JPB Collection	14kt.Gold	"6"	Yes	Yes	In my collection.
Major Robert C. Wallace	5th Michigan Cav.	TR Collection	Gold	none	Yes	No	PW manuf.; Tiffany misplaced Custer letter.
Private Frederick Riedel	7th Michigan Cav.	Heritage Auction 6/2007	Silver	"7"	No	Yes	John DuMont; Mike Kent; authentic.
Unknown	25th New York Cav.	Anderson Catalog 5/1985	Gold	"25"	No	N/K - No	25th only brigaded for 2 weeks - 9/1864.
Libbie Custer		Spink 8/2012 Auction	Gold	none	Yes	No	20% smaller; seed pearls on badge.
Colonel George G. Briggs	7th Michigan Cav.	Briggs Family	Gold	none	Yes	Yes	Exception quality; post war manufacture.

KNOWN PHOTOGRAPHS:

Colonel James H. Kidd	6th Michigan Cav.	Burton Library	Yes				
Captain Jacob O. Probasco	6th Michigan Cav.	Gwen Fuller	"6"	No			
Captain Angelo E. Tower	6th Michigan Cav.	Archives of Michigan	"6"	Yes			
General George A. Custer	Library of Congress	No	Quality similar to war dated badges.				
Elizabeth Bacon Custer	Library of Congress	Yes					

AUTHORIZATION LETTERS:

Major Robert C. Wallace	5th Michigan Cav.	Dated 15 Oct. 1864	TR Collection				
Colonel Smith Hastings	5th Michigan Cav.	Dated 5 Jan. 1865	Heritage Auction 6/2007				

OTHERS:

Lt. Col. George R. Maxwell	1st Michigan Cav.	Tombstone - SLC, UT; died 1889; "1" in Star.					
Michigan Cavalry Memorial	MI Brigade	Memorial at Gettysburg; dedicated 1889; recreates General Custer's badge.					
Colonel George G. Briggs	7th Michigan Cav.	Soldier's escutcheon; "7" in Star; style similar to war dated badges.					

of the Civil War and is the equivalent to \$700 today!) This entry also shows that the officers under Colonel Kidd's command had purchased Kidd's Custer badge through the Colonel's account and that a sutler was used as a middle man to transact the order with Tiffany & Co.

I currently know of only six Custer badges. I am currently researching a seventh, but believe it to be of post War manufacture by Tiffany. Attached is a chart of known Custer badges, photographs, etc. The measurements and specific characteristics of the known badges differ in minor ways as would be expected of individual handmade items. Above is a chart providing a visual comparison of the various badges.

Of the known badges, the Riedel badge is very interesting in that

it is made not of gold but of silver. Frederick Riedel was an enlisted man and a very close aide to General Custer. As such, General Custer wanted to acknowledge his services with a medal, but chose to differentiate it from those he awarded to his officers by having this one made of silver. In this it may be unique.

Most people do not understand the family treasures tucked away in their attic trunks. Great great grandfather's personal mementoes just don't mean that much today. It is my hope that articles like this one will help to educate people to these hidden valuables. As more Custer Badges come to light we will be able to learn new information about these rare medals of valor from our American Civil War.

HISTORIC BRITISH COINS

BY WILLIAM MACKAY



No 6. THE COMING OF THE ROMANS

Catuvellauni and Trinovantes, Cunobelin (c. 8-41 AD), gold Stater, 5.39g, Ca-mulodunum (Colchester), classic type, corn ear dividing CA MV, reverse, horse rearing right, branch above, CVNO below (Mack 206-07; BMC 1827-1833; Rudd ABC 2798; S. 288).

Within the self-promotion that is Julius Caesar's *De Bello Gallico* (The Gallic Wars) are many observations about the people he fought. Among these is one relating to the habits of the Britons as he found them when he invaded Southern Britain in 55 BC. He noted *'All Britons dye their bodies with woad, which produces a blue colour, and this gives them a more terrifying appeal in battle'*. This comment has coloured the popular perception of the inhabitants of Britain before much of it was absorbed into the Roman Empire after AD 43. Whilst it is likely that some warriors may well have dressed for battle using woad to make their appearance terrifying, it is misleading to consider all Britons as colourful savages. We know little about the Britons and Britain in the century between Caesar's campaigns in 55 and 54 BC and the Claudian invasion starting in AD 43. Most of what we do know comes from the surviving coinage which hints at a creative, prosperous and politically well-ordered world which in daily life they may have been rather different from the popular image.

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 earliest coinage to circulate in Britain was imported from the near continent with issues of the Ambiani, Morini, Remi and Bellovaci tribes not infrequently found within Britain. With Caesar's conquest of Gaul in the 50s BC this coinage ceased and it seems that about this time the Britons began to increasingly issue their own coinage. The earliest issues, such as the so called Westerham Staters all follow a similar design format with a highly stylised wreathed head and a horse ultimately derived from the gold Staters of Philip II of Macedon and portrayed in the curvaceous style of Le Tène art. Most of these coins are uninscribed and give few clues as to who had them struck. At some point this changed and the earliest named British coins seem to be an issue of Commios, a ruler of the Regni and Atrebatas tribes in what is now central southern England. It is thought that Commios owed his authority to Caesar, who had installed him as a Roman client king at the time of his invasions, and he continued to rule into the time of Augustus. He in turn was succeeded by his son Tincomarus and the later rulers, Verica and Epaticus, all of whom are named on the coinage and may also have been part of the dynasty founded by Commios, whose power stemmed from Roman support.

The practice of creating allies through clients beyond the frontiers of the Empire was a longstanding Roman strategy for managing the frontiers that continued right up to the collapse of the Western Empire in the fourth century. A Roman client king typically reached an accord, sealed with the giving of hostages, to Rome which gave him Roman backing for his rule along with financial and trade advantages in return for being a Roman ally. The hostages, usually members of the client king's family or close associates, might serve in the Roman army, as in the case of the Arminius who led the German tribes in the catastrophic defeat of Varus's legions in the Teutoburgerwald in AD 9. In other cases they would be witness to Roman political and cultural life at the highest level. Not surprisingly hostages absorbed elements of Roman

civilisation and culture, which then returned with them to their homelands when they in turn came to rule. In the case of Commios and his family, coinage which began with the old wreathed head / horse obverse and reverse format, changed under Tincomarus and his successors to be increasingly classical with a realistic horseman and abbreviated Latin inscriptions. At this same time towns began to appear and recent excavations at Silchester (Cellewa Atrebatum) have shown a well-developed town existed in the site some time before AD 43. Through being Roman clients, Britons were becoming increasingly Romanised by the early years of the first century AD.

Away from the territories south of the Thames the assimilation of Roman culture seems to have been slower. However coinage was being struck widely throughout South and Eastern England by the early first century AD with the Durotriges in Dorset, Dobunni in the Severn valley, Iceni in Norfolk and Corieltauvi in the East Midlands all striking distinctive coins in addition to the Atrebatas. It was developments in Eastern England which seem to dominate the years up to AD 43, in particular those associated with the Trinovantes and Catuvellauni, a grouping of peoples centred on Essex, Suffolk and Hertfordshire, but also with authority extending further afield, possibly including Kent. Here too it is thought that a Roman client king was installed by Caesar to rule over the Trinovantes whose king, Cassivellaunus, had organised resistance to Caesar's legions. The successors of this person may have included Addedomaros (40-30 BC), Dubnovellaunos (c. 30-25 BC) and Tasciovanos (c.25-10 BC) all of whom issued coins inscribed with their names and started to introduce classical motifs including winged animals and eagles onto them.

It seems that after the death of Tasciovanus his son, Cunobelin, defeated rivals, united the Catuvellauni and Trinovantes and emerged as undisputed ruler of South Eastern Britain.

Cunobelin, like others before him, held Roman client king status and it is likely that he had spent time within Roman territory. He was described by Suetonius as *Rex Britannorum* (king of the Britons) and uses the title *Rex* on some of his coins. He is most likely one of two British kings recorded by Strabo as having sent an embassy to Augustus and his territory included two towns or Oppida, Verulamium (modern St Albans) and Camulodunum (Colchester) both of which are named on coins. A number of rich burials from the area of Camulodunum indicate that the British elite in these years were well supplied with Roman luxury goods with wine amphorae, silver and bronze objects as well as Roman military chain mail all found. Roman client kingship plainly brought its benefits.

Yet the nature of client kingship was inherently unstable as it lasted only as long as the chosen individual. Unfortunately chosen individuals die leading to a situation where the successor depended on Roman recognition and support to be able to hold power for any period of time. It is thought likely Rome may have had a preferred successor in most cases but this person was not always successful in securing their authority domestically. There are hints of discord over the succession of British client kings into which Rome was drawn before 43 AD and at least two British rulers fled to Rome in the time of Augustus forcing him to contemplate a British campaign, and others later around AD 40. In this lay the downfall of the British kingdoms as it gave the Roman superpower a cause to intervene militarily should it decide to do so. At the time of Cunobelin's death in c.AD 40, one of his sons, Adminius, had fallen out with his father, been exiled and fled to Rome. Shortly later when Cunobelin died, Rome found itself drawn into the succession conflict, providing it with a *casus belli* to intervene to correct a wrong done to the favoured heir. Caligula, who threatened to invade in AD 39-40, and latterly Claudius, who did so in AD 43, were

thus provided with an opportunity to develop their military reputations bolstering their position in Rome.

The coinage of Cunobelin is extensive and comprises a number of denominations in gold, silver and bronze. The most well-known coin is the gold 'corn ear' Stater which, in some cases, has a finely engraved classical style horse. This contrasts with less neat execution on others suggesting an increasing presence of skilled engravers within Cunobelin's ruling circle. Many of his silver and bronze coins are also finely engraved with Roman influence abounding; sphinxes, vine leaves, centaurs and griffin all appearing along with human representations such as musicians, metal workers and even a huntsman. Moreover with Janus, Jupiter Ammon and heads, suspiciously like the imperial bust found on coins of Tiberius, all appearing, this was a ruler who aspired to be Roman as well as owing his authority to Rome. In some respects, the coinage has the feel of a provincial Roman coinage such as might have been issued in a client state elsewhere on the fringes of the Empire. In effect Roman client kingship meant some parts of Britain were already Roman in mind and aspiration well before AD 43, bringing them political and economic benefits whilst being free of direct Roman rule. But the collapse of the old client king relationships after AD 40 invited Roman military intervention and brought an end to the independence of the British. Client kingship led to, and was replaced with, 400 years of Roman occupation, but for a few decades before hand the free Briton was far from being the woad covered savage of popular perception.

Corn ear Staters of Cunobelin are not particularly rare, being part of a huge coinage, and along with his silver and bronze coins they form part a diverse and interesting coinage that has much to offer the collector. Examples can be found in most Spink coin auctions, with occasionally more substantial collections on offer, such as the Clem Lister collection in 2010 and more recently the Kenneth Hewitt collection in March 2013.

The Nineteenth Century UK Bicycle/Infant Motor Industry Investment 'Bubbles'.

BY JOHN BATTEN

Road Sculler Co Ltd. was formerly the Rowing Tricycle Co. Adolf Reikmann relinquished control to the Rudge Cycle Co Ltd and the company was renamed Road Sculler Co Ltd in 1889. Share certificate signed by George Woodcock and Adolf Reikmann. Had it not been for George Woodcock the name and products of Rudge Cycles may not have survived. George Woodcock retired at the floatation of Rudge Cycle Co. Road Sculler was out of business by 1898.



Until 1896 motor vehicles were almost unheard of, with four mph speed restrictions remaining from the age of steam traction engines. However, H. J. Lawson's invention of the 'Safety' bicycle in 1879 (a progression from the 'high wheeler') inspired the population and promoters of the UK cycle industry. The 1880s saw technical and structural improvements by manufacturers perfecting the safety bicycle, as reflected in the high prices bicycles could command. For example all new bicycles were fitted with pneumatic tyres by 1893/4.

In April 1893 'The Illustrated and Dramatic News' wrote under the heading 'The Portsmouth Road' that there were 500,000 cyclists in the UK - 10,000 of whom were in the precincts of Greater London (this would have included all types of second hand machines.)

The Cycle Trader's 40th anniversary issue in 1935 contained contributions by traders who were active the 1895 period. UK bicycle exports during 1894 surprisingly amounted to £306,606 to France, Belgium £167,351, Holland and Germany about £100,000, and to the USA about £70,000, but with no mention of exports to Great Britain's Commonwealth Countries! According to one cycle trader (retailer) in 1895 'The sale of new bicycles for cash was surprisingly low at around 30%, generally to people who had the "keep the change" outlook on life. Most business was done with the bicycle hire (rental) trade at £1 per week. Some traders hired at 1/- (5p) per hour and also taught people to ride.'

Harry John Lawson, a mechanical engineering student who graduated into the UK bicycle industry, invented the 'Bicylette'

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'Safety Bicycle' 1879, and in 1880 patented his 'vision' of an obscurely powered 'vehicle' with bridle steering. Even at this early stage he visualized that the bicycle would transition to the motor vehicle. Lawson was in management at the Tangent Works. In 1881 three private bicycle businesses amalgamated, Tangent and Haynes & Jefferies with Rudge. The amalgamated businesses were headed by George Woodcock, a solicitor who had recently purchased the bicycle business from the widow of owner Dan Rudge, already a reputable bicycle manufacturer. The amalgamation was named **Rudge & Co.** H J Lawson was appointed 'Sales Superintendant' according to the **Rudge Cycle Co Ltd** prospectus of October 1887 (original share cert not seen). The value of cycles invoiced rose from £5,185 in 1881 to £41,163 in 1885. Lawson continued his services to the company. Rudge & Co manufactured Lawson's Bicyclette which was selected by the War Office for military use. Rudge & Co held a particularly valuable ball bearing patent. While with Rudge, Lawson would have learned the value to a company of holding and leasing out patents, influencing him to apply his knowledge to the potential of the fledgling motor industry. Rudge Cycle Co Ltd merged with The Whitworth Cycle Company Ltd in 1894.

Lawson next appears in March 1895 when he acquired the **Beesten Pneumatic Tyre Co** to take over the English patents and business of a company of the same name. In November 1895 Lawson floated The British Motor Syndicate, purchasing any motor related patents available. He bought the Daimler Syndicate, his most successful venture, and in May 1896 he floated the **Great Horseless Carriage Co Ltd** (*ill.*) which used Daimler motors. However, within two years shareholders were unhappy they had not received dividends.

Lawson then set up **The Motor Manufacturing Co** in 1898 offering Horseless Carriage Shareholders six Motor Manufacturing Co shares for every £10 share of The Great Horseless Carriage Co Ltd. The Motor Manufacturing Co was reorganized in 1900 but had gone by 1901. In August 1896 at Beesten, Coventry, Lawson acquired **Barton & Loudon Ltd** cycle rim manufacturers to create **Beesten Tyre and Rim Co**



Preferred share certificate in the New Coventry Cross Cycle Co Ltd. This was a reconstruction in March 1900 of the Coventry Cross Cycle Co (first registered 1896) to take over the business of Warman and Hazlewood (established 1875). One of the most decorative UK bicycle company share certificates. The new issue failed to attract sufficient investors. An ordinary certificate in brown also exists.

INVESTMENT 'BUBBLES'

Simpson's Leaver Chain (Foreign & Canadian) Ltd. This was an E T Hooley flotation (mentioned in his bankruptcy in 1898) formed for acquisition of foreign & Canadian rights of WS Simpson. £905,007 had been subscribed and called up despite cycle trade scepticism – scepticism validated by the company's bankruptcy in 1898.



The New Cycle Company Ltd was registered in June 1896 to acquire Swedish patents for improvements in the driving and brake mechanism of all forms of velocipedes (bicycles). £200,000 in shares had been subscribed and paid up but the company was liquidated in 1898.



Ltd. (ill.). According to the articles of association, the company was 'to purchase a certain patent from Mr. Lawson, a license was also obtained for the manufacture of Rims for pneumatic tyres in connection with Motor Carriages.' Again at Beesten he floated the **Quinton Cycle Co** which became the **Beesten Cycle Co Ltd** in 1896. Late 1897 it was decided to subdivide the business into two companies Beesten Cycle Co Ltd and **Beesten Motor Co Ltd**, the latter to produce the Beesten Quad Motor Cycle (the only motorcycle to complete Lawson's Emancipation Rally to Brighton in 1896). His only signature on a share certificate is a facsimile. None of his companies survived.

While Lawson pursued the fledgling motor industry Ernest Terah Hooley, an experienced property dealer, also saw bicycle businesses to be an opportunity to make his fortune. He moved operations to London with a six digit bank loan. He entered into a verbal partnership with M D Rucker, a man very familiar with the cycle industry. Rucker was manager of Humber Cycle Co and must have received a fortune from Hooley's business. Hooley quickly became a sought-after financier, a friend of the great and good, and who paid out thousands of pounds for eminent 'names' to front some of his floatations. It appears that almost everyone involved in the floatations did very well out of his largesse. Emboldened by the enthusiasm of investors he claimed to have made £360,000 by restructuring the **Humber Cycle Co Ltd** in November 1895 (the company was first registered 1887 but none of these share certificates have been seen). He successfully acquired bicycle companies and then sold them to the public at incredible profits in the belief that he would make more money than shareholders. Hooley's country estates and wealth are believed to have grown to near £7,000,000. By the peak of the bicycle boom in 1896/7 he had become overwhelmed, a victim of his own success complicated by poor accounting. To his credit he had increased his estate workers wages from 12/6p to £1 per week, irritating the other Cambridge shire farmers.

Here is an example extract from a floatation of two private bicycle businesses near to the end of the UK bicycle boom in May 1897.

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Raleigh Cycle Co Ltd, first registered 1891 and reorganized in March 1896 by E.T. Hooley. The company survived the collapse of the bicycle industry at the end of the century and became one of the UK's most successful bicycle companies. Share certificate signed by founder Frank Bowden who wrote a book 'Cycling for Health' as he had personally experienced poor health.



The Beesten Tyre Rim Co Ltd was registered August 1896 to take over Barton & Loudin Ltd with capital increased to purchase certain patents from H J Lawson. The certificate bears the facsimile signature of Lawson as Chairman. The Company name was changed to New Beesten Rim and Components Ltd in 1897 and was removed from the register in 1901.



Cycle Shares as a Profitable Investment: 'Cross' and 'Mathews' Limited.

It can be safely said that the shares in Cycle industrial businesses form the most profitable form of business now known. From small beginnings great numbers of businesses have grown to such gigantic proportions that they have been able to deliver dividends to their shareholders of phenomenal character... Guaranteed Profits-- The vendors have guaranteed interest upon debentures and dividends 7% and 15% respectively for the first year. The required £50,000 payable £20, 000 cash, balance cash or shares and debentures at the option of the directors thus leaving £20,000 working capital'.

By October 1897 only £4,000 in shares had been issued and the purchase money had not been paid. Liquidation followed in 1898.

In 1896 speed limits increased to 14 mph with the coming of the age of the motorcar. The craze for cycling slumped especially for people of 'keep the change' abilities. Litigations for £1.5 million hit Hooley followed by bankruptcy in June 1898. However he claimed to have received in the region of £100,000 from insurers on a strange life insurance policy arrangement with a solicitor. Hooley paid the premiums on the said 'alcohol related' life of Adolph Drucker MP. From 1898 to the end of the century many public limited bicycle companies went bust, share prices plummeted and investors losses collectively would have been considerable. The few surviving companies were in the main those with overseas export markets or those that had moved production to infant motor cars / motorcycles. It took until around 1908 before the UK bicycle industry made a meaningful recovery.

E T Hooley's greatest success had been the floatation of the **Dunlop Tyre Co Ltd** in May 1896. The privately owned business of 'The Pneumatic Tyre Company' was offered to Hooley by owner William Harvey Du Cros for £3,000,000 in recognition of John Boyd Dunlop's invention (or re-invention) of an inflatable tyre. Dunlop was the name chosen for the company and it was decided to float at £5,000,000. Advertised profusely, the venture was apparently extensively oversubscribed.

In 1904 E T Hooley and H J Lawson (said to be an acquaintance by Hooley from the 'Cycle Craze') were arrested and charged with fraud involving investments of another. Lawson was jailed, ending his business career. Hooley was damaged once more and did not recover, later serving two jail sentences for fraud. He wrote his book of Confessions in 1924 while serving the second term. Although some of Hooleys promotions are known it has not been possible to establish all or how many of the numerous UK bicycle related companies were promoted by Hooley or if he operated under a business name. He successfully promoted the Bovril and Schweppes Companies.

Further readings: *The Drama of Making Money* 1932, by Herbert A Meredith, Sampson & Low Marsten & Co Ltd.

Hooley's Confessions, 1925, Simkin Marshall Hamilton Kent & Co Ltd - rare but may possibly be obtained via a public library.

Google search. papers past- thames star- mahuau (Or Hooleys Bankruptcy hearing 1898.)

Google search. bygonedarbisher.co.uk hooley Ernest Terah Hooley fraudster with a magnetic personality.

Burdetts Official Intelligence 1897.

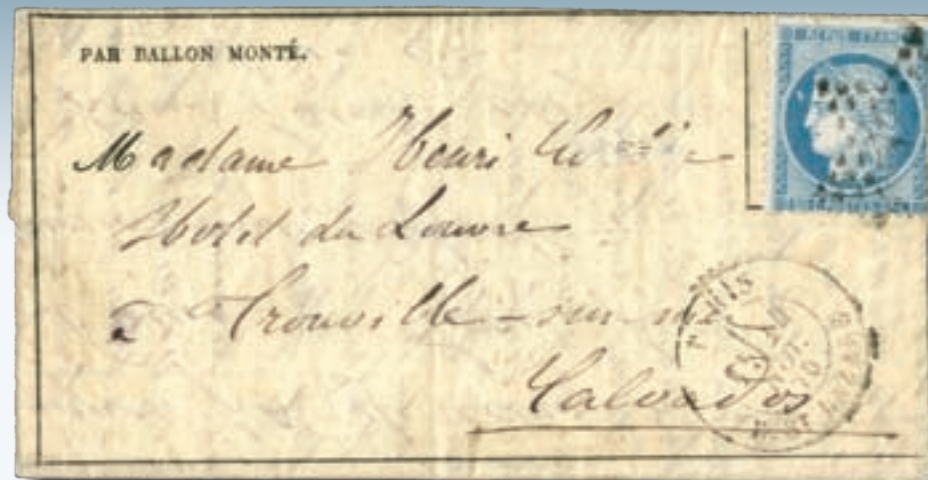


The Great Horseless Carriage Co Ltd was formed to carry on the horseless carriage industry in the UK using patents belonging to The British Motor Syndicate Ltd. H J Lawson was a company director. It was liquidated in 1898 and merged with The Motor Manufacturing Co Ltd.

John Batten became a member of the International Bond and Share Society about two years after it was formed. He and his wife enjoyed attending antique Steam Fairs and on one occasion came across a collection of ancient bicycles. The bicycle exhibitors were keen to explain the origins of their machines and the renowned UK cycle industry pioneers in the UK cycle industry. Thus began his collection of bicycle company share certificates.

THE PARIS BALLOON POSTS OF 1870-71 AND THE INCREDIBLE JOURNEY

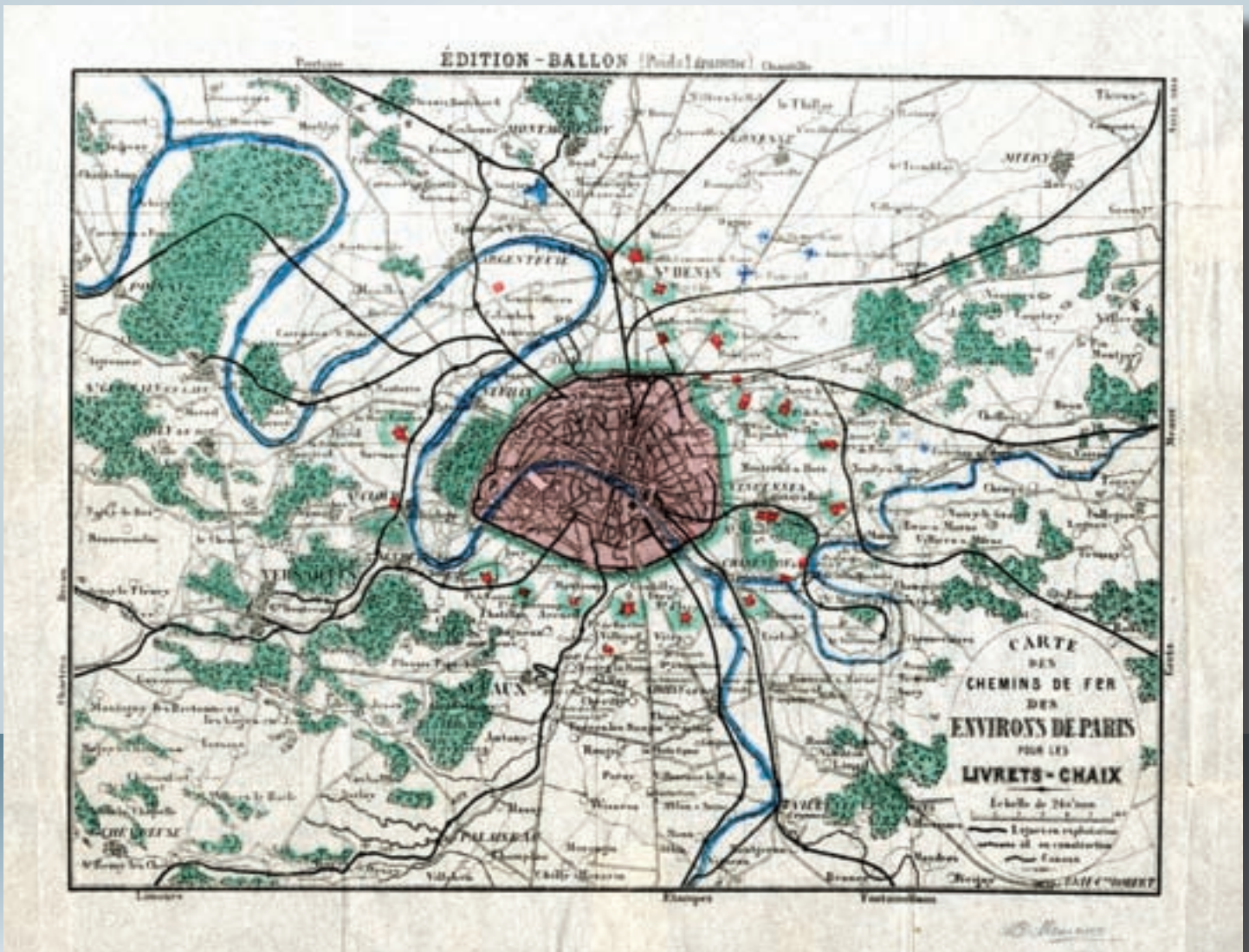
BY DOMINIC SAVASTANO



The Franco Prussian War was caused because the Prussians proposed Prince Leopold Hohenzollern to fill the empty Spanish Throne. The French were against this as they feared that they would be encircled by the German Empire. By early July of 1870 relations between France and Prussia had reached an ominous point.

Count Vincent de Benedetti, the French Ambassador met Wilhelm I at Ems and demanded that the Prussians withdraw Hohenzollern's candidacy. The King of Prussia refused to agree and the French population, inflamed by the French press were ready for war.

THE PARIS BALLOON POSTS



Wilhelm I decreed mobilisation in Prussia on 15 July 1870 and France declared War on Prussia on 28 July.

The first battles took place on 4 August at Wissembourg. On 1 September Napoleon III surrendered and was taken prisoner, Sedan was taken on 2 September and a new French Republic was proclaimed on 4 September.

The Siege of Paris began on 18 September 1870, leaving one of the world's largest and most vibrant cities isolated from the rest of the world for the next four months until the Siege was lifted. Millions of French Citizens and approximately 80,000 foreigners were caught in the Prussian trap.

The first mail carrying Balloon service was not in fact from Paris but two weeks earlier from the besieged City of Metz on 5 September 1870, the service from Paris began on September 19 1870.

The famous French Author Jules Verne escaped the Siege and was in Cap d'Antibes writing his famous book "Around the World in 80 Days" but one of his best friends, Felix Tourmachon, known as "Nadar" was in Paris and had founded the General Aerostics and Ariel Autolocomation Company who were to manufacture the Balloons in the great Railway stations of Paris which, during the siege could not be used for their intended purpose.

Some 66 manned balloons left Paris carrying mail and passengers during the Siege from September 1870 to January 1871 as well as one unmanned balloon.

Surely every flight must have been a great adventure. Some people, hearing of Balloon Monte covers addressed to Russia, America or even Australia are amazed the Balloons of this period could have covered such distances, this is to completely misunderstand the intention of the Balloon service. The whole point was to escape the



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blockade of Paris, or the other Cities encircled by the Prussians. Most of France was not occupied by the Germans so that if the mail could get past the enemy, no easy task, as many Balloons were in fact captured by the Prussians, the mail could be put into the normal French Postal service for delivery.

The manned Balloons were all named, many after French or American heroes. My story concerns the Balloon “Ville d’Orleans” and could easily have come from the pen of Jules Verne.

The Ville d’Orleans was prepared for its departure from the famous Gare du Nord railway terminal on the evening of 24 November 1870. It was to be piloted by Leonard Bezier and Paul Rolier on what supposed to be a fairly routine flight.

Standard equipment included 10 bags of sand, an anchor, 160 feet of rope, a 400 foot guide cable, paper coils, flag, knives and string. Rolier, the pilot, also carried a barometer, a map, a telescope and an electric lamp.

Although the flight was supposed to be routine, it was to carry a secret message, intended for the Ministry of Defence from General Trochu, who had drawn up a plan to move the second army of Paris to combine it with the army of the Loire. Leon Gambetta, who was at Tours, had to be informed as soon as possible so as to co-ordinate the two armies on which the destiny of France depended.

The Balloon was laden with four bags of Mail weighing about 250 kilos, newspapers and six carrier pigeons.

The ascent, at 11.40pm., was meant to be secret, but was in fact seen off by the press and some 600 well wishers for what was supposed to be a normal flight, with landfall to be made in Belgium or the North of France.

The Ville d’Orleans was soon carried by the southerly wind and was out of range of the besieging Prussians but the lights of Paris kept the crew company for the first 30 minutes.

At 2.30 in the morning, flying at 2,000 metres the Balloon was engulfed by fog, however the two Arostiers were comforted by the sound of trains rattling and whistling whilst they were crossing northern France.

By about 3.30 am they were still surrounded by fog, the non-stop rattle of the trains was still with them but strangely they heard no whistles.

When dawn broke of Friday, 25 November the balloon started its descent, falling slowly through the clearing fog.

The two airmen saw what they at first took to be a vast forest covered in snow, they could still hear the trains but slowly it dawned on them that this was no snow covered forest they were staring at but the crests of waves!

This routine flight had turned into what must almost certainly end in disaster, Balloons might be lighter than air but they were certainly not designed to float.

Lost and inexorably descending, Rolier and Bezier started to jettison their ballast in an effort to rise again, over the sides went parcels of propaganda and newspapers, they also tried to send distress signals to the few ships they sighted.

By late morning, still aloft, Rolier decided to descend and trail the Balloons anchor rope in the water, hoping that a passing ship might catch it. A good idea but unfortunately it didn’t work, a wave hit the basket and they had to rise again, over the side went two bags of sand and the largest of the postbags, which weighted almost 125 kilos.

At midday the Balloon was spotted near to Mandal on the South coast of Norway.

On Sunday morning, the jettisoned postbag, was found by fishermen. The French Consul in Christiania (now Oslo) was told of the discovery of the bag of mail and after being dried out after its soaking, it was loaded onto a British steamer bound for Scotland. This is known as the “Mandal” mail and was sent out from London of 2 December.

Back to our two intrepid Airmen. It was still Friday 25 November, they were lost and justifiably terrified. Having regained height they were again engulfed in thick freezing fog. Wet and frozen to the bone Rolier decided to descend at about 1pm. They soon saw a fir tree and Bezier threw out the anchor hoping to snag it. The basket hit the trunk of a tree and Rolier was thrown out, Bezier

THE PARIS BALLOON POSTS



caught his foot in the anchor rope and was suspended upside down with the now much lighter Balloon beginning to rise again. Rolier managed to scramble back into the basket and hold it steady while his companion freed himself, then they both leapt into the snow. Rolier unsuccessfully tried to secure the Balloon but it eluded them and flew off with the pigeons, the remaining mail and their food.

Therefore, at about 2.30 on Friday, 25 November, Rolier and Bezier found themselves on a snow capped mountain in Southern Norway, although they had no idea at all where they were. They decided to head South and after half an hour they came across sledge tracks and continued in a southerly direction. Soon the exhausted Rolier collapsed and fell into a deep sleep. Bezier continued on in hope of finding help, shortly he found an old cabin and managed to drag his companion into its shelter.

The next morning, Saturday 26 November, they set out again, heading for glimmers of light they saw on the horizon, they found another empty shack, managed to light a fire and waited for the owners to return. After an hour, the Strand brothers, the owners of the shack discovered them. The Strand brothers did not speak French and the Airmen didn't even know what country they were in. They all went down the Valley to the Brothers farm for something to eat and made their way to the Village of Seljord where they met a mining engineer, Nils Nilsen who spoke French.

Meantime the Balloon was discovered grounded some 80 kilometres from their first landfall near Tunet Farm.

One can only imagine what the inhabitants of Norway made of the Balloon, it would have been unlike anything they had ever come across! However, curiosity soon got the better of the locals and they discovered the Pigeons, thankfully still alive and the remaining postbag, known today as the "Thunet Mail".

Rolier and Bezier had unwittingly written themselves into the record books, the Ville d'Orleans had travelled around 1,300 kilometres. A record for a Balloon at that time.

The two Airmen travelled by sledge and train to Drammen on Monday, 28 November, although Norway, along with most of Europe was neutral, they were hailed as heroes at every point of their journey. At Drammen they learned that the Balloon had been salvaged, along with the postbag. The next day they travelled to Christiania and went to the French consulate. Bezier delivered General Trochu's crucial message to Gambetta to consul Hepp. The vital message went from Paris to Lifjell by Balloon, Lifjell on foot, sledge and train, Christiania to Scotland by underwater cable, to England by Telegraph and again by Telegraph to Tours, arrived too late, the delay was fatal and the offensive failed.



The St. Jean d'Acre Medal in silver, as awarded to officers.

ST. JEAN D'ACRE, 1840: THE ROYAL NAVY'S FIRST CAMPAIGN MEDAL?

Collectors are aware that “general” service medals were first awarded in numbers to the Indian forces of the East India Company in the late 18C and that the medal issued for the Waterloo campaign in June 1815 is commonly regarded as the first true campaign medal awarded to the British army. Like a modern award, it was granted in the same form to *all* who were present, regardless of rank or distinction. What is perhaps less well known is that the first “general” award to the personnel of the Royal Navy and Marines actually emanated not from our own monarchy or the Admiralty but from the Ottoman Sultan as late as 1840.

There were, of course, earlier issues of campaign medals to British sailors - like the familiar awards privately paid for and distributed by Alexander Davison for the Nile and for Trafalgar and Matthew Boulton's medal for Trafalgar. But these were “unofficial” gifts. Although British naval forces saw almost continuous action throughout the French Wars of 1793-1815 and on occasion afterwards (e.g. at Navarino in 1827 and in the Carlist wars of the 1830s), there were no *official* medals which were uniformly distributed by the British authorities to naval forces engaged simply on “campaign service”. Not until 1847, with the belated issue of the Naval General Service Medal, was this situation rectified.

ST. JEAN D'ACRE MEDAL, 1840



An example of an early “unofficial” naval award: Alexander Davison’s medal for the Battle of the Nile, 1798, in silver.

The 1848 Naval General Service Medal with clasp “Syria” : the first “official” British campaign medal for the Royal Navy.

British action in the Near East in 1840 was part of a policy which became familiar as the 19th Century progressed - keeping hostile (especially Russian) influences out of the Eastern Mediterranean where they might threaten British routes to India and the East. This policy was really behind British and French intervention on Turkey’s side during the Russian War of 1854-56 and flared up in its most dangerous form in the great “Eastern Crisis” of 1876-78, which nearly saw Britain engaged without significant allies in a war with Russia.

The campaign which culminated in 1840 with the bombardment and capture of what was then the Syrian port of Acre (now Akka in Israel) was long in the making. It began with the ambitions of the Viceroy of Egypt, Mehemet Ali. Technically, he ruled the province on behalf of the Ottoman Sultan, but he harboured grand plans to create a new Egyptian Empire and a ruling dynasty. Mehemet Ali is an impressive historical figure, now regarded as one of the founders of modern Egypt. He came to prominence as an army commander as early as 1801 when he helped secure the withdrawal of French forces from Egypt and in 1805 was appointed Viceroy of Egypt by the Sultan. He went on to modernise the economy and to reform and westernise the army and navy. But he saw his new fleet destroyed by the British and their allies at Navarino in 1827 during

the Greek War of Independence, which also marked the breach between Mehemet Ali and his overlord, Sultan Mahmud II.

Like earlier Egyptian rulers, Mehemet Ali wanted to extend the boundaries of Egypt and to control Syria, both for its strategic value and for its natural resources. Having built up a large modern army, he broke into open revolt against Mahmud II in 1831 and began the invasion of Syria. His army quickly overran the region, capturing its largest port, Acre, after a six-month siege. Pushing northwards, the Egyptians defeated the Ottoman armies sent against them until there was effectively nothing preventing their advance on Constantinople itself. It was at this point that international powers became alarmed and began the process of active intervention. The British feared French and Russian ambitions in the Eastern Mediterranean and the French, with their long Mediterranean coastline, also feared a Russian presence. It became important to settle the issue before the Great Powers ranged themselves on one side or another and fell into a much wider conflict over domination of the region and its sea routes.

The Russians offered military assistance to the Sultan (to the horror of the British and French) and in 1833 brokered a treaty by which Mehemet Ali would withdraw his forces, receive Crete as a reward and be allowed limited rights over Syria. Faced with

SPECIAL FEATURE



Acre and the bay: Victorian print.

Russian opposition, Mehemet Ali reluctantly agreed but by 1838 had grown dissatisfied with the treaty. In 1839 he renewed the war, again sending his forces into Syria and again defeating Ottoman armies, leaving Constantinople open to attack.

To prevent a greater international conflict, Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia agreed in the Convention of London to offer Mehemet Ali the hereditary rule of Egypt and the administration *for life* of Acre, in exchange for his withdrawal from the rest of Syria. When Mehemet Ali rejected these terms, a mixed European force (without France) began direct action. Initially, ships of the British Mediterranean fleet supported by Austrian and Turkish warships took part in a number of “active operations” – blockading Alexandria and the Nile delta, operating against Egyptian-held ports like Sidon, shelling Beirut (11 September 1840) and then attacking Acre itself.

By the Autumn of 1840, Acre - attacked by the English in 1189 and 1799! - was being watched by HMS *Vesuvius*, *Phoenix*, *Stromboli* and *Gorgon*, and the squadron was reinforced in October to a strength of 12 ships mounting 702 guns, under Sir Robert Stopford, and by four Turkish and two Austrian warships. It was estimated that the Egyptians had a garrison of only 4,500 infantry and 800 cavalry, along with warships at anchor. When the decision to attack the port was made on 3rd November, part of the allied fleet, *Benbow*, *Edinburgh*, *Castor*, *Carysfort*, *Talbot*, *Wasp* and *Hazard* with the

Austrian and Turkish ships, would bombard the port from the south of the bay and destroy its fortifications; the others (*Princess Charlotte* (flagship), *Powerful*, *Thunderer*, *Bellerophon* and *Pique*) would attack from the north. *Their* target would be the western defences and the citadel at Acre - later to be depicted on the reverse of the Turkish medal. Other ships, like *Revenge*, were initially, and to their crews’ disgust, kept in reserve.

All was carried out very efficiently. The southern squadron was the first to come into range and receive enemy fire from the port defences but soon the entire allied fleet was anchored in set positions and poured a tremendous fire into the town. The Egyptians served their guns bravely, though to little effect: the British fleet suffered only 59 casualties, most of them light, and superficial structural damage. At 4.00 p.m., after two hours of bombardment, the main magazine at Acre blew up, causing terrible casualties among the garrison, though not ending the defence. The pounding continued into the night before the allied fleet withdrew in the darkness. In the meantime, the garrison abandoned the town and early next day, surviving Egyptian officers offered the surrender of the port.

With the fall of Acre and after further fighting inland, Mehemet Ali agreed to the terms of the Convention of London on 27th November 1840. He renounced his territorial claims and offered to reduce his navy and army, provided that he and his descendants would be granted

ST. JEAN D'ACRE MEDAL, 1840

hereditary rule over Egypt. Though an unprecedented status for the Viceroy of an Ottoman province, this was agreed and Mehemet Ali remained in office until deposed in 1848; he died in 1849.

In return for the assistance given to Turkey, Mahmud II proposed that, amongst other higher decorations, swords of honour and other rewards, the allied forces present in the Syrian operations would receive a Turkish medal, known to the British as “the St. Jean d’Acre” medal after the ancient name of the port. In all, the crews of 26 warships would be honoured; there were more than this actually involved in the operations and some (often quoted are *Prometheus*, *Lady Franklin* and *Fury*) were not included, probably because they played only a marginal role in the campaign. It was intended that medals would be awarded in gold to senior officers, silver to junior officers and warrant officers and “bronzed copper” to naval ratings and Royal Marine “other ranks”. The fact of their preparation was announced from Constantinople in March 1841: “His Imperial Majesty is now having engraved medals of several



The Sultan's gold medal for Egypt, 1801

forms in commemoration of the Campaign of Syria which will be distributed to all those who take part there, from the General in charge to the last sailor”.

In January 1842 the medals, made in the Imperial Mint in Constantinople, were handed to the British Ambassador and dispatched to London. The consignment included 65 gold medals (46 for the navy and 19 for the army), 1002 silver medals (992 for the navy and 10 for the army) and 11081 copper medals (11000 for the navy and 81 for the army). By that time, nominal rolls had been drawn up of entitled personnel and in March it was widely announced in the British press that the medals were ready to be distributed and that those who were eligible should submit their claim. The first were actually given out on 2 April. In the end, it seems that 856 silver medals and 9,757 copper were actually distributed to navy and Royal Marine personnel. The medal featured the *toughra* or cypher of Mahmud II within a wreath on the obverse and on the reverse a rather crude depiction of the citadel of St. Jean d’Acre, flying the Ottoman flag, below an arc of stars and the Arabic legend “The Country of Syria and the Fortress of Acre, 1256 AH”. The narrow ribbon was deep cherry-red, with narrow white edges and was originally attached by single or double rings, though these were often replaced by the recipients with decorative suspensions of their own choosing.

Given that there was no precedent for the award of an *official* medal like this to the massed ranks of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, let alone one to be issued by a foreign power, the announcement of the award caused great excitement and interest. In the event, the medal proved to be a disappointment and was met with a chorus of dismay by recipients (especially the more vociferous officers), by the



The St. Jean d’Acre Medal in bronzed copper.



The Bombardment of Acre : Victorian print. This was the last great action by an all-sail fleet, before steam technology came into play. The St. Jean d'Acre Medal in bronzed copper.

authorities and by the press. Universally condemned as small, cheap and unimpressive they were seen in many quarters as an *insult* rather than a reward. This was especially so as Turkish forces were given larger, better quality versions in silver (none in copper) and the copper type awarded to British sailors was deemed to be of very poor quality¹.

An editorial in *The Times* did not mince words; under a heading *Medals for the Syrian Expedition*, it stated that “these paltry badges have already been much ridiculed among those who were in the Syrian expedition and the very prospect of receiving them has inspired them with disgust. A copper medal is but a poor recompense to a soldier who has exposed his life for the sake of another”.²

From many corners, there were equally disparaging remarks and critical comments; one writer called them “very poor works of art, resembling more the tickets appended to the breasts of good grammar school children”³. There were those, indeed, who suggested that the whole consignment be rejected, shipped back to Constantinople (with suitable expressions of contempt!) and that the British government itself should finally get round to the systematic awarding of campaign medals - not leaving the initiative to foreign powers. *The Naval and Military Gazette* reinforced the last point by claiming that “we have recently on more than one occasion, in the pages of this *Gazette*, earnestly invited attention to the ill-judged and anomalous system at present in being of withholding [from our forces] the decorations... which are in our country’s giving, while with a somewhat lavish generosity, we concede them permission to bear in conspicuous

display, the paltry baby-toys of some obscure and possibly even not very reputable foreign potentate”.

The same writer, with scarcely veiled fury and a hint of libel, went on to ask :

“When will this mockery end? When will the barbarous baubles cease to be foisted on the gallant men to whom the intimation is so significant...that their deeds do not entitle them to the honorary rewards of their own government? How long will the imbecile Sultan of the sinking Ottoman Empire or the infamous wretch who calls himself the Schah of Afghanistan⁴ be permitted to usurp the high place of our Most Gracious Sovereign as “Fountain of Honour” to the British Nation?...The difficulty, the almost impossibility, of obtaining British distinctions acts indisputably as a great and injurious discouragement to the zeal and honour of both services, the magnitude of which is scarcely lessened – is, if possible, made more burthensome - by the occasional presentation by some barbarous tyrant of a few exotic “grammar school tickets””.⁵

Captain Kenneth Douglas-Morris, writing in *Naval Medals*⁶, and referring to the award of these cheap copper medals to the Navy as a “cataclysmic event” whose “impact in social terms was enormous”, clearly considered that their reception was a key factor in finally pushing the British authorities into developing a regularised system of issuing campaign medals. This began at the end of 1842 and in 1843 by “taking over” the East India Company’s proposed medals for Afghanistan and for the China War. The EIC proposals (which would have rewarded only their Indian forces) were dropped and instead, in the case of both campaigns, silver medals bearing the monarch’s effigy and titles⁷ were issued in the name of the Queen to all forces engaged. This began in the early 1840s the process of awarding standardised campaign medals which continues to this day.

In the meantime, for just a few years prior to the institution of the Naval General Service Medal in 1847, at least most of the British sailors and marines who had been involved in the Syrian operations did have *something* to show for their campaign service⁸.

4 Referring to the Turkish medal and the proposed Ghuznee medal offered by (the late) Shah Shuja.

5 The Numismatic Society, March 1842.

6 Privately published, 1987. See pp. 183-85.

7 Which EIC medals would not display.

8 There are accounts of it being worn on parade in September 1842 – see *The London Standard* for 19 September and *The West Kent Guardian* on 24th.

1 Pointedly remarked upon by the British Ambassador, though he did not communicate his feelings to the Sultan!

2 28 March 1842, p. 4.

3 The Numismatic Society, March 1842.

CHÂTEAU PAVIE

GÉRARD PERSE A CLASS “A” CAREER

The year 2013 marks just two decades since Gerard Perse made his debut as a winemaker, and what a 20 years it has been! After a first career in groceries he decided to pursue his passion for wine at 44 years of age, launching into this new undertaking with the same energy which brought success in his previous endeavors. Gradually, Perse traded his super- and hypermarkets for top-quality Bordeaux vineyards: the Saint-Emilion first growth Château Pavie, and the two classed growths, Château Pavie-Decesse and Château Monbousquet, which he has brought to their highest levels of excellence.

FROM CARRIERES-SUR-SEINE TO SAINT-EMILION

Gérard Perse's achievement in the brief time since his “baptism by wine” shows that a vineyard's success does not always depend on a long family history, as the Bordeaux wine world often seems to believe...

Perse was born in Paris on October 2, 1949, to a father who worked as a house painter and a mother who raised their nine children in Carrières-sur-Seine, a small town in Yvelines just a few kilometers from Saint-Germain-en-Laye. At 22 years old and just married, Perse started his first business painting houses. He began with nothing

but energy, courage, and faith in his plans. In 1977 after the birth of his daughter, Angélique, he made his first foray into the grocery business. “*It was a new field where everything had to be invented.*” In 15 years, Perse built a thriving business, owning five stores in Seine-et-Marne with 1,500 employees: four Champion supermarkets and a Continent hypermarket, as well as several shopping malls in the Paris region.

1993—THE TURN TOWARDS WINE

While in their early thirties, Gérard and his wife Chantal discovered the world of great wines with friends. “We created a little club and began our education by tasting and visiting different wine regions like Champagne, Burgundy, and, of course, Bordeaux...” to fill his own cellar and to stock the shelves of his stores with fine bottles, he regularly traveled to Saint-Emilion. “*I was fascinated by the calm, the beauty, the serenity of the village. On each of my trips I dreamt more and more about buying a small property to produce wine for my friends and myself. In 1993 I learned that Château Monbousquet was for sale, and I didn't hesitate for a second—I just dove in.*”



SPECIAL FEATURE

And so, at an age when others might have been tempted to rest on their laurels, this successful businessman embarked upon a new career based on his four key principles: act, create, improve, build. *"When routine sets in, I begin to get bored. I need projects to realize."* The new owner of 32 hectares of vines, Perse brought in the famed œnologist Michel Rolland and lost no time in turning this modest property making négociant bulk wine into a magnificent winemaking estate. *"Our priority was to build a barrel cellar and vat house for our harvests. For the 1993 vintage we installed stainless-steel tanks outdoors. Without knowing it, we were taking our first steps towards a whole new life..."*

Gérard Perse's remaining group of super- and hypermarkets in the Paris region were sold in April 1998 (to Promodès, his former franchisor which has since been absorbed by Carrefour). He left Paris to live full-time at Monbousquet and dedicate himself to his new profession.

From the first vintage in 1998, wine professionals spoke of "resurrection" and "rebirth", of a "colossal undertaking" and "magic"... Robert Parker went so far as to give the 2000 vintage his highest rating (100 points), stating that *"Today, Pavie is one of the finest wines in the world."*

The Hostellerie de Plaisance...

In 2001, Chantal and Gerard Perse fell in love with The Hostellerie de Plaisance building which sits at the top of the medieval village of Saint-Emilion and decided to take up the challenge of turning it into a unique luxury hotel. Over the centuries the building has been a monastery, an auberge, a riverside café, and then an Hotel in the XIXth century. Renovated during the winter of 2006 by Alberto Pinto, the famous French decorator, the Hostellerie de Plaisance

has preserved its magical origins whilst adding a modern touch. The latest creation being the opening of Maison Cales, attached to Plaisance via hanging gardens. Visitors will appreciate the warm welcome and the caring touch and will find there the charm, comfort and service of a contemporary Relais & Châteaux, in a centuries old environment.

Whilst maintaining its rich history, the Hostellerie de Plaisance is also very forward looking and to ensure complete success it needed a young, inspired Chef de cuisine. This was achieved with the arrival in 2004 of Philippe Etchebest, Best French Chef and Master Chef. This young and dynamic Chef has a very modern style of cooking which respects the use of products while introducing new tastes from abroad which he has discovered on his travels. The architecture of his dishes is very important but above all, the taste comes first, particularly the right marriage of flavours of the various ingredients used to build these delightful and tasty works of art. He is a sensitive and sensible man as well as strong and demanding. And it all reflects in his cooking: pure poetry.

"If we must define his cooking: it is inventive, creative and amusing. Resolutely forward looking with strong classical roots. The seasonality of his cooking reminds us of the French traditions to which he adds international touches. The architecture of his dishes is also very important to him, knowing very well that they must be pleasing to the eye."

Originally from the Pays Basque, the Bordelais region became his adopted area (his father was the owner of the restaurant "Le Chipiron" in Bordeaux). After a classical education and a tour of France working for the best chefs he met Chantal and Gerard Perse in November 2003.



He moved to Saint-Emilion and, together with his wife, they gave this magnificent place a new direction.

Since May 2008, he has been offering a unique tasting menu.

"I choose the products daily, buying from the market and working very closely with my favourite farmers. Because of this, I can put together a different menu every day. My choice is reduced but this allows me to approach the marriage of various ingredients differently and to push further the research in my preparations."

2012—THE YEAR OF PAVIE'S CONSECRATION WITH ITS PROMOTION TO 1^{er} GRAND CRU CLASSE "A"

The year 2012 brought acknowledgment for all of Gérard Perse's work since 1998. In the last, highly anticipated, Saint-Emilion classification announced on September 6, 2012, Château Pavie was promoted to the mythic rank of Premier Grand Cru Classé "A". Along with Château Angélus, Pavie joins Ausone and Cheval Blanc at the summit of the Saint-Emilion hierarchy and the five first growths of the Left Bank: Château Lafite Rothschild, Château Latour, Château Margaux, Château Mouton Rothschild, and Château Haut-Brion.

"When I heard the news I was overcome by emotion. Not only for me, but also for the solid and enthusiastic team of people I work with, several of whom have been with me since 1998. Reaching the highest step of the "podium" is certainly the dream of a lot of château owners in Saint-Emilion, and achieving this is marvelous—there are any number of superlatives that I could use—but you can't lose sight of what's important. The daily reality remains the work."

2013—INAUGURATION OF THE NEW CELLARS DESIGNED BY ALBERTO PINTO

The buildings, defined by their limestone walls and open spirit, cover 8,500 square metres, together with 1,500 square metres of terraces in harmony with the magnificent Pavie hillside, a major feature of this winemaking region which was the first to be designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site. This is a beautiful setting of gardens and stone, turned towards the vines and their surroundings. Château Pavie's new buildings have been designed not only to meet the highest demands for vinifying and ageing a first growth "A", but to also play a role in the rapidly developing sector of wine tourism.

"Construction is proceeding as planned, we're on schedule. The exteriors are almost finished and the work has now moved to the interior spaces. We can begin to see the finished result and hope to have everything completed before Vinexpo."

With the same passion he had when first becoming a winemaker, overflowing with plans and projects, Gérard Perse looks to the future with enthusiasm: *"My priorities will always be to make the greatest wines according to each vintage. To promote the name and continue to develop the image of Pavie, the flagship of Vignobles Perse. The renovation will also allow me to receive my clients in optimum conditions, because I believe that the image of a first great growth is, of course, the wine, but also the property. We "sell dreams".*

Gérard Perse's future is also his daughter Angélique, and his son-in-law Henrique, who have likewise made the transition from Paris to Pavie in order to become part of this land. There are also his two grandchildren, Emma and Mathieu, whose roots now grow deep into the Pavie hillside, *"the most beautiful place in Saint-Emilion"*.



PORTRAITS OF GREEK COINAGE

BY R.J. EAGLEN

Gela



AR Didrachm. c. 490/485 BC

- Obv. Helmeted naked rider on horse cantering r., brandishing spear in r. hand and holding reins in l.
- Rev. Forepart of man-faced bull, the river god Gelas, with copious curls at forehead and luxuriant, wavy beard, swimming r., with l. foreleg extended and r. thrust back under body. Above, ΓΕΛΑ. To l., flaw characteristic of this die.
- 8.66g (21 mm diameter).

Author's collection. Ex David Miller, 2005. Jenkins 18 (07/R10).¹

Gela, towards the easterly end of Sicily's southern coast, was founded by colonists from Rhodes and Crete in 689/688 BC.² From there, expansion to the north was discouraged by inhospitable terrain beyond the littoral plain, to the east by the earlier foundation of Syracuse and, from about 598, by the existence of Camarina,³ its colony on the south coast, whereas to the west more than a century elapsed before Geloans founded Acragas, less than forty miles along the coast and midway between themselves and Selinus.⁴

Over four decades from around 505 BC Gela was ruled by tyrants. First was Cleander, followed by his brother, Hippocrates.⁵ The latter deployed a mercenary army to advance Gela to the foremost power in Sicily.⁶ At his death in 491/490, Gelon, his master-of-horse and guardian of his two young sons, seized power.⁷ However, when in

485 Gelon also became tyrant of Syracuse, with its superior situation and harbour,⁸ he moved there, taking with him half the population of Gela.⁹ This step, followed by the exile of further citizens ordered by his brother Hieron whom he appointed as his regent,¹⁰ must have greatly sapped the vitality and influence of Gela. Upon Gelon's death in 478/477, Hieron succeeded him at Syracuse,¹¹ but the regime collapsed in both cities after Hieron died in 466.¹²

The primary meaning of tyrant (τύραννος) in ancient Greece referred to an absolute ruler and implied no judgement on the incumbent's character or conduct.¹³ The tyrant was not necessarily oppressive, unjust or cruel and could be esteemed by his subjects and his memory cherished by later generations. This was so with Gelon¹⁴ but not with Hieron, although he craved to be seen as his

brother's equal.¹⁵ The advancement of Gela from the foundations laid by Hippocrates also illustrates the benefits ensuing from a succession of outstanding rulers. The greatest example of this in the ancient world was what Alexander the Great was able to achieve with the patrimony of his father, Phillip of Macedon.

According to Jenkins' chronology, the didrachm illustrated was struck early in the coinage at Gela, most likely during Gelon's rule, although the dating is somewhat uncertain. If so, it might be hoped to detect a drop in the number of didrachm (or tetradrachm) dies used at Gela after his departure to Syracuse. Although substantially fewer obverse dies were used in Jenkins' Group II than in Group I, the denomination had changed at that point from didrachms to tetradrachms.¹⁶ A possible explanation for this change is that the tetradrachm was introduced from Syracuse (adopting the Syracusan obverse design of a victorious chariot), an issue fuelled by the spoils of war after Gelon's decisive victory over the Carthaginians at Himera in 480.¹⁷

Gela took its name from the river Gelas which flowed into the sea east of the city.¹⁸ The didrachms of Gela portray an armed rider on the obverse, representing both its military prowess and reputation for breeding fine horses in the plains behind the city.¹⁹ The reverse of the didrachms and subsequent tetradrachms show the forepart of a man-faced bull, representing the god of the river. To the Greeks, deities were believed to pervade the natural world, and rivers and streams were particularly redolent of their presence.²⁰ The head of a man-faced bull appears on an issue in electrum from Phocaea, Ionia, in about 500 BC but most representations are later and portray the entire animal, as favoured by Neapolis in southern Italy, see Figures A and B.²¹ Gela was virtually unique in showing only the forepart of the bull.²² Its advantage, artistically, is in enabling a more detailed portrayal of the beast's face, an opportunity the die engravers at Gela embraced with relish. The inspiration exuding from the reverse of the coin illustrated, however, was not matched by the indifferent representation of the warrior on the obverse.



Figure. A



Figure. B

- 1 See G. Kenneth Jenkins, *The Coinage of Gela* (Berlin, 1970), p.180, and Plate 1, 18.
- 2 Thucydides, 6.4.3; Herodotus, 7.153.1. *Barrington Atlas of the Greek and Roman World*, edited by R.J.A. Talbert (Princeton and Oxford, 2000), Map 47, E4.
- 3 Thucydides, 6.5.3.
- 4 Thucydides, 6.4.4.
- 5 Herodotus, 7.154.1.
- 6 *The Oxford Classical Dictionary*, edited by S. Hornblower and A. Spawforth, 3rd edn revised (Oxford, 2003), p.710. *An Inventory of Archaic and Classical Poleis*, edited by M.H. Hansen and T.H. Nielsen (Oxford, 2004), p.193.
- 7 Herodotus, 7.155.1.
- 8 N. G. L. Hammond, *A History of Greece to 322 BC*, 3rd edition (Oxford, 1986), p.267.
- 9 Herodotus, 7.156.2.
- 10 Herodotus, 7.156.3. *Oxford Classical Dictionary*, p.627.
- 11 Diodorus Siculus, 11.38.7.
- 12 H. Berve, *Die Tyrannis bei den Griechen*, I - II, (Munich, 1967), pp.141, 147-52.
- 13 H. G. Liddell and R. Scott, *Greek - English Lexicon*, 9th edition with a revised supplement (Oxford, 1996), p.1836.
- 14 T. J. Dunbabin, *The Western Greeks* (Oxford, 1948), pp.428-29.
- 15 *Oxford Classical Dictionary*, p.705.
- 16 *The Coinage of Gela*, pp.29-33, 40-42, 199-201.
- 17 *The Coinage of Gela*, p.9.
- 18 Thucydides, 6.4.3.
- 19 Hammond, *A History of Greece*, p.267.
- 20 L. and R.A. Adkins, *Handbook to Life in Ancient Greece* (Oxford, 1997), p.285.
- 21 C.M. Kraay and M. Hirmer, *Greek Coins* (New York, 1966), Plate 179, 597O. Figures A and B show a didrachm of Neapolis, struck c.300-280 BC, in the author's collection (ex Spink, *NCirc* December 2008, GK 2598). The female head on the reverse is particularly fine.
- 22 An example is illustrated in *Greek Coins*, Plate 199, 712 O (a stater in electrum from Cyzicus, Propontis, c. 450 - 430 BC).

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS



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STAFF PROFILE: PAUL MATHEWS

This month we interviewed Paul Mathews, a long-standing member of staff in our stamp department

How did you get started in the business / how did you get involved with Spink?

My father was in the Royal Air Force so I spent most of my childhood moving from school to school and even lived in Omaha, Nebraska for a couple of years as a teenager. Through all the upheavals I had a constant interest in stamp collecting.

When I was looking for a summer job it seemed natural to aim for something I would enjoy and thankfully Urch Harris of Bristol took me on in their Great Britain Mail Order Department. I had already sorted some stamps for a local dealer in Dorchester and was starting to like the idea of working in philately.

I left school in 1977 and took the big step of moving to London to join Stanley Gibbons' Great Britain Rare Stamp Department in The Strand. Shortly afterwards the firm introduced a scheme to give all the juniors a chance to work in every department. It was great idea as it put people in departments that they might never have considered and it meant you learnt a great deal in a short time. I worked in a variety of different departments before finding my niche in the General Buying Department.

I had the best of both worlds; I was based at the offices so got to meet lots of interesting customers and view a wide range of material and I also arranged valuation days in virtually every major town and city on the UK mainland. After we advertised abroad, I had the opportunity to travel to other countries, including going back to the USA. It was hard work but I thoroughly enjoyed it and 21 years seemed to disappear in a flash. One day you just think that it would be good to have a new challenge.

So in 2000 when Don Seaby, Spink's long-time General Valuer, retired I thought this was a chance to expand my knowledge and see a higher level of material that I wasn't getting to see in my old job. I haven't been disappointed. I get to handle many superb collections.

What prompted your interest in stamps?

Stamp collecting is in the Mathews family blood as my paternal grandfather, who was the one who encouraged me to take an interest, had collections of British Empire especially India, as he had been in the Indian Army during the First World War and continued to live there until 1947. The family said the albums were amazing and contained the famous 1854 Four Anna's inverted head but sadly I never got to see them as they mysteriously went missing before he came back to Britain. He also collected cigarette packet labels, cigarette cards and matchbook labels. That passion for collecting was passed onto his son.

When I was a child I remember being shown my father's meticulously catalogued albums of mint Italy and Colonies. They were beautiful to look at but I was never allowed to get my hands on them.

Like most child stamp collectors, what first attracted me to stamps was the visual aspect. I'd be drawn to anything with a bright colour combination.

To show what an impact stamps had on me, my earliest memory, apart from my first day at school, was receiving a set of stamps. At age seven my father went to the Post Office and bought me the 4d strip of six 1966 Battle of Hastings commemoratives. He only bought the lower values, maybe he was wise enough to guess what I was going to do next. In my eagerness to put the stamps in my Gay Venture stamp album, I split the stamps into two strips of three in order to fit them onto the page. So in one fell swoop instantly devaluing their

investment potential. Not that anything so mercenary ever entered my head. A couple of years later I still hadn't learnt much about the value of stamps and was guided by my passion for colourful designs. When my parents bought me the 1968 set of British Bridges, still not worth much but at least it was a set, I swapped it for a bunch of bright Polish stamps that a boy at Prep School offered in return. For many years afterwards I regretted my hasty decision. I would still class myself as a collector rather than an investor.

Do you collect anything yourself?

I originally collected Great Britain mint stamps and first day covers but this became a busman's holiday when I started working in stamps and saw these issues every day. Then I was given the task of cataloguing a collection of British Commonwealth issues and was impressed with the quality of the designs. I mentioned this to my parents who bought me the Falkland Islands Dependencies 1954 ships and the 1963-9 South Georgia pictorial definitive issues as part of my 21st birthday present. These cost £200 in 1980, which seemed a lot in those days. These began my collection of Antarctic stamps from the various territories. My favourites were the French Southern and Antarctic Territories (TAAF) collecting the postal history and the colour trials. I was captivated by the detail of the engraving and it developed my interest in the wildlife of the region. Even now family members know my interest in penguins and I can guarantee a smattering of penguin-related cards and novelties every Christmas. I even own a penguin teapot that sits gathering dust at the back of a shelf unit. I'm not sure anyone else would give it house room!

I opted to sell most of the Antarctic collection in 1989 when I needed some money to fund a once-in-a-lifetime trip to America. I'd got the chance to go to Los Angeles with my basketball team mates and attend my oldest friend's wedding in New York on the way home. I had a few regrets when the collection was sold but it worked out well because I was able to help my friend when his best man chickened out just before the wedding. I was suddenly the best man, kitted out in a tail suit that didn't quite fit my 6' 4" frame and given the task of reading out the wedding cards. I was so nervous that I'm thankful that this was before the days of video. In the photos you can't see me shaking and I look rather smart in my penguin suit!



When I came back from that holiday I seemed to spend more of my spare time socialising and playing basketball than thinking about collecting, but I guess that if collecting is in your blood it's going to resurface before long. I'd pop into a music store to buy a CD and come out with a handful. Before long I'd started a collection to rival a small music store.

I also discovered British Telecom phonecards. These were the latest fad during the 1980's and 90's and there were copious new issues as big companies began to use them as a marketing tool. As the number of collectors increased, there were phonecard fairs everywhere and I found myself caught up with this new craze. My wife hasn't quite forgiven me for going through my collection by her bedside while she was in labour with our first son! Before mobile phones came into everyone's lives and killed off the phonecard, I even created two new issues myself. They were aimed at motorcycle enthusiasts and depicted my maternal grandfather just after The Great War on two of his beloved motorbikes. I still have the phonecard collection but when space at home became a problem it was off to a friend's storage unit.



So what am I doing with all that spare space? Did I mention my football programme collection? I've always been an avid football fan and followed Liverpool as a boy but there is nothing like being able to support a local club. So when my eldest son showed an interest in the sport and was taken by a neighbour to see Brentford I was caught up in their enthusiasm. I've been a season ticket holder for about 10 years and buy a programme for every match I attend, including the occasional away fixture. Never being one to throw a collectable away, I now have a rather large hoard. I've even added to my contemporary programmes with several dating back to the late 1940s.

Stamps still have a place at my home but I now collect Great Britain King Edward VII on original envelopes and postcards. My interest was ignited when I looked through some old family scrapbooks and spotted a King Edward VII letter card bearing a one penny red used

STAFF PROFILE

on the day of issue, 1st January 1902. It was addressed to my maternal great grandfather Alfred Yallop, who ran his own photographic business in Great Yarmouth.

Do your wife and children share your passion for collecting?

Even after more than 20 years together, my wife Christine has never caught the collecting bug from me. She has a passion for books and paintings but I think she would say that shelves full of assorted books and walls covered in artworks don't count as collections. Neither of my sons have shown much interest in collecting beyond the usual football and Pokémon obsessions at primary school. I live in hope though, as my eldest son, Thomas, who is currently at college, occasionally helps out with viewing at Spink.



Tell us about the stamp department and your role?

We have a small staff of eight but have almost 250 years' experience between us. That explains all the grey hairs! All those years of minutely examining stamps means that the team have the skill to give an authoritative estimation of value and condition. Our revered reputation brings the best collections in the world to us for sale at auction. We travel worldwide to value prestigious collections. It is our job to create the auction catalogue and give the most accurate descriptions for the benefit of sellers and buyers. It's often forgotten that we can also advise on the best way to form and add to a collection. We often develop long and trusted relationships with our clients and this is a really rewarding part of our business. If anyone comes to our Southampton Row showroom or telephones the office, they will more than likely speak to me first. My wide-ranging general knowledge means that I can give a swift appraisal of most collections. In my long career I have dealt with everything from dog-eared schoolboy albums to meticulously accumulated specialist collections. Even after years of looking at stamps I am still enthusiastic about these little works of art.

What is it that you like most about the job?

I enjoy the variety in my work. I'm always meeting new people and

I never know what interesting little finds are going to turn up. These can be fascinating but not worth a great deal but sometimes you find something that ticks both boxes.

I remember being handed what appeared to be a standard childhood album from the 1920s and 30s, usually worth less than £50. It had come in via a house clearance so I had no information on the person who had put the album together and had not really expected any surprises. Sure enough, it contained common stamps of the period but I turned a page to discover some printers' colour proofs. As I continued through the album, it was clear that it contained proofs for a number of different states including Falkland Islands and Malayan States. These proofs are printed in very small quantities so I can only guess that a member of the child's family worked for the printers and a sample book had been broken down. When the property was finally sold it raised over £8,000.

Another fascinating find was the Bachmayer Collection. I was holding a valuation day for Spink in Vienna when a middle-aged lady brought in a note book with a list of about 50 stamps in it. She mentioned her father's collection and at first I thought he had listed the stamps that he had. In fact, these were the stamps absent from his collection. Mr Bachmayer had amassed nearly a complete collection of European stamps, either mint or used, up to 1990. It included a number of very unusual German WWII occupation issues which up until that time I never knew existed. He had protected the stamps during the war by hiding them in a coal bunker.

What have been some of the highlights of your time at Spink /is there one moment in your career with Spink that stands out?

In my time at Spink there have been some amazing highlights with the biggest probably being the Chartwell collection of Great Britain and Empire, which we have sold over the last two years. I'd been aware of the collection since the late 1970s but didn't know the scope and variety of its contents. The highlight of the collection for me was a stunning 1840 Penny Black from the corner of the sheet with plate number 2 on its original entire letter. I'd actually seen the item many years earlier, in the 1980s, after it had been discovered between the sheets of an old newspaper in a tin bank box containing other stamps. At the time I was told that someone almost threw the newspaper away not realising its precious contents. Spink sold this item for £360,000, with the total sum for the collection realising over £20 million.

Another occasion that sticks in my mind is when someone called into the showroom with a suitcase containing numerous childhood collections from the 1890s to 1930s. My colleague, Guy Croton,

STAFF PROFILE

knew it looked interesting but it was such an eclectic mix that it could not be thoroughly examined on the spot. Having taken the suitcase into the office, he passed it to me for a general appraisal. Inside I found some small printed albums and a few exercise books. I started with the albums, which didn't yield any spectacular, then moved to one the exercise books. The first page contained two blocks of the Edward VII low value (halfpenny and penny), the next few pages had a few random used general stamps but on the fifth or sixth page my jaw dropped. There were two blocks of six Chinese 1897 red revenue three cent stamps. I could hardly believe my eyes as I knew that a dealer friend of mine had sold a single example many years earlier for around £10,000. I wasted no time in showing them to another member of the department, Neill Granger, who specialises in Chinese stamps. It was the first and only time I've ever heard Neill swear. We wanted to get the best price for the client so we put the stamps into our specialised Hong Kong auction (held every January) and they went for just over HK\$8,855,000 including commission (roughly about £700,000). A great team effort! The contents of the other books in the suitcase fetched £850 in an earlier auction in London.

What do you enjoy doing outside of work?

I've always had an interest in sport and coached youth football until 2011 when an old knee injury, caused in my basketball days, led to a cruciate ligament reconstruction and enforced retirement. I now have the perfect excuse to watch from the comfort of the stands or my armchair at home.

As I mentioned, for my sins (stress that goes with it!) I'm a Brentford season ticket holder so can usually be found supporting them on a Saturday afternoon, with my sons Thomas and James and even my wife if the team are playing well.

When not watching football, I manage to avoid any demands for some DIY about the house by putting my headphones on and listening to music. I have a large collection of rock and pop going back to the 1970s but I continue to explore the internet for emerging bands and singer songwriters. Yes, I'm afraid I appear to be starting a new collection of associated memorabilia.



You have been in the business a long time, how has the market changed since you began and how do you see the market for stamps at the moment and in the future?

When I started in 1977 it was the height of an investment boom with values of stamps going up week by week. Since then I've seen the market rise and fall and change markedly.

When I was first dealing with customers they used to collect stamps from throughout the world but now serious collectors tend to specialise in one country or one aspect of that country.

People's perception of quality has also changed. The difference between an average example and a fine example has widened considerably in the time I've been in the business. Everyone is far more critical and expect the finest quality.

Postal history has also become far more important and much studied. This is a positive move forward for philately and brings a new dimension to this fascinating occupation.

What are the most desirable items in your field?

Great Britain and its Empire are still strong especially rarities in very fine quality and the emerging markets of China, India and South America.

If someone is starting out collecting stamps what advice would you give?

It is always worth collecting the best quality that you can afford. Pick quality over quantity. Always seek professional advice on how to store and arrange the collection and keep your interest by focusing on subjects or countries that have a particular interest for you.

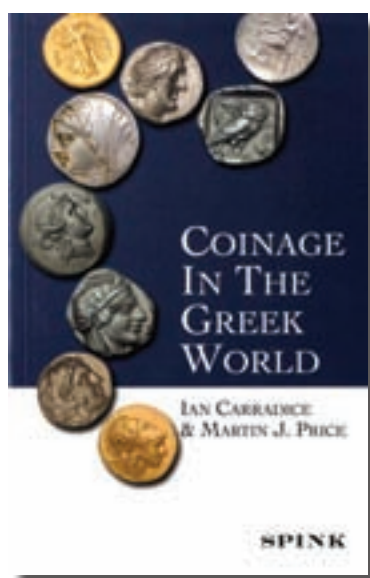
If you could own just one stamp or cover what would it be / money is no object what would be the one stamp you would buy?

If I had money to spare I would probably buy Edward VII colour trials and hand-painted essays. I have to admit that I have a soft spot for original artwork.

Tell us one random fact about yourself that readers might not know?

My guilty secret is that I own almost the entire recorded works of Abba on vinyl - and that includes recordings in Swedish. As a result of my misspent youth following the band I can claim to have been to every one of Abba's London concerts and have an LP signed by all four members of the group.

RECOMMENDED READING



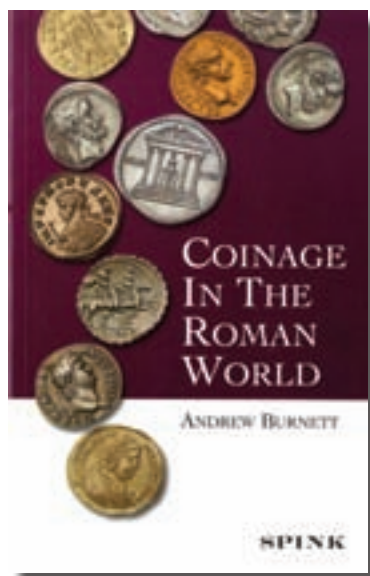
COINAGE IN THE GREEK WORLD

Ian Carradice and Martin Price

178 pages plus maps

(Ref. 455) £20.00

The development and use of coinage in the Greek world is surveyed in this book from its introduction in the 7th century BC to the late Hellenistic period. Coins can illuminate many facets of history and here the focus is on the reasons why they were circulated and how they were used. As a result, there is a wealth of information that has been gathered in one place for the first time. An opening chapter introduces the study of Greek coins outlining the development of modern methods of research. This is followed by chapters discussing the invention of coinage and its spread to all parts of the Greek world. Coinage production and design and the role of coins in the life of the people are then discussed, followed by chapters on the Classical period, Alexander the Great and the late Hellenistic World. As well as being a succinct and readable account for students and collectors of coins, all those interested in the ancient world should find this a fresh and stimulating source of information.



COINAGE IN THE ROMAN WORLD

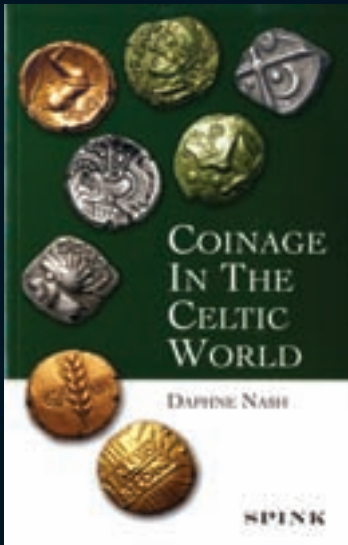
Andrew Burnett

168 pages, illustrated throughout

(Ref. 689) £20.00

This book takes a fresh look at the development and use of coinage in the Roman world, from the third century BC to the break-up of the Empire in the fifth century AD. The emphasis is upon interpretation of the coins rather than description of types, focusing on both how and why they circulated, and how they can illuminate the historical and economic background. An introduction to the beginnings of the Roman coinage is followed by two main sections, covering the denarius system of 200BC to AD 250 and the coinage of the late Empire of AD 250 – 400. Individual chapters describe the organization and control of the coinage, the monetary history of each period, the relationship of coinage and inflation, and the use of designs as imperial propaganda or symbols of Christianity. A particular feature is the integration of the coinage of the eastern provinces into the discussion of the Empire as a whole. A final section describes the end of Roman coinage with the disintegration of the Empire in the fifth century AD. Collectors of Roman coins, social and economic historians and all those interested in Roman history will find this a source of valuable information and a lucid survey of a complex historical subject.

RECOMMENDED READING



COINAGE IN THE CELTIC WORLD

Daphne Nash

178 pages plus maps

(Ref. 515) £20.00

The ancient Celtic world reached its zenith in the second century BC when it stretched from Ireland to Galatia and from central Europe to northern Italy and parts of Spain. From the sixth century BC until the early first century AD the Celts were among the most important neighbours of the expanding Mediterranean states and empires; this book takes a fresh look at the complex relationship of the two worlds and provides a comprehensive historical background to the Celtic coinage.

Over two hundred coins are illustrated at actual size and six maps are provided for useful reference. Collectors of Celtic coins, social and economic historians and all those interested in early European history will find this book an invaluable and fascinating survey of one of the most interesting and little-known ancient societies.



THE GOLD SOVEREIGN

Michael Marsh

136 pages, illustrated throughout

(Ref. 2784) £18

This book traces the history of the Gold Sovereign which goes back to the reign of Henry VII when a commission, dated 28 October 1489, instructed the Mint to strike a gold double ryal worth 20 shillings to be called the Sovereign. The author, who dedicated his life to collecting and researching these coins, presents a fascinating history of this popular denomination with details of the designers and engravers and a catalogue of the types and varieties which make this such a well collected denomination.



THE GOLD HALF SOVEREIGN

Michael Marsh

122 pages, illustrated throughout

(Ref. 3112) £18

By the same author, tracing the history of the Gold Half Sovereign and providing a catalogue of the types and varieties found on the coins.

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The Dauer Type Collection of Australian Banknotes is without doubt the finest of its kind, spanning the early Commonwealth Treasury and the portrait George V, George VI and Elizabeth II series. The high denomination notes from the early 20th century, a full set of which are in this collection, are particularly rare and almost impossible to obtain.



£100 1914
Rennicks 69b
Only 14 examples
believed extant

Australian banknotes are redolent with images of a bygone age, from the portraits of the monarchs to scenes of gold mine workers, the Goulbourn Weir, the Hawkesbury River, Captain Cook, the Leura Falls and so on. All are instantly recognisable and part of the rich tradition of Australia. The collection does a magnificent job of conveying this through colour and currency.



*Presentation 10/-, 1913, serial number 86
Rennicks 1b, includes a letter from
The Department of the Treasury, dated 5th July 1913*



*£10 1952
Rennicks 61*

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UPCOMING EVENTS

A WORLD VIEW AT SPINK

World Banknotes

10-11 April, 2013 • London



One of the rarest and most desirable banknotes in the world is set to steal the limelight at our World Banknotes auction on April 10 & 11th. A 1929 Palestine £100 specimen, one of the greatest rarities in banknote collecting, is estimated to fetch between £80,000-120,000.

The note is in superb condition and features the White Tower at Ramleh and the signatures of Sir Percy Ezechiel, Sir John Caulcutt and Roland Vanables Members of the Palestine Currency Board. On its reverse it displays the Tower of David and the Citadel of Jerusalem at centre. It bears the serial number A 000000 and is a green and pale orange-brown colour. Spink's banknote experts anticipate huge interest.

The Palestine note is just one of the highlights of this diverse sale, which features notes from all over the world, including some of the rarest examples from British Burma. A pair of consecutive Government of India, Burma issue 100 rupee notes from Rangoon, are estimated to fetch £8,000-9,000. They feature consecutive serial numbers: T/16 747336-337 and to have a consecutive pair is almost unprecedented.

One of only a few known examples of a popular Libyan banknote among collectors is The Kingdom of Libya £10, which dates from 1952 and features King Idris at left.

It bears the serial number: A/1 054200 and is brown on a multicolour underprint. It is in immaculate condition for its type and is therefore estimated at £4,000-5,000.

A fabulously rare Australian specimen in the sale is estimated to fetch £18,000-24,000. The Commonwealth of Australia specimen £10 dates from 1952 and bears a beautifully engraved George VI example. With serial number V/24 000001, it is red brown and pale green in colour and bears the signatures of Coombs-Wilson.

Another important note, worthy of highlighting, is a stunning specimen 20 Florin note from the East African Currency Board, Mombasa, dating from 1st May, 1920. These notes are exceptionally rare as they were issued for one year only, this note is therefore one of the only examples believed extant today. It is estimated to fetch £6,000-8,000.

UPCOMING EVENTS



Elsewhere in the sale are two of the first Seychelles notes issued by Elizabeth II and the first to feature her portrait. The notes are the very first in the series, with the serial number 00001.

They have excellent provenance, coming directly from the family of Sir William Addis, the Governor of the Seychelles (1953-57) and have never been seen before until now. They are estimated to fetch £3,000-5,000 for the 10 rupee note and between £4,000-6,000 for the 50 rupee note.

We are also delighted to be able to offer an Imperial Bank of Persia 100 tomans note from Tehran, dating from 1924. The 100 toman note is almost impossible to find in any condition and is therefore amongst the rarest of Iranian and Persian banknotes. The note in a blue green, orange and mauve colour



UPCOMING EVENTS

is absent from most collections and is likely to draw much attention in the sale. Shah Muzzaffar-al-Din is pictured at right with two manuscript signatures at the low centre and the reverse is in a blue and purple colour. This outstanding note is estimated to realise between £22,000-25,000.

A unique group of early British Commonwealth designs, trials and specimens from the 1900s in the sale, offer an insight into the design and printing process of banknotes, as well as the banking history of the more obscure areas of the Commonwealth.

Other trials include a Government of Siam colour trial 1000 baht. Dating from April 1925, the note shows a Garuda bird in the top left, with a three headed elephant low right. The reverse is in lilac and brown and a ceremonial procession is featured in an oval frame. The 1925 1000 baht note is extremely scarce and well justified its estimate of £3,000-5,000.

Among other rare notes of very high quality are those from the Raphael Dvir Collection of Palestine currency, which contain many of the rarest types in this much sought after series. The sale also offers exciting groups from Libya, Egypt, Iraq, India and Australia and many other countries. There are also extensive collections from Algeria and Bulgaria from the Alan Cole Collection.

Commenting on the sale Barnaby Faull, Head of Spink's Banknotes department said: "We are delighted to have more than 1,500 lots of fine world currency, making this one of our largest, most diverse auctions of rare notes, from around the globe."

For further press information, please contact: Andrew Pattison, Email: apattison@spink.com or Telephone: 020 7563 4044.

All catalogues are available on our website and through our Spink App for iPhone and iPad, and all auctions are broadcast live on our SpinkLive system.



THE COLLECTOR'S SERIES

London

15-17 April, 2013

The Spring Collector's Series sale this April offers a fantastic selection of stamps and covers from around the world.

The British Empire has particularly strong sections of Australia, with a good range of Kangaroos and King George V Heads, Bechuanaland, extensive Burma Postal History with many rare and unique markings, Canada, Cape of Good Hope including the world famous triangular issues with the very rare 4d. vermilion, Ceylon with Pence issues, Cyprus with a range of outstanding covers, India (LOT 661) and Convention States, Iraq, Labuan with surcharges, New Zealand, North Borneo with many desirable varieties, and Sarawak including a 1909 letter written by Sir Charles Brooke, second Rajah of Sarawak.

The Great Britain section includes an attractive selection of Penny Blacks, a large group of the Seahorses Issue, Departmental Officials and Telegraphs. (LOT 1442)

Among the Foreign countries there are impressive sections of Iran (LOT 1782) with a fine array of the 1902 Meshed Issue, and Italian States. (LOT 1818)

The sale concludes with the Pat Cassels collection of Airmail Crash Covers, and a fine group of Collections and Ranges with estimates from £100 to £5,000.

Lot 1818

Italy

1922 «servizio de stato» 5L. 25 + 44L. 75 green and scarlet/scarlet/green, unmounted mint, fine and rare.

Estimate £1,000-1,200



Lot 661

India

Official Stamps

1925 2r. on 1912 10r. green and scarlet, unused with large part original gum; fine and scarce.

Estimate £1,200-1,400



Lot 1782

Iran

1902 Meshed Issue

1kr. red, "meched 21/4" (inverted date) cancellation, large margins, good fresh colour, very fine. A rare stamp in this condition.

Estimate £700-800



Lot 1442

Great Britain

King George V Issues

1913 Waterlow

2/6d. sepia-brown, 5/- pale rose-carmine, 10/- indigo and £1 dull blue-green, each overprinted «cancelled» type 24, large part original gum, the £1 with a short perf. at right; fresh and fine.

Estimate £2,500-3,000

UPCOMING EVENTS

THE COLLECTOR'S SERIES

Lugano, Switzerland

19-20 April, 2013

Please contact Fernando Martinez

fmartinez@spink.com / Tel: +41 91 911 62 00

On 19 and 20 April, Spink will hold a series of auctions in Lugano which, as usual, will offer a wonderful array of international material, mainly covering the fields of European and Latin American philately.

The lots will be presented in three catalogues:

French Mail in the West Indies (Part I)

Featuring an important part of the famous collection of postal history formed by Federico Borromeo D'Adda, awarded an international large gold medal. A remarkable number of important rarities will be offered in this sale with the strongest fields being Guadeloupe and Martinique, but also with interesting and rare usages of maritime mail in the other territories such as Cuba, Puerto Rico and St. Thomas. This collection is notable for the taste and discernment with which Mr. Borromeo D'Adda selected the items, being graced by an outstanding quality.

Three items of Guadeloupe represent three of the most important rarities of the French Colonies. The famous cover bearing all the first issues of French denominations used in the Colonies, and being the only item known with this characteristic; the only cover so far recorded bearing a use of a first issue of France tête-bêche used in the Colonies; as well as the cover bearing the 1871 20c. tête-bêche from the general issues for the French Colonies.



Lot 35 Starting Price €30,000

Guadeloupe. 1849 10c. strip of five, 25c. (2) and 1fr. pair, the only cover known bearing the three first issue of France denominations available in the French Colonies. The most important item of Guadeloupe and a great gem of French postal history.



Lot 36 Starting Price €7,500

Guadeloupe. The cover bearing the usage abroad of first issue of France 25c. tête-bêche, unique. One of the most important gems in the French Colonies. Ex Stone.



Lot 53 Starting Price €10,000

Guadeloupe. 1871 20c. tête-bêche of the general French Colonies issues. The only example recorded on cover. Another top rarity in the French Colonies.

Sicily

An absolutely stunning International large gold medal collection representing the most important assembly ever offered in one auction. The fact that this collection includes ten covers bearing the highest denomination of this issue, the desirable, very scarce and highly valued 50 grana on cover, is proof of this statement.

For several values the largest multiples recorded are included, being a magnificent accomplishment due to the difficulty of putting together such a significant number of these items. Among others; the famous 1gr. I plate unused block of four, a 5gr. II plate complete sheet, the 20gr. reconstructed block of 70 including the largest recorded (block of 50), or half sheet of 50gr.

For all these reasons, this sale will be one of the renowned and celebrated in the history of philately of the Old Italian States



Lot 1036 Starting Price €17,000

Sicily. 1gr. brown-olive, I plate, the only block of four recorded of this stamp, being the rarest block of four of Sicily.

Lot 1148 Starting Price €20,000

Sicily. 1gr., 2gr., 5gr., 10gr., 20gr. and 50gr.: six is the maximum combination of colours in Sicilian postal history, including the very rare and desirable 50 grana.



The Collectors Series: Including important Chile and Portugal

The catalogue will include the usual section dedicated to Latin America, with a significant assembly of Argentina including the "Escuditos" 15c. without accent in extremely rare unused condition. The only cover known exhibiting the three imperforate "Rivadavias" denominations (ex "Tito" collection) is also included. The Chilean offering will include a gold medal collection with several scarce multiples and rare usages on cover.



Lot 504 Starting Price €4,000

Argentina. "Escuditos" 15c. without accent. Fewer than five items known in unused condition. Ex Dale-Lichtenstein and Sánchez

UPCOMING EVENTS

It is important to mention that we offer, for the first time, the earliest recorded cover of Colombian philately, which predates by one month the previously earliest usage recorded (as proved by a decree, first issue stamps were used in Colombia before the official day of issue); as well as one of just two covers known dispatched on the first official day of issue.

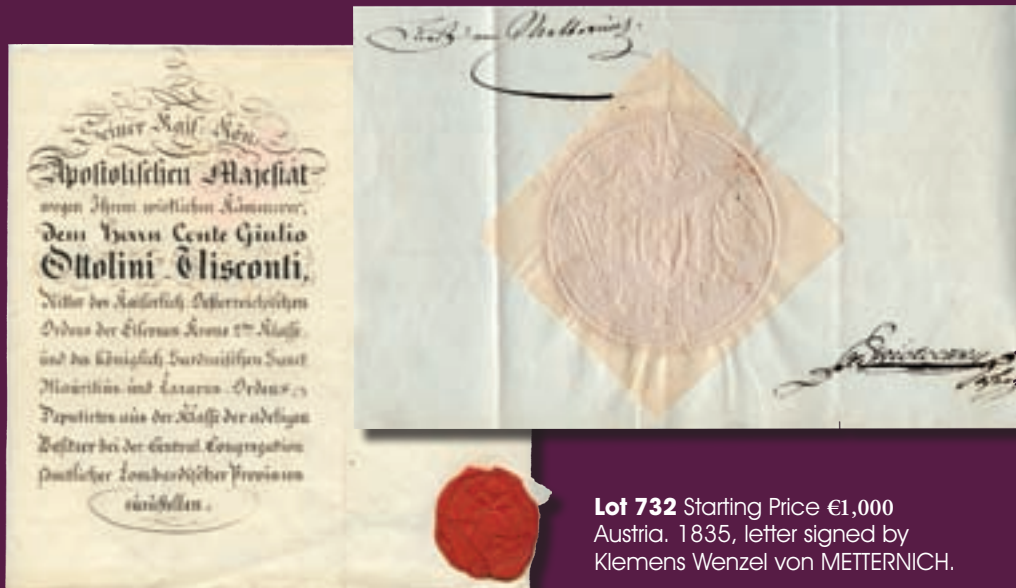
An interesting part of autographed letters and documents, enriching the catalogue, will feature signatures of important personages such as Metternich or Catherine II, The Great, of Russia.

Our usual section of Italian territories will comprise several interesting items for collectors of these areas.

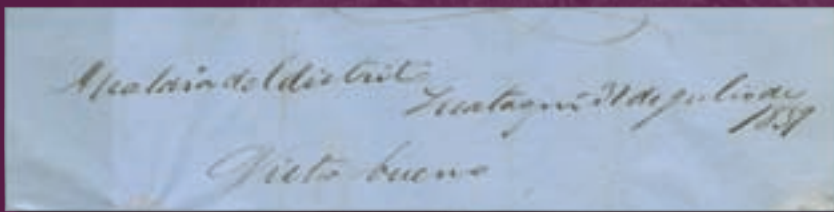
A consistent selection of Portugal, featuring the first classic issues, will comprise several rarities. Due to the scarcity of material of this country on the market, this sale offers an excellent opportunity to acquire several highly important items of Portuguese philately.



Lot 549 Starting Price €2,000
Chile. Santiago Printing by Gillet, 5c. burnt sienna in a very rare and spectacular marginal strip of four on cover.



Lot 732 Starting Price €1,000
Austria. 1835, letter signed by
Klemens Wenzel von METTERNICH.



Lot 657 Starting Price €8,000
Colombia. First issue 10c. on cover dated 31 July 1859, the earliest usage known of Colombian philately, demonstrating the theory, corroborated by a decree, that postage stamps were put into use before the official day of issue (1st September). One of the great gems of Colombian philately.

Lot 874 Starting Price €7,500
Portugal, 1853 First issue 25r. extremely rare mint strip of three. Ex Yardley, Urwick and Gonçalves.



Lot 880 Starting Price €30,000
Portugal, 1853 First issue 25r. and 100r., the vastly superior quality example of just three such combination frankings known on cover, being the only addressed to a foreign destination. A great rarity of Portugal.

Lot 932 Starting Price €20,000
Switzerland. A spectacular marginal "Basel Dove" on cover, one of the most significant items bearing this highly desirable stamp.



Lot 942 Starting Price €15,000
Spain, British Consulate at Cadiz marking. Believed to be the only cover recorded bearing the "Number One" of Spain in combination with a British packet agency usage.



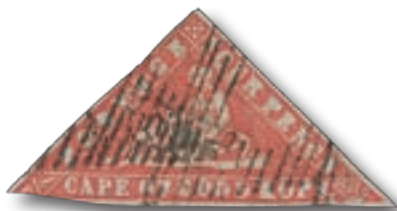
UPCOMING EVENTS

THE 'LIONHEART' COLLECTION

London

17 April, 2013

Spink are pleased to offer the first part of the 'Lionheart' collection of Great Britain and British Empire stamps



Lot 2135

Cape of Good Hope, 1861 Woodblock 4d. vermilion error of colour. A major rarity with B.P.A. Certificate.

Estimate £4,000-5,000



Lot 2136

Mafeking Siege, 1900 (Apr.) produced photographically, 3d. pale blue on blue, unused. A rare item with Brandon Certificate.

Estimate £2,500-3,000



Lot 2160

Ceylon, 1921-32, 100r. dull purple and blue showing break in scroll, fine mint. Rare.

Estimate £1,500-18,00



Lot 2260

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, 1922-27, £100 red and black overprinted "SPECIMEN", fresh and fine unmounted mint.

Estimate £800-1,000



Lot 2379

Tanganyika, 1917-21 MCA 1c. and 10c. to 50r. complete set of fifteen imperforate plate proofs in issued colours on gummed watermarked paper, fine. A lovely exhibition set.

Estimate £4,000-5,000



Lot 2064

Great Britain, Edward VIII, 1936, 1d. scarlet in a left margin, horizontal pair with control "A/36" and cylinder "7 dot" with single extension perforation of perforation type 5. An exceptional rarity with R.P.S. Certificate.

Estimate £1,000-1,500



Lot 2276

Mauritius, 1848-59 "POST PAID" 1d. orange-vermilion, early impression, cancelled "2".

Estimate £1,200-1,500



Lot 2328

Northern Rhodesia, 1938-52, 1½ d. carmine-red showing "tick bird" flaw, fine mint. Rare.

Estimate £2,500-3,000



Lot 2335

Nyasaland, 1897-1900 CC £10 black and yellow, neatly cancelled by light "ZOMBA/B.C.A." squared-circle date stamp. Possibly the finest used example known. With R.P.S. Certificate.

Estimate £2,000-2,500



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THE *Medina* COLLECTIONS

The second part of the extensive, award winning, 'Medina' Collections will be offered at auction by Spink on 21 May, 2013.

Featured here are some of the important items which will be offered for sale at this auction.



1854 4a. First Printing example with blue wavy lines and rosettes virtually intact



King George V 25r. Elephant essay

THE MEDINA COLLECTIONS



King Edward 25r. with
1911 Allahabad First
Aerial Post cancellation



1854 9½
arches ½a.
vermillion



1852 Scinde Dawk ½a. red
pen-cancelled on piece



King Edward VII 15r.
bi-coloured essay



King Edward VII 1r. essay

1854 4a. 4th.
Printing pair



1854 4a. Third Printing, Head III, Frame I, pair on cover to Amsterdam

UPCOMING EVENTS

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, CAMPAIGN MEDALS AND MILITARIA AUCTION

25th April, 2013 • London

Following on from a very successful 2012, where the Medal Department offered for sale almost 1,700 Lots, which sold for a combined Hammer Price of £3,086,395 (£3,703,674 including Buyer's Premium), our first Medal auction of 2013 is on the 25th April.

Included in this sale is a fine run of Military General Service Medals 1793-1814, many of which were awarded for actions in North America, or to men who served during the American War 1812-14. Amongst the highlights of this collection are:



A fine M.G.S. for Fort Detroit to Private Thomas Glass, 41st Foot, who was present at the Battle of Fort Detroit, 16.8.1812; was taken Prisoner of War at the Battle of Lake Erie, 10.9.1812, and who subsequently managed to escape and re-join his Regiment. (Estimate £4,500-5,000).



A good M.G.S. to Corporal Stephen Jeffries, 4th Foot, whose superb battle record included service at Copenhagen 1807, to prevent the Danish fleet defecting to the Franco-Russian alliance; in the Peninsula, where he was wounded at Badajoz; in North America, where he was present at the Battle of Bladensburg and the subsequent burning of the Capitol and the White House- 'the greatest disgrace every dealt to American arms'- and at the Battles of Baltimore and New Orleans; and finally at Waterloo. (Estimate £1,400-1,800).



A fine M.G.S. for Martinique to Private James Higgins, 8th Foot, who served with the Regiment during the American War of 1812-14 against the United States. He was wounded in the right groin during the attack on Sackett's Harbor, an American naval base at the extreme eastern end of Lake Ontario, 29.5.1813- According to the Regimental History, the Regiment 'had five private soldiers killed in this enterprise, one Officer died of wounds; three Officers and seven rank and file were wounded and left as Prisoners of War; and two Officers and 63 rank and file were wounded'. British casualties as a whole amounted to 48 Officers and men killed, and 211 wounded. Higgins was taken Prisoner of War, and held at Pittsfield, Maryland, until June 1814, when he was given leave to march to Canada. (Estimate £3,000-4,000).

A superb M.G.S. to Private John King, 4th Foot, who served in eleven Actions with the Regiment; was wounded six times, on the Peninsula and in North America; and taken Prisoner of War- it was only as a result of his multiple injuries that he was prevented from taking the field at Waterloo. (Estimate £2,800-3,200).



With medals ranging from the late 18th to the early 21st Centuries, and covering all seven continents, the catalogue for this sale will be available online and in printed form from the beginning of April- for more information please contact either the Medal Department or the Auction Team.

Our next sale after this is in London on the 25th July, and consignments for this sale can be accepted up until the second week in June.

Also in the sale is a good run of Naval General Service Medals 1793-1840, the Naval equivalent of the Military General Service Medal the pick of which are:



A fine N.G.S. to Landsman Thomas Mitchell, Royal Navy, who served as Landsman in H.M.S. *Pompee* as part of the combined naval and military assault and capture of the French-held island of Martinique in the Caribbean Sea, 24.2.1809; and subsequently served as the same rate and in the same vessel for the chase of three French ships of the line and the capture of one, the 74-gun *d'Hautpoul*, by H.M. Ships *Pompee*, *Castor* and the brig *Recruit*, engaging in a running fight which began off Vieux-Fort, Guadeloupe, 14.4.1809, and ended in sight of Cape Roxo, Puerto Rico, 17.4.1809, the *d'Hautpoul* was finally forced to strike her colours having suffered over 80 killed and wounded. (Estimate £3,000-3,500).



The unique N.G.S. with clasps Lowestoffe and Egypt to Able Seaman Gilbert White, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. *Lowestoffe* (32-guns) when, together with H.M.S. *Dido* (28-guns), she engaged the French frigates *Minerve* (40-guns) and *Artemise* (36-guns) off Toulon, 24.6.1795; early in the action the *Minerve* savaged the *Dido*; however, the *Lowestoffe* came to the aid of the smaller British vessel just in time and after a heated exchange forced the French frigate to surrender; White subsequently served as Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Foudroyant* for services in co-operation with the Army on and off the coast of Egypt, 1801. Only 6 'Lowestoffe' clasps were issued with the Naval General Service Medal, and White's medal is unique in combination with the clasp 'Egypt'. This medal has an impressive provenance, having first appeared at auction in 1930 as part of the Lord Cheylesmore Collection- the finest medal collection of its generation. (Estimate £10,000-15,000).



A good N.G.S. to Able Seaman William Houghton, Royal Navy, who was present at two of the big fleet actions of the 18th Century, serving as a Landsman in H.M.S. *Defence* at 'The Glorious First of June' in 1794, and as an Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Excellent* during the defeat of the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, 14.2.1797. (Estimate £4,500-5,000).

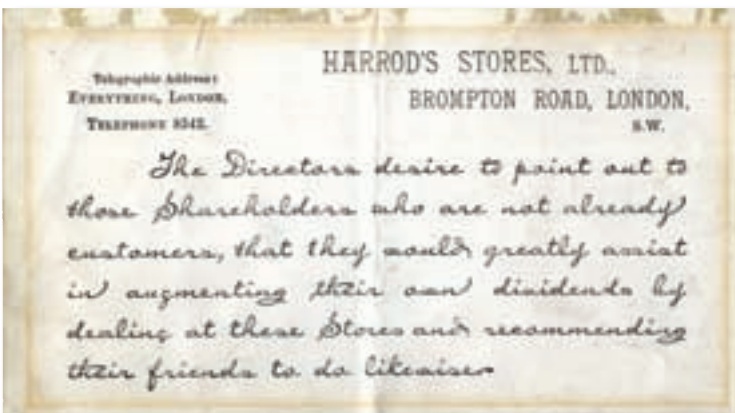
UPCOMING EVENTS

WORLD BONDS AND SHARE CERTIFICATES

London

7 June, 2013

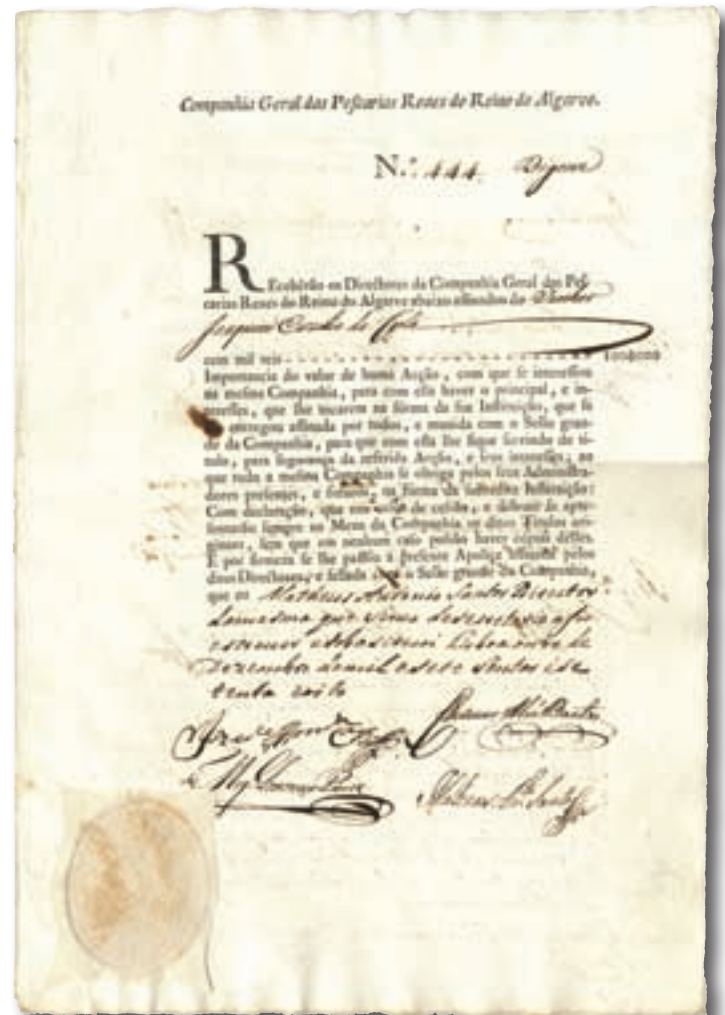
Coming up in our World Bonds and Share Certificates sale on the 7th June 2013.



An early share in Harrods Stores Ltd., 1894, the first time seen at auction. Although removed from a frame the piece is still in very fine condition although a little toned. The earliest known piece.

Estimate £200-£300

Companhia Geral das Pescarias Reais do Reino do Algarve (1773): only 800 shares issued! Formed by the famous Portuguese statesman Marquis of Pombal
Estimate £2,000 - 2,500



Other properties include extremely rare Government bonds, the property of H.M.Treasury, and only just consigned. The bonds, mostly from Eastern Europe, are little known issues made by the Treasury and placed privately within the banking system and not offered publicly. Many are very high denominations and issued in very small numbers. Full details available soon.

Please contact **Mike Veissid** with any enquiries via mveissid@spink.com or telephone **020 7563 4000**.



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RSPL Regional Meeting

Spink sponsored dinner at The Summer Palace during the 3rd RSPL Regional Meeting in China.



The 3rd Royal Philatelic Society London China Regional Meeting was held in the Summer Palace of Beijing on 10th November 2012. It was attended by a dozen members and fellows, plus over 100 guests from Taiwan, Hong Kong as well as different parts of mainland China as far as Xinjiang.

RPSL president-elect Mr Chris King presided over the 2012 China Regional Meeting and delivered the keynote speech which traced the longstanding interest in, and relations with, China. Mr King spoke of it being high-time for an 'East-meets-West' attitude and to forge closer ties between philatelists in China and the rest of the world, and that RPSL is an ideal platform.

In the afternoon, Zhao Yue of Shanghai delivered a presentation on Mongolia, and Xie Weijing of Xinjiang delivered a presentation on Xinjiang (Sinkiang) Official Perfin stamps. In the second session, Taiwan philatelist Yu delivered a presentation on the Chinese Imperial Post Concessionary Rate Usage in Beijing, and Liang Yinzong of Beijing shared his studies on Northwest Army Mail. A lively discussion followed these presentations.

In the evening, guests moved to the Singing Bird Pavilion of the Summer Palace, which was the favourite theatre and dining place for Empress Dowager, for a dinner sponsored by Spink, where they were greeted by performances and a court cuisine was waiting. A royal treat to end a fruitful day!



Malmö 3rd International Philatelic Summit

25-27th April 2014

The **Malmö 2nd International Philatelic Summit** was held over 27-29th April 2012 and confirmed the Summit's strong reputation by attracting 92 delegates, representing 23 different countries from four different continents; this was an increase in attendance from the first Summit in 2009. Whilst Europe was the dominant continent because of proximity, delegates came from as far away as China, Korea, India, Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico and the United States.

Once again Malmö is the meeting point for the **Malmö 3rd International Philatelic Summit**, being held 25-27 April 2014. The seminars address collectors, exhibitors, experienced judges and apprentice judges. The outline for the seminars is set to deal with the philatelic material in competitive exhibits representing all FIP exhibition classes.

The seminars are conducted over three days with a busy and fast-moving program. Eight speakers are invited: *Damian Läge* (Germany), *Stephen D. Schumann* (USA), *Jan Berg* (Sweden), *Jari Majander* (Finland), *James Peter Gough RDP* (USA), *Brian Trotter RDP* (United Kingdom), *Lars Peter Svendsen* (Denmark) and *Goffrey Lewis* (Australia). The key elements for the success of the Malmö Summits are the qualified speakers combined with outstanding presentations and performances.

When the series of Summits started, the aim in the long run, was to establish an international arena for advanced philately and philatelists. After the successes of the first two Summits, Spink were delighted to step forward and become a new supporting partner as the host of the Summit with the aim of further developing the Summit in the right direction.



Places to **Malmö 3rd International Philatelic Summit** are limited and applications must be received no later than 31st December 2013. Book early to avoid disappointment as many applications have already been received.

An application form can be downloaded from the Spink website at <http://www.spink.com/departments.aspx>

Olivier Stocker
Chairman and CEO
Spink & Son Ltd., London

Jonas Hällström FRPSL
Chairperson of the Malmö
International Philatelic Summit





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FRIDAY 26 APRIL | 2PM-8PM
SATURDAY 27 APRIL | 10AM-4PM

STAMPS | COINS | BANKNOTES | MEDALS
BONDS & SHARES | AUTOGRAPHS
WINES

SALE CALENDAR 2013

STAMPS

20 March	The award winning "Medina" collection of Cape of Good Hope	London	13024
22/23 March	The Collector's Series Sale	New York	142
15/16/17 April	The Collector's Series Sale	London	13031
17 April	The "Lionheart" Collection of Great Britain and British Empire - Part I	London	13036
19 April	French Mail in the West Indies - The Federico Borromeo D'Adda Collection	Lugano	SW1005
19/20 April	The Collector's Series Sale, including important Chile and Portugal	Lugano	SW1006
20 April	The Collector's Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS05
20 April	Sicily - An International Large Gold Medal Collection	Lugano	SW1007
21 May	The award winning "Medina" collection of India Part II.	London	13025
5 June	Specialised Great Britain sale	London	13026
10/11 July	The Collector's Series Sale	London	13027
10 September	The award winning "Medina" collection of India and States Part III.	London	13028
11 September	The award winning "Medina" collection of Great Britain	London	13029
21/22 September	Stamps and Covers of South East Asia	Singapore	13030

COINS

26/27 March	Ancient, British & Foreign Coins and Commemorative Medals	London	13012
20 April	The Collector's Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS05
22/23 May	The Collector's Series Sale	New York	316
27 June	Ancient, English & Foreign Coins and Commemorative Medals	London	13013
21 August	Tibetan Coins from the Nick Rhodes Collection	Hong Kong	13020
28/29 August	The Collector's Series Sale	New York	317
24 September	North East Indian Coins from the Nick Rhodes Collection	London	13019
27 September	Ancient, English & Foreign Coins and Commemorative Medals	London	13014
5 December	Ancient, English & Foreign Coins and Commemorative Medals	London	13015
3 December	Ancient, English & Foreign Coins and Commemorative Medals	London	13015

BANKNOTES

10/11/12 April	World Banknotes	London	13004
12 April	The David Kirch Collection of Bank of England Notes Part II	London	13033
18 April	The David Kirch Collection of English Provincial Banknotes Part III: Wales and West Midlands	London	13032
20 April	The Collector's Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS05
22/23 May	The Collector's Series Sale	New York	316
1/2 October	World Banknotes	London	13018
5 December	World Banknotes	London	13034

MEDALS

25 April	Orders, Decorations, Campaign Medals & Militaria	London	13001
25 July	Orders, Decorations, Campaign Medals & Militaria	London	13002
21 November	Orders, Decorations, Campaign Medals & Militaria	London	13003

BONDS & SHARES

20 April	The Collector's Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS05
22/23 May	The Collector's Series Sale	New York	316
7 June	Bonds and Share Certificates of the World	London	13016
28/29 August	The Collector's Series Sale	New York	317
28 November	Bonds and Share Certificates of the World	London	13017

AUTOGRAPHS

22/23 May	The Collector's Series Sale	New York	316
28/29 August	The Collector's Series Sale	New York	317

WINES

May	An Evening of Exceptional Wines	Hong Kong	SFW03
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The above sale dates are subject to change.

Spink offers the following services:

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

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