



**AUTUMN
2019**

- SPINK INSIDER - AUTUMN 2019 - ISSUE 34 -

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AUTUMN 2019

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A WORD FROM OUR CHAIRMAN

Dear Friends and Collectors,

**A busy quarter seeing the roll-out in all
categories of our e-auctions**

We have had an incredibly busy quarter at Spink, with our April auctions kick-starting a relentless and almost unbroken run of sales through to the middle of August and our numismatic auctions in Hong Kong, which thankfully, due to tight time management, were not too disturbed by the demonstrations there – the pressure never lets up, but luckily our dedicated auction team has very strong shoulders, and has faced many challenges in the past. Behind each auction, there is often some quasi-heroic behaviour required by staff and bidders, that's why we decided on the fun and somehow disruptive cover of this Insider, where the hammer of the Marvel superhero Thor - based on the Nordic deity with an enchanted hammer enabling him to fly and influence the weather - is replaced by an auctioneer's gavel, hopefully also enchanted from time to time!

Another fabulous exhibition accompanied our April Orders, Decorations and Medals auction in the London showroom, at which Spink staff and clients were able to purchase Spink Books' new *Victoria Cross Bibliography*. We then ran almost straight into our Spring Banknote Sales, with many interesting results despite the market showing some signs of pause, as expected, in the areas which have been hottest in the last couple of years. It is interesting to see more and more rotational interest in most markets (more on that later in that article).

The Arthur Gray Collection of Australia Queen Elizabeth II Decimal Issues, the Philatelic Collectors' Series Sale and the 'Bacchus' Collection of Great Britain then came the week after – an exhausting end to the month, but we headed straight into a series of e-auctions throughout May, plus the extremely successful Lou Manzi and AJ Simms Collections of British Banknotes & other properties sale.

June and July saw yet more auctions over all departments worldwide, our summer season culminating in a world record-breaking pair of sales in Singapore at the beginning of August, where we established a new record for a Straits Settlement/India cover at over S\$1 million.



But the most important feature of the quarter for you is the introduction of our e-auctions, our internet-only auctions, introduced in every single one of our categories, which have proved an amazing success with over 90% of lots usually selling. Our new Spink App makes the whole experience super easy and, maybe even more importantly, great fun from anywhere!

The system has been universally received by our global bidders not yet “battle hardened” in the sale room as “best in class” and is the perfect platform to sell items priced between US\$100 and US\$3,000, but we have also sold items above US\$25,000.

As these auctions last on average for ten days, many items will fetch a higher price in e-auctions as bidders have more time to ponder their bid levels. Certainly more than the average fifteen seconds they have in a rostrum auction, which suits many new bidders not yet ‘battle hardened’ in the sale room. Even for a well-established business like ours, we are acquiring new customers at an unprecedented rate, which bodes well for the future of our beloved hobbies. Technology and fun are surely one way to attract new collectors. We don’t believe doomsayers who say our markets will “never be the same” ... or actually, if we shed the negative aspects, we agree! They will be different for sure, but might even be better as the industry consolidates, and only agile players survive and bring new ideas to the market.

An exciting quarter ahead with a major tie up with the Royal Philatelic Society of London

The momentum doesn’t slow as we head into auction season, kicking off as usual with two of the year’s major shows in September – Stampex from 11th-14th September, followed by Coinex on 27th and 28th September. You can visit our specialists and peruse our new books at both: we will be launching the *Spink Maury catalogue de Timbres de France 2020-2021* at Stampex, with a sneak preview of Majed Halawi’s definitive new work on Sierra Leone philately, *Echoes of Empire*, and a major new volume of *Roman Imperial Coinage* on Hadrian, by Richard Abdy. For our younger fans we are proud to launch a new *Coins of England Colouring Book*, designed to foster and encourage younger collectors everywhere. You will find a free sample page in this magazine.

Also in September we celebrate the 80th

birthday of Anthony Spink, our non-executive director. Do please read our interview with him for tales of the many fabulous and important clients (and collectables) who have passed through our doors over the years. We are incredibly grateful to him for his involvement in the company. A very happy birthday to you Anthony!

Another cause for celebration is David Sear’s long-awaited *Beginner’s Guide to Ancient Coinage*, again designed to encourage new collectors, will be available towards the end of the year – something perhaps to buy the children or grandchildren for Christmas?

We have a fantastic programme of sales coming up over the autumn, from the ‘Bartica’ Collection of British Guiana Ship Type Issues, the ‘Lionheart’ Collection of Great Britain and British Empire - Part X and the Waterbird Collection of English Rarities in London in September, to Part Two of both the Ibrahim Salem Collection of British Commonwealth, and the Lou Manzi and AJ Simms Collections of British Banknotes & other properties in October, and the ‘Rochambeau’ Collection of France, the Dr Edward Grabowski Postal History Collection of French Colonies and of course our final Orders, Decorations and Medals sale of the year in November. Please visit the Spink website for details of all these and of course our many other sales taking place in all our global locations (for further details also please see Forthcoming Events). One of my most eagerly awaited, on 27th September, is the sale of the iconic Inverted Jenny unique centerline block of four, in addition to one of the best single extent, in our New York sale room. The block is estimated at US\$2-3 million.

A word on the markets - a healthy consolidation (even a ‘repricing’ in some philatelic areas) which bodes well for the future

As you have read in these columns for a couple of years now, we were not surprised by the recent consolidation. It is healthy and very welcome. It brings back true collectors, makes the investors think twice, and maybe more importantly shakes out the non committed auction houses and dealers.

In a world of record low interest rates (many governments are now paid - ie they receive negative interest - on the debt they issue), competitive devaluations and still low inflation, the outlook for collectables in most areas is bright. And we

**THIS QUARTER’S
NUMBER**

95%

The number
of Stamps of
the British
Commonwealth
lots sold at
e-auction by
Spink in July
2019

(of 321 lots offered for sale)

are not talking about the various other benefits of having “difficult to value and track” items. Add the new consumer trends for pre-owned, or pre-loved (as we say), items, and for items which give sense to a collection, or even to a collector’s life, through being silent witnesses of History, and the future is even rosier as we all seek to give a meaning to our lives, don’t we?

To those who say our stamps, coins and banknotes are “old men hobbies and condemned to disappear with the last generation of collectors”, I say they are wrong. These hobbies just need to adapt to a changing environment. And they are! Just this quarter I had two vivid proofs of that which I would like to share with you:

First I attended at Spink a conference from one of our Medal collectors on how medals were awarded for bravery for each major national army. It was a fascinating new light on the English, American, French, German, Russian, Chinese and Japanese armies’ mentalities on dealing with rewards. Who gets rewarded? Only the commanding officers, the soldiers who took part in the action regardless of ranks, the entire regiment? Does the honour stay with the regiment forever or disappear after the death of the recipients? I am working on convincing the author to write an article in an upcoming Insider, and this will make you realise even more that we live in a wonderfully diverse world, where cultural differences are embedded everywhere. I would even go as far as saying that understanding the award system in the Japanese Army in WWII will give you more keys to understanding the culture and make your stay in Japan for the upcoming Rugby World Cup this Autumn more rewarding, if you were lucky enough to lay your hands on some tickets!

The other occurrence was the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the most prominent philatelic association in the world, the Royal Philatelic Society of London. First of all it took place in Stockholm, and not in London as one could have expected. It shows that in today’s world to be relevant you have to be global. Secondly, it was shorter and more intense than most shows we still attend. Who has time today to spend seven or ten days at a collectables show, when everything around us is shorter and faster? Finally it was an amazing exhibition of collections, some never shown before, and most collectors

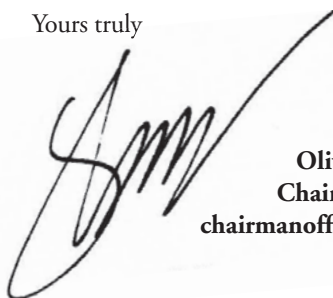
were doing one hour presentations on their topic of expertise. There were over a hundred of these mini conferences bringing together like-minded collectors. The exhilarating feeling of Knowledge and Sharing was all over the place, and its power was almost moving.

So things are changing and Spink is proud to be part of these changes. We have invested more in technology and young talent than ever before. As you know we constantly publish new books to share knowledge. I know some competitors are engaged on the same path, while others are closing like shells, doing the same old things all over again, reducing costs and raising Buyers Premium or other charges as their answer to a changing world. Some don’t even have live internet auctions or a global reach.

We have many new bold ideas. Even if the word has been so used that it is becoming almost meaningless, I always encourage our dedicated staff to be “disruptive” and to think outside the box. I am sure you have noticed Spink’s new tag line, “Where History is valued”. This great motto, which I personally love as it really encapsulates who we are and what we stand for, was created at a brainstorming session in April of two dozen of our young talents, reflecting on what it is to work at Spink today and for the next 30 years. In a similar vein, we are going to announce imminently the details of a ten year tie up with the Royal Philatelic Society of London to hold our auctions in their newly completed home at 15 Abchurch Lane in the City of London. We strongly believe that our two institutions, who have been collectively active for over 500 years, can benefit from each other and see some amazing cross fertilisation which will benefit the hobby. We are very much looking forward to this new development. And it is great to feel so young, when your organisation or your bones are not!

On that hopeful note, I would like to wish you all a very joyful back-to-school moment, or should I say back-to-your-collections moment, in early September!

Yours truly



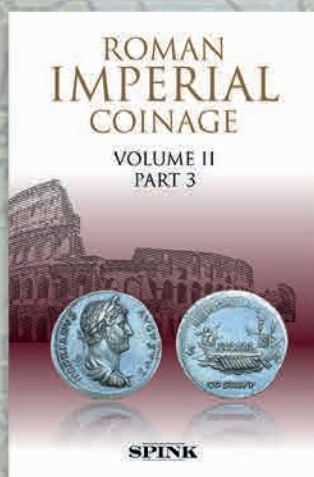
Olivier D. Stocker
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NEW TITLES FROM SPINK BOOKS

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE VOLUME II PART 3



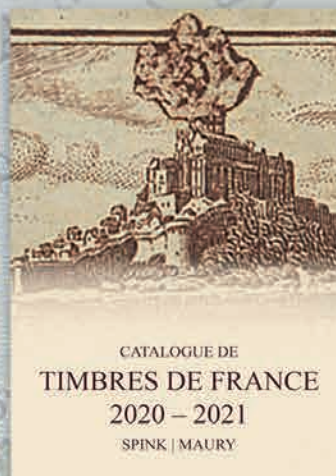
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by RA Abdy with PF
Mittag

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CATALOGUE DE TIMBRES DE FRANCE 2020-2021



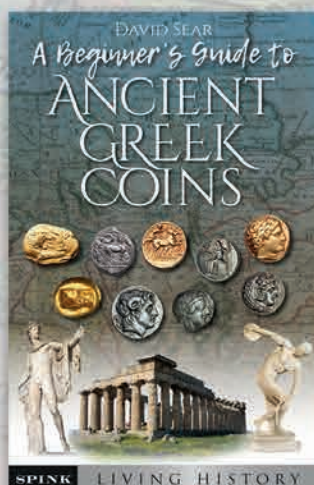
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Tim Hirsch

ASIA NEWS

THE TAN AH EE COLLECTION OF INDIA USED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, PART 1

Singapore, 3rd August 2019

The Tan Ah Ee Collection of India used in the Straits Settlements, Part 1 was sold during the Singpex 2019 stamp exhibition, where Spink was a sponsor and the official auction house.

It achieved a world record price of S\$1,200,000 for the unique India 1854 2 annas bisect on cover from Singapore to Hong Kong. This is a world record price for not only a Malayan philatelic item but also an Indian item.





Kelvin Cheung

THE NUMISMATIC COLLECTORS' SERIES SALE

Hong Kong, 18th, 21st and 22nd August 2019

August's auction in Hong Kong was one of our biggest, certainly in terms of Lots if not by value. Just over 2,500 lots were up for live room bidding whilst another 600 were offered in our new and easy to use e-auction.

The Macau and Hong Kong Banknotes and Coins section of the sale took place on Sunday 18th August in a packed auction room, and reflected the strong confidence local clients have in Spink China. Demand for Hong Kong banknotes is still remarkably strong given the recent global and regional turbulence, especially for rare and high grade material. Many of the fabulous specimens achieved astonishing prices, shown inclusive of the Buyer's Premium here. Vintage Hong Kong notes continue



A virtually complete set of printer's models for the ever popular 'Roman' series of c1929 to 1956.

to show promising results. In particular, the 1904 'Floral' underprint \$5 realised HKD\$720,000, meanwhile the unique 190x Chartered Bank \$100 specimen was sold at a price of HKD\$600,000.

The printer's models have also proven themselves as hot items, the models for the 'Roman' series being a case in point. The green \$5 model realised an amazing price of HKD\$720,000 while the others did not fall far behind either. Moreover the 1956 \$10 model realised a price of HKD\$456,000, despite being an unsold item when offered in April 2015, further reflecting a strong demand for such items.

Spink has the best Hong Kong banknotes to offer in this series of auctions.

The World Banknotes, Bonds and Shares and Chinese Banknotes, and World and Chinese Coins sections were taking place as we went to press. Highlights in the world banknote section included a complete set of Euro specimens (there are very few records of any sets sold over the last few years); a colour trial of the 1953 Malaya and British Borneo \$50; and an ABNC document file with some hand drawn essays of proposed Bank Negara Indonesia issues.

Chinese Banknotes contained some very rare and choice pieces, the star lot being the 1975 printer's model of a 2 yuan note named 'A United Front of Soldiers and Civilians Protecting the Borders' (which is now a unique item), and Dr Wolfgang Schuster's Collection of Tibet, Sinkiang, China and South East Asian Coins up for sale on the final day. Do please visit the Spink website, www.spink.com, for all sale results.

The next auction in Hong Kong is planned to take place from 3rd-5th January 2020 and the consignment deadline is on the 15th November 2019.

An issued 'Big Gourd' \$50 of 1924 overprinted 'SPECIMEN' and following this:



A very rare 'Spider Web' \$500 in specimen form



An extremely rare 1894 National Bank of China \$5 in issued form



The highest graded 1904 'Floral' underprint \$5 in PMG 35



A unique 1901 HSBC \$100 in issued form



A unique 190x Chartered Bank \$100 specimen



A colour trial of the iconic 1912 Mercantile Bank \$25



The rare 1909 'Tea House' \$100 in issued



An original high grade 'Beach' \$10 dated 1921



A high grade 1904 'Floral' underprint \$500 specimen graded PMG 65EPQ





NEW YORK NEWS

SALE HIGHLIGHTS FROM COLLECTOR'S SERIES SALE

New York, 26th June

Small but sweet, the 26th June Collector's Series Sale in New York was highlighted by a specialised offering of Polar Exploration Medals. The Golden Age of Exploration – notably Polar – remains a much prized topical area as the vibrant bidding proved in this sale.

Sale highlights included Lot 5 (Reval) at \$4,750 (triple the low estimate); Lot 35 (GCMG) at \$3,300 (double low estimate); Lot 36 (GCMG-collar) at \$4,500 (about double low estimate); Lot 51 (Pair of Society of Cincinnati badge) at \$4,500 (nearly six times low estimate); Lot 58 (Gold 1910 life-saving medal to a heroic NY Metropolitan Policeman) at \$4,750; Lot 69 (Arctic Medal 1875-76 to Thos Stubbs, HMS Alert) at \$7,500; Lot 70 (Arctic Medal 1875-76 to Mr Miller, Engineer RN, HMS Discovery) at \$7,250; Lot 76 (2nd Grinnell Expedition, Special Gallantry Medal to Jefferson Temple Baker) at \$4,750 (over triple low estimate); Lot 77 (HMS Challenger medal to "Golden Age of Exploration" notable Hugh Robert Mill) at \$4,000 (over six times low estimate); Lot 80 (Important Group of Honors and Awards to Hugh Robert Mill) at \$8,500; and Lot 105 (Straits Settlements) at \$2,250 (over double low estimate).



Lot 70 (Arctic Medal 1875-76 to Mr. Miller, Engineer RN, HMS Discovery) = \$7,250



Lot 5 (Reval) = \$4,750 (triple the low estimate)



Lot 35 (GCMG) = \$3,300 (double low estimate)



Greg Cole

Lot 51 (Pair of Society of Cincinnati badge) -
\$4,500 (nearly 6x low estimate)



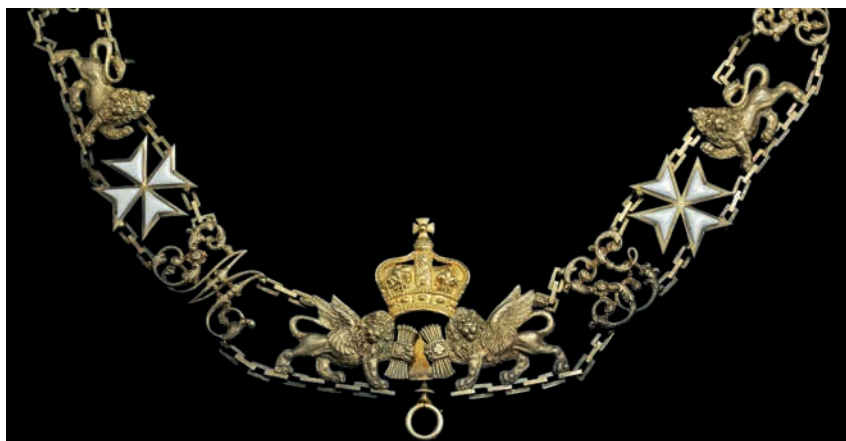
Lot 105 (Straits
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Lot 69 (Arctic
Medal 1875-76 to
Thos. Stubbs, HMS
Alert) = \$7,500



Lot 76 (2nd Grinnell Expedition, Special Gallantry Medal to Jefferson Temple Baker) = \$4,750 (over triple low estimate)



Lot 36 (GCMG-collared) = \$4,500 (about double low estimate)



Lot 80 (Important Group of Honors and Awards to Hugh Robert Mill) = \$8,500

Awarded Medal For Bravery
 Lieutenant James M. Wheelwright, of the 27th Police Battalion, has been awarded a gold medal for bravery for saving eight lives from drowning in the Hudson River, when he rescued seven people from drowning in January, 1910. The medal was awarded by the Police Department on June 15, 1910, and the medal was presented to him by the Police Commissioner on June 15, 1910.

LIEUT. WHEELWRIGHT GETS A LIFE-SAVING MEDAL
 A gold medal was awarded to Police Lieut. James M. Wheelwright, of the 27th Police Battalion, for saving eight lives from drowning in the Hudson River, when he rescued seven people from drowning in January, 1910. The medal was awarded by the Police Department on June 15, 1910, and the medal was presented to him by the Police Commissioner on June 15, 1910.

POLICEMAN RECEIVES REWARD FOR BRAVERY
 Sergeant James M. Wheelwright, of the 27th Police Battalion, has been awarded a gold medal for bravery for saving eight lives from drowning in the Hudson River, when he rescued seven people from drowning in January, 1910. The medal was awarded by the Police Department on June 15, 1910, and the medal was presented to him by the Police Commissioner on June 15, 1910.

Officer to be Rewarded
 Lieutenant James M. Wheelwright, of the 27th Police Battalion, has been awarded a gold medal for bravery for saving eight lives from drowning in the Hudson River, when he rescued seven people from drowning in January, 1910. The medal was awarded by the Police Department on June 15, 1910, and the medal was presented to him by the Police Commissioner on June 15, 1910.

LIEUT. A. M. WHEELWRIGHT

Medal for Police Hero Who Saved 8 in Gale
 Lieut. Wheelwright's Bravery in Saving Eight Lives in Gale in January, 1910.

GOLD MEDAL FOR A BRAVE OFFICER

Rescuee Gets Recognition From U. S. Government for Saving Two Lives in Tangle Near Last June.

Police Lieut. James M. Wheelwright, of the 27th Police Battalion, has been awarded a gold medal for bravery for saving two lives from drowning in the Hudson River, when he rescued two people from drowning in January, 1910. The medal was awarded by the Police Department on June 15, 1910, and the medal was presented to him by the Police Commissioner on June 15, 1910.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT GIVES WHEELWRIGHT MEDAL

A gold medal was awarded to Police Lieut. James M. Wheelwright, of the 27th Police Battalion, for saving two lives from drowning in the Hudson River, when he rescued two people from drowning in January, 1910. The medal was awarded by the Treasury Department on June 15, 1910, and the medal was presented to him by the Police Commissioner on June 15, 1910.

TO GET MEDAL FOR SAVING EIGHT LIVES

Lieutenant Wheelwright is to Receive Recognition for His Heroic Exploits on Evening of June 18 in January Bay.

The American Life Saving Society has decided to present a medal to Police Lieut. James M. Wheelwright, of the 27th Police Battalion, for saving eight lives from drowning in the Hudson River, when he rescued seven people from drowning in January, 1910. The medal was awarded by the American Life Saving Society on June 15, 1910, and the medal was presented to him by the Police Commissioner on June 15, 1910.

WHEELWRIGHT GETS MEDAL

Edward For Lieutenant Who Saved From Tangle, Saving Eight Lives

Society Recognition Heroic Act
 Police Lieut. James M. Wheelwright, of the 27th Police Battalion, has been awarded a gold medal for bravery for saving eight lives from drowning in the Hudson River, when he rescued seven people from drowning in January, 1910. The medal was awarded by the American Life Saving Society on June 15, 1910, and the medal was presented to him by the Police Commissioner on June 15, 1910.

OFFICER WHEELWRIGHT GETS CONGRESS MEDAL

For Rescuing Police Lieutenant's Heroic Rescue and Co. Bravery Recognition.

SAVED 2 FROM DEATH IN BAY.

After Rescuing in Bay of New York on June 18, Last, During Storm.

Police Lieut. James M. Wheelwright, of the 27th Police Battalion, has been awarded a gold medal for bravery for saving two lives from drowning in the Hudson River, when he rescued two people from drowning in January, 1910. The medal was awarded by the Congress on June 15, 1910, and the medal was presented to him by the Police Commissioner on June 15, 1910.

Lieutenant James M. Wheelwright

Lieutenant James M. Wheelwright, of the 27th Police Battalion, has been awarded a gold medal for bravery for saving two lives from drowning in the Hudson River, when he rescued two people from drowning in January, 1910. The medal was awarded by the Congress on June 15, 1910, and the medal was presented to him by the Police Commissioner on June 15, 1910.

WHEELWRIGHT GETS HIS MEDAL

Brave Rescuer Police Officer Awarded by Congress for His Heroic Work Last June in January Bay.

Lieutenant James M. Wheelwright, of the 27th Police Battalion, has been awarded a gold medal for bravery for saving eight lives from drowning in the Hudson River, when he rescued seven people from drowning in January, 1910. The medal was awarded by the Congress on June 15, 1910, and the medal was presented to him by the Police Commissioner on June 15, 1910.

LIFE SAVING MEDAL FOR LIEUT. WHEELWRIGHT

Awarded for Rescuing of Two Persons From Drowning Last Summer.

BRAVERY DISPLAYED IN STORM

Police Officer Saw Men and Women Clinging to Boat in January Bay and Went to Aid.

Police Lieut. James M. Wheelwright, of the 27th Police Battalion, has been awarded a gold medal for bravery for saving two lives from drowning in the Hudson River, when he rescued two people from drowning in January, 1910. The medal was awarded by the Congress on June 15, 1910, and the medal was presented to him by the Police Commissioner on June 15, 1910.



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Lot 58 (Gold 1910 life saving medal to a heroic NY Metropolitan Policeman) = \$4,750

Lot 77 (HMS Challenger medal to "Golden Age of Exploration" notable Hugh Robert Mill) = \$4,000 (over 6x low estimate)

LONDON NEWS

THE DR ERIK MILLER COLLECTION PART I – CROWNS

London, 26th March 2019

An evening auction of Part I of the Dr Erik Miller Collection of English Silver Crowns was held in the Spink showroom on 26th March. Anticipation was feverish, results exceptional, more than doubling auction estimates, and setting many new national and international records along the way.

The collection, unseen in a public saleroom for over half a century, featured many notable highlights, including a probable presentation coin to the first Scottish Prime Minister of Great Britain, a choice run of the coins of Queen Anne, as well as a rare Commonwealth 1649 Crown (Lot 20, sold for £33,600) once in the possession of the Dukes of Beaufort and provenanced to as early as 1712 and a female pioneer of numismatics. Star items included Lot 23, a Charles II, Crown, 1662, edge undated, struck like a proof which sold for £50,400; and Lot 31, an Anne, Crown, 1703, struck from captured bullion seized from Spanish ships at Vigo Bay, which sold for £27,600.

The Dr Miller Collection continued into the following day of sales as firstly English Hammered Coins (Part II) and then Roman Coins (Part III) dominated our London saleroom. A match for the Crowns for quality, bidding was accordingly fierce with many memorable struggles resulting in phenomenal prices. Illustrated are some of the other memorable highlights from the auction.



Lot 21:
Commonwealth, Crown, 1652
Realised £38,400



Lot 22:
Cromwell, Crown, 1658/7
Realised £10,200





Gregory Edmund



Lot 32:
Anne, Crown, 1707E,
Edinburgh mint
Realised £19,200



Lot 37:
George I, Crown, 1726
Realised £28,800



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LONDON NEWS

SPINK MEDAL DEPARTMENT NEWS

London, April and July 2019

Great excitement heralded the arrival, earlier this year, of the Honours and Awards bestowed upon the only man who could have lost the Great War in a single afternoon: Admiral Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, GCB, OM, GCVO. My office bookshelves groan with tales of Jellicoe and his epic confrontation with the German High Seas Fleet; it was a thrilling moment, after hearing so much about Jutland, to see his medals in the flesh. His extensive 'gongs' included Russia's Order of St George (3rd Class), Japan's Order of the Rising Sun (Grand Cordon), and, ironically, Prussia's Order of the Red Eagle (2nd Class), conferred by the Kaiser in 1902. This dazzling cabinet came to Spink for re-servicing, as did the equally impressive Honours and Awards of Jellicoe's Chief of Staff, Sir Charles Madden, GCB, OM, GCVO, KCMG. As fate would have it, the descendants of a German naval officer, Captain Moritz von Egidy, ventured into Spink one Friday afternoon. At Jutland their ancestor commanded the German battlecruiser SMS *Seydlitz*, whose accurate volleys caused HMS *Queen Mary* to explode. *Seydlitz* was then torpedoed, flooding with 5,308 tonnes of water. With a freeboard of just 2.5 metres she limped back to Wilhelmshaven, a miraculous feat of seamanship on von Egidy's part. It was incredibly poignant to see Jellicoe's medals side by side with those of his adversary in Spink's gallery. We were delighted that so many came to enjoy this display on 9th April.

A little sore-headed the next morning, we took to the rostrum for what proved a landmark sale for this department. Vivid stories filled the pages of our 225,000-word catalogue, widely



*April 2019, Lot 515:
The gold Royal Society of Arts
Albert Medal awarded to Sir
Nikolaus Pevsner, CBE FBA.
Realised £4,000.*

regarded as our best to date. There were no fewer than eight special sections, covering the Crimean War, Sanna's Post, the Palestine Campaign, the Yangtze Incident, and the medals of six generations of the Strange family, from Waterloo to the Malayan Emergency. It was pleasing to see national museums bidding so aggressively: the Indian Mutiny and North-West Canada pair to 'Gunner Jingo' Strange (Lot 501) hammered for £24,000 against a £3,000-4,000 estimate, while the Naval General Service Medal to William South (Lot 7), a domestic servant of Lord Nelson and later Sir Edward Pellew, exceeded its £2,800-3,200 estimate to realise £5,800. William South, an orphan, was brought up at the Foundling Hospital in Coram's Fields. Emma Hamilton took pity on him and wrote to her husband, urging him to find work for the boy aboard HMS *Victory*. Her



Jack West-Sherring



July 2019, Lot 226:
The outstanding Great War
awards of Captain ET Paul,
Somerset Light Infantry.
Realised £18,000.



July 2019, Lot 882: The diamond set breast Star of the Ottoman Order of the Medjidie. **Realised £28,000.**

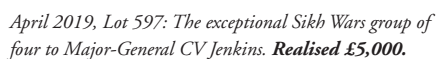
correspondence still exists (National Maritime Museum, *CRK/22/93*). South's medal has gone full circle and was purchased by the Foundling Museum, where it will be the highlight of a major exhibition in 2020.

Our 10th-11th April auction had a distinct Victorian flavour. The Sikh Wars were particularly well represented, with £5,000 paid for Major-General Jenkins' magnificent group against a £1,800-2,200 estimate (Lot 597). The outstanding 4-clasp Egypt and Sudan Medal to Petty Officer Edwin Curnow (Lot 154) exceeded its £2,800-3,200 estimate to hammer for £8,000. Curnow served as Captain of the Mast aboard *SS Safiah* during the 1885 Gordon Relief Expedition. He manned the vessel's starboard Gardner Gun as she engaged Mahdist forces at Wad Habeshi on the River Nile, and was mortally wounded during the firefight; his clasp combination is unique to a casualty of the Royal Navy.

By utter contrast, the April sale also featured the Honours and Awards bestowed upon Sir Nikolaus Pevsner, CBE, FBA, the famous architectural historian (Lots 512-523). These attracted fierce bidding. Pevsner's gold Albert Medal, awarded by the Royal Society of Arts, realised £4,000 against a £600-800 estimate, while his American Institute of Architects

Silver Medal was priced at £200-300 but sold for £3,000. Pevsner is a household name thanks to his 'Buildings of England' series, and it was a joy to see him held in such reverence. Returning to the military sphere, the sale's highest-selling Lot was the magnificent Field-Marshal's Baton awarded to Sir Philip Walhouse Chetwode, GCB, OM, GCSI, KCMG, DSO (Lot 509), which sailed past its £30,000-40,000 estimate to a record hammer price of £77,000. Overall it was a stunning sale, with a 97% selling rate.

Our 24th-25th July auction had a heavy emphasis on Africa. A standout item was Lot 31, the South Africa Medal with '1879' clasp to Lieutenant Williams of the 58th Foot. Aged just 23, Williams led a party of some 250 Zulu warriors who abandoned Cetshwayo and joined the British side. He was killed in action while 'fighting gallantly at the head of his men' at the battle of Zlobane on 22nd March 1879, a fierce engagement for which five Victoria Crosses were awarded. His medal sold for £12,000 against a £7,000-9,000 estimate. With the 140th Anniversary of the Anglo-Zulu War very much in the air, everyone anticipated a far higher result for Lot 278, the South Africa and LS & GC pair to Gunner A Howard, a Rorke's Drift defender. Estimated at £40,000-50,000, it got away for £38,000 despite having an excellent story attached. After Rorke's Drift, Howard went blind and lived in abject poverty. Buried in an unmarked grave, he was not given a headstone until 2012, when his grave was re-dedicated with full military honours. Through his excellent write-up in the catalogue, Marcus at least had



Other highlights of the July sale included the superlative Anglo-Boer War collection of medals to locally raised units, catalogued entirely by Iain Goodman. It was a white glove event, with Iain selling all 343 Lots from the rostrum. Rare items far exceeded their estimates. The Queen's South Africa Medal to Captain The Hon J D Logan, a pioneer of South African cricket, realised £2,300 against a £1,200-1,500 estimate. The sale will also be remembered for its foreign section, particularly the unusual Ethiopian offering (Lots 801- 845). Competitive bidding saw Lot 832, the rare group of five to an Ethiopian combatant of the 1950-53 Korean War, reach £2,000 against an estimate of £180-220. One of the most beautiful pieces in the sale was the diamond-set breast Star of the Ottoman Order of the Medjidie (Lot 882), a double-layered Star set with 553 diamonds and weighing 25.5-26.5 carats. This reached the top end of its estimate at £28,000.

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LONDON NEWS

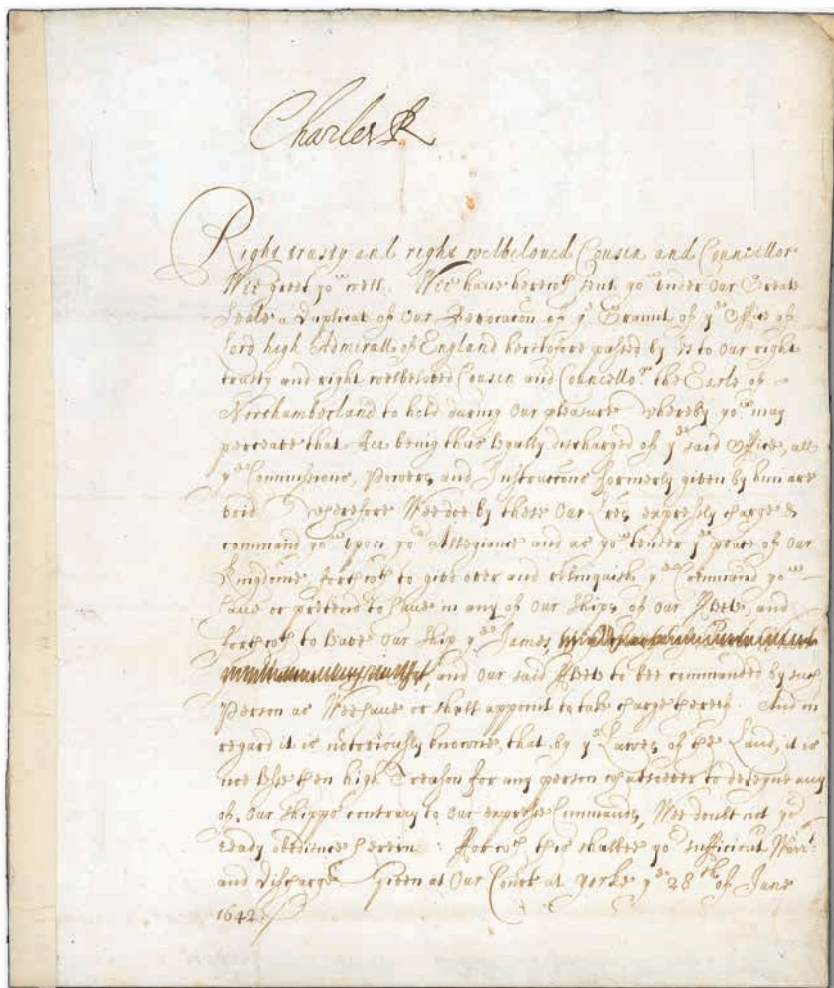
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, POSTAL HISTORY AND AUTOGRAPHS

London, 8th July 2019

A fantastic offering in London this July, our sale of historical documents represented moments in time, extraordinary people and fascinating stories. Of particular note was a remarkable document signed 'Charles R' by Charles I on the eve of Civil War. The document requests the removal of Robert Rich, 2nd Earl of Warwick from his current position of Lord High Admiral of the Navy; from the history books we know that Warwick remained in control of the Navy under the Parliamentary cause, securing important ports. This fantastic piece of Civil War naval history deserving drew a price of £4,732.

Also sold were superb signed letters from Marie Antoinette and King Louis XVII of France to King Ferdinand I of the Two Sicilies on the eve of another event of enormous proportions, the French Revolution. The letters both mention their pleasure in receiving news of King Ferdinand and Queen Maria Carolina's three children marrying into the Austrian royal family. Written while under house arrest in the Tuileries and just months before their ill-fated attempt to flee to Varennes, these dramatic pieces of history fetched a combined sum of £5,197, and went to happy buyers.

Highlights among the Sudanese section of historical documents and ephemera included a wonderful signed cabinet photograph of the famous Baron Rudolf Von Slatin dated shortly after his three week escape over 1,000km of desert, which sold for £620, and



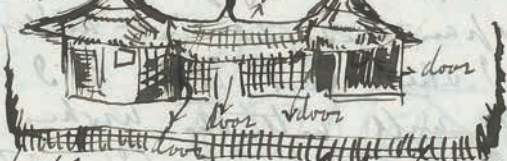
the comprehensive correspondence of Betram Henry Samuel Romilly of the Sudan Corps, which sold for £7,440.

If you have similar documents, rare photographs or historical ephemera that may be of interest to us please contact Tom Fell, tfell@spink.com or 020 7563 4076.

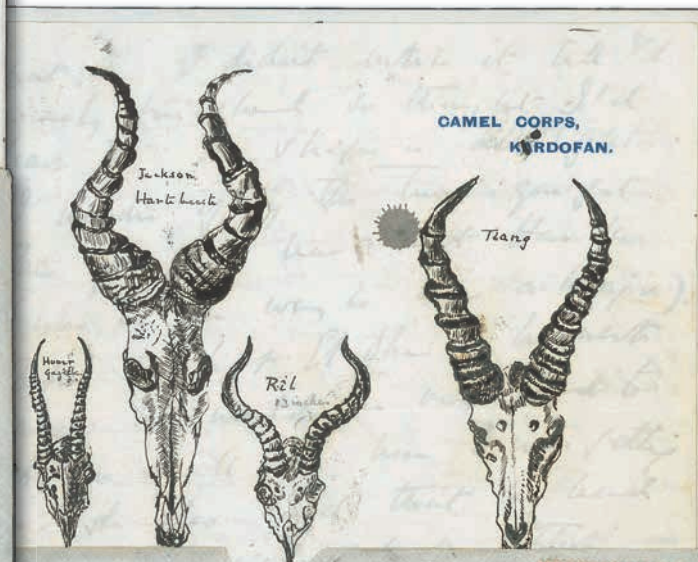


Tom Fell

improvement in the old ones. This
is a side view of them, namely 2
huts with mud walls & a shelter
joining them. I am having a



balcony or veranda for it all
round so as to keep the sun out
altogether. A long & wide wall of
straw surround the house with a
door at one end for my hut and
at the other end a door opening
into the servants quarters. I am



Lot 37

LONDON NEWS

BONDS AND SHARE CERTIFICATES OF THE WORLD E-AUCTION

London, 12th – 30th July 2019

The last e-Auction of Bonds and Share Certificates of the World provided some interesting results. Here are a few of the more popular items:

Lot 37

A scarce unissued, reserve stock bond of a 1905 Belgian Loan for the Peking to Hankow Railway which sold at estimate at £500. No issued bonds of this loan have been seen and it is understood that the entire issue was taken by either the contractors or the issuing bank. This bond would have been held in reserve to replace any lost or damaged bonds.

Lot 108

Ottoman Empire is very popular at the moment and this, combined with a large interest in bank shares, caused an Imperial Ottoman Bank share of 1875 to sell at four times estimate at £650.

Lot 149

A 1926 certificate for five shares in the world famous Maxim's Restaurant sold well over estimate at £420. This was a period when the Paris restaurant was owned by an English company before reverting to French ownership in the 1930s.



Lot 108



Lot 149





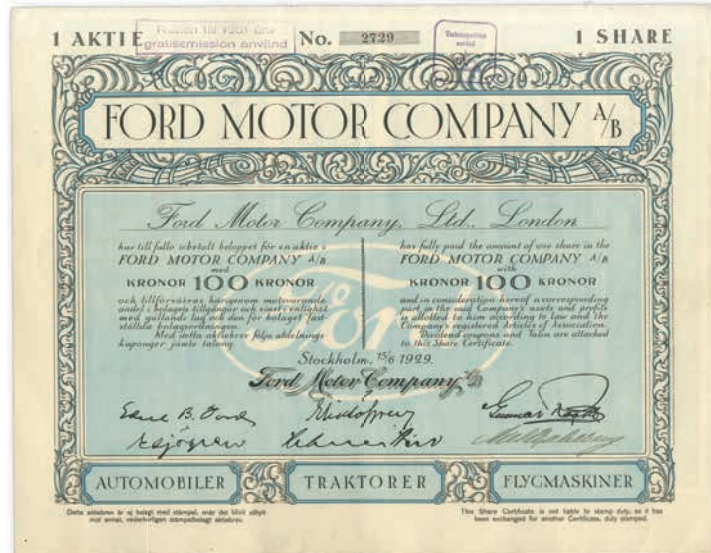
Mike Veissid

Lot 230 and Lot 284

Motor car-related items remain very popular.

The Ford Motor Company of Sweden share, issued to Ford/Motor Company Limited in London, sold at £230, just above estimate. Ford built an assembly plant in Stockholm in 1929 which lasted until the 1950s.

First time on the market, the Royce Limited share dated 1910 sold at many times estimate for £900. This was the company where Henry Royce experimented with and built a handful of cars in 1903/4 just prior to his now legendary partnership with the Hon CS Rolls in 1906.



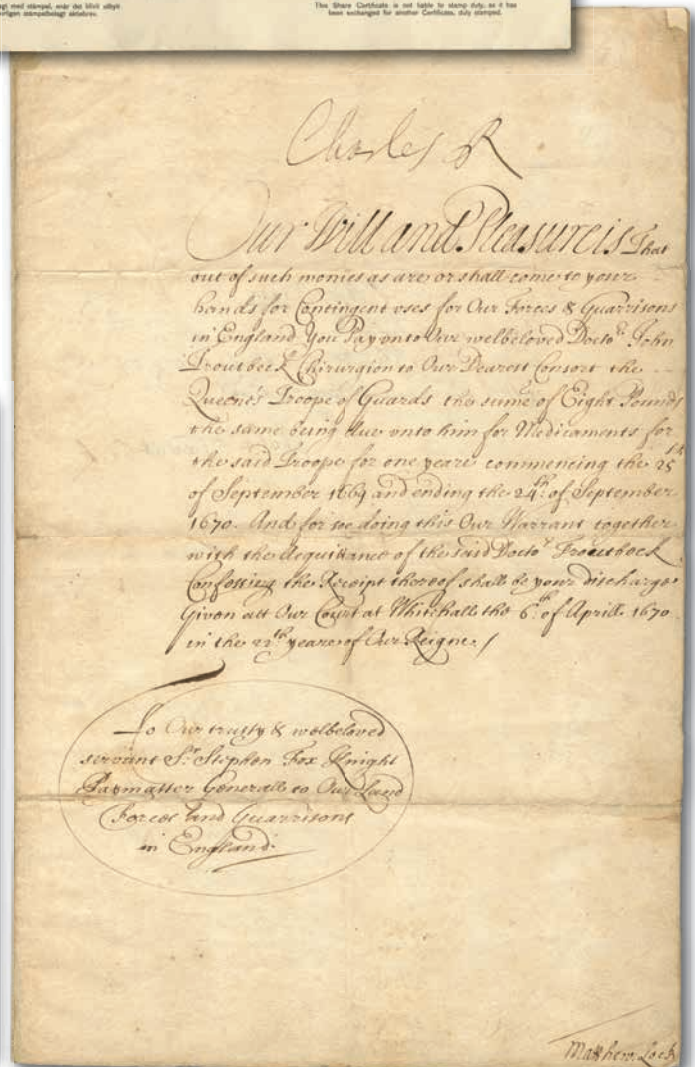
Lot 230

Lot 253

Top price in the sale was the £1,800 paid for a rare payment warrant hand signed by Charles II in 1670. The warrant relates to a payment to a doctor for his service for the year, treating the Queen's Troop of Guards for any medical problems.

Lot 253

Lot 284



EVENTS ROUNDUP

SPINK CICERO CUP FINAL

Cowdray Park Polo Club, 2nd May 2019

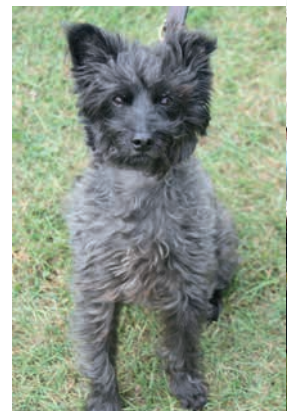
On the second May Bank Holiday of 2019, the third and final annual Spink Cicero Cup Final was held at Cowdray Park Polo Club in West Sussex.

Beneath a warm yet windy sky, a hundred Spink guests and staff settled down to a picturesque British afternoon of lunch on the veranda while observing the culmination of a three week tournament. Peers, Ambassadors, Armed Forces and Royal Household Officers enjoyed a sumptuous lunch while the two finalist teams, Snakebite - led by Max Kirchhoff (seeking their third successive tournament victory) and Gaston - led by Siri Bazzoni.

The teams were certainly not to be sniffed at: For Gaston: Siri Bazzoni (0 goals) in the number 1 position, Ollie Cork (3 goals) at 2, George Meyrick (6 goals) at 3 and Ollie Cudmore (6 goals) at Back. For Snakebite: Max Kirchhoff (0 goals) took the number 1 position, with David Ashby (3 goals) at 2, Richard Tyrone (5 goals) at 3 and England Captain James Beim (7 goals) at Back. (Players are Handicapped from -2 up to 10 goals - loosely a prediction of how many goals you will score, though this is more of a guide). The Cicero Cup is a medium goal (handicap) match, meaning that it is a professional game of the second grade, where some of the best players in the world are able to play alongside others. It is a match of 5 chukkas, each one being a seven minute period of play.

The game was gripping from the get-go, with Ollie Cudmore giving Gaston the edge; however, England Captain Beim was able to level. It was all to play for in a nail-biting final chukka, but Snakebite fell away in the final minutes, and Gaston slipped away from them with a two goal lead of 5-3, Snakebite narrowly missing out on their predicted hat-trick.

In a presentation ceremony in the members' enclosure surrounded by press and spectators, Siri Bazzoni received the Spink Cicero Cup presented by Edward Hilary Davis on behalf of Spink, who also presented the Best Playing Pony rug - emblazoned with Spink emblems - to Monkey, ridden by Richard Tyrone. Each player was presented with specially commissioned medals to mark the occasion - produced by the Spink Special Commissions and Medal Services Department.





EVENTS ROUNDUP

THE QUEEN'S GARDEN PARTY

Buckingham Palace, 21st May 2019

On 21st May 2019 the Spink Books team spent a glorious afternoon in the grounds of Buckingham Palace at one of the three annual Garden Parties hosted there by The Queen. Historically, Garden Parties took the place of presentation parties attended by debutantes, and have evolved into a way of recognising and rewarding public service – in this case for our joint publication with the Royal Collection Trust, Jeremy Cheek's *Monarchy, Money and Medals*, for which he was recently awarded the MVO by The Queen! Over the course of each year, The Queen welcomes over 30,000 guests to spend a relaxed summer afternoon in the beautiful gardens of Buckingham Palace; around 27,000 cups of tea, 20,000 sandwiches and 20,000 slices of cake are consumed at each, and we certainly enjoyed a good selection of each! .



TIM HIRSCH'S STAMP DINNER

Spink London, 23rd April 2019

On 23rd April 2019 a dinner was hosted in the Spink London boardroom by Tim and Chris Hirsch in honour of Spink's Australian friends, on the eve of the Arthur Gray Collection of Australia Queen Elizabeth 11 Decimal Issues. Guests (L to R) included Chris Hirsch, Mark Knothe, Rosy Khalastchy, Peter Cockburn, Tim Hirsch, Nick Startup, Geoff Kellow, Judy Cockburn, Richard Juzwin, Rebecca Gray and Freddy Khalastchy.



EVENTS ROUNDUP

WATERLOO HEROES DINNER

East India Club, 18th June 2019

Waterloo Day was celebrated in style this year when three Spink specialists, Jack West-Sherring, Marcus Budgen and Robert Wilde-Evans, took part in a memorable dinner at the East India Club, 16 St James's Square. This historic site is uniquely connected with the battle: at 10pm on 21st June 1815, Major Henry Percy, the Duke of Wellington's ADC, burst into No 16 with news of the victory, carrying with him the famous 'Waterloo Dispatch' and two captured French Eagles. He laid these trophies before a startled Prince Regent, who emerged onto the balcony to cheers from the jubilant crowds in the square. This scene was re-enacted in June 2015, on the Waterloo Bicentenary. The East India Club remains determined to perpetuate the story: this year the club's Secretary, Alex Bray, asked Jack and Marcus if they could provide Waterloo-related artefacts for a formal dinner on the theme of Waterloo. A meeting of minds ensued - the photographs in this article give some idea of the result!

Jack brought along a Military General Service Medal and Waterloo Medal pair awarded to Colour-Sergeant George Baller of the 1st Battalion, 95th Rifles. Baller served in Portugal from July 1809, incurring five wounds in the course of his career. He was taken prisoner at the Combat of the Côa on 24th July 1810, a desperate rearguard action in which Craufurd's Light Division (5,000 men) attempted to delay Marshal Ney's Corps (20,000 men) on the River Côa in northern Portugal. The single bridge over the river was too narrow to evacuate all British troops, and a bottleneck formed. Caught on the enemy bank, Baller was captured by French cavalry and imprisoned at Vittoria. Some months later he escaped, joining Spanish partisans led by



The Coldstream Drum, played at the dinner

Spink specialist Robert Wilde-Evans (right) commands redcoat sentries at the East India Club



Spink specialists Jack West-Sherring and Marcus Budgen hold treasured artefacts, Colour-Sergeant Baller's Medals and Sir Denis Pack's Sabre, alongside serving soldiers



Jack West-Sherring (left) plays tunes on the Fife, accompanied by a drummer



the fanatical Don E Mina. His exploits mirror those of the fictional Rifleman Dodd, hero of CS Forester's novel *Death to the French*. Having trained the Spanish guerillas in light infantry tactics, Baller reached Gibraltar on his own, rejoining his Battalion in 1811. He fought at Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz and Salamanca before becoming Colour-Sergeant during the Waterloo Campaign. Jack told Baller's story to the enraptured dinner guests as this hero's medals, soon to be auctioned at Spink, were passed around the room.

Another poignant artefact brought by Spink was Major-General Sir Denis Pack's Light Infantry Sabre, which caused quite a stir when held aloft by Marcus. Sir Denis Pack was one of Wellington's finest officers, having served at Buenos Aires and the Peninsular War before commanding

a Brigade of Picton's Division at the Battle of Waterloo. On that fateful day, Picton's exhausted troops faced an entire Corps of French Infantry, which till then had not seen action. Thanks to the superb leadership of men such as Pack, the 'Thin Red Line' held firm until the arrival of the British Heavy Cavalry, turning back the French advance. Marcus related Pack's glittering career as the sabre made its way around the tables.

In addition, Jack organised a group of historical re-enactors to enhance the evening. Dressed in authentic Waterloo uniform, he performed a medley of Georgian tunes on the Fife, accompanied by a drummer. Two redcoat sentries stood guard outside the club's entrance as the guests arrived. They were commanded by Robert, who enjoys re-enacting the role of a Napoleonic officer. The little party of redcoats looked immaculate, receiving high praise from Major-General Sir Evelyn Webb-Carter. A high number of serving soldiers attended the evening. Jack found first-hand historical accounts of Waterloo, which he got the serving soldiers to recite between courses during the dinner, eliciting warm applause and even tears. Waterloo was thus given a modern relevance; an unforgettable evening was had by all.

EVENTS ROUNDUP

KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES DINNER

Army & Navy Club, 14th June 2019

On Friday 14th June, Spink Specialists Robert Wilde-Evans and Marcus Budgen attended the 72nd Annual Dinner of the *King's African Rifles and East African Forces Association*. Held in the salubrious surroundings of Pall Mall's Army & Navy Club, this eagerly awaited occasion is a chance for both old comrades and family and friends alike to get together and reminisce on times past as well as discuss those who served in East African regiments from their inception to disbandment upon the gradual reduction of the British Empire.

Central to these units was the King's African Rifles; formed in 1902 and broken up in stages during the 1960s, KAR battalions fought gallantly and bravely in various campaigns around East Africa and beyond – particularly against General Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck during the Great War; and against the Italians, Vichy French and Japanese during the Second World War in Abyssinia, Madagascar and Burma respectively. Subsequent service was seen during the Malayan Emergency of 1948 – 1960 and the Mau Mau Uprising of 1952 – 1960.

Just after the Second World War, officers of the KAR decided to form an Officers' Dining Club; this subsequently transformed into the annual dinner (open to all ranks) and today holds a continuous record of historic gatherings that few British Army regiments can match ... not bad for a regiment that ceased to exist almost sixty years ago!

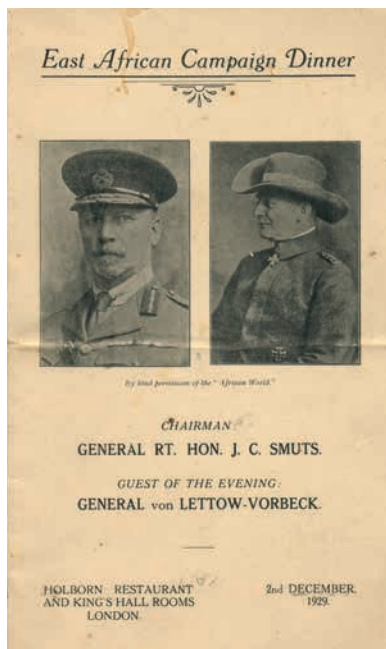
A popular event every year (attendance averages 70 – 80 members and guests), a particular highlight is always the guest speaker and this year was no exception with General David Richards, Baron Richards of Herstmonceux GCB, CBE, DSO, DL, who gave an enlightening and entertaining after-dinner speech on his time as Chief of the Defence Staff. The company was additionally honoured with the presence of Baron Hans-Caspar Graf zu Rantzau; his grandfather was the very same General von Lettow-Vorbeck who



The descendants of two opposing forces united in friendship: Hans-Caspar Graf zu Rantzau and Robert Wilde-Evans

Marcus Budgen and Robert Wilde-Evans





The East African Campaign Dinner menu cover



Guests with direct East Africa connections; General the Lord Richards of Herstmonceaux and Hans-Caspar Graf zu Rantzau seated at centre

Captain L.F. Evans somewhere in East Africa, c.1916



commanded the German forces in East Africa during the Great War, fighting a very skilful and hard-fought campaign against Allied forces across inhospitable terrain and in an environment where far greater numbers of personnel died of disease than in action. It is also notable that von Lettow-Vorbeck was both the only German commander to successfully invade British territory during the Great War and that he did not officially surrender his forces until 25th November 1918 – a full two weeks after the ‘official’ Armistice date of 11th November!

Meeting Hans-Caspar was a particular honour for Robert as his own great-grandfather, Captain Lewis Frederick Evans, fought in the East African campaign against von Lettow-Vorbeck – initially in the East African Mounted Rifles and subsequently as an officer in both the King’s African Rifles and 2nd Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, the latter being the only British Imperial regiment to see service in that theatre of war.

Robert also provided an interesting memento for the evening in the shape of a menu card (which belonged to his great-grandfather) of the East African Campaign Dinner of December 1929 – interestingly and by strange coincidence this was held in a restaurant (now a branch of Sainsbury’s) a mere two-minute walk away from the Spink London office. The menu was copied and reproduced into a form which everyone could take away as a reminder of this historic occasion. Many veterans (proudly wearing colourful and often rare combinations of miniature medals) spoke with Robert and Marcus, enjoying the conversation on medals awarded for East African campaigns and often remarking that they had had their medals mounted by Spink – albeit many years ago!

The whole evening was a great success and a poignant reminder of a few less well-remembered campaigns in British military history.

THE STORY BEHIND THE MEDAL



*W. A. Bawden, Mayor of
Bodmin 1910-11*



The Group of Five to Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Bawden, as worn on original ribbons



Iain Goodman

THE MAN BEHIND THE MEDAL: LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WA BAWDEN, TD, DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY, COMMANDING OFFICER ON THE SOMME 1915-16, THRICE MAYOR OF BODMIN AND A PIVOTAL PERSONALITY IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY TOWN

William Arthur Bawden was born in 1867 at Truro, Cornwall, the second son of William Bawden and Amelia Moyle of Chacewater, Kenwyn. The family were of means, having lineage with interests in mining and fishing, and William senior is described as a Gentleman upon records of the period. Educated at Truro College, Bawden soon thereafter took employment as a cashier with the Devon & Cornwall Bank and was posted to their branch at Redruth. Having excelled, he was promoted to Manager and transferred to the branch in Bodmin in 1893. Taken over by Lloyds Bank in 1908, Bawden continued to manage the Bodmin branch and was instrumental in its move to rather grander premises in the High Street. As an important County Town, Bodmin was flourishing at the turn of the Century, the bank conducting business with the agricultural industry, the Assizes, the Headquarters and Depot of the DCLI (always 7,000 to 8,000 men in barracks), the Lunatic Asylum with 1,000 inmates, and the County Jail.

Bawden entered every phase of life in the town. He served as Mayor in 1899, 1904 and 1910, and acted as Alderman for over 12 years. He also served as a JP and Captain of the town fire brigade for over 26 years. Instrumental in

creating the Royal Cornwall Golf Club, he acted as Treasurer for 3 years and gave his name to the 'Bawden Cup' - a strokeplay tournament which necessitated a fine short game on the exposed and craggy moorland course. In 1911 he was invited to London for the Coronation of King George V at Westminster. By family repute, he only just made it in time after ignoring repeated letters and his secretary being away on maternity leave. According to his son, Frank Bawden, his father was always available for a personal meeting but 'he disliked the telephone and would not have one in his private office.'

At the outbreak of the Great War, Bawden was placed in Command of the 1/5th Battalion, Duke of Cornwall Light Infantry at Bodmin - following almost 20 years of service with the 2nd VB, DCLI. He spent much of 1914 and early 1915 training his men at Bodmin, Salisbury Plain and Falmouth, before being posted to France and replacing Lieutenant-Colonel Norman Gray on 4th June 1915 after he had been invalided. Serving with his men on the Somme, the 1/5th, as a Territorial unit, were heavily engaged in maintaining trenches and assisting the Royal Engineers in consolidating ground. According once again to his son, "father was particularly proud that he took with him to France 1026

“He was also particularly proud of the ‘mention’ afforded the Battalion at the end of the War, on account of fine services rendered, a rare distinction and one of only 12 awarded during the conflict”

Cornishmen, including his own son and two of his brothers’ sons from the Plymouth branch. All served as 2nd Lieutenants, and all came home safely.” He was also particularly proud of the ‘mention’ afforded the Battalion at the end of the War, on account of fine services rendered, a rare distinction and one of only 12 awarded during the conflict.

Having originally married a German woman, Amalie Henrietta Dietzsch, at Truro in 1893, Bawden’s second wife, Ethel Mary Ewens, whom he married in 1895, proved an important personality during the war years. As men from the Battalion were killed or injured, she put it upon herself to travel the County, offering sympathy and practical help - including small private funds - to the bereaved widows and mothers. At a time when her own health was deteriorating, she - like her husband - believed in the importance of offering condolences face to face, rather than through a letter, despite the relative isolation of many of the cottages and farmsteads upon Bodmin Moor and the notoriously inclement weather.

On 11th December 1916, Bawden was replaced by Lieutenant-Colonel Trevor Carus-Wilson as a result of deteriorating health and increasing infirmity. He returned home to Bodmin and was among the first to hear about the death of his friend in March 1918 from wounds received in action on the Western Front. Returning to work for the bank, he dedicated his time to raising funds to help local people bereaved or maimed by the war, and contributed to the process of recruitment in the County. As the U-Boat menace increased around Cornish waters, he also assisted with maintaining permanent guard along what is today known as the South-West Coastal Path, knowing full well

how successful smuggling had proved centuries beforehand in the isolated Cornish coves and inlets.

Bawden took retirement from the Bank in 1932. At this time it was more popularly known as ‘Bawden’s Bank’ and there was much civil fanfare in the town at his leaving. However, with the outbreak of the Second World War the ‘Dark

Horse’ returned and once again managed the Bodmin branch from 1939-40 until a replacement could be found.

He subsequently worked on his son’s 180 acre farm on the moor for the last few months of his life, passing away on 21st November 1942. William Bawden is buried alongside his second wife, Ethel Mary, in the New Cemetery, Bodmin.

His son, Frank Bawden, also Commanded the 1/5th Battalion, DCLI, and went on to serve on the Staff of Lord Allenby during the Second World War. Following a very similar path to his father, Frank also twice served as Mayor in

the 1930s, before relocating in the late 1940s to Aberystwyth, Wales. Suffering from health problems associated with a damp climate, he took his doctor’s advice and emigrated to California in the 1960s, where he later died. In a closing letter written to the manager of his branch of Lloyds Bank in Wales in 1978, which requested the closure of the account and transfer of funds to Santa Barbara, Frank wrote:

“I know that there are many more families who have given more service to the Bank than the Bawdens, but I do feel that this account (opened in 1915), shows a certain amount of intimacy between the Bank, the Services and the townspeople that is not possible now, chiefly because there is no time. Today’s rush and the computer world is not all for the best I fear.”



*Lieutenant-Colonel
Bawden, TD, 1914-15*

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Over the ages and in all societies, gallantry in battle has been highly regarded, with the bravery of individuals and fighting forces being officially rewarded and publically recognised in a wide variety of ways, such as gifts of jewels or money, grants of land, promotions in rank or status etc.

In Britain, it has been the practice since at least the mid-19C to award decorations – medals specifically conferred to reward bravery in action. With the growth of the British Empire in the late 19C, the waging of two World Wars, the campaigns that mark the end of Empire and a continuing UN and NATO role, Britain has produced a wide range of medals to reflect the gallantry of its own and Imperial fighting forces.

Such rewards have been conferred upon men and women, in all theatres of war and amongst the whole range of its forces on the ground, in and under the sea, in the air and even “at home”.

This new Spink book offers an introductory guide to British and Imperial medals for gallantry which have appeared since 1854 and which continue to be awarded to this day, illustrating the type of action which has led to the award of the various medals over nearly 200 years.

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COLLECTOR'S CORNER





Bruce Marchant

VINTAGE FILM POSTERS

Collecting film posters is highly evocative, taking the collector back in time to their childhood and those films that impacted their lives.

I bought my first film poster, for *The African Queen* (1951) starring Humphrey Bogart and Katharine Hepburn, back in 1987. I fell in love with this piece, as it was a film that I grew up watching with my parents, and which I had always loved. I purchased the poster for £300 and today the same piece is worth several thousand pounds. The market in the 80s was in its infancy, as opposed to today, where there are thousands of collectors worldwide. Some of these collectors are fanatical, and others may only buy one or two specially chosen pieces to display in their homes.

Film posters were born in an era rich in poster tradition throughout the western world. An era generally considered to be the golden age of the poster. The public were used to seeing Toulouse-Lautrec posters for the Moulin Rouge, Alphonse Mucha and Pierre Bonnard posters with their brilliant colours and few words, pasted on advertising boards. The early film posters, with their beautiful full colour art, were in complete contrast to the black and white films that they represented. In the early days of cinema the main source of advertising was through poster art. This was the public's first exposure to what they could see at the cinema, and the posters therefore had to entice the viewer.

Owing to the fact that film posters were not really accessible until the 1960s, they are a relatively new area of collecting. Like many

great novels and works of music that are now cherished. Their commercial origins kept them from being taken seriously when they were first produced. In contrast, comics and baseball cards were collected in the 1930s and 1940s and are now an extremely established market. In the 1990s a Boris Karloff poster for *The Mummy* 1932 sold for \$452,000 in Sotheby's New York. This sale really was instrumental in not only bringing film poster art to a wider audience, but also elevating it to a serious art form. Many major institutions, including MOMA, The Library of Congress and The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, have all formed their own collections of film posters.

Film historians and other academics have documented the importance of the role of films in the twentieth century. Films are a cultural artefact, created by people from different backgrounds, and reflecting a diverse array of cultures. Bringing images to the big screen has influenced changes in fashion, beauty and design.

The first public screening of a film was on 28th December 1895 by the Lumière Brothers, who showed a series of short films. This was held at the Grand Café in Paris, and no more than 30 people attended. By 1st January 1896 between 2,000 and 2,500 spectators paid 1 franc each to see these films.

There were two different styles of poster designed for the first screening. The one pictured was sold by my gallery in 2002 to The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences and will be displayed in their museum, scheduled to open in 2020.

As well as the Lumière Brothers, other pioneers of cinema include Georges Melies and Thomas A Edison. Any posters from these trailblazers are not only important historically, but they are also highly prized.

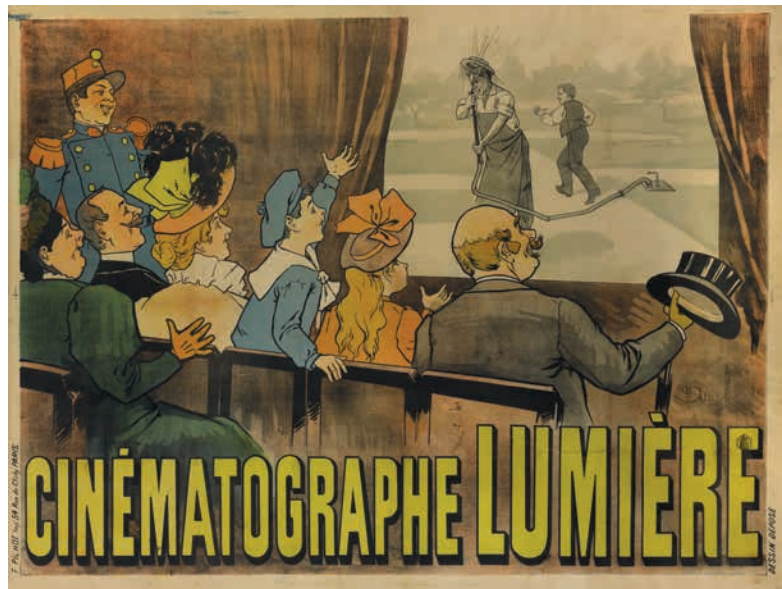
By the 1920s DW Griffith had established himself as one of the world's most important film directors, having made *The Birth of a Nation* in 1915. The most desirable original poster for this today would command in excess of £75,000.

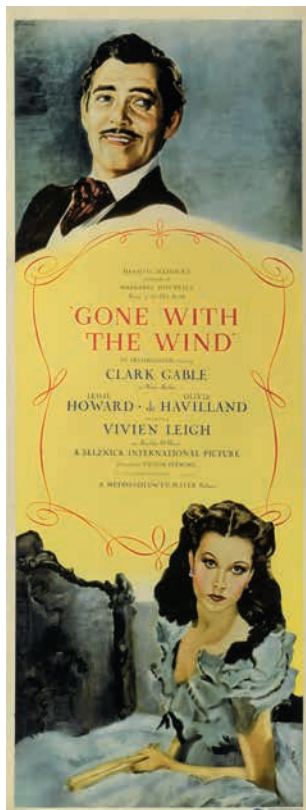
During the silent era, directors and comedy stars Charlie Chaplin and Buster Keaton became hugely successful with their films reaching a wide audience, and they both became Hollywood superstars of their day. Chaplin's *The Kid* in 1921 was his first full-length feature film. There are no more than five of this style poster known to have survived, and today would fetch in excess of £100,000. Keaton's *The General* was released in 1926 and this poster is the most sought-after as there is only one known surviving example. This piece was sold privately for over £100,000.

Universal Studios led the way with a series of horror films - *Frankenstein* (1931), *Dracula* (1931), *The Mummy* (1932) and many more. Other studios saw the success of these and went on to make their own horror films. These posters are amongst the most valuable of all the genres, with most of the world records falling in this category. Posters for these three early horror films would all command prices of over £250,000 each.

The late 1930s and 1940s were the studios' golden era for creating some of the greatest stars of the silver screen, and some of the most memorable films of the 20th century. Films such as *The Wizard of Oz* (1939), *Gone with the Wind* (1939), *Citizen Kane* (1941), *Casablanca* (1942), *Gilda* (1946) and *It's a Wonderful Life* (1946) have all stood the test of time and are cemented in our modern culture.

During the 1940s and 1950s, Ealing Studios were instrumental in producing many wonderful comedies, and commissioned

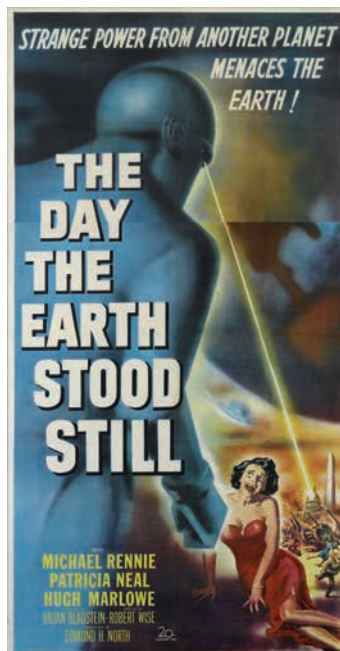




famous artists of the day to design their film posters. These remain extremely distinctive, and have a whole sub-genre of their own. Posters for classic Ealing films include *Kind Hearts and Coronets* (1949) with art by James Fitton (1899-1982), *The Man in the White Suit* (1951) with art by AR Thompson (1894-1979), designed by S John Woods (1915-1997) and *The Lavender Hill Mob* (1951) with art by Ronald William Searle (1920-2011), designed by S John Woods.

Science fiction really came into its own during the 1950s, with films such as *The Day the Earth Stood Still* (1951), *Forbidden Planet* (1956) and *Attack of the 50 Foot Woman* (1958). Some of these sci-fi films were B movies (such as *Attack of the 50 Foot Woman*) and the posters are much better than the actual films themselves, which now have a cult following.

Some of the most collected titles and iconic poster images from the 1950s include one of America's most celebrated directors, Billy Wilder's





Sunset Boulevard (1950) and *Some Like it Hot* (1959); master of suspense Alfred Hitchcock's *Rear Window* (1954), *To Catch a Thief* (1955) and *Vertigo* (1958); together with the highly influential Japanese director Akira Kurosawa's *Seven Samurai* (1954).

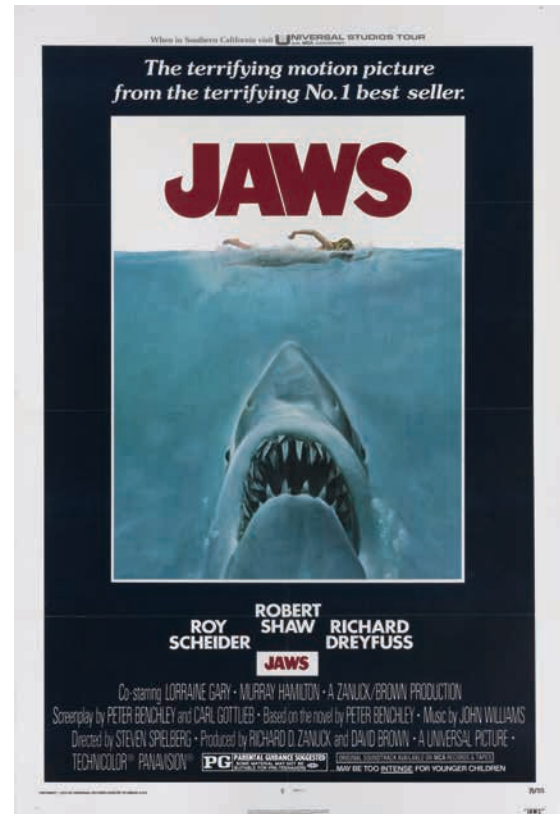
The most popular genres for collecting are: horror, science fiction, film noir, comedy, western, animation and Sean Connery James Bond.

The first James Bond film, *Dr No* was released in 1962 and starred Sean Connery. This started a hugely popular franchise with five films being released throughout the 1960s. Posters for the Connery Bond films are extremely collectable and have therefore increased greatly in value over the past thirty years.

Eric Pulford, a known illustrator, set up his own design studio to design film posters for the UK market. Pulford hired a number of talented young college leavers, and also persuaded a number of established Italian artists from Studio Favalli in Rome to come to London to join his team, which included Renato Fratini and Arnaldo Putzu.

One of Pulford and Fratini's most successful collaborations was for Connery's second 007 film, *From Russia with Love* (1963). In the 80s





this poster was available for only £100 and today fetches in excess of £10,000 !

The two big blockbusters of the 1970s were Steven Spielberg's *Jaws* (1975) and George Lucas's *Star Wars* (1977). The *Star Wars* franchise has spanned generations and introduced a whole new cohort to love this worldwide phenomenon. The first three films are the most sought-after and have shown incredible increases in value.

Prior to the 1980s each country was responsible for its own film advertising, and as a result had its own local art departments and artists, who produced posters for their own domestic release. These posters vary hugely from country to country, allowing collectors a wide variety of designs on their favourite films. It is not always the case that the film's country of origin poster is the most desirable. Although the American poster for *The Lady from*





Shanghai (1947) is sought-after, the French poster by Boris Grinsson (1907-1999) commands a much higher value.

Rare tangible assets like vintage posters have certainly increased in value over the past few decades and they are totally uncorrelated to mainstream investments. The reason is simple: These markets are driven not by investors, but by collectors who are motivated by passion rather than financial gain.

If you want to start collecting posters of a particular genre or film star, start off with a good book on your area of interest. A dealer you can trust can be a great source of information and contacts. If you're spending several hundred pounds or more, make sure you get exact specifications about the poster from the vendor. Ask for a condition report that specifies any damage or imperfections, as well as any restoration or repairs. Rarer movie posters will

be more expensive (typically £1,000 or more) and more difficult to source. You'll need advice from a specialist dealer: one who has expert knowledge and a good range of rare posters, and who can offer you options if you decide to sell.

Bruce Marchant can be contacted at The Reel Poster Gallery, bruce@reelposter.com

The above article gives a little insight into the world of film posters, and by no means covers all areas of collecting.

For those who wish to learn more about this fascinating area of collectables, Bruce is planning a talk and a display of some of his posters at Spink in London later in the year. To express your interest in attending, please contact Geoff Anandappa, Director of Client Services, at ganandappa@spink.com.





Tim Robson

A BRIEF HISTORY OF AUCTIONS

As Spink embraces the latest technology and introduces state of the art e-sales across its selling departments, perhaps it is time to look at how although the auction process has not changed greatly over centuries, the way the sales are delivered to customers certainly has.

In around 500 BC Herodotus records the auctioning of brides to the highest bidder, followed by the Romans who were very much into auctions; from foreign war slaves, to booty, to assets of debtors and those who had fallen foul of the ruling Emperor.

Perhaps one of the most notorious auctions took place in 193AD when the Praetorian Guard murdered the sitting Emperor Pertinax and put the whole Roman State up for grabs. The winning bid came from Didius Julianus, who unsurprisingly was beheaded by the incoming Civil War victor Septimus Severus.

For many centuries thereafter the use of auctions fell into disuse until the beginnings of mercantilism in the 15th and 16th centuries; Dutch Tulip auctions and the French “vente a la bougie” or “vente a la chandelle” (candle auctions); the latter is still used today in France, mainly for property sales. Originally a candle was lit by the auctioneer, which lasted some 30 seconds, and bidders started to bid. When the candle spluttered and went out in a puff of smoke two more were lit in succession, the winning bid from the first, if not contested, would win the sale. (Nowadays the sales which take place in the Notaire’s office use electric light turned on and off to simulate the candles.) Samuel Pepys records in his diary the sale of excess Admiralty ships being sold “by an inch of candle”.

With an increase in wealth across Europe, specialist auction houses were formed from early beginnings in salons, taverns and coffee houses,

the most famous today being Sotheby’s in 1744 and Christies in 1766. Spink heralds back to 1666 so outstrips them all, closely followed by Stockholm’s Auktionsverk in 1674.

Most commodities in the 17th and 18th centuries, from slaves to tobacco, found buyers through the auction process, establishing prices and reflecting supply and demand. Goods seized in the many continental wars and during the American Civil War were auctioned by the Colonel of the Regiment, much as they had been by Roman Generals.

Today there are specialist auctioneers for all sorts of items that fall under the broad umbrella of fine art for statistical purposes. Some of the biggest are not even involved in fine art but sell cars, general commodities and non-art related items; British Car Auctions and its various internet driven brands sold £1.5 billion in 2016 alone.

Today the fine art auction business recorded turnover of \$8.5 billion (2018 artprice.com) in 262,000 lots, of which 46% was Modern Art, dominated by Sotheby’s and Christies. The major split by country is the USA at 40%, China at 24% and the UK at 22%. Many thought that Brexit (sorry to mention it again!) would affect the UK market, but it has risen solidly throughout the shenanigans surrounding our planned exit from Europe.





Nik von Uexkull

BEHIND THE SCENES ON AUCTION DAY: PART 2

September – Following my jest about chocolate coins in the Summer Insider the Royal Philatelic Society commission chocolate stamps for Stampex. Thinking nothing of it I happily agree to assist our new specialist Josh with two pallets for the show. “Careful.” He says. “Fragile?” I reply. “No. They’re melting.” Huh? As icebreakers go a taxi ride with two lifesize chocolate Penny Blacks is hard to beat. Welcome to Spink, Josh!

January – Having barely caught breath following the mammoth Hermione auction of French rarities and the final bumper Medals sale of the year, 2019 begins with a smorgasbord of collectable delights spread across the globe. New York sees the Ibrahim Salem Collection of South American banknotes whilst Hong Kong enjoys a plethora of philatelic gems from Chinese postal history. Meanwhile in London it is the small matter of the final part of the exceptional Williams Collection and the ‘Pegasus’ Collection of Classic New Zealand. All this and the launch of the brand new Spink Live – is it still only January?

February – As your humble narrator reaches the ripe old age of 30 it is only fitting he is preparing for a coin show. The back creaks but load the trolley he must – must tell Emma to start publishing lighter books.

March – Another month, another show. This time Yorkshire calls – Betty is affronted that a tearoom has been established without her permission and begins work on the Prague branch. With the trolley not playing ball we pile into Emma’s car adorned with a sea of boxes. By the time we hit open road we are blanketed in fog, torrential rain lashing down with abandon. To make matters worse the car is beginning to lose power... slaloming blindly we make it to Warrington and realise we are hopelessly lost.

After a limp cheeseburger and perusal of the map we find ourselves back on track and heading through Leeds.

As fate would have it Friday is crisp and sunny, munching a slice of toast Emma suggests a walk through Harrogate but then we remember the show. Hard hats on we set to work, the Spink pull-up banner decides to behave itself and stands unlike its shaky performance at Coinex. Disagreements over layout are won by Emma and soon the queue stretches out into the lobby of The Swan Hotel. A great pleasure to see so many familiar faces – Tony Abramson is in particularly fine fettle as *Sceatta List* sells out by midday. Emma then scoots off to a garage to see if we will be able to depart this rather lovely part of Yorkshire leaving me to enquire about the availability of the Spink Jet. The afternoon’s most successful dealer is the hotel’s jewellery cabinet handily placed beside our table – sadly our attempts to exchange a jigsaw and a keyring for a necklace prove fruitless. A thoroughly enjoyable evening extends into the night with three of our good friends Pam and Pete West and the ever-entertaining Phil Mussell. Leaving the Swan I am half blown back to my hotel and the door rattles on its hinges as I cast an eye over Spink emails – full commitment to the cause.

Ah Saturday – a serene second day ahead. Alas nobody mentioned this to Dave the Moneyer and his hammer – something which Phil finds most amusing. With Emma jumping into the air every few minutes I mention the idea of levitating back to London, at which point we remember the car is still at the garage. Heaving boxes through driving hail we make it to the car and with a heavy (and apprehensive) heart we crawl back to London knowing we will laugh about this one day. Maybe.

April – Olivier is fond of the proverb coined

by Joseph Kennedy (or Billy Ocean depending on your disposition), ‘When the going gets tough, the tough get going’. Well if ever a month defined this adage it was April. World Banknotes held on the Thursday before Easter played out like a grand Kubrickian epic, twists, turns, adversity and concluding with the surviving protagonists in total darkness. And yet through it all there was light and laughter, cake and pizza being shared, with camaraderie of the highest order; I commend all our wonderful banknote clients and staff for their superhuman efforts to keep the show alive. Around midnight the party ends and with it comes the clean-up. Dora whizzes through an Excel sheet, eyes somehow still open, Betty checking instructions and scribbling notes as if it were still morning... I marvel at their spirit. “Anyone for cold pizza?” I grin. “Why not?” They chorus. It’s the little things in life.

Rolling up our sleeping bags we force our way through the avalanche of paper money only to find a philatelic stampede in its wake. Daylight will have to wait another week, Dora sighs. As will my taste buds – beetroot salad *again*? As we crawl through the third day of the Collector’s Series I am reminded of the timeless 10 day 1939 Ashes test in South Africa which was abandoned as England had to catch the boat home. Despite bad light we battle on and draw stumps just before 9pm. Zombieified I contemplate an eggplant salad. Dora shakes her head and holds up a brown paper bag wafting with the unmistakable smell of Bacon Dogs and Fries. Food from the heavens. Recharged we plough on in the half-light. At least it’s not 2am, Betty smiles. Every cloud ...

May – There were many marvellous moments in May but none quite as exhilarating as Liverpool’s logic-defying comeback against Barcelona. Barnaby maintains Spurs’ equally miraculous victory in Amsterdam was greater but we put our loyalties to one side to auction the exceptional Lou Manzi collection of British Banknotes.

Suited and booted, Spink Books heads for Buckingham Palace in blazing sunshine. I think it’s a little soon to be on the honours list but

Emma and Kate look suitably splendid for the occasion. A tremendous moment to see Her Majesty in such fine form and yet the undoubted highlight remains the Victoria Sponge. The paparazzi await as we depart the Palace – a police escort guiding us to the waiting Spink Chariot. Ride on!

June/July – The buzzword of 2019 is undoubtedly ‘e-Auction’ and the summer sees its breakout moment as our Coins, Medals and Stamp auctions cause a hubbub of activity with one client affectionately calling them ‘eBay for grown-ups’. As the bids flew in a thrilling finale at Lords was ensuing - England pipping New Zealand in a nail-biting Super Over. Now for the Ashes – what could possibly go wrong?

A mini heatwave hits in late July and with it hairdryer wind – right on cue we receive a wooden crate from Turkey weighing 250kg. Ready myself for an Olympic Lift Mira waves the red flag from above – no injury claims accepted. Sigh. Sun blazing down, screwdrivers in tow, Emma

and I are mere puddles by the time a local builder saves us with a screw gun. Admittedly it feels a little churlish to complain of the heat given it’s the 140th anniversary of Rorke’s Drift and to commemorate the remarkable battle Marcus, Jack and Ian put on a stirring drinks reception. A fine team effort is complete with a superb Medal auction totalling over £600k.

Well, that’s all folks – aside from the two e-Auctions. “And Singapore,” Dora calls out, trunk in tow. I guess that holiday will have to wait. Before I bid adieu let us raise a glass and toast the sterling work of the entire Spink team. Despite the onslaught the ‘Triangle of Bermuda’ (a title bestowed by our wonderful intern Eleanore) stood firm and it has been a joy and privilege to be part of this fine triumvirate.

See you all in September!



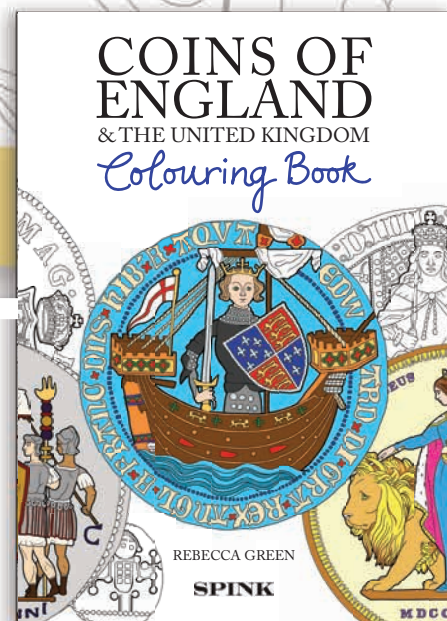
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Fictitious Southampton & Hants Bank £5



Trevor Howard

FICTITIOUS PROVINCIAL BANKS

The politician Edmund Burke, in 1750, stated that 'there are not above a dozen bankers, outside London, in the country'. By 1804 there were four hundred, by 1808 eight hundred; some failed, new ones started. So who would notice one or two more, apparently thought Messrs Crompton, Sandon, Hitchin and Joggett, amongst others.

Southampton & Hampshire Bank

A fraud was perpetrated in 1808 by Thomas Charles Fitzhugh Sandon and William Hitchin, in collusion with William Peter Joggett. Sandon and Hitchin had printing plates engraved for the fictitious bank, used to produce fake banknotes which they then passed as genuine.

In May 1808, John Willis, an engraver in The Strand, London, was approached by William Hitchin and asked to engrave a plate to print £1 notes for the Southampton and Hampshire Bank. Willis engraved the plate and printed 1,000 notes which he delivered to the office of Joggett & Co in New City Chambers, London on 21st May. Willis stated that he delivered an additional 1,000 notes on each of the successive three days and that he also engraved a plate for £5 notes and ran off 200 notes.

In July it was reported in the local press that people had been passing £2 notes of the fictitious Southampton and Hampshire Bank in Folkestone, Kent. The perpetrators were unknown. It is possible that Hitchin and Sandon had employed a second engraver to engrave the £2 plate.

On 6th August, a Colonel John Gordon presented for payment at the Southampton office of the bank, one of the £1 notes. He was told by a servant girl that they had all 'gone away'.

Ten days later Sandon and Hitchin arrived in Warwick and passed one of the fake £5 notes.

Suspicions were aroused and a gentleman who had heard of the parties said the note was forged. Sandon and Hitchin were followed to Coventry and Dunchurch where in both places further notes were passed. Sandon and Hitchin were arrested in Dunchurch.

Two of the notes from Warwick were presented for payment at Joggett and Co. A man who might have been Joggett (the room was 'very dark') replied that the bank had 'stopped payment'.

Sandon and Hitchin were arrested in Dunchurch and were tried at the 1809 Lent Assizes in Warwick for forgery. After the evidence had been presented, the Judge addressed the jury. "... though the pretended banking-house might have been set up for the purpose of fraud, yet I do not think the facts are sufficient to constitute a forgery." Sandon and Hitchin were acquitted.

Sandon and Hitchin were however held and tried in the Summer Assizes for conspiracy and fraud. They were found guilty and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment and to stand in the pillory.

The partnership on the fake banknotes is Joseph Albert Bullock, John Horner & Co. Bullock and Horner appear not to have been real people. The London agent is shown as Joggett, Shepherd & Co. William Peter Joggett was a London merchant and insurance broker who had been bankrupt in 1803 and again in 1807.

Sussex Bank

The Sussex Bank, Worthing was also not a genuine bank.

In October 1811, George Crompton and 'a lady who passed for his wife' were staying at the Star Inn in Canterbury. George paid a bill of £4 0s 6d with a £5 note purportedly to be of the Sussex Bank, in Worthing. The partnership



Fictitious Sussex Bank £5

on the notes was Thomas Darcy Dowland & Co and they were supposedly payable at Messrs Jones & Co, London.

George was arrested, accused of passing fictitious notes and having fraudulently obtained 19 shillings and sixpence (the change from paying the bill).

Two people of their description had previously been seen in Faversham where the lady had passed several of the same notes. Mrs Crompton was conveyed to Faversham where she was held in custody by the mayor.

On 15th October George Crompton was committed for trial. On 21st October, George Crompton's wife was tried at Faversham and found guilty of vending fictitious notes and with intent to defraud. She was given the lenient sentence of three months imprisonment and a fine of six shillings and eight pence for each offence.

In January 1814, George Crompton was indicted in London on the charge of fraud, but after the evidence had been presented the Recorder intervened and stated that fraudulent intent was not sufficiently proved, and directed the jury to find him Not Guilty.

Eighteen months later it was reported in the Oxford University & City Herald that people should be on their guard as notes of the Sussex Bank were in circulation. A description of the notes was given.

Portsmouth, Portsea & Hants Naval Bank

In November 1811 a number of £5 banknotes supposedly of the Portsmouth, Portsea & Hants Naval Bank were presented to Messrs Wright, Selby & Robinson for payment. These notes

were purportedly given by the partnership of James Powell, Alexander Selby and Jacob Golding & Co, and signed *A Selby*.

Wright & Co stated that they had no knowledge whatsoever of the parties and therefore concluded that the notes were fraudulent. Several of the notes were believed to have been circulated at the Doncaster Races.

The attraction, to the unscrupulous, of printing fictitious banknotes is plain. The penalty for fraud was much less than for the forgery of genuine notes and, if passed outside of the local area in which the fictitious bank was supposed to be located, the chances of them being accepted was high.

Other fictitious banks for which notes were reportedly passed include:

- Ipswich & Suffolk Bank (1807, 1810, 1815)
- Langton Bank (1807)
- Leiton Bank (1809)
- West Ham Bank (1809)
- Luton Bank (1809, 1818)
- Newhaven Bank (1811)
- Windsor & Berkshire Bank (1812)
- Cambridge Bank (1814)
- Irish Bank (1814)
- Plymouth Bank (1814)
- Swansea Bank (1814, 1815, 1821)
- Bath & Bristol & the West Country Bank (1817)
- Somerset, Bath & Ireland Bank (1818)
- Milsom Bank, Bath (1819)
- Bath & Bristol Bank (1825)

No doubt there were others too ...

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Emma Howard

IN CELEBRATION OF EIGHT DECADES – AN INTERVIEW WITH ANTHONY SPINK

Many of our long-term customers will know Anthony Spink, Non-Executive Director and previously Chairman in the days when the company was still family-owned. Anthony is the last family member to be involved in the company, and has worked at Spink for 54 consecutive years, being recalled to his position there in 1965 by then Chairman David Spink (his uncle). After a brief stint in the silver department between 1959 and 1960, he was called up for National Service in the Royal Scots Greys which he spent in Germany, Aden and Bahrain. He much enjoyed his five years in the army, ending up with the rank of Captain, as Assistant Adjutant to the then Adjutant HRH The Duke of Kent.

Anthony was born on 5th September 1939, and to celebrate his milestone birthday we thought it would be interesting for our readers to hear some of the fascinating tales he has to tell about the fabulous clients and important works of art which passed through Spink's doors during his time at the company, before its present incarnation as an auction house.

As you would expect, he believes the Spink name is synonymous with quality – as he puts it, “we have done all these different things, but everything at the very, top of the market which is why Spink have such an extraordinary client list.” He describes Spink as an amazing club back in its King Street days, which encouraged all kinds of collecting – there was a roaring fire in the coin department, and clients would literally come straight from Heathrow airport with their luggage to spend an afternoon browsing through

current stock. Indeed, Anthony recounts an afternoon before the company relocated from King Street when he came into the glass octagon entrance hall to find five European heads of state (including King Constantine of Greece, a long-term Spink client).

Very often Lord Alexander of Tunis could be seen in the gallery, along with General Montgomery and Earl Mountbatten; Agatha Christie frequently popped in to buy silver; Sir Alec Guinness and David Niven were in “the whole time”. Celebrities and glitterati including Ian Fleming, Sir Mick Jagger and Rudolph Nureyev both bought Islamic jewellery. Sir Bob Geldof and Sting were regulars. The art dealer Guy Morrison (who worked there at the time) once came into Anthony's office and announced, “An old tramp wants to see you” – the “old tramp” turned out to be Sir Ralph Richardson!

Anthony says that the importance of the Oriental department in those days at Spink should not be underestimated – they were leaders in the field – nor the clients who came in to it. The Rothschild family, the Getty family, Nelson Rockefeller and Norton Simon (Director of the Cleveland Art Gallery, Ohio and then The Los Angeles Museum in Pasadena) often bought items; Chicago industrialist Avery Brundage, President of the International Olympic Committee from 1952-1972, was also a massive benefactor, and in 1959 agreed to donate the first part of his vast collection of Asian art to San Francisco on the condition that the city build a new museum to house it. The

“We have done all these different things, but everything at the very top of the market, which is why Spink has such an extraordinary client list.”

Oriental Department at Spink was therefore pivotal in having helped to form some of the most important Oriental art collections in museums worldwide today.

John Paul Getty bought all his classical art for Sutton Place from Spink, and Mrs Getty (daughter-in-law) purchases included a white Indian pavilion; reportedly she was wandering through the sixth room of competitor Mallets one afternoon, who had been excitedly waiting for her, when she turned round to her husband and said, “you know honey, I think we’ll go to Spinks!” This story was told to Anthony by Mallets staff! Other big collectors included Lord Vestey, Sir Edwin Manton, Paul Mellon and the Duke of Westminster (four of Anthony’s most regular clients) and its employees from those days – Guy Morrison, Peter Holmes, Karen Taylor, Iona Sale, Simon Rae, Roger Kaverne, Francesca Galloway to name but a few – have all gone on to be experts in the art market.

Anthony’s father, Paul, was one of twelve sons from three marriages, and often recounted being approached by a man in the Lake District who came up to him and said, “I think I’m your brother!” Paul loved to get Spink into trouble, saying that he could never be a High Sheriff as the family had originally been wreckers in Robin Hood’s Bay – however Anthony proved him wrong by becoming High Sheriff of Oxford himself from 2002-2003! As a boy he remembers someone from Spink going down to Southampton every week to change the antique silver display on the Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, which was done for many years and which he thinks was very successful, everything being for sale and no-one else doing such a thing. Indeed, his uncle, Harold also used to arrange Queen Mary’s cabinets at Marlborough House.

Anthony started at Spink doing silver with Mr Harvey and Mr Harris, who was also General Manager, an amazing department run from the third floor under the leadership of Philip Spink, who climbed the three flights of stairs every morning (he would never use the lift!) and had everything put out on trays for him to inspect each morning, which runners would deliver. On one occasion a Mr Steele enquired



about the price of a diamond necklace, and on being told the price of £250,000 (a vast amount of money in those days) simply put his hand into his pocket and handed over the cash!

He has many, many wonderful stories of other incredible and important items sold during his time at Spink – Spink brokered the sale of the Shah Jehan diamond, a pink 56 carat table cut diamond, which was subsequently exhibited by the British Museum as part of the al-Sabah collection of Mughal jewellery; the ‘Chou En Lai’ throne from China; a gold Henry III penny which was one of only a handful ever minted (sold by Spink at auction for £145,000). A very good Stubbs painting of a pair of foxhounds was sold to Tate Britain (to celebrate England going into the Common Market) which had quite literally fallen off the back of a lorry at Heathrow! One of his favourite stories is of the taxi driver who came in one day holding the first VC ever awarded to a non-commissioned soldier in the First World War (which was subsequently sold by his daughter via Spink) – he cannot emphasise enough the sheer privilege of handling such things.

It was a surreal world in which to work – you never knew who was going to ring up next, and Anthony says you had to pinch yourself in order not to become too blasé. One day he answered the telephone to Fanny Craddock, and on being told who was calling responded, “No, but who



are you really?!” Edward Jocelyn (then Head of Medals) was once seen to bow deeply as he answered a telephone call from Her Majesty The Queen. During a Sudanese State visit there was a terrible kerfuffle when it turned out that she was inadvertently about to award the President a second class order; however there was a first class order in Spink window, but made from tin, which was duly awarded – apparently Her Majesty loved the story so much she wanted to keep it!

Princess Lee Radziwill (Jackie Kennedy’s sister) opened the Spink furniture department, which was regularly visited by Aristotle Onassis, often with Maria Callas. The pair were unfailingly polite, making sure they always made their way back through the whole building to find Anthony and thank him for their visit. Manners were considered to be of the utmost importance: Francis Fulford worked in the furniture department for a time and when Anthony’s uncle Philip brought him his pay cheque at the end of one month he was sacked on the spot for putting his hand over his shoulder to receive the cheque, without turning or saying thank you!

Anthony appears to have been a father figure to many of the colourful characters who were familiar faces to Spink regulars: Murphy the Irish porter, a racing man who gave all visitors tips; Mohammed, another porter, who went to

prison for a drugs offence but was taken back by Anthony – until the Board intervened. Diana Coke worked as a secretary to Anthony; when she became engaged to the Earl of Caithness, she came back from lunch to find a coronet from the silver department on her typewriter with a note reading simply “Gawn (sic) to lunch!”

As a footnote to his own time at Spink, Anthony recounts the famous story of 1943 when Spink in St James’s was hit by a massive bomb – but still opened for business the next morning. This, to him, sums up the quintessentially English nature of the company, and the dedication of its staff to their clients.

Aside from his busy days at Spink, Anthony also found time to be President of the BADA (British Antique Dealers Association) and Chairman of the Grosvenor House Fair; he is still Chairman of the BADA Cultural and Educational Committee. He served on the Ranfurly Library Board – now called Book Aid International – for about 30 years, and also on the charities board of the British Heart Foundation. He was Treasurer of his local church for 18 years, and inspired by the death of a beloved niece, sat on the Oxford Children’s Hospital Benefactors Board for over 20 years.

From its humble beginnings as a pawnbroker in 1653, to its official status as a dealer in 1666, and its current position as the world’s foremost collectables auction house, Anthony believes the Spink name still stands for tradition, quality, good taste, good manners, and above all integrity. He says, “It has encouraged and fostered some of the best collections in the world, increasing and magnifying them when required, becoming global in its breadth yet retaining a strong family feel. Some of the great houses in England are still filled with Spink acquisitions.”

It was fascinating to spend an afternoon listening to the incredible stories Anthony has to tell, always with a dry sense of humour and unfailing courtesy. All that remains for us to say is a very happy 80th birthday to him, and huge congratulations on an illustrious career in the most esteemed of English auction houses.



Portrait of Sir William
Congreve by James Lonsdale
(courtesy National Portrait
Gallery via Wikicommons)



Rare 10d stamp on a Bristol Bullion Bank 30s note issued in 1821



Rare 10d stamp on a Carmarthen Bank £2 note issued in 1824



Specimen printing of the 2nd variety of the oval 1s 3d stamp



3rd variety of oval 1s 3d stamp on an 1825 Salop & N Wales Bank £5 note



Jonathan Callaway

SIR WILLIAM CONGREVE AND HIS COMPOUND PLATE PRINTING PROCESS

Introduction

Sir William Congreve, the 2nd Baronet Congreve of Walton, Staffs, was born on 20th May 1772 and died on 16th May 1828. Today he is remembered by most as primarily an inventor and a pioneer of rocket artillery, though he involved himself in numerous other activities and enterprises. He was the son of Lt Gen Sir William Congreve, the 1st Baronet Congreve, who was the Comptroller of the Royal Laboratory at the Royal Arsenal in Woolwich. Sir William Jnr was educated in Hackney, Wolverhampton and Kent before going on to study law at Trinity College, Cambridge. From an early age he was however more interested in engineering than the law. In 1814 he succeeded his father as the 2nd Baronet and inherited his position at the Royal Laboratory, a post he held until his death in 1828.



Stamp Office specimen of the 1831 circular 1s 3d stamp (Plate B) (courtesy British Library)

This article will focus not on his military exploits but his contribution to the development of security printing, primarily through his invention of the compound plate printing process, though this story would not be complete without looking at his other related invention, unforgeable triple-layered banknote paper. His compound plate process was deployed in the printing of banknotes for at least ten English and overseas banks but is better known for having been adopted by the Stamp Office to produce a series of revenue stamps. These were used in replacement of the previous dry embossed stamps on banknotes. The use of the process had a longer history than might have been expected of an innovative but ultimately cumbersome and expensive printing process.

Early life and career

Congreve never practiced as a lawyer. Engineering was much more his forte but in 1799 he took a different direction and launched a polemical newspaper, the pro-Tory *Royal Standard and Political Register*. He came to wider public attention following a libel action in June 1804 when he and two of his partners, James Whiting the printer, and John Parsons, were sued for libeling Admiral George Cranfield Berkeley, accusing him of cowardice. Congreve thereafter withdrew from publishing and turned to other activities. His association with Whiting continued, however, and becomes a central part of this story.

Also in 1803 he became a volunteer in the London and Westminster Light Horse, as would be expected of a member of a military family. The next year, at his own expense, he began experimenting with rockets at Woolwich, his designs loosely based on rockets used by Indian forces in Mysore. His own rockets were first fired in earnest during the Napoleonic Wars in an engagement at Boulogne in 1806. They were fired from ships he had had specially adapted and had a range of over 1,500m. Their next deployment came in the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, also to great effect, and then at Leipzig with the Royal Artillery's new Rocket Troop.

Congreve continued to develop his rocket technology and his rockets were also used in the British attack on Fort McHenry near Baltimore, Maryland, in the War of 1812 against America. The attack took place in August 1814 and the possibly imagined 'rockets' red glare' was said to have been one of the inspirations for Francis Scott Key's 'Star-Spangled Banner'.

Congreve is described in the Encyclopedia Britannica as 'an ingenious and versatile man of science' but it seems a lot of his success flowed from his friendship with the Prince Regent,

the future King George IV, whose patronage he constantly enjoyed. He had been impressed by Congreve's rocketry as well as his extrovert personality. Many of Congreve's inventions were unsuccessful but he was a relentless publicist for them, and for himself. He published numerous pamphlets detailing them, most printed by James Whiting. He appears also to have been an opportunist who used his public appointments and royal patronage to further his own interests, including his compound plate printing press.

It is not clear exactly when he first met the Prince Regent but by 1811 he had been appointed an equerry. They remained close and he became one of the future king's favourites. Also in 1811 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Academy and was then awarded the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Hanoverian artillery (the Prince Regent was also the Elector of Hanover).

In 1812 he became one of the two MPs of Gatton in Surrey, one of the more notorious rotten boroughs but withdrew in 1814 in favour of the son of the borough's landowner-proprietor, Sir Mark Wood. In 1818 he was elected as the Tory member for Plymouth, a seat he held until his death, benefiting again from his position close to the future king. When the Prince Regent acceded to the throne in 1820 on the death of King George III, Congreve was proud to assist in organising the coronation celebrations in 1821 and designed the beautiful invitation cards printed by Branston & Whiting using one of the new Congreve presses.

In later years Congreve returned to rocketry with his new invention, named the Thunderbolt. He also developed a range of business interests. He became chairman of the Equitable Loan Bank and a director of various companies including the Arigna Iron and Coal Company, the Palladium Insurance Company and the Peruvian Mining Company. After a major fraud case began against him in 1826 in connection with Arigna, he fled to France to avoid his creditors. He was prosecuted in his absence for the fraud, the Lord Chancellor ultimately ruling against him just before his death in May 1828, while an 1827 House of Commons Select Committee report referred to his 'not unwilling suppression of



The Plymouth Bank was one of the first to issue banknotes printed from a Congreve compound plate



Beautiful Bank of Ireland essay submitted by Congreve in 1821



Deal Bank proof with Robt Branston signature, using the same vignette as the Bank of Ireland essay

scruples', a strong condemnation in the language of the day.

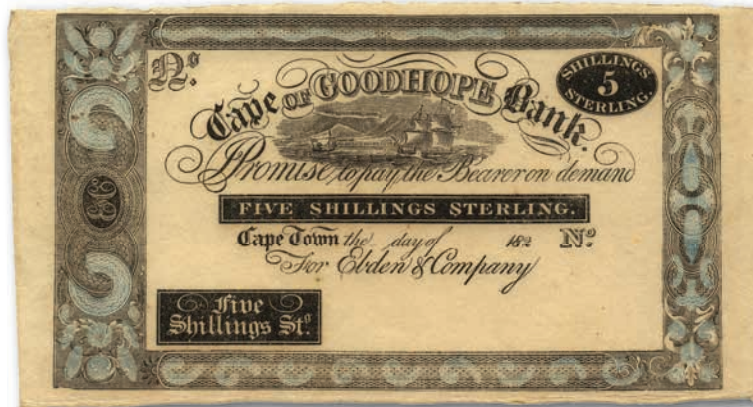
By this stage he was already seriously ill after his health had started to fail a few years earlier. After living with a mistress and fathering two illegitimate sons, he married quite late in life in December 1824, at Wesel in what was then West Prussia. His wife was Isabella MacEvoy



Stuckey's Bank used a compound plate reverse on many of their notes right up to 1909



One of Congreve's spectacular submissions to the Bank of England



The Cape of Good Hope Bank had a note prepared using the Congreve process

(née Carvalho), a young woman of Portuguese descent. They had two sons and a daughter. He died aged 56 in May 1828 in Toulouse, France and was buried there.

Other inventions

Congreve patented a total of eighteen inventions, in addition to his rockets, drawing on his engineering expertise. He also published a number of treatises on his principal inventions

including 'Mounting of Naval Ordnance' (1812); 'A Description of the Hydro-pneumatic (canal) Lock' (1815) and 'A New Principle of Steam-Engine' (1819).

His patents included ones for a time fuse; a rocket parachute attachment; a perpetual motion machine; a new type of clock in which time was measured by a ball rolling along a zig-zag track on an inclined plane (not much use on a ship!); and a method for protecting buildings against fire. It seems few of these were successful and even fewer became financial successes.

Royal Commission 1818

The government set up a Royal Commission on preventing the forgery of banknotes as a response to the need for a concerted effort to combat the growing problem of banknote forgery. The Napoleonic Wars and the economic problems they brought in their wake had caused a surge in paper money issuance, in the absence since the Bank Restriction Act of 1797 of circulating gold and silver coin. The relatively simple design of Bank of England notes and their ever wider circulation, especially since they had started issuing £1 and £2 notes, made them especially prone to being forged as they were getting into the hands of the poorly educated and illiterate. The notes of the many country banks of England and Wales were also regularly targeted.

The Bank received numerous proposals for combatting forgeries from 1797 onwards, when they had asked the public to submit new ideas to deal with the problem. They spent much time evaluating proposals ranging from the manifestly absurd to the impractical. None had been deemed worthy of adopting and an earlier Royal Commission set up in 1803 had come to no useful conclusions. The designs continued unchanged except for the addition of a distinctive watermark.

By 1817, no fewer than 31,000 forged Bank of England notes were detected annually compared to the much lower rates of previous years, where levels had ranged from 8,000 in 1801 to 3,000 in 1809. From 1811 they began to rise rapidly, to 9,000 and then in 1812 they doubled to 18,000.

The penalty for forgery was death and of the 313 persons executed for this offence in 1817,

most were innocent recipients of forged notes who had been caught in possession of them while trying to utter (spend) them again. A public outcry ensued at the manifest unfairness of this. Because the Bank of England refused to honour forged notes they often continued undetected in circulation, while the provincial banks mostly paid up and declined to prosecute innocent passers of their forged notes. As a result the forgers of their notes tended to be uncovered rather more quickly and the problem contained. With the Bank's notes, it was the innocent recipient not the forger himself who suffered.

When the Royal Commission was set up Congreve was appointed one of the seven members and he quickly took a direct interest in devising a solution to the problem – the so-called inimitable note. Part of the Commission's remit was to invite proposals for inimitable notes and once again numerous ideas were submitted. Congreve saw no conflict between being a member of the Commission and submitting his own proposals to it. When the Commission issued its final report in 1819 they stated that they had examined 108 projects and 70 varieties of paper.

At the same time the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts, Manufactures and Commerce (now better known as the Royal Society of Arts) started to conduct its own enquiries into 'increasing the difficulty of imitation'. They rightly accepted from the outset that inimitability itself was an impossible aim. The Society issued its findings in 1819 and advocated a combination of artistry, a finely engraved vignette and the use of machine engraving, while noting that there were, they estimated, no fewer than 10,000 copperplate engravers in Britain capable of copying a Bank of England note. Thomas Curson Hansard, whose firm printed the Society's report, submitted a typographical note to the Bank. This contained tiny text at the bottom of the note arguing strongly for his proposal and included the secret marks he believed essential to a secure note, but also to no avail.

The Bank of England continued to receive proposals too, including one submitted in 1817



This proof reverse was designed and engraved by Abel Bowen of Boston using the Congreve process under licence



Scarce paper duty label from 1821



Detail of paper duty label showing the Congreve imprint

by Augustus Applegath and his partner Edward Cowper. The Bank was sufficiently impressed to advance them the sum of £1,200 to enable them to continue their experiments using different types of engraving and various coloured inks. Their work continued until 1821, by which time every one of their essays had been successfully copied by the Bank's superintendent of printing and engraving, William Bawtree. None of their ideas was adopted.



J & J Sivewright were lottery ticket contractors in the 1820s



Charles Whiting trade card on paper embossed by Dobbs

Donkin compound printing machine (courtesy Science Museum via Wikicommons)



Meanwhile, Congreve had been busy. He filed three patents central to this story, the first in 1819 registering his technique for making compound plates (the concept itself had already been patented in 1786 by Solomon Henry). Congreve then applied to patent his 'improved' compound plate printing machine in 1820 (granted in June 1821). He also published a pamphlet in 1820, printed by James Whiting, attacking the hardened steel plate engraving techniques of Jacob Perkins as being too easily forgeable. The two had quickly become fierce rivals for the favours of the Bank of England but in the end neither of them won. In fact the Bank of England made no changes at all to its notes as a result of all these investigations, reports and proposals. Congreve submitted specimens of notes printed by his machine but the Bank rejected them after '*due consideration*', at that time still preferring the Applegath and Cowper designs.

Congreve had one more trick up his sleeve – in 1819 he had registered yet another patent, this time for unforgeable triple-layered banknote paper. This involved compressing three very thin layers of paper, the central one being partly or completely coloured. Essays were prepared in the form of banknotes for the fictitious 'Provincial Bank' and 'Commercial Bank'. The Bank's papermakers, Portals, were asked by the Bank to experiment with the design and this they did, submitting specimens while asserting that the process would be too expensive and slow to produce. The idea went no further despite the proposal enjoying the support of the Royal Commission (of which Congreve was of course a member).

The Stamp Office adopts Congreve's compound plate printing process

Fortunately for Congreve, the Stamp Office showed interest in his compound plate printing process. He had first proposed the concept to them in October 1819 when he had argued forcefully that the dry embossed stamps they had exclusively used since 1694 were too prone to forgery and that only his new process would put a stop to the resulting loss of revenue. He also



A magnificent specimen of the 1831 5d stamp showing the superb embossing (courtesy British Library)

promised that stamps printed using his process would be no more expensive, nor would they take longer to apply to documents. He also promised that the stamps would be impossible to imitate.

The Stamp Office examined a working model of his machine and stated that '*we consider the invention highly ingenious*'. To proceed to the production stage Congreve brought together a team comprising Bryan Donkin, the brilliant engineer and his partner John Wilks, Robert Branston, the talented engraver of the compound plates, and James Whiting. Donkin also constructed the geometric lathe, or rose machine, which made it possible to engrave the machinework whirls and patterns typical of the Congreve revenue stamps.

The manufacturing process started with a single hard metal plate through which an open-work pattern was cut, then filled with molten metal to form a second plate. The two plates were then separately inked in different colours and brought back together for the actual printing. Using a letterpress process, two separate colours could be printed in a single action and in perfect register. Congreve claimed, with some justification at the time, that the perfect colour registration would be impossible to replicate either by hand or by any other printing process.



Postage stamp essay submitted by Charles Whiting in 1839

Stunning invitation card to the coronation of George IV, with embossing by Dobbs



5th variety of the oval 5d stamp on the back of a J Stewart Mackenzie note issued in Stornaway



Specimen printing of the 4th variety of the oval 5d stamp

Three machines were constructed and delivered to the Stamp Office together with a two horse-power steam engine to drive them.

Congreve Duty Stamps

The first designs to be printed were 5d duty stamps for use on £1 and 1 Guinea banknotes. These were authorised on 26th May 1821. Specimens of a total of 22 designs dating from 1821 to 1831 have been preserved in the Stamp Office archives held by the British Library. Marcus Samuel records one further 5d die being prepared in 1845. The plates did not last as long as they were expected to as each variety clearly demonstrates that they had been re-engraved.

5d Stamps

The 5d stamps break down into two main designs. The first of these is oval with GR and IV in frames to the left and right of the Royal Arms. This design is seen in two varieties, the earlier one with the GR and IV in rectangular panels

and the later one where they are in oval panels. In total there were nine varieties of these designs.

The second 5d design was circular and was introduced in May 1825. The redesign was prompted by adaptation of the Congreve machines to include an embossed element into the stamp. This is the classic George & Dragon design by Pistrucci first seen on the gold sovereigns of the day and is found at the centre of the design. Five varieties are known dating from 1825 to 1845.

10d Stamps

The only 10d duty stamps were authorised in July 1821, one for notes of £1 10s and one for £2 notes. Both were used sparingly and these denominations died out in 1825. Survivors are consequently rare today.

1s 3d Stamps

The stamps for 1s 3d are seen in two different formats: the original oval design recorded in four different varieties, followed in 1825 by a circular design quite similar to its 5d counterpart and seen in three varieties. This too incorporated an embossed element, this time a bust of George IV. A well-executed forgery of this stamp seen on notes of the Rochdale Bank erroneously put the George & Dragon image at the centre of the design.

To an extent, the use of Congreve stamps must have been self-defeating. With so many designs on offer, some of them in use simultaneously, and all comprising a complex but stylistically similar mix of machinework swirls and red and black colouring, it would have been well-nigh impossible to spot any forgeries. That this was clearly exploited by forgers contributed to their early discontinuance (Scottish notes excepted).

Stamp Office verdict on Congreve's machines

While the stamps designs were intricately and beautifully engraved, the machines were not a success, as a Stamp Office report recorded. Firstly, the cost proved to be much higher at £8,200 compared to the promised £2,000.

Secondly, the machines proved to be much slower than the dry embossing process they were intended to replace, with banks having to wait



Reverse of 1825 Aberdeen Town & County Bank £1 with engraved border to accommodate the Congreve stamp. The stamp is the 1st of the circular designs



Final variety of the oval 5d stamp, one of two varieties used on Leith Bank 1gn notes issued in 1825

rather longer than they wanted to get their newly stamped notes back. Before, they invariably got their notes back the same day, now they had to wait for days, up to 14 on the worst occasions, an expensive wait for banks that funded themselves primarily by issuing their own notes. Some banks resorted to paying for more expensive dry stamps just to speed up the process. The Stamp Office estimated that ‘one man in the dry (embossing) room could strike as much in one day as two engines could do now with six or seven men’.

Thirdly, forgeries of the new stamps started to appear within a few months, so even that claim proved groundless.

Use of the machines declined after 1825 when £1 notes were banned in England following a severe financial crisis which swept many country banks away. Thereafter more banks started to agree composition arrangements with the Stamp Office, paying a lump sum based on their average issuance and thus avoiding having to have each note stamped. The Congreve stamps were eventually superseded by coloured embossed stamps introduced in 1850.

In Scotland the story was a little different. £1 notes remained the mainstay of banknote issuance and continued to have Congreve stamps applied to them (except where banks had agreed composition arrangements). The latest recorded use on a banknote is a Commercial Bank of Scotland £1 note of 1849. The Stamp Office in Edinburgh is believed never to have had its own Congreve machine so all Scottish notes would have had to be transported to London and back for stamping. In many cases, however, the notes were engraved and printed in London by firms such as Perkins, Bacon & Co, thus reducing transport costs as they would have been stamped before delivery.

Compound plate printing on banknotes

Congreve remained proud of his invention and worked hard to promote its use in other fields. He eventually persuaded at least ten English and overseas banks to use compound plate printing for their banknotes. He also prepared essays for others. Some of these notes are beautifully designed and engraved while all contain the familiar features of dual colour compound plate printing. One of the first banks to adopt the Congreve process was the Plymouth Bank of Sir William Elford, one of Congreve’s predecessors as MP for Plymouth who was ruined when his bank failed in 1825.

Other English banks known to have adopted the process included Deal Bank, Scarborough Old Bank, Sheffield & Rotherham Bank, Stuckey’s Banking Company (who used it on the back of their notes right up to 1909) and Whitby Old Bank. A superb essay was submitted to the Bank of Ireland but they proved as conservative as the Bank of England in resisting Congreve’s radical innovations.

Other uses of compound plate printing

There are many more diverse examples of compound plate printing, all by Whiting & Branston, including the dramatically beautiful invitation and entry tickets for the coronation of George IV on 19th July 1821. Other examples included lottery advertisements, paper duty labels, Indian Stamp Office stamps, medicine tax labels and other proprietary product labels where the manufacturer was keen to deter forgers. The exquisite coronation tickets also featured decorative embossing by Henry Dobbs & Co, which impressed Congreve so much he introduced embossing into his revenue stamp designs from 1825. A decorative panel on bonds issued in 1823 by the entire-



15 Attempted forgery of Congreve stamp on an unissued Rochdale Bank £5 note. It should have been a bust of George IV at the centre, not the George & Dragon motif

ly fictitious Government of Poyais was printed using Congreve's machine. One wonders if the creator of this 'country', Gregor MacGregor, an infamous fraudster, ever paid Congreve for his work!

In around 1824 Congreve decided to withdraw from direct involvement in his invention and assigned both the machines and the associated patents to James Whiting and Robert Branston, with whom he had been working from the outset. While little of the material printed by Congreve carried his own imprint, both Whiting and Branston added their names wherever they could. James's son Charles took over his father's share in about 1839 and, as an example of how close the family connections were, Charles married Congreve's widow Lady Isabella in 1835.

In 1833 a licensee of the Congreve patents was appointed in the United States, Abel Bowen of Boston, who probably worked in collaboration with the New England Bank Note Company. The process was used only sparingly on banknotes in America, examples including the reverses of issues by the Nahant Bank and the Bank of Norfolk, both in Massachusetts.

In 1839, postage stamp essays printed on a compound plate printing press were submitted by Charles Whiting as entries in the Treasury Competition for the first penny postage stamps. These were highly commended but were rejected in favour of Perkins Bacon's Penny Black design.

Compound plate printing was used extensively in India and Donkin continued making compound printing dies for India up to the 1950s. It is estimated that he constructed more than twenty compound-plate printing presses between 1820 and 1920. The

last recorded use of a compound plate machine is in 1920 when the final printings of medicine tax labels by the Stamp Office came to an end after the tax was abolished.

With advances in printing it was now much easier for other producers to replicate the compound plate style with its distinctive colour combinations, but using conventional methods.

Conclusion

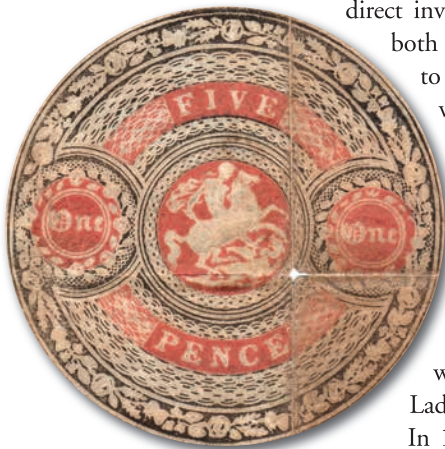
Sir William Congreve was a colourful and not uncontroversial character who used his royal connections to advance his career and promote his inventions. In the world of security printing his innovative but flawed compound plate printing process made a significant contribution to the industry's development. His machines remained in use for a century and while many associate his name with rocketry most banknote enthusiasts and philatelists will link it to his achievements in security printing.

Acknowledgements

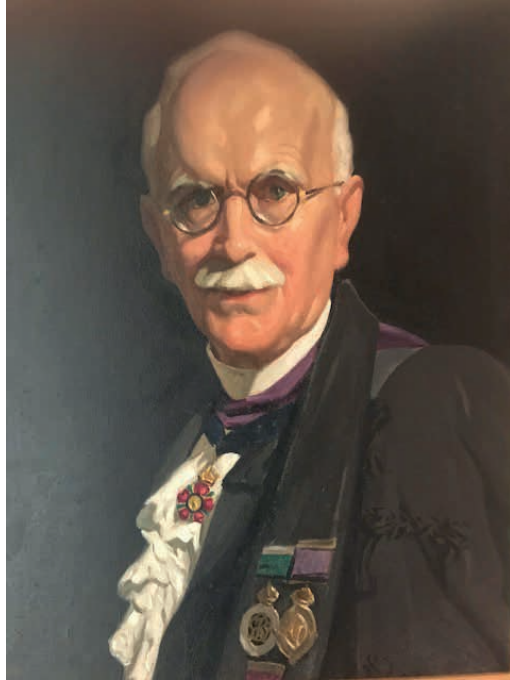
My thanks to Paul Skinner and Richard Morel at the British Library and Barnaby Faull and Elaine Fung at Spink.

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Very last variety of the 5d stamp on an 1847 Clydesdale £1



John Anderson Graham (1861-1942)



Graham (back row, second from right) in Kalimpong



Jack West-Sherring

PHILANTHROPY IN THE HIMALAYAS

Of all the grand buildings left from the British Raj, few are more incongruous than Kalimpong's Macfarlane Memorial Church. This crenelated neo-Gothic edifice looms over the Himalayan town, once a remote outpost of Empire. Its builder, the Very Reverend JA 'Daddy' Graham D.D., was an exceptional man whose medals Spink sold on 24th July, alongside those of his equally remarkable wife. John and Katherine Graham dedicated their lives to alleviating poverty in the Himalayan foothills, and are credited with starting Kalimpong's first hospital. They founded a school, Dr. Graham's Homes, which now ranks among India's most successful. Their philanthropic work continues to this day. Here is their story.

John Anderson Graham was born at De Beauvoir, Hackney on 8th September 1861. His father David Graham, a Dunbartonshire farmer, died in 1867. Young John left his Parish school aged 13 to support his family, gaining employment as a clerk and enrolling himself in a school at Glasgow in 1875, attending evening classes in astronomy and stenography. He became involved in Church affairs at St Bernard's, Glasgow, and studied ministry at Edinburgh University from 1885. He quickly learned the importance of Church propaganda, authoring the periodical *Life and Work* as Secretary of a Student Committee. He initiated the *Church of Scotland Yearbook* in 1886, and was appointed National Secretary of the Young Men's Guild.

Graham met his future wife, Katherine McConachie, when they were both working with children living in poverty in the West Port area of Edinburgh. He graduated from Divinity Hall and was ordained as the Young Men's Guild's first overseas Missionary on 13th January 1889. Two days later he married Katherine, with whom he later fathered two sons and four daughters. The

couple reached Calcutta on 21st March 1889, having travelled the overland route, and began their Mission in the remote Himalayan town of Kalimpong, 4,000 feet above sea level. Part of British Sikkim, India's least populous region, Kalimpong was inhabited by tribal Lepchas, Nepalese, and Bhutias. Overhead loomed Mount Kanchenjunga, the highest peak in India.

In just six years, the Grahams transformed Kalimpong and left an enduring legacy. They raised funds for a neo-Gothic church, named in honour of a Scottish clergyman who preached there ten years earlier. The 'Macfarlane Memorial Church' opened on 1st November 1891, with capacity for 1,000 worshippers. It is visible from all parts of the town, and has become a cherished landmark. Badly damaged in the 2011 Sikkim earthquake, it reopened with great fanfare in 2013. In 1893, when disease racked the town, the Grahams established its first ever hospital with 25 beds. Named 'The Charteris Hospital', after Rev Dr Archibald Charteris of the Young Men's Guild, it remained Kalimpong's only hospital for another 80 years. Graham designed it to incorporate a leprosarium, for those suffering from leprosy. He and Katherine even brought employment to the region, starting various craft industries. One of his workshops employed only women - their handmade products were sold locally, giving the region's womenfolk a working wage for the first time in their history.

In 1895, the Grahams returned to Scotland on furlough. They began fundraising for their next project in Kalimpong, a dedicated children's village for orphans deemed unacceptable to their parents' communities because of the stigma of mixed blood and illegitimacy. John and Katherine Graham made impassioned speeches at 214 towns and villages across Scotland, energised



by the plight of the 'Tea Garden Children'. On 24th September 1900, they accommodated six children in a rented house. Over the next six weeks another 26 children were admitted. They leased 100 acres of land from the government, and built the first permanent cottage on 8th November 1900. They then opened a farm, appointing a Farm Manager from Scotland. Over the next twenty years, 44 buildings were constructed and 'Dr. Graham's Homes' became a renowned school, drawing pupils from Nepal and Bhutan as well as Sikkim. It thrives to this day (see www.drgrahamshomes.co.uk).

Katherine Graham founded a girl's school for 150 pupils, later renamed the Kalimpong Academy. She introduced female teacher

training and in 1916 was awarded the Gold Kaisar-i-Hind decoration, bestowed upon 'any person without distinction of race, occupation, position, or sex who shall have distinguished himself (or herself) by important and useful service in the advancement of the public interest in India.' For his astonishing public service, John 'Daddy' Graham was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1911, also receiving the Gold Kaisar-i-Hind in 1903 and a Bar in 1935. Edinburgh University awarded him an honorary doctorate. In 1931 he received the highest honour his Church could bestow: Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland - the only missionary ever to hold this appointment.

Lot 371, the superb C.I.E., Kaisar-i-Hind and Bar group of three awarded to the Very Reverend J. A. 'Daddy' Graham D.D.

The Gold Kaisar-i-Hind decoration awarded to Katherine Graham formed Lot 372.

“As he died, India was threatened with invasion by the Japanese and Kalimpong was near the front line.”



Female pupils at the Girl's School founded by Katherine Graham



Small beginnings: Dr. Graham's Homes in 1900

Graham spent 35 years as Pastor of the Macfarlane Memorial Church and Administrator of the Kalimpong Mission. His wife died on 15th May 1919, and as a tribute he built the Katherine Graham Chapel in the heart of Dr Graham's Homes. When he himself passed away on 15 May 1942, he was buried next to her in the Chapel's Garden of Remembrance. His epitaph reads: 'Dr Graham who loved children founded these Homes in 1900.' As he died, India was threatened with invasion by the Japanese and Kalimpong was near the front line. From his death bed, he sent the following telegram to reassure his pupils:

'The world is in difficulty and this is the call to us to do all we can to help. You dear children have your part to play and it may be a big part. The way

for you as for all of us, is to live just as Jesus lived, to follow him in His loving, unselfish, generous life of service to all, to bear witness to Him and His way, in everything we do. So shall we best help the world out of its difficulties by helping to bring God's Kingdom to come... from your loving friend.'

Graham had just hours to live, though Kalimpong has never forgotten him. Dr Graham's Homes is now a registered UK Charity, its trustees determined to preserve his legacy. The Grahams' letters, photographs and ephemera constitute an historically important archive, and are held at The National Library of Scotland (Acc.6039). Whoever became the custodian of the Grahams' medals on 24th July has bought a tangible piece of their story, a tale of humanity and kindness which deserves to be remembered.

PRIVATE TREATY



The Percy Jackson Plate 77 Penny Red, with the original 1944 certificate from the RPSL.



Geoff Anandappa

THE PERCY JACKSON PLATE 77 PENNY RED

ONE WAS DESTROYED IN THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE OF 1906.
ANOTHER WAS STOLEN IN 1965 AND NEVER SEEN AGAIN.
OTHERS GRACE THE ROYAL COLLECTION AND THE BRITISH LIBRARY.

SPINK IS PLEASED TO OFFER BY PRIVATE TREATY
ONE OF ONLY THREE SINGLE EXAMPLES OF THE LEGENDARY
PLATE 77 PENNY RED REMAINING IN PRIVATE HANDS.

The Plate 77 Penny Red is a stamp that young collectors of British stamps dream about. Along with the British Guiana one cent Magenta, it is one of those stamps that every budding philatelist hopes to find in a dealer's box or a book of "approvals". Unlike the British Guiana though, Penny Reds are everywhere – hundreds and thousands of them, sold by the bundle and even used to wallpaper pubs! Surely someone somewhere is bound to find another Plate 77?

The story of Great Britain's Penny Red begins in 1840, shortly after the issue of the world's first stamp, the Penny Black. The postal authorities quickly realised that unscrupulous characters were washing off the postmarks and reusing the stamps – and it was determined, after printing trials, that changing the colour of the stamps from black to red brown would make the fraud easier to detect.

The first Penny Reds were produced in 1841 and, like the Penny Black, they were imperforate and produced from eleven printing plates. From 1854, perforated versions were produced, and the stamp went through a number of incarnations with minor changes to the design, perforations and watermark. The final version, issued in 1864 with letters in all four corners,

was produced from a number of printing plates numbered from 71 to 225. Overall, some 21 billion Penny Reds were produced before the issue came to an end in 1879.

Of all the plates, 77 is the rarest. It is likely that only one sheet was printed, and there is a record that the printing plate was rejected due to poor alignment which would result in some stamps being misperforated. This sheet should have been destroyed, but a few mint and used examples have been discovered over the years.

Percy Jackson was one of those collectors best described as a Penny Red nut. A retired bank manager, he lived in a rented cottage in the small village of Ropley in Hampshire with his wife Ellen. A keen stamp collector and member of the Royal Philatelic Society of London (RPSL), he wrote to *The London Philatelist* in 1943, requesting information about Penny Reds. Only the following year, sorting through a "box of a million Penny Reds", he found his elusive Plate 77.

It would certainly have been the highlight of his philatelic life. He sent the stamp to the RPSL for a certificate of authenticity, and put it up for sale at a Robson Lowe auction in 1944, where it sold for £220. It has never appeared at auction since.

The Eight Singles from Plate 77

An unused irregular block of four (with corner letters AA, AB, AC and BA) was discovered in the 1870s. Of these,

- AA ended up in the collection of Henry J Crocker (one of the Fathers of Philately) which was destroyed in a fire following the San Francisco earthquake of 1906
- AB was acquired by King George V in 1919 and is still in the Royal Collection
- AC was sold in a Robson Lowe auction to Major Raphael in 1959 – but his collection was stolen in 1965, and the stamp has not been seen since
- BA became part of the Thomas Tapling Collection and was bequeathed to the British Museum in 1891 – it is held in The British Library today.

The remaining examples are all used.

- LL, heavily cancelled by an obliterator postmark, was discovered by a Penny Red collector in 1906. It passed through a number of hands before being sold for £375 in 1966. It is now in a private collection and has not been seen since 1974.

Interestingly, three examples (PH, PI and MI) supposedly all originated from one wholesale lot of Penny Reds divided among a number of collectors.

- PH was discovered in 1924 and passed through a several collections before being sold to H G Fletcher in 1956. His collection was bequeathed to a museum in 1989 and transferred to The British Library where it remains.
- PI, a used example on piece with a four-penny stamp, was discovered by a Manchester stamp dealer in 1920. It was auctioned by Robson Lowe in 1959 for £900, and subsequently by Christie's and Spink, passing through the collections of Hassan Shaïda and Pichai Buranasombati. Last sold in 2012 by Stanley Gibbons for £550,000 (a record for a British stamp) it remains in private hands.
- MI was discovered by Percy Jackson in 1944 and auctioned for £220 by Robson Lowe.

The recent discovery of a part-envelope bearing three Penny Red stamps inscribed 77 has stimulated much debate in the philatelic world. Rigorous scientific testing has proved the stamps to be genuine, but some philatelic authorities are yet to be convinced. It appears that the saga of the Plate 77 is set to continue...

Like the British Guiana one cent Magenta, the Plate 77 may not be the most visually inspiring stamp – but over the years, it has assumed legendary status. The handful of examples which have come to light have graced some of the most famous collections in the world. There is no doubt that the Plate 77 will continue to inspire generations of collectors to come.

The Percy Jackson Plate 77 Penny Red is available for Private Treaty sale by Spink for £300,000.

For further details, please contact Geoff Anandappa, Director of Client Services, at ganandappa@spink.com.



*Great Britain Queen Victoria 1864 1d Rose Red (the **Percy Jackson Plate 77**) showing corner letters MI, lightly cancelled by a London 75 postmark. The plate number 77 appears (sideways) on the right and left sides of the stamp.*

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ROMAN COINS, MONEY, AND
SOCIETY
IN ELIZABETHAN ENGLAND

SIR THOMAS SMITH'S
ON THE WAGES OF THE ROMAN FOOTSOLDIER



ANDREW BURNETT
RICHARD SIMPSON
DEBORAH THORPE

NUMISMATIC STUDIES
No. 36



1951-02-17-1
Fitzpatrick
Original VC
front



1951-02-17-1
Fitzpatrick
Original VC
reverse



Survivors 94th Regt & Colors, Bronkhurst Spruit. - Decr 20th 1880.

1951-04-22-51 Survivors 94th Regt & Colors, Bronkhurst Spruit. - Decr 20th 1880, 5 April 1881

Belinda Day,
Senior Curator,
National Army Museum

PRIVATE FRANCIS FITZPATRICK'S MEDALS REUNITED IN THE COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL ARMY MUSEUM VIA SPINK AFTER 102 YEARS

Regulars at Spink's medal auctions may well recall that the auction on 24th July 2018 included a medal group consisting of a replica Victoria Cross, a replica South Africa Medal and an original Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Private Francis Fitzpatrick, 94th Foot.

Normally a group such as this would not be something that the National Army Museum would bid on as we focus on collecting original material. However, this group is part of a very interesting story of courage and scandal, with good potential for audience engagement.

Francis Fitzpatrick was born in County Monaghan in Ireland in 1859, enlisting with the 94th Foot at Newry in 1876 at the age of 17. Private Fitzpatrick served in the Zulu and Basuto Wars (1877-79) and fought in Sir Garnet Wolsey's attack on Sekukuni Town on 28th November 1879. It was during this action that Fitzpatrick won his Victoria Cross at just 20 years of age. This was one of two Victoria Crosses awarded for actions in this engagement (both to the 94th Foot) and one of 23 awarded for the War.

Fitzpatrick was with Private Thomas Flawn (also 94th Foot), 2nd Lieutenant James Cumming Dewar (1st Dragoon Guards) and six members of the Native Contingent, when Dewar was wounded. Fitzpatrick and Flawn's official citations state that Dewar was left completely unable to move as a result of his injuries and that accompanied by Fitzpatrick and Flawn, the Native Contingent proceeded to carry him down

the hill back to base. However, the group was attacked by a party of approximately 30 enemy personnel causing the Native Contingent to flee, abandoning the British soldiers. Fitzpatrick and Flawn remained with Dewar and evacuated him back to the relative safety of the camp by alternately carrying him and firing at the enemy to cover their retreat.

Considerably later, after the 94th Foot had become the Connaught Rangers in 1881, an account was published in the *King's County Chronicle* (an Irish newspaper published in Offaly). According to this article Fitzpatrick ordered the members of the Native Contingent to carry Dewar down the hill to safety. Flawn suggested that they might be attacked but Fitzpatrick believed the efforts of the Army that day would have done so much harm to the enemy that there would be none for 100 miles. He was so confident in this belief that he made a bet of a penny with Flawn to this end. Fitzpatrick lost the bet when he spotted 30 enemy fighters. The enemy attacked almost immediately, and the Native Contingent took flight leaving their three British comrades. Fitzpatrick and Flawn waited until the enemy were 10 yards away before opening fire on them. Their volley of fire caused the enemy to be more cautious in their approach and afforded Fitzpatrick and Flawn a chance to escape with the now unconscious Dewar. Initially Fitzpatrick provided covering fire as Flawn retreated carrying Dewar. They later exchanged roles giving Flawn a chance to 'have a go at the



2018-08-42 Fitzpatrick's replica VC group

enemy'. They were met by a rescue party and returned to their encampment. How much of this account is accurate is uncertain, as the journalist who wrote it did not identify their sources.

The story of Fitzpatrick's Victoria Cross then takes a more unusual turn. He was presented with his award in the field by Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Anstruther (94th Foot) on 17th September 1879. It is thought that he then proceeded to either to wear his medals or carry them with him in his pack whilst fighting in the First Boer War (1880-81). Fitzpatrick was still serving with the 94th when the column he was marching in, under the command of Anstruther, was attacked by at least 250 Boers near Bronkhurst Spruit. Approximately 156 of the 253 soldiers were killed or injured in around 15 minutes. Fitzpatrick was so badly injured that his comrades left him for dead. Whilst Fitzpatrick was lying unconscious another soldier seems to have taken his medals. It is speculated that the medals were taken to sell as there was a significant market for Victoria Crosses even in the 1880s, however the medals may have been taken with the intention to return

them to Fitzpatrick's family. The motives of the soldier who took the medals are unlikely to ever be discovered as he is reported to have been killed later in the same conflict.

Following the loss of his Victoria Cross and South Africa Medal, Fitzpatrick was awarded replicas of them at the Crown's expense. It is possible, based on evidence from later reports, that these medals may have been presented to him by Queen Victoria at Buckingham Palace in 1881, whilst he was still confined to a stretcher. After he left the Army and recovered from his injuries, Fitzpatrick set up a stable in Malta. Little information can be found regarding this venture, but it appears to have failed as he later returned to Scotland to work as a groom in Glasgow. When the Second Boer War (1898-1901) broke out, Fitzpatrick enlisted in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and served in South Africa once again. He received a Queen's South Africa Medal for his service, which he wore with his two replica medals whilst working as a General Post Office doorkeeper in Glasgow after leaving the Army.



1951-02-17-2 Fitzpatrick's original South Africa Medal

Fitzpatrick died in Glasgow during 1933 and left this medal set to the first of his descendants to serve in the armed forces. This was a distant male relative who served during the Second World War. Subsequently this descendant sold the medals and they appeared in a Belfast shop in 1950 priced at £100 (approximately £3,500 today). Following an article in the Belfast Telegraph, these medals were bought by an Ulster Alderman who collected medals. He presented what he believed to be Fitzpatrick's original medals to the Ulster Museum, so Fitzpatrick could be remembered in his home county.

At some point, Fitzpatrick's original Victoria Cross and South Africa Medal had been found and returned to him. Fitzpatrick was instructed to return his duplicate medals (worn with his Queen's South Africa Medal) to the War Office. However, it appears that he did not do so as these were the medals which his family inherited after his death.

Fitzpatrick's original Victoria Cross and South Africa Medal were sold to Lieutenant Colonel Henry Francis Newdigate Jourdain for £42 (equivalent of just over £5,000 today) in 1906 at a Spink auction. Jourdain, who was the last Commanding Officer of the Connaught Rangers, spotted the medal group in Ulster shortly after it went on display and made it very clear that he had the original versions of them.

The Alderman withdrew the set from display in the Ulster Museum in order to have it authenticated by Hancocks, who make them. This led to this set being identified as having two Victorian replica medals and one original medal. He demanded a refund from the vendor, which he duly received and gave up medal collecting as a result of this experience.

Jourdain's collection of medals relating to the Connaught Rangers now form part of the collection of the National Army Museum. Consequently, when the other set of Fitzpatrick's medals came up for sale at Spink, the Museum took the opportunity to purchase them for the Collection, allowing us to reunite the two sets. These interesting medals can be viewed digitally through our online collection <https://www.nam.ac.uk/collections>.

Belinda Day is the Senior Curator at the National Army Museum

SPINK MEDAL DEPARTMENT ESSAY COMPETITION 2019

In March this year, Jack West-Sherring of the Spink Medal Department suggested an essay competition for sixth-formers. Marlborough College took up the challenge, and Jack visited Marlborough to explain his idea. He asked each competitor to research an Old Marlburian who was awarded the Victoria Cross, and write about him as if cataloguing his VC for a Spink auction. Jack was looking for a colourful and erudite writing style, and he set the maximum extent at 500 words. To our knowledge, this is a first for Spink. Here we reproduce Giacomo Prideaux's winning entry in full.

As a trophy, Giacomo was awarded a framed replica VC with his name and the words 'Winner – Spink Essay Prize 2019' engraved below, courtesy of Spink's Medal Services and Special Commissions Department. Congratulations Giacomo! In future, we hope to broaden this competition and offer it annually.





Jack West-Sherring

Lieutenant-Colonel Eric Charles Twelves Wilson (October 1912 – 23rd December 2008) was a remarkable figure, not only for his work with the British military efforts in Africa during the first half of the twentieth century, but also for his personal mastery of persistence.

Wilson was a key figure in laying the foundations for the current British involvement in Africa, where the largest number of UK Armed Forces personnel are training outside of the UK today. Wilson was awarded a Prize Cadetship to attend the Royal Military College in Sandhurst after his time at Marlborough College. Commissioned to the East Surrey Regiment on 2nd February 1933, Wilson was soon promoted to the King's African Rifles in 1937 and The Somaliland Camel Corps in 1939 where, at age 27, he was the acting captain. Wilson commanded his troops exceptionally against the Italian conquest of British Somaliland, in which the remarkably outnumbered British forces took their strategic stand on the hills around Tug Argan.

During this gruelling battle, in which Wilson had contracted Malaria and was already wounded, he maintained his Vickers machine-gun post and aided the repair of his fellow soldiers' equipment. With Wilson's spectacles smashed, many of his guns destroyed by the enemy's field artillery fire and his right shoulder and left eye also damaged, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson was presumed dead. Wilson had however been captured, and was discovered in October of 1940 to be held captive in a prisoner of war camp in Eritrea. By this time, Wilson had been awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross for his perseverance, bravery and determination to defend against the Italian forces. Wilson spent over a year in the sickening conditions of the Italian prisoner of war camp in Eritrea before the surrendering of Italian forces in East Africa in 1941.

After being awarded a Victoria Cross in July of 1942 from King George VI, and despite being mentally and physically damaged, Wilson's overwhelming persistence was still flourishing. Wilson's rank as Captain was made permanent in 1941, and with this, he served as Adjutant to the Long Range Desert Group, and later as second in command of the 11th (Kenyan) King's African Rifles, A Battalion part of the 11th East African Division of the Burma Campaign.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson later contracted scrub typhus, a deadly intracellular parasite, and was forced into hospitalisation for two months. Wilson nevertheless returned to serve his country, and commanded an infantry training establishment at Jinja in Uganda. Wilson was then advanced to the Northern Rhodesia Regiment in 1946 and was awarded honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1949.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eric Charles Twelves Wilson is an example of the best that humanity can offer; intelligent, loyal, resilient, and above all, exceptionally devoted to protecting and serving his country with utmost respect. To be custodian of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson's Victoria Cross is to be custodian to a man's legacy which demonstrates all which is great about our country.

Giacomo Prideaux,
Marlborough College 2019

FORTHCOMING EVENT

THE 'LIONHEART' COLLECTION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND BRITISH EMPIRE PART X

London, 17th September 2019

September promises a trio of fine philatelic offerings, one of which is the tenth in the 'Lionheart' series of auctions all of which will take place at the Royal Philatelic Society London HQ, 15 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 7BW.

Once again bringing together an impressive array from across the Commonwealth, highlights include a strong section of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika with a very scarce 1904-07 50r grey and red-brown mint block of four, formerly part of the Lord Vestey collection (Lot 1190) and a fine run of the 1922-27 issue including a lovely mint £10 black and green (Lot 1204).

The Straits Settlements are also well represented with a highlight being a mint 1921-33 \$100 marginal example with plate number (Lot 1246). Within the Newfoundland section we are pleased to offer both a 1919 3c 'Hawker' cover (lot 1295) and a 1927 60c 'De Pinedo' cover (lot 1297), a scarce duo; also worthy of note is the lovely section of Rhodesia Double Heads with many items coming from the Sir Gawainne Baillie collection, a particular highlight being a fine £1 red and black mint pair (lot 1362).

Along with these rarities are a number of single country and Empire collections and a wide range of both basic and difficult sets and single stamps, providing something for collectors at all levels.

The 'Lionheart' Collection of Great Britain and British Empire Part X will be offered for sale by Spink London on 17th September 2019. For further information please contact Josh Barber, jbarber@spink.com.





The Royal Philatelic Society
London HQ
15 Abchurch Lane,
London, EC4N 7BW
www.rpsl.org.uk

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Spink is proud to continue being part of the Tomorrow's Royal campaign by holding some of our most important and prestigious auctions, at the new HQ of the Royal Philatelic Society of London.

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Do join us, in the heart of the city of London, for the beginning of a great philatelic adventure.

The first of our auctions to be held at this magnificent venue will be:

17th September 2019
The 'Bartica' Collection of British Guiana Ship Type Issues
The 'Lionheart' Collection of Great Britain and British Empire Part X

18th September 2019
The Camping Collection of Great Britain

Viewing for these auctions will be held at SPINK Stampex stand #122 and thereafter, **16th September** on the second floor of the Royal Philatelic Society London.

FORTHCOMING EVENT

THE WATERBIRD COLLECTION OF CHOICE NUMISMATIC RARITIES

London, 28th September 2019

Spink is delighted to present the Waterbird Collection of Choice Numismatic Rarities which will be offered in an unreserved auction in London this September. This idiosyncratic group of coins has been assembled over the last twenty years by a collector who was not interested in building a traditional numismatic collection, but who clearly had a penchant for the rare and distinctive. The result is a small group which includes many superb coins, and one or two extraordinary and truly exceptional pieces.

To mark the distinctive nature of this collection the coins have been certified and graded by Numismatic Guaranty Corporation and enclosed in special 'Waterbird' holders.

Listed below are the highlights of this fascinating collection.

Lot 5

Elizabeth I (1558-1603), portcullis money Eight-Testers. £30,000-40,000

Minted at the very end of Elizabeth's long reign, this remarkable coinage was intended to promote England as an international trading power, and the optimistic hope was that this coin would rival the ubiquitous Spanish silver Onzas of Eight-Reales, the famous 'pieces-of-eight'. The coins were called 'portcullis money' because the design deliberately avoided the depiction of the monarch, and in an attempt to create a universally acceptable coin, replaced the image of Elizabeth with the very abstract design of a portcullis. This was England's answer to the two globes showing





the east and west hemispheres between the Pillars of Hercules which adorned the Spanish silver coin. Even the denomination, called Eight-Testerns, and its divisions of Four, Two and One, was intended to echo, and possible replace, the Spanish Eight-Reales and its divisions.

The coins were struck in 1600-1601 for the first voyage of the newly founded trading company known as 'The Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies', which received its first Royal Charter on 31st December 1600. The coinage was not a success, and the Spanish silver pieces-of-eight continued to dominate international trade. The Company however fared better, and, as the British East India Company, it eventually became a dominant player on the world stage.

Lot 18

George I (1714-27), Two-Guineas 1726. £25,000-30,000

The political stability of Great Britain was not always totally assured during the course of the 18th century, but the Hanoverian dynasty eventually proved to be one of the most successful in Europe. To many the 'first four Georges' were a dull and unprepossessing bunch, especially when compared with the many colourful characters who preceded them, but for a country of traders, manufacturers and shop keepers, they were a blessing. The gold coinage reflected this, and it is satisfying to note that the period historians have called the 'long 18th century' in England, exactly coincides with the period when the economy was based on the gold Guinea.

This magnificent Two-Guinea piece is an exceptional example with brilliant fields, and is practically as struck. It has been graded MS64+, making it the highest graded by NGC.

Lot 20

George III (1760-1820), gold pattern Guinea 1763. £30,000-40,000

The coinage of George III is rich in patterns in various metals. Several artists were engaged, and many designs were proposed. This pattern, by Richard Yeo, gives us a variation on the usual themes, on the obverse a laureate bust of the king and on the reverse the crowned shield bearing the Royal Arms. This was the time honoured formula for all English gold coins since the Restoration over a hundred years earlier, a tradition that was maintained until the arrival of the Italian engraver Benedetto Pistrucci who designed the new coinage that was introduced at the very end of George's reign.

Lot 24

George III (1760-1820), Penny, 1808. £80,000-100,000

There is only one unique copper Penny in British coinage, and this is it. Among the later bronze pennies the famous 1933 Penny is perhaps the best known rarity, but several of these were in fact minted, and the same is true for the proposed Penny of Edward VIII. Why a single penny dated 1808 was struck is not known. C W Peck, who compiled the standard catalogue of English copper and bronze coins, basing his work on the collection in the British Museum, at one time owned this coin, and he surmised that although the reverse was struck from an ordinary currency die, the obverse die with the date must have been 'specially made', and as only one coin was struck he comes to the obvious conclusion 'it is unlikely that it was issued for currency'.

The English copper coinage of this period was produced by Matthew Boulton on his revolutionary steam press at his mint in Brimingham. Boulton kept this unique Penny in his own collection, which was stored in wonderful custom made cabinets at the family home at Great Tew. It eventually came onto the market in 1912 when the Boulton's grandson, also called Matthew, sold the family collection of coins and medals at Sotheby. At the time it was recognised as a notable coin, being described in the Sotheby catalogue as 'an extremely rare and unpublished date'. Not only is this fascinating Penny unique, it must surely also be the only Penny of any type and of any period to have resided in the manufacturer's own collection for over a hundred years.





Lot 26

George IV (1820-30), pattern Halfcrown 1822. £20,000-30,000

This extremely rare coin has been described in previous sale catalogues as 'brilliant' and 'of medallic like quality'.

Regular coinage was not produced every year of George IV's short reign, so it is impossible to form a complete date run of currency from 1820 to 1830 of any denomination. No Halfcrowns were produced for 1822 and 1827. For 1827 there is nothing at all, while for 1822 we have just three examples of the Pattern, one with a plain edge and two with milled edges. This example is one of the two with a milled edge, and since the other is in the National Museum of Scotland, this is the only example available to collectors.

Lot 63

Edward VIII (January – December 1936), Pattern Penny 1937. £60,000-80,000

This very rare Penny is from a six coin set that was broken up over fifty years ago. There is only one other set of these coins in private hands.

Everything about the emotional roller-coaster that propelled the new king Edward VIII to abdicate the throne of Great Britain is famous, and so it is no surprise that the proposed coinage depicting the young king should be famous as well. It is well known that Edward insisted on breaking with the tradition that the monarch's portrait on the coinage should face the opposite way to his or her predecessor. It seems that his great love, and guiding spirit, Wallace Simpson, told him she preferred his profile facing left. The king therefore insisted on being depicted facing to the left. This, and any other small victories, was to no avail, and the uncrowned king was forced to abdicate.

The Waterbird Collection of Choice Numismatic Rarities will be offered for sale in London on 24th September 2019. For further information please contact Richard Bishop, rbishop@spink.com.



FORTHCOMING EVENT

THE ICONIC INVERTED JENNY UNIQUE CENTERLINE BLOCK OF FOUR

New York, 27th September 2019

The 1918 Twenty Four Cent Inverted Jenny is one of the most recognised and desired rarities in all of philately. Its legendary status began the moment the stamp was issued in May 1918, when William T Robey purchased the entire error sheet of 100 at the New York Avenue Post Office window in Washington DC on 14th May – just one day after the stamp was issued.

Within one week Robey had sold the sheet for \$15,000.00 to the well-known Philadelphia stamp dealer Eugene Klein (an impressive return on his initial \$24.00 investment). Shortly thereafter Mr Klein sold the sheet to the renowned yet eccentric collector, Col Edward HR Green for \$20,000.00. Col Green asked Klein to break up the sheet for him into singles and blocks, then instructed him to sell all but the few key position blocks.

What is puzzling is how, given the immediate attention created by a spectacular new error, so many of the stamps from the sheet have been poorly handled and stored over the years. In fact, there are at least six examples whose whereabouts are unknown and possibly lost to philately. A great many of the known copies have varying degrees of faults and some have even lost all of their original gum. Improper hinging has caused a significant number of the faults, often thinning or creasing the stamps, and nineteen have straight edges.



1918 24c Curtis Jenny, Centre Inverted, Position 39. One of the finest singles extant. Extremely well centred amid large margins. Full original gum. Ex Robey, JK Storrou, Col EHR Green, Henry B Close, Raymond H Weill, Irwin Weinberg and William Gross. 2019 Philatelic Foundation certificate with the grade of VF-XF 85. Scott catalogue value \$675,000.00; estimate \$300k-\$400k.



THE ICONIC INVERTED JENNY UNIQUE CENTERLINE BLOCK OF FOUR, Positions 45-46, 55-56. Well centred, disturbed original gum. A spectacular showpiece that is ranked among the top philatelic items in the world. Ex Robey, Col EHR Green, John Stilwell, Raymond Weill, Mr "B" and William Gross. 1991 and 2019 Philatelic Foundation certificates. Scott catalogue value \$2,100,00.00. Offered at a modest opening bid of \$1,000,000.00; estimate \$2M-\$3M.

On 21st May 2014 Spink sold one of the most recognised and desirable errors in all American philately, the 24c Inverted Jenny. Sold in a single lot auction, the error (from the JE Safra collection) single stamp realised \$575,100. After handling such a rarity Spink is now honoured to offer for auction not only a Single Inverted Jenny but a block of four, both with great provenance.

The single Inverted Jenny and the block of four will be offered in two separate lots. The single Inverted Jenny, described as one of the 'finest singles' by our specialist George Eveleth, is Position 39, extremely well centred amid large margin and with full original gum.

The iconic Inverted Jenny unique centerline block of four is positions 45-46, 55-56, well centred with disturbed original gum, a spectacular showpiece that is ranked among the top philatelic items in the world.

The Iconic Inverted Jenny Unique Centerline Block of Four will be offered for sale in New York on 27th September 2019. For further information please contact George Eveleth, geveleth@spink.com.

FORTHCOMING EVENT

SPINK'S FIRST WHISKY E-AUCTION IS APPROACHING

Hong Kong, 28th September 2019

As the world of online whisky auctions grows, Spink has decided to utilise its state-of-the-art app and online software to host the company's very first whisky e-auction. Kicking off on 28th September 2019, the e-auction will run for 10 days, allowing bidders to make informed decisions and experience the fun of an online bidding war. The auction will include just under 300 lots, both rare and more affordable bottles for new and seasoned collectors alike.

A recent trend in the whisky world comes from the small yet loved Chichibu distillery founded in 2008 in Japan, the maker of Ichiro's Malt. Every limited release under the Ichiro's Malt range sells out immediately and goes on to sell on online auctions across the globe for three to four times the original retail price. It is becoming one of the most collected whisky brands of the decade with many new collectors popping up around Asia. We've added a substantial number of Chichibu lots to our online auction, to give our customers access to a trending, growing brand. We also aim to give first time buyers access to some extremely rare Ichiro's Malt Chichibu bottlings that they can't easily find elsewhere.

The age of whisky from Karuizawa, the Japanese distillery that shut down in the year 2000, is coming to an end as the final casks are to be bottled by next year. After this, there will be no more aging whisky from the world-renowned site. In keeping with the upcoming Karuizawa finale, we've added a great selection of bottles to our auction. Released very recently,





during summer of 2019, we have a full set of the four Karuizawa Miyako Odori series on offer. This is one of the newest releases to date, and four more bottles will be released in the same series in the months ahead. We also have 28 bottles of the famed 36 Views of Mount Fuji Karuizawa bottles, with the final releases expected to drop in 2020. It's rare to see all 28 bottles in one auction, but we've hunted them down for those who want all the releases to date.

Beyond Japanese whisky, we've added both well-aged and new expressions from the star distillery, Macallan, along with some great expressions by the Dalmore, Glendronach, and Springbank distilleries. For lovers of bourbon, we'll be featuring some rare Pappy Van Winkle and Old Fitzgerald bottlings.

As you can tell, our first e-auction looks to give everyone something, from new and established collectors, to Japanese whisky or bourbon lovers. Moving forward our live auction focus will be on extremely rare bottles and casks, while the e-auction will focus on rare bottles as well as more affordable expressions, trending brands, and limited, hard to find single casks.

To commemorate our first whisky e-auction, the launch will take place during an event on our terrace at the Spink Hong Kong office, with some exciting brands serving up drinks, cocktails and snacks on what we're hoping will be a warm summer night in Hong Kong.

Save the date and keep your eyes peeled for previews and announcements as the day approaches.

FORTHCOMING EVENT

A superb and exceptionally rare consecutive pair of Palestine Currency Board dated 1939

WORLD BANKNOTES

London, 2nd and 3rd October 2019

This autumn we are fortunate to have a very special group of notes from a most unusual source.

During the 1970s a Greek musician, Angelos Botsis, a friend of Shah Pahlavi and his wife Farah Diba, used to organise concerts for the Royal couple. The Shah presented these notes to Angelos as a gift.

There are numerous Palestine notes, ever popular, but the real highlight is a group of consecutive 100 livres from the Banque de Syrie et du Grand-Liban with a hand-stamped date LIBAN 1939. The notes were hand-stamped as the issue was printed by Bradbury Wilkinson in the UK, and with the outbreak of war emergency issues of currency had to be speedily put in place.

Not only have these notes never been seen before, they are absolutely gorgeous and the condition is exceptional; for a jaded banknote man who has seen most things I can genuinely say I was rendered speechless!

The World Banknotes sale will take place at Spink London on 2nd and 3rd October 2019. For further information please contact Barnaby Faull, bfaull@spink.com.

Right, above: A banque de Syrie et du Grand Liban, issued 100 Livres Syriennes, with emergency handstamp overprint LIBAN 1939 with pink Chevron overprint on design – this type unrecorded and thus an exceptional discovery

Right, Below: A banque de Syrie et du Grand Liban, issued 100 Livres Syriennes, with exceptional both LIBAN-LIBAN overprint and two orange diagonal lines – a great rarity and one of the keynotes of this beautiful series, with the design of the bank of Syrie on the key side in the harbour of Beirut



AUTUMN BANKNOTE SALES

London, 2nd, 3rd and 10th October 2019

It is time again for our traditional autumn sale, filled with a wide range of rarities from across the globe. We will first continue with part two of the Ibrahim Salem Collection of British Commonwealth. If the quality of material in Part One of Ibrahim's collection was anything to go by Part Two will not disappoint! A few highlights include a Government of the Leeward Islands specimen 2 shillings 6 pence of 1921 (one of only a few examples in existence), with an estimate of £15,000 - £20,000 (IS.1); a Southern Rhodesia £10 composite essay of the 1940s (the £10 was never issued for Southern Rhodesia), with an estimate of £5,000 - £6,000 (IS.2). This important and striking piece will surely light up any Commonwealth collection, and will be offered along with other rarities on 2nd October.

Our World Banknotes sale follows on the afternoon of 2nd October, with our usual diverse offering. One of the important highlights will be a Government of India 1000 rupees of 1925 from the Kurrachee branch; this is a "discovery note" as previously only the Bombay and Calcutta branches were known and carries an estimate of £70,000 - £80,000. (WB.1) We are also offering a collection of British East Africa, in which there is a 500 rupees from 1916 in PMG holder 53 NET about uncirculated. This possibly unique Commonwealth rarity has an estimate of £40,000 - £50,000. (WB.2). The auction also includes the 'Dr Yehezkel Shami Collection of Middle East' which contains a wide range of materials including a Government of Iraq 100 dinars of 1936 in PMG holder 30 very fine, with an estimate of £20,000 - £22,000. (WB.3) This attractive example is sure to be the pinnacle of any Iraqi collection.



To finish our autumn auctions we are offering Part Two of the Lou Manzi and AJ Simms Collections of British Banknotes & other properties on 10th October, having achieved excellent results with Part One. The major highlight will be the Bank of England Abraham Newland £1 from 1797 with the serial number 2; the number one note is still at 'at large', with numbers 3 and 4 being in private collections. This is a great opportunity to obtain a banknote rarity with much historical importance. (LM.1) Once again the offering will include a group of striking Treasury trials, with one of the highlights a stunningly beautiful composite essay of a proposed issue of a £1 from 1914 with an estimate of £5,000 - £7,000. (LM.2)

In other properties, we will also be featuring a small group of Treasury specimen 2 shillings 6 pence notes from 1918 with an interesting provenance. The notes are from the family of Sir Percy Thompson, KBE, CB who was Secretary to the Board of Revenue and the Deputy Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue. Each note carries an estimate of £4,000 - £6,000. (GB.1)

Containing a range of rare material from the British Commonwealth, Middle East and Great Britain, our autumn sales surely offer something for any banknote collector.





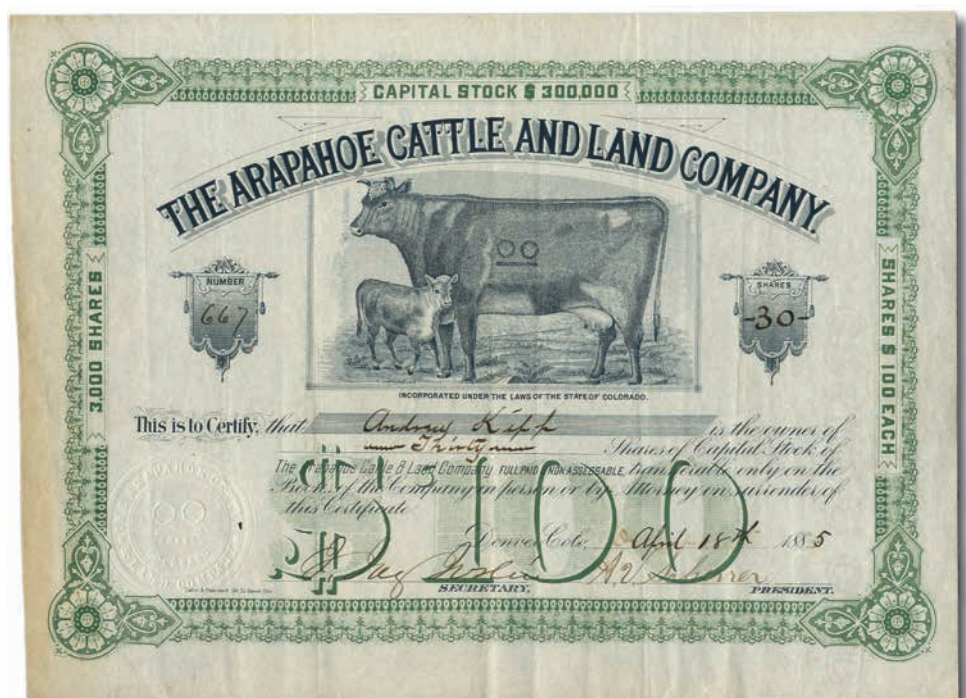
THE WENNING COLLECTION OF US STOCKS AND BONDS E-AUCTION

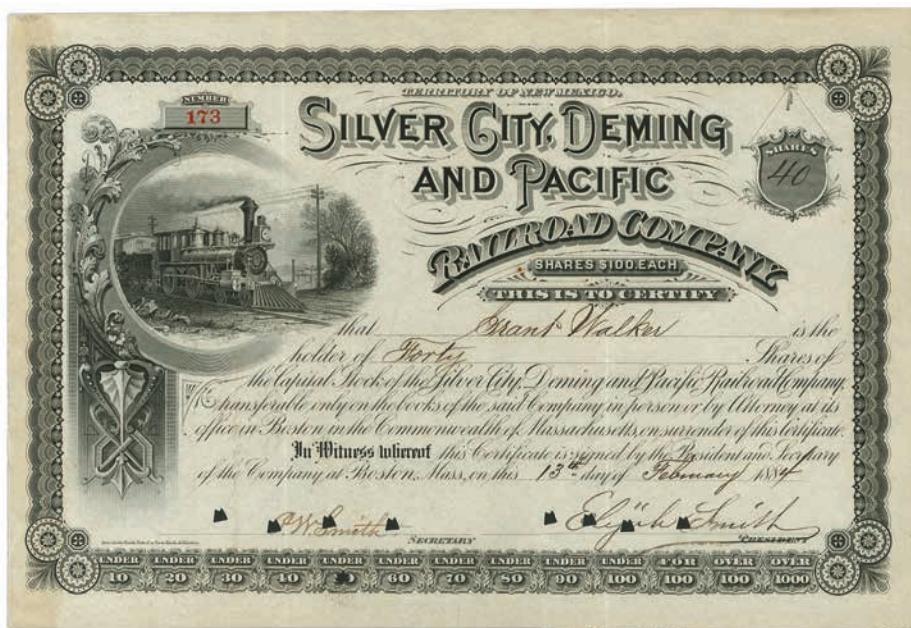
I first met Heinrich Wenning in Germany in the late 1970s when he was collecting South American material. However this collection is long gone, because when Heinrich moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico for work some years ago his interests changed. The collection now focuses primarily on certificates from the State of New Mexico, Western Oil and the Western Cattle business. Sadly, due to ill health the collection now has to be sold, and I am delighted to help my old friend in his endeavour.

Arapahoe Cattle and Land Company stock certificate dated Denver, Colorado 1885. Nice classic period cattle piece, estimate \$150-200.



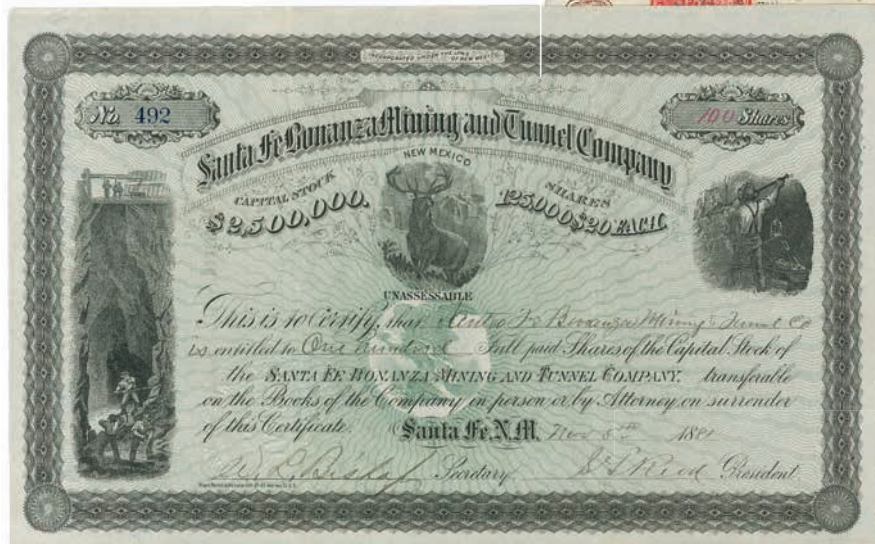
A very attractive certificate in the Las Vegas and Hot Springs Electric Railway Light and Power Company dated 1904. The company leased and operated the Santa Fe system between the City of Las Vegas in New Mexico to the Montezuma Hotel in Hot Springs, estimate \$175-\$225.





One of the few New Mexico Railroads in the collection – Silver City, Deming and Pacific Railroad Co, cancelled stock certificate dated 1884, estimate \$200-250.

Western oil companies will be offered in the sale, the majority from the 1920s but a few from the beginnings of the oil business in California and this example – Arroyo Oil Company, dated 1900 – is rather typical of the style, estimate \$75-\$125



Santa Fe Bonanza Mining and Tunnel Company. Scarce stock certificate dated 1881, one of many New Mexico mining companies included in the sale, estimate \$100-150.

Mercury Aviation Company share number 24 signed by the great film director Cecil B DeMille in 1920. This was California's first commercial airline and was one of DeMille's many business interests outside the film industry, estimate \$400-500.



FORTHCOMING EVENT

PHILATELIC COLLECTORS' SERIES SALE

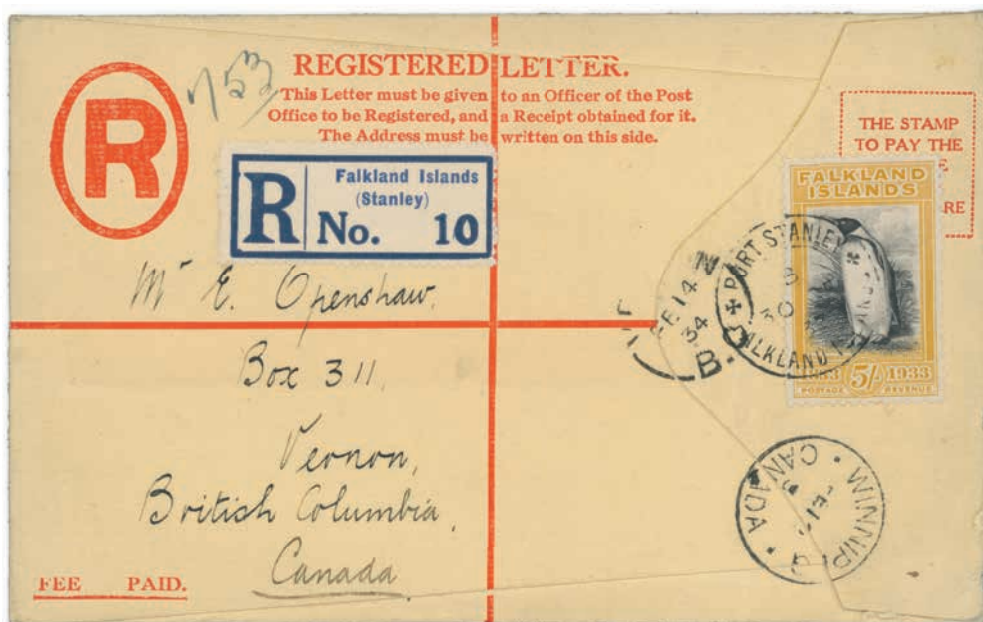
London, 22nd and 23rd October 2019

Our October Philatelic Collectors' Series sale features the 'Rooke' Collection of Gibraltar Postal History along with other fine philatelic rarities from across the world, including a superb section of Falkland Islands with scarce essays and die proofs, an Iraq 1931 25r violet block of four, very rare Long Island postally used on cover, handsome used examples of the 1856 British Guiana 4c magenta and 4c blue, and also early impression used examples of the 1848 Mauritius Post Paid 1d and 2d.

The Philatelic Collectors' Series Sale will take place at the Royal Philatelic Society's new home at Abchurch Lane in the City of London on 22nd and 23rd October 2019. For further information please contact Josh Barber, jbarber@spink.com, or Thomas Fell, tfell@spink.com.



*The sale features fine and scarce
Falkland islands proofs and essays*



*1933 Centenary 5/- used
on Registered envelope to
Canada*

Three highlights from
The 'Rooke' Collection of
Gibraltar Postal History



Mauritius 1848-49 post paid 1d orange-vermillion + 2d blue





Scarce postal usage of Long Island on cover



British Guiana 1856 4c magenta and 4c blue



Iraq 1931 25r violet, unmounted mint block of four

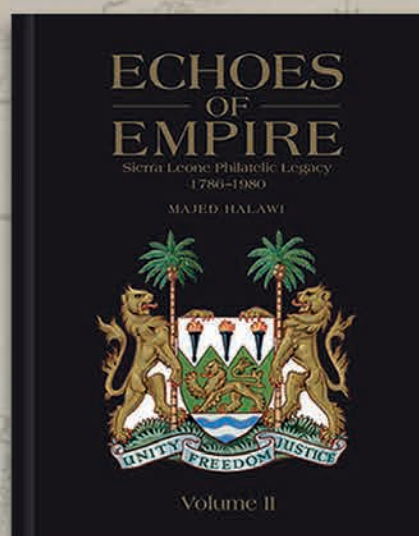
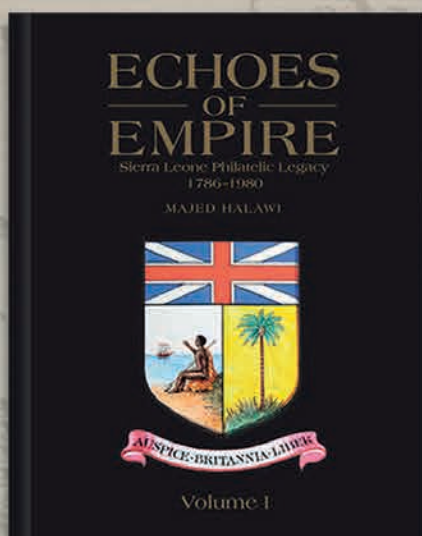
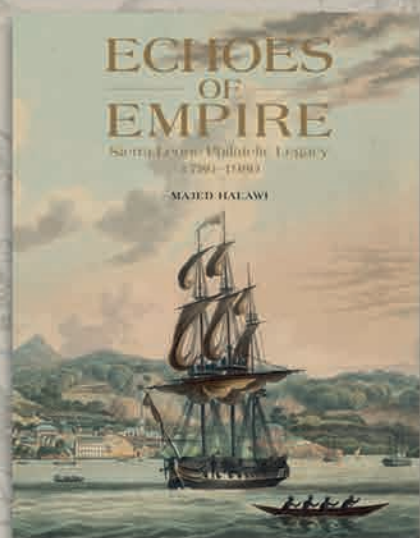
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FORTHCOMING EVENT

THE 'ROCHAMBEAU' COLLECTION OF FRANCE

London, 13th November 2019

A small but perfectly formed sale of a little under 250 lots with a pre-sale valuation of €500,000, the 'Rochambeau' collection was formed by a collector who bought what appealed to him. By no means a 'one of each' collector who wanted to fill a printed album, 'Rochambeau' chose rare and beautiful pieces that pleased his eye.

The first issue of France sets the tone for the sale with beautiful original gum examples of the 10c Bistre and 15c Green, plus tete-beche pairs of the 20c and 25c (the latter on cover). The 1f value includes a strip of three on cover, the 1f Vermilion used and another on cover and a superb uncreased example of the rare "Vervelle" shade.

The remainder of the nineteenth century issues carry on in much the same vein.

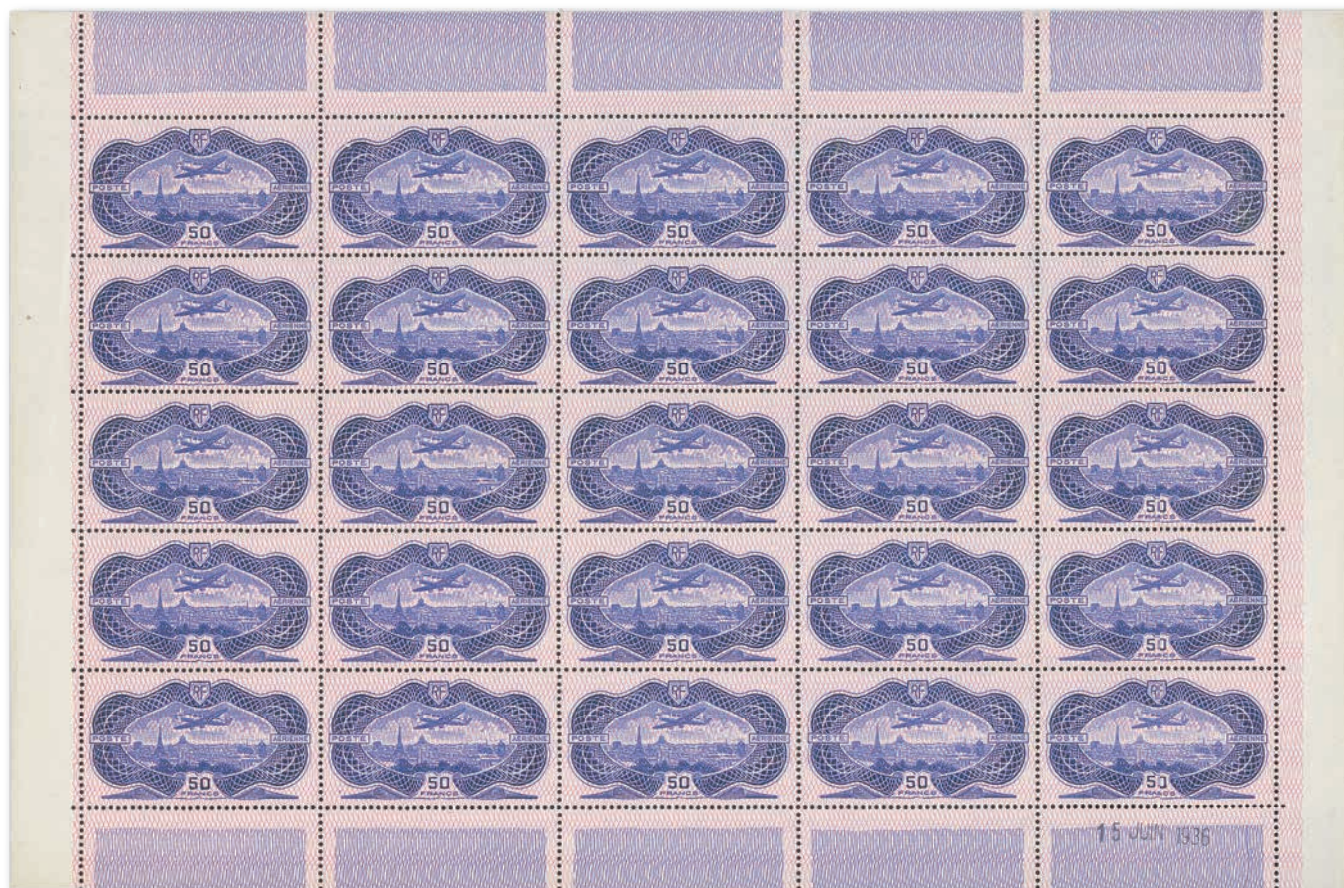
The twentieth century issues contain many rarities but it is the Air Mail issues that are the stand out area of the last century, with the 1927 Marseilles 2f and 5f in complete sheets, Ile de France with rarities, and the 1936 50f ultramarine on rose with a complete sheet, rare proofs, etc.

Lots can be viewed as follows:

1. At our stand #122 at Stampex Exhibition, The Business Design Centre, 52 Upper Street, London N1 0QH from 11th to 13th September 2019
2. At Hôtel Ampère Paris, Salon Villiers, 102 Avenue De Villiers, Paris 75017, FRANCE from 7th to 9th November 2019, 10.00am – 6.00pm
3. At Spink London on 11th and 12th November 2019 from 10.00am – 5.00pm – private viewing by appointment only

The 'Rochambeau' Collection of France will be offered for sale in London on 13th November 2019. For further information please contact Dominic Savastano, dsavastano@spink.com.





FORTHCOMING EVENT

THE DOCTOR E E GRABOWSKI COLLECTION OF FRENCH COLONIES “TABLET” (GROUP TYPE) ISSUE

London, 13th and 14th November 2019

Collected over some 40 odd years the Grabowski French Colonies collection of the Group type seems at first glance to be a somewhat limited field of collecting covering a period of only about 15 years.

However, the Grabowski collection is astonishing in its depth and completeness. Dr Grabowski is a noted philatelist who has formed major collections of other countries over the years and his thoroughness and attention to detail is well reflected in the Group type collection.

Here you will find local rates, multiple weight rates, printed matter, French community rates, military concession rates, registered, insured, postage due and others, all meticulously explained; naturally the major rarities are included. The catalogues for the Doctor Grabowski sales will be on view as follows:

At our stand #122 at Stampex Exhibition, The Business Design Centre, 52 Upper Street, London N1 0QH from 11th to 13th September 2019

At Hôtel Ampère Paris, Salon Villiers, 102 Avenue De Villiers, Paris 75017, FRANCE from 7th to 9th November 2019, 10.00am – 6.00pm

At Spink London on 11th and 12th November 2019 from 10.00am – 5.00pm – private viewing by appointment only

They are sure to be a lasting tribute to a great collection, and an invaluable future reference for collectors and dealers alike.

The Doctor E E Grabowski Collection of French Colonies “Tablet” (Group Type) Issue will be offered for sale in London on 13th and 14th November 2019. For further information please contact Dominic Savastano, dsavastano@spink.com.



Benin 1894 cover registered to Besancon illustrating the registered military "AR" rate



St. Pierre et Miquelon 1903 letter registered to Paris franked 25c. and F.M. 15c., sent from the small Village of Miquelon



Guadeloupe 1907 opened out mourning cover registered to New York showing very rare use of Fiscal stamps for Postage



China Letter to France with the local postage prepaid in cash, posted from Chengdu and franked Tchongking 25c. to pay the international rate, via Shanghai and illustrating very late use of the "5104" large numeral cancellation.



French Guiana 1898 Declared Value letter to Bordeaux from the small Village of Roches



Comoro Islands 1905 cover carried to Paris on a ship that was wrecked off Comoro Islands



China Pak Hoi Declared value (300Fr.) sack which contained over 500g. of Chinese coins. Correctly franked at 10f.



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FORTHCOMING EVENT

POLAR EXPLORATION EXHIBITION

London, November 2019

The Medal Department are thrilled to announce that they will be holding an important public exhibition of medals and artefacts celebrating Polar Exploration later this year. In mid-November (dates TBC) they will be displaying a number of items which have never been seen in public, in what is shaping up to be a famous event. At this moment we are unable to reveal the names of the famous explorers who will take centre stage at 69 Southampton Row, but you can expect prominent household names from the 'Golden Age,' together with a plethora of other medallic awards for those who strove against the elements and the odds.

Besides medals we are also thrilled to display a number of original artefacts, autographs and ephemera from legendary expeditions over the ages. We are indebted to a number of private collectors who have most generously pledged to loan these items for display and are expecting support from a number of institutions in order to bring the display to you all in November.

Keep your eyes peeled for further updates!

If you have a related item that you would consider loaning for this exhibition, for which a catalogue is in production, please contact Marcus Budgen (mbudgen@spink.com 020 7563 4061).



FORTHCOMING EVENT

A RARE ZODIAC MOHUR OF KASHMIR

New York, 19th January 2020

Kashmir tends to conjure up thoughts of lofty mountains and lush valleys, all reflected in the abundant lakes for which the area is justly famous. It is not an area renowned for its industry or coinage. It is this very fact that makes the Crab Zodiac Mohur of Kashmir, from the collection of the late Nicholas Rhodes, such a rare and special coin.

It was conceived of and struck by Jahangir, one of the Great Mughals, who reigned from 1605 until 1628. He was a man of great taste and cultivation, who suffered ill health in his final years due to his addiction to opium and wine. Charmed by the coolness and ambience of Kashmir, Jahangir made a courtly escape to its mountain valleys as often as possible during the hot season, always in the company of his favourite wife, Nur Jahan.

Unlike his father, Akbar the Great, Jahangir was not a famous general, an innovative administrator, or renowned builder, however he did enjoy designing formal Persian gardens, four of which still exist in Kashmir. Perhaps his genius was to favour a wife whose talents compensated for those he lacked, and the wisdom to allow her to use them. Nur Jahan was undoubtedly charismatic, beautiful and intelligent. Her talents ranged from big game hunting to design: of buildings and mausoleums as much as clothing. Her political astuteness enabled her to manoeuvre over 20 of her relatives into positions of power. No wonder she exerted unusual influence over Jahangir to the extent that imperial orders were sometimes issued in her name, which also featured on quite a number of his coins.





History of Zodiac Mohurs

Akbar, among his many achievements, established a new syncretic religion, the *Dīn Ilāhī* (Divine Faith). This gave rise to a dating system, called the *Ilāhī* Era. Unlike the Islamic Hegira Era, this was based on the solar cycle, and it commenced on the New Year's Day (Nauroz) when the sun entered the sign of Aries in the year of Akbar's succession (AH963, 1556 AD). Although Jahangir did not continue dating by the *Ilāhī* Era, he kept using the solar year and its division into *Ilāhī* months. His coins are dated by his regnal year, each one commencing with the spring equinox, usually in conjunction with the Hegira year and *Ilāhī* month.

Mughal art reached its apogee under Jahangir, and his innovations in this line extended to his coinage, which is celebrated for featuring portraits of both himself and his father, Akbar, in defiance of the Islamic conventions regarding images.

Astronomical observations held the key to the timing of the important events such as New Year, the collection of land revenues and payments, as well as choosing auspicious moments for important ceremonies. The names of the Persian months had appeared on Akbar's *Ilāhī* coins, but Jahangir came up with the idea of replacing these with figural zodiac signs. It is fortunate that Jahangir's own diaries, the *Tūzūk-i*

Jahāngīrī, detail the birth of this concept in an entry made when the emperor's camp was near Ahmadabad, in Gujarat, on the 23rd day of the *Ilāhī* month Farwardīn:

"Previous to this, the rule of coinage was that on one face of the metal they stamped my name, and on the reverse the name of the place, and the month and the year of reign. At this time it entered my mind that in place of the month they should substitute the figure of the constellation which belonged to that month: for instance, in the month of Farwardīn the figure of a ram, and in Ardībihisht the figure of a bull. Similarly, in each month that a coin was struck, the figure of the constellation was to be on one face, as if the sun were emerging from it. This usage is my own, and has never been practiced until now." (*Tūzūk-i Jahāngīrī*, vol.ii, p.6).

His word was law; Zodiac Rupees for the month of Farwardīn, with the image of the Ram, were indeed struck at Ahmadabad bearing the date AH1027. There also exist zodiac issues for each month of Jahangir's sojourn at Ahmadabad.

The issue of Zodiac coins continued throughout Jahangir's reign, although fewer were struck in his later years. Dates on most of the Zodiac coins made at the rarer mints such as Kashmir and Lahore coincide with a time that the Emperor was visiting the town in question; however, this was not the case at the capital, Agra.



Aries (*Farwardīn*): 22
 Cancer (*Tīr*): 16
 Libra (*Mīhr*): 25
 Capricorn (*Dī*): 29

Taurus (*Ardābihisht*): 35
 Leo (*Amardād*): 14
 Scorpio (*Ābān*): 19
 Aquarius (*Bahman*): 5

Gemini (*Khurdād*): 21
 Virgo (*Shahrewar*): 13
 Sagittarius (*Azar*): 18
 Pisces (*Isfandārmuz*): 26

By 1929 R.B. Whitehead¹ had recorded some 243 gold Mohurs from this mint, dating from AH1027 to AH1034 (1618-24). These included examples of most zodiac signs for each year, including issues from many months when Jahangir was known to be travelling elsewhere. His table above is a useful guide to rarity for the mint of Agra.

He listed a mere handful of Zodiac Mohurs for each of the rare mints of Urdu (the camp, or travelling mint), Ajmer, Fathpur and Lahore. These are mostly housed in museums and almost never come up for sale.

However, for Kashmir there was and is just one coin: the only known example, which is for sale at Spink, New York in January 2020.

¹ Whitehead, R.B. "The Portrait Medals and Zodiacal coins of the Emperor Jahāngīr, part II," *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1931, pp.91-130.

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27

- 596 Lahore, 988, square, *fine*, no mint or date, square, *fine* (2)
597 No mint, Ilahi, 32, square, *fine and rare*. Ilahi, 33, square, *fine* (2)
598 Ahmadabad, 987, square, *fine*. Lahore, 988, square, *false (?)* (2)
599 Lahore, 987, square, *fine*. Fathpur, 989, square, *false (?)* (2)
600 No mint, 997, square, *fine and rare*. Ahmadabad, no date, square (2)
601 No mint, 919, square, Camp of Victory, 987, square (2)
602 Camp of Victory, 1000, square, *fine*. Lahore, Ilahi, 47, square (2)
603 Lahore, Ilahi, 47 Tir, square, *rare and fine* (1)
604 Agra, Ilahi, 49 Di. Persian Couplets, *fine and rare* (1)
605 Asir, Ilahi, 45 Isfandarmuz, with falcon, *very rare* (1)
606 *Jehangir*, Agra, 1020, year 6, *very rare, fine* (1)
607 *Jehangir*, Agra, 1020, year 6, month Anardad, *fine and very rare* (1)
608 Agra, 1020 Khurdad, square, *very rare and fine* (1)
609 No mint, 1023 Isfandarmuz, square, *very rare and fine* (1)
610 Agra, 1021 Aban, round, *very rare and fine* (1)
611 Lahore, 1015, year 1, *very rare and fine* (1)
612 ZODIACAL, Agra, 1028, year 14, Aries. Agra, 1028, year 14, Taurus. Agra, 1029, year 15, Gemini. Agra, 1029, year 15, Cancer. Agra, 1033, year 19, Leo. Agra, 1028, year 14, Virgo. Agra, 1032, year 18, Libra. Agra, 1031, year 16, Scorpio. Agra, 1031, year 16, Sagittarius. Agra, 1032, year 17, Capricornus. Ahmadabad, 1027, Aquarius. Agra, 1028, year 13, Pisces, a complete set, *fine specimens, all rare, and some very rare* (1)
613 Agra, 1030, year 16, Aries, *fine, rare* (1)
614 Agra, 1030, year 16, Taurus, facing to right, *rare* (1)
615 Kashmir, 1034, year 20, with *Nur Jehan Begum*, Cancer, *very rare* (1)
616 Agra, 1028, year 15, Scorpio, tail to the right, *very rare* (1)

The Zodiac Mohur: a guide for collectors and investors

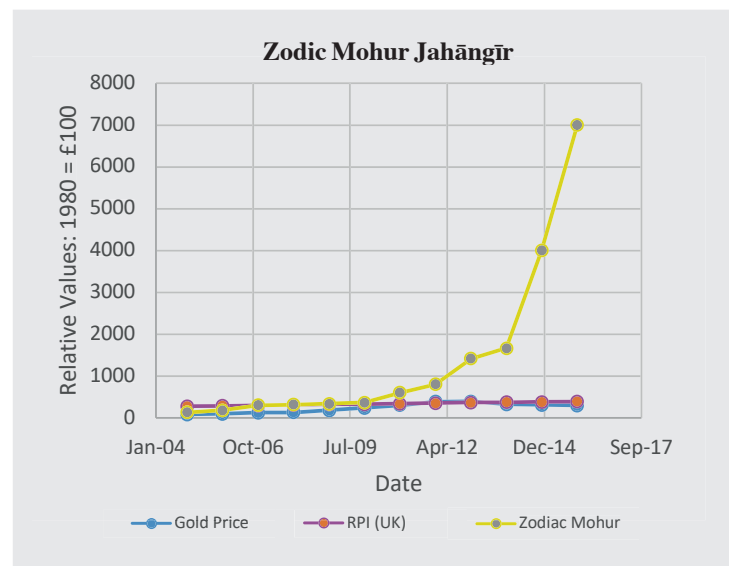
Collectors have always been willing to pay premium prices for Zodiac Mohurs, although several more have come to light since the days of Whitehead. As can be seen, Aquarius is by far the rarest sign of Agra mint, followed in close succession by Virgo, Leo and Cancer.

Categories of Zodiac Mohurs

Original strikes are very rare. Due to the great demand for the coins collector restrikes were issued occasionally over the centuries, and are still scarce, although they are more often encountered than the originals. There are also many fabrications and imitations of variable quality. Numismatists have divided the portrait and zodiac series Mohurs into four classes:

1. Class A: undisputed original strikes, characterized by deep relief, somewhat uneven flans, and rounded calligraphy. Some would further limit this category to those with dates that correspond to the regnal year.
2. Class B: possibly original strikes, but more likely minted in the first decade or two following Jahangir's death. The relief is shallower, the coin has a more uniform appearance, and the calligraphy is angular.
3. Class C: Mohurs of Class A or B that have had the zodiac type removed and re-engraved.
4. Class D: Later imitations and forgeries.

Prices vary a lot: a Class D can sell for less than a hundredth (1%) of the price of a Class A coin. The value of genuine issues has far outstripped inflation and the value of other investments such as gold.





Record Prices

The highest price recorded to date for a Zodiac Mohur was an issue of Capricorn from Agra mint, dated AH1032, ry.17. This sold in New York in January 2016 for \$475,000 (CNG, Triton XIX, lot 2407).

At the same auction coins of Scorpio, AH1028, ry.14, and Sagittarius, AH 1031 / 16 from Agra mint, sold for \$375,000 and \$325,000 respectively (lots 2405 & 2406).

The Rhodes Mohur is of Class A, and has an impressive provenance. Unlike previous record-breakers it is the only coin of its type.

Provenance and History of the Rhodes Crab Mohur

The Rhodes Mohur was struck during a long visit to Kashmir that Jahangir made with Nur Jahan towards the end of his life. During a previous stay, he had commissioned silver zodiac Rupees with the sign Gemini, dated regnal year 15, AH1029. Only four examples of these are known, which are the only other Zodiac coins of Kashmir mint.

The gold Zodiac Mohur of Tīr (Cancer the Crab), of regnal year 20, dated AH1034 (1624), is the only known zodiacal Mohur of Kashmir mint, and it bears a very particular couplet, giving Nur Jahan full prominence as *bādshāh begum* (Empress: first lady).



Weight: 10.91g

Diameter: 20mm

Legend:

بحکم شاه جهانگر یافت صد زیور

بنلم نور جهان بلد شاه بیگم زر

بکشمیر ۲۰

ضبط ۱۰۳۴

By order of Shah Jahangir a hundred ornaments gained

Gold by the name of the Empress Nur Jahan

Struck in Kashmir, (year) 20, 1034

The existence of other Zodiac issues of Kashmir, albeit in silver, demonstrates that Jahangir was in the habit of using the local mint to strike these coins, perhaps for special ceremonies or presentations. However, whatever its original purpose, by the time it had come to the attention of Western scholars the Rhodes Mohur had definitely seen some circulation, or been used in transactions of some kind, as can

be seen from the *schroffs* (moneyer's) test marks evident on both flans.

It was first recorded in a paper by James Gibbs: *Notes on the Zodiacal Rupees and Mohars of Jehangir Shah*, read at a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in December 1878, and then published in their Journal (no.XXXVI, Vol. XIV, pp.155-159). The accompanying illustration (plate III, image 4 / III), although poor, clearly identifies it as the Rhodes Mohur.

R.B. Whitehead described the coin in his paper "*The Portrait Medals and Zodiacal Coins of the Emperor Jahāngīr*." By then it had correctly attributed it to Kashmir mint. He relates that it was "*acquired by Dr. da Cunha and sold to a Mr. Hatfield for £4...*"

The Da Cunha Sale was held at Sotheby in London, in 1889. An inspection of the (unillustrated) catalogue reveals the Rhodes Kashmir Mohur listed as lot 615. Interestingly this sale also contained a full set of Zodiac Mohurs (one of only eight known at the time) that was bought by Spink for £64 and subsequently went to America. All of these coins had been acquired by Dr Gerson da Cunha of Bombay from the collection formed by James Gibbs.

The Mohur next appears in Amsterdam as lot 1635 (illustrated) in the Schulman auction, 15-17th February, 1966, where it sold for 1250 Dutch Guilders. Unfortunately the provenance for this lot: "*Ex Glendining Sale May 1962, lot 755 (wrongly described)*" is not correct, as lot 755 was a Mohur of Taurus of different date.

On the hand-written ticket accompanying the coin, Nicholas Rhodes has written much of this information, plus the fact that he bought it at Chicago International Coin Fair Auction, on the 30th May 1980, where it was lot 299.

For more information, and details of how to acquire this wonderful coin for your collection contact Barbara Mears

Email: bmears@spink.com

Tel: +44 (0)20 7563 4000 / 4091

For New York: Charles Blane

cblane@spink.com



INSIDER TRAVEL



EGYPT: THE CRADLE OF HISTORY

*“The Nile, forever new and old,
Among the living and the dead,
It’s mighty, mystic stream has rolled.”*

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

If you want a varied trip covering some 4,000 years of history, from the early Egyptian rulers to the modern quasi democracy, all squeezed into land adjacent to the waters of a mighty river, then go to Cairo and thence down the fast flowing Nile. It lives and breathes history like no other place on earth.

You will follow in the footsteps of an eclectic group of tourists; from Roman Emperors and Napoleon to Agatha Christie, Egypt was the foundation stone for Thomas Cook's business. Graffiti on temple walls charts the history of the Western world from the Romans to the Christians (the latter sadly defaced many of the earlier sculptures of the Egyptians as they were considered irreligious), to the soldiers of Napoleon and the rankers in the British Army in the latter 19th century.

The tourist industry in Egypt is still recovering from various terrorist activities and parts of the country remains closed; numbers have reduced

from 15 million visitors annually to about 3 million today. Selfishly that means you can see all the sights without hordes of other irritating tourists! I would strongly recommend a good guide (details later) as trying to negotiate, enjoy and get some background to Cairo as well as the major temples would require vast knowledge.

I began my trip in Cairo, a huge city, sprawling out from the Nile to the Eastern and Western deserts. It is chaotic, dusty, colourful, the City of a Thousand Minarets. Names such as Saladin leap forth from his huge Citadel built atop a small hill overlooking the City of the Dead, where descendants and migrants share with the deceased in the huge Islamic cemetery.

Split into very definable areas, Cairo takes you from 2,500 BC (currently under debate) at the Pyramids of Giza and their forerunners at Sakkara, through the Roman occupation and the early Christian period (some 10 million Egyptians are Coptic Christians), to the various Islamic occupiers (from the Abbasids and Fatimids to the Mamluks) and the Ottoman and later French and British influence, to Colonel Nasser and the birth of an independent Egypt. It is a very reachable city for a long weekend from Europe.



From the 'organised' chaos of Cairo, board a river cruiser at Luxor to travel down the Nile south to Aswan. Most of the Nile river boats are of the same design with three decks of cabins and a sundeck with a pool, comfortable and relaxing to watch the banks slide past and the everyday life of the 80 million people that live within 20 kilometres each side of this life-giving river. Beyond that are the Western and Eastern deserts. Along the banks of this enormous green snake cutting through the sand and rock are some stunning temples; Kom Ombo and Edfu being regular boat stops.

The navigable part of the Nile for these pleasure boats is at the High Dam at Aswan, where they normally dock for two days. From the sundeck you get fantastic views of the many feluccas sailing near the cataract and can easily hop off to wander around the nearby souk by night or cross over to Elephantine Island and its Nubian houses.

How to get there

The Star Alliance flies into Cairo so there are lots of airline choices. If you intend to fly internally to Luxor, Aswan or Hurghada I would recommend Egyptair as all their flights go from one terminal at Cairo (which is a large airport) and interlining luggage is not a problem – it can be if transferring from an internal Egyptair flight to another international carrier.

You should check but you will probably need a visa to enter.

Best time to go for cooler weather is October through to April. From May onwards the daily temperature soars into the

40s, although it is far less busy in May and you are on the cusp of the searing heat.

Cairo – the City

The first thing to say is that this city is vast in area and with notorious traffic it can be time-consuming to cross, but interestingly the ring road passes the City of the Dead, where families live inside the tombs across a vast Islamic Cemetery. The city of a thousand minarets traces its history back to Roman times and continues through different areas; Islamic Cairo, Fatimid Cairo, Coptic and old Cairo, 19th century Cairo and the Citadel of Saladin.

Each of these areas is very distinct in character and to do justice to each takes at least half a day.

Highlights have to be the Citadel, which was the home of Egypt's rulers for over 700 years and was constructed in 1176 by Saladin. A mix of styles and purpose; from stronghold to place of worship. There are great views across the city from the ramparts too. I loved the area around Khan al-Khalili (the huge Souk with its passageways and alleyways) which is termed 'Islamic Cairo'. There are old merchant houses and both small and large mosques, where you can see the different minaret shapes. Definitely worth coming back at night as it is buzzing with activity. Fatimid Cairo offers more mosques including the must-see pair facing each other: the Mosque of Sultan Hassan and Mosque of ar-Rifai. Both King Farouk and the last Shah of Iran are buried in the latter. Lastly, the large complex of the Mosque of Ibn Tulun is one of the oldest in the country (built in AD 876 entirely of mud brick).





I only had time to drive through Central Cairo and the now famous Midan Tahrir which was the centre of the demonstrations. The surrounding areas are very European in appearance with small squares. For another trip!

Giza and the Pyramids

For those who have not been to the Pyramids before it is quite a shock to see how close they are on one side to a main highway and string of hotels. Take a guide with a vehicle and do the main pyramid and round to the left to see the line of three and the smaller tombs of the Queens and Nobles. Then take a short drive behind the Pyramids to a hilltop for great views back across sand to them. If you want to ride a camel do it from this hilltop as a 30 minute ride will take you out into desert with great views across at all five pyramids (the shots used in all the brochures). Sadly the tourist Police here are quite corrupt here so when you tip your camel leader make sure it is done quietly, as an officer is likely to come across and take his cut!

Giza is some way from the centre of the city and until the new subway extension is finished it is some 30 to 40 minutes drive. The new Cairo Museum, which is a huge building, will also be completed and adjacent to the boundaries of the Pyramids as the subway opens.

Luxor and surrounding area

This city is the centre of tourist activity south of Cairo. In the confines of the city itself are the world famous Karnak Temple and the smaller Luxor Temple. Recently the original line of Sphinxes, which ran 3.5 kilometres between the two in a straight line has been restored,

and will open shortly. If you can, visit at as close to sunrise as you can get and as close to sunset. The shadows and light are so much more atmospheric than during the bleached light of midday.

A little way from the town are the Valley of the Kings, the Colossi of Memnon and Queen Hatshepsut's Temple; all are beyond words in terms of description. The only practical thing to say is have a guide and get there early. The tombs at the Valley of the Kings open to the public do change, and while there visit at least three to get a different feeling for each as they vary in decoration and size. The smaller one of Ptolemy IV is delightfully decorated. Do buy the photo license as any shot taken with a phone or camera/video will be confiscated against a cash 'fine' and they have CCTV in all the tombs.

An hour's drive north of Luxor is the splendid Dendara, perhaps my favourite of all the temples visited this trip. Buried under the sand, as many of the temples were, this vast temple in scale was unearthed in the 19th century in a wonderful state of preservation, dedicated to Hathor the god of pleasure and love. Every year she was carried on a boat to Edfu to be reunited with Horus where the Festival of Drunkenness took place and their love was reunited. There is more than traces of colour on the pillars and roofs here so you get a much better impression of how the temples looked when fully decorated; it really does transform the stone. From the astronomical ceiling to the huge relief of Cleopatra and her son Caesarion, to the modern day pilgrims

wandering around belonging to the still extant cult of Hathor, this is a fascinating place.

Two days in Luxor (which tends to be the period allocated if on a Nile cruise) is not really enough to appreciate and visit everything in a more relaxed way at different times. It is a week's destination in its own right.

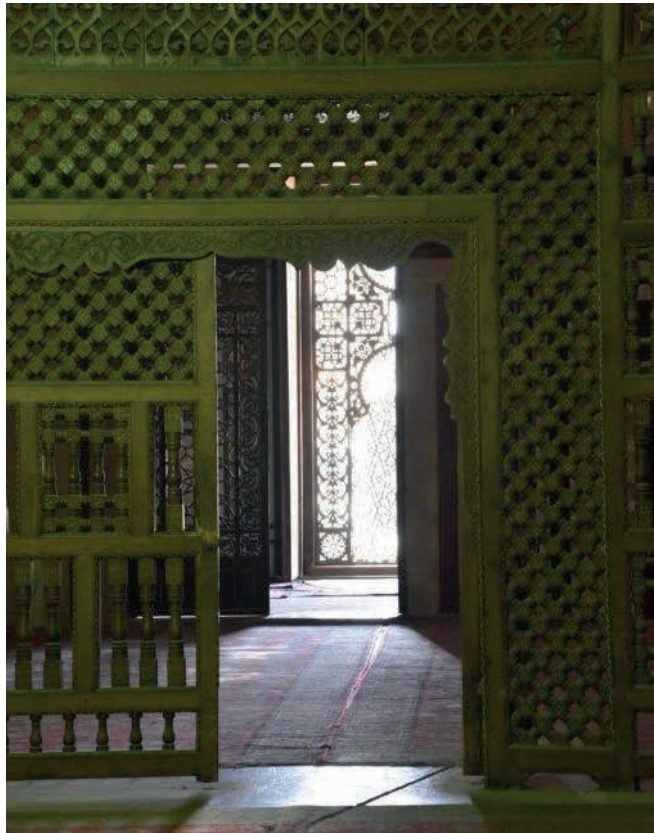
The cruise boats stop at two temples en route between Luxor and Aswan; Kom Ombo and Edfu. The former is Graeco-Roman in style and is right next to the Nile. The crocodile mummification museum as you leave the complex on your short walk to your boat is well worth the visit. Edfu is one of the largest Ptolemaic temples in Egypt and a sister temple to Dendara.

Aswan and area

A relaxed place blending northern Egypt with people of Nubian descent from the south. The Souk here is quite extensive and best seen at night.

Don't miss out on taking one of the many ferries across the Nile to Elephantine Island which is a pretty Nubian village, which you can wander around together with the goats.

If you are a fan of Agatha Christie then take a felucca from along the riverside and get the steersman to take you around Elephantine Island (the view of the sand dunes coming down to the water's edge is worth seeing on eastern side of the island) and dock next to the Old Cataract Hotel high on a bluff looking out over the Nile. You have to pay to visit the hotel and your entrance fee is deductible against a cocktail. She is supposed to have composed *Death on the Nile* here.



The Temple at Philae rescued and rebuilt on its island after the flooding caused by the Aswan Dam is splendid and reached by a cooling boat ride. Here Roman and Egyptian styles blend and the island itself is the centre for the cult of Isis. Both Roman Emperors Trajan and Hadrian have buildings dedicated here.

A four hour drive away are the Temples of Abu Simbel. You can fly but by the time you get to the airport and hang around before the flight it is not worth it to save perhaps an hour. Alternatively you can take another cruise further down the Nile after the dam to visit the sites here in a more leisurely fashion.



INSIDER TRAVEL: EGYPT



Dos and Don'ts

Do bargain in the souks and to an extent in the shops it is expected; the rule of thumb is the final price is likely to be around a third of the asking price. But start lower and reach the third.

Don't wear any provocative or revealing clothing unless on a beach area on the Red Sea. Bring a head scarf and perhaps a thin shawl for visits inside mosques.

Do take off your shoes at any religious site – it is safe to leave them with the desks at every major attraction.

Not advisable to drink the water and it's good to have bottled water (make sure the seal is not broken on the lid) to clean toothbrushes etc.

Tipping is expected everywhere from public toilets to opening doors. It is a way of life so good to carry lots of the very small denomination notes.

Don't give your local currency coins or \$1 notes as they cannot change them at banks in small values. You will be approached with bags of euro or pound coins to change for notes.

Ground Agents & Guides

Personally I like to wander and soak up the atmosphere of a place and not have a guide chatting throughout the visits; however, in Cairo and at all the temple sites it is not just advisable but a must. Firstly they keep away all the street sellers and peddlers, and more importantly the knowledge required to get the most from any ancient or modern site is extensive, unless you are an Egyptologist. From the political situation to how to maintain and support multiple wives (which is legal in Egypt, but complicated), to the complex and rich history, a good guide can add huge value to your stay.

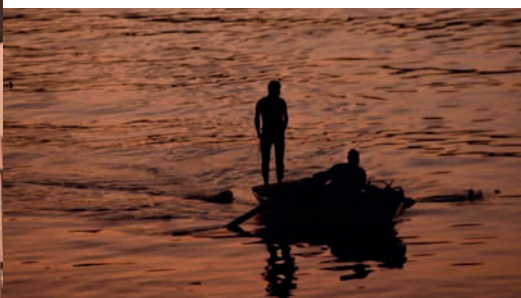
If you like being met literally as you come off the plane, to have your luggage collected and aided through immigration to your waiting car then I recommend Excel Travel Egypt as an inbound agent. The guide who was with us in Cairo and had an extensive and exhaustive knowledge was Adel Abd who can be found at adel_abd14@yahoo.com.

Security

You will notice all sorts of Army posts and small armoured cars, machine gun towers near and at the entrance of the major cities, the airport, tourist sites and government buildings. The Nile boats travel in organised convoys and each has armed guards on board. Keep an eye out on your foreign office advisories. Parts of the Sinai are totally off limits and it is not wise to visit some of the oases in the Eastern Desert. Best to have a guide for any activities outside of your hotel. **Food and Drink**

It is often difficult to get alcohol outside of hotels and tourist areas but the local drinks made from Hibiscus and other flowers are delicious as well as refreshing. Mint tea is widely drunk. The local beer is good and the Egyptian white wine palatable (I wouldn't recommend the red). Coffee and coffee drinking is broadly for the male population who you see in the coffee shops puffing on hookahs.

It is worth taking Bimono or similar bacteria additives before you leave. The local specialities from hummus to falafel to stuffed vine leaves (Egyptian Mezze) are delicious. Liver and onions is another local dish and very tasty. Mahallabiyaa, a rosewater flavoured rice pudding, is gorgeous, topped with toasted nuts and cinnamon. If you like sticky sweets then the baklava is always good.



OBITUARIES

JOHN HAYWARD (1938-2019)

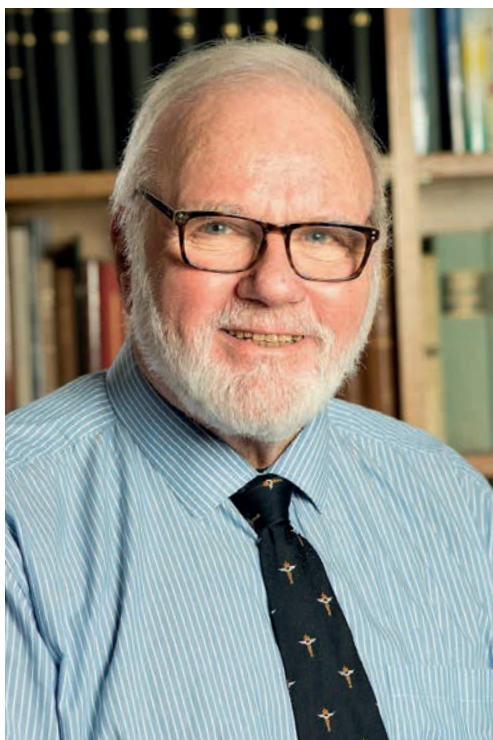
Richard Bishop

Emotive and enigmatic. Two of John Hayward's favourite words when describing gallantry awards can also be used to sum up the life and career of the man who was a vital part of the medal collecting world for over half a century.

John Hayward escaped the narrow confines of small town post-war East Anglia by choosing to perform his National Service with the Royal Air Force. Signing up for the Medical Branch he soon found himself in Malaya, serving during the 'emergency' as a medical orderly, and discovering with relish the delights of the more exotic side of service life overseas. For the rest of his life he would look back on that brief time with great fondness. He was awarded the General Service Medal for Malaya, as well as the Pingat Jasa Malaysia Medal.

Returning home John found employment at the Royal Mint in London, where he worked for two years as an engineer, gaining first-hand knowledge of the workings of the presses which would stand him in such good stead in years to come. During this time a minor but notable event occurred. In the Supplement to the London Gazette for 20 June 1961 the list of awards of the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct includes 'John Barry Hayward, engineer, Ipswich'. This was for apprehending an armed robber in the High Street.

After much soul searching John finally embarked on the then precarious career of an independent medal dealer. In this he was following his heart for he had already at an early age become a passionate medal collector, and he now decided to make his hobby his livelihood. He first 'set up shop' in Empire House, Piccadilly, and after two years of successful dealing he



found, through the good offices of a dealer friend, a more permanent home in the Piccadilly Arcade. Here, at no 17, his reputation grew, and the medal dealership known to the world as JB Hayward and Son flourished.

There were many reasons for John's great success. Clearly he had a keen business sense. Crucially he had both a love for his subject and a wide and ever expanding knowledge. And fortuitously he was in the right place at the right time. He was soon handling significant collections as well as buying many medals privately from recipients, or their families. He greatly enjoyed being the 'rival' to the biggest dealership in town, Spink and Son, located just down the road in King Street, and to snatch a good deal away from the old established firm always gave him pleasure.

Two aspects of John's activities during these years stand out as particularly significant. Firstly he recognised early on the power of good advertising. At a time when there was hardly any advertising by individual dealers, other than small boxes in Exchange and Mart, John took

advertising space in the national press. And, characteristically, he was not cautious in his approach. He would regularly take quarter-pages or half-pages. On one famous occasion he took a three-quarter page in a national daily to advertise himself as 'the biggest medal dealer in England', the headline being accompanied by a large photograph of John himself, full length, with a 'scale' drawn down the side. When he stood up straight, and pulled his stomach in, he was a big man. Secondly John was a collector at heart and so he knew full well what a collector was looking for when he purchased a medal. This inspired him to research fully, and then to describe fully, the medals he was selling. At a time when the majority of medals were sold with little or no information about the recipient, John would research and publish this information whenever he could. His printed lists became popular for this reason. In October 1966 the first 'Hayward Gazette' was published, and the art of selling medals was changed for ever. At the same time, and very much related to this, the republishing of out of print reference works became an important feature of John's business.

“He took a three-quarter page in a national daily to advertise himself as ‘the biggest medal dealer in England’, the headline being accompanied by a large photograph of John himself, full length, with a ‘scale’ drawn down the side.”

Significant collections were formed, and sold, during these years. John initially concentrated on the Distinguished Service Order, assembling a collection of over fifty DSO groups. Later he upped his game and concentrated on the Victoria Cross, becoming the main source for this, the highest gallantry award, for collectors not only in this country but around the world.

Along the way other collecting themes appeared, and medals and groups were gathered, only to be dispersed through the well-researched Gazettes. Waterloo medals were for a while a favourite, and the collection of these medals was probably one of the finest in private hands.

During this twenty year period other interests were developed. Since his time at the Royal Mint John had been interested in coins, and there was always a small amount of numismatic activity. Increasingly there was also a more 'hands on' approach to coins as John enjoyed the pursuit of metal detecting, then a hobby in its infancy. John was acquainted with many of London's 'mudlark' community, and delighted in the romantic description of their more clandestine activities as 'furtling by moonlight'. At the same time he would find peace in walking his own metal detector over the fields around his home, usually with a wire-haired mongrel scampering at his heels for company.

In June 1979 the medal world looked on with considerable surprise when J B Hayward and Son closed its door in Piccadilly Arcade for the last time, and John announced his retirement from active dealing. Nobody seriously believed this, and everyone waited to see what new direction the indefatigable Hayward would take. For a while it appeared he was content to live in the Old Rectory at Polestead, running his business of publishing and retailing medal reference books. Then, in the summer of 1982 Christie's announced it would hold auctions dedicated solely to medals, and in November the first specialised medals and decorations sale took place. The guiding force behind this venture was, of course, that man again, John Hayward, now medal consultant, and expert cataloguer.

With John at the helm Christie's medal department went from strength to strength. When, in April 1993, the auction house purchased Spink and Son, John simply moved his office 'next door' and continued in the same capacity at Spink. The irony of his now being the medal consultant to the old rival firm was, for John at least, a continual source of quiet amusement. The auctions, and the dealing, continued apace. At one time there were

twenty three Victoria Crosses in Spink, all to be catalogued and sold. In the evenings and at weekends, John undertook the formidable task of rewriting the historical accounts of the campaigns listed in the standard reference work *British Battles and Medals*, a labour of love that finally bore fruit when the revised seventh edition was published by Spink in 2006. Amid all this activity John somehow managed to keep in touch with his old customers, many of whom had not only remained loyal to him but were now his friends, and he continued to search out medals for them and to act for them in the London salerooms.

Only one thing could stop the Hayward juggernaut, and that was the big man himself. John had never been a fitness fanatic, and he was constantly claiming to be about to start dieting in order to keep his weight below the eighteen stone mark. These attempts were fleeting at best. He would frequently appear in the office with a bag of doughnuts or a fistful of ice-creams, which would be distributed to all present, whether they had asked for them or not. Double portions were invariably ordered in the restaurant across the road from Spink. For the last thirty years of his life John was functioning on one kidney. Finally acute pancreatitis laid him low, and for several weeks he was very seriously ill. He recovered, but having lost eight stone and much of his strength, it was clearly time to rest, and for the last ten years of his life, mostly still at Spink and briefly at the end with Dix Noonan and Webb, John took an interested, but much less active, part in the medal business.

He will be remembered for many things. He had a very quirky sense of humour. He loved rhymes and limericks and little ditties and would recite them with great aplomb. He was not strictly musical but that did not stop him 'playing' the mouth organ in the Spink showroom, and 'playing', loudly and badly, the trombone on the Spink balcony. He had nicknames for everyone. His repertoire of jokes was limited, but endlessly repeated, and the retelling was invariably amusing. He delighted in practical jokes, but he did not suffer fools gladly and he took an even greater delight in pricking pomposity. A

mock coat of arms on his office door bore the motto 'illegitimi non carborundum'. He had a spontaneous and generous nature, and on relevant occasions, birthdays, anniversaries, or just when he perceived there was a need for a little cheerfulness, large bunches of flowers and boxes of chocolates would appear on the desks of the female staff at Spink. He was surprisingly sentimental, small puppies, fat cats, old horses, even one legged pigeons, would always elicit a response. But above all he will be remembered for his knowledge of British medals and decorations, which, when he was in 'full harness', was second to none. He took the greatest care in his cataloguing, happy to spend hours in painstaking research, ruminating on how best to introduce an unusual group of medals or summarise a man's career, crossing out words which were not quite right, until, content with the final result at last, at the end of it all, he would lean back and smile and say, 'Don't forget, it's only a hobby!'

“There were many reasons for John's great success. Clearly he had a keen business sense. Crucially he had both a love for his subject and a wide and ever expanding knowledge. ”

A TRIBUTE TO BEST KNOWN SPECIALIST IN BYZANTINE COINAGE SIMON BENDALL, 1937-2019

Italo Vecchi

Simon Bendall was born on 8th November 1937 and attended the Junior and Senior departments of Cheltenham College between 1945 and 1956. In 1953 he found his first Roman coin, becoming a collector, and immediately began to spend his spare time and holidays working on excavations, mainly of Roman sites, for the next 17 years.

He spent the two years 1956-1958 doing his military service, the last year in Dortmund, Germany. From 1959-1965 he worked for HJ Heinz in London before joining the ancient coin department of Spink & Son as assistant to George Muller. Between 1962 and 1965 he studied, part time, at the Institute of Archaeology, London University, obtaining a diploma in the subject and was later elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

In 1967 he became the ancient coin expert at AH Baldwin where he worked for 20 years, joining Numismatic Fine Arts in Los Angeles in 1987, where he worked for two years. In 1998 he catalogued the first sale of the Byzantine gold coins from the Nelson Bunker Hunt Collection for Sotheby's, New York.

Returning to London, he was self-employed between 2000 and 2006 when he rejoined Spink, where he worked until his retirement in 2010. Between 2000 and 2006 and since 2010 he acted as a consultant on late Byzantine coins to museums, auction houses and private collectors, regularly participating in international conferences on various numismatic topics.



Over the years Simon Bendall wrote a number of books on Byzantine coins and weights as well as over 200 articles, not only on ancient coins but also military history and jewellery. His contributions were published in several academic periodicals and include 'Palaeologan gold coins from the mint of Thessalonica' (Schweizer Münzblätter 125, 1982); 'The coinage of Constantine XI' (Revue Numismatique 6e sér. 33, 1991); 'The Byzantine coinage of the mint of Jerusalem' (Revue Numismatique 159, 2003); and (together with Cécile Morrisson) 'Un trésor de ducats d'imitation au nom d'Andréa Dandolo (1343-1354)' (Revue Numismatique 6e sér. 21, 1979), to name only a few.

He is the co-author of David Sear's *Byzantine Coins and their values* and *An introduction to the coinage of the Empire of Trebizond*, the first major work on this subject published for more than a century, both published by Spink Books. Another standard reference is *The later Palaeologan coinage: 1282-1453* which he co-wrote with PJ Donald as early as 1979.

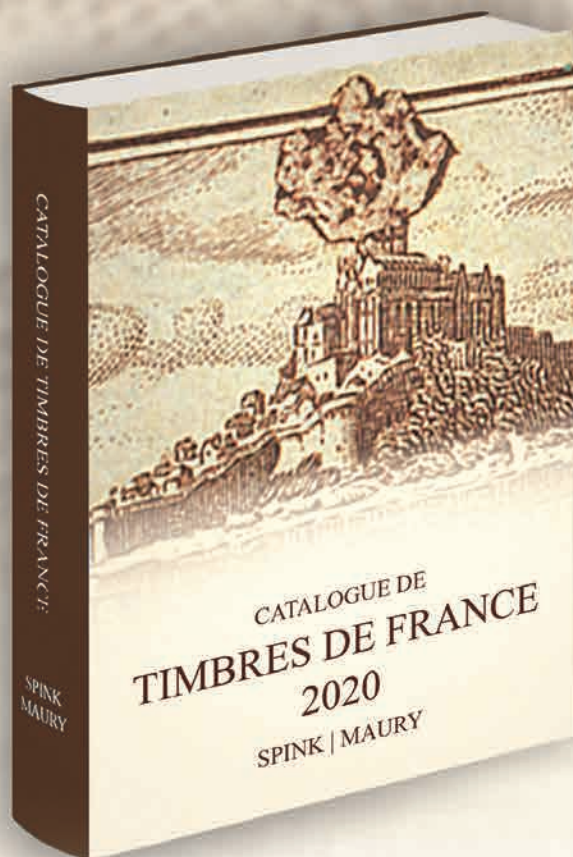
Simon died peacefully in hospital on 26th June 2019 after a long debilitating disease.

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SEPTEMBER

10-20 September	US & World Banknotes e-Auction	New York	349
17 September	The 'Bartica' Collection of British Guiana Ship Type Issues	London	19039
17 September	The 'Lionheart' Collection of Great Britain and British Empire - Part X	London	19042
18 September	The Camping Collection of Great Britain	London	19043
19-30 September	World Gold and Silver Coins e-Auction	London	19060
24 September	British, Indian and Islamic Coins: Autumn Auction	London	19006
24 September	The Waterbird Collection of Choice Numismatic Rarities	London	19040
27 September	The Iconic Inverted Jenny Unique Centerline Block of Four	New York	170
27 September	The Philatelic Collector's Series Sale	New York	171
28 September-7 October	Fine Whiskies e-Auction	Hong Kong	SFW32
30 September-9 October	Handbags and Accessories e-Auction	Hong Kong	SHA03

OCTOBER

2 October	The Ibrahim Salem Collection of British Commonwealth - Part Two	London	19088
2/3 October	World Banknotes	London	19024
4-11 October	The Wenning Collection of US Stocks and Bonds e-Auction	New York	357
9/10 October	The Lou Manzi and A. J. Simms Collections of British Banknotes & other properties - Part II	London	19038
11-29 October	Bonds and Share Certificates of the World e-Auction	London	19019
14-24 October	Estates & Collections e-Auction	New York	351
22-23 October	The Philatelic Collectors' Series Sale	London	19045

NOVEMBER

2 November	The Treaty Ports of the Shanghai Postal System - Part III	Hong Kong	19056
2/3 November	The Philatelic Collectors' Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS43
4-14 November	Coins and Commemorative Medals e-Auction	New York	353
6-18 November	Stamps and Covers of France and French Colonies e-Auction	London	19046
13 November	The 'Rochambeau' Collection of France	London	19047
13-14 November	Dr. Edward Grabowski Postal History Collection of French Colonies	London	19048
13 November	The Freshwater Collection	New York	172
25 November - 9 December	Important British Booklets e-Auction - Part I	London	19057
27/28 November	Orders, Decorations and Medals	London	19003

DECEMBER

2-12 December	Autographs and Documents e-Auction	New York	352
5 December	Important Stamps of Great Britain and Stamps of the World	London	19058
13-21 December	Stocks & Bonds e-Auction	New York	350

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