

# SPINK

## INSIDER

STAMPS COINS BANKNOTES MEDALS BONDS & SHARES AUTOGRAPHS BOOKS WINES



THE EBORACUM HOARD / NEPALI PORTRAIT MEDAL / CURRENCY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION  
THE SLANEY COLLECTION / PORTRAITS OF GREEK COINAGE / SCOTTISH BANKNOTE FORGERIES / GALLIPOLI 1915  
STAFF PROFILE / THE KHEDIVE'S STARS / A TRIP THROUGH THE MEDITERRANEAN / FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS

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SPRING 2015

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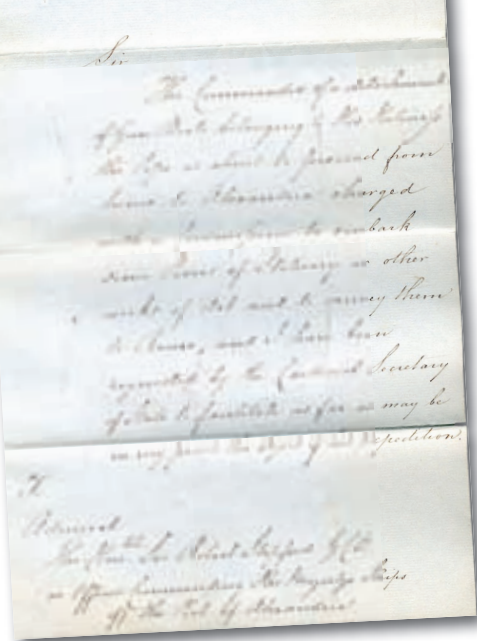
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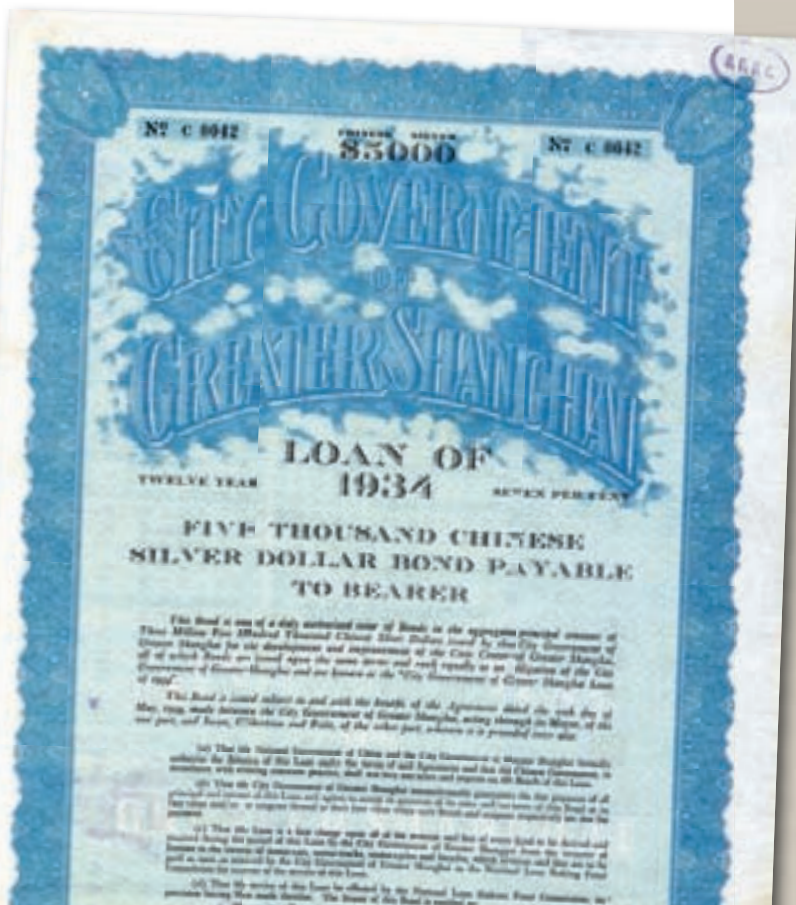
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LONDON  
1666

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SPINK  
69 Southampton Row,  
Bloomsbury,  
London,  
WC1B 4ET

# A WORD FROM OUR CHAIRMAN

**Dear Clients and Friends,**

## **Starting the year with a bang...**

As most of you will have noticed we had our busiest month ever in the 349 year history of Spink in January this year, with an amazing concentration of auctions around the globe. In 15 days our teams handled brilliantly 15 auctions in four locations, London, Hong Kong, New York and Lugano. It was a real 'collectables galore' with over 10,000 lots sold over in these two weeks, 80% of the lots offered found a new home with items for all types of collectors selling between £30 and £300,000. Of all our competitors, only Spink can draw market insights from such a diverse and global offering. With specialised categories and geographical nuances, the story is the same everywhere: fresh, eye catching, rare and historically important items continue to establish new records whilst the more mundane items, whilst still steady, need to be offered at the right price, to attract bidders' interest.

Our overall recommendation remains unchanged. Sell your duplicates, less attractive parts of your holdings, and focus on the best you can afford to buy.

We also see a growing trend for people looking to start new collections but they do not wish to start from scratch and they tend to prefer starting with the purchase, often by Private Treaty, of a collection to form the springboard for their new adventure. We find that collectors with the most funds available tend to have the least time available for their favourite hobby and want to save three to five years through starting with a good basis to get their teeth into. There has never been a better time to sell good groups priced typically at £50,000 to £300,000 to new players. Please contact our specialists for Private Treaty opportunities if you do have such groups you never had a chance to take to the next level. You might be surprised by the results and will raise new funds to enhance your top collection or start something totally new!

I strongly believe this environment of continued strength at the top end and continued unexciting prospects for more common stuff has no reason to be altered in the short term. Despite the showering of money through new aggressive rounds of quantitative easing by the central banks of Europe and Japan, inflation is still not a major risk. Deflation is still the main worry in Europe, with the notable exception of the UK and outside of Europe, Japan, we now even talk of "disinflation" in almighty China! But, to a certain extent, as governments are showering us with new liquidities, the search for high quality tangible assets will continue with a vengeance. Not all liquidity can find its way to stock markets and bonds markets which have reached lofty record levels. The European stock markets are up over 15% in the first few weeks of the year, whilst none of the much needed labour market reforms have taken place. You now lend 10 years money to the Spanish or Italian governments for only 1.1% p.a.... I find it personally difficult to be excited by the prospect of investing spare funds in listed shares or bonds of most countries. I think in that context tangible assets (and private equity for the daring) could yield some nice surprises.

## **In this issue of the Insider.....**

The issue of the Insider in your hands continues to demonstrate not only the breadth of knowledge and expertise at Spink but also how keen we are to engage directly with collectors who have historically interesting items in their collections to give them the best exposure through this media which reaches many more collectors across all disciplines.

We have a season of very exciting auctions across all fields in the coming months starting off with Coins & Medals where we are offering an exceptionally rare Nepali Silver Portrait Medal issued by the Maharaja Surendra Vikram Shah to soldiers who fought in a campaign between Nepal and Tibet in 1841. It is one of only 56 of issued. The same auction offers some wonderful Viking and Anglo-Saxon coins from a hoard discovered in 2012.

In May we are delighted to bring to the market the second portion of the famous Slaney collection of English coins, the first part of which we sold back in 2003 when it caused a sensation in the market place by virtue of the exceptionally high quality and rarity of the coins. This offers a once in a lifetime opportunity



for collectors to acquire some of the finest examples available.

At the end of April we have an action-packed five sales in four days of banknotes offering around 3000 lots of fresh material from several important collections. Also towards the end of April is our auction of Orders, Decorations and Campaign Medals. The year 2015 marks the bicentenary of the Battle of Waterloo and in this sale we offer a number of fine and numismatically interesting Waterloo medals.

A fine run of philatelic auctions culminate in May with the the Vestey collection of Western Australia Stamps and Postal History.

Without doubt the most important to have appeared at auction. From start to finish it is replete with essays, proofs, specimens, mint and used with multiples and covers. Again, a wonderful opportunity to acquire items which have been unavailable to the market for many years.

Last, but not least, here in Hong Kong on 2 April we hold our Collector's Series auction which features the famous 'Running Horse' 10,000 yuan note, one of less than 100 having survived to this day. Issued in 1951 and withdrawn in 1955.

Truly something for everyone here at Spink in the coming months...

## **Singapore 50<sup>th</sup> and Spink 350<sup>th</sup>.....**

We are all actively working at Spink on the two big anniversaries on the horizon.

Firstly from 14 to 19 August 2015, probably the biggest stamp exhibition ever will take place at the Sands Casino Hotel and Exhibition Centre in Singapore. Singapore is close to the heart of many at Spink. We have held one or two series of auctions there every single year since 1986 and we enjoy the tremendous support of a vibrant, passionate and friendly community of collectors of all categories. Many of the Spink staff, including myself of course, have many happy memories in Singapore, and we wanted to be somehow associated with the Republic celebrating its 50<sup>th</sup> birthday with, among many other events, a superb FIP Stamps Exhibition. Most of our major clients have already indicated that they will be in Singapore this summer. Spink, scary thought sometimes I must confess (!), is the second largest sponsor after SingPost, the local post office. We even hope that the President of Singapore will formally open the show. That would be great for Philately, one of our beloved hobbies. Spink as Official Auctioneer will be holding a three-day auction in all collectables categories, so if you have not yet consigned, please contact us now to avoid disappointment as it will be a formidable platform to offer collectables of Asia and Australasia. We have only three days and the slots are filling very fast indeed!

Secondly, the following year, probably in September 2016, we shall celebrate the 350<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Spink. We were founded in London just after the Great Plague of London (1665-66) epidemic and just before the Great Fire of London in 1666. Thank God today our time benchmarks are a little less traumatic than then. We talk today of Black Friday or the Bear Sterns crisis, slightly less scary, even though I am fully aware of the financial repercussions on the lives of people, than a bubonic plague which killed 100,000 inhabitants of London or a quarter of the population at the time or a fire destroying half of the city.

I told you last time that a cask of fine wine from an estate founded in 1610, Chateau le Puy, was on a sailing boat now approaching the coast of Brazil, to provide that long forgotten "retour des îles" gentle wine ageing at sea characteristics. We are in the process of selecting the cooking historian who will be in charge of preparing a banquet absolutely faithful in all aspects to how it was under the reign of Charles II.

As always at Spink it will be historically accurate and fun !

With these joyful perspectives in sight, I would like to wish all of you and your beloved ones an equally Joyful and Celebration packed Year of the Goat !

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

# FORTHCOMING EVENTS

## ANCIENT, BRITISH AND FOREIGN COINS FEATURING THE EBORACUM HOARD

*London, March 25-26, 2015*

Forthcoming in the March 2015 coin sale is the much anticipated Eboracum (Ryedale) hoard of Anglo-Saxon and Viking pennies, hack-silver and silver ingots.



**Lot 493** *Ingot with Viking 'peck' marks to test metal quality*

This remarkable hoard of 65 coins and 4 ingots gives a fascinating insight into the power struggles of the northern Danelaw and Aethelstan's subsequent recapturing of York from the Vikings in AD 927. The term 'Danelaw' refers to those areas of England whose laws and organisation were influenced by Viking settlers. Surviving accounts of this area come to us from biased Anglo-Saxon sources which typically focus on their victories and the suppressing of the Viking people, therefore, coin hoards like Eboracum can give us a more objective picture of our history and the order in which it prevailed. In addition, we see on the coins themselves a fascinating mix of the different cultures and religion prevalent in 10<sup>th</sup> century England. The catalogue cover coin, lot 479, is a particularly good example to illustrate this point. This Viking piece

shows both the Christian cross and Thor's hammer on the same coin. Numismatists have even suggested that the legend copies the name of the Anglo-Saxon king of Wessex Edward the Elder, father of Aethelstan. Other coins in the hoard, such as lots 481-92 juxtapose the name of Saint Peter 'Sancti Petri Moneta' with a large Viking war sword. Here on the coins we see a fusing of cultures which shaped British history and formed our national identity.



**Lot 482** *St. Peter Sword type (921-27) with the Saint's name divided by a Viking war sword*

The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* states that in AD 927 Aethelstan 'brought under his rule all the kings who were in this island'. At Eamont near Penrith in July 927 Aethelstan received submission of the Northumbrian kingdom and styled himself *Rex Totius Britanniae*; King of all England. Coins with this title, the first occurrence in British history, are represented by lots 455-66 and 473-78. After Aethelstan's



**Lot 456** *Aethelstan (924-39) Circumscription cross type penny with title Rex To(tius) Brit(anniae); King of all England*

taking of York he is said to have destroyed the fortifications built by the occupying Vikings and to have distributed the treasures which he found there. The whole of the English coinage, united under Aethelstan, was thenceforward struck in his name.



*Aethelstan presents the life of Bede to Saint Cuthbert*

**Lot 479** *Sihtric Caech (921-27) Circumscription sword type penny depicting Thor's hammer and Christian cross above*

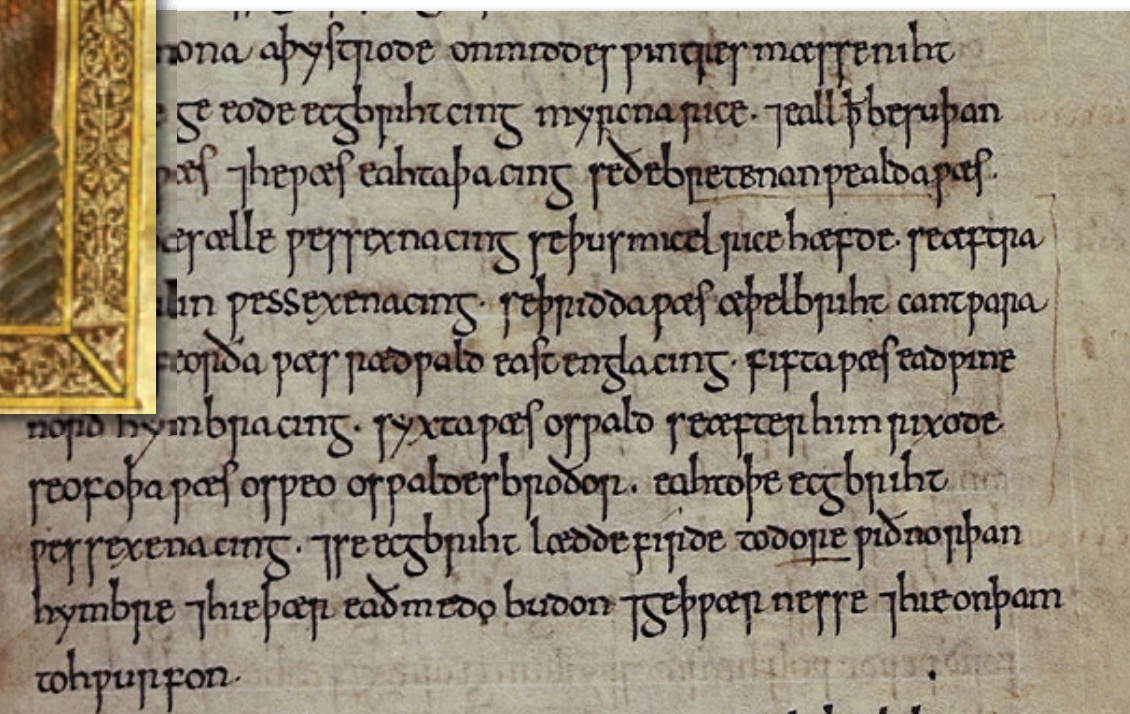
In York a significant effort was made to remove all trace of Viking coinage and replace it with Aethelstan's own. For the first coins struck at York, known as the 'Church' type, help was drafted in to recoin the significant amount of circulating Viking coinage. The 'Church' type is represented by lots 442-53 and lots 467-72. It is generally accepted that this type depicts an Anglo-Saxon church but some believe that it may even be the earliest depiction of York



**Lot 468** Aethelstan (924-39) 'Church' type penny possibly depicting York Minster

minster itself. It is these impressive 'Church' type coins which give the name of York in its Latin form; 'Eboracac' rather than using the Saxon name 'Eoferwic'. This played a large part in the naming of The Eboracum hoard. The prolific Circumscription cross type, already alluded to in the previous paragraph as lots 455-66 and 473-78, took over from the 'Church' type at York. Present in the hoard is a double obverse, lot 477, and a double reverse, lot 478, of this type. These pieces offer a rare insight into coin die production during this period and are both very rare to the market. In fact, York is itself unique as a Saxon/Viking mint in being traceable through archaeological excavation. A pair of dies, one Viking, one Anglo-Saxon, as well as a lead trial strike of the 'Church' type were found at Coppergate during excavations in 1981. The types represented by these dies, both the St. Peter sword type and the Circumscription cross type are both represented in the Eboracum hoard and further the hoard's intrinsic link with the historic city of York.

Eboracum, as a reference tool, will give both numismatists and historians a valuable snapshot into this rich and turbulent period of English history. The composition of the hoard is such that both Viking and Anglo-Saxon identities are juxtaposed and presented in their rawest form. Dispersal of such an important historic article as the Eboracum hoard should not be taken lightly and Spink are proud to undertake this task.



# FORTHCOMING EVENTS

## ANCIENT, BRITISH AND FOREIGN COINS

*London, March 25-26, 2015*

### 15 YEARS IN TIBET. A RARE NEPALI PORTRAIT MEDAL

Spink are pleased to be offering this rare silver medal as lot 231 in our March auction. It was issued by the Maharaja Surendra Vikram Shah to soldiers who fought in a campaign between Nepal and Tibet in 1841. Campaign medals are not difficult to find, but one only has to look at this particular medal to see that it is unusual with its magnificent, if naïve, depiction of the Hindu prince dressed in full regalia. The story behind its issue is even more extraordinary. The legends, written in cursive Urdu, indicate that this medal was awarded by order of the Maharaja in SE1912 (1855) to prisoners released from Tibet no less than 15 years later.

The story starts in the 1830s when a Dogra prince, Gulab Singh, rose to power under Sikh patronage to become the Raja of Jammu. In 1834 he launched a successful invasion of Ladakh, led by his general, Zorawar Singh. 1841 saw Dogra rule firmly established in this area so Zorawar Singh was sent on a new campaign: an invasion of Tibet. This was an unmitigated disaster as the general was killed and his army suffered a heavy defeat and was dispersed. Some of his soldiers were captured and taken to Lhasa as prisoners. They remained in Tibet until Jang Bahadur Rana of Nepal made a successful invasion of Tibet in 1855. One of the clauses of the subsequent peace treaty specified that the prisoners captured in 1841 be released. This had been inserted at the request of the British acting for Gulab Singh, now their ally and elevated to Maharaja of Kashmir.

The Maharaja was seeking to make political capital from the repatriation of his subjects,

however many of the erstwhile 'prisoners' had settled in southern Tibet and did not want to return. The British Resident was informed that 34 of the original soldiers had evaded detection altogether, and of the 106 that were finally mustered in Nepal, only 56 wished to return to Jammu. The others chose to remain in Tibet where they had families and a profitable livelihood. The 56 returnees were each given this silver medal and a robe of honour by the King of Nepal, therefore one may assume that only 56 medals of this type are in existence.

Nicholas Rhodes, writing in 2002<sup>1</sup> knew of only two: one in the ANS in New York and another awarded to Wazir Lab Joo of Kishtwar.<sup>2</sup> There is no indication as to whom our example was presented to, but it is housed in an envelope on which the number '13' has been written.



**Lot 231 Estimate £5,000-£8,000**

1. Oriental Numismatic Society Newsletter 170, Winter 2002, pp.30-31.
2. Illustrated and described in Sharma, D.C., *History and Culture of Kishtwar*, Chandra Bhage Publishers, Kishtwar, Jammu & Kashmir, 1995 Dutta, C.L., *General Zorawar Singh, His Life and Achievements in Lahoul, Baltistan and Tibet*, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi, 1984



**Nepal, Maharaja Surendra Vikram Shah (1847-81)**  
*Silver Medal, 42mm, 24.75g, bust of King Surendra left, wearing a plumed hat, Urdu legend: Sri 5 Maharajadhiraja Surendra Vikram Shah Bahadur ke hokum.*



*Rev. Urdu legend: Sri 3 Jang bahadur rana maharaja ne samvat 1912 salamein Tibbet se jang kar ke pandrah baras pesh se Jammu taraf ke Bhut mein jo qaid khalas kiya.*

# THE CAP OF LIBERTY ON CURRENCY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

BY DAVID M. JACOBSON

Prominent among the symbols of the French Revolution are the *fascès*, a bundle of wooden rods tied together, and a cap borne on a pole. These objects are frequently displayed conjoined, with the cap on the pole at the centre of the *fascès*, as shown on the obverse of the 2 sols copper piece and striking 400 livre assignat (paper money issued by the French National Assembly) of 1792.



*France, King Louis XVI (1774-1793), during the Constitution of 1791-1792. Æ 2 sols (33 mm, 23.60 g), Rouen mint. Draped bust of King left, bareheaded, hair tied with a ribbon on the neck, below; encircling inscription: LOUIS XVI ROI DES FRANÇOIS (above), 1792 · B · (in exergue) / Fascès enclosing a pole surmounted by Phrygian cap, and enclosed in an oak wreath; encircling inscription: · LA NATION LA LOI LE ROI · (above), · L'AN 4 DE LA LIBERTÉ · (in exergue). Private collection, with permission.*



*France, 400 livres assignat (watermarked paper printed on one side, 110 × 186 mm) issued in Paris and carrying the date of the proclamation of the French Republic, 21 September 1792. Its designer was Nicolas-Marie Gatteaux. The principal elements of the main motif are an eagle perched on a pole at its centre surmounted by a Phrygian cap. The assignat has a dry stamp applied near its lower left corner (see the illustration over the page). Private collection, with permission.*

## SPECIAL FEATURE



Magnified image of the dry stamp near the lower left corner of the 400 livre assignat. The two octagonal forms contain images of Liberty (Libertas) holding a staff or spear topped with a liberty cap in her right hand and a fasces lictoriae in her left, wrapped within a circular legend: RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

These symbols are all inspired by Roman republican iconography. In antiquity and in the pictorial repertoire of the French Revolution, the tied bundle of rods (*fasces* in Latin) represented strength through unity and also stood for power belonging to the people. In ancient Rome, the bodyguards (*lictors*) of magistrates, including consuls, carried *fasces* with an axe (*fasces lictoriae*). Here, we shall focus on the meaning of that other ubiquitous emblem of the French Revolution, the cap mounted on a pole.

A cap borne aloft on a pole or shaft derives from an incident in the wake of the assassination of the dictator, Julius Caesar, in the Roman Senate on the Ides of March, 44 BCE. According to a report recorded in the account by the 2<sup>nd</sup> century CE historian, Appian of Alexandria (*Civil Wars* 2.19.1), one of the tyrannicides appeared in front of the crowd carrying a cap on the end of a spear and exhorted the people to restore republican government. The cap was the *pileus*, a hemispherical felt head-cover customarily worn by emancipated Roman slaves, or freedmen. A denarius struck by Marcus Junius Brutus the Younger 44–43 BCE, portrays a such a *pileus* between two daggers, the weapons used to kill Caesar.

The distinctive, hemispherical *pileus* is rendered faithfully by William Hogarth in his portrayal of John Wilkes, the 18th century English radical politician and journalist who vigorously supported American independence.



Roman Republic, 43–42 BCE. AR denarius (19 mm, 3.45 g), struck for Marcus Junius Brutus by L. Plaetorius Caestianus. Mint moving with Brutus in northern Greece. Bare head of Brutus r.; inscription: BRVT IMP L-PLAET · CEST / Pileus between two daggers; inscription: EID-MAR. NAC Auction 62, 6. October 2011, lot 2005. Courtesy of Numismatica Ars Classica (NAC).



John Wilkes (1725-1797) in an engraving by William Hogarth, dated 1763. The subject is shown seated, holding a liberty cap on a pole, with copies of two editions of his weekly newspaper, *The North Briton*: numbers 17 (in which he attacked, amongst others, Hogarth) and 45 (containing strident criticism of King George III for commending the Paris Peace Treaty of 1763, which concluded the Seven Years War against France and Spain). Courtesy of Wikipedia.

# THE CAP OF LIBERTY

In the iconography of the French Revolution, we find the felt pileus being confused with another distinctive type of soft head-cover, the Phrygian cap, which is of conical shape, with the top pulled forward. It is so named because of its association in antiquity with the inhabitants of Phrygia in central Anatolia. The ancient Greeks regarded the Phrygian cap as a sign of exotic 'otherness'. In Greek art, both the syncretic Persian saviour deity Mithras and the Anatolian god Attis are represented wearing Phrygian caps. The later adoption of this type of cap as a symbol of liberty is conspicuous in revolutionary contexts. Its first public appearance in France was in May 1790, at a festival in Troyes where a red Phrygian cap adorned a statue personifying the French nation, and again at Lyon a month later in festivities celebrating the Revolution, where one was displayed on a lance held by a huge effigy of the goddess Libertas, no doubt alluding to the episode described by Appian, mentioned above. These *bonnets rouges* were frequently knitted by women known as *Tricoteuse*, as they sat beside the guillotine during public executions in Paris. It became customary for images of Marianne, the personification of France as a young maiden, to include a Phrygian cap covering her hair, as exemplified by the obverse type on gold 20 Franc coins (napoleons), designed by Jules-Clément Chaplain and struck in Paris during the Third Republic (1870-1940).

*Bust of Attis wearing a Phrygian cap (Parian marble, 2nd century CE). Attis, consort of the Great Mother goddess Cybele was originally worshipped in Phrygia, Asia Minor, and later throughout the Roman Empire. Cabinet des Médailles, Paris. Courtesy of Wikipedia.*



*France, Third Republic, 1907. AV 20 Francs (21 mm, 6.44 g), Paris mint. Head of Marianne with a Phrygian cap; inscription: RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE / Gallic cockerel; inscription: LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ FRATERNITÉ, 20 Fcs (left and right), 1907 (in exergue). Private collection, with permission.*

The personification of Liberty as a glamorous young woman, sporting a Phrygian cap, has since become an iconic image across the globe. A version that has achieved particular esteem features on an American silver half-dollar, issued from 1916 to 1947. Designed by Adolph A. Weinman, Liberty is shown strolling in front of a rising sun. So popular is this type that the United States Mint revived it in 1986 for silver bullion coinage.



*United States, 1945. AR half-dollar (30.6 mm, 12.5 g), Philadelphia mint. Lady Liberty wearing a Phrygian cap, walking and holding branches and the US flag billowing over her shoulder; inscription: LIBERTY (above), IN GOD WE TRUST (right), 1945 (in exergue) / A bald eagle rising from a mountain perch; inscription: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA · (above), E PLURIBUS UNUM (left), HALF-DOLLAR (in exergue). Courtesy of Wikipedia.*



# THE SLANEY COLLECTION OF ENGLISH COINS PART II

London, 14 May 2015

After a wait of twelve years, collectors of English coins are delighted with the announcement that the second part of the Slaney Collection will be offered by Spink in May this year.

The first part of this now famous collection proved something of a revelation when the auction catalogue was published in 2003. Coins that had 'disappeared' for two generations now came to light. Some of the finest specimens in both the hammered and the milled series, which had been offered in a series of sales in London between 1940 and 1960, had vanished into an unknown cabinet and had remained undisturbed for almost sixty years. Now, back to a market hungry for fresh material, came coins with pedigrees that reached back into the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and which were last offered in two decades that witnessed the dispersal of many famous collections through auction including, among many others, the Lord Grantley (1944), Paget (1946), Raynes, Ryan, and Lingford (all 1950), and the



**George III, pattern Crown,  
1817, 'Incorrupta'**



**Victoria, pattern Five-Pounds,  
1839**



**George III, pattern  
Five-Pounds, 1820**



**James I, Rose Ryal of 30-Shillings**

impressive run of Lockett sales (1955-1960). It was also in these years immediately after the Second World War that some superb collections were sold privately. A confusing myriad of Carlyon-Britton's coins were dispersed at various times through Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin, and the Webb, Redhead, and Dr Ernest Carter collections, the last now a by-word for top quality coins, passed through Baldwin. This was a good time to form a collection, and



**Pontefract, Two-Shillings, 1648**



**Charles I, Oxford Pound, 1644**



**George II, proof crown,  
1732**



**William III, Five-Guineas, 1699**



**Commonwealth, pattern  
Unite, 1651**



**Anne, Five-Guineas, 1706**



**Scarborough Siege piece (?), 1645**

it was a good time for the quiet, anonymous, collector who, at a distance from London, assembled for his son what we now know as the Slaney Collection.

This second part of the collection has a different feel to the first part. At the time of the first sale Spink were asked to act the part of King Solomon and divide the collection 'down the middle', but this was not entirely possible. It was requested that certain groups of coins should be retained, thus, all the Vigo and Lima coins are in this second part. The Civil War siege pieces were also set aside, and so here we have pieces from Carlisle, Newark, Pontefract and even Scarborough. There was a suggestion that all the patterns should also be retained, but there were just too many of these and so some went in the first part, but the stunning pattern Crowns produced at the end of George III's reign, Wyon's Three Graces, the Incorrupta,

Pistrucci's George and dragon, are all here, as well as that most famous of Victoria's patterns, the Una and Lion Five Pounds of 1839.

In most general collections of English coins, large gold coins will steal the headlines. Slaney Part One was an exception to this. One of the finest examples of the Petition Crown by Thomas Simon, selling for £120,000, and the finest example of an Edward VI Crown at £36,000, an Exeter Halfcrown at £35,000 edged out the Oxford Triple Unite of 1643 which sold for £32,000, and all the Five-Guineas, most of which failed to reach the £10,000 mark.

That was twelve years ago. After a steady rise in prices at the top end of the market, these large gold coins are suddenly seen to be inexpensive, and there is now renewed interest in them all, the 16<sup>th</sup> century Sovereigns, the Triple Unites of the Civil War, the Five-



**Henry VII, Testoon**



**Charles II, Five-Guineas, 1673**



**George IV, pattern crown,  
1820, 'Whiteaves'**



**William and Mary,  
Guinea 1689**



**Charles II,  
hammered coinage, Unite**



**George II, proof  
Two-Guineas, 1733**



**George III, pattern Crown, 1817, 'Three Graces'**

Guineas and the Five-Pound pieces of the modern era. It is likely that most of the top prices this time round will be achieved by these large gold coins. As for the highest price ... most bets would surely be on the pattern Five-Pounds of 1820.

Several people have asked what will be chosen to be the 'cover coin'. For the first sale we had a silver hammered coin, the Exeter Halfcrown, which was a superb coin whose design was unfamiliar to many. For the second sale, for balance, and to reflect the times, it should probably be a big gold coin. Which one? The catalogue does not go to press for a few weeks yet, and the jury is still out.

Finally, in the file of papers that have been delivered with the solid Lincoln cabinet that was home to this collection for sixty years, is a letter from Albert Baldwin dated 28 June 1960. This sentence from that letter needs no comment. 'My suggestion therefore is that for insurance purposes at the present time the value of your son's collection should be put at, in round figures, £15,000.'

**For more information or to request a catalogue  
contact Richard Bishop**

**+44 207 563 4053 or email [rbishop@spink.com](mailto:rbishop@spink.com)**

# THE WORLD OF SPINK IN NUMBERS

According to WEF Davos forum, the top **3** risks for the planet are

1. Growing inequalities
2. Unemployment rise
3. Lack of leadership

None of that at Spink !

Cyber attacks account for **15%** of internet traffic (US congress report Nov 2012)

For first time in mankind's history in 2014 the **85** richest individuals own **50%** of global wealth.

According to a report from Bank Julius Baer the total stock of wealth of all Europeans in 2013 has exceeded his previous record established in 2007. In France, if your collection is worth Euro 1,400,000 and, even assuming this is all you have, it puts you in the top **1%** of wealthiest households.

Of the 1,315 million French soldiers who died in the First World War, **500,000** were never identified

The size of the terrace in our new HK office 1180 sq ft / **110** sq m

According to a survey by Onepoll on behalf of Macmillan cancer support. The average Brit spends **£50,000** on booze in their lifetime. The 1,300,000 of bigger spenders would spend £167,000 in their lifetime. Men spend only **35%** more than women on average.

According to the Hurun China Rich list, which is now topped by Jack Ma the 50 year old founder of Alibaba, the number of USD billionaires in China this year increased from **39** to 354. Ten years ago there were only 3 billionaires in China and 3 of the top 6 speak fluent English.

**20**  
The number of different nationalities on Spink staff

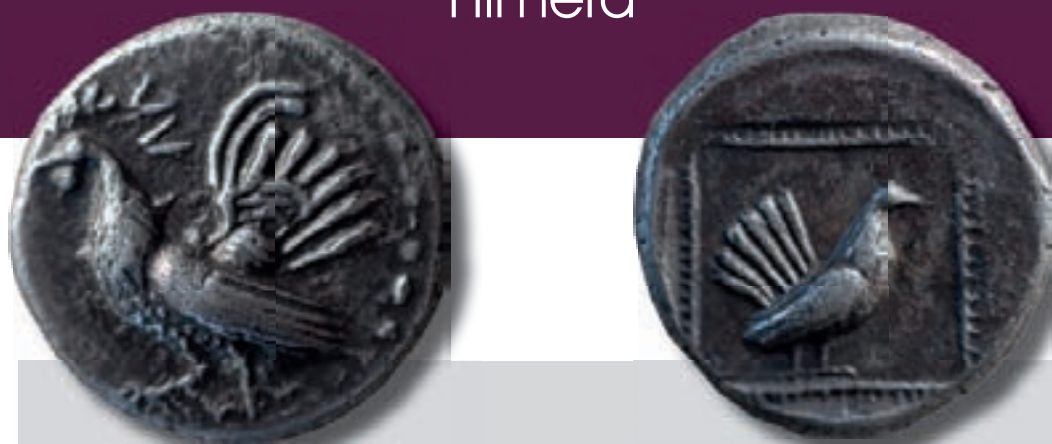
Longest Spink auction per lot (without interruption) - 6h 30 for Parsons sale.  
**456** lots or 1.16 minutes per lot

The Parsons sale set new records for **6** countries in one auction  
DUBAI, MUSCAT, KUWAIT, SHARJAH, BAHRAIN, GUADUR

# PORTRAITS OF GREEK COINAGE

BY R.J. EAGLEN

## Himera



AR Drachm, between 500 and 484 BC

Obv. Cock strutting l. Above, letters ΛΛ (inverted V?)

Rev. Hen standing r., within incuse square containing a lined border connected to the square by fine lines at right angles.

6.02g., 17mm.

Author's collection. Ex David Miller, 2012.

Himera was situated close to the northern seaboard of Sicily immediately west of the river Himeras<sup>1</sup> and abutting territory occupied by the Phoenicians. It was colonised in 649/8 BC by emigrants from Zancle (later Messina) at the north-easterly tip of Sicily, who were joined by the Myletidae clan exiled from Syracuse in the south south-east of the island.<sup>2</sup> The site chosen was not particularly propitious<sup>3</sup> but prospered as a convenient location for provisioning merchantmen plying in the Western Mediterranean.<sup>4</sup> Its urban and immediately surrounding rural population in the fifth century BC has been conservatively calculated at 20,000, with adjoining territory to the south and east estimated to have covered 700 square kilometres.<sup>5</sup>

In the early fifth century the city was under the tyrant Terillus. He was expelled by Theron, tyrant of Acragas, in 483,<sup>6</sup> whereupon he took refuge with his son-in-law Anaxilas of Rhegium in Italy and appealed to the Carthaginians for help.<sup>7</sup> In 480 they responded by despatching an army to invade Sicily, said unbelievably by Herodotus to number 300,000.<sup>8</sup> Despite its prodigious size the invading force, under the leadership of Hamilcar, was routed at Himera by Theron and his son-in-law, Gelon of Syracuse. During the encounter the beached Carthaginian fleet was set-fire to, thereby cutting

off their means of escape.<sup>9</sup> Seventy years later, in 409, the Carthaginians finally exacted revenge when Hamilcar's nephew, Hannibal, attacked and totally destroyed Himera.<sup>10</sup>

The ascendancy of Theron is clearly reflected in the coinage of Himera. The earliest drachmas, dating from about 530 or before,<sup>11</sup> and thus amongst the first coins emanating from a Greek colony,<sup>12</sup> bear a cock on the obverse and, on the reverse, a square containing wedges alternating in relief and in recessed form.<sup>13</sup> This reverse was superseded before 284 by a hen, as on the coin illustrated. The Chalcidian weight standard of 5.8g adopted for the drachma assisted interchange with other major currencies, equating to two Corinthian drachmas and one third of an Athenian tetradrachm.<sup>14</sup> On coming to power Theron retained the cock, clearly emblematic of the city, but substituted the Acragan crab on the reverse.<sup>15</sup> The weight standard for his issue was also changed to correspond with the Euboeic didrachms of Acragas.<sup>16</sup> After the expulsion of Theron's son, Thasidaios, in 472, the coinage was replaced by a tetradrachm series with the Syracusan quadriga on the obverse and the nymph Himera on the reverse, as a standing figure or attending a sacrificial altar.<sup>17</sup>

Seltman considered that the archaic coins of Acragas, Himera and Syracuse had ‘a peculiar charm of their own.’<sup>18</sup> Jenkins also remarked that the cock type at Himera was ‘rendered with great vigour and life.’<sup>19</sup> No consensus, however, exists amongst numismatists on the reason for choosing a cock as the badge of the city. Head suggested unconvincingly that the bird represented a healing god, alluding to the properties of the thermal springs near the city.<sup>20</sup> Kraay favoured the explanation that it alluded to the badge of Carystus in Euboeia, the original home of some of the settlers in Himera.<sup>21</sup> Elsewhere he referred to the bird as possibility representing the personification of desire (ἱμερος, imeros).<sup>22</sup> Another possibility also mentioned by Kraay was that the cock, as the harbinger of the day, alluded obliquely to the word hemera (ἡμέρα, dawn).<sup>23</sup> Rutter, perhaps with undue caution, considered that this explanation ‘gains plausibility only from the lack of convincing alternatives’<sup>24</sup>.

From a detailed study of the coinage of Himera from its inception to 484/3 Kraay concluded that output was intensive but sporadic.<sup>25</sup> This probably arose because indigenous sources of silver were not available, supplies thus being reliant on trading links with Etruria and southern Spain<sup>26</sup>. The letters ΛΛ on the coin illustrated are generally agreed as referring to a mint official, and construed as signifying LV, the second Λ being inverted.<sup>27</sup>

Chickens were clearly a significant contributor to diet in ancient Greece. *The Cambridge Dictionary of Classical Civilisation* suggests that they were perhaps introduced from Persia in the fifth century BC.<sup>28</sup> Given the dating of the earliest coins from Himera, however, this is clearly not correct. Whereas meat was not normally eaten except after the religious sacrifice of animals,<sup>29</sup> chickens were relatively easy and inexpensive to rear and keep. Consequently, eggs were used particularly as the first course of a meal and in recipes for sauces, whereas no longer productive cocks and hens were usually boiled for eating.<sup>30</sup>

## Endnotes

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- 3 C. M. Kraay, *Archaic and Classical Greek Coins*, (Kraay) (London and Berkeley, 1976), 208.
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- 5 *An Inventory of Archaic and Classical Poleis*, edited by M. H. Hansen and T. H. Nielsen (Oxford, 2004), 199.
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- 16 C. M. Kraay and M. Hirmer, *Greek Coins*, (Kraay and Hirmer) (New York, 1966), 287.
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- 19 G. K. Jenkins, *Ancient Greek Coins* (London, 1972), 72.
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- 21 Kraay and Hirmer, 286..
- 22 Kraay, 208.
- 23 Kraay, 208.
- 24 Rutter, 106.
- 25 Rutter, 105-7.
- 26 Kraay, 208.
- 27 Rutter, 108.
- 28 *The Cambridge Dictionary of Classical Civilisation (Cambridge Dictionary)*, edited by G. Shipley, J. Vanderspoel, D. Mattingly and L. Foxall (Cambridge, 2006), 715.
- 29 *OCD*, 93.
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# FORTHCOMING EVENTS

## THE 'FAMOUS RUNNING HORSE' NOTE

*The Numismatic Collector's Series sale*

*2 April, Hong Kong*

The Spink China sale on 2 April features the rarest type of the note from the first series renminbi.

The first series renminbi was issued from 1<sup>st</sup> December 1948 by the newly established People's Bank of China. It consisted of 12 denominations and 62 different types of note.

As the communists continued to liberate much of China, by the late 1940's the Nationalist Government's war effort became more and more laboured. The Gold Yuan certificates already in circulation underwent severe inflation to the extent that a very high denomination of five million had to be issued. Within the liberated areas, each had a different circulating currency with varying exchange rates. This brought great economic hardships on the populace so something had to be done to bring some stability to the currency. The renminbi was issued to unify these local currencies and to simplify day-to-day purchases.

This note, the famous 'Running Horse' 10,000 yuan, is the rarest type note of the series. Issued on 17<sup>th</sup> May 1951 and withdrawn on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1955 it

only circulated for four years. Being essentially an emergency issue the paper and printing quality were poor and this, combined with the high denomination, account for the extremely low survival rate and current rarity.

In fact, it is estimated that only around 100 notes survived, with around 70 serial numbers recorded. There are fewer than 5 notes in good, extremely fine or above condition. From this, we estimate that no more than 100 full sets of this historically vital set of banknotes can be completed.

Although our note has been graded 'very good', it is whole and largely free from damage and is thus an attractive example. Since this note is certainly absent from most collections, it is likely to be fiercely contested amongst collectors who need it to complete their sets of first series renminbi.

It is estimated HK\$ 550,000 - 650,000.



For more information please contact:

Kelvin Cheung +852 3952 3000 or  
[kcheung@spink.com](mailto:kcheung@spink.com)

Spink China, 4/F and 5/F Hua Fu  
Commercial Building, 111 Queen's Road  
West, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong

## QUEEN ELIZABETH II: A BANKNOTE COLLECTION *London, 28 April*

Queen Elizabeth II has appeared on the banknotes for no less than 33 countries during her long reign. This lovely collection showcases those banknotes, and celebrates the Queen and the engravers art in equal measure. The collection includes many rarities, some of them surprisingly modern, and as such represents quite new territory for Spink. Also including some very affordable examples, and always in very nice grade, there should be something here for every collector.

### Lot 75

Bermuda Government, a £10 of 1964

The £10 of 1964 is the great Bermudan rarity of the Queen Elizabeth series. Very few collectors will have one in their collection, and fewer still will possess one in such magnificent uncirculated grade as this.

Most collectors of the Queen, will have a favourite portrait. For many, this will be the Annigoni portrait featured on the Maltese note above. For most of the remainder, it is this portrait, which appeared on notes from countries as far ranging as East Africa, Bahamas, Belize and Fiji. Resplendent in George VI's State Diadem, the Queen appears authoritative and regal, a point only reinforced in this example by the imperial purple in which the note is printed.

**Estimate £2,800-£3,500**



### Lot 334

Government of Malta, a £5 of 1963 in a superb top grade

Not only is this a beautiful note, featuring the iconic Annigoni Portrait of the Queen, but it is also one of the great Maltese rarities. As a relatively small island, comparatively few notes in higher denominations like this were issued, and this signature variety, signed by Richard Soler, is extraordinarily rare. This example also happens to be serial number 001202, which is very early in the run.

This note also features the George Cross in prominent central position. This highest of civilian medals was given to the Island of Malta in recognition of their bravery during the horrors of the Second World War. This was an unprecedented collective award and nothing like it has been done since.

**Estimate £1,100-1,300**



# FORTHCOMING EVENTS

## THE MICHAEL JOWETT COLLECTION OF AFRICAN BANKNOTES

*London, 28 April*

The Jowett collection is an extensive group of notes from countries spanning the length and breadth of Africa. The quality of the notes is what really sets it apart, with many scarce notes in extremely fine or higher grade.



West African States – Mauritania

A superb 5000 francs of 1965 in almost uncirculated grade.

**Estimate £800-£1200**



Central Bank of Mali

A vibrant and colourful 5000 francs of 1972.

**Estimate £500-£600**

## THE UNCIRCULATED COLLECTION

*London, 29 April*

The Uncirculated Collection is exactly what it says it is - a collection of notes, every one of which is in absolutely top grade.

Rhodesia – a very rare replacement serial number \$2 of 1979 **Estimate £800-£1000**



Maldives – the lowest denomination in the series and also by far the rarest.

**Estimate £450-£550**



## BANKNOTES PREVIEW

Malaysia – a modern scarcity, this 500 ringitt of 1989 is very hard to obtain at all, let alone in uncirculated condition.

**Estimate £700-£900**



Netherlands Antilles – a complete set of the 1986 issue, all featuring beautiful native birds. The higher denominations are becoming very tricky to obtain. **Estimate £900-£1100**



# FORTHCOMING EVENTS

## WORLD BANKNOTES

*London, 29 April*

The World Banknotes auction this April showcases a wide range of notes from countries across the globe. We are offering many great rarities, and as usual, some completely unique items. Below is a selection of some of the most spectacular or otherwise interesting items.

### Central Bank - United Arab Republic

A group of specimens showing a series of UAR banknotes that were never issued.

The United Arab Republic was a union between Egypt and Syria. It lasted only three years, from 1958 until 1961. No official currency was issued for the union, despite the fact that Egypt continued to call itself the United Arab Republic until 1971.

These specimen banknotes, dated 1959, show beyond all doubt that the two countries were planning a combined currency. There is a complete set of notes, with the denominations 25 and 50 piastres, and 1, 5, and 10 Arab Dinars.

That fact that these notes are Arab Dinars is actually what makes them so remarkable. This will no doubt have collectors completely mystified, since neither Egypt nor Syria used Dinars at any point in their history. It could be speculated that Dinars was proposed so that neither party could claim favouritism. Another possibility is that it was an effort to appeal to other states, such as Iraq, in an effort



to get them to join the union as well. One thing is for certain, these banknotes will fuel speculation and research for years to come, and are one of the most important discoveries in the fields of Egyptian and Syrian notes for decades.

**Combined Estimate £47,000-£69,000**

## Zanzibar Government, colour trial 20 rupees, 1908

Ask any collector of world banknotes to pick any note to add to their collection free of charge, and 90% would pick a note from Zanzibar. The very name of the place conjures up exotic images of the Middle East and Africa combined, and the stunningly rare banknotes issued there in the early 20th century do not disappoint this vision. Featuring on one hand, an evocative view of a dhow at sunset and on the other, a traditional clove harvest, the main vignettes are bordered by supremely engraved columns and arches combining the best of Arabic architecture with the best of legendary Waterlow and Sons printing.

This purple colour trial (the issued note was green) is one of only two or three known to survive, as the Waterlow and Sons specimen archive was purportedly destroyed during the Blitz. This is probably a once in a lifetime opportunity to acquire such a note, and as such it will be hotly contested on the auction day.

**Estimate £20,000-£25,000**

## Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority, hand painted essay for 100 riyals, 1959

In 1976, Saudi Arabia issued a new series of banknotes. These were the first to feature portraits of King Faisal, but uniquely, the 100 riyals instead showed his father, King Ibn Saud. This design shares several similarities with that issued 100 riyals, but also many noticeable differences, particularly on the reverse. Instead of the al-Massa wall of the Holy Mosque, this design shows a European Roller, a small and brightly coloured bird found in Saudi Arabia.

Hand painted designs like these are becoming more and more popular in Spink auctions because collectors are realising that, in addition to being beautiful works of art, they are a completely unique record of the design process that are impossible to replicate. Once they are gone, it will be impossible to find another like it until the collection once more appears on the market.

**Estimate £8,000-£12,000**



## Qatar & Dubai Currency Board, 25 riyals, 1966

It is a curious fact that with the single issue of Qatar & Dubai the rarest two denominations are not the highest, as it is possible to obtain the 100 riyals note relatively easily. Our readers will likely remember that in September last year, Spink sold a beautiful 50 riyals from this series for almost £35,000. This 25 riyals is both rarer and in even better condition. Graded by ICG as 66, choice uncirculated, this beautiful and striking blue note is amongst the finest example seen to date. Indeed, it is almost impossible to improve upon. A truly superb banknote.

**Estimate £30,000-£40,000**

# FORTHCOMING EVENTS

## Government of Ceylon, a pair of 100 rupees, 1945

It is very rare for large format notes survive in uncirculated condition. Anything too large for a pocket or wallet will invariably be folded deliberately, or at least have the corners knocked and bent. This makes the survival of two of these beautiful Ceylon notes of 1945, featuring the portrait of King George VI, quite remarkable. They measure a massive 7x5 inches, and the first has absolutely no flaws whatsoever, the second having only a slight bend in the upper margin.

Estimate £2000-£2500 each



## Bank of Africa, Durban branch £1, 18(86)

This banknote is curious for several reasons. Firstly, it was issued by arguably the rarest of all South African private banks, the Bank of Africa. Issued notes from this bank are almost impossible to obtain in any condition, making this very rare indeed. Secondly, this is not actually a single note, but two conjoined halves of two separate notes.

In 1886, if you needed to send a banknote in the mail, it was common practice to cut notes in half in this way and send each piece separately. This meant that it was very unlikely that someone could intercept and steal the note, as both halves were needed to redeem it. In this case, it appears that two halves from separate notes were joined together in an attempt to redeem the full amount. It was probably kept in a bank vault in the hope that one of the other halves would come to light, accounting for its remarkable survival.

Estimate £1000-£1500



## BRITISH BANKNOTES

*London, 6 May*

There is a superb selection of British notes in our May 6th auction. It features a great selection of black and white notes and other Bank of England prefixes and low numbers. Of great interest is a group of Scottish notes from the Clydesdale Bank. These are all low or interesting numbers from the new £5 Polymer issue, including the numbers 000001-000010!

### Bank of England, an ultra-rare £500 of 1925

The highlight of the British sale must be the Bank of England, C.P.Mahon £500, London issue, dated 15 December 1925. In 2012, Spink sold The David Kirch Collection of Bank of England, which was undoubtedly the most extensive collection of Black and White notes every put together. It did not feature a Mahon £500.

£500 notes of this period are excessively rare and were probably, along with their big brother, the £1000 note, exclusively used for interbank transactions and property deals (this would have represented enough to buy a semi detached house in Balham!). The note is indeed a rare find.

**Estimate £22,000-£25,000**

### Bank of England, a trio of remarkable number 1 serial numbered notes

With any country, banknotes with low serial numbers attract a premium. If you are lucky enough to own a note with the serial number

1, that premium will invariably be very large. However, Bank of England notes may well be the best of all in this regard. This is because, since the late 1950s, all notes with serial number 1 have gone straight to the Queen and are kept in the Royal Collection.

As such, these three notes, issued by L.K.O'Brien in 1955, are likely the last ever number 1s that will ever be available on the open market. This is quite probably a once in a life time opportunity for collectors.

**Combined Estimate £15,500-£22,500**

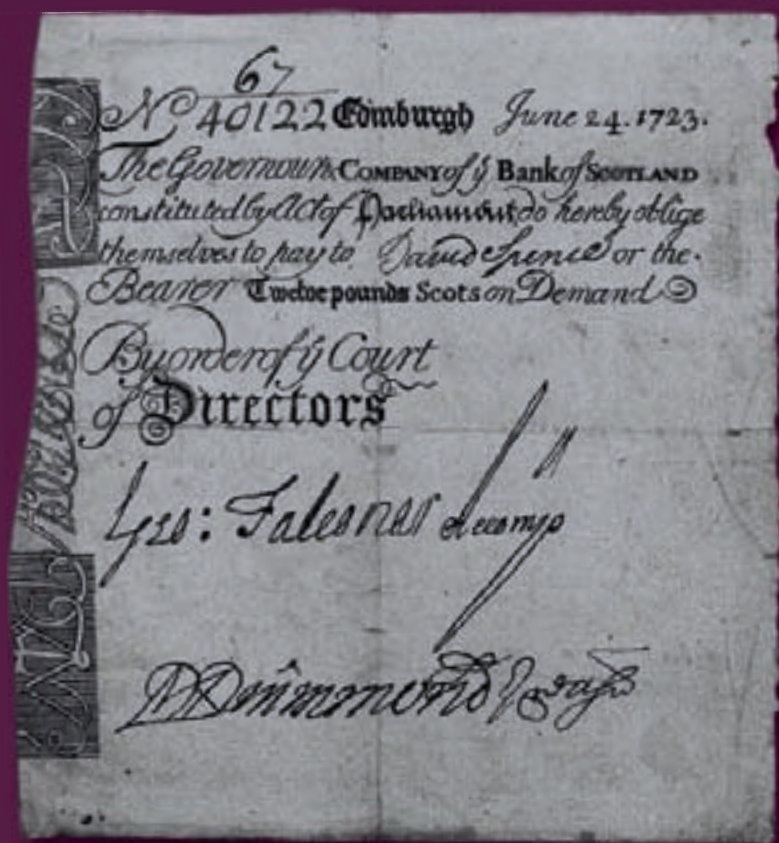


By JONATHAN CALLAWAY

This is an updated and extended version of an article first appearing in COIN NEWS in June 2011.

Banknote collectors will know that one of the banes of their life is the danger that they unwittingly pay good money for a forged note, sold to them in error (or otherwise) by someone who may (or may not) have been equally unaware. Caveat emptor indeed! But forgeries can themselves be of intrinsic interest and are often considered very collectible. In many cases genuine notes have not survived and collectors have only the forgeries to rely on to see what the issued note would have looked like; even if the forger's work is amateurish he will certainly be trying to make his notes look as much like the original as possible. However, the market value of a forgery will, in most cases, be lower than that of the original, though even here there are exceptions.

This article will focus on some of the better known forgeries likely to be encountered by collectors of Scottish banknotes. There are too many to be able to run through them all! Banknote forging started almost as soon as banknote issuance itself and the earliest known effort dates from 1700, just five years after the Bank of Scotland was founded. No surviving examples are known so the first forgery collectors are likely to come across is that of the Bank's 1723 note for £12 Scots (equivalent to £1 Sterling; the Scots pound had actually been done away with at the time of the Act of Union in 1707, though it continued to be used in day-to-day transactions for many years). A number of notes dated 24<sup>th</sup> June 1723 have survived and it is not impossible they are all forgeries, though the condition and paper quality of some strongly suggest they are genuine. A genuine note will definitely have a clear impression of the Bank's



*1723 Bank of Scotland note for £12 Scots.  
The jury is out on which of these might be forgeries*

# SOME FAMOUS SCOTTISH FORGERIES

circular seal and once further research has been undertaken it may be possible to determine the genuine from the forgery by checking the manuscript serial numbers. The forger was one John Currie, an Edinburgh bookbinder, whose eventual punishment sounded fearsome, if mild by the standards of the day – first his ‘lug’ (ear) was nailed to the door of the Tron Kirk in Edinburgh, then he was whipped and banished from the city. Forgers in the 18<sup>th</sup> century were often executed once they had been flogged. The lucky ones were transported to the colonies.

The Bank of Scotland continued to be plagued by problems with forgers during the 18<sup>th</sup> century but a more unusual problem emerged in 1811 during the Napoleonic Wars. Predominantly French prisoners-of-war housed in Edinburgh Castle and in camps at Penicuik, Greenlaw and Valleyfield were involved in the large scale organised forgery of the Bank’s £1 and 1 Guinea notes (though they forged other notes too). There were about 11,000 such prisoners at the height of the conflict and it seems that some were being organised into counterfeiting gangs by outside agents. Historians point to their guards, poorly paid militiamen, as the culprits, but few prosecutions took place and in fact the prisoners’ efforts are relatively easy to detect, being crudely produced by the time-honoured pen-and-ink method whereas the originals were engraved on copper plates. Even though the original designs were very simple affairs, much detail was lost including crucially the printers’ imprint which is reproduced as just a blur. But some notes show an attempt at imitating both the watermark and the impressed Bank seal – ingeniously done by using carved sheep and rabbit bones. Examples of these can be seen in the Bank of Scotland’s Museum on the Mound.

Other banks, too, suffered from forgeries. In fact it seems that nearly every bank operating at the time had its notes forged. Between 1780 and 1830 banks whose notes were forged included the Banking Company in Aberdeen, the Aberdeen Commercial, the Commercial Bank of Scotland, at least three of the banks in Dundee, banks in Paisley, Perth and Renfrew, the Edinburgh private bank Forbes Hunter & Co and the Glasgow-based Thistle Bank. The provincial banks – and the smaller private banks in Glasgow and Edinburgh – seemed so prone to the problem that it has been mooted they were targeted by the forgers precisely because their notes would have been less familiar to many people than, say, those of the Bank of Scotland and the Royal Bank.

Some of these forgeries have survived in number and while most are helpfully marked with the word “Forgery” some are not and one has to look for other clues – which include poor detail on the vignettes, lack of a clear printers’ imprint, both printed text and signatures using the same inks, or, for those with the red and black Congreve revenue stamps on the back, a poorly executed version of the stamp (which is printed to quite a high quality on genuine notes). In some cases, an incorrect version of the revenue stamp has been used and in others it appears that the



*The introduction of colour did not prevent the forger from trying as this Carrick Brown 1 Guinea note makes clear*



*Even 5 Shillings notes were forged, as this example from Dundee indicates*

*The Aberdeen Commercial Bank's notes seem to have survived mainly as forgeries*

## SPECIAL FEATURE

note was printed from a genuine plate but carried false signatures. In a few cases there appear to be examples of forged notes being "legitimised" by virtue of having a genuine revenue stamp applied after the forging had taken place.

By the 1820s banks began to turn to engravers who had mastered the art of engraving on hardened steel plate. Leading exponents included London-based Perkins & Heath and the Scottish firms of W & A K Johnston and W H Lizars. Briefly, forgers drew breath but then they had a go at reproducing these much more finely and artistically engraved notes. Pen-and-ink hardly sufficed any more as can clearly be seen by some easily detected and very poor efforts to forge both Perkins & Heath and Lizars notes for the British Linen Company and the Royal Bank of Scotland respectively. A close look at the vignettes is all that is needed. The original engravers must have been horrified!

*The vignette on this Perth Bank £1 note is so poor it is a wonder anyone could have accepted it*



been engraved and printed by Perkins Bacon & Co but these forgeries were good enough to concern the bank even though the red TEN panel across the centre of the note is yellowish on the forgeries. Apart from this, what gives them away for collectors is an unfortunate error made by the forgers: they spelt PERKINS wrong: all the forgeries have the printers' imprint PERKNIS BACON & CO, a strangely basic mistake to make on what was otherwise a good piece of work.

# SOME FAMOUS SCOTTISH FORGERIES

Criminal elements tried a different tack in 1865, this time the victim being the Royal Bank of Scotland. The Royal's £1 note had been redesigned by Lizars in 1832, a note design which continued in use for an unprecedented 135 years until 1967. The original had been a classic "square" design printed in black and in issue with only minor changes until the late 1850s. But in 1859 Lizars had died and this evidently left his business in some disarray as he had no family to take over from him. While W & A K Johnston eventually acquired the business the following year, there seems to have been an extended hiatus when there was nobody in effective control. According to a series of letters preserved in the Royal Bank's archive it seems that proofs and specimens of the notes of numerous banks went astray, as did an amount of paper from which new notes were to have been printed. There is no record of any printing plates getting into the "wrong" hands but this must have been what happened.

During 1865 forgeries of Royal Bank £1 notes started appearing, all produced to an excellent standard. The bank was obviously alarmed and amongst other actions offered a reward of £200 and hired a private investigator, Henry Miller, who operated under the somewhat pompous trading name of the *Glasgow and West of Scotland Guardian Society for the Protection of Trade*. His efforts failed to uncover the miscreants but their notes appeared regularly, mainly in Glasgow shops, from 1865 until at least 1871. The bank honoured all notes presented and retained many of them in their archives. They display a number of common features: unwatermarked paper; printed serial numbers (many examples bearing the same ones); the manuscript date 1<sup>st</sup> May 1865; and the hand signatures of two officials purporting to be either B Grahame, J Robertson, J Hardie, James Watson, William Templeton, John Heron or D McCulloch. It does not help that genuine notes from the 1850s, also with the Lizars imprint, were not printed on watermarked paper either. It has been impossible to determine from the bank's records when watermarks were first used on their £1 note issues but it can be confirmed that by 1861 the Royal Bank had appointed W & A K Johnston to print its £1 notes in blue with a red 'R.B.S.' panel across the middle.

All this would have remained a footnote if a number of these "forged" notes had not appeared on the market in early 1995, having emanated from a Glasgow antique dealer. Some were sold as forgeries, given the somewhat conclusive evidence of matching serial numbers, but some were offered, and bought, as genuine

notes. Were they? Well, no, but they had been produced from a genuine plate on banknote-quality paper so arguably at least two important criteria had been met, and they certainly looked the part. The only conclusion has to be: if in doubt ask an expert!



*This Glasgow Bank Company note is inscribed 'forged' but may be an example of a genuine note with an illicit signature*



*This Dundee Commercial Bank £1 note looks genuine enough but the Congreve revenue stamp on the reverse is not legitimate*



## SPECIAL FEATURE



A genuine Forbes Hunter 1 Guinea note



A forged note of the same design

A further well-known forgery took place in 1866, this time of £1 notes of the Union Bank of Scotland. The forger was a Glasgow photographer by the name of John Henry Greatrex who joined forces with Sewell and Thomas Grimshaw, the latter an engraver, to produce convincing copies of the notes. Photography was used with the printing done by lithography. The forgers were caught after an alert teller spotted notes with poorer quality paper. The bank's board responded by commissioning new note designs and issuing the usual warning notices to newspapers and other banks. This prompted an equally alert shop apprentice in Dalkeith to become suspicious when a Union Bank £1 note was offered for a

very small purchase. He followed the customer, saw him do the same at another shop and called the police. The man was caught at the station with a bag containing about £1,400-worth of forged £1 notes. Two of the miscreants were caught straight away but Greatrex himself managed to escape and fled to New York. A detective followed him there and he was trapped after he answered a bogus advertisement for a photographer. He was brought back, got 20 years in prison while his partners-in-crime got 15 years each.

Returning to the Bank of Scotland, they suffered perhaps the best known forgery in Scottish banking history in 1888. Mainly because of the 1872 forgery (though there were others) the Bank had undertaken a project to devise an inimitable note. Eventually, in 1885, new notes had been issued, designed by William S Black, an artist and art teacher reckoned by the then Director of the National Gallery in Edinburgh to have been "*probably the finest designer Scotland has produced*". They had been printed by the Edinburgh firm Waterstons using brown, yellow and blue/grey inks devised by the Chemistry Professor Crum Brown at Edinburgh University. The inks were devised from a secret formula chosen as being resistant to reproduction by photographic means and the result proclaimed as being – at last – the truly inimitable note.

It seems that this statement provoked a 74 year old retired engraver, John Gray Mitchell, into producing forged £1 notes of excellent quality. He had engraved the note on a steel plate with the initial intention of putting just two into circulation, and if undetected as he expected, then proclaiming his achievement to the Bank. Fate



This obvious forgery of a British Linen note is a poor early attempt to defeat the steel plate engravers

# SOME FAMOUS SCOTTISH FORGERIES

intervened in the form of the failure of the company in which he had invested his savings, so he produced more and more and managed to put a total of 56 into circulation before being caught. His house was searched and many more notes were found along with his engraving equipment. All this was retained by the bank after his trial and conviction and can be seen in the Museum on the Mound. Of the 56 put into circulation only 34 were subsequently accounted for but according to the Bank's now retired archivist, Alan Cameron, just three are known to be in private hands having been sold on to the market with the Bank's permission by James Douglas. As he stated in an article for the Bank's in-house magazine *"the Mitchell case was to remain a unique example of traditional skills proving better than technology"*.

It may also be a case where the market value of the forgery matches that of an original note. All the forgeries are dated 9<sup>th</sup> March 1887 and carry the prefix and serial numbers 40/B 8813. The original note with these serials had been retired and destroyed in 1888. The Bank soon decided to modify the note designs and within a year had added a medallion background to the previously plain central field; otherwise they remained essentially unchanged until the end of the 1960s despite size reductions and other minor modifications.

This brief survey of some Scottish forgeries is by no means complete although it does illustrate the fact that a variety of methods were used at different times by forgers, whose increasingly sophisticated efforts to defeat the banks caused the banks to work ever harder to counter their efforts. Even today, forgeries still occur although it is less a problem with modern notes because engraving and printing standards have risen so comprehensively over the years, in response of course to the challenges set by years of determined criminal endeavour. The method of choice now seems to be the colour photocopier and scanner (and some models now have built-in software to prevent them from copying banknotes). A widely-reported forgery of Bank of Scotland £20 notes in 2005 using this method led to the eventual capture of the mastermind, dubbed "Hologram Tam" by the popular press. He was able to replicate not only the designs of the notes but also the metal thread, although the ultraviolet-sensitive ink and the fine paper quality defeated him. His efforts with other banknotes carrying holograms brought about his nickname, these being yet another anti-forgery device introduced by note issuers. He got six years and four months. And so the battle goes on with no end in sight – until of course paper money itself is superceded.



*A genuine British Linen note from the same series*



*Even the great engraver William Home Lizars suffered the indignity of seeing his notes badly forged*



*The classic Royal Bank £1 note design engraved by W H Lizars, genuinely dated and genuinely signed*

# SPECIAL FEATURE



Printed from a genuine plate but dated several years after Lizar's death, with forged signatures and fictitious serial numbers



Same note, same serial numbers but different forged signatures



The Greatrex forgery of Union Bank £1 notes. This note was produced at his trial and annotated accordingly



A genuine 1885 Bank of Scotland £1 note of the type lauded as 'inimitable' by the bank



An example of one of Mitchell's forgeries. Only three are known in private hands – a case of the forgery being worth more than the original?

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## Acknowledgement:

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# THE AUSTRALIAN MILITARY CAMPAIGN AT GALLIPOLI IN 1915

BY GARY DIFFEN

The 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Gallipoli Campaign provides an opportunity to reflect on our rich cultural heritage and the exploits of a young Australian nation. All over the country, on 25 April, there will be remembrance marches and flowers at all of the war memorials. My interest in Gallipoli comes from a family perspective. My grandfather, Lieutenant Norman Tutton fought throughout the conflict and, given my postal history interest, I have avidly collected this field over a number of years.

My grandfather's story is typical of the time. He had just turned 21 when WWI broke out in August 1914. He worked in a shed out the back of his parents' house making perfumes for the local market under the brand name of *Aurora*. On the day that war was announced, he joined up at Victoria Barracks in St Kilda Road, Melbourne; before they were marched off later that day to the Broadmeadows Military Camp. I have a photograph of him at the camp, the only one of him from the Gallipoli Campaign. Embarking on the troopship *A20 Horata*, they left Albany in Western Australia on 1 November 1914 where he wrote his last letter to his mother. Arriving in Egypt a month later, they trained in the desert until

being shipped to Gallipoli. During this time he wrote a number of postcards to his family, especially his five siblings. This is the only correspondence that our family has of the period leading up to the Dardanelles conflict.

Lieutenant Tutton landed in the second wave at 9:00 am on the morning of 25 April 1915. By that time, the Turks were gathering reinforcements to defend their homeland and there was continuous rifle fire which killed many of the troops who were landing. My grandfather's best mate, Private Ray Wasley, was killed beside him when they landed at ANZAC Cove. In August, at the attack on the German Officer's Trenches, he was awarded his first Military Cross at Gallipoli, one of only 48 Australians to win the award. He survived this campaign, was wounded twice at the Western Front, gassed within an inch of his life in August 1918 (where he won a bar to his Military Cross), and then returned home to Australia. Figure 1 is a studio photograph of my grandfather when he was admitted to hospital in England in 1917 with a severe wound to his right leg which took six months to heal. My grandfather was one of the lucky ones; at least he made it home mostly in one piece.



Figure 1



Figure 2

The letters, postcards and envelopes of this military campaign help record a rich period of Australian history. In addition, current collectors are able to delve into the records of the Australian War Memorial and the National Archives of Australia, to research the soldiers who mailed the letters home. Such study illuminates the lives of the soldiers and brings meaning to the items of which we are only the current custodians. The Australian Archives are the best in the world – bar none. I encourage collectors and history buffs to use these resources. They enhance your research, allowing an insight into the lives, feelings, and aspirations of the soldiers, and the young country of which they wore the uniform.

### The origins of the Gallipoli Campaign

The Gallipoli Campaign originated from a request by Russia on 2 January 1915 for the Allies to create a diversionary campaign to reduce the pressure on its front from Turkey. Lord Kitchener and Winston Churchill seized upon the idea of a naval bombardment, and the eventual capture of the Dardanelles and surrender of the Ottomans. After a disastrous naval campaign steaming up the Dardanelles, when a number of French and British battleships were sunk, it was decided that the navy would be unable to complete the task and the assistance of the army was proposed. On 11 March 1915, the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force (M.E.F.) was formed, its purpose being the invasion of the Gallipoli Peninsula and eventual capture of Constantinople.



Figure 3

### Deployment of Australian troops to the staging point at Lemnos Island

The Greek government offered the British the use of a number of small islands close to the Turkish coast as a staging point for the Gallipoli conflict. The Australian commander, General Bridges, selected the 3rd Infantry Brigade to embark on Lemnos Island. On 28 February 1915, it left Mena Camp to prepare the headquarters for the reception of the main force of troops at a later date. Over the next month, the 1st and 2nd Australian Infantry Brigades were despatched to Lemnos Island, together with the large contingents of British, French and Indian troops.

Photographs of the Australian troops at Lemnos are surprisingly scarce. Figure 2 is a scarce real life picture postcard of the “Australian Camp at Lemnos 1915” showing a series of tents. In the foreground are a number of horses, which were used to transport the artillery on the Peninsula.

### The Landing at Gallipoli

The Australian 1st Division was given the task of effecting the first landing at Gallipoli on 25 April, with the 3rd Infantry Brigade forming the first spearhead at 4:30 am. The 1st and 2nd Infantry Brigades landed shortly thereafter. The planned landing on the gentle plateau of the northern reaches of Brighton Beach went awry, and the Australians landed on much hillier terrain two kilometres

# THE AUSTRALIAN MILITARY CAMPAIGN AT GALLIPOLI

Figure 4



used this Field Post Office as they came into the “line”. It is known that the 1st and 3rd Australian Infantry Brigades used it, and others could have done so as well

Figure 4 is a rare original photograph taken of a dugout with a small wooden sign in the sand bags to the right labelled “POST OFFICE” (see the enlarged image at Figure 5). This is believed to be the first Field Post Office located at Plugge’s Plateau.

## Datestamps brought from Egypt

The Infantry Brigade and Light Horse datestamps that were used during the training in Egypt were brought to Gallipoli to process the mail from the soldiers. The 1st Australian Divisional datestamp was used at the Advanced Base Post Office on the beach. Owing to the congestion caused by so many troops in small areas, mail was posted at the nearest field post office, which was not necessarily the office that was normally attached to a particular brigade.

Figure 5



north which became known as ANZAC Cove. The challenging ground impeded the Australians’ progress and the Turks fought valiantly to defend their homeland. Very little headway was made. The initial targets of “Baby 700” (a hill) and “Hill 971” were never reached and the Australian Imperial Force was forced to dig in. By 28 April, the beach head was only 2.5 km long and 1 km wide. A roll call on 30 April revealed that 4,931 soldiers from the Australian 1st Division had been killed.

Amid the confusion, there was no thought of mail in or out of Gallipoli. There are a number of photographs available illustrating the landing at ANZAC Cove. Many were published as real life postcards and sold to an enthusiastic public in Britain and Australia. Figure 3 is an original photograph entitled on the reverse, “Landing a part of Transport”. The landing lighters are numbered “A12” indicating they were from the troopship *Saldanha* from the initial landing.

## Establishment of postal facilities: the first post office at Plugge’s Plateau

With the fierce fighting in the first weeks of the Gallipoli Campaign, little thought was given to writing home to loved ones, the main focus being the establishment of a sustainable position in the hills of ANZAC Cove. By the third week, the first functional Australian Field Post Office was located at Plugge’s Plateau in a sheltered area which provided cover for the troops and stores. Various formations

# SPECIAL FEATURE

Figure 6 is a picture postcard headed “Gallipoli, Turkey” with the “3rd AUST. INF. BDE. FIELD PO” cds dated 29 October 1915. This is an example of one of the dozen datestamps used at Gallipoli. In addition, there is a boxed British censor “PASSED BY/ No. 2213/ CENSOR” cachet, unusually in blue, allocated to the 10th Infantry Battalion. Most of the Australian mail processed at Gallipoli was censored by the Australian Military Postal Service with censor handstamps such as this allocated by the British. The writer of the card, whose name is Jack, signs off with, “*from a Friend in the Trenches*”. Many of the cards sent from the Dardanelles have small messages which are delightful, but sometimes frightening, to read.

## Mail addressed to soldiers at Gallipoli

Mail addressed specifically to soldiers at Gallipoli is quite rare, with only a handful of examples known. Virtually all the envelopes recorded are addressed to a soldier as “A.I.F. Abroad”. Directly stating “Gallipoli” contravened the military censors of Australia and Great Britain, hence the rarity of such items.

An envelope which contravenes military censorship is illustrated at Figure 7. It was addressed to “Sapper Donald C. Stewart, 2nd Field Coy. Engineers, 4th Section, 1st Division, A.I.F., Gallipoli Peninsula”. Many soldiers transferred from one unit to another, and given the casualty rates, many letters were sent home as undelivered. New reinforcements were arriving almost daily. These were just some of the obstacles that a struggling postal corporal had to contend with. The cachets on the envelope illustrate the efforts that the military postal officials went to in delivering mail to soldiers at the front.

## Military cachets

Although the Australians produced a number of military censorship cachets in Egypt, none were thought to have been used at Gallipoli until the recent discovery of the *Captain Milne Correspondence*. Edmund Milne enlisted as a lieutenant in the Australian Imperial Force from Harden, New South Wales, where he was a traffic inspector, and raised the 1st Railway Supply Detachment which embarked for Egypt in December 1914. He was promoted to Captain in March 1915, and appointed the railway transport officer in Cairo in May. His detachment was sent to Gallipoli to operate a light railway intended to connect inland positions with the beach, but the short length of track laid along the foreshore never operated.

Milne’s unit was employed in off-loading and distributing water, rations and medical comforts. The envelope in Figure 8 is cancelled by the 1<sup>st</sup> Division Field Post Office cds dated 23 July 1915 and has an “On Active Service/ No Stamps Available/ RAILWAY SUPPLY DETACHMENT/ A.S.C.” cachet in red, which is not listed in any of the textbooks relating to this subject. Only two examples are recorded, both from this correspondence.

Although detailed works have been written in this area by Bob Emery and John Firebrace, there are still envelopes and correspondences that have not been seen by the philatelic community. The collecting of WWI memorabilia crosses a number of different collecting fields and, as with all things, the last word is never written.

Figure 6



Figure 7

# THE AUSTRALIAN MILITARY CAMPAIGN AT GALLIPOLI

## Contemporary photographs

One of the features of social history exhibits of the Gallipoli Campaign is the ability to incorporate contemporary photographs of the conflict, which adds additional depth to the letters and postcards on display. After the turn of the century, the availability of affordable camera equipment made photography a more accessible hobby to the general public. Many of the Australian troops were of the opinion that the war would be over in a few short months, and a number of soldiers purchased cameras to record their own personal experiences of the war. At the landing of Gallipoli, many soldiers placed cameras in their backpacks to record the event.

## My grandfather's camera at Gallipoli

My grandfather, Lieutenant Tutton, had carefully packed his camera in his knapsack. He landed with the 6th Battalion in the second wave at 9:00 am on the morning of 25 April and was greeted by heated rifle fire from the Turks. Sprinting up the beach, my grandfather dropped his pack and headed up the hilltops

Figure 8



for protection from the guns. His pack was picked up off the beach and sent back to Egypt, and then to his parents' house in Northcote, Victoria. With no other news of their son, they assumed he had been killed on the beaches of Gallipoli. A couple of months later, he was able to send a postcard home confirming he had survived the landing. My grandfather's camera ended up back in Australia, so he was unable to record his time at the Dardanelles with photographs.

## The proliferation of cameras at Gallipoli

However, many other soldiers were able to record their service at Gallipoli. Throughout the conflict, cameras were used to record a graphic history of the beaches, the dugouts, and the close proximity of the Turkish trenches; this continued with the Light Horse Campaign in Palestine. Yet, when the Australian soldiers reached the Western Front in 1916, all photographic equipment was banned. The British military had a much tighter control of the Australian troops in this theatre of war than in Turkey. The use of cameras by the soldiers was considered a high security risk; anyone found using them was immediately court martialled with severe penalties, including imprisonment. Thus, there are a number of contemporary photographs taken by the diggers at Gallipoli, whilst images from the Western Front were mainly available through postcards, newspaper publishers, and official wartime photographers.

Beach images are a common theme for many of the photographs taken during the campaign. Figure 9 is a contemporary photograph taken of the beaches on ANZAC Cove. This image shows the unloading of field artillery guns on the beach, with a number of diggers walking the beach in their "birthday suits" after a swim in the bay.

Figure 9



## SPECIAL FEATURE

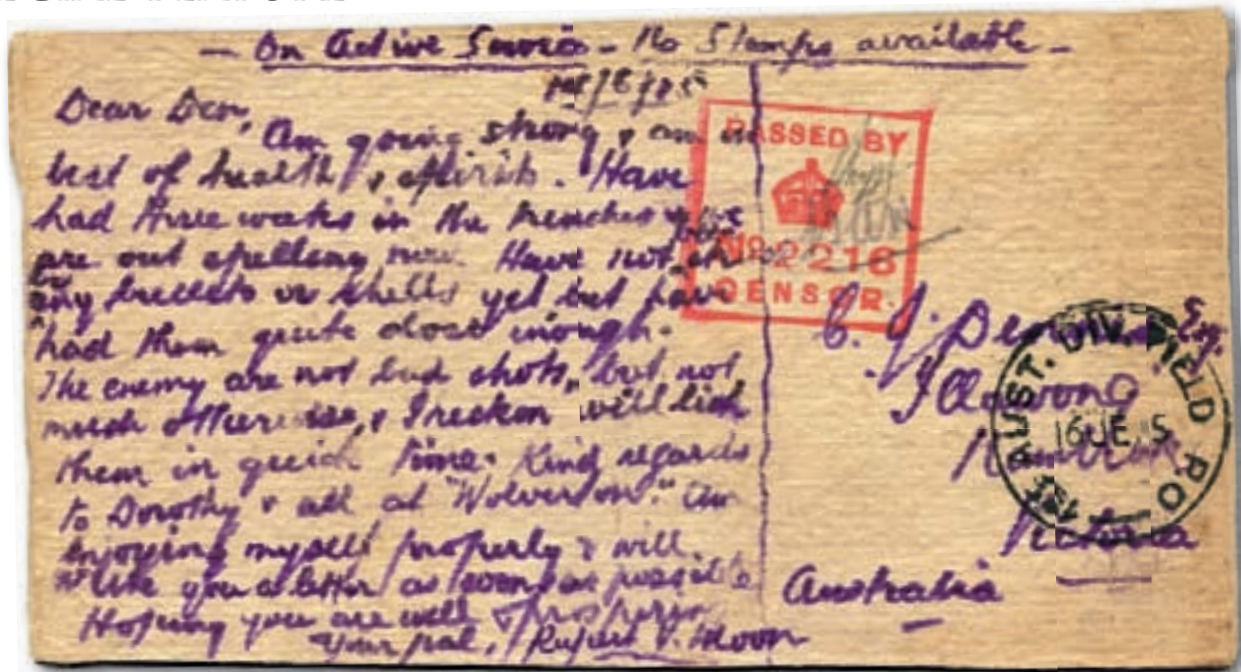


Figure 10

### The shortage of writing materials

The landing at Gallipoli presented major problems for the soldiers writing home. When the troops landed at ANZAC Cove on 25 April 1915, they discarded their packs as they climbed the hills to fight the Turks. By the end of the third week, the Australians had established their positions sufficiently to think of writing home. However, their packs, which contained their envelopes and writing paper, were never recovered.

Besides the intermittent issue of Field Service Postcards, there was no paper available to write letters home. "Necessity is the mother of all invention" and, as early as May 1915, soldiers began to cut cigarette and chocolate cartons, ammunition boxes etc into postcards and write on the reverse to loved ones in Australia. Other inventive writing materials included sheets of paper folded up into letter form; even tiny cigarette boxes were utilised to send messages home. The recorded usage of these hand-made items is from late May to early August 1915.

From a collecting perspective, this is one of the most evocative and challenging areas of the whole campaign. I have been collecting these for almost 25 years – and still an occasional new item turns up. I could write a whole article just on this subject alone. However, I have selected my three favourite items to illustrate the inventiveness of the Australian soldiers.

### Ammunition boxes cut to form postcards

Ammunition boxes cut to form postcards are the most common forms of "home made postcards" encountered, and make up the majority of examples which have come to light. Twenty-five years ago, it was estimated that about 20 examples of these cards existed in all forms. However, the number is probably 60 or 70 cards and envelopes.

An example of an ammunition box cut to produce a postcard is illustrated at Figure 10 with the 1st Australian Divisional Field Post Office cds of 16 June 1915. The card was written by Lieutenant

Figure 11



Rupert Moon of the 4<sup>th</sup> Light Horse Regiment who was awarded the Victoria Cross for bravery at Bullecourt in France in 1917. The card reads: "Am going strong & am in best of health and spirits. Have had three weeks in the trenches & we are out spelling now. Have not been hit by any bullets or shells yet, but have had them quite close enough. The enemy are not bad shots, but not much otherwise, & I reckon we'll lick them in quick time."

This message is typical of the soldiers fighting at Gallipoli. They all thought they would be marching on to Constantinople in a matter of weeks. The largest known correspondence of

# THE AUSTRALIAN MILITARY CAMPAIGN AT GALLIPOLI

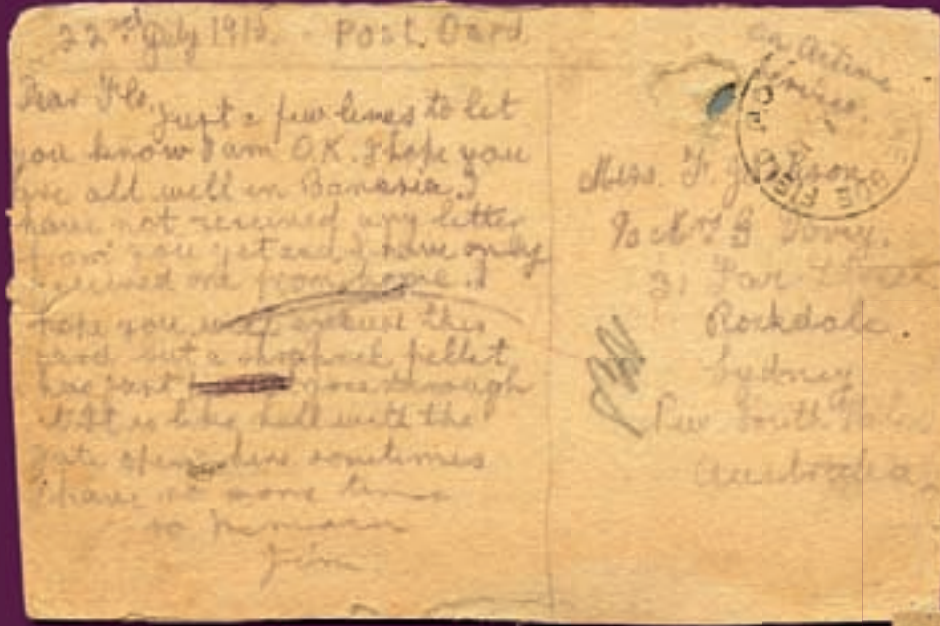


Figure 12

these cards was written by Private Oliver Harris of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Light Horse Regiment with six cards recorded between June and August 1915.

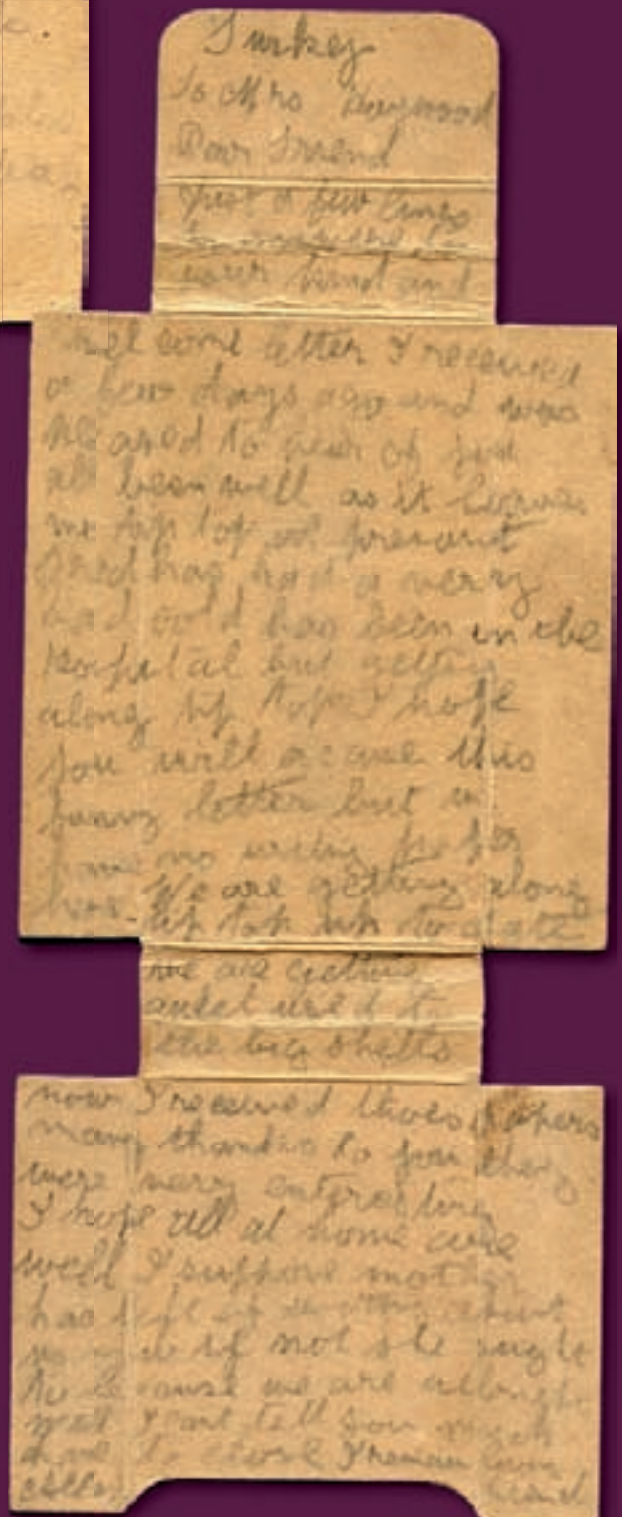
## The “Shrapnel Pellet” postcard

Of all the covers I have ever collected, (and I have collected quite a few), this is still my favourite after 25 years. I first saw it illustrated in a Gary Watson sale from 1986 where it was purchased by the prominent collector Ron Lee, from whom I bought it about 18 months later.

Figure 11 shows the front of the “Special Crown” Virginia Cigarettes carton which was cut down to form a postcard with the most attractive printed illustration known on these cards. The text, written on the reverse (see Figure 12), provides great insight into the dangerous conditions experienced by the soldiers at Gallipoli. In the centre of the card are some horizontal lines showing how Private James Smith was interrupted and scared whilst writing it. There is also a small hole in the card at the top right, which condition purists would dismiss as a second grade example!

He writes: *Dear Flo, Just a few lines to let you know I am O.K. I hope you are all well in Banksia. I have not received any letter from you yet and I have only received one from home. I hope you will excuse this card but a shrapnel pellet has just gone through it. It is like hell with the gate open here sometimes. I have no more time so I remain Jim.*

Figure 13



# SPECIAL FEATURE

This is arguably the most significant postcard written at Gallipoli and a pinnacle of postal and social history. If you place your hand in a writing position over the top of the card, (and I wonder how many of you will), you can see how close the shrapnel pellet came to piercing his hand and invaliding Private Smith to hospital. He was subsequently wounded in France and repatriated back to Australia on 8 August 1916.

## Cigarette box “cards”

Some of the most nostalgic items used during the shortage of writing materials were the small cigarette boxes which were posted during the campaign. As opposed to the 40 in a pack nowadays, most cigarette boxes of the time contained only five smokes. Illustrated at Figure 13 is a Pinewood cigarette box where all the available space inside has been used to write a message. It is written on and addressed to South Australia, as are all the four recorded examples. Part of the message reads: *“I hope you will excuse this funny letter but we have no writing paper here. We are getting along tip top up to date.”*

Figure 14 shows another cigarette box folded to its original size and cancelled by the 3rd Light Horse Field Post Office cds of 24 June 1915 and addressed to South Australia. It shows just how small these cigarette boxes were when sent through the post.

## Soldiers killed in action

With the high rate of casualties at Gallipoli, the army was responsible for returning the kitbags of the soldiers who were killed in action to their next of kin. A special “packet” postage rate was established and authorised by the Postmaster-General to return these items in sealed condition back to the families of the deceased.

Figure 15 is a registered OHMS “DECEASED “OTHER RANKS” KITS” parcel tag with a private address label on the reverse franked by a Second Watermark 1/- Green Kangaroo stamp, and cancelled by the Registered Melbourne cds dated 27 March 1916. This parcel tag was attached to the kitbag of Private James Till of the 16th Infantry Battalion, who was killed in action on 10 May 1915. He is buried at the Lone Pine Memorial at Gallipoli.

These parcel tags are very rare, and I have only seen one other example relating to a soldier killed at Gallipoli.

## The evacuation

Identification of mail from the troops arriving back from Lemnos Island can be quite difficult. It is also very scarce. Most people confuse these items with troopship mail to Egypt, which I did when I first looked at the card in Figure 16. I could not find any reference to Convoy information about the troopship *Caledonia*. I had an earlier postcard mailed from Gallipoli that was written by Archie



Figure 14



Figure 15

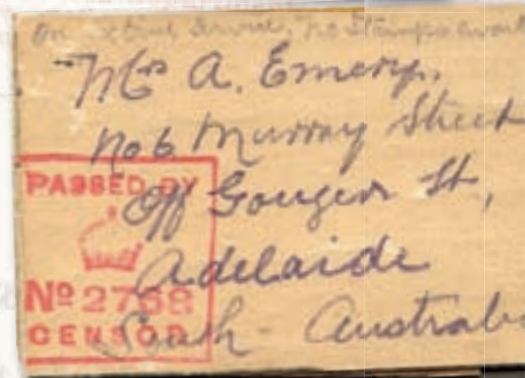


Figure 16

# THE AUSTRALIAN MILITARY CAMPAIGN AT GALLIPOLI

Garlick, who also wrote this item, and could not work out how this troopship fitted in. And then the light went on ...

This postcard of the troopship S.S. *Caledonia* is dated 26 December 1915. This ship transported troops from Lemnos Island back to Alexandria after the evacuation of Gallipoli. It was written by Corporal Archie Garlick of the 3rd Field Ambulance to his mother and he writes: *"This is the boat I was telling you of in the letter. I had a very enjoyable trip. Expect to go ashore today, will write again then"*.

## Mail from Australian prisoners of war in Turkey: Private Reginald Lushington

Mail from the 69 Australian soldiers taken as prisoners of war in the Gallipoli Campaign is quite rare. Besides the six envelopes from the *Private Drake Correspondence*, envelopes from only two other soldiers are known. The envelope in Figure 17 is endorsed at the

top left "British Prisoner of War" with Turkish censor handstamps, and is addressed to England. On the reverse, it is endorsed "Pte. R. Lushington/16th Batt. A.I.F./Ismidt/Constantinople".

Private Reginald Lushington was part of the 16th Infantry Battalion which landed at ANZAC Cove at 6:00 pm on the evening of 25 April. The 16th Battalion moved up Monash Valley to support the 3rd Infantry Brigade who had suffered heavy losses on the first day. They met with the remnants of the soldiers of the 11th Battalion whose officers had been killed. However, they stated that the Indian troops were still fighting on their left flank. Captain William Elston, Captain Ronald McDonald and Private Reginald Lushington, who spoke Tamil and Pathan, were ordered to link up with the Indian soldiers. In the confusion of the darkness, contact was not made with any Indian troops, but with Ottoman soldiers who immediately took the small group prisoner. These were the first prisoners of war taken at the landing at Gallipoli.

Figure 18 is photograph from the Australian War Memorial Collection of a group of eight Australian soldiers captured by the Turks on the Gallipoli Peninsula in the San Stefano prisoner of war camp. Standing in the middle is Private Lushington of the 16th Infantry Battalion.

Figure 17



Figure 18



# SPECIAL FEATURE

## The Australian submarine AE 2 and Engine Room Artificer (ERA) Peter Fawns

Not many people are aware that Australia had a submarine at the Dardanelles Campaign. Two submarines, the AE1 and AE 2, were built for the Australian Navy in England before being commissioned and arriving in Australia in mid-1914. The AE 2, shown at Figure 19, was despatched with the Second Convoy and towed behind the troopship A35 *Berrima*. The submarine was ordered to breach the Dardanelles as part of the initial attack on Gallipoli.

At 2:30 am on 25 April, the AE 2 entered the Dardanelles on the surface. To avoid the spotlights, it was forced to dive through the heavily-mined strait, evading destruction only by chance. It torpedoed the Ottoman gunboat *Peyk-i-Sevket*, and for the next four days attacked enemy ships without success. Finally, confronted by the Turkish torpedo boat *Sultanhisar*, the AE 2 was abandoned due to mechanical problems and fatally damaged due to gunfire, but not before she was scuttled and the crew of 37 (23 from Great Britain and 14 Australians) were taken prisoner.

The envelope in Figure 20 is a remarkable survivor. It is endorsed at the upper right "8284 P. Fawns E.R.A., Late Submarine A.E. 2, British Prisoner of War, Angora, Turkey" and has a boxed Turkish censor handstamp. It is addressed to England, with a London arrival date of 18 August 1917. This envelope is the only Australian naval prisoner-of-war envelope recorded from the ill fated AE 2. Peter Fawns survived his internship and was repatriated back to England on Christmas Eve 1918.

## Collecting postal and social history from the Gallipoli Campaign

We need to remember that we live in a different world to 100 years ago. The church played an important role in the social fabric of the community and there was a great sense of fealty to the British Empire. Technology was to play a crucial role in how battles were fought and won. Artillery, machine guns, motor vehicles and aircraft – all were relatively new to warfare. Cavalry became almost obsolescent.

Many soldiers thought the war would be over before Christmas. The press of the day encouraged "the good fight" and many of the volunteers imagined themselves returning home as heroes. The grim reality of the war for the people back home in Australia, as well as the soldiers fighting in the trenches, began at Gallipoli.

These postcards, letters and envelopes, and messages from the troops form a kaleidoscope of material enriching our understanding of the soldiers who fought for Australia in WWI. With internet access to the Australian War Memorial and the National Archives of Australia, it is relatively easy to research the histories of the individuals who wrote the messages home to their loved ones. For me, it is almost a pilgrimage to my grandfather's involvement at Gallipoli, and a stark reminder of what he fought for.

Figure 19

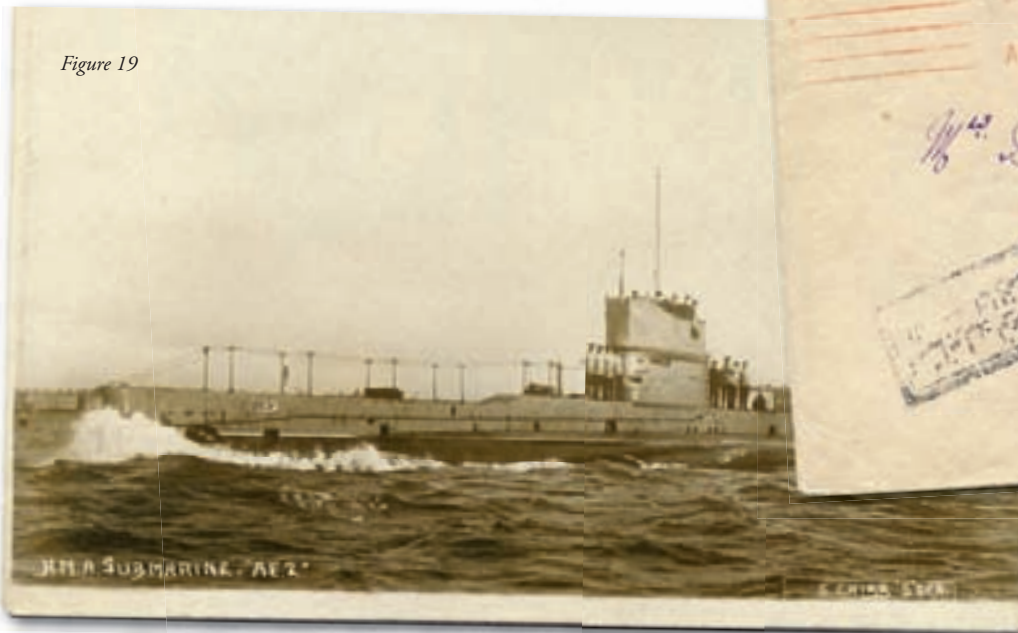


Figure 20





# SPINK

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For more information please contact Robin Raw

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### STAFF PROFILE: OLIVER PEPYS

This month we interviewed Oliver Pepys, the Business Manager of our Medal Department, who in May this year celebrates 10 years at Spink.

#### **How did you get started at Spink?**

I was in my final year at University, and even though my degree was in Engineering, I was quite keen to pursue a different career. Neither the City nor the Bar really appealed, and so I was wondering what to do. Fortunately at that point I met at a lunch party Anthony Spink, who was then High Sheriff of Oxfordshire, and he suggested that I came to work at Spink. As a child I had formed a modest collection of Victorian and 20<sup>th</sup> Century British coins, and so there was an obvious appeal in working in the numismatic business. I have always had an interest in military history- various relatives and ancestors have served in the Armed Forces over the years, and so the Medal Department seemed the dream job!

#### **Tell us about the Medal Department and your role?**

We are a small department, comprising two full-time specialists, Mark Quayle and myself, and our consultant, John Hayward, who generally comes in one day a week. I'm extremely fortunate that Mark and I get on so well, and in fact our roles and interests dovetail very nicely. I like to think that having a mathematical, rather than an artistic, background, I look at medals in a slightly different way from Mark, and I am sure this is beneficial to both the cataloguing and sale process.

On a day to day basis, most of my time is spent cataloguing and researching medals for our next sale, and also visiting clients, either to pick up medals for a forthcoming auction, or to persuade them that they really ought to consign, or buy, in the not too distant future! I also handle quite a few of our private treaty sales- normally we aim to complete such transactions within a couple of weeks, so there is always something to keep me busy. It is a cliché, but one of the great joys of the job is that one never knows exactly what medals are going to 'walk through the door', and there is always a slight *frisson* of excitement whenever something new comes into Spink.

As the Department's business manager I am involved in most of the budgetary and strategic planning of the Department. Working for a company as old and established as Spink, we are planning as much for the next decade as we are the next month, and it allows us to take very much the long-term view. And as those who have followed our auctions, either in the room or online, will know, I am also the Department's Auctioneer, a role I have had since 2008.



**What have been some of the highlights of your time at Spink?**

We are fortunate at Spink that, by having our own Showroom and Auction Room, we have the flexibility to put on additional events for the benefit of the medal collecting hobby. Three events really stand out. Firstly, back in 2008, we held an Exhibition in our Showroom of fifty Victoria Crosses from Lord Ashcroft's Collection (prior to them all going on display at the Imperial War Museum)- it was the first time that the vast majority had been on public display.

Secondly, in 2012, we held a Charity Auction in aid of the Bentley Priory Battle of Britain Trust Appeal. It was a lot of hard work, but we had some wonderful lots in the sale, including the Medals to the Second World War Night Fighter Ace John 'Cats Eyes' Cunningham, which sold for a world record price. The auction raised over £160,000 for Bentley Priory- a fantastic achievement.

Last year, to commemorate the Centenary of the start of the Great War, we held a 1914 Exhibition in the Showroom, the highlight of which was uniting the first two Victoria Crosses awarded during the Great War for the first time.

I think it is fair to say that all three events are much more enjoyable to look back on- at the time all had their fraught moments in their planning and preparation stage!

**What is the most important medal deal that you have done at Spink?**

Back in 2009 we sold the Second World War Victoria Cross group of medals to Flight Lieutenant Bill Reid, V.C. The family of the recipient had initially wanted to sell the medals privately, but because there was such a great story behind the medals, which I knew would generate a lot of press interest, I was determined to put them in the auction catalogue. After flying up to Scotland to meet the vendor, I was finally able to persuade them to pursue the auction route. It was undoubtedly the best option- the medals sold for a hammer price of £290,000, a then world record price for a British medal group at auction, which far exceeded our expectations, and the publicity we received led to a snowballing-effect, which saw us, over the next three years, sell a further 14 Victoria Crosses at auction.



# SPECIAL FEATURE

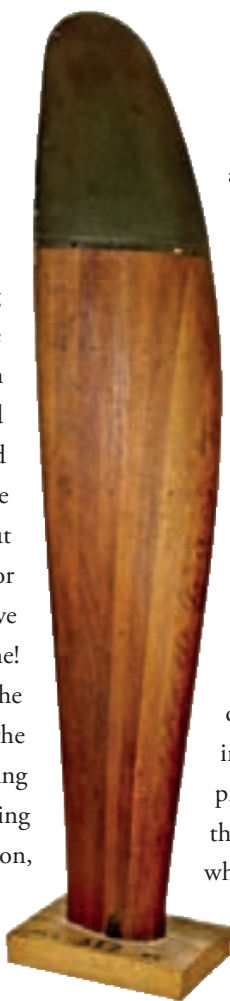
## What is the most quirky item that you have dealt with?

Back in the summer of 2012 Mark and I drove down to Bristol to pick up for auction a large collection of flying medals. To our outward delight (but inward horror) the medals were accompanied by a vast library of research material and other related books, all of which needed collecting. What should have been a two hour visit extended into a four hour one involving much heavy lifting. The car we had brought was clearly ill-suited to the task, but eventually we managed to somehow squeeze everything in, or so we thought! Suddenly, the vendor appeared clutching a five foot high wooden propeller from a Great War S.E.5 biplane! I thought it would be an impossible task, but somehow the vendor and I managed to wedge this in next to Mark in the passenger seat, and off we set for London. I remember being in a bit of a panic, for I was going on a first date that evening and didn't want to be late! Because of the Olympics being on, and Southampton Row being an 'Olympic Lane' we could not unload the car directly outside Spink, so instead we had to park some way away from the office and wheel everything on trollies the last few hundred yards through central London, with the propeller perched precariously on top. We looked quite a sight! Finally, after another dash across town, I made it to the restaurant for my date just about on time.

Come the day of the auction the propeller, which had attracted more attention amongst my colleagues at Spink than any of the medals, was the last lot to be sold. We have a nice tradition in the medal department that when anyone from our auction team leaves Spink they get to sell the last lot of their last medal auction, and so I handed over the gavel to Pippa, whose penultimate day at Spink it was, and she sold the propeller for £230. The bidding on it was rather chaotic, but it all added to the gaiety of the occasion, and a fitting end to the whole saga surrounding the propeller!

## What do you like most about the job?

I enjoy travelling to meet clients, and have been fortunate that my job has taken me all over the world, to a number of interesting locations. The first overseas trip that I did was to Perth, Australia, to collect the medals



awarded to Air Chief Marshal Sir Basil Embry, which we sold in our April 2007 auction. My visit coincided with the 2006-07 Ashes series, and I was able to spend a couple of days at the WACA ground watching England lose the third Test Match. It was my first visit to Perth, and I loved every minute of it. By coincidence, business took me out to Australia at the time of the Ashes again in 2010 and 2013, and on both subsequent occasions I again found myself in Perth watching England being well and truly beaten by Australia. Fortunately the next Ashes series in Australia is not until 2017-18, and so there is plenty of time for England to improve before then!

I also enjoy being the Auctioneer on auction day- having done a lot of the hard work in the run-up to the auction in sourcing the material, researching the recipients, and producing the catalogue, it is good to be the public face of the company on the day of the auction, and to be the person who actually brings the hammer down on each lot. For my first auction, in order to look the part, I wore a carnation in my buttonhole- my colleague Richard, who was taking the second half of the sale, retaliated by wearing what can only be described as a large weed, plucked from the Spink garden. Undeterred, I have persisted in wearing a buttonhole for subsequent auctions- it is, after all, an important day, particularly for vendors who are selling family medals.

## What do you enjoy doing outside of work?

My main hobby is skiing, and I try to go on at least two or three trips each year. Back in February this year my fiancée Rosie and I spent two weeks driving across the Canadian Rockies, from Calgary to Vancouver, stopping off at half a dozen different ski resorts along the way- it was a superb trip, and the snow was amazing. Over Easter this year we are off for a week in La Plagne, in the French Alps, with my colleague Mark and his family- the snow will probably not be as plentiful, but the après ski should certainly be better!

To stay fit between skiing holidays I do a lot of cycling, and when the weather is fine Rosie and I will often go for long cycle rides through the Surrey and Hampshire countryside, stopping off at various country pubs *en route* (although this probably negates any fitness benefits!)



In the summer I enjoy watching cricket, and living south of the river I am a member of Surrey County Cricket Club, so am often at the Oval, for both Surrey and England matches.

### **Do you collect anything yourself?**

Having an interest in both history and cricket I am slowly assembling a collection of *Wisden* - I have approximately 80 of the 151 issued, and the aim for the next few years is to add to this and fill some of the gaps. Since starting at Spink I realised that my coin collection was not quite as good as I initially thought it was, and have since sold most of it, although I have kept some of the Maundy sets.

### **How has Spink changed in the ten years that you have been here?**

When I started at Spink we were a much smaller company than we are now, with just the London Office, holding around 20 auctions a year- now we have offices all over the world, and hold around 70 auctions a year, all of which are now available to live internet bidders through our online bidding platform Spink Live, which didn't exist ten years ago. We have made several other changes too, mostly in the areas of technology and client services (including the launch of the Spink *Insider* Magazine), and I think we have embraced change at the right pace, leading from the front, but keeping true to our traditional values. It is still the same great company for which to work, and I have made many friends along the way, both at Spink and in the wider medal community.

### **What does the future hold for you?**

In September we will be holding at Spink an Exhibition in our Showroom to commemorate the 200<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, showcasing various Medals, Militaria, and other artefacts from the period. Do come along!

Later this year we will also be holding our 100<sup>th</sup> Medal Auction- our first was in 1983, and to date I've been involved in 33 of them. And of course next year Spink celebrates its 350<sup>th</sup> Anniversary, so there is plenty going on here.

On a personal level I have recently got engaged (to the same girl that I went on the first date with after the propeller incident!), and so am fairly busy at the moment with wedding preparations.

### **If someone was starting out collecting medals, what advice would you give them?**

It is probably true of all collectors that their early purchases are often not their best, so I would recommend to anyone starting out to find an area that really interests them- be it a particular Regiment, campaign, or geographical area; to research it thoroughly; and then to only buy the best medals in this field that they can afford. And, certainly to start with, one probably needs to be spending roughly 20% of their budget on appropriate reference books- a good reference library is invaluable in this hobby!

### **What question about medals are you asked the most?**

One question I am often asked from potential sellers is whether or not it is a good time to sell- the answer to this is invariably yes, as provided that we can reach a suitable buyer there is no reason why good medals will not sell well. Out of the nearly 18,000 lots that we have offered for sale at auction since I have been at Spink, we have successfully sold over 96%, most well above the estimate.

The other question that I am constantly asked is: 'Are you related to Samuel Pepys, the Diarist?' The answer to that is easier- he was my second cousin nine times removed, although I am not sure that Spink, which of course was founded whilst he was writing his Diaries, is actually mentioned in them. However, they certainly give an insight as to what life in 17<sup>th</sup> Century London was like.

### **If you could own or buy just one medal, what would it be?**

Not collecting medals it is difficult to pick one, especially as I get to deal with such a wide range of items on a daily basis. A few years ago I wrote an article 'My Top Ten Medals' for the Spink *Insider* Magazine [the article appeared in the Spring 2012 edition], and so it would probably be one of those medals- fortunately I know where all of them have ended up!



**The next Medal Auction at Spink will be in London on the 23<sup>rd</sup> April.**

# FORTHCOMING EVENTS

## ORDERS, DECORATIONS, CAMPAIGN MEDALS AND MILITARIA AUCTION

*London, 23rd April 2015*

The year 2015 marks the bicentenary of the Battle of Waterloo, when the combined Allied army under the command of the Duke of Wellington defeated the French forces under Napoleon Bonaparte, on the 18<sup>th</sup> June 1815. The Waterloo Medal was the first general campaign medal issued to all British troops who took part in the action.

Amongst the highlights of our April sale are a number of fine and numismatically interesting Waterloo medals, including:

- The Superb Waterloo Medal to Major A.R. Heyland, 40th Foot, who served throughout the Peninsular War and was wounded several times, including at Talavera and Badajoz. At Waterloo, 18.6.1815, he had his sword shattered and his horse wounded, before he himself was shot through the heart at the point of Victory, dying on the Field of Waterloo.

- A Fine Waterloo Medal to Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Aird, who served under the Duke of York with the Scots Greys in the Peninsular, before commanding the Royal Waggon Train during the Waterloo Campaign, 16-18.6.1815. Aird's medal is unusual in that he never claimed it after the Battle, and it was not until after his death in 1839 that his family put a request into the War Office for a medal to him. As a consequence it is officially named to him, not in the usual 'Waterloo' style, but in the contemporary 'Military General Service Medal' style, providing therefore a link to the earlier battles he fought in the Peninsular.
- Contrary to the original intention, the Waterloo Medal was not generally issued to the next of kin of those who were killed in action. Instead, a small number of requests from informed relatives of all ranks of the fallen were made to the Commanding Officers of the Regiments and units concerned, who, at their own discretion, could refer the case to Horse Guards for authorisation.

2015 also marks the 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Battle of Britain, and following on from some of the fine flying groups that we had in our recent November auction, we are pleased to be able to offer some more, including:



*Waterloo Medal to Maj. A.R. Heyland*



*Wing Commander P.V. Ayerst*

# MEDALS AND MILITARIA AUCTION

- A Fine Second War '1943' Night-Fighter's D.F.C. group of six to Blenheim and Beaufighter Pilot, Squadron Leader I.K.S. Joll, 604 (County of Middlesex) Squadron, Auxiliary Air Force, who was shot down over Holland, 10.5.1940, before returning to England via a fishing vessel; he flew in John 'Cat's Eyes' Cunningham's Flight throughout the Battle of Britain, and claimed 1 Damaged during the Battle. Joll went on to be accredited with at least 4 Destroyed, and 2 Damaged. On 1.11.1940, whilst flying with Jimmy Rawnsley, his aircraft 'iced-up' and went into what looked to be a fatal spin; Joll managed to pull out of the spin and land safely, but not before Rawnsley had bailed-out!
- A Fine Second War Fighter Pilot's '1944' D.F.C. group of six to Wing Commander P. V. 'Decoy' Ayerst, a veteran of the Battle of France, the Battle of Britain, the Western Desert and operations over northwest Europe 1944-45, he was accredited with at least 3 Destroyed, 2 Shared Destroyed, 1 Probable, and

3 Damaged. With Victories in both Hurricanes and Spitfires, he achieved the unusual distinction of sharing in the destruction of a German aircraft during the Battle of Britain, whilst serving as an Instructor at No. 7 O.T.U., Hawarden. He therefore joined a select band of around 6 fighter pilots who were not members of officially designated Battle of Britain squadrons and who achieved confirmed victories against German aircraft during the Battle, without being made eligible for the Battle of Britain clasp. A quite extraordinary anomaly.

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

Our next sale after this is in London on the 23<sup>rd</sup> July, and consignments for this sale can be accepted up until the second week in June.

*Squadron Leader I.K.S. Joll DFC, 604 Squadron RAuxAF  
over Chawleigh, Devon, 5th May, 1943*





*The Khedive Star in its original blackened finish.*

# THE KHEDIVE'S STARS 1882-91

BY PETER DUCKERS



*Reverse of the Star, showing the Khedive's monogram, found on all types.*

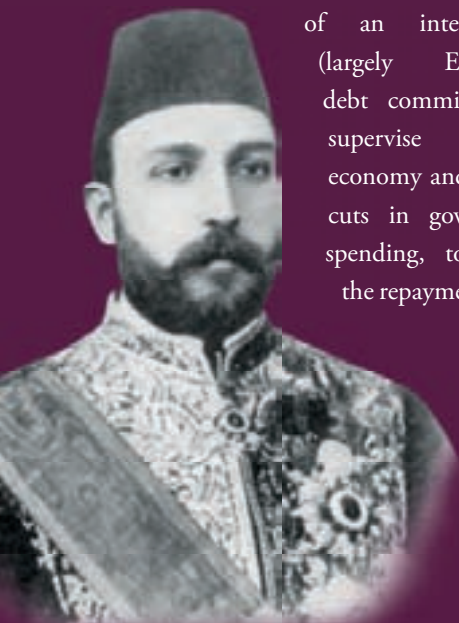
From its opening in 1869, the Suez Canal became a vitally important economic and strategic link in the chain between Britain and her distant empire in India, the Far East and Australasia, cutting out the need for the long sea route around Africa; it was equally important for defensive and similar imperial reasons to the French. It was this significance which led the Disraeli government to purchase a major shareholding in the Canal in 1875 and which ultimately led to a British invasion. Successive recent rulers of Egypt (the *Khedives* or "princes", technically acting as viceroys on behalf of their overlord, the Ottoman Sultan) had bankrupted Egypt in their attempts to modernise and westernise the country. The result was the immensely unpopular imposition of an international (largely European) debt commission to supervise Egypt's economy and enforce cuts in government spending, to ensure the repayment of her

debts to European banks (where have we heard this before?). This clear foreign intervention in Egypt's government was greatly resented and when financial cuts and reductions were imposed on the army, a full-scale military uprising was the result. In 1881, Colonel Ahmed Urabi led an army coup against the Khedive, Tewfik, and his foreign-dominated government and seized power. To Britain and France, the issue then became not one of simple debt repayment but of the security of the Suez Canal. Anglo-French military action against Urabi was quickly threatened but the French, in the grip of their own political crisis, backed down leaving a reluctant anti-imperialist Liberal Prime Minister, William Gladstone, to order a British response. The Royal Navy bombarded Urabi's defences at Alexandria on 11<sup>th</sup> July 1882 and in August, a British expeditionary force under Sir Garnet Wolseley landed in the city. Quickly moving his main strike force into the Suez Canal and then inland, Wolseley rapidly and efficiently destroyed the Egyptian



*The Egypt Medal to a naval recipient for the 1882 campaign, with dated reverse, and with 1882 Khedive's Star.*

army at Tel-el-Kebir on 13<sup>th</sup> September. Britain then found itself in effective control of Egypt – an occupation which, despite Gladstone's oft-repeated assurances, was not limited to simply restoring the Khedive and stabilising his government and finances but which drew Britain further into involvement as the neighbouring Sudan was gripped by a fundamentalist Islamic movement which itself threatened Egypt.



*Mohamed Tewfik (1852-1892); Khedive 1879-92*



*The Khedive's Star dated 1882 in its usual brighter state, as commonly found.*

All the troops, British and Indian, and Royal Navy and Royal Marine forces which took part in the invasion in August-September 1882 were awarded the silver Egypt Medal, its reverse featuring a rather chunky profile of the sphinx, over the date 1882. But since Britain was – technically at least – acting on behalf of the Khedive of Egypt, it was announced that he would award each participant an Egyptian medal to reward their service.

This medal was the *Khedive's Star*. It took the form of a heavy bronze star, with the sphinx and pyramids on the obverse, surrounded by the legend *Egypt 1882* and (in Arabic) *Khedive of Egypt* and AH date. The reverse was plain, except for a sunken central roundel carrying the crowned TM monogram of the Khedive (i.e. Tewfik Mohamed). The star was suspended from a dark blue ribbon via a laurelled bar with central crescent-and-star motif. As originally issued, the bronze stars were chemically darkened so that they looked black, but they are rarely found in their original state; since most were polished by their recipients over years, they are more often seen in a brassy gold colour or similar. The contract to manufacture the Stars was given to Messrs. Henry Jenkins and Sons of Birmingham, then of the Unity Works, Vittoria Street, Birmingham, who were



*The Khedive's Star dated 1884.*



*Reverse of the suspension - a rather crude device.*



*Reverse lower arm, showing the maker's mark for Jenkins of Birmingham.*

“general stampers and piercers” and well-known as brass-founders and medallists. Some – but not very many – are found with the manufacturer's name on the reverse lower arm but why some did and some did not carry this mark is unknown.

The medals were issued unnamed, but as is frequently found with unnamed medals, many are found privately engraved with the recipient's details on the reverse; a few regiments seem to have provided fully-

detailed depot impressed naming whilst some, mainly Guards' regiments, 2/DCLI and a few others - are found depot impressed with just the soldier's regimental number and abbreviated unit (e.g. “208 GG” to a man whose number was 208, serving in the Grenadier Guards) or sometimes with his initials in addition.

Since British involvement in Egypt drew her into military action in the Sudan after 1882, the stars were issued, with suitable alterations of date, for later campaign up to 1891. In all four different types were eventually produced:

Obverse with 1882:

Awarded to British and Indian soldiers, to Royal Navy recipients (serving in land operations ashore or at sea off the coast) and to Royal Marines who took part in the campaign of 10<sup>th</sup> July – 14<sup>th</sup> September and who received the dated British silver medal.

Obverse with *Egypt 1884*:

Awarded to British and Indian soldiers, to Royal Navy recipients (serving ashore or in support off the coast) and to Royal Marines who took part in operations based on the Red Sea port of Suakin between 19<sup>th</sup> February and 26<sup>th</sup> March 1884 and who received the *undated* British silver medal. Some severe actions were fought during this phase of the occupation of Suakin.



*The Khedive's Star dated 1884-86*



*The undated Star with just "Egypt" in the legend.*



*Medals awarded to Surgn. R.G. Bird*



*The Egypt Medal for the Nile campaign, 1884-85, with undated reverse, and with 1884-86 Khedive's Star.*

Obverse with *Egypt* 1884-86:

Awarded to British, Indian and (for the first time) Australian soldiers and to Royal Navy recipients (serving in land operations ashore or off the coast) and to Royal Marines who took part in the campaigns between 26<sup>th</sup> March 1884 and 7<sup>th</sup> October 1886. These included the operations around the Red Sea port of Suakin from

March-May 1885, various actions along the Wadi Halfa frontier (e.g. Ginnis in 1886) and the major campaign waged along the Nile from October 1884-March 1885 in the unsuccessful attempt to relieve General Gordon at Khartoum. Australian units – infantry, artillery and medical from New South Wales – which served at Suakin in 1885 were the first imperial troops, apart from Indian, to serve alongside British forces on campaign.

Obverse with *Egypt*:

The undated star – the wording rather cruder than on earlier versions – was awarded to British military and naval forces, regiments of the reformed Egyptian army under British officers and newly raised Sudanese units, in later operations in the Sudan e.g. near Suakin at Gemaizah in 1888 and at Toski in 1889.



*The undated Star, with Egypt medal for one of the later actions, in this case the battle of Gemaizah in 1888.*



*The undated Star with clasp for the battle of Tokar, 1891.*

Tokar on 19<sup>th</sup> February 1891. This was mainly an Egyptian army affair, but naval brigades from HMS *Dolphin* and *Sandfly* were landed and engaged; for some reason, soldiers and naval recipients involved in this action were not given the British silver medal, but the Khedive conferred the undated Star with clasp *Tokar* (its inscription entirely in Arabic) to commemorate the victory. This was the only clasp awarded to the Khedive's Star and the only occasion in which the Khedive Star could be worn without an Egypt medal;

those recipients who already had an earlier Star simply received the *Tokar* clasp – but examples of this usage are rare.

The Khedive's Stars are by no means rare or costly – especially the 1882 and 1884-86 types – but they represent an interesting continuation of the notion of “allied awards” to British and imperial personnel, a tradition begun with the naval *St. Jean d'Acre* medal of 1840 and the Turkish Crimea medals of 1854-56.

It should be noted that a recipient could only receive one Khedive's Star – for the first campaign in which he had served – so that one sees Egypt medals with much later clasps but with the 1882 or appropriate Star. The Star was not awarded by itself, but only with the British silver medal – though there are known cases of men forfeiting the Khedive's Star for some misdemeanour but still receiving the British award. The only exception to this rule was for the action at



*A rare 5-clasp Egypt medal. The recipient served in the 1882 campaign (hence dated reverse), then in the Eastern Sudan operations of 1884 and finally in the Nile campaign of 1884-85. But he only wore the Khedive's Star for the first of these - dated 1882.*

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# A TRIP THROUGH THE MEDITERRANEAN IN THE SEARCH OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES

BY FERNANDO MARTINEZ

## The great potential of postal history relating to human studies

Postal history has a great potential for collectors also fascinated by human studies, with the pleasure of discovering a variety of aspects which are involved in these light and small pieces of paper. This item tells of a journey through different epochs of history, covering various aspects of mankind.

The envelope contains the letter dated in Malta on October 8<sup>th</sup>, 1840, which was signed by Sir Henry Frederick Bouverie, on October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1836, governor and commander-in-chief at Malta. The contents, as follows, were

addressed to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford at Alexandria, who was the commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean Fleet during the Syrian War:

Sir,

*The Commander of a detachment of Gun Boats belonging to His Holiness the Pope is about to proceed from hence to Alexandria charged with a commission to embark some Pieces of Statuary or other works of Art and to convey them to Rome, and I have been requested by the Cardinal Secretary of State to facilitate as far as may be in my power the object of this expedition.*

*I take the liberty therefore of recommending him to your Protection and Good Offices, in order that he may encounter no obstacle in entering the Port of Alexandria, or departing therefrom on his return to Rome.*

*I have the honor to be,*

*Sir,*

*Your most obedient humble Servant,*

*H F Bouverie*

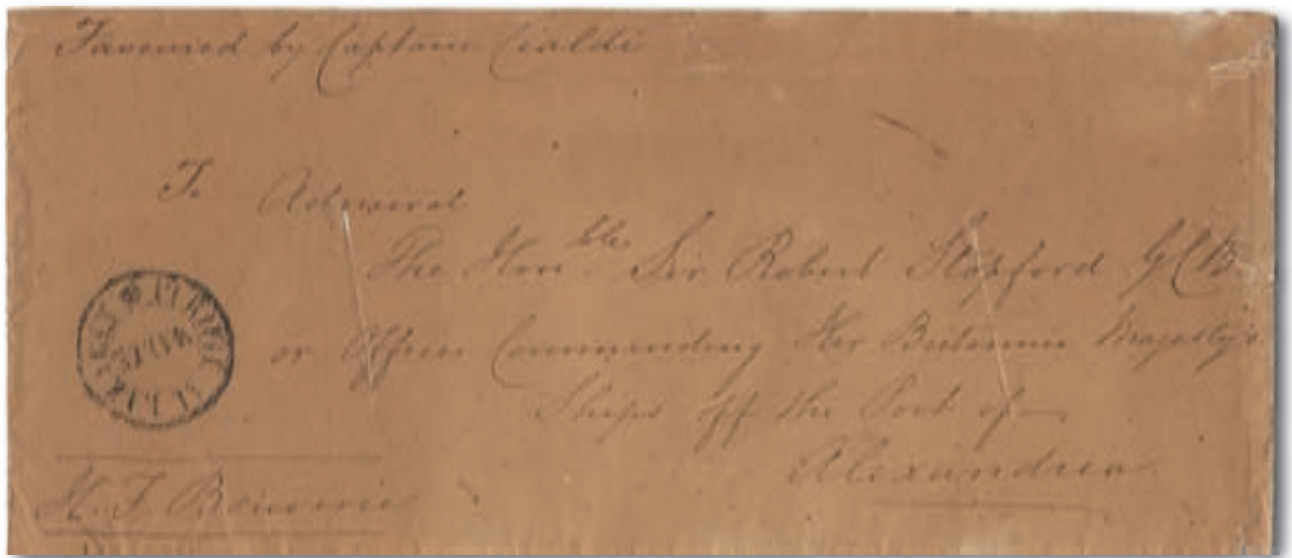
*Lt Geral*

*Gov<sup>r</sup> of Malta*



Admiral Sir Robert Stopford

## SPECIAL FEATURE



As a measure of prevention against the plague, the letter was toasted (this is why the envelope exhibits a brown shade) and it has two slits for disinfection (allowing the smoke to enter the envelope), which were applied at the Lazaretto of Malta as confirmed by the marking "Purifié au Lazaret / Malta". The plague had broken out in Malta in March 1813, when the disease had arrived through an infected British merchant ship from Alexandria; as a result of this stricter quarantine measures were taken and the disease was eradicated from the island by March 1914.

### Malta Under British Rule

Malta was an important base during British interventions in the Mediterranean during the 19th and 20th centuries, and played a key place of control over this Sea, being strategically positioned between the Strait of Gibraltar and Egypt, either from the trade or naval point of view. On 4 September 1800 the British had started to rule over the island, after the Maltese had asked for British help against France following the occupation by Napoleon in 1798. The first Governor of Malta was appointed in 1913 and in 1914 the Treaty of Paris declared the British sovereignty over the island.

### The British in Egypt and the Syrian War

At that time, the British presence in Egypt was due to the defence of Britain's interests in Egypt by supporting the Ottoman Empire as sovereign in this territory, with one of the purposes being to allow British merchants to operate freely. The country played a fundamental role for the merchant ways and even in the 1840's an overland route was established, linking the port of Alexandria and the Gulf of Suez.

This letter was sent during the Oriental Crisis of 1840, which occurred between summer and November 1840 in the middle of the Egyptian-Ottoman War (1839-1841) between the Ottoman Empire and the Pasha or Viceroy of Egypt, Mohammed Ali, who had previously occupied most of Syria as a result of the not respected promise of the Ottoman Empire to cede him this territory following his intervention in the Greek War of Independence. The Ottoman Empire failed to retake the Syrian territory in 1839 and its navy had been defeated in June 1840, threatening the Ottoman Empire to fall into the hands of Mohammed Ali. The Oriental



# IN SEARCH OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES

Crisis threatened to destabilize the Levant and Britain decided to intervene in the Egyptian-Ottoman War (also known as the Second Syrian War) as ally of the Ottoman Empire against the Pasha of Egypt, Mohammed Ali.

In September 1840 British and Austrian naval forces in the eastern Mediterranean moved against Syria and Alexandria to force Mohammed Ali to move from Syria. Both European Navies first blockaded the Nile delta coastline and then attacked Syria following the occupation of Acre and Beirut by the British. The rapid collapse of Mohammad Ali's power forced him to negotiate peace.

The letter was sent to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford at Alexandria, who was commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean Fleet during the Syrian War. Sir Stopford was also in command of the combined British, Austrian and Turkish fleet during the main war actions.

## The Egyptology and the Papal Expedition

Napoleon's invasion of Egypt and the consequent publication of works of great popularity on the Ancient Egyptian subjects

had aroused the interest of intellectual Europeans in ancient Egypt, leading to the birth of a new science: Egyptology. Napoleon's expedition had led to the highly important discovery of the Rosetta Stone by a French soldier in 1799: this being a 196 BC stele inscribed with a decree in Egyptian hieroglyphs, Demotic and Ancient Greek. The French were defeated by the British in Egypt in 1801 and a dispute arose over the property of the

Rosetta Stone, which was finally brought to Britain in 1802. (The Rosetta Stone is on public-display at the British Museum in London, which is located just 200 meters away from the Spink's headquarters in London, and is considered as the most important worldwide museum for lovers and connoisseurs of ancient history and archaeology).

In 1822, The Rosetta Stone enabled the French Jean-Francois Champollion to decipher the hieroglyphics inscribed in the Stone, this caused a sensation and created an increase in the study of Egyptian archaeology. The Stone's decipherment led to an increasing development of this science with its consequences

being a rigorous study of the Ancient Egyptian civilization, new techniques of excavating, recording and preservation, as well as the organization of archaeological expeditions from various nations. On the other hand, a considerable number of new private collectors emerged, not only museums and institutions, interested in ancient artefacts.

And this was also the case of the Papal States, as is demonstrated in this letter of 1840, with the involvement of Gun Boats from Rome with the task of embarking "pieces of statuary or other works of art to convey them to Rome". In 1839, one year before these Gun Boats had been sent, the Pope Gregory XVI had founded the "Museo Gregoriano Egiziano", with the aim of housing a grand collection of Ancient Egyptian material *-and which was already gathering a first small collection mainly formed during the Pius VII (1800-1823) period-*. As mentioned in the text of the letter, the formal request to the Governor of Malta, H. F. Bouverie, was submitted by the Secretary of State, at that time being Luigi Lambruschini (in the name of Pope Gregory XVI).



## SPECIAL FEATURE

According to an endorsement on the front of this envelope “Favoured by Captain Cialdi”, this mail was also carried by the interested party, the small Papal fleet involved in this expedition to Egypt, which was commanded by Captain Alessandro Cialdi, an engineer and navy commander of prestige. The Papal expedition had sailed from Civitavecchia in September of 1840, and it seems to have called at Malta in October (the letter is dated October 8).

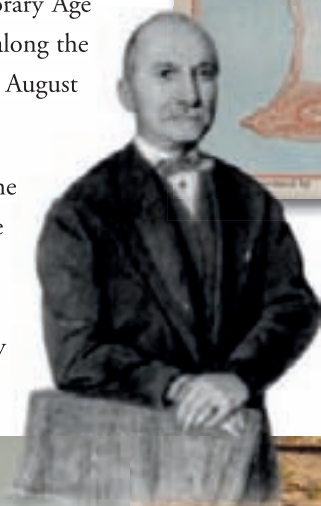
*(Coincidentally, Papal gun boats followed the same route, but on France's side, when the Papal fleet had been requisitioned by Napoleon in 1798, following the conquest of Malta and participating in the Campaign of Egypt, where it was completely destroyed. Only after the Congress of Vienna of 1815 the Pope created a new Papal navy which lasted to 1870, with Captain Alessandro Cialdi being the most illustrious representative of this navy, contributing to its some prestige).*

From Malta, the Papal gun boats may have taken around one week to arrive in Egypt, where they had free access, also favoured by the British fleet, to enter the country. The expedition then headed up the Nile to the Philae Island in Assuan, with Captain Cialdi becoming the first European under the Papal flag of the Contemporary Age to have travelled such a long distance, 1,164 kilometres, along the Nile. The expedition finally returned to Civitavecchia on August 16<sup>th</sup>, 1841, nearly one year later after its departure.

Some of the artefacts that this expedition took to Rome were a group of ancient alabaster columns donated to the Pope by the Viceroy of Egypt, Mohammed Ali, with the rest including other highly valuable objects enriching the then recently founded “Museo Gregoriano Egiziano” by Gregory XVI-. Nowadays, the Egyptian Museum in the

Cortile della Pigna in the Vatican Museums, contains a valuable collection of Egyptian artefacts from the third millennium to the sixth century B.C., including basalt and wooden sarcophagi, heads of gods and pharaohs, mummified heads, stelae, statues of gods and animals, and papyri.

It is fascinating how postal history has taken us, on this occasion, on a journey through archeology, art, politics, disease (disinfection against the plague), moral aspects of the Papal expedition to take goods from Egypt, maritime conveyance, British dominion of the Mediterranean – with two of the protagonists of its administration in foreground – navies and war.



Captain Alessandro Cialdi



THE NEVILLE POLAKOW FRPSL  
COLLECTION OF NORTHERN RHODESIA  
*London, 16 April 2015*



## 1938-52 Definitive Issue Lot 42

1½d. carmine-red lower left corner block of twelve, columns two and three comprising four pairs with variety imperforate between. An exceptional and unique multiple. Unquestionably the most important item of Northern Rhodesia philately.

**£120,000-150,000**

When the original owner of this block passed away in Jamestown, South Africa in 1959, his daughter took his possessions, stored in an old tin trunk, with her to East London. In 1994 her son was perusing the contents of this tin trunk when he found an old red shoe box containing envelopes of stamps. In one transparent envelope he discovered, folded in half, this block of twelve stamps which subsequently came into the collection offered here.

A photograph found in the Sam Kelly collection shows a block of four with the variety and this was issued with a 1987 BPA Certificate. The whereabouts of this block is unknown though this and the block of twelve offered here are believed to be the only known examples of this remarkable variety.

## Northern Rhodesia Postage Dues

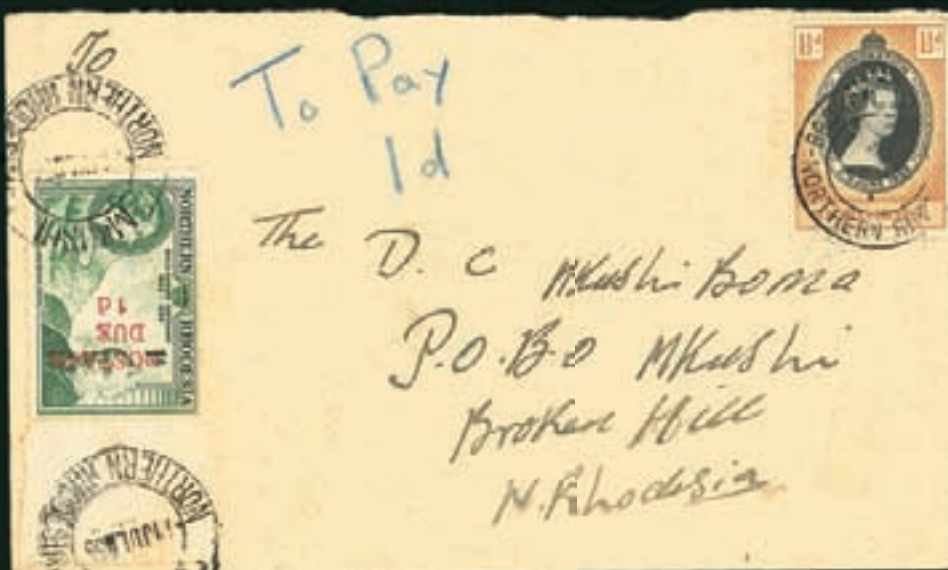
1953 Mkushi Provisional Issue

In July 1953, postal rates within the South African Postal Union were increased. Many post offices in Northern Rhodesia experienced shortages of Postage Due stamps. Owing to a misunderstanding, quantities of 1d. Definitive stamps and of the 1953 Rhodes Birth Centenary 1d. stamps were overprinted and surcharged. Although unofficially prepared, their usage was subsequently approved by the Postal Authorities.

## Lot 120

1953 (July) envelope from Broken Hill to Mkushi bearing Coronation 1½d. with double-ring datestamp. Very rare with only five such covers recorded in "The Rhodesian Philatelist" listing.

**£3,000-3,500**



# FORTHCOMING EVENTS

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA FROM THE VESTEY COLLECTION

*Sold by order of the Trustees*

*London, 19 May*

The Vestey collection of Western Australia Stamps and Postal History is without doubt the most important to have appeared at auction. From start to finish it is replete with essays, proofs, specimens, mint and used with multiples and covers.

The collection has its origins in the early 1940s with the purchase from Dr. Osborne's collection of most of the early stamps. This was followed with additions from the Hall, Burrus, Gartner, Chadwick, Du Pont ("Austin") and Brachi (De La Rue issues) collections.

With so much one could write about, this article is restricted to my top ten favourite items.



1854 (19 Sept.) envelope from Perth to Brighton bearing 1845 1d. black strip of four. This is one of the finest "Black Swan" penny covers extant showing a usage within seven weeks of the stamp being issued.



1854-55 4d. blue from Stone 1 showing "creased transfer" variety "PEICE". This stamp was discovered by Dr. Osborne in the 1930s and remains the only recorded example.



1854-55 4d. blue from Stone 2 showing the famous frame inverted variety. Only fifteen examples of this variety are recorded of which one is in the Royal Collection and five are in institutions. This example was acquired in December 1942 for £850 by private treaty from Robson Lowe



1854-55 1/- salmon unused without gum and considered to be the finest example known. This distinctive shade comes from the first printing of the 1/- where the first few sheets printed were in this colour then the printer, Samson, tried to get the colour closer to red as the instructions specified and progressed through darker salmon shades to red-brown.



1860 envelope from Bunbury to USA bearing 1854-55 1/- pale brown in combination with 1860 2d. orange-vermilion. A remarkable, attractive and extremely rare mixed-issue franking to a most unusual destination.



1857-59 6d. golden bronze. A truly outstanding example ex the John Boker collection. To find an example with such large margins is remarkable.

1859 entire letter from Albany to St. John, New Brunswick, bearing 1854-55 1d. black, 4d. blue and 1857-59 6d. golden bronze. This letter first bore the 6d. only but the Post Office correctly rated it 11d. for 1/2oz. with red manuscript "5d" to pay and the 1d. and 4d. were added. A remarkable franking to a most unusual destination.



1864-79 4d. carmine and 6d. violet, both showing variety doubly printed. Both of these dramatic printing errors are among the rarest stamps of Western Australia. The 4d. is only known unused with just a few examples recorded, while the 6d. is only known used with only three examples known in private hands.



ONE PENNY

TWO PENCE

SIX PENCE

ONE SHILLING

1885 4d. stamp-size handpainted essay in carmine and Chinese white on card with alternative 1d., 2d., 6d. and 1/- value tablets below. A most delightful example of De La Rue's work.

# FORTHCOMING EVENTS

## SWAZILAND - THE AWARD-WINNING COLLECTION FORMED BY PETER VAN DER MOLEN, RDPSA, FRPSL

*London, 20 May 2015*

Peter's parents were living in Belgium when during WWII it was invaded in May 1940. They managed to escape to England with Peter who had been born "en route" in France. The family returned to Brussels after the war and lived in the Netherlands from 1950. Peter subsequently returned to England to study and found employment. In 1975 he was transferred to Johannesburg where he still lives

Peter collected stamps from an early age and formed collections of Netherlands and Colonies

His collection of Swaziland is renowned for its scope and depth and has won numerous awards over the years

Since 1990 he has participated in every National philatelic exhibition as a competitor or member of the Jury

He has been a member of the Royal Philatelic Society, London since 1992 and was elected at Fellow in 2001. In 2000 he was invited to sign the Role of Distinguished Philatelist, South Africa and was awarded the RPSL Tapling Medal in 1999

In 2013 Peter co-wrote and edited the magnum opus "Swaziland Philately to 1968" for which he was awarded the RPSL Crawford Medal in 2014



1933 Official ½d. green, 1d. carmine, 2d. brown and 6d. bright purple, the set of four represented by corner examples. An exceptionally rare and outstanding set, being one of only four sets known and the sole set of corner examples recorded.

Est. £30,000-35,000



1932 4d. registered envelope embossed proof.

Est. £500-600

1933 issue master die proof.

Est. £1200-1500



1889 envelope from Embekelweni to Waterburg franked at 4d. The earliest recorded Tamsen cover.  
Est. £2000-2500



2d. photo essay prepared by Bradbury, Wilkinson who did not secure the contract to print this issue.  
Est. £2000-2500



1956 Revenue £5 perforated "SPECIMEN". The unique example from the Bradbury, Wilkinson archive.  
Est. £1000-1200



1893 Transvaal postal stationery card handstamped "Swaziland", one of only a handful of examples recorded. Est. £1500-2000



# BONDS & SHARE CERTIFICATES OF THE WORLD

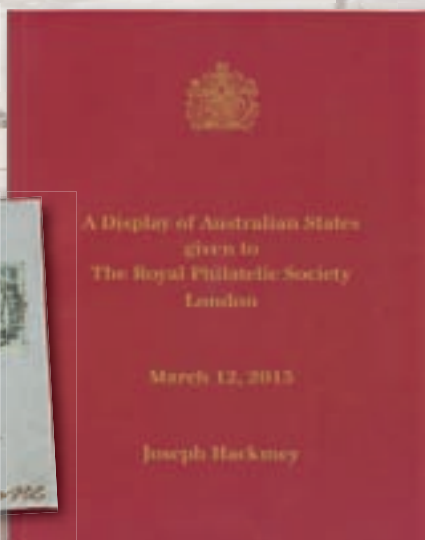


helped significantly in financing the building of the Imperial and Royal Canals'. By the late 1780's it was weakened by heavy competition with the Banco de San Carlos and the decline of the Treasury caused by the Napoleonic Wars. One of the rarest of the 18th Spanish trading companies.

City Government of Greater Shanghai, Loan of 1934, bond for \$5000 Chinese silver dollars. A previously unknown large denomination of this rare loan that is likely to attract much attention. Estimate £3000-4000.

Not to be confused by issues of the International Settlement or the French Concession, this loan was raised to help finance the ambitious plans to develop the Chinese controlled part of the City. Work was started in 1931 on the grid system with many buildings erected in the first few years. Work stopped with the fall of Shanghai to the Japanese in 1937 and the plan was never completed.

# DINNER IN HONOUR OF JOSEPH HACKMEY THE EVENING BEFORE HIS DISPLAY OF AUSTRALIAN STATES GIVEN TO THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY





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## SALE CALENDAR 2015

### STAMPS

16 April	The Neville Polakow FRPSL Collection of Northern Rhodesia	London	15022
7/8 May	The Philatelic Collector's Series Sale	London	15023
16 May	The Philatelic Collector's Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS12
19 May	Western Australia from the Vestey Collection	London	15024
20 May	Specialised Great Britain Stamps and Postal History	London	15025
20 May	Swaziland, The Award-Winning Collection formed by Peter van der Molen, RDPSA, FRPSL	London	15035
June	The Philatelic Collector's Series Sale	New York	151
15/16 July	The Philatelic Collector's Series Sale	London	15026
July	Postal History and Historical Documents	London	15037
17/18 August	Stamps and Covers of South East Asia sale during the International Exhibition	Singapore	15027

### COINS

25/26 March	Ancient, British & Foreign Coins and Commemorative Medals	London	15004
2 April	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS15
14 May	The Slaney Collection of English Coins - Part 2	London	15031
3/4 June	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	New York	322
1/2 July	Ancient, British & Foreign Coins and Commemorative Medals	London	15005
27 August	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS17

### BANKNOTES

2 April	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS15
28 April	Queen Elizabeth II: A Banknote Collection	London	15033
28 April	The Michael Jowett Collection of African Banknotes	London	15032
29 April	The Uncirculated Collection	London	15034
29/30 April	World Banknotes	London	15008
6 May	British Banknotes	London	15036
3/4 June	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	New York	322
8/9 July	World Banknotes	London	15028
27 August	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS17

### MEDALS

23 April	Orders, Decoration, Campaign Medals & Militaria	London	15001
23 July	Orders, Decoration, Campaign Medals & Militaria	London	15002

### BONDS & SHARES

2 April	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS15
29 May	Bonds & Share Certificates of the World	London	15018
3/4 June	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	New York	322
27 August	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS17

### AUTOGRAPHS

July	Postal History and Historical Documents	London	15037
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### WINES

16 April	Spink Fine Wine Auction	Hong Kong	SFW13
14 August	Spink Fine Wine Auction	Singapore	SFW14

The above sale dates are subject to change.

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

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

**SPINK CHINA**  
4/f & 5/f Hua Fu  
Commercial Building  
111 Queen's Road West  
Hong Kong  
T: +852 3952 3000  
F: +852 3952 3038  
china@spink.com

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

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