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 COINS & MEDALS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION / PORTRAITS OF GREEK COINS / AUCTION PREVIEWS
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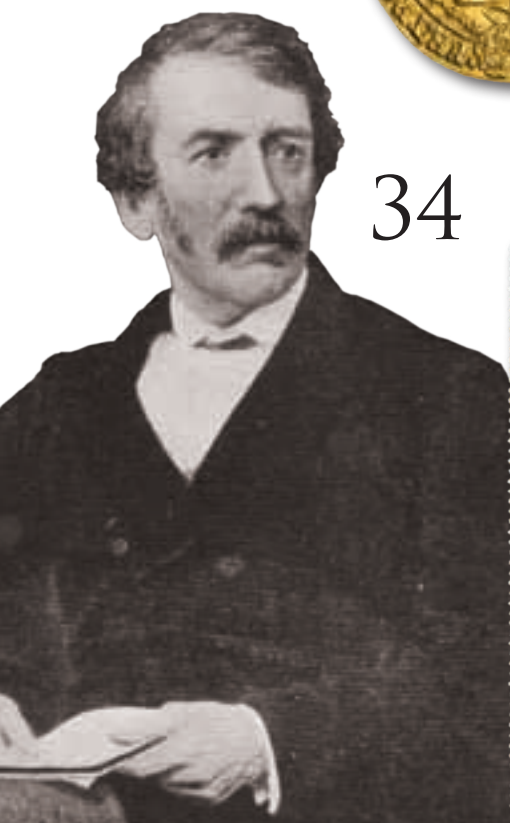


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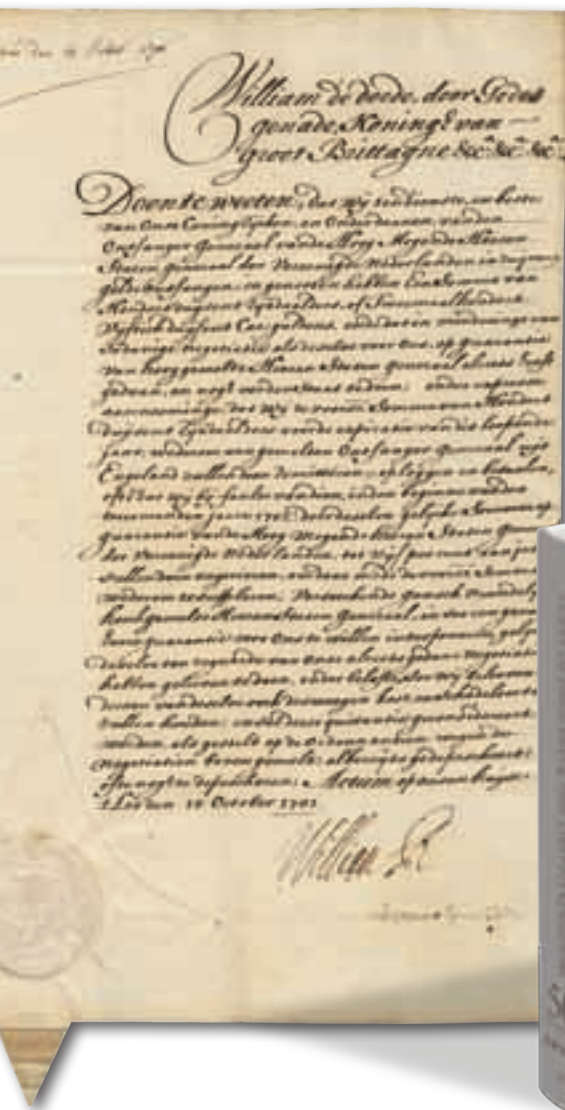


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LONDON
1666

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A WORD FROM OUR CHAIRMAN

Dear Clients and Friends,

Update

In October, The Alan Parsons Collection broke six world records for Middle Eastern postal history. This was the first time so many Middle Eastern postal history records have been broken within a single auction and featured records for Dubai, Muscat, Kuwait, Sharjah, Bahrain, Guadur. One day later, the highlight from the Vestey Collection was the world record breaking corner block of the prepared but never issued, Edward VIII 2d. stamps. The most prized rarity in all Australian Philately realised a fantastic £240,000.

November saw the medals awarded to Lieutenant P.P. 'Clem' Clements of the Parachute Regiment and X Troop 11 SAS offered for sale. Clements was one of the most highly decorated members of the airborne forces, of which he had been a founding member. The group realised a fantastic £98,400. More than trebling the pre-sale estimate.

Upcoming sales

As usual, we have a busy schedule of sales across the globe in January with some exciting offerings across the whole spectrum of collectables. In New York we present a rare opportunity to acquire an iconic 1794 'Flowing Hair' dollar which is graded AU50 by NGC and is estimated at \$350,000 - \$500,000. In Hong Kong we have a bumper three days sale truly offering something for everyone with Wines, Spirits, Cognacs, Coins, Banknotes, Bonds and Shares and Stamps and Covers. I look forward to meeting many of you at some point during this busy time. Our auction in Lugano at the end of January brings to the market some excessively rare philatelic material from South America and the Italian Colonies and, last but not least, our London salerooms are buzzing in January with no less than five philatelic sales one of which features a wonderful range of covers and letters associated with the two Expeditions to Africa of Dr David Livingstone. Material relating to these expeditions is rare and this range offers collectors a great opportunity to add wonderfully evocative items with a great provenance to their collection.

"The New Mediocre" (as coined by C. Lagarde IMF)

Since the end of the 1990's the global growth has been driven mainly by international trade which grew by 7.1% on average in the last two decades (1987-2007 – IMF data). It is game over. China is now more and more looking inwards, producing for its huge and seemingly insatiable domestic consumption, hence switching off the turbo charged engine of global trade. In 2012 and 2013 the average growth was down to a modest 3%. Emerging markets have stalled, and Japan and Europe are trying some measures of quantitative easing to stimulate their economies. Bill Gross, one of the most influential financial expert and a collector and client, was referring to the new environment as the "New Normal", and Christine Lagarde, Head of the International Monetary Fund, went one step further and called it "The New Mediocre". As I have said for several issues in these columns, continue to sell duplicates and non-core collectables as prices might weaken there and focus your purchases on rare pieces or common pieces of exceptional quality. These will continue to outperform in the near future. Regardless of the environment, if it is a once in a lifetime opportunity to acquire an item, go for it! As if one thing is as sure as rising taxes, it is the fact that we are not eternal.



"The New Exciting"

However, in that sometime adverse environment, there are many reasons to be very excited about all our hobbies. The baby boomers, have educated their kids, bought their houses, and are now looking at great ways to enjoy their extra disposable income. There is no better idea than to further enhance an existing collection or to start a new one from scratch. It keeps the mind agile and satisfies the thirst for knowledge and social exchanges. But more importantly, I think it provides the unparalleled satisfaction of "the hunt" and "the kill", when we find the dreamt about collectable, preferably in one of Spink's 70 or so yearly auctions!

On my side, beyond my collection, what excites me and make me come light-footed to the office every day? Spink has embarked on two huge and exciting projects for the near future. As I suggested above, we "went for it" as they are truly one in a lifetime opportunities.

In 2015 we are the main sponsor and official auctioneer of what promises to be probably the greatest stamps exhibition to date, the Singapore 2015 FIP show from 14th August to 21st August 2015, at the Sands Casino and Exhibition Centre. It will be a great showcase, in a super setting, for stamps collectors across the world and all the key players seem to be gearing up for this show. Spink will offer an unprecedented series of auctions across all our categories in Singapore. Consign early to avoid disappointment as we have only three days for the auctions and already have some major commitments.

In 2016, we are going to celebrate in style the 350th anniversary of Spink. We survived the Great Fire of London in 1666, and we look forward with confidence to the next 350 years, even if the business will continue to change dramatically with the globalisation and digitalization of our world. We are going to feature many unique exhibitions and a very special party for all our key clients. The theme will of course be England in the late 17th century, what else? My first concrete decision for this unique event – as I probably won't be there for the 400th anniversary! – was to choose the wine. Those of you who know me well shall not be surprised. It had to be contemporary and we chose Chateau le Puy which was founded in 1610, and is according to the Japanese manga "the drops of God", the best wine ever produced. A cask has been put on a sailing boat which will tour the Atlantic for the next year and a half or so. The cask will have this unique ageing at sea that British wine lovers of the past centuries used to love so much, and which gives unique "retour des îles" characteristics, through the gentle movement of a sailing boat and the iodine charged atmosphere. We have put first thing first, and shall build now the festivities around this fine wine. Stay tuned to the Insider for more updates.

So, with this cheerful perspective in sight, I would like to offer to all of you and your beloved ones, my best wishes for a very happy and rewarding festive season. And remember, wherever you are, you are not far from a Spink office, with our unparalleled network in the world of Collectables!

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



THE FIRST OF AMERICA'S ICONIC SILVER DOLLARS



Early in 1794, the public in Philadelphia was treated to the first session of the U.S. Senate. Eli Whitney received a patent for his cotton gin, while the young nation's government authorized the building of six frigates, establishing a permanent U.S. navy.

More was on the horizon. Later that year, the first U.S. silver dollar was introduced. Not many a person, though, would get to hold or jingle one. These lovely dollars - dame Liberty, her hair flowing, on one side; a rustic eagle in charming display on the other - would find their way into few pockets and purses. Only a mere 1,758 pieces were minted.

After independence, the fledgling United

States continued to suffer a chaos of currency. During English rule, myriad foreign gold and silver circulated filling the gaps created by the chronic shortage of British coin. Payment for a purchase of provisions might be made up of Portuguese gold half joes, an old Dutch leeuwendaalder, some German states silver coins, a well-worn Jacobean shilling, a Spanish 8 Reales, and a cut piece of silver plate. To further compound the coinage equivalent of the Tower of Babel, each American colony had its own rate of exchange. The situation did not change with the breaking of the shackles of colonial rule.

Thomas Jefferson much remarked upon the situation and, in 1776 advocated for a

decimal coinage. His 1784 publication of *Notes on the Establishment of a Money Unit*

expounded on the idea and Jefferson proposed a decimal system that had the advantages of convenience, simplicity and familiarity. As a coinage model, he pointed to the Spanish 8 Reales, the "Dollar". Superintendent of Finance, Robert Morris, patriot and financier of the Revolution thought in similar vein, recommending to Congress in January 1782 the establishment of a national mint. In his Congressional report on foreign coins circulating in the U.S., he noted the inconvenience and disadvantage of the British Pound-Shilling system when expressing small amounts. Morris adopted the dollar as the central monetary unit in his plan for decimal coinage

THE FIRST OF AMERICA'S ICONIC SILVER DOLLARS

In 1786, Congress picked names for U.S. coinage – an eagle equal to 10 dollars, a half eagle, dollar, half dollar, double dime, dime, cent and half cent. Production was now the issue and, on October 16th, Congress passed ordinance for the establishment of a mint. Meanwhile, across the ocean,

Jefferson, then residing in Paris, visited the Hôtel des Monnaies in December with the Scottish engineer James Watt and Watt's business partner Matthew Boulton – between the two, Watt and Boulton would bring modern steam engine technology to the minting of coins, founding the Soho Mint, and creating a very rich numismatic legacy. There they observed the new coining process of Swiss inventor Jean-Pierre Droz.

Writing to Francis Hopkinson – author, signor of the Declaration of Independence and designer of the American flag - Jefferson said: "A person here has invented a method of coining the French ecu of six livres, so as to strike both faces and the edge at one stroke." Jefferson recommended one of Droz's machines and the services of Droz himself when a mint was established in the U.S., then sent two samples of Droz's coins to John Jay, praising them highly.

In 1790, with the idea of an American mint closer to fruition, Jefferson discounted any idea of coining abroad; the mint must be in the new republic. Corresponding with Droz, Jefferson sought both his machinery and his services. Two coining mills or screws were ordered, but Droz declined to come.



Two years later, on April 2, 1792, George Washington approved the law "establishing the mint and regulating the coins of the United States." The mint's home would be in Philadelphia - the seat of government - spread over two lots on 7th Street between

Market and Arch and David

Rittenhouse was appointed

its first director. The

1786 Congressional

proposed coinage

was amended and

enlarged on., U.S.

coinage would now

be composed of gold

eagles, and half and

quarter eagles; silver

dollars, half and quarter

dollars, dismes and half dismes;

and copper cents and half cents. Under

the coinage act: "The silver dollars or units

were each to be of the value of the Spanish

milled dollar as the same is now current, and

to contain 371 ¼ grains of pure silver, or 416

grains of standard silver."

Staffing the mint was crucial but, as the

designing, striking and assaying of coins

was an art that had been little practiced in

America, artists were sought from abroad.

Jefferson's efforts to secure the services of

Droz, though, again came to naught. Thomas

Pinckney, the US Minister to Great Britain

engaged Albion Coxé as assayer, while a

Philadelphia clock-maker and steam-engine

builder, Henry Voight – who repaired many

a watch and clock for Jefferson - was made

the chief coiner of the mint. Voight would

also prepare most of the dies.

The early mint, however, was beset with

many problems. There was not a great deal

of expertise available, and many workmen

who had been engaged abroad failed to cross

the Atlantic. There was difficulty in obtaining tools and materials, while the mint's three horses who provided the "horsepower" for the mint's machinery, already not the healthiest of the equine species, grew sorely burdened and fatigued. For a young nation, the expense of operating the mint was great, and those expenses increased. In 1802, the House of Representative moved to repeal the coinage acts, but the Senate voted "No" and upheld them.

Overcoming adversity, the national mint would go on to flourish, while the silver dollar would go on to become the United States' most iconic coin and the dollar the country's fundamental monetary unit. The dollar, in fact, would become, perhaps, the most universally recognized monetary unit surpassing the Athenian tetradrachm of the ancient world and the Spanish piece-of-eight which, in many ways, was its progenitor.

Opportunities to own any example of this coin are rare, let alone one which has survived in this grade of preservation.

Spink are pleased to offer a splendid example of a 1794 Flowing Hair Dollar (BB-1, B-1) in its upcoming sale in New York on January 27-28, 2015. Graded AU 50 by NGC and CAC verified; the coin is quite sharp for the issue, displaying a strong date, bold types and pleasing rich, deep gray toning. The "STATES" on the reverse shows some typical weakness, but the strike is far superior to most examples of this very rare coin.

Estimate \$350,000-500,000

For enquiries or more information please contact **Greg Cole**

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SALE RESULTS

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, CAMPAIGN MEDALS AND MILITARIA AUCTION

London, 20th November 2014



Lot 9



Lot 10

Our final auction of Orders, Decorations, Campaign Medals and Militaria in 2014 took place in London on the 20th November. Featuring 500 diverse lots, the auction was nevertheless exceptionally strong in gallantry awards, with some classic actions represented, including the Battle of Britain, the Battle of France, Arnhem, Operation *Colossus* (the first ever British Airborne Raid), and the Attack on the Grand Redan in the Crimea.

Amongst the highlights was the front cover item, Lot 9, the Outstanding Second War 'Battle of the Bulge' M.C., 'POW/Clandestine Operations' D.C.M., 'Operation Colossus' M.M. group to Lieutenant Percy 'Clem' Clements, Parachute Regiment and X Troop 11 SAS. Clements was one of the founding

members of the Airborne Forces, and as the senior N.C.O. for 'X' Troop took part in the first ever British airborne raid, Operation *Colossus*, in February 1941. Taken POW after the raid, he undertook a secret role for MI9, before successfully escaping from his POW camp. After making it back to the UK, he was commissioned into the Parachute Regiment, and led his men with distinction against heavy armour in the Ardenne Forest in 1945, where he was wounded four times. Estimated at £30,000 – 40,000, bidding on the lot was spirited, with two keen bidders in the room and one on the telephone, and in the end Clements' medals sold for £82,000 (£98,400 including Buyer's Premium).



NOVEMBER MEDAL AUCTION



Lot 10



Lot 13



Lot 13



Another medal group with a gallantry award for a 'classic' action was Lot 10, the Outstanding and scarce 'Final Stand at Arnhem Bridge' M.C. group to Colonel Bernard 'Briggs of the Bridge' Briggs, Parachute Brigade, who served with the Paras in North Africa, Sicily and Italy before commanding a composite force during Operation *Market Garden* at Arnhem, where in the epic stand he was one of the first to reach the Bridge and one of the last to leave it. Accompanying the medals was the very Para red beret that Briggs had worn on Arnhem Bridge, which certainly helped bring the lot alive. Estimated at £30,000 – 40,000, the lot was bid up and bought over the internet on Spink Live for £41,000 (£49,200 including Buyer's Premium).

There were some exceptional flying awards in the sale, many for the Battle of Britain, and the most impressive group here was lot 13, the Superb 1943 'Air-Sea Rescue' A.F.C., 'Immediate' Battle of Britain D.F.M. group to Spitfire Pilot Squadron Leader Ronald 'The Pied Piper of Harrogate' Hamlyn, Royal Air Force, who achieved 'Ace-in-a-Day' status during the height of the Battle of Britain when he shot down 5 enemy aircraft on a single day in August 1940, and went on to score at least 10 Victories. What made the lot extra special was the fact that accompanying it was Hamlyn's Flying Log Book, which he had unofficially 'decorated' with photographs and drawing of the various enemy aircraft that he had shot down! Estimated at £50,000 – 60,000, the lot sold for a very creditable £75,000 (£90,000 including Buyer's Premium).

SALE RESULTS



Lot 50

There were two Regimental Collections in the sale. The first was a run of 110 lots to the Leicestershire Regiment, which included a good cross-section of gallantry awards and other scarcities. Amongst the more notable items was the very first lot in the Collection, Lot 50, a fine Great War Divisional Commander's C.B., Boer War D.S.O. group of twelve to Major-General Charles 'Old Black' Blackader, who commanded the 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment on the Western Front from October 1914. The group also contained his East and West Africa Medal, for operations in the Niger in 1898 (for which he was Mentioned in Despatches), and which is a unique award to the Regiment. The lot sold for £7,500 (£9,000 including Buyer's Premium). Another notable lot was Lot 56, the Crimea War Distinguished Conduct Medal group of

four awarded to Private Thomas Code, who was awarded his D.C.M. 'for going over the parapet after the repulse at the Great Redan and bringing in the body of Captain John Croker, 18th June 1855.' Captain Croker was part of the famous Croker family, many of whom served with the Leicestershire Regiment, and he was the Regiment's only officer killed in action during the attack on the Redan. On a personal note it was an emotive lot to catalogue for I am descended from the Croker family, and I was therefore delighted that not only did the medals sell for a very respectable £2,500 (£3,000 including Buyer's Premium), but that they were bought by a keen Regimental collector. It wasn't just the gallantry awards from this collection that sold well- the scarce items also achieved high prices. Only 10 men from the Leicestershire Regiment served in the Egyptian campaign

1882-89, and the medals of two of them were in this collection. Not surprisingly, they both sold far in excess of what similar medals to a better-represented Regiment would sell for. The collection as a whole had been collectively estimated at £45,800 - £58,540, and in the end sold well over top estimate for a combined total of £69,960 (£83,952 including Buyer's Premium).

The other Regimental Collection in the sale was a run of 52 lots to the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment. Top price of the day here was for Lot 160, a fine Second World War Distinguished Conduct Medal group of nine to Platoon Sergeant Major Albert Gilligan, who was awarded his D.C.M for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty whilst in command of his Platoon in Northern France between the 25th and 28th

NOVEMBER MEDAL AUCTION



Lot 160



Lot 56



Lot 321

May 1940- on several occasions his Platoon was practically surrounded by the enemy, but he counter-attacked with great gallantry and finally withdrew through the enemy positions to reach Dunkirk intact. The lot sold for £3,800 (£4,560 including Buyer's Premium).

Single Campaign Medals were well represented in the sale, with over 180 lots of single awards, including a good run of multiple clasp Military General Service Medals 1793-1814. Of these, the highest price was for Lot 321, the M.G.S. to Lieutenant Jonas Welsh, 5th Foot, which sold for £7,000 (£8,400 including Buyer's Premium).

There were also some fine-quality Foreign Orders in the auction, including no fewer

than 10 First Class or Grand Cross sets of insignia; and a good run of Coronation and Jubilee Medals, including a previously unrecorded 1902 London County Council Metropolitan Fire Brigade Coronation Medal in silver (Lot 228) which sold for £520 (£624 including Buyer's Premium).

The catalogue was unveiled and some of the key lots introduced prior to the sale by our auction 'Podcast'. Following on from feedback received after our July sale, the podcast was both shorter in length, and more focussed on the key lots. We hope that you appreciate the changed format, and as always we welcome your comments. For those of you who have not yet seen it why not take

a look? The podcast can be viewed online via our website, and also on the Spink TV channel on YouTube.

With lots selling from £50 up to £82,000, there was a wide variety of buyers at the auction, ranging from Regimental and type collectors to Institutions, and 96% of the lots were sold for a total hammer price of £570,610 (£684,732 including Buyer's Premium).

Many thanks to all our clients for your continued support through 2014- we look forward to welcoming you back to Spink in 2015. Our first sale of Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria is in London on the 23rd April, and consignments for this sale can be accepted up until the second week in March.

ASHANTI 1896: A BLOODLESS CAMPAIGN IN WEST AFRICA.

BY PETER DUCKERS



An example of the Ashanti Star with the naming style typical of those awarded to the West Yorks Regiment

The Ashanti Star, privately named



British forces entering Kumasi, 17th January 1896

The Ashanti Empire in the north of what is now Ghana was one of a group of powerful states which crossed sub-Saharan West Africa. But unlike the others – Bornu, Nupe, Ilorin and the rest – the Ashanti state was not Muslim. On the contrary, as the Muslim emirates gradually expanded towards the coast, leaving only a band of largely forest-dwelling local tribes, the Ashanti empire had been a bulwark against Islamic expansion from the Sahara. It has been said that if European powers had not intervened during “the Scramble for Africa” after 1882, the

Muslim emirates of West Africa would have conquered their way to the coast.

The Ashanti Empire, founded in the early 18C and expanded by conquest and treaty, was in effect a *confederation* of conquered and allied states recognising a “paramount chief”, the Ashanti king or *Asantehene*, ruling from the sacred “Golden Stool” in the capital, Kumasi. In 1895, its ruler was Kwaku Dua III Asamu, known as King Prempeh. It was said that the empire could field an army of 200,000 men,

European contact went back as far as the 15C with slaves, ivory and gold the main attractions, leading to the establishment of Portuguese, Dutch and British trading bases on the coast. In the early 19C, frequent slaving raids by the Ashanti prompted local tribes (like the Fante on the “Gold Coast”) to ask for British protection and several treaties were signed between Britain and the Ashanti – none of them effective. To put a halt to raids, military action was eventually sanctioned and in 1823, the British fought what was effectively the “first Anglo-Ashanti war” and met with a disastrous defeat in a now forgotten campaign. The British force under Sir Charles McCarthy (who was killed) was utterly defeated and Ashanti raids continued.

But the ending of slavery itself in 1833 halted even this slight British commitment to the area. Britain, like the other European powers, took little *official* interest in West Africa for generations after the abolition of the slave trade, which had provided the main reason for a European “presence”. In Britain’s case, other than keeping an anti-slaving squadron off West Africa, there was no desire to do more than maintain a few watering points and coastal bases like Elmina or Cape Coast Castle which could be used by British ships making the long journey around the Cape to



Above: The very fine medal group, including the Ashanti Star, awarded to Pre./Captain John Wickersham RAMC [private collection]

the East. And there was equally no economic motive at that time for seizing land in the interior. As late as 1865, a Royal Commission recommended that Britain should give up all its bases and (slight) commitments in West Africa as pointless expenses.

This attitude only gradually changed. The British seizure of Lagos in 1861 and the establishment of the Gold Coast Protectorate in 1867 were driven largely by the desire to protect limited trading contacts on the coast and were not part of a policy of planned imperial expansion; Britain had no official political or economic interest in the interior until much later in the century. A good example of this fact is the war of 1873-74. The well-known "Ashantee Campaign" campaign, conducted by Sir Garnet Wolseley with about 2,500 British troops (and local forces), was typical of Britain's military involvement before the days of tropical empire and the "scramble". In this case, an army was sent in as a result of further Ashanti raids into the Gold Coast and the failure of diplomacy to sort out the matter. The British force, wracked with disease, fought its way to Kumassi (or Coomassie as then spelled) in the face of severe opposition, imposed a harsh treaty and indemnity, burned the capital and simply withdrew; there was no question in 1874 of Britain seizing or controlling the entire Ashanti Empire.

However, only twenty years later Britain's imperial interests had developed entirely in another direction. The stated reason for the invasion in 1895-96 was that military action was necessary "in the interest of the Gold Coast colony [and] to suppress slavery and human sacrifice and to punish King Prempeh



The orders, decorations and medals of Major General "Curly" Birch, sold by Spink in 2012. Birch served as an officer with the small Royal Artillery contingent in Ashanti in 1896. [private collection]



Obverse and reverse of the Ashanti Star, with original black finish (by chemical blackening); many are found highly polished to a gold colour.

for his refusal to carry out his part of the treaty of 1874". The *real* reason, however, was that the Colonial Office feared increasing French expansion around the Gold Coast (and other British coastal enclaves) which threatened to cut off the colony from what was potentially an economically profitable hinterland. In the era of "the scramble for Africa", Britain was not prepared to lose possibly important markets and resources to the French. Under the aggressively expansionist Tory Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, Britain began after 1895 a series of what can only be called "land grabbing" exercises in tropical Africa, to forestall French expansion and to seize any territory which might be a useful source of resources and trade – areas once compared to "undeveloped estates" whose present value was perhaps negligible but which might be of great economic value in the future.

At the very end of 1895, a British expeditionary force of only 2,250 men (most of them drawn from locally-raised Hausa regiments or the West India Regiment) under Colonel Sir Francis C. Scott was sent from the British coastal protectorate of the Gold Coast into the Ashanti Empire.

The largest elements in the expeditionary force were :

2nd West Yorks: approx. 420 officers and men, stopped at Gibraltar en route to England after years in India and sent to West Africa on the *Malabar*.

2nd West India Regt: approx. 400 officers and men. This regiment, largely recruited in the West Indies, was regularly deployed in tropical West Africa.

Hausa troops: approx. 800, drawn from the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Lagos Constabulary.

"Native" Levies: approx. 300

There was also, as usual in these campaigns, a very large number of locally-recruited porters and bearers who took the brunt of the logistical side – manhandling and carrying food, equipment and stores. Over 6,000 were said to have been needed.

For the main "fighting force", small detachments were drawn from a number of British regiments and corps, to form a "Special Service Corps" of about 250 officers and men with supports. The men

were specially selected for physical fitness, marksmanship and strength for service in the notorious "white man's grave", where it was known from bitter previous experience that disease and the heat would cause real problems, whilst the Ashanti army had proved to be a formidable opponent. Apart from necessary support Corps, like the Royal Artillery, the Army Service Corps, Royal Engineer telegraph and pontoon companies and a noticeably large medical contingent (about 115), these detachments were :

2 nd Coldstream Gds:	16
1 st Scots Guards. :	17
1 st North'land Fus.:	26
2 nd Devons	26
1 st KOYLI	26
2 nd KSLI	26
2 nd KRRC	26
2 nd Ryl. Irish Fus.	26
1 st Leinster	26
2 nd Rifle Bgde.	26

The *average* regimental detachment was *one* officer and 25 men; 2 KSLI, for example, sent 25 selected men under Capt. R. N. R. Reade, who also served as Intelligence Officer on the campaign and wrote the official report of the operations. His very fine medal group can be seen in the Regimental Museum in Shrewsbury Castle.

Whilst extensive preparations were made on the Gold Coast, setting up base camps, hospitals and depots and deploying local forces as far as the River Prah (effectively the border with Ashanti), the British element of the force began to be assembled in November 1895. The bulk of the British force landed at Cape Coast Castle on Christmas Day 1895 from the *Coromandel* and *Malabar* and marched across the colony for the Prah.



Pair with Ashanti Star and later 1900 Ashanti War medal to a soldier in the Gold Coast Hausas and in the artillery of the Gold Coast Constabulary. The recipient served in two very different Ashanti wars - that of 1896, with no fighting at all, and that of 1900, a very severe campaign. Over 800 local Hausas served in 1896.

By December 31st 1895, advance elements of the invasion force had crossed the Prah and on 5th January the main British "strike force" itself crossed the river, entering Ashanti territory on the 15th. Unlike the expedition under Sir Garnet Wolseley in 1873-74, which saw some very severe fighting, the column faced no opposition at all and the large Ashanti army made no move to resist the progress of Sir Francis Scott's small force, simply retreating as the column advanced. This seems rather strange and was unexpected, given the ferocity of the response in 1873-74 (and again in 1900). The Ashanti army of 1895 was certainly no smaller than it had been in 1874, but as with many other military empires which are effectively confederations of subject states, it seems that by 1895 the *Asantehene* could not rely on the support or collaboration of his subjects - it was hinted that many of the powerful client-states within the empire, like Beckwai, would be only too glad to see Ashanti power broken and therefore would not come out to fight for Prempeh. Some of these states actually signed





The long medal group of Pre./Capt. Thomas Wilson, OBE. Wilson served in the Army Service Corps in Ashanti in 1896.

their own treaties with the British as Scott's force advanced and even provided troops or porters. Whatever the reason, there was no military response from the Ashanti and in complete contrast to the campaign of 1873-74, the main column simply walked through the country and, setting up bases, hospitals and depots in the string of villages along the 75-mile road from the Prah to Kumassi, entered the capital without a shot being fired. Nevertheless - as in 1873-74 - heatstroke and tropical diseases decimated the force, with as many as 20% being sent back to the coast before reaching Kumassi.

The main British column entered an almost deserted city on 17th January 1896 after a hot and arduous journey of twelve days along a mud road and through scrubland and the dense Adansi forest. They brought with them the Governor of the Gold Coast, William Maxwell, CMG, who would formally take control and establish a Resident in a new fort to be built in Kumassi. British rule was proclaimed in the city's main square after the public submission of an understandably reluctant Ashanti king.

With little ado, the *Asantehene* himself, the royal family and other leading officials and dignitaries were placed under arrest and escorted to Elmina on the coast. Prempeh was initially exiled to the Seychelles but was allowed to return as a private citizen in

1920. The sacred symbol of Ashanti power, "the golden stool" - more of an icon than an actual throne - was left in place but demands for its surrender were a leading factor in the Ashanti uprising of 1900. This was a much more ferocious and demanding affair at a time when Britain's armed forces were already stretched in China and South Africa and was eventually suppressed by a purely colonial force.

With this comparative ease, the huge Ashanti empire came under British control, annexed to the Gold Coast. But because of the rigours of the climate and the continuous drain on the men, Scott's main force remained in Kumassi for less than a week before heading back to the Gold Coast with their captives, leaving only a small garrison of mainly West India Regiment and local Hausas to build the new fort and residency. Most of the Special Service Corps left the capital on 22nd January 1896 and were back on the coast by 5th February; they left on 8th in the *Coromandel and Manila* after what had been only a fortnight's campaign! The expedition's commanding officer recorded that "the conduct of the men was excellent and the greatest credit is due to all ranks for the soldierlike spirit shewn during a trying march in an unhealthy climate."

It was certainly one of the fastest and most efficiently-managed colonial expeditions

in the era of British tropical expansion. All the men received a war service gratuity and the medal shown - to a great deal of carping and scorn from armchair generals who thought that the whole exploit hardly merited an award at all! Two anonymous correspondents writing in Spinks "War Medal Record" in 1896 voiced the opinion of many. One wrote: "If it be true, as we have been informed, that a medal is to be given for the late Ashantee Expedition, it is time to ask when this shower of decorations is likely to cease?"; another agreed, blustering that "The Ashantee Star is wholly uncalled for and borders on the ridiculous". Although the campaign was bloodless and lasted only a few weeks, these critics failed to recognise that at comparatively little cost and effort a huge swathe of territory had been secured for the Empire and that larger British interests in West Africa had been protected from possible French envelopment.

The medal awarded for the campaign is known as *The Ashanti Star*. It had what Hastings Irwin called "a novel design" and was certainly unusual compared with other Victorian awards - perhaps we do not adequately recognise just how much flair and artistic freedom were acceptable to the awarding authorities. It is usually said that the medal was designed by Princess Beatrice of Battenberg, whose husband,

Prince Henry, grandson of Queen Victoria, died of disease while serving on the Staff during the campaign. The medal was cast in “gun metal” (bronze), “with eight principal points”, formed from a four-pointed star, crossed by a St. Andrew’s cross and with the imperial crown in the centre and the wording *ASHANTI 1896*. The reverse was plain except for *From the Queen* in a sunken central roundel. “Stars” are not that common in the series of Victorian campaign medals – though the Gwalior Stars of 1843 and Kabul-Kandahar Star of 1880 are familiar examples. The ribbon, too, is rather striking – vivid stripes of yellow and black.

Nowadays, the Ashanti Star, with only a few thousand awarded to the fighting column, remains a rare medal but to some extent has been neglected by collectors. This is probably because it was (rather unusually for that period) awarded unnamed and collectors, for obvious research reasons, tend not to like unnamed medals. It therefore shares the fate of other unnamed awards, like the Baltic Medal, with collectors being suspicious of privately “named up” medals. With the exception of those awarded to the men of the 2nd West Yorks, whose medals were named



The declaration of British rule, 20th January 1896

in a standardised and recognizable form at the cost of their Commanding Office, Lt. Col A. J. Price, other named medals on the market have to be taken at face value. Some are found engraved on the *front* arms of the cross and some on the reverse. The way around all this, of course, is to collect Ashanti Stars which are paired or grouped with officially named medals to the same recipient – like the Queen’s South Africa,

which many Ashanti veterans went on to earn - or in bigger groups. But then they tend to be expensive!

Interestingly, the medal was not awarded to naval personnel – even though a sizeable naval force (not least transports and warships like HMS *St. George* and *Philomel*) had been assembled off the coast. This is in stark distinction to the “East and West Africa” medal soon to be awarded for the Benin campaign of 1897, for which naval personnel *were* awarded the medal even if they had not landed or served ashore.

The last *known* British survivors of the Ashanti campaign of 1896 were Pte. T. Grenfell of the Medical Staff Corps who died in March 1966 and Pte. E. Walker of 2 West Yorks, who died in Scarborough in August 1966. That was only 70 years after the event, so there may be other, later survivors yet to be identified.



Pair with East and West Africa Medal and Ashanti Star to a soldier in 2nd West India Regt., who had earlier served in the campaign against Fodeh Cabbah in the Gambia. This regiment contributed over 400 men to the 1896 campaign.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

WORLD BANKNOTES

London

9th December 2014

This December Banknote Auction consists of precisely 1400 lots of varied world and British material. After our mammoth offering in October this year we were somewhat concerned about finding material for this sale, but we need not have worried. In fact, we had the opposite problem, and cataloguing everything we had turned out to be the real challenge. The market seems to be quite robust with notes from almost all areas selling well, and this is reflected in the diversity present in this auction. We have the usual large and varied selection of archival material with some fabulous essays and many different specimens, however, many of you may be pleased to see that we also have a very good range of issued notes this year. Highlights include more of the very rare New Zealand archival specimens, and large sections of Lebanon and Syria, with sellers being attracted by good prices in the superb Muszynski Collection a few months ago. We are also offering several archival photographs of banknotes which were never made. Several of these are over 100 years old and all are of great historical interest.

Some of the star items, and a few others notable for their curiosity value, are detailed in this section.

Lot 989 - De Nationale Bank der Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, a complete specimen set of the 1892 series

Comprising a £1, £5, £10, £20, £50 and £100, there are only two known sets of these most famous of South African notes in private hands. While it is possible to find the lower denominations in issued form (although in poor grade), no issued notes of the higher denominations are thought to have survived. They are magnificent large format notes, all featuring Oom Paul Kruger, the founder of the Boer State. As well as banknote collectors, these wonderful items may be attractive to the many people who collect Kruger memorabilia, especially as this is most likely a once in a lifetime chance to acquire them. **Estimate: POA**



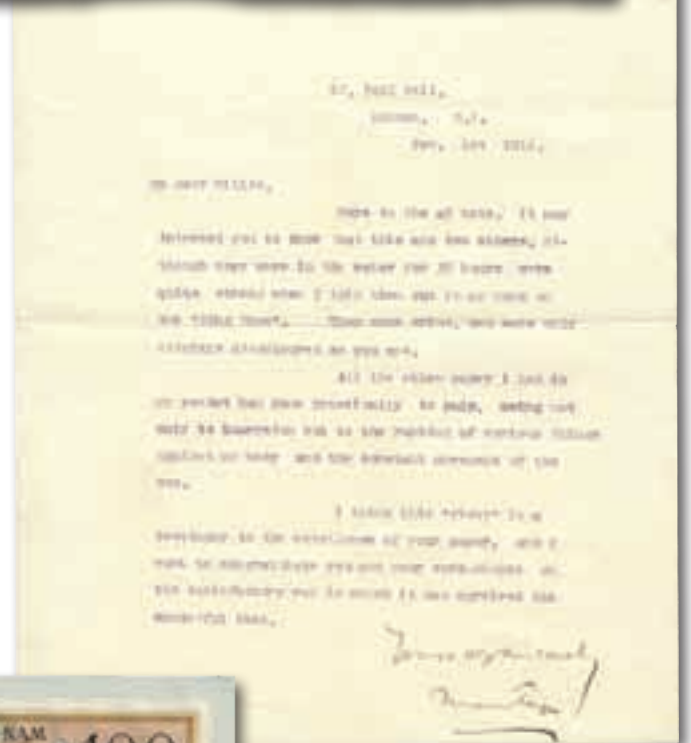
Lot 1179 - Bank of England, J.G.Nairne, £5, 1914

This note is a remarkable survivor with an equally amazing story. This 1914 £5 note, just over 100 years old at the time of writing, was in the pocket of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu when the passenger liner SS Persia was sunk by a German submarine on 30 December 1915. Lord Beaulieu was picked up from the water along with many other survivors, although famously, his mistress did not survive. The papers ran with the story for many days, especially since the submarine commander was severely reprimanded for sinking a ship with minimal military value. In the letter than forms part of this lot, Lord Montagu writes (to Portals, we presume) to congratulate them on the quality of their paper, as the note had been in his pocket for 32 hours while he was in the water, and yet remains remarkably unscathed, in contrast to all other papers on his person, which were destroyed. **Estimate £500-700**



Lot 306 - French Indo-Chine, a specimen presentation booklet titled 'INSTITUT D'EMISSION DES ETATS DU CAMBODGE, DU LAOS ET DU VIET-NAM, containing 18 beautiful specimens from the early 1950s.

These notes are all printed on the wonderful crinkly French paper and in the usual bold colours. They are an absolute pleasure to look at, and to see them all in one place, as part of such an immaculate presentation is even better. With the original slip case, this is a very rare and desirable lot. **Estimate £7,000-8,000**



FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Lot 1051 - Government of the Straits Settlements, \$50, 24 September 1925

Serial number B/5 34950, dark blue and grey, King George V top centre, prowling tiger at centre, Chinese, Malay and English text, value low left and right. In ICG holder 30* very fine, several folds, small split low centre and at centre left, several manuscript signatures on reverse. **Estimate £2500-3,500**



Lot 650 - Banque de la Martinique, 100 francs, ND (1922)

Serial number U.6 723, black and white, penal code in green circular frames top left and right, value at centre, signatures of Dinslage, Pradeu and Bellonie, reverse brown and white, galley with arms of the Republic at centre, ornate border of flora and foliage two pinholes and a central crease, but a totally original good extremely fine, a superb note, extremely rare in this grade. **Estimate £3,000-4,000**



Lot 79 - Bank of British West Africa Limited, obverse and reverse printers archival photograph for 5 pounds, Lagos, c.1895.

Many people may question the value attached to an old photograph of a banknote. However, this sepia image is the only record that remains of this banknote, which to the best of our knowledge, never made it into production. Spink have been selling several of these archival images, and they are superb for those collectors whose interests might lie in the history of the banks or countries involved in their fields, rather than just acquiring the notes themselves. This particular example is for a bank that never existed, and is particularly fascinating because no notes existed for British West Africa until 1916, a full 20 years later. **Estimate £400-600**



Lot 824 - Banco de Portugal, printer's archival specimen 100 Escudos, 5 February 1920.

This note is regarded by many as being the most beautiful note in an already beautiful series. It depicts the arrival of Portuguese explorers in Brazil, but from the perspective of the indigenous peoples. They are seen looking out to see as several galleons drop anchor and a small boat rows into the bay. Printed in a muted blue, the note really comes to life thanks to a vibrant multicoloured underprint which mirrors a rising or setting sun. A truly superb example of the printers art, which is expected to well exceed its estimate. **Estimate £2,000-3,000**



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THE PLOUGHMAN NOTES OF IRELAND

BY JONATHAN CALLAWAY

This is an updated and extended version of an article first appearing in COIN NEWS in October 2008.

Background

“Ploughman” notes is the popular name given to the Consolidated Bank Note series of Ireland due to the common obverse designs of the notes featuring a ploughman and his two horses. The series had a short but fascinating history and resulted from a compromise between the Irish Free State’s newly-created Currency Commission and the six commercial banks which had until 1928 provided the entire paper currency in Ireland. The Currency Commission had decided almost from the outset that Ireland needed its own distinctive currency, both coins and notes, so the commercial banks’ issues ultimately had to go.

There were six note issuing banks prior to the 1928 changeover date: one Dublin-based bank, the Bank of Ireland; two London-based banks, the National Bank and the Provincial Bank of Ireland; and three Belfast-based banks, the Belfast Banking Company, the Northern Bank and the Ulster Bank. But only five of these six became so-called “Shareholding Banks” in the Currency Commission, the one dropping out being the Belfast Banking Company. This bank was obliged to follow instructions from its newly-acquired British parent, the Midland Bank, and sold their branches in the Irish Free State after Independence in 1922, thereby no longer being eligible to participate.

It should be noted that only one of these banks was based in the newly independent



The mauve colour trial £5 note is felt by many to be the most attractive of the colour trials



The reverse of the £10 note is a beautiful design enhanced by the vibrant blue ink used



Statistically the rarest Ploughman of all is the £10 Provincial Bank note with the Kennedy signature

THE PLOUGHMAN NOTES OF IRELAND

Irish Free State – something which may well have influenced subsequent decisions about the note issues.

In addition to the note issuing banks there were another three non-issuing banks with branch networks and head offices in the Free State. In the interests of fairness these were also invited to become Shareholding Banks. The three banks involved were the Hibernian Bank, the Munster & Leinster Bank and the Royal Bank of Ireland. For all three, the period 1929 to 1940 was the first and only time in their histories that they became note issuers.

The compromise which led to the issue of Consolidated Notes did not last and despite an emergency issue just prior to the Second World War (to head off any run on the banks) no new Ploughman notes dated after 1940 were issued or, probably, printed. Some banks were sitting on unissued stock and in the case of the National Bank were putting them into circulation as late as February 1945. Peak issuance of Ploughman notes was in 1942 when an average of £5,184,350-worth were outstanding. The last date on which issuance was permitted was 31st December 1953, on which date only £620,191 of notes were still in circulation. All Ploughman notes were required to be withdrawn by 1st January 1957 and outstandings fell steadily thereafter. The authorities had always intended the Consolidated Notes to be a transitional device and so it proved.

Note Designs

An advisory committee was established by the Currency Commission to decide on the Consolidated Note designs. The chosen common design for the obverse of the notes was based on a drawing by Dermod O'Brien (1865-1945), President of the Royal



The £10 colour trial in red would have made a wonderful issued note



The £20 colour trial in orange is the only one using a colour not otherwise found on issued Ploughman notes, using instead the colours from the Lady Lavery 10/- note



The view of the Rock of Cashel on the reverse of the £20 note is rightly praised for its harmonious design elements

SPECIAL FEATURE

Hibernian Academy, called *“Ploughman with a Team of Two Horses”*, intended to symbolise Ireland’s agricultural self-reliance. Each of the six reverses was designed by the artist E L (Edward Louis) Lawrenson (1868-1940) and displays a richness and diversity much appreciated by collectors even if the occasional critic has suggested the views are somewhat postcard-like and uninspiring. The familiar obverse design is common to each denomination while the notes are distinguished by size, colour and their reverses:

Denomination	Reverse Design
£1	Customs House, Dublin
£5	St. Patrick’s Bridge, Cork
£10	Currency Commission Building, Dublin
£20	The Rock of Cashel, Co Tipperary
£50	Croagh Patrick, Co Mayo
£100	Killiney Bay, Co Dublin

Unlike the contemporaneous Lady Lavery series, no ten shilling notes were prepared as this denomination had never formed part of the earlier issues of the commercial banks. The notes were engraved and printed by Thomas de la Rue (whose imprint does not appear on them) using watermarked paper supplied by Portals. Each note carries two signatures, that of Joseph Brennan on behalf of the Currency Commission and one representing the Shareholding Bank concerned. The basic plate did not include the issuing bank’s name or signatory, or the prefix and serial number, all of which were added after the notes were first printed.

Note Issues

The number of notes issued by each of the eight banks varied considerably. As a result the series has a number of rarities which can command very high prices in today’s market. The chart below sets out the estimated number of notes of each denomination issued by each bank.

By way of comparison it is estimated that there were probably no more than 15,000,000 £1 notes issued in the whole of Ireland in 1928/29 while the Bank of England issued no fewer than 725,000,000 £1 notes during the same period. Moreover the Irish total is split between the eight Ploughman notes issuers, the new Lady Lavery notes and the six banks’ new issues in the North.

These fifteen separate issues along with the Bank of England’s notes which circulated in both parts of Ireland, must surely have made life a bit of a challenge for the average shopkeeper, especially one near the new border between north and south.

From the total issue figures it can be seen that over one third of all those issued were Bank of Ireland £1 notes. The Central Bank of Ireland last confirmed the face value of outstanding unredeemed notes in 1984, stating the figure

to be £105,352. They broke this down so we know that of the outstanding notes 57,497 are £1 notes, 6,559 are £5 notes and just 1,506 are £10 notes. No issued £20, £50 or £100 notes are still outstanding – notes of great beauty available now only as specimens or colour trials.

A working estimate is that only 20% of these unredeemed notes have actually survived to remain available to collectors and be in collectible condition. This assumption is consistent with one made in 1930 by Joseph Brennan, Chairman of the Currency Commission, in the context of estimating the proportion of “dead” notes in the total of pre-1929 all-Ireland issues outstanding just prior to the Appointed Day when they were due to be withdrawn. This was important to the six issuing banks as it affected the levels of stamp duty payable to both the UK and Irish governments. Brennan put the dead notes total at 80% of those notes then outstanding for over 20 years. With the Ploughman notes we are dealing with an issue where no note will have now been outstanding for less than 60 years and probably more like 80 years on average, so a 20% availability rate may even be optimistic.

BANK	£1	£5	£10	TOTALS	% of total
Bank of Ireland	10,750,000	210,000	26,000	10,986,000	36.2%
Hibernian Bank	2,460,000	225,000	35,000	2,720,000	8.9%
Munster & Leinster Bank	4,300,000	310,000	86,000	4,696,000	15.5%
National Bank	4,400,000	350,000	52,000	4,802,000	15.8%
Northern Bank	400,000	55,000	8,000	463,000	1.5%
Provincial Bank of Ireland	2,350,000	152,000	36,000	2,538,000	8.4%
Royal Bank of Ireland	2,750,000	55,000	12,000	2,817,000	9.3%
Ulster Bank	1,150,000	170,000	16,500	1,336,500	4.4%
Totals	28,560,000	1,527,000	271,500	30,358,500	100%

THE PLOUGHMAN NOTES OF IRELAND

A picture quickly begins to emerge of how rare some of these notes will be, especially if you take into account signature varieties. Consequently, the attractions are very evident of a series which lasted just 12 years and in which there are 44 confirmed varieties of issued notes, counting by denomination, bank and signature. The most avid collector might wish to go further than just collect the 44 varieties (though few have succeeded to date!) and try and obtain every one of the 177 different dates where issued notes have been recorded. No need to look for reasons why these superb notes are so keenly collected today!



The Northern Bank £1 note with the Knox signature is hard to find in any grade and is the rarest of the £1 notes



The Stewart signature on the Northern Bank £5 note is another scarcity



The view of Killiney Bay on the £100 note has been compared to the Bay of Naples



A lovely colour trial of £1 note in the colours of the £10 issued note



A classic view of Croagh Patrick is used on the reverse of the £50 note

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

ANCIENT BRITISH AND FOREIGN COINS AND COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

London, 17-18th December 2014



Lot 118



Lot 141



Lot 150

A collection of coins from Congo and other African countries is to be offered in our auction on 17th and 18th December

This collection has been formed over a number of years by a private collector. It includes coins and patterns ('essais' in French) from the Congo Free State period to the Republic of Congo as well as other African Countries such as Ruanda, Burundi, Cameroon, Katanga.

There are currency coins from 5 Francs to Centime but also some interesting patterns for different denominations including the very rare 1887 5-Francs struck in copper (Lot 141, estimate £4,000-6,000). Another curiosity is a coin from Azores with the counterstamp GP punched on a Congo 5-Francs dated 1887 (Lot 118, estimate £200-300).

There is an impressive selection of very rare patterns dated 1896 designed by Fernand Dubois ranging from 5-Francs to 50-Centimes and struck in different metals. They were rejected for two reasons. Although

they are beautifully designed, they needed to be struck under such a high pressure to allow the details and inscriptions to show properly. The inscriptions on the shields were not in compliance with the requirements of the decree on the 27 July 1887.

Among those patterns we will offer the two types of the pattern 5-Francs in silver, one without a hood (Lot 150, estimate £3,000-5,000) and the one with the hood (Lot 151, estimate 3,000-5,000) and the extremely rare pattern Franc in gold (Lot 154, estimate £3,000-4,000).

These coins seldom appear on the market .

In the Belgian Congo section there are 4 intriguing patterns struck in different metals for the 20-Centimes coin most of which are unlisted. They are all dated 1906 but have the monograms of Albert I of Belgium on the obverse but this monarch did not ascend to the throne until 1909

Lot 165: Belgian Congo, Albert I, pattern 20-Centimes, 1906 in silver, estimate £2,000-4,000

Lot 166: Belgian Congo, Albert I, pattern 20-Centimes, 1906, in copper, estimate £1,000-2,000

Lot 167: Belgian Congo, Albert I, pattern 20-Centimes, 1906 in bronze, estimate £1,000-2,000

Lot 168: Belgian Congo, Albert I, pattern 20-Centimes, 1906 in brass, estimate £1,000-2,000

Another group of unlisted patterns dated 1944 will draw the attention of collectors. It includes a run in different metals and shapes for the 2-Francs and the Franc pieces

Lot 176: pattern 2-Francs 1944 in copper, estimate £300-400

Lot 182: pattern 2-Francs, 1944 in steel, estimate £300-500

Lot 186: pattern Franc 1944, in copper, estimate £200-300

Finally this collection includes coins and patterns from the Republic of Congo and other African countries. The most interesting

DECEMBER COIN AUCTION



Lot 151



Lot 176



Lot 154



Lot 165



Lot 182

ones are the Leopard token from the French Equatorial Africa (Lot 194: French Equatorial Africa, Middle Congo, token in aluminium, estimate £300-500), and the pattern 50-Centimes from Cameroon dated 1943 in chrome-steel which is said to be unique (Lot 202: Cameroon pattern 50-Centimes 1943, estimate £300-500).

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Lot 166



Lot 186



Lot 167



Lot 194



Lot 168



Lot 202

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

ANCIENT BRITISH AND FOREIGN COINS AND COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

London, 17-18th December 2014



Lot 468 - £3,500-5,500



Lot 479 - £4,000-6,000



Lot 537 - £3,000-4,000



Lot 527 - £1,700-2,200



Lot 474 - £4,000-6,000



Lot 484 - £15,000-25,000

Day two of this December's coin sale shows precisely why Spink continue to operate at the forefront of British numismatics. Offerings are very strong in the earlier coinage with the initial highlight being a 'hybrid' Witmen type thrymsa (lot. 468). This is the first example of these Roman-inspired prototype dies to appear since the Crondall (Hampshire) hoard of 1828, a gap of 186 years. Just 3 examples of these early dies were present in the hoard, all of which were deposited in the Ashmolean Museum. This is, therefore, believed the only example available to commerce and perfectly illustrates the transition from a Roman-inspired art form to that of a more Saxon nature. Also represented in the sale (lot. 474) is one of the earliest English pennies issued by Ecgbert, King of Kent, a ruler only known to us through his coinage. Following

on there is a strong run of Offa pennies and a particularly rare Queen Cynethryth piece (lot. 479), issued by Offa's wife and the only consort to have had her name placed on an English penny. This is the first example of a Cynethryth to grace our salerooms since the exceptional hammer price of £14,000 was achieved at Spink for a similar example back in March. Lot. 484, an Anglo-Frisian solidus found in August 2014 by metal detectorist Ron Neesam is our back cover coin. Clients who were able to view this exceptional piece in our showroom in recent weeks have all been amazed by the sheer quality and remarkable state of preservation. Based on an original design (itself a copy of a Roman prototype) struck by Carolingian king Louis the Pious (814-840), the solidus was probably struck in the east of England and was lost, or possibly

deposited, immediately after striking. In the Norman series, the excessively rare mint of Rye is represented in the reign of Stephen (lot. 527) as well as an 'anonymous' issue penny struck under Matilda's Angevin party (lot. 529). Further rarities are to be found in the later medieval section under Henry VI and Richard III. Lot. 537, a Pinecone-masle noble, very seldom seen and extremely fine, was part of the famous 1992 Reigate hoard sold through Glendinings. We are very pleased to handle lot. 539, a groat issued by King Richard III in the name of his nephew, one of the 'princes in the tower', Edward V. These extremely rare groats tie in particularly well with the recent discovery of King Richard's remains and the resurgence of interest surrounding his turbulent reign. His successor and victor at the Battle of

DECEMBER COIN AUCTION



Lot 540 - £125,000-160,000



Lot 529 - £2,500-3,500



Lot 539 - £3,000-4,000



Lot 541 - £125,000-150,000



Bosworth, Henry VII is the issuer of the auction highlight and front cover coin (lot. 540). This type III sovereign, a masterpiece of renaissance art, is being vaunted as one of the finest of the issue and is expected to far exceed the conservative estimate of £125,000-160,000. So rare is it that pieces of such quality and historical significance come up for sale this lot can veritably be described as a landmark opportunity for collectors. Equally impressive is lot. 541, the 'fat face' sovereign

of Henry VIII's third coinage, again conservatively estimated at £125,000-150,000. This piece boasts a remarkable provenance first being recorded in the 1854 Cuff sale and passing through eminent hands such as Lord Hastings, Bernard Roth, and finally the Ryan collection. Indeed this is the first time at auction since the Ryan sale, a gap of 64 years. The market eagerly awaits.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

A collection of Pennies to be offered in our sale on 18th of December

We are pleased to offer an extensive collection of Pennies from George III to Elizabeth II formed over the last 30 years by a private collector. He collected the best examples available on the market at the time including some very rare varieties, some proofs and patterns.

The main part of the collection is from the Victorian period including most of the different varieties and die combinations. Among the 'bun' Pennies is a very rare mule dated 1860 with toothed and beaded border, a proof 1860 Penny, an 1861 Penny with the 6 struck over the 8 in the date, the extremely rare 1869 Penny (Lot 828: 1860 mule Penny) toothed and beaded border, estimate £1,500-2,000; Lot 824: proof 1860 Penny dies 1+A, estimate £700-1,000; Lot 842: 1861 Penny, 6 over 8 in date; Lot 846: proof 1861 Penny in bronze, estimate £1,000-1,500; Lot 859: 1869 Penny, estimate £2,500-3,500).

Another interesting coin is a George V Penny dated 1919 and struck at the King's Norton Mint in Birmingham. It is recognisable by the initials KN on the reverse next to the date. They were only produced in 1918 and 1919 and are difficult to find in high grades. (Lot 925: 1919 KN Penny, estimate £1,200-1,800).

The last lot of the collection is the excessively rare 1953 mule Penny with beaded border on the obverse and toothed border on reverse. (Lot 929: Elizabeth II, Penny, 1953 estimate £2,000-3,000). This coin was the subject of an article by E.M. Brehm in the Spink Numismatic Circular, Volume XCIV, Number 5, June 1986, p.148.



Lot 824



Lot 828



Lot 842



Lot 846



Lot 859



Lot 925



Lot 929

MODERN HISTORY IN THE MAKING – COINS AND MEDALS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

BY DAVID M. JACOBSON



Jean Duplessis-Bertaux, The Storming of the Tuileries Palace on 10 August 1792, National Museum of the Château de Versailles, 1793 (Courtesy Wikimedia).

The French Revolution, which began in 1789 with the convening of the national assembly, known as the Estates-General, to deal with a mounting national debt, and culminating in the Reign of Terror 1793-1794 unleashed by the Jacobins, was an important milestone in world history. It sounded the death knell of absolute monarchies and triggered the introduction of universal suffrage. France under the repressive and absolute rule of the Bourbon monarchy was a tinderbox for revolution, which was ignited by dire economic woes, resulting from crop failures, escalating food prices and yawning deficits largely brought about by France's participation in costly foreign wars. Chief of these were the Seven Years' War, in which France vainly contested British commercial and naval power, which resulted in the loss of Canada and virtual decimation of its navy, and the even longer American War of Independence against British rule, which brought France no real economic benefit.

The coins struck in France during the years 1791 to 1793, when Louis XVI was led to the guillotine, vividly illustrate the transition from the absolute Bourbon monarchy to rule by the constitutional assembly. An example illustrated is the chunky silver écu of 6 livres dated 1793, bearing the profiled portrait of Louis XVI on the obverse and an allegorical scene showing the Genius of France inscribing CONSTITUTION on a tablet, under the banner REGNE DE LA LOI ('Reign of Law'). Here, Louis bears the more democratised title ROI DES FRANCOIS ('King of the French [People]') rather than 'King of France' as in former years.

The shortfall of metal coin created by the net outflow of money was partly met by private companies minting tokens. Prominent among these were the Monnerons, a family of businessmen and politicians who originated in the southern Rhône region and best known for the Monneron brothers, who created the bank

SPECIAL FEATURE



France, AR écu of 6 livres, Paris, 1793; 38 mm, 29.29 g. Obverse: Profiled head of Louis XVI, with inscription LOUIS XVI ROI DES FRANÇOIS 1793 ('Louis XVI King of the French, 1793'). Reverse: Genius of France engraving the word CONSTITUTION on a tablet of the Law, resting on an altar, accompanied by a cock, a fasces surmounted by a liberty cap and lyre; in exergue, L'AN 5 DE LA LIBERTE ('Year 5 of Liberty') dating from the outset of the Revolution).

of Les Frères Monneron in Paris. Taking full advantage of the manufacturing capacity of the steam engine developed by James Watt, large quantities of milled 2 and 5 sols coins were produced for Les Frères Monneron by Matthew Boulton using his new steam-driven coin press at his Soho factory in Birmingham from the end of 1791 for distribution in revolutionary France. A fine example from 1792 is shown below. The scene depicted on the obverse is the Oath of the Federation sworn by French soldiers, the first anniversary of which was celebrated by the Festival of the Federation on 14 July 1790. The Festival, which included a mass held by the great French statesman Talleyrand (1754-1838), then the Bishop of Autun, commemorated the storming of the Bastille and the affirmed the bond uniting the French nation, the king, and the people. Seen from today's perspective it is somewhat surprising to see this commercial collaboration, involving the latest technology, across a deep ideological divide separating the United Kingdom from revolutionary France.

In May 1792, a law was enacted by the French Assembly forbidding the production of 'monnaies de nécessité' by private organisations and in September their commercialisation was curtailed, ensuring that they went out of circulation by the end of the following year.

Alongside the privately minted copper tokens, the Revolutionary government added to the money supply by issuing official paper notes (known as assignats), with the aim of raising revenue while also intended to replace coins, which were largely withdrawn from circulation, due to their valuable metal content. These assignats were produced in a wide range of denominations. The value of the new notes was supposed to be guaranteed by the government through the sale of church land confiscated in 1790. Originally intended as bonds, they evolved into legal tender. The amount



A 5 sols copper coin commissioned by Les Frères Monneron of Paris from the Soho works in Birmingham for circulation in France in 1792. 39.5 mm, 28.07 g. Obverse: Soldiers swearing allegiance to the personification of 'France', who holds a copy of the Constitution, surrounded by the legend: VIVRE LIBRES OU MOURIR ('Live Free or Die'). Above the flags at the top of the field is the inscription PACTE FEDERATIF; in exergue: 14 JUILLET 1790. Reverse: In the field, MEDAILLE / DE CONFIANCE / DE CINQ-SOLS / REMBOURSABLE / EN ASSIGNATS / DE 50#. ET / AU DESSUS. ('Medal of Confidence of Five Sols, Refundable in Assignats of 50# [livres] or Above'), surrounded by MONNERON FRERES NEGOCIANS A PARIS 1792 (Monneron Brothers, Merchants of Paris); in exergue, L'AN IV DE LA LIBERTE ('Year 4 of Liberty'). The edge of the coin is inscribed with the names of the regions where this token was valid, DEPARTEMENTS DE PARIS . RHONE ET LOIRE . DU GARD . &c.

printed was uncontrolled so that the value of the assignats increased to exceed that of the confiscated properties, causing hyperinflation. Eventually, they were literally worth less than the price of the paper they were printed on. The French government abandoned the issue of assignats in February 1796.

Many of the assignat notes included slogans and symbols of liberty and revolution. Thus, the 50 sols note shows two allegorical female figures representing Justice, with her scales, and the new Constitution, with a tablet inscribed DROITS DE L'HOMME ('The Rights of Man'). It was issued at a critical point in the French Revolution, the year that Louis XVI was sent to the guillotine.

Medals struck during the course of the French Revolution complement the currency in providing a graphic record of the unfolding course of events. A poignant illustration of this is provided by a bronze medal by Benjamin Duvivier, issued by the Commune of Paris, commemorating the invasion of the Tuileries Palace by a mob of insurgents and popular militias, backed by the revolutionary Paris Commune on the night of 10 August 1792. This attack was in response to a threat made by the Commander of allied forces ranged against revolutionary France, the Duke of Brunswick, to punish the people of Paris with "exemplary and

COINS AND MEDALS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION



French assignats for 10 and 50 sols, dated 23 May 1793, and for 5 livres dated 10 Brumaire (31 October) 1793, during the Reign of Terror (20 sols = 1 livre). The 5 livre assignat below carries revolutionary slogans in the corners (clockwise), as follows: UNITÉ INDIVISIBILITÉ DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE ('Indivisible Unity of the Republic'); LIBERTÉ, ÉGALITÉ, FRATERNITÉ OU LA MORT ('Liberty, Equality, Fraternity or Death'); LA NATION RÉCOMPENSE LE DÉNONCIATEUR ('The Nation Rewards Whistleblowers'); LA LOI PUNIT DE MORT LE CONTREFACTEUR ('The Law Punishes with Death the Infringer').



Above: Medal struck for the Commune of Paris by Benjamin Duviol in July 1793 to commemorate the attack on the Tuilleries Palace on 10 August, 1792 (Copper, 55.5 mm, 83.0 g). Obverse: Liberty holding a thunderbolt and liberty cap on a pole, trampling the emblems of monarchy - a crown and sceptre; surrounded by inscription, EXEMPLE AUX PEUPLES ('Example to peoples'); in exergue X-AOUST MDCXCII ('10 August 1792'). Reverse: Two victories bearing palm branches on either side of a fasces with a protruding pole surmounted by a liberty cap (above), above an inscription, A LA MÉMOIRE / DU GLORIEUX COMBAT / DU PEUPLE FRANÇAIS / CONTRE LA TYRANNIE / AUX TUILERIES ('To the memory of the glorious combat of the French people at the Tuilleries against tyranny') LA COMMUNE DE PARIS ('The Commune of Paris') in exergue.



forever memorable vengeance" if they harmed the King, who had been effectively detained since his attempted flight from the country the previous year. The rioters massacred the Swiss Guards stationed at the Tuilleries Palace, after they had fired on the intruders. This was a turning point in the Revolution, resulting in the royal family being taken captive and the monarchy formally deposed six weeks later, and culminating in the execution of the king (21 January 1793). The Reign of Terror ensued (5 September 1793 – 28 July 1794). This period was marked by mass executions of 'enemies of the revolution', including that of Louis' consort, Marie Antoinette, who followed the king to the guillotine on 16 October 1793.

The medal shown here was struck by July 1793 and distributed at the meeting of the General Council of the Commune on 9 Aug 1793.

Right: Poster from the French Revolution

PORTRAITS OF GREEK COINAGE

BY R.J. EAGLEN

Sicyon



AR Stater. By 330 BC.

Obv. Chimaera prancing l., with r. forepaw raised, her she-goat protrusion with head thrown back and r. foreleg raised. Naïve wreath above haunches. ΣΕ between belly and exergue line.

Rev. Dove flying l., within wreath formed of two curving olive branches with entwined stems. Letter Ν before breast.

12.24g., 24mm.

Author's collection. Ex Spink, N Circ, April 2004, GK1212.

Sicyon lay adjacent to the Corinthian Gulf, about ten miles north-west of Corinth itself. The River Nemea, four miles to the south-east, marked the boundary between the territories of the two cities in the fertile plain between the gulf and the inland mountains. The original site of Sicyon is not known but it is clear from a contemporary account of Xenophon that in the 360's BC the city and its port were separate.

When, in the course of his fluctuating fortunes, Demetrius Poliorcetes 'the Besieger' captured Sicyon in 303, he moved the city to a new acropolis above the plain by the River Asopos. According to legend, the river god, Asopos, son of Oceanus and the Titan, Tethys, married Metope, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. One of these, Aegina, was carried off by Zeus who flung thunderbolts to frustrate Asopos' attempts to reclaim her and drove him back to take refuge at his river.

Although never unimportant, Sicyon was mostly overshadowed by neighbouring Corinth. A tyrant dynasty of the Orthagorides ruled for about one hundred years from the 760s, to be superseded by an oligarchy supported by Sparta, with whom Sicyon remained closely allied until 369. The most notable of the Orthagorides was Cleisthenes, a successful military leader, a perpetrator in modern parlance of ethnic cleansing – marginalising three Doric tribes - but also a zealous patron of the arts, especially sculpture and painting. The cultural reputation of Sicyon nurtured by him lasted into the Hellenistic period.

In the 360s, Euphron briefly established at Sicyon a form of democracy, reproved by his critics as a cloak for tyranny. After a further succession of unmistakeable tyrants the city enjoyed several decades of glory when Aratus, returning from exile, captured the city in 251 and led it into the Achaean Confederacy, which he dominated until

his death in 213. During this period, stout resistance to Macedonian influence by the Confederacy dissolved into reluctant submission.

Coinage at Sicyon appears early in the fifth century, about half a century after Corinth. Around 450 the portrayal of a dove was joined by that of the Chimaera, thereby initiating the picturesque and enduring design of the city's coinage as exemplified by the coin illustrated. The Chimaera (literally 'she goat') was described by Homer as 'all lion in front, all snake behind, all goat between, blasting lethal fire at every breath', although on the coins and widely elsewhere the bizarre creature is portrayed with the body of a lion, a snake tail and the forepart of a she-goat sprouting from the lioness's back. According to Hesiod, the Chimaera was sister to Cerberus and Hydra and through the union of her mother and brother, half sister to the Sphinx and Nemean Lion. Some family. The choice of the Chimaera by Sicyon has caused puzzlement but, besides its visual appeal, it may have been influenced by the earlier adoption of Pegasus on the coins of Corinth. As the winged horse helped his master, Bellerophon, to slay the creature, perhaps its adoption was a tacit gesture towards a powerful and generally friendly neighbour. Interestingly, Corinth itself placed the Chimaera on the reverse of half-staters at the time when Sicyon introduced the creature as its obverse design. Kraay, however, cryptically mused whether its adoption was 'connected with Aigialeia, an ancient name of Sicyon'. The addition of the wreath in the obverse field eludes an obvious explanation. It may possibly have commemorated Sicyonian independence from Sparta attained under Euphron.

The dove on the reverse of the coin illustrated is a bird of Aphrodite and the wreath is taken to be woven of olive branches, although myrtle is more usually associated with the goddess. Pausanias described the sanctuary of Aphrodite at Sicyon, housing her statue in gold and ivory by the sculptor Canachos.

Like Athens and Corinth, Sicyon maintained its distinctive coin design over a lengthy period, with only the letters ΣΕ or ΣΙ or none at all on the obverse being thought necessary to identify the city of origin. But by the second century BC the cities of the Achaean Confederacy had adopted a common design for its output, comprising silver hemidrachms and bronze coins.

In the intervening period two phases of high output at Sicyon have been detected. The first has been linked with the Peloponnesian War (431 – 404), when Sicyon appears to have supplanted Corinth as the main mint in the region. This has been explained by the fact that Aegina was occupied by Athens from 431, cutting off the main supply of coins struck to the Aeginetan weight standard. It might be thought that Corinth itself could have struck coins to that standard (staters of 12.2g), but this would not have been feasible without changing the haloed Pegasus/Corinthian helmet type in order to avoid confusion with their normal standard (staters of 8.6g). The second phase of high output appears to have occurred after Sicyon freed itself from the influence of Sparta in 369. Shortly afterwards Euphron confiscated the property of Spartan sympathisers, and this may have released quantities of silver into circulation. From die studies, the final reverse die, dated to 320, bears the letter I in front of the dove's breast, meaning that the penultimate reverse die, bearing the letter N, as in the coin illustrated, must have been issued shortly before.

Further reading:

Atkins, L. and R.A., *Handbook of Life in Ancient Greece* (Oxford, 1997).

Brewster, H., *The River Gods of Greece* (London, 1997).

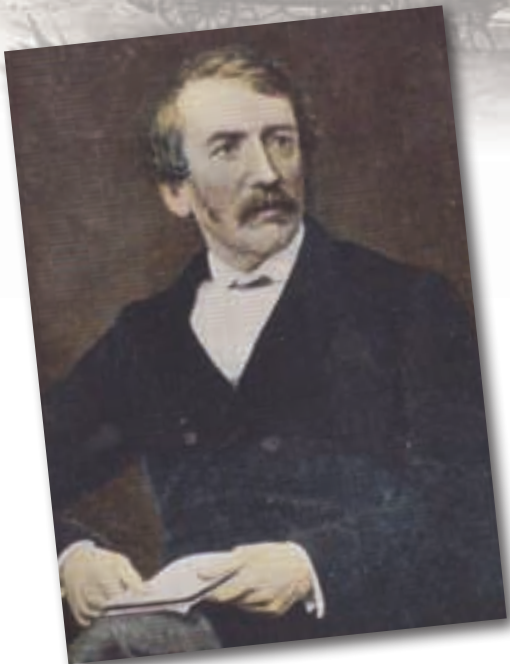
An Inventory of Archaic and Classical Poleis, edited by M.H. Hansen and T.H. Nielsen (Oxford, 2004).

Kraay, C.M., *Archaic and Classical Greek Coins* (London, 1976).

The Oxford Classical Dictionary, 3rd edn revised, edited by S. Hornblower and A. Spawforth (Oxford, 2003).

Sear, D., *Greek Coins and their Values*, I (London, 1976).

DR. LIVINGSTONE I PRESUME



1

The Philatelic Collector's Series Sale
London, 29-30th January 2015

A wonderful range of covers and letters associated with the two Expeditions to Africa led by Dr David Livingstone will be offered in the January 2015 Collector's Series. They were collected by the renowned South African philatelist, the late Robert (Bob) Goldblatt RDPSA FRPSL.

In February 1858 Dr Livingstone was appointed "Her Majesty's Consul at Qulimane for the Eastern Coast and the

independent districts in the Interior, and Commander of an Expedition for exploring Eastern and Central Africa". So began one of the most dramatic journeys in the history of world exploration.

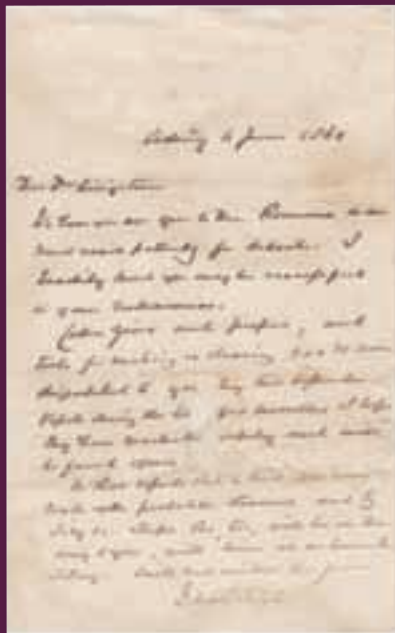
The first Zambezi Expedition (1858 – 1864) set sail from Liverpool in March 1858 and reached Tete in Portuguese East Africa six months later. They explored the Shire River and discovered Lake Nyassa. Arrangements

were made for mail to be forwarded via Cape Town, eventually delivered by runner depending where they were located.

Richard Thornton (1837 – 1862) was the talented geologist attached to the party, but had a difficult relationship with Livingstone. His services were eventually terminated and he died of malaria at the young age of 25. A mourning cover (Illus. 1) posted from Bradford to him has survived.



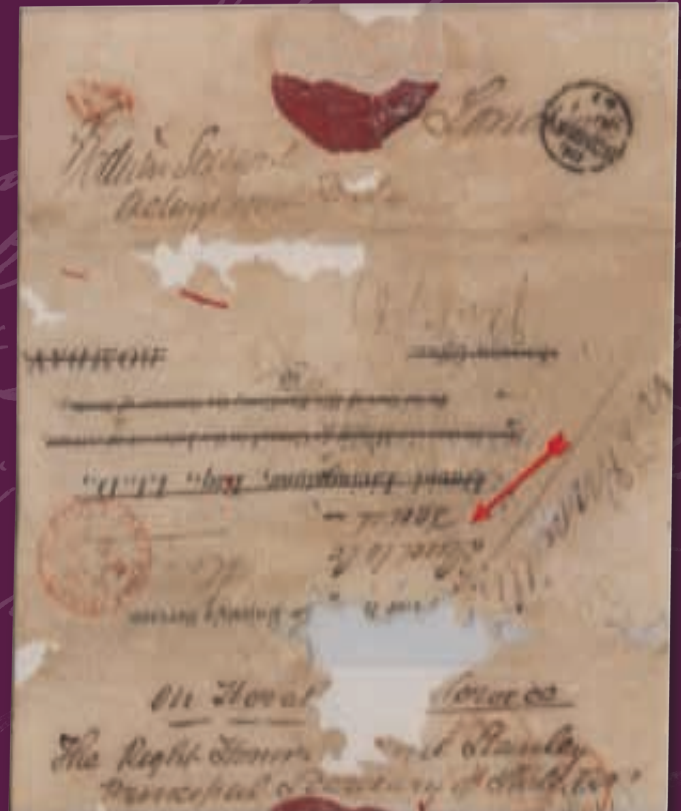
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3



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5

Franked by a 6d stamp, it was addressed to him care of "Dr Livingstone's Expedition / Cape of Good Hope". Received at Cape Town it was delivered into the interior by two Portuguese forwarding agents who have endorsed the flap of the envelope accordingly.

Admiral John Washington based at the Admiralty, London was Naval hydrographer and the Expedition's chief supply officer. A small number of Official Paid covers bearing the blue cachet of the "Admiralty Whitehall" addressed by him to "Dr Livingstone / Zambezi Expedition / Cape of Good Hope" have survived. (Illus. 2) The Goldblatt cover

is accompanied by two important autograph letters (Illus 3 & 4) dated June and July 1861. At the time Livingstone was in the vicinity of Lake Nyassa. The Admiral refers to navigating the Rovuma River, trials of the river steamers and mentions the "Pioneer", one of these vessels. "Mrs Livingstone you will be aware goes out this opportunity much against my advice." Sadly Mary Livingstone (nee Moffat) died in April 1862 and was buried in Shupanga.

A second Zambezi Expedition (1866 – 1873) was undertaken with the aim of discouraging slavery and determining the watershed

between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika. Livingstone arrived in Zanzibar in January 1866 and set off into unknown territory towards Lake Tanganyika. He suffered severe bouts of fever and dysentery and eventually reached Lake Tanganyika at the end of 1867, but during December 1866 false reports of his death had reached Zanzibar.

(Illus 5) An extraordinary pre printed wrapper from the Foreign Office has survived, addressed to "David Livingstone, Esq, LL.D / Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in the Interior of Africa / To the care of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay". Franked by Lord

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and posted from London in January 1867, it reached Bombay the following month where it was endorsed” SAID TO BE DEAD”. The wrapper (presumably with content) was returned to London. What a dramatic item of postal history this is, combined with all

the excitement and drama surrounding Livingstone and his fate.

Eventually an expedition led by Henry Morton Stanley located Livingstone at Ujiji in November 1871, a meeting immortalised by the famous greeting “Dr Livingstone I presume”.

(Illus. 6) In the interim a letter dated February 1868 from the British Resident at Zanzibar, Henry A. Churchill C.B. survives in which he writes to the Colonial Secretary at the Cape forwarding letters from Livingstone “addressed to residents at the Cape. You will learn with pleasure no doubt that Dr

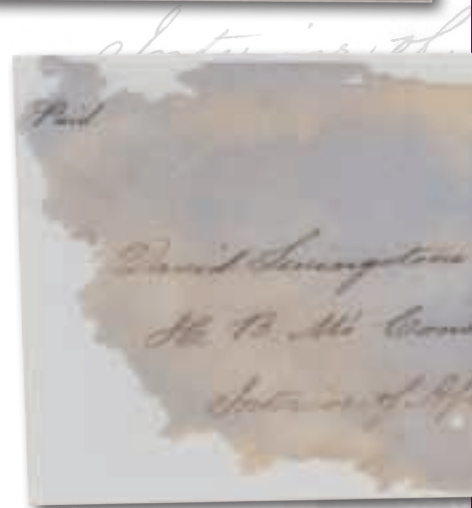


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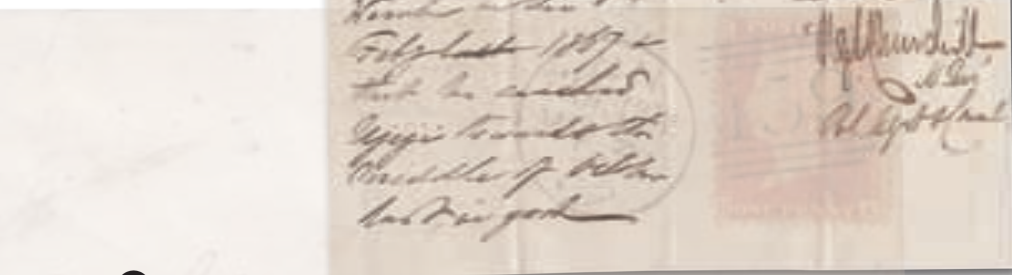
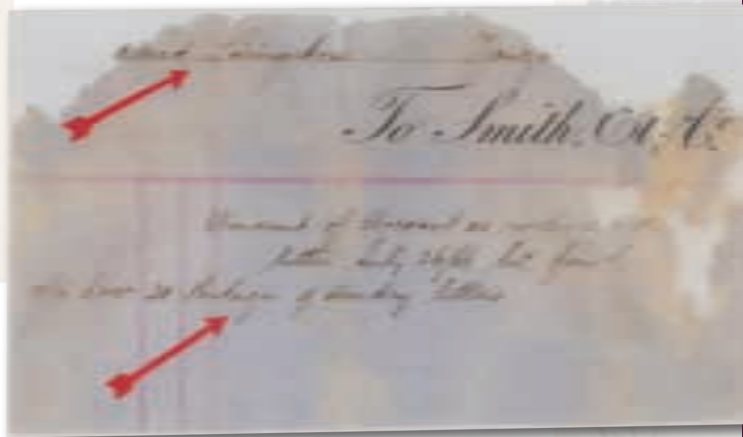
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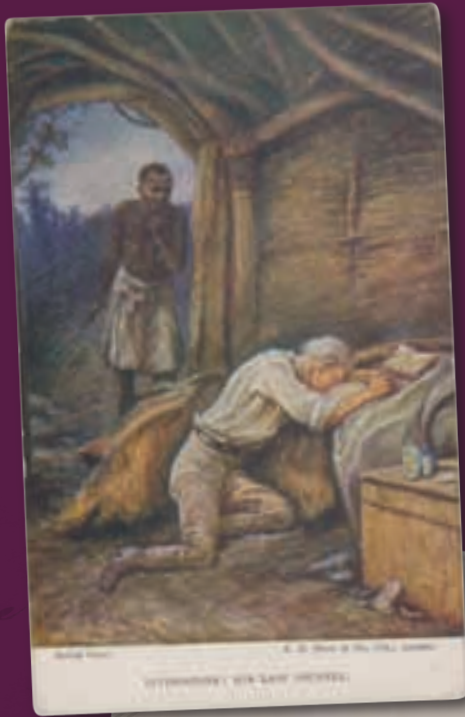
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7



22



Livingstone was at a place called Wamba (Bemba) on 1 February 1867 and that he reached Ujiji towards the middle of October last, in good health".

(Illus. 7) Meanwhile back in Scotland Livingstone's eldest daughter Agnes was writing to her father care of the Foreign Office in London. There was clearly a scheme whereby these letters were forwarded and two such covers (1862 and 1867) initialled and signed by her are included in the collection.

(Illus. 8, 9, 10, 11) A further highlight is a cover with original contents franked by a 1d red, addressed by the publishers Smith Elder to "Dr David Livingstone / H.B.M's Consul / Interior of Africa / care of the Foreign Office / Downing Street". The letter dated January 1867 reminds him that he owes £8.7.10 and "We shall be obliged by your instructing some friend in this Country to make payment to us of this overdue account". At the time Livingstone was seriously ill, his medicine chest had been stolen but still managed to cross the Zambezi River six days after this letter was written.

(illus 22, 23) David Livingstone succumbed to illness in 1873. His remains together with his journals and private papers were returned to England and his funeral took place at Westminster Abbey in 1874.

23



9

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

(Illus 12) Amongst the surviving papers are a number of letters dated 1874 from his son Thomas written to his sister Agnes. These will be offered as a group, the content is fascinating, "I see ...the Govt are going to bring our Father's body home but they give no particulars so I can't yet give you any idea of my movements further than that I shall be home (D.V.). He writes from Mehallah, Egypt, where he lived for health reasons. Thomas Livingstone severely criticises the British Government's measure of the financial award to the family – "The last act of Mr Gladstone is characteristic, and if

our Father's work is to be estimated at £200 a year by Her Majesty and the Country, I would strongly advise you to refuse it."

(Illus. 17) The winding up of Livingstone's affairs in Africa is superbly stated in a letter to his daughter Agnes by Mrs Maclear, wife of the Astronomer at the Cape. In a lengthy letter dated January 1875 she advises that she has forwarded "the testimonial silver box, the silver medal presented by the Geographical Society of Paris to your dear Father for the discovery of Lake Ngami, and his medical diploma from the University



12



...
A weight will
... of the Mon
... I will be glad
... dear Father, which was presented
... Geographical Society has reached you
... because of the insupportable
... - & Dent -
... my dear Miss
... Yours faithfully
... Maclear



or about £2500.2
There may be some
several documents
England by the
two days ago
which was managed, the
owners as a labourer,
any newspaper
also as a merchant
of friends from the
H. Lippert.)
andings (printed) in the
of the year of the year
Livingstone's testimonial
I should find another
Glasgow. Walter
able, a friend so effectively
among as Mr.

17

rest.
A weight will be removed from my mind when
I hear of the money, and the deal box being received,
also I will be glad to know if the stop watch used by
your dear Father, which was presented to him by the Royal
Geographical Society has reached you. It cannot be
mistaken because of the inscription on the metal
case - R. Kent -
Believe me my dear Miss Livingstone,
Yours faithfully
R. Maclean.

I don't know when you are now residing
I will therefore address this as before to the care
of Mr. Kent.

Gray's Villa, Glasgow
(Copy of Good Hope) 1875 Jan 14

My dear Miss Livingstone

On the 5th inst
I forwarded by the Union Company's Royal Mail
Steamer "Anson" a parcel containing by Capt. Liddle,
the "Livingstone silver box", - the silver medal presented
by the Geographical Society of Paris to your dear Father
for the discovery of Lake Nyassa, and his medical
diploma from the University of Glasgow. Carefully
packed in a strong deal box, fastened with nails
and hoop iron straps. Capt. Liddle suggested to deposit
the box in the office of the Union Company, Southport
well sent for by Mr. Nicholson or other authorised
person to deliver the parcel.
Mr. R. Kent the collector who has been in communication
with Mr. Nicholson, has advised that gentlemen
by the same or the next post on the subject.
I was besides packing up the box without time to write to you
before the departure of the steamer.

Next with regard to the money, the amount of the
subsidy is rather more than I expected. The sum is
£500.0.0 which added to the rest in the Bank Company
Lands - £780.0.0 gives a total of £1280.0.0. On that
three hundred and eighty pounds, two shillings.

The charge of the Cape of Good Hope Bank, for consulting
their account in the London & Westminster Bank, London
has to be 10 per cent on the sum. This would reduce the
total

of Glasgow. Carefully packed in a strong
deal box, fastened with nails and hoop iron
straps." Financial affairs are dealt with and
Mrs Maclear concludes "A weight will be
removed from my mind when I hear of the
money, and the deal box being received, also
I will be glad to know if the stop watch used
by your dear Father, which as presented to
him by the Royal Geographical Society has
reached you."

Primary material relating to the Livingstone
Expeditions is uncommon. This range of
items offers collectors a great opportunity
to add wonderfully evocative items to their
collections with a great provenance.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

EAST AFRICA FROM THE VESTEY COLLECTION

London, 28th January 2015

This sale comprises some 600 lots and covers all areas of British East Africa and abounds with essays, proofs, specimens and mint stamps from all of the territories.

British East Africa is notable for the range of varieties and manuscript surcharges. One of the highlights is a mint example of the 1891 Mombasa “1 Anna” on 4a. brown initialled “AB” (Lot 35, est. £10,000-12,000).

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates has some magnificent essays, a large range of die proofs and colour trials from the 1903-04 Issue and among the stamps there is a lovely 1904-07 50r. marginal block of four (Lot 158, est. £6000-8000 and an example of the 1912-21 500r. green and red on green, one of the major East African rarities (Lot 200, est. £10,000-12,000).

Kenya and Uganda follows on and in this section are two of the highlights of the sale, the 1922-27 £75 purple and grey and the £100 red and black top left corner example with plate number (Lots 306 and 307, est. £40,000-50,000 and £60,000-80,000 respectively).

Tanganyika includes a very fine section of the British Occupation of Mafia Island and a wonderful range of the 1922-24 Giraffe issue with some delightful De La Rue essays (Lot 393, est. £1200-1500).

Uganda begins with a good run of the early type-written missionary stamps and in the Zanzibar section there is a good range of the ever popular overprints and surcharges on the stamps of India. The highlight here is the splendid 1896 “2½” on 2a. pale blue block of six with one showing “2” of “½” omitted and another with “1” of “½” omitted. (Lot 533, est. £20,000-25,000).



Lot 158



Lot 35



Lot 533



Lot 393

LONDON STAMP AUCTIONS

THE "LIONHEART" COLLECTION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND BRITISH EMPIRE, PART IV London, 25th February 2014

Part IV of the Lionheart Collection offers further rarities, this remarkable item was offered by Sotheby's in 2006 as part of the Sir Gawaine Bailie Collection and was, at the time, a strip of four. It was coveted by two collectors, David Barton and Dr Arnold Brickman, who recognized it as one of the great rarities of Rhodesian philately. Dr Brickman, however, was particularly interested in the lower stamp, position 40, for his plating study. It was Barton who eventually won through and secured the lot. After the auction was over both men withdrew to the Sotheby's café. Remarkably, David Barton offered to remove the position 40 stamp, the last in the strip, and sell it to Dr Brickman who was understandably delighted.

1910-13 £1 deep carmine and blue-black vertical strip of three in original gum, well pressed, very fine unmounted with a unique multiple of this rare shade. Estimate £10,000-12,000



THE FEDERICO BORROMEO COLLECTION OF NEVIS STAMPS AND POSTAL HISTORY London, 27th January 2015

The island of Nevis was first seen on 11 November 1493 when Columbus anchored there overnight on his second voyage. He named it Nieves after the mountain Nieves, near Barcelona. In 1627 it was granted to the Earl of Carlisle, and colonised by a party of settlers from St. Christopher in 1628.

The Borromeo collection covers all aspects of Nevis philately. The early letters and handstamps start with a 1662 entire letter to London showing a fine Bishopmark applied on arrival. This is one of the earliest Nevis letters as well as one of the earliest letters with postal marks from the Caribbean. This section also includes Nevis two-line datestamps, Ship Letters and Crowned circles



Lot 1130
1876-78 litho 4d.
orange-yellow imperforate
horizontally.
Est. £5000-6000



1919 (12 Apr.) "Hawker" 3c. brown
initialled "J.A.R." on reverse by the
Postmaster General Dr. J.A. Robinson,
fresh colour and very fine unmounted
mint. Estimate £12,000-15,000

offered a prize of £10,000 for the first non-stop trans-Atlantic flight. This offer was reiterated after the First World War. Pilot H. G. Hawker and his navigator, K. Mackenzie Grieve, made their attempt on 18 May 1919, setting off from Mount Pearl, Newfoundland, in a Sopwith "Atlantic" biplane. Dr. Robinson, the Postmaster General, approached the Sopwith Aviation Co. Ltd. about the possibility of carrying special air mail.

Two hundred of the airmail stamps were produced but only eighty-seven unused examples are available to collectors - eighteen were damaged or destroyed, ninety-five were used on envelopes, eleven were given as presentation copies and seventy-six were sold for the benefit of the Marine disasters Fund. This makes the "Hawker" one of the rarest and most desirable stamps of Newfoundland.

Lot 1100

1866-77 recess 1/- yellow-green on laid paper.
Est. £2500-3000



The first stamps, printed by Nissen and Parker, were introduced in 1861 and they were used until 1884, either engraved or lithographed.

They were printed in sheets of twelve and these are represented throughout the collection, including colour proofs. A number of covers from this period are to be found in the collection, apart from the 4d. frankings of which there are several, covers bearing the 4d. lake, 6d. grey, 1/- blue-green or yellow-green and litho 1d. are also to be found.

The later De La Rue keyplates include an essay, proofs, specimens, mint multiples and covers, among which are usages of the 4d. blue, 4d. grey and 1/-.

The collection concludes with a fine section of Revenue stamps, again with a representation of the sheets of twelve including those surcharged for use on St. Christopher.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

HONG KONG NUMISMATIC AUCTION

*Hong Kong,
17th January 2015*

**The January Hong Kong Auction of
Chinese and East Asian Banknotes,
Coins and Bonds, Hong Kong,
Saturday 17th January 2015**

**Featuring around 1000 items
including some classical rarities.**



Silver Sycee, 50taels, private issuer 'Heng Ji', the largest denomination, and highly sought after, \$70,000-\$80,000



*People's Bank of China, 1st series renminbi, 5yuan, 'Buffalo', 1949, almost uncirculated
HKD\$40,000-50,000*



*Mercantile Bank of India, \$5, Shanghai, 1916, an almost pristine example of this very scarce and popular note,
original almost uncirculated \$30,000- \$40,000*



*Mercantile Bank of India, \$50, 1935, well above average condition in good very fine,
\$80,000 – 100,000*



International Banking Corporation, \$1 'Specimen', Canton, 1909, an extremely rare note in specimen form, almost uncirculated \$10,000-\$20,000



Central Bank of China, 2yuan, 1941, showing the famous Huang He Lou (Yellow Crane Tower) on the reverse, almost uncirculated \$20,000-30,000



Central Bank of China, 1yuan, 1935, 'Red Pai Fang', a classical rarity for collectors of Republican era banknotes, showing the Wang Gu Chang Qing Paifang on the obverse, original extremely fine, \$30,000-\$40,000



Chang Cho Lin \$1, Copper Proof, 1926, an extremely rare copper proof of the issued silver coin that was sold in our April auction for HKD\$1,380,000. This coin can only be even rarer and more appealing. Price to be decided.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

HONG KONG REQUISITION NUMBERS OF KING GEORGE V

Hong Kong, 18th January 2015

This outstanding collection has been built up over the past forty years. It is immediately obvious, not only by the comprehensive nature of the collection but also the numerous low requisition numbers, several being from the first sheet, “001”.

The ambitious objective was to acquire an example of each possible value from all of the requisitions. The lack of availability and difficulty in acquiring these blocks means that the target to complete the set has become extremely difficult. The owner feels that now is the time for other collectors to have the opportunity of adding some of these interesting, and sometimes elusive, stamps to their own collections.

All of the definitive stamps issued during the reign of King George V were printed by De la Rue in England. The designs remained the same throughout this period but there were changes in the watermark, shade and some colours.

When supplies of certain values began to run low, the Post Office placed a new order, or requisition, with the printers in London for the required values and quantities needed.

Each requisition was given a code letter which was applied to all of the different values in that order, and all of the sheets were individually numbered by hand. The requisition letter with the associated sheet number (or requisition number) was applied in the top right sheet corner. A complete sheet consisted of four panes of sixty stamps. Each sheet was split into two double panes before



being shipped to the colony. Occasionally the top half of the sheet was spoilt and only the bottom half was despatched with the order. On these sheets the requisition number was placed on the top right corner of the bottom half of the sheet. These sheets do not contain the plate number in the top margin. As seen on the \$10 block above.

The collecting and study of requisition numbers is considered important, especially to collectors of Hong Kong, as it identifies when the different shades appeared over the various printings. During the twenty five years of the reign of King George V over forty requisitions were made. Some of the rarer shades are associated with certain printings, promoting the study (and collecting) of the different requisitions. Some of these changes in the shades of the ink or the colour of the paper resulted from the fact that many of the printers' dyes originated from Germany. During the war a new source had to be found and it proved difficult to achieve exact matches.

Unfortunately, there is little information available about the numbers of each of the



values printed, however, the number of digits printed on the different values gives a rough clue as to the numbers ordered.

At first there was little interest in collecting these requisition numbers. However, corner blocks have always been popular, so many requisition blocks found their way into various Hong Kong collections. Over the years there have been a few collectors who were keen to keep the different requisitions in their collections. In most cases these were just an interesting aside with their other blocks. Such collectors include some of the famous names of Hong Kong philately including Rose-Hutchinson, Jack Gee and Richard Chan. However, none of their collections compare with the extensive nature of this collection.

Bibliography

A Study of Hong Kong Definitives: King Edward VII and King George V; Nick Halewood and David Antscherl, The Hong Kong Study Circle, 1995

The Philatelic History of Hong Kong, Vol. 1: The Adhesives; Hong Kong Study Circle, 1984

The Hong Kong 'China' Overprints; K.L. Perrin, Colonial and Foreign Stamp Company, 1972

The Hong Kong 'China' Overprints, British Post Offices in China, 1917 – 1930; Chinaoverprint.com

HONG KONG REQUISITIONS

HK KGV Requisitions

	Multiple Crown CA watermark
	Multiple Script watermark, Plate 1
	Multiple Script watermark, Plate 1 with nick at top
	Multiple Script watermark, Plate 2

The letters printed in **red** indicate the requisition is included in this auction.

The Number of Sheets Printed or sent to Hong Kong for Requisition A are recorded as follows:

1c.	6660	
2c.	15,443	(06520)
4c.	2000	(00015)
6c.	500	(003)
8c.	1000	(0928)
10c.	?	(0006)
12c.	502	(003)
20c.	776	(003)
30c.	504	(003)
50c.	503	(060)
\$1	460	
\$2	133	(030)
\$3	54	(12)
\$5	47	
\$10	52	

The figure in the brackets is the sheet number offered from the collection. It is thought that the very low sheet number blocks were presented to officials. This would account for the prevalence of sheets "003" in the above list.

	1c	2c	3c	4c	5c	6c	8c	10c	12c	20c	25c	30c	50c	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$5	\$10
1912	A	A		A		A	A	A	A	A		A	A	A	A	A	A	A
1913	B	B		B		B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
1914	C	C		C				C										
1915						D	D			D		D	D	D				
1916	F							F		F	F	F	F		F		F	F
1917		G		G		G	G	G						G				
1918	H	H		H		H		H			H							
1918-19									J	J	J							
1919	K	K		K			K	K						K	K	K	K	K
1920		L							L			L	L					
1920-21	M			M			M	M					M	M				
1921		N										N						
1922	O			O			O	O		O	O		O	O	O			
1922		Q																
1922-23	R			R				R		R	R		R					R
1924	T																	
1924-25	U	U		U				U		U	U	U	U	U			U	U
1926	V	V		V				V		V	V	V	V	V	V	V		V
1927	W	W		W				W		W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1928		X		X				X		X		X	X	X				
1929	Y	Y		Y				Y		Y	Y		Y	Y				
1930	Z	Z		Z				Z		Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z			
1930	A			A			A	A										
1931	B	B		B				B		B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
1931								C		C								
1931														D	D	D	D	D
1931			E		E													
1932	F	F		F				F				F	F	F				
1932					G													
1932-33		H	H		H			H				H	H	H				
1933									J									
1933		K																
1934	L	L	L		L			L		L		L	L	L	L			
1934-35								M										
1934-35	N	N	N	N	N					N	N	N	N	N			N	N
1936	P	P	P	P	P			P		P		P	P	P	P			
1936-37	Q	Q			Q					Q		Q	Q		Q			
1937				R				R			R							
1937		T			T													
1937	U	U			U			U		U	U			U				

Requisitions for K.G.V 'CHINA' Overprint

	1c	2c	4c	6c	8c	10c	12c	20c	25c	30c	50c	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$5	\$10
	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1916	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			
1917					B	B					B	B				
1919							C									
1920	D	D	D	D	D	D					D					
1920-21											E	E				
1921	F	F	F	F	F	F		F	F		F	F	F			
1922	G															
1923								H			H	H	H			
1927		I	I													
1929	J					J		J	J		J	J	J			
1920-21																

Postage Dues

	1c	2c	4c	6c	8c	10c
1923	A	A	A	A		A
1928-31	B	B	B	B		
1933		H	H			
1934	L			L		L
1935	N	N	N	N		N
1936	P	P	P	P		P
1937	Q	Q		Q		Q

	Multiple Crown CA watermark
	Multiple Script watermark

The first requisition sheets were not coded or numbered.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

THE DAVID TETT COLLECTION OF PRISONER OF WAR MAIL IN EAST ASIA AND DUTCH EAST INDIES

Hong Kong, 18 January 2015

War in the East 1941-1945

7th December 1941 – that date is etched in the minds of millions of people across the world - Pearl Harbour. Within a few months the Japanese forces had conquered a vast tract of territory in the region. Hong Kong; Singapore and Malaya; Burma and Thailand; Borneo, Java, Sumatra and the other islands making up the Dutch East Indies (DEI); Wake Island, Guam and the Philippines had all fallen. Pearl Harbor was the infamous act that started it all, at least in the minds and literature of the Western powers. In fact Japan had been waging war against China since 1937, and the first aggressive act outside that theatre was the shooting down of a Catalina reconnaissance plane by the Japanese on 7th December off the coast of Malaya. The taking of Shanghai was the next act of war against the Western powers. Even the landings in Thailand and Malaya in the early hours of 8th December actually took place before the attack on Pearl Harbour as Thailand and Malaya were the other side of the international dateline.

As the territories were conquered one by one, military personnel and civilians fell into the hands of the Japanese. In China, the Japanese quickly rounded up the military personnel of enemy nations, mostly US Marines guarding the Embassy and Legations. Many thousand allied civilians were left to co-exist with the Japanese and other residents until late 1942 - early 1943 when internment began. Guam, a small island in the Pacific, was attacked

and surrendered on 10th December 1941. 360 US Marines and 130 US civilians were taken prisoner and on 10th January, they were all taken to Japan. Wake Island, a tiny territory even further out in the Pacific fell on 23rd December after a stout defence. 1,187 POWs and civilian contractors were taken to Shanghai and the remaining survivors were later taken to Japan.

Hong Kong fell on Christmas Day 1941 after bitter fighting leaving 1,644 allied soldiers and several thousand civilians dead. The survivors of the 14,000 garrison, consisting of British, Indian and Canadian forces were

initially imprisoned in Hong Kong and later many were shipped to Japan. About 2,500 civilians were interned in Stanley Camp on the island. In the early months of 1942, the Allies continued to lose territory after territory. On 15th February Singapore fell with 85,000 POWs – British, Australian and Indian – plus 4,000 civilians interned. By mid-March Sumatra and Java had fallen and the remaining islands of the DEI fell in the following weeks, with nearly 80,000 allied soldiers becoming POWs. 9,500 were British, 4,000 Australian and 1,100 American, the remainder being Dutch East Indies forces. More than 100,000 civilians, mainly Dutch



WAR IN THE EAST 1941-1945



or Eurasian came under Japanese control. Many of the POWs taken in Malaya and Singapore, and the DEI were transported to countries where their labour could be utilised - Thailand or Burma to build the infamous railway; Taiwan; Korea; Borneo and Japan.

The Philippines was the last major country to fall to the Japanese. General MacArthur directed all his forces on Luzon, the major island, to retreat to the Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor Island as the Japanese advanced. The civilians left in Manila and elsewhere were thus the first to fall into their hands on 2nd January 1942 – approximately 4,000

civilians were interned. Bataan held out until the 9th April and Corregidor the 6th May. Forces in the other islands capitulated on 29th May concluding all official resistance although significant guerrilla activity continued throughout the war. More than 65,000 POWs were taken in the Philippines, most of whom were transported to Japan as the war progressed.

Close to half a million people were held by the Japanese. They were spread over a vast area of Southeast Asia. As the Allied forces advanced, the Japanese moved the POWs as far north as possible, including to Manchuria.

Most prisoners were allowed to receive and send mail although the frequency permitted varied greatly. With the POWs frequently moved, their mail sometimes took years to reach them.

This auction comprises material from David Tett's collection, built up in the period from the late 1980s to 2010, to support and illustrate his research into this intriguing period of history. The material includes the subject matter of Volumes 2, 4, 5, and 6 of his series on the subject and provides a once in a lifetime opportunity to acquire some of this historic material.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

BONDS AND SHARE CERTIFICATES OF THE WORLD

Lugano, Switzerland, 30th January 2015

Lot 109: King William III of England, 5% Bond, 1701. It bears the original signature of King William III, as "William R(ex)", King of England, Scotland and Ireland, Prince of Orange and Stadtholder of Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Gelderland and Overijssel. One of the few loan agreements signed by a British monarch and the only one from William III we know of. CHF 15'000-20'000

An auction dedicated to bonds & shares and philately will be held on 30-31 January 2015 in the enchanting city of Lugano of Switzerland.

Amongst the early scripophily you will find one of the earliest bonds available for collectors, a bond issued in 1549 in Antwerp, then the richest town in Europe. At some times the city of Antwerp contributed more to Charles V's economy than the whole Spanish empire in the Americas. In 1701 King William III (1650-1702) from England personally signed a 5% Bond in favour of the General States of the United Netherlands. It is one of the few loan agreements signed by a British monarch and the only one from William III we know of.

The third highlight in this section is an outstanding certificate from 1741 bearing the clear personal signature of Maria Theresa (1717-1780), the Austrian Empress.

For this auction it was worth creating a special section for aviation items and we especially draw your attention to the 1908 share of the Compagnie Générale de Navigation Aérienne which was the first airplane company in history. The American Wright brothers were the first to invent and build the world's first successful fixed-winged aircraft. This French company bought from Wright brothers the



Lot 111: Maria Theresa Austrian Empress (1717-1780). Certificate of appointment for Frantz Joseph Toussaint as the Empress' advisor and Minister of Finance. Vienna, 1741. Impressive document with large seal of the empress. It is in excellent condition and bears the clear signature of Empress Maria Theresa. CHF 4'000-6'000

Lot 105: 16th Century 1¾ % Mortgage Bond, Antwerp, 1549. Probably one of the earliest bonds available on the market. CHF 5'000-7'000



BONDS AND SHARE CERTIFICATES

Lot 95: Compagnie Générale de Navigation Aérienne. Part de Bénéficiaire, Paris, 1908. This company was the first using the Wright Brother's inventions and thus this rare item is the earliest airplane scripophily. Decorative Item with image of a Wright-Model A. CHF 2'000-3'000

rights for their airplane. An image of the Wright Model A is printed on this share.

Everybody remembers these magnificent pictures taken of a Zeppelin flying over New York or Rio. The company who ran all the commercial operations of the Zeppelins between 1909 and 1935 and hence the world's first passenger airline, is the Deutsche Luftschiffahrts-Aktiengesellschaft DELAG. In this auction you will find a founder share of this famous company. Louis Blériot became world famous for making the first flight across the English Channel in an airplane. We offer you the share of the company that made him wealthy enough to finance his record flight.

All bridges are symbols, but two bridges stand out as a symbol for a whole country or even a way of life. When you think of California,



Lot 97: Deutsche Luftschiffahrts-AG. 1000 Mark Aktie, Frankfurt, 1910. Founders share of one of the most important companies in aviation history: Deutsche Luftschiffahrts-AG (short DELAG) ran all commercial operations of the Zeppelins. It was the world's first passenger airline. CHF 500-700

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Lot 322: Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District. \$1000 Bridge Bond, California, 1935. Showing an image of the world famous bridge. The Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District was incorporated in 1928 to design, construct, and finance the Golden Gate Bridge. CHF 120-150



Lot 70: The Corporation of London (Bridges). £100 bond, 1914. These Estates were established in 1282 by the City of London Corporation. The Corporation was established to maintain the London Bridge, but it also built Blackfriars Bridge and Tower Bridge, and purchased Southwark Bridge. CHF 120-150



you think of the Golden Gate Bridge and the Tower Bridge brings you straight to London. We offer you bonds from the companies that have built and still today entertain these two famous bridges.

The first and most powerful oil company ever was created by John D. Rockefeller. We offer you the two central shares of his empire, both even bear his rare signature, the Standard Oil Company and its follower the Standard Oil Trust. Its main European competitors were the Royal Dutch and Shell Company. You will find shares from both companies in our auction.



There is no company that has influenced World politics more than the French/Egyptian Suez Canal Company. From its beginning by the famous F. Lesseps in 1860, to the successful share transfer coup by the British Government until the Suez Crisis in 1956, the centre of these events was the Suez Canal Company. We offer you a rare and decorative early bond of this company.

Do you like Cognac? In our auction you find the share a very early Cognac producer. It is

Lot 337: Standard Oil Company. 102 Shares \$100 each, Cleveland, 1880. The Standard Oil was probably the most powerful company in history. Never before or after has one single company been able to create a worldwide market for oil products and control the whole chain of production from the oil wells to the consumer. John D. Rockefeller (1839-1937) was its master mind, founder, chairman and major shareholder; this he has signed as President. CHF 2'500-3'500

BONDS AND SHARE CERTIFICATES

Lot 87: Compagnie universelle du Canal maritime de Suez. 3% Obligation Fr. 500, 1879. #32.516. The famous Suez Canal Company was founded in 1858 by Ferdinand de Lesseps (1805-94). Initially, French private investors were the majority shareholders, with Egypt also having a significant stake. After ten years of construction and, despite bitter opposition by the British government, Lesseps and his company opened the canal in 1869. It had an immediate and dramatic effect on world trade. Combined with the American transcontinental railroad completed six months earlier, it allowed the world to be circled in record time. Never in history has any company had more influence in world affairs. CHF 2'000-3'000



surely older than the oldest bottle you have in your cellar ... and the share has an additional interesting history as it is very much linked to the founding of the European Union.

From Switzerland we have many interesting items. The highlight is the Spinnerei in Uznaberg not only for its history and beauty, but the share is not printed on paper as you would expect but on linen and cotton.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, the richest man in the USA at his time, made his fortune first in shipping and then on railroads. We offer you items from both of these phases. The famous Accessory Transit that brought so many people to California and also played high politics in Central America and a transfer certificate of the Hudson River Railroad Company that bears the very rare original signature of the Commodore Cornelius himself.

Already in 1909 the Arizona based Sun Electric Generator Company started raising capital for

Lot 37: Société des propriétaires Vinicoles de Cognac. Action nominative, F 500, 1868. The company was founded in 1838, by Louis de Salignac. In 1897, it was taken over by Jean-Gabriel Monnet. He was succeeded by his son, Jean Monnet (1888-1979), who is regarded as a chief architect of European unity and one of the founding fathers of the European Union. Original signature of Louis de Salignac and transfer to Jean Gabriel Monnet. CHF 400-600



Lot 159: Aktiengesellschaft der Spinnerei am Uznaberg. Namensaktie Fr. 5000, Uznach, 1877. Unique founder share of this important Swiss textile company. The share is not printed on paper as you would expect but on linen and cotton, the company's main products. CHF 7'000-10'000

Lot 324: Hudson River Railroad Company. Transfer certificate. New York, 1866. Cornelius Vanderbilt (1794-1877) acquired in 1863 a substantial interest in the Hudson River Railroad and consolidated it with the New York Central in 1869 to form the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. In 1914 it changed its name into New York Central Railroad. This certificate bears the very rare signature of Cornelius Vanderbilt. CHF 4'000-5'000



FORTHCOMING EVENTS

producing and marketing a solar electric generator. Until today it is not clear if it was a hoax or not. In any case: this is probably a unique item and is and is by far the first solar scripophily we know of.

This solar items brings us back again to the sun in Lugano on Friday, 30. January 2015. An auction not to miss.

Lot 341: Sun Electric Generator Company. 5 Shares at \$10 each. Arizona, 1909, #77. In 1903, George Howard Cove (1864*) invented his solar electric generator. A group of New York investors founded the Arizona based Sun Electric Generator Company and started raising capital. In 1911 they were charged for fraud, however, until this day, it is still questioned whether or not the invention was a hoax or the apparatus really worked. However, this unique share is clearly and by far the earliest share of the solar cell industry available. CHF 1'500-2'000



STAMPS AND POSTAL HISTORY

Lugano,

Switzerland, 30th January 2015

The sale will focus mainly on Latin America and an extraordinary collection of Italian Colonies, but also will include a small representation of British Empire with two desirable rarities in this field: the inverted frame of Jamaica and the "Lady McLeod" of Trinidad in unused condition.

Very rare semi-modern stamps from the Kingdom of Italy and other areas of its dominion, as well as an array of rarities of Old Italian States, will be offered in the section dedicated to the Italian Region in the general "Collector's Series" catalogue. The main areas offered in Latin America will be Haiti, with an interesting selection of the first issue, Uruguay and Venezuela with important classic rarities; and also

worthy of mention, although small, a selection of Brazil with gems of the "Inclinados" issue, the third issue of America.

The "Assab" collection of Italian Colonies, probably the most important ever formed, and dedicated to all African colonies: Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and Libia including Cirenaica and Tripolitania, will be presented in one separated catalogue. It will undoubtedly capture the interest of worldwide collectors of these areas as a considerable part of the material has been hidden from the market for decades. It will feature a very comprehensive range of stamps and postal history where military mail, frankings, cancellations and maritime mail are offered.

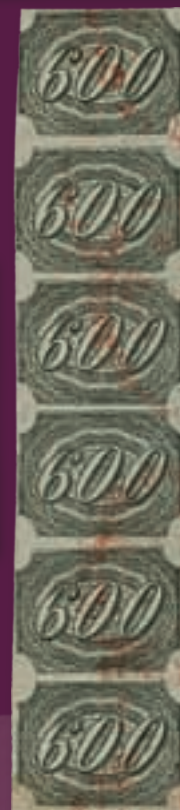
Italian Eritrea. The "Baia di Assab" postmark, the foundation of philately in the colonies under Italian dominion. Starting Price €2,500



Trinidad. 1847, a magnificent unused "Lady McLeod" example. Starting Price €15,000



Brazil. 1845, 600r. the largest strip recorded of the highest denomination in classic Brazilian philately, also being the largest 600r. multiple with postal marking. Ex D'Almeida, Lima, Benevides and Hubbard. Starting Price €35,000



LUGANO STAMPS AND COVERS



Jamaica. 1920 1s. featuring frame inverted. The estimation of surviving examples vary from ten to no more than 20. Starting Price € 15,000



1857, 60c. blue, second type, on June 18, 1858 cover, the earliest recorded usage of this value. Ex Seijó, Marcó del Pont and Hoffmann.

The "Don Anselmo Seijó" Find

Don Anselmo Seijó was a renowned collector from the end of the XIXth and early XXth Centuries. His works of scholarship were well known in this period as notable advancements in Uruguayan philately but, undoubtedly, his most important gift to the fascinating philately of Uruguay was the find of the "Piñeiro Archive". In the XIXth a controversy arose concerning the genuineness of the "Diligencia" second type issue, as it was described by Mr. Griebert in his handbook about Uruguayan philately published by Stanley Gibbons in 1910, which was the first specialized work about this country to be produced. The Belgian dealer Dr. Moëns, supported by other chroniclers in Europe, had doubted the official nature of the 60c second type issue ("quite unreasonably", as described by Mr. Griebert), and challenged the theories of the famous Uruguayan collector Dr. Wonner, who had found this stamp in 1866 on cover in an archive, a theory that was supported by Messrs. Vasconcellos and Durante who had found more copies in an old correspondence. In 1892, Don Anselmo Feijó had the opportunity to acquire the correspondence archive of Vicente Piñeiro of Rocha, and found three covers franked with the "Diligencia" second type, all emanating from the merchant Sopena of Montevideo. This find was the definitive confirmation of the genuineness of this issue and its postal use, and brought to a close the conflict which had confronted European and Uruguayan chroniclers for nearly 20 years. Mr. Seijó kept the covers in his collection and sold them some years later to three important collectors in Uruguay.

One of the most important collectors in Uruguayan philatelic history. Dr. José Marcó Del Pont, described Mr. Seijó as "a serious and respectable philatelist", and Griebert mentions his find and illustrates in his handbook one of the two covers originating from the "Piñeiro Archive". Starting Price € 15,000



Italy & Colonies. "Nozze" 20c. green error of colour, the only multiple known, a true gem of Italian philately. Starting Price € 100,000



Japan. 1874 10s. (wagtail), syllabic 2. A very rare cover bearing the "Bird" issue. Starting Price € 2,000

FORTHCOMING EVENTS



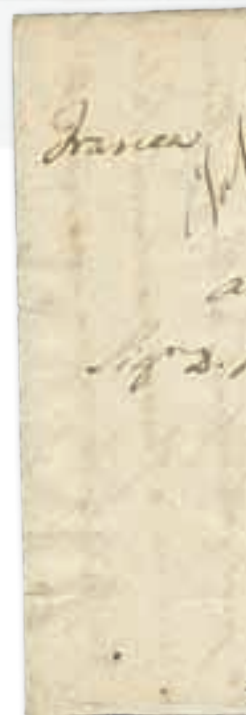
Colombia. 1859, 10c. stone A on cover addressed to the Commissioner of War at Bogotá, originating from Guataquí and dispatched in the neighbouring locality of Ambalema, where the stamp was tied. Dated inside 31st July 1859, as per "visto bueno" (approved to be sent) and signed "Eduardo Céspedes" as representative by the district town hall at Guataquí, this being a small locality close to Ambalema and also located on the right shore of the Magdalena River. The earliest usage of Colombian philately, pre-dating by one month the 1st September 1859, previously believed to be the earliest item known. The immense significance of this item is also reinforced by the fact that franked items used in August have not so far survived.

According to the research by the renowned late expert Dieter Bortfeldt, which is based on original documents, the first stamps of Colombian philately were dispatched on 27 July 1859 (original note published by Dieter Bortfeldt on page 1 of his "Colombia - 150 Años del Primer Sello Postal" handbook). The new adhesives, comprising the 2 1/2, 5, 10 and 20 centavos denominations were in principle to be placed on sale on 1st September 1859. In this case, on 31 July, this stamp was applied when the postage stamps had just arrived and probably rules or documents for its first date of usage were not known to postal employees.

On the other hand, on 23 July 1859, the Secretary of the Treasury issued a decree in execution of the law of 27 April, in which it is defined the issue of postal adhesives. This decree, in its Art. 101, states: "It shall be the duty of the Central Postal Administration to furnish stamps, as soon as possible, to all the District Treasury offices, in sufficient quantities for the requirements of each office and the subordinate offices dependent upon it. It shall be the duty of each District Administrator to provide stamps as soon as possible and in sufficient quantities to all the subordinate post offices under his supervision". On 24 July the contract for the printing of the stamps was signed after having been granted to the printers Celestino and Jerónimo Martínez, and only three days later the first postage stamps had been already received by the government and also on that day dispatched. All these features demonstrate the urgency with which the government acted upon so that the postage stamps would be in service as soon as possible, and thus leading to believe that it was an urgent need of stamps which would have been used before 1st September. Starting Price € 40,000



(Above) Italian Eritrea. Adi Ugri, the rarest postmark of Eritrea with only two covers known, one of the most important covers of all Italian Colonies. Starting Price € 5,000



Uruguay. 1859, 240c. bisect paying the 120c. single external rate. The unique 240c. bisect (tied) to cover, one of the most important covers of this issue. ex Hubbard. Starting Price € 20,000



LUGANO STAMPS AND COVERS

Haiti. First-issue unique franking on cover with three examples of 2c. and two 7c. Ex Hubbard, Bjäringer and Sabbatini. Starting Price €3,000



Naples. 1861-63, 2gr. blue in mixed franking with Italy Kingdom 15c., a unique franking representing one of the most important covers of Naples.



Venezuela. 1859, 1r. blue in rejoined strip of nine. Multiples in mint condition of this value are of considerable rarity. Ex Hubbard and Heister. Starting Price €4,000



Venezuela. Local and maritime mail, "Correo de Coro a la Vela y viceversa" black on orange, the only cover recorded with this stamp in its original colour. Ex Gebauer and Borromeo D'Adda. Starting Price €5,000

RECOMMENDED READING



THE BANKNOTE BOOK Edited by Owen Linzmayer

Hardback, 2356 pages in three volumes.

Full colour illustrations throughout.

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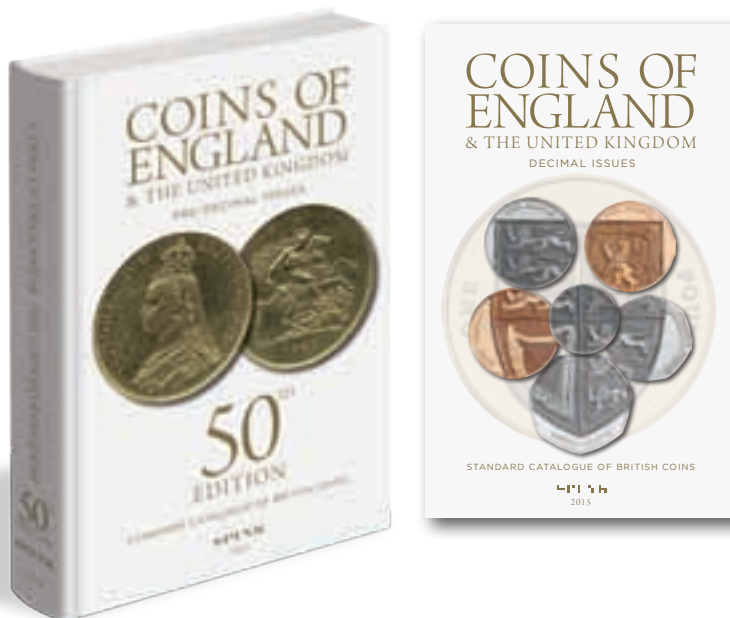
Volume 2: Gabon - Nicaragua

Volume 3: Nigeria - Zimbabwe

This is the first edition of a completely new reference work on World Banknotes containing detailed information, full colour images, accurate valuations and additional bibliographies for 203 countries, published in three volumes. Each subsequent edition will contain updates to existing entries and further countries until completed.

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Spink are pleased to announce the release of the 50th Anniversary Edition of Coins of England and the United Kingdom.

This historic reference work for British coins is still the only reference work to feature every major coin type from Celtic to the present day, complete with accurate market values. An essential guide for beginners, serious numismatists, metal detectorists and anyone interested in British Coinage. Fully illustrated with high quality actual size photographs in colour throughout.

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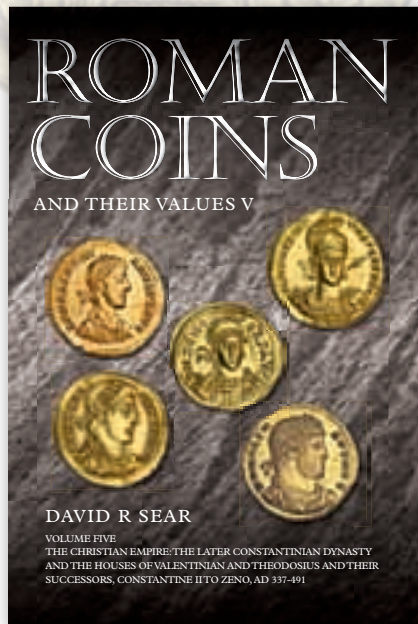
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RECOMMENDED READING

TO BE RELEASED IN JANUARY 2015

ROMAN COINS AND THEIR VALUES VOLUME 5 BY DAVID R. SEAR



The Christian Empire: The Later Constantinian Dynasty and the Houses of Valentinian and Theodosius and their Successors, Constantine II To Zeno. AD 337-491
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The current revision of this popular work marks a radical departure from the envisioned aims of the original edition. This fifth and final volume of the 'Millennium edition' contains a comprehensive listing of the Roman coinage of the period AD 337-491 together with background information on the history of each reign and the principal characteristics of its coinage. The catalogue is organized primarily by ruler with the issues then subdivided by denomination and by reverse legend and type.

This arrangement combines the alphabetical ease of reference of Cohen's work with the scholarship of RIC and other modern studies, which are normally based on classification by mint. As the eastern and western halves of the Empire gradually drifted apart politically and militarily in the fifth century, the imperial coinage becomes increasingly complex. There is a tendency for the standard works of reference to be very selective in their coverage of the series as a whole and in this volume an attempt has been made to present the material as clearly and concisely as possible, in order to facilitate ease of use by the collector. The century and a half covered by this volume, from the death of Constantine the Great to the death of the eastern emperor Zeno, witnessed the initial stages of the Christian Roman

Empire in the eastern Mediterranean area and the final death throes of paganism. It also saw the total collapse of Roman authority in the Empire's western provinces and its replacement by a patchwork of barbarian kingdoms. The imperial coinage similarly underwent many fundamental changes during this period and these are chronicled in detail in the text.

Also available in this series covering the coins of the Roman Empire with values.

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1914 AT SPINK

A CENTENARY EXHIBITION

SPINK, 8TH-20TH SEPTEMBER 2014



The Victoria Crosses to Lieutenant Maurice Dease and Private Sidney Godley on display together for the first time

2014 of course marks the centenary of the start of the Great War. As Britain and the world commemorate the conflict that changed the face of the globe, we at Spink were keen to pay our own tributes in the form of an exhibition based on the various collectable categories in which we deal. We are fortunate at Spink that we are the only auction-house with a tailor-made gallery for numismatic displays in London, and have a full-time Showroom Manager. We are always looking to further promote the medal-collecting hobby through exhibitions and displays here in the Spink Showroom.

The idea of hosting a Centenary Exhibition was first discussed at the start of 2013, and it was decided that the focus should be exclusively

on 1914, rather than the whole of the Great War, with a gallantry theme running through it. We were especially fortunate that at an early stage we were able to secure an 'iconic' centrepiece for the Exhibition- borrowing from the Royal Fusiliers Museum and a private Collector the first two Victoria Crosses awarded during the Great War, to Lieutenant Maurice Dease and Private Sidney Godly, both of the 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers. This was, remarkably, the first time that these two Victoria Crosses had been on public display together. It was especially pleasing for us at Spink to welcome back the Godley V.C. group, as we in fact had recently sold it at auction on the 19th July 2012 for £276,000.

The First Victoria Crosses of the Great War – The Battle of Mons, 23rd August 1914

Lieutenant Maurice Dease was born at Gaulstown, Westmeath, Ireland, in 1889. After a year at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers in May 1910, and was promoted Lieutenant in April 1912. He subsequently served as machine-gun officer and Acting Adjutant. Private Sidney Godley was born at East Grinstead, Sussex, also in 1889, and enlisted in the Royal Fusiliers in December 1909. Following the outbreak of the Great War Dease and Godley's Battalion, the 4th Royal Fusiliers, arrived in France on the 13th August 1914, and advanced towards Belgium, reaching the outskirts of the town of Mons, just over the Belgian border, on the 22nd August. That morning a patrol from the 4th Dragoon Guards had encountered a German *picquet* on the road leading to Mons and, firing upon it, had driven it off- the first shot of the War fired by the British on the Western Front. Further reconnaissances carried out that day by British Cavalry units established the fact that the German forces in great numbers were present in the immediate vicinity, and the entire British Expeditionary Force was ordered to advance forward to take up a position on the banks of the Mons-Condé Canal. Two bridges crossed the canal at Nimy, a road bridge and a rail bridge; if the Germans were able to capture these bridges then the British Expeditionary Force would be surrounded and would have to evacuate their entire forward line. The 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers were positioned at this critical point and were responsible for the embankment and the two bridges. The rail bridge was additionally defended by two machine-guns under the command of Lieutenant Dease. Railway sleepers were set up to act as emplacements for the gunners.

At first light on the morning of Sunday 23rd August the gun teams were hard at work improving the defensive positions on the bridge. The weather was fine, and Church bells were ringing. Suddenly,

the Germans opened fire with their artillery. The bombardment increased as the morning advanced, and at 09:00 hours the Germans began their attack in earnest, as four battalions were suddenly flung at the head of the Nimy bridge- the first infantry attack of the Great War. As the enemy advanced in close column their front sections collapsed under the deadly and accurate fire from the two British machine guns, and they fell back in haste to the woods. Renewing their attack in greater numbers half an hour later they managed to establish a foot-hold on the railway bridge, from where they were able to maintain an accurate and deadly fire on the British line. Lieutenant Dease was hit in the neck, but insisted in maintaining a returning fire. Manning one of the guns himself, he was exposed to murderous rifle, machine gun, and artillery fire, and kept calling for gunners to take the place of men who were dead or wounded in the fighting. All this time Private Godley had been working on the bridge, and, although wounded from shrapnel in his back and a bullet which had lodged in his skull, had continued to help provide ammunition. Finally, Lieutenant Dease fell- hit for a fifth time, his body lay slumped over the railway tracks. Seeing this, and despite his wounds, Godley immediately took over the gun from him and, despite having to remove three dead bodies to get into position, maintained a returning fire. At 14:00 hours, with casualties mounting, and all the men of the two gun crews either killed or wounded, orders came for the Battalion to withdraw. In order to do so they had to move from their dangerous position across 250 yards of exposed open ground which was being swept by shrapnel and machine gun fire. Ignoring the order to withdraw, Godley alone remained at his gun and continued to hold the bridge single-handedly, maintaining a covering fire until all the Battalion had been successfully evacuated with minimal additional casualties. Eventually, after running out of ammunition, his final act was to destroy the gun and to throw the pieces into the canal. He had inflicted tremendous damage on the German infantry and saved his Battalion from destruction. For their signal gallantry in the face of

The showroom cabinets filled with medals in the Exhibition



SPECIAL FEATURE

the enemy both Lieutenant Dease and Private Godley were awarded the Victoria Cross- the first two V.C.s of the 628 awarded during the Great War.

Alongside the V.C. groups to Dease and Godley there were a further 32 medal groups on display, featuring an extraordinary array of gallantry awards, including no fewer than 3 Distinguished Service Orders (D.S.O.); 4 Military Crosses (M.C.); 1 Royal Red Cross (A.R.R.C.); 20 Distinguished Conduct Medals (D.C.M.); and 1 Indian Distinguished Service Medal (I.D.S.M.), all of which were awarded for gallantry in 1914. All the major battles on the Western Front during the first five months of the Great War were represented in the Exhibition, and we had medal groups on display from the Battles of Mons, Le Cateau, Etreaux, Aisne, Neuve Chapelle, La Bassée, Gheluvelt, Nery, Ypres, and Messines, amongst others. The majority of these groups had come from the private collection of one of our clients, Mr. Malcolm Wright, and we are extremely grateful to him for both lending the awards, and for his helpful advice and assistance in the run-up to the opening of the Exhibition.



Mr. Malcolm Wright standing in front of the medals to Major-General Thomas Fitzpatrick

Amongst the more notable medals were the outstanding 'Battle of Etreaux' Distinguished Conduct Medal Group to Sergeant Henry Papworth, 15th The King's Hussars, who was recommended for the Victoria Cross for his bravery and coolness near Bergues on the 27th August 1914, when he took command of his troop after his officer had been mortally wounded, and successfully brought out of action 120 survivors of the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers following

their epic rear-guard action at Etreaux; and the equally outstanding Subaltern's 'Battle of Neuve Chapelle' Distinguished Service Order Group to Second Lieutenant James Russell, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, for his exceptional grit and gallantry at Neuve Chapelle, between the 23rd and 29th October 1914, when he was one of two junior officers who brought the 1st Battalion out of action following an epic six day defence of their isolated position, during which all other officers became casualties.

Mention must also be made of the outstanding 'Battle of Mons' Distinguished Conduct Medal Group to Quartermaster Sergeant Thomas Fitzpatrick, Royal Irish Regiment, for his conspicuous gallantry on 23rd August 1914 during the epic defence of the La Basculle Crossroads east of Mons. Not only did Fitzpatrick receive the D.C.M., he also received the French Medaille Militaire and the Russian Cross of the Order of St George, Third Class, for his bravery on this occasion. Commissioned in October 1914, 'for services in the Field', Fitzpatrick served through both the Great War and the Second World War, and finished his career with the rank of Major-General and 15 medals- the most awarded to any man on display in the Exhibition.

Some of the medals in the Exhibition, such as the Distinguished Conduct Medals awarded to Private William Joseph Price, 15th The King's Hussars, for his remarkable daring and enterprise at the River Sambre on the night of 25th August 1914; to Drummer Harry Penn, Grenadier Guards, for his conspicuous gallantry near Klein Zillebeke on 31st October 1914; and to Sergeant-Major William Wright, 6th Dragoon Guards, for his conspicuous gallantry at Messines, on the 1st November 1914, were 'Royal Visit' awards, the medals being some of the 90 D.C.M.s that were personally presented to the recipients by H.M. King George V during his visit to Flanders between the 29th November and 5th December 1914. Possibly these medals, when on display in the Spink Showroom, seemed a little brighter, as having been bestowed on the field of battle by the King barely a few weeks after the act of gallantry in question.

Another notable award was the 'Posthumous' Indian Distinguished Service Medal to Sepoy Lafar Khan, 129th Baluchis, Indian Army, awarded for his gallantry as part of a machine gun crew in action at Hollebeke on the 31st October 1914; his comrade, Sepoy Khudadad Khan, was awarded the first ever Victoria Cross awarded to an Indian recipient. The full story of this action featured in the Summer 2014 edition of the *Spink Insider*.

It wasn't just trench warfare awards on display. One of the finest groups in the Exhibition was the historically important 'Battle of Mons' Military Cross group to Captain Eric Conran, No.3 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, awarded in recognition of his enterprise and skill in carrying out aerial reconnaissance on an almost daily basis. Between August and December 1914, Conran flew in excess of 160 operational flying hours, providing intelligence reports throughout the Retreat from Mons, and the Battles of Le Cateau, Marne, Aisne and Ypres, and received one of the very first 'Flying' gallantry awards- this barely 10 years since the Wright brothers had taken to the skies for the very first time.

An equally impressive group, and another with a 'flying' connection, was the outstanding 'Battle of Moy' D.S.O. and Bar Group to Major Chas Bryant, 12th Lancers and Royal Flying Corps, who was awarded his first D.S.O. for playing a prominent role in leading the charge at Moy on the 28th August 1914, the last occasion that the Regiment charged with the lance; later in the War he joined the Royal Flying Corps, and served as a Flight Commander, and then Squadron Commander of No.23 Squadron from 1917 until the end of the Great War, receiving a Bar to his D.S.O. as a reconnaissance pilot. Again this was a group that had recently appeared at Spink, when we sold it in our auction on the 22nd November 2012 for £18,000.

Many of the recipients of the medal groups on display had been killed in action. As a memorial, the next of kin of all those who died during the Great War were presented with a simple bronze plaque, inscribed with the name of the recipient. We had a number of Plaques on display, a particular highlight being the one to Captain Edward Bradbury, Royal Horse Artillery, who was killed in action manning his battery's last remaining gun whilst under intense enemy fire at the gallant stand at Nery, near Compeigne, France, on the 1st September 1914; he was awarded a posthumous Victoria

Cross for his conspicuous bravery. We had sold this plaque back at auction on the 19th April 2007, for the then record price of £5,400: naturally it was good to see it back on display at Spink once more.

The final group, in our chronological sequence, was certainly the humblest, although one of the most emotive- a simple 1914 Star and Victory Medal to Private Edmund Griffiths, East Lancashire Regiment. Born at Blackburn in 1892, Griffiths enlisted for service

in 1914, and went to the Western Front with the 2nd Battalion in November 1914. Whilst other units further along the front line were engaged in an unofficial 'Christmas Day Truce', there was sadly no such truce for Griffiths' Battalion, and he was killed in action on the first Christmas Day of the Great War. His body was never recovered. His three medals, so bravely earned, were sent to his grieving widow, who, owing to her abject poverty and suddenly without a bread-winner in the family, was forced to sell his silver British War Medal for scrap.

The medals in the Exhibition were combined with other artefacts from the Great War, including contemporary commemorative medallions, financial documents, coins, stamps, and other related collectable items. Taken as a whole, these items told in great detail Britain's involvement on the Western Front during the first few months of the War. For the two week period over which the Exhibition ran the Spink Showroom was extremely busy with both collectors and the general public alike visiting, including the family of Private Sidney Godley, V.C. On the penultimate night a large drinks party was held, to which all members of the *Orders and Medals Research Society* were invited, on the eve of their annual convention in London,

as well as other collectors, clients, and friends of Spink, giving all a further chance to see the medals on display before they headed back to their various private collections. The Centenary Exhibition was an undoubted success, well presented, and hopefully will be long remembered by all those who visited.



The President of the OMRS, Air Commodore Graham Pitchfork (centre)



Drinks Reception (l-r): Mr. John Peters, Mr. Mark Quayle, Mr. Paul Murphy, Mr. Oliver Pepys

HARLAN ESTATE & SPINK

CONVERSATION ABOUT WINES, BANKNOTES AND STAMPS

On November 6th 2014, SPINK and California's "ultimate cult winery" Harlan Estate jointly organized an exclusive wine dinner at the art gallery Opera Gallery, Hong Kong. During the evening, Olivier Stocker, Chairman & CEO of SPINK, was in discussion with the Estate Director, Mr. Don Weaver and the Second Generation Owner, Mr. William Harlan. The special event gathered banknotes, stamps and wine collectors as Harlan Estate bridges the gap between wines and collectables with its labels being intricately linked to the American Bank Note Company.

Aesthetics & Security

If counterfeiting has become a major issue in the wine and spirits industry, so has it always been in the world of numismatics and philately...

It is no coincidence if banknotes and certificates, like stamps, used to feature the finest engravings. These were indeed based on vignettes so detailed that, before the introduction of photography, color photocopiers and scanners, they made counterfeiting almost impossible. In other words, the detailed painstaking art behind banknotes and stamps had before aesthetics a utilitarian requirement: security!

The American Bank Note Company ('ABN') was amalgamated in the USA in 1858 from the merger of seven of the nation's most prominent security printers. For the next century, the ABN

dominated currency and stamp engraving and printing across the world. In fact, so much so, that China, the country which invented the use of paper currency under the Tang dynasty around the 8th century, invited the American Bank Note Company's Engraver, Lorenzo J. Hatch, in 1908 to teach the American system of banknote engraving and to help setting up a Chinese-government currency printing bureau.



The vignettes commissioned by the American Bank Note Company were widely recognized as true pieces of art. *"A great and particularly American art form lies behind the banknotes we handle every day."* wrote William S. Baker in 1875 in his book *American Engravers and Their Works*. The vignettes often featured allegorical / classical Greco-Roman figures or architectural ornaments as they were timeless contrarily to contemporary figures such as politicians.

The labels of Harlan Estate

Mr. Bill Harlan founded Harlan Estate in 1984 in Oakville, California. The estate's first commercial vintage was 1990, which was released in 1996. As a keen collector of collectibles, Bill Harlan was pulled towards stamps and banknotes at the time of designing the Harlan Estate label. His main objective was indeed for the label to uphold the highest standards, guarantee confidence and trust, avoid counterfeiters and convey the estate's values: superlative



attention to detail, consummate quality and timeless authenticity – exactly what stamps and banknotes used to do!

As Harlan Estate contacted the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, they met Mr. Herbert Francis Fichter who later acted as a consultant for them and introduced them to the American Bank Note Company. It is in the ABN archives that they eventually encountered an engraved image by Ed Cranz derived from a design by the muralist and banknote designer Alonzo Earl Foringer. This particular vignette, which featured an allegorical female figure in a pastoral setting, arms raised to a fruitful vine, was approved by ABN in 1955. It was love at first sight and the vignette soon became Harlan Estate's now famous label.

The history of Harlan Estate with the American Bank Note Company does not stop here though, as the label of The Maiden, Harlan Estate's second wine, was inspired by the engraving of an old American Cattle Company certificate. The labels of Bond Estates and the Mascot, two other wine ventures by Bill Harlan, were also originated from a Passenger Railway Company Gold Bond of 1929 and a Farmers Deposit National Bank certificate of 1918 respectively.

With this strong numismatic heritage as a common thread for the dinner, guests of both SPINK and Harlan Estate were to enjoy a relaxing yet insightful dinner around the appreciation of the wines of Harlan Estate and Bond Estates. Today, Harlan Estate's Bordeaux-style blends are considered by many at par with some of the best wines in the world. Only 1,800 cases are produced on average every year - sold exclusively through mailing list.





KINGSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL CAREERS EVENT AT SPINK



Alex Harper and Anna Hartley.



Georgia Jones and Harry McGregor with Tim Hirsch

Spink held a careers event in our Showroom on Thursday 6 November for Kingston Grammar School sixth form students, alumni and parents.

Tim Hirsch, Director, himself an old KGS alumni gave a talk on how his career has progressed since leaving KGS in 1973, from studying biochemistry at University to his entry into the stamp world and how he eventually became a part owner of Spink.

The event was aimed at students aged 16-18 who wished to get a greater understanding of the workings of an auction house and what skills they would need to pursue a career in this field.

28 students, alumni and parents attended this event along with four staff members from KGS: Kathryn Moore, Development Director; Katie Raymond, Alumni Relations Officer; Nicola Jackson, Director of Careers and Universities and Peter Ricketts, Head of Economics.

Along with Tim, three other staff gave the students insights into working in an auction house, Charles Blane provided information about client relations and the international business; Ellie Dix gave her experiences of starting at Spink and Spink's newest recruit Marcus Budgen gave some useful information about getting started in the industry.

After which students and parents alike were able to talk with the Spink specialists who provided detail not only into the daily life at Spink but also their unique pathway into the industry.

The night was concluded by a guided tour of the facilities, including a private tour of the onsite auction room and a small mock auction.

An enjoyable event which we hope was very useful to the young students!

**For careers at Spink please send
a CV with a covering letter to
Liz Cones: lcones@spink.com.**



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SALE CALENDAR 2015

STAMPS

18 January	David Tett's Collection of Prisoner of War Mail in East Asia and Dutch East Indies	Hong Kong	15016
18 January	Fine Stamps and Covers of China and Hong Kong	Hong Kong	15017
21/22 January	The Philatelic Collector's Series Sale	New York	150
26 January	The Philatelic Collector's Series Sale featuring The F. Hudson Collection of British Africa Part I. and The "Downton" Collection of Burma	London	15011
27 January	The Federico Borromeo Collection of Nevis Stamps and Postal History	London	15010
27 January	The "Robert Wallace" Collection of Great Britain Line Engraved	London	15020
28 January	East Africa from the Vestey Collection	London	15013
29/30 January	The Philatelic Collector's Series Sale	London	15011
30/31 January	The Philatelic Collector's Series Sale	Lugano	SW1015
31 January	The "Assab" Collection of Italian Colonies	Lugano	SW1016
25 February	The "Lionheart" Collection of Great Britain and British Empire - Part IV	London	15012
25 February	Falkland Islands, The Collection formed by the late Major R. N. Spafford	London	15029
18 March	Rhodesia Double Head Issue from the Vestey Collection	London	15021
16 April	The Neville Polakow FRPSL Collection of Northern Rhodesia	London	15022

COINS

17 January	Banknotes, Bonds & Share Certificates of China and Hong Kong	Hong Kong	15015
27 January	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	New York	321
25/26 March	Ancient, British & Foreign Coins and Commemorative Medals	London	15004

BANKNOTES

17 January	Banknotes, Bonds & Share Certificates of China and Hong Kong	Hong Kong	15015
27 January	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	New York	321
28/29/30 April	World Banknotes	London	15008

MEDALS

23 April	Orders, Decoration, Campaign Medals & Militaria	London	15001
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BONDS & SHARES

17 January	Banknotes, Bonds & Share Certificates of China and Hong Kong	Hong Kong	15015
28 January	Stocks and Bonds of the Americas	New York	321
30 January	Bonds & Share Certificates of the World	Lugano	SW1014

AUTOGRAPHS

27 January	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	New York	321
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WINES

16 January	Wines, Cognacs and Other Spirits	Hong Kong	SFW12
16 April	Wines, Cognacs and Other Spirits	Hong Kong	SFW13

The above sale dates are subject to change.

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